

Invasive Plants and Weeds of Kanha



Kanha



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List of Invasive plant species and Weeds

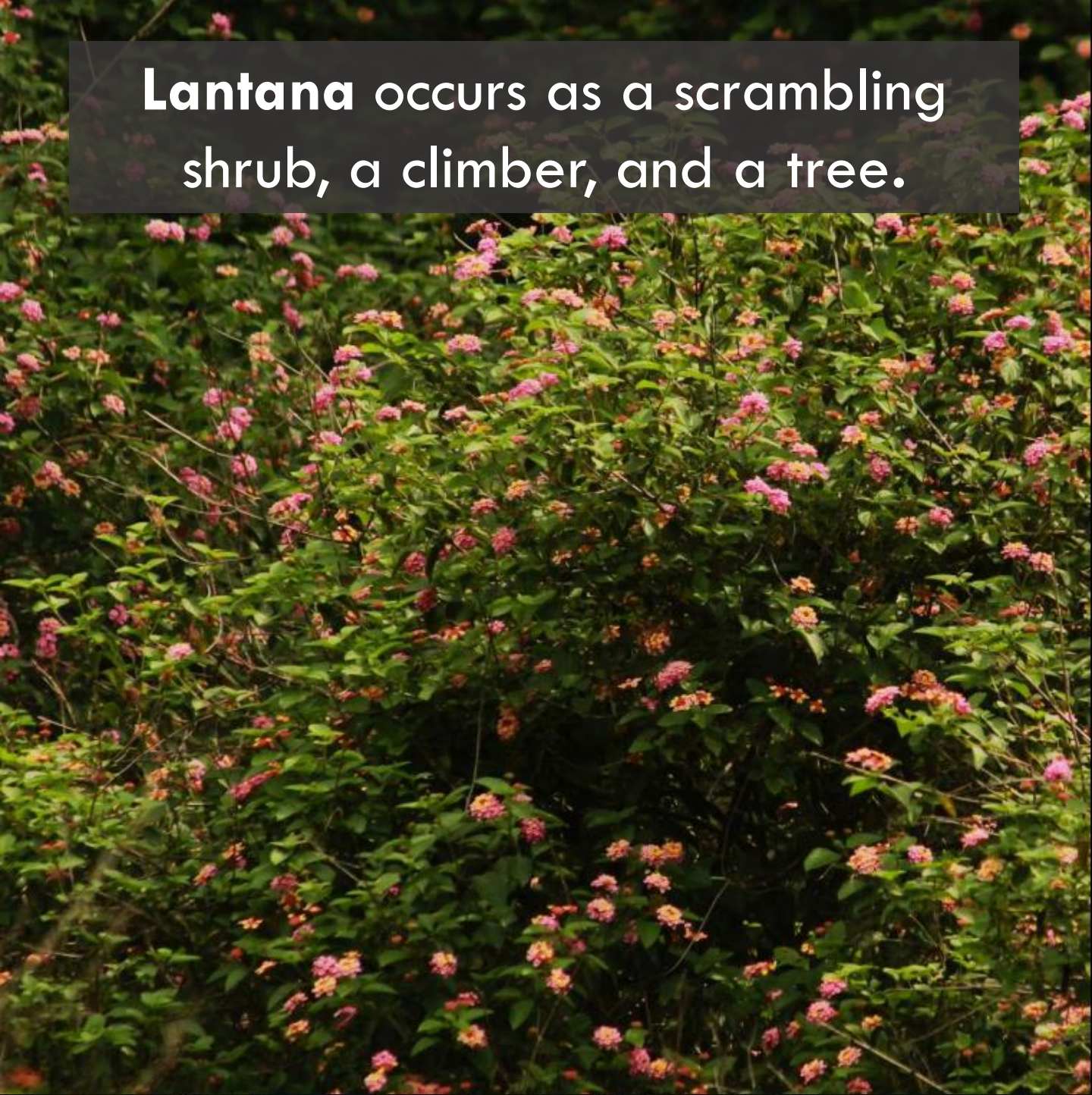
1. *Lantana camara* (**Lantana**)
2. *Pogostemon benghalensis* (**Madmadi**)
3. *Chromolaena odorata* (**Teevra Gandha**)
4. *Mesophaereum suaveolense* (**Van Tulsi**)
5. *Blumea lacera* (**Maini**)
6. *Colebrookea oppositifolia* (**Mohti**)
7. *Ageratum conyzoides* (**Kubbi**)
8. *Parthenium hysterophorus* (**Gajar Ghaas**)
9. *Senna tora* (**Chakoda**)
10. *Sida acuta* (**Sida**)
11. *Argemone mexicana* (**Satyanashi**)
12. *Ipomoea carnea* (**Besharam**)
13. *Xanthium strumarium*



Lantana or Baraa maasi

(Lantana camara)

Lantana occurs as a scrambling shrub, a climber, and a tree.



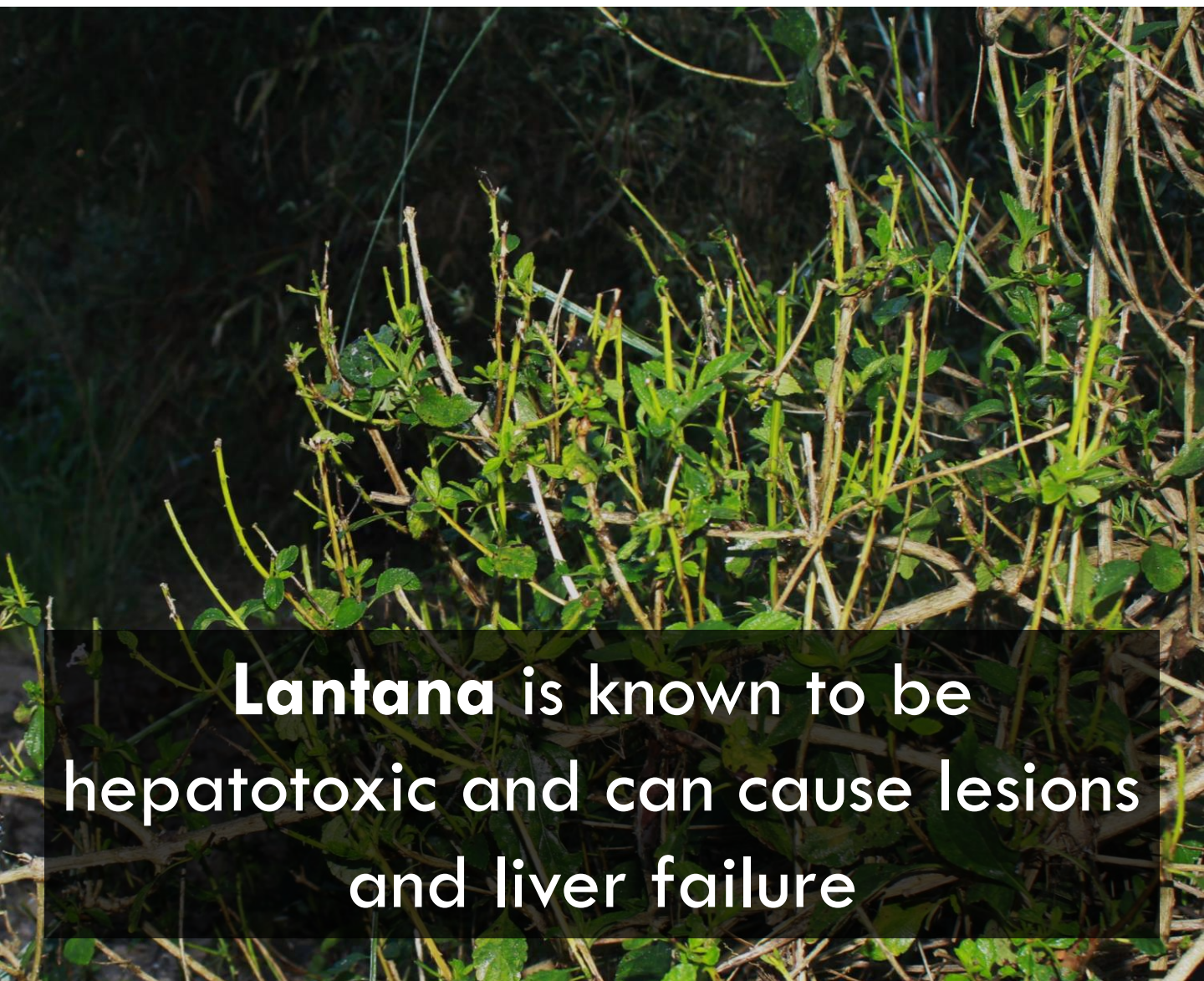
Lantana can easily regrow from the removed biomass, if the root-stock is not cut properly.



Several wild animals, including **Langurs** and **Spotted deer**, have been observed feeding on **Lantana**.



Lantana is known to be hepatotoxic and can cause lesions and liver failure





Leopard on a Jamun Tree , surrounded with **Pogostemon**

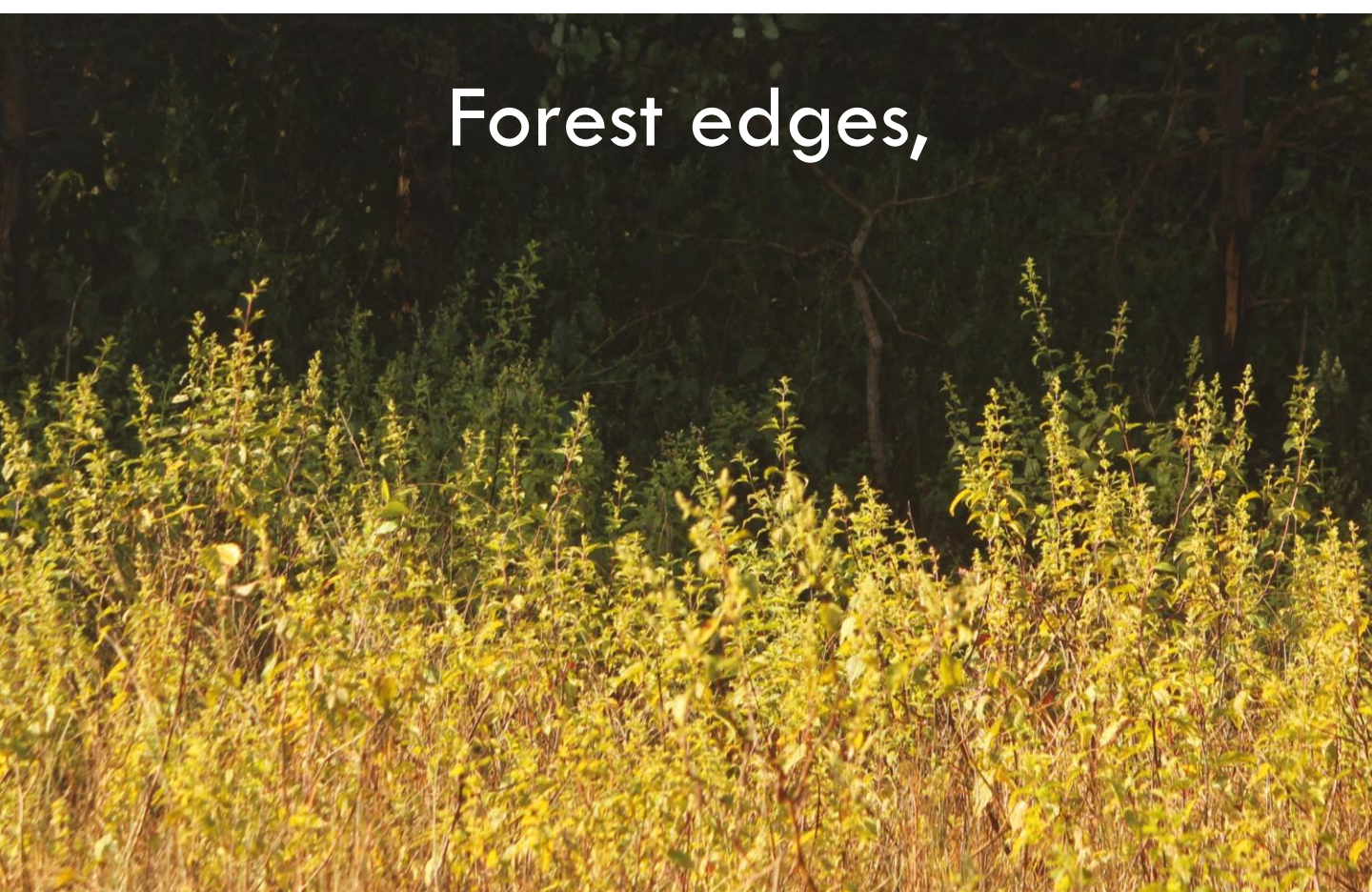
Madmadi
(*Pogostemon benghalensis*)



Pogostemon currently occupies the
meadows,



Forest edges,



and forests.





Rampant regeneration is observed
if **Pogostemon** is removed during
monsoon.



New roots start growing when
Pogostemon branches touch the soil.



**Langur feeding on
Pogostemon leaves.
The effects of this
foraging on animal's
health are unknown.**

Teevra gandha

(*Chromolaena odorata*)



Chromolaena occurs as a non-woody climber and a bush.



Currently it occupies streams and canopy openings and poses a strong threat to Kanha.



Chromolaena and Spotted deer

Feeding signs can
be observed in the
background.





Chromolaena growth happens laterally, but can also grow from nodes and internodes.

Maini
(*Blumea lacera*)



Leaves and flowers of **Blumea**.



A langur monkey with a black face and chest and light-colored body is shown in profile, sitting in a field of tall, dry grass and green plants. It is holding a small green leaf in its mouth and using its hands to peel or eat it. The background is a dense thicket of dry grass and some green foliage.

Langur feeding on **Blumea** leaves. The effects of this foraging on animal's health are unknown.

Van Tulsi

(*Mesophaereum suaveolense*)





Currently, **Mesophaereum** occurs in the open forests in the Buffer and core areas along with a few grasslands in the core.

Mohti

(*Colebrookea oppositifolia*)





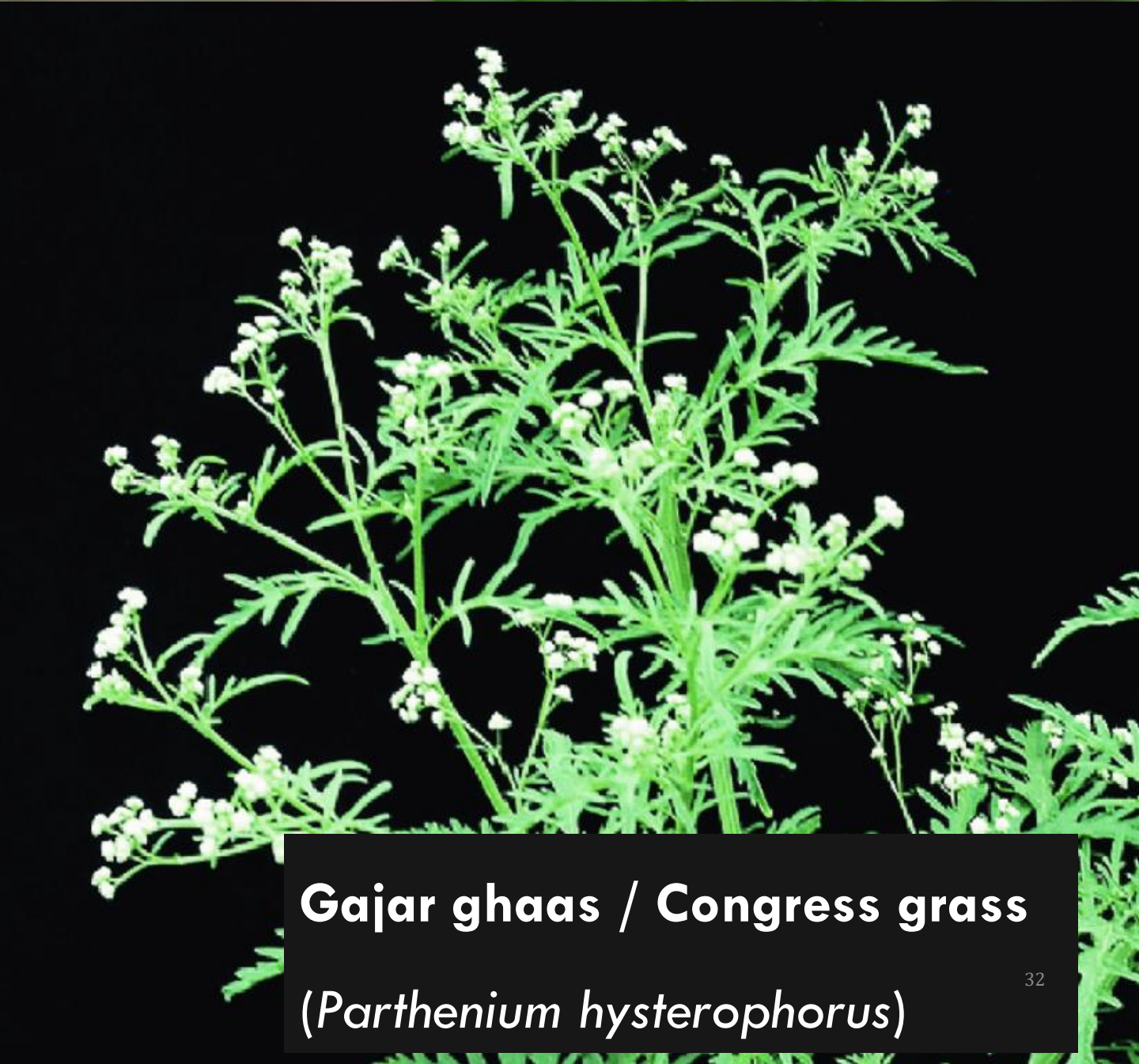
Similar to *Pogostemon*, **Colebrookea** also shows rampant regrowth from the removed biomass.

A close-up photograph of a tree trunk, likely a Colebrookea, showing a significant growth of roots on the bark. The roots are thick and fibrous, extending from the main trunk and branching out. The bark is dark and textured, with some lighter patches. The background is blurred, showing green foliage and brown leaves on the ground.

Root growth is observed
even in the standing
crop of **Colebrookea**.



Kubbi (*Ageratum conyzoides*)



Gajar ghaas / Congress grass
(*Parthenium hysterophorus*)



Chakoda (*Senna tora*)



Sida (*Sida acuta*)



Satyanashi
(*Agremone mexicana*)

Besharam
(*Ipomoea carnea*)



Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Highly preferred

- Amti — *Bauhinia malabarica*
- Girchi — *Casearia graveolens*
- Shatavar — *Asparagus racemosus*
- Sendur — *Mallotus phillippensis*
- Beeja — *Pterocarpus marsupium*
- Mahua — *Madhuca longifolia*
- Kakai Kaata — *Flacourtia indica*
- Mundi — *Mitragyna parviflora*
- Churna — *Zizyphus rugosa*

Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Highly preferred

- Baiberung — *Embelia basaal*
- Bhilwa — *Semecarpus anacardium*
- Jamrassi — *Cassine glauca*
- Kaatul — *Tamilnadia uliginosa*
- Ram Datun — *Smilax zeylanicum*
- Karonda — *Carissa spinarum*
- Papdi Bel -
- Khareta — *Hypericum cordifolium*

Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Highly preferred

- Amla — *Phyllanthus embelica*
- Gol Chippa — *Urena lobata*
- Bamboo — *Dendrocalamus strictus*
- Karhar kaata — *Ceriscoides turgida*
- Mainhar — *Catunaregam spinosa*
- Ghatia — *Zizyphus xylopyrus*
- Harra — *Terminalia chebula*
- Van Tambaku — *Elephantopus scaber*

Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Mildly preferred

- Kaari — *Miliusa tomentosa*
- Kosum - *Schleichera oleosa*
- Jamun - *Syzygium cumini*
- Sal — *Shorea robusta*
- Tendu — *Diospyros melanoxylon*
- Chhind — *Phoenix acaulis*
- Amaltas — *Cassia fistula*
- Van Chana — *Flemingia macrophylla*
- Pandhar — *Stereospermum chelonoides*
- Saja — *Terminalia tomentosa*

Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Mildly preferred

- Barga — *Kydia calycina*
- Patvan — *Diospyros montana*
- Malhin — *Gardenia resinifera*
- Kumbhi — *Careya arborea*
- Chaar/Chironji — *Buchnanian lanzan*
- Dhoban — *Dalbergia lanceolaria*
- Dhamin — *Grewia tilifolia*
- Bada chana — *Flemingia nana*
- Lasoda — *Cordia myxa*
- Tinsa — *Desmodium oojenense*
- Mahul/Mohin bela — *Bauhinia vahili*
- Kala Siris/Baasa - *Albizia odoratissima*

Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Less preferred

- Bhador — *Butea superba*
- Dudhi — *Wrightia antidysenterica*
- Band Chippa — *Flemingia strobilifera*
- Khassi/Kasai — *Bridelia retusa*
- Dhava - *Terminalia anogeissiana*
- Gud Sukri — *Grewia hirsuta*
- Palash — *Butea monosperma*

Native plant species eaten by several wild herbivores

Less preferred

- Dadhera — *Bauhinia racemosa*
- Surteli — *Woodfordia fruticosa*
- Lendia — *Lagerstroemia parviflora*



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