

# CHECKLIST OF CITES LISTED FLORA OF NEPAL



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Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation  
**Department of Plant Resources**  
Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal  
2017



# CITES Listed Plants of Nepal



## Appendix I

(Restricted for Trade Worldwide)



*Papilionaceae insignis*



*Papilionaceae venustum*

## Appendix II

(Regulated Trade; Export Permit Required)



*Rauwolfia serpentina*



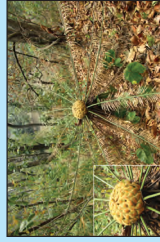
*Podophyllum hexandrum*



*Dalbergia spp.*



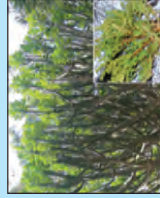
*Cyathea spp.*



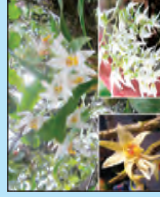
*Cycas pectinata*



*Dioscorea deltoidea*



*Euphorbia spp.*



ORCHIDACEAE spp.



*Toxicus conitoria*



*Toxicus wallilichiana*



*Nardostachys jatamansi*

## Appendix III

(Regulated Trade from Nepal)



*Mecanopsis regia*



*Gnetum montanum*



*Podocarpus nerifolius*



*Tetracarron sinensis*

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# FOREWORD

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a multilateral treaty to conserve listed species of plants and animals against overexploitation caused by international trade and to ensure that this trade is sustainable.

The Checklist of CITES listed flora of Nepal is updated checklist of CITES flora after CoP 17. Gathering and preparing the authentic nomenclature presented in this first edition is obligatory to protect rare, endangered and threatened plants to country like Nepal.

Department of Plant Resources, Kathmandu, Nepal is the Scientific Authority of CITES flora. As the Scientific Authority, it plays important role to assist Management Authority for correct identification of plant species for issuing trade permits and certificates, to study conservation status, and to modify the enlisted CITES flora for amendments of Appendices. This Checklist have prepared with scientific nomenclature with synonyms which will provide to Management Authorities to confirm the risk of introducing mistakes in copying species names also. It is also valuable to make trade easier to monitor and evaluate and useful to know about CITES listed plants.

This checklist comprises altogether 154 plant species including 1 species in Appendix I, 149 species in Appendix 2 including *Cyathea* 4 spp., *Euphorbia* 3 spp., *Dalbergia* 6 spp., Orchids 131 species, *Taxus* 2 spp. and 4 species in Appendix III. Finally I would like to thank Dr. Nirmala Joshi, Scientific Officer, Ms. Kalpana Sharma (Dhakal), Assistant Scientific Officer, Mr. Dammar Singh Saud, Assistant Botanist, Biodiversity Section, Department of Plant Resources, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal for their hard work to write up this book and update the text and prepared the output received for final publication. The Checklist is also reviewed by the Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Rai, Deputy Director General, Department of Plant Resources, Thapathali, Kathmandu, and Ms. Rose Shrestha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal are grateful for their valuable comments.

The Checklist of CITES listed flora of Nepal will be broadly applied and valued to CITES Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, Customs officers and enforcement of CITES, as well as national and international non-governmental organizations and academics. It is hoped that the readers will get this first edition useful and will expect to give us suggestions and comments to improve upon our further editions which will appear in 2nd edition.



Akhileshwar Lal Karna, PhD  
Director General  
Department of Plant Resources  
July, 2017

# Abbreviations

CoP	Conference of Parties
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
NGO	Non-Government Organization
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forests
DPR	Department of Plant Resources
Spp.	Species

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## **Introduction**

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between the governments to ensure the international trade of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival, particularly in the wild. CITES is the most widely accepted international treaty on the conservation of biodiversity. The Convention comprises 25 articles and 3 Annexes.

The increasing demand of traditional medicines and wild life products like furs, skins, tusks, bones and horns etc. in the world created illegal collection and trade of the natural species which led to overexploitation of many rare, endangered and vulnerable species, extinct of rare species and decline of the biodiversity. So to control the trade of threatened species, CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (The World Conservation Union). The draft was finally adopted at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington, D.C., the USA on 3 March 1973 which entered into force on 1 July 1975. Nepal became its party on 18 June 1975 and entered into force on 16 September 1975. Currently there are 183 parties. The CITES secretariat is administered by UNEP and situated at Geneva, Switzerland. It plays key role to the convention.

The objective of CITES is mainly to control international trade of rare and endangered species, to support sustainable trade of CITES listed species and to contribute biodiversity conservation by regulating international trade by means of a permit system. CITES is thus both a conservation and trade agreement. The CITES agreement bind participating nations. Each individual party should prepare and implement domestic CITES enabling legislation. In terms of CITES provisions the trade of CITES enlisted plants and animals species and its products is allowed through a permit system. In Nepal, CITES protects two plants on Appendix I, 165 plants on Appendix II and four plants on Appendix III (<http://www.cites.org/>). Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, and enforcement authorities have been established in Nepal to regulate the provisions of CITES. In addition, several NGOs and epistemic communities are working in biodiversity conservation and are working on checking of illegal trade of plants and wildlifes.

CITES include some whole group like Cyatheaceae spp., *Dalbergia* spp., Orchidaceae spp., in its appendices according to the degree of threatened.

Rajbhandari (2015) reported 451 species of Orchids, Rokaya et al. (2013) has reported 458 species of Orchids, Raskoti (2009) has mentioned 302 species and Press et al. (2000) reported 323 Orchids species of Nepal. Fraser-Jenkins et al. (2015) has reported six Cyatheaceae species, Press et al. (2000) reported Eight *Dalbergia* species. Although there are more than 300 Orchid species, Six Cyatheaceae species and Eight *Dalbergia* species reported from Nepal, checklist of CITES flora listed after CoP 17 includes only 144 Orchid species, four Cyatheaceae species and six *Dalbergia* species.

Checklist of CITES listed flora of Nepal is the updated checklist of CITES flora listed after CoP 17 which include altogether 171 plant species. However this checklist comprises 154 species including one species in Appendix I. Appendix II comprises 149 species including *Cyathea* 4 spp., *Euphorbia* 3 spp., *Dalbergia* 6 spp., Orchids 131 spp., *Taxus* 2 spp. and Appendix III contain 4 species. In this checklist accepted name of plant species followed the [www.plantlist.org](http://www.plantlist.org). in bold with author citation. Frequently used synonyms are used in regular and italic. It also comprises common name(s), Local name(s), family, habit and habitat, flowering, distribution, parts used and uses of the CITES listed plants of Nepal, if available.

Distribution in world and Nepal are taken from published literatures (Bhatta et al., 2017; Fraser-Jenkins et al., 2015; Hara et al., 1978, 1979, 1982; Press et al., 2000; Rajbhandari, 2015; Raskoti, 2009; Rokaya et al, 2013).

There are some plant species in checklist of CITES CoP 17, which are not reported from Nepal are listed in Annex-1.

## **CITES Appendices and Their Functioning**

This agreement includes three categories of protection (Appendix I, Appendix II and Appendix III) that have listed more than 35,000 species of wild animals and plants (<http://www.cites.org/>). Nearly 30,000 species

of plants are protected by CITES against over-exploitation through international trade in the world. The species are grouped in the three Appendices according to how threatened they are. Annex-2 shows the numbers of plant species of Nepal that are included in the Checklist of CITES Flora of Nepal CoP 17.

## **Appendix I**

Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction, that are or may be affected by trade. In order to endanger further their survival trade in these species are strictly regulated. Trade is permitted only in exceptional circumstances like research, educational exhibition and *ex-situ* conservation purposes.

### **According to CITES Convention (1973), Article III**

The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Scientific Authority of the Country of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species.
2. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that Country for the protection of fauna and flora.
3. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
4. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.

The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certificate. An import permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Scientific Authority of the Country of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved.

2. A Scientific Authority of the Country of import is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
3. A Management Authority of the Country of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Management Authority of the Country of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that Country in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;
2. A Management Authority of the Country of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
3. A Management Authority of the Country of re-export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the Country of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Scientific Authority of the Country of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;
2. A Management Authority of the Country of introduction is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
3. A Management Authority of the Country of introduction is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

## **Appendix II**

Appendix II includes species not necessarily now threatened with extinction, but may become so if trades in specimens of such species are not controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.

### **According to CITES Convention (1973), Article IV**

The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Scientific Authority of the Country of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;
2. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that Country for the protection of fauna and flora; and
3. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior presentation of either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Management Authority of the Country of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that Country in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention; and
2. A Management Authority of the Country of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a

Management Authority of the Country of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Scientific Authority of the Country of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and
2. A Management Authority of the Country of introduction is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

### **Appendix III**

This Appendix contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

### **According to CITES Convention (1973), Article V**

The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any Country which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

1. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that Country for the protection of fauna and flora; and
2. A Management Authority of the Country of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

CITES listed plants of Nepal in different appendices which have been listed from CoP 1 to CoP 17 are listed in Annex-3.

### **CITES Authority in Nepal**

According to Article IX of the Convention, Management and Scientific Authorities, each Party shall designate one or more Management Authorities to issue permits and certificates for trade in flora and fauna and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise the Management Authorities on the effect of trade on status of CITES listed species.

In Nepal, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and Department of Forests are Management Authorities, while Natural History Museum and Department of Plant Resources are Scientific Authorities of fauna and flora respectively (CITES Act 2073, Article 16 and Article 18 respectively).

### **Role of Management authority (CITES Act, 2073 Article 17):**

- Regular monitoring of export import of endangered wildlife and plants or their samples under the terms of CITES Act 2073.
- To allow an export permission and certificates only for CITES convention party country.
- To communicate with the CITES Secretariat and other Parties.
- To study, research, document and disseminate about CITES plants and animals.
- To prepare periodic reports about CITES implementation through laws, politic, institutional ways on behalf of Government of Nepal.

### **Role of Scientific authority (CITES Act, 2073, Article 19)**

- Advice Management Authority about the existence of rare and threatened species in wild by doing regular study and research.
- Inform Management Authority (export of plant specimens would be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild).
- Provide phytosanitary certification.
- Assist to Management Authority (taxonomically correct identification for issue certificates).
- Documentation and dissemination about the scientific and technical subjects of CITES listed species.
- Co-ordination between the CITES Convention related agencies for conservation of CITES listed species.
- Support in the preparation of proposals to modify the Appendices.
- Review proposals to amend the appendices submitted by other Parties.

- Represent the Scientific Authority at technical meetings including the CITES Plants Committee, Conference of the Parties.
- Organize seminar, meeting, workshop, conferences.

## **CITES Implementation In Nepal**

Nepal is the 12<sup>th</sup> signatory country of CITES. Since 1975 Nepal has been implementing CITES by taking various initiatives for conservation and management of CITES listed species.

**Participation in CoP:** The Conference of the Parties (CoP) is held once every three years. The first Conference of the Parties (CoP1) was held in Bern, Switzerland in 1976. The last Conference of the Parties (CoP 17) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, The next one (CoP 18) will be in Sri Lanka in 2019. Since (CoP 2) which was held in San Jose, Costa Rica in 1979, The representatives of Nepal are participating in each CoP. The list of Participants from Nepal are given in Annex-4.

**CITES related laws:** Recently CITES Act 2073 entered into force in Nepal for the regulation of trade of rare and endangered species. Beside this there are many laws and regulations which support in the implementation of CITES .

### **Some relevant laws and other initiatives that guide CITES implementation in Nepal are:**

- 1) The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 (1973)
- 2) The Forest Act 2049 (1993) and Regulation 2051(1995)
- 3) The Export and Import (Control) Act 2013 (1957) and rule 2034 (1978)
- 4) The Environmental Protection Act 1996 and rule 1997
- 5) Plant Protection Act, 2064 (2007)
- 6) The Customs Act, 2064 (2007) and rule 2064 (2007)
- 7) Constitution of Nepal 2072 (2015)
- 8) Royalty for CITES certificate issuance NRs. 1000
- 9) Sunakhari (Orchid) collection and cultivation development (Manual) Directive, 2069
- 10) Non-Timber Forest Product Resource Inventory Manual, 2069
- 11) Ban on export of CITES species like Jatamasi, Sarpagandha and Lauthsalla in unprocessed form in 2058/9/16



# Checklist of CITES Listed Flora of Nepal

## APPENDIX I

### *Paphiopedilum venustum* (Wall. ex Sims) Pfitzer

Synonym: *Cypripedium venustum* Wall. ex Sims

- Common name(s): The Charming Paphiopedilum  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb growing on shady moist place.  
Flowering: January-March  
Distribution: NE India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal East 1100 - 1600 m.

## APPENDIX II

### *Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz

- Common name(s): Devil pepper, Snakeroot  
Local name(s): Sarpagandha, Chandmaruwa  
Family: Apocynaceae  
Habit and habitat: Herb in open grassland.  
Flowering: June-September  
Distribution: Tropical Himalaya, India, Sri Lanka, Malaya; in Nepal West, Central and East 100-900 m.  
Part(s) used: Root  
Uses: Reduce blood pressure and fever.

### *Podophyllum hexandrum* Royle

Synonym: *Podophyllum emodi* Wall. ex Hook. f.

- Common name(s): Podophyllum/ May apple  
Local name(s): Laghupatra, Papra, Ban bhanta  
Family: Berberidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Herb 20-40 cm high growing in shady forest.  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: India, China, Kashmir; in Nepal West, Central and East 3,000-4,500 m.  
Part(s) used: Root and rhizome  
Uses: Root paste is applied on ulcer, cuts, wound, purgative and stimulant.

***Cyathea brunoniana* (C. B. Clarke) C. B. Clarke & Baker**

Synonym: *Cyathea chinensis* Copel.

- Common name(s): Tree Fern  
Local name(s): Rukh Uneu  
Family: Cyatheaceae  
Habit and habitat: A tree fern of 3-5m tall growing on banks and slopes at edge of forest.  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East of 1200-2000 m.  
Part(s) used: Trunk and trunk bark  
Uses: Trunk is used in making flower vase and trunk bark is used for growing the epiphytes.  
Conservation status: Endangered.

***Cyathea gigantea* (Wall. ex Hook.) Holttum**

Synonym: *Alsophila gigantea* Wall. ex Hook.

- Common name(s): Tree Fern  
Local name(s): Rukh Uneu  
Family: Cyatheaceae  
Habit and habitat: A tree fern growing on rocks and forested slopes.  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, South East Asia, China, Myanmar; in Nepal Central and East, 300-900 m.  
Conservation status: Endangered.

***Cyathea khasyana* (Moore ex Kuhn) Domin**

- Common name(s): Tall Tree Fern  
Local name(s): Rukh Uneu  
Family: Cyatheaceae  
Habit and habitat: Tall tree fern growing by stream at the edge of the forest.  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh; in Nepal East.  
Conservation status: Critically rare.

***Cyathea spinulosa* Wall. ex. Hook.**

- Common name(s): Tree fern  
Local name(s): Rukh Uneu  
Family: Cyatheaceae

Habit and habitat: Tall tree fern about 7-9 m. growing on shady and moist place.  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan; in Nepal Central and East 750-2000 m.  
Conservation status: Least concern.

***Cycas pectinata* Buch. - Ham.**

Common name(s): Cycas  
Local name(s): Kalbal, Thakal  
Family: Cycadaceae  
Habit and habitat: Evergreen palm like tree of 2-3 m tall growing in slopes in forest, ridge between ravines.  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: India, Myanmar, China; in Nepal Central and East 300-400 m.  
Part(s) used: Tuber  
Uses: Young tubers are consumed as vegetable.  
Conservation status: Endangered.

***Dioscorea deltoidea* Wall. ex Griseb.**

Common name (s): Nepal Yam  
Local name (s): Kukur Tarul  
Family: Dioscoreaceae  
Habit and habitat: Climber growing on open dry slopes, moist and rocky place.  
Flowering: September-October  
Distribution: India, China; in Nepal West, Central and East 450-3100 m.  
Part(s) used: Tuber  
Uses: Tuber is used for making soap and drugs.  
Conservation status: Commercially threatened.

***Euphorbia fusiformis* Buch. - Ham. ex D. Don**

Family: Euphorbiaceae  
Habit and habitat: Succulent herb growing in *Shorea robusta* forest.  
Flowering: March-May  
Distribution: India; in Nepal West and Central 450 m.  
Part(s) used: Root  
Uses: Rheumatism, headache, diarrhoea and skin disease.

***Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton**

Common name(s): Prostrate Spurge, Prostrate Sandmat.  
Local name(s) : Kanike Ghans  
Family: Euphorbiaceae  
Habit and habitat: Annual prostrate herb on roadside.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Japan, Thailand, Jamaica, Europe; in Nepal West and East 300-1400 m.  
Part(s) used: Leaves and root  
Uses: Hemorrhoids

***Euphorbia royleana* Boiss**

Common name(s): Cactus Spurge  
Local name(s): Siundee  
Family: Euphorbiaceae  
Habit and habitat: Spiny shrub on rocky slope.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, China; in Nepal West and East 1100-1200 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Anthelmintic, cathartic, fever, indigestion and constipation.

***Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb.**

Common name(s): Rosewood  
Local name(s): Satisal  
Family: Leguminosae  
Habit and habitat: A tree of 20-25 m tall growing in riverine forest.  
Flowering: June-August  
Distribution: India, Indo-China, Malaysia; in Nepal West, Central and East 300-1000 m.  
Part(s) used: Bark, trunk  
Uses: Juice of the bark is applied to skin diseases. Timber is used to make furniture.

***Dalbergia pinnata* (Lour.) Prain**

Synonym: *Dalbergia tamarindifolia* Roxb.

Common name(s): Daamar  
Family: Leguminosae  
Habit and habitat: Climbing shrub on dense forest.  
Flowering: January-April  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, SE Asia; in Nepal Central and East 300-1100 m.  
Part(s) used: Root  
Uses: Masticatory and anthelmintic.

***Dalbergia sericea* G. Don**

Synonym: *Dalbergia hircina* Wall. ex Benth.

Common name(s): Silky Dalbergia  
Family: Leguminosae  
Habit and habitat: Small tree in open grassy slope.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: Himalaya (Uttar Pradesh to Bhutan; in Nepal West, Central and East 700-2000 m.  
Part(s) used: Twigs  
Uses: Fodder and fuel.

***Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC.**

Common name(s): Sissoo tree  
Local name(s): Sisau  
Family: Leguminosae  
Habit and habitat: Tree along riverine forest.  
Flowering: March-June  
Distribution: India, Bangladesh; in Nepal West, Central and East 200-1400 m.  
Part(s) used: Leaves, bark  
Uses: Fever, decoction of wood anthelmintic.

***Dalbergia stipulacea* Roxb.**

Local name (s): Tate Bari  
Family: Leguminosae  
Habit and habitat: Climbing shrub on Open forests.

Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, China, Malaysia, Bhutan, SE Asia; in Nepal Central and East 200-1300 m.  
Part(s) used: Root  
Uses: Root is used as fish poison.

***Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb.**

Common name(s): Climbing Dalbergia  
Family: Leguminosae  
Habit and habitat: Woody climbers on sparse forests.  
Flowering: January-May  
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar; in Nepal Central 300-350 m.  
Part(s) used: Root and leaves  
Uses: Diarrhea, pharyngitis, gastritis, swelling.

**Orchidaceae**

***Aerides multiflora* Roxb.**

Common name(s): The Multi-Flowered Aerides  
Local name(s): Parajivi, Thuur  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: Sikkim, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Darjeeling; in Nepal Central and East 200-1200 m.  
Part(s) used: Bulbs and leaves  
Uses: Antibacterial property.

***Aerides odorata* Lour.**

Common name(s): The Fragrant Aerides  
Local name(s) : Parajivi  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: Sikkim, Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Darjeeling, Bhutan, China, Malaysia, Thailand; in Nepal

Central and East 200-1200m.  
Part(s) used: Leaves  
Uses: Paste of leaves used externally to treat wounds.

***Androcorys pugioniformis* (Lindl. ex Hook. f.) K. Y. Lang**

Synonym: *Herminium pugioniforme* Lindl. ex Hook. f.

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial on thickets meadow, woodland, and scrubby areas.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, Pakistan, in Nepal West and Central 4000-5000 m.  
Conservation Status: Rare and threatened due to overgrazing.

***Anoectochilus roxburghii* (Wall.) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Anoectochilus setaceus* Bl.

Common name(s): Roxburgh's Anoectochilus  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb  
Flowering: August-December  
Distribution: Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, India; in Nepal Central 300-1500 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Tuberculosis

***Ascocentrum ampullaceum* (Lindl.) Schltr.**

Common name(s): Vein-like Ascocentrum  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on *Shorea robusta* Roxb.  
Flowering: March-May  
Distribution: India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand; in Nepal Central, 150-900 m.

***Bulbophyllum elatum* (Hook. f.) J. J. Sm.**

Synonym: *Cirrhopetalum elatum* Hook. f.

Common name(s): The Tall Bulbophyllum  
Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic and lithophytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: Indian, Bhutan, China, Vietnam; in Nepal Central, 900-1500 m.

***Bulbophyllum muscicola* Rchb. f.**

Synonym: *Bulbophyllum hookeri* (Duthie) J. J. Smith

Common name(s): Hooker's Bulbophyllum  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: Bhutan, India; in Nepal Central, 2100-2600 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to felling trees.

***Bulbophyllum odoratissimum* (J. E. Sm.) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Stelis odoratissima* Sm.

Common name(s): The Fragrant Bulbophyllum  
Local name(s) : Thurjo  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central 1000-2000 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Powder used in treating tuberculosis, chronic inflammation and fractures.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to felling trees.

***Bulbophyllum retusiusculum* Rchb. f.**

Synonym: *Cirrhopetalum retusiusculum* (Rchb. f.) Hemsley

Common name(s): The blunted Cirrhopetalum  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Laos, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Bhutan, China; in Nepal Central and East, 2000-2500 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to deforestation.



***Bulbophyllum secundum* Hook. f.**

Common name(s): The One Sided Bulbophyllum  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphyte herb.  
Flowering: June-July  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam;  
in Nepal Central, 1800-2200 m.  
Conservation Status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Calanthe alpina* Hook. f. ex Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Alpine Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: October-November  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Japan; in Nepal Central and East  
2700-3500 m.

***Calanthe biloba* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Two Lobed Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: October-November  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar; in Nepal East 1000-2800 m.

***Calanthe brevicornu* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Short Spurred Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, Myanmar; in Nepal Central and  
East 1500-2600 m.

***Calanthe chloroleuca* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Calanthe galeata* Lindl.

Common name(s): The Greenish-White Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on humus rich deep shady area.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: India and Bhutan; in Nepal East 1500-2400 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to over grazing.

***Calanthe davidii* Franch.**

Synonym: *Calanthe pachystalix* Rchb. f. ex Hook. f.

Common name(s): David's Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on moist and partially shady slope.  
Flowering: June-July  
Distribution: India, China, Japan, Vietnam; in Nepal Central, 500-2300 m  
Part(s) used: Stem and root  
Uses: Stomach ulcer, hepatitis, toothache, Cough and cold, joint pain and snakebite etc.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to habitat destruction.

***Calanthe densiflora* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Densely Flowered Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: Indian, China, Bhutan, Vietnam; in Nepal Central 1000-3000 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Blood circulation, rheumatism, backache and traumatic injuries.  
Conservation status: Rare

***Calanthe mannii* Hook. f.**

Common name(s): Mann's Calanthe  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on humus rich full shady area  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Vietnam; in Nepal East and Central 1500-2500 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Calanthe plantaginea* Lindl.**

Common Name : The Plantago-Like Calanthe  
Local name(s): Ban aduwa  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on steepy slope.  
Flowering: January-April  
Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Pakistan; in Nepal Central, 1500-2200 m.  
Part(s) used: Rhizome  
Uses: Dry powder consumed with milk as tonic and as aphrodisiac.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Calanthe puberula* Lindl.**

Common Name: The Hairy Calanthe  
Local name(s) : Ban Aduwa  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Japan, Vietnam; in Nepal Central, 1800-2500 m.  
Part(s) used: Rhizome  
Uses: Dry powder consumed with milk as tonic and as aphrodisiac.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing and habitat destruction.

***Calanthe sylvatica* (Thouars) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Calanthe masuca* (D. Don) Lindl.

Common name(s): The forest dwelling Calanthe  
Local name(s): Pakha Phul  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: April-September  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Africa, Madagasker; in Nepal West, Central and East, 1500-2800 m.  
Part(s) used: Flowers  
Uses: Juice applied to stop nosebleeds.

Conservation status: Very rare and threatened due to overgrazing and overexploitation for ornamental value.

***Calanthe tricarinata* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Calanthe undulata* Lindl.

Common name(s): Three keeled Calanthe

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on humus rich soil.

Flowering: June-July

Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Japan, in Nepal West, Central and East 1500-3200 m.

Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to overgrazing.

***Chiloschista usneoides* (D. Don) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Epidendrum usneoides* D. Don

Common name(s): Lichen-like Chiloschista

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphyte herb on shady area.

Flowering: February-April

Distribution: India, Bhutan; in Nepal Central 1600-1700 m.

Conservation status: Gradually disappearing due to deforestation.

***Coelogyne barbata* Lindl. ex Griff.**

Common name(s): The Bearded Coelogyne

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphyte herb on trees in forests or on cliffs.

Flowering: September-October

Distribution: Bhutan, China, India; in Nepal 1100-2900 m.

***Coelogyne corymbosa* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Umbrella-Like Coelogyne

Local name(s) : Chandi gava, Jhaupate

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphyte herb.

Flowering: March-May

Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar; in Nepal Central and East 1500-2900 m.

Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Juice used in wounds, forehead headache.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental and tree trunk felling.

***Coelogyne cristata* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Crested Coelogyne  
Local name(s) : Bhalu kera, Chandi Gava  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphyte  
Flowering: February-April  
Distribution: China, India, Bhutan; in Nepal West, Central and East 1000-2450 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulbs  
Uses: Pseudobulbs are given in constipation as also as an aphrodisiac. Juice of pseudobulbs is applied in wound, gum sore and boils.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Coelogyne fimbriata* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Pleione fimbriata* (Lindl.) Kuntze

Common Name : The Fringed Coelogyne  
Local name(s): Jiwanti  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia; in Nepal Central and East, 1500-1900 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Powder used in tonic preparation.

***Coelogyne flaccida* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Loose Coelogyne  
Local name(s) : Thurgava, Chadigava  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.

Flowering: April-June  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central 900-1100 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Headache and indigestion.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Coelogyne fuscescens* Lindl.**

Common name(s): Yellow Coelogyne  
Local name(s): Bankera  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphyte herb.  
Flowering: October-November  
Distribution: Sikkim, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central 1200-2100 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Abdominal pain.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Coelogyne longipes* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Long Stemmed Coelogyne  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand; in Nepal East 1500-2300 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to deforestation.

***Coelogyne nitida* (Wall. ex D. Don) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Coelogyne ochracea* Lindl.

Common Name: The shining Coelogyne  
Local name(s): Chandigava, Para Phul, Ban Lasun, Thuur  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb  
Flowering: April-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; in Nepal West, Central and East 1300-2400 m.

Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Used for stomach pain.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Coelogyne ovalis* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The fringed Coelogyne  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: September-December  
Distribution: Bhutan, China; in Nepal West, Central 1300-2100 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudo bulb  
Uses: Aphrodisiac  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Coelogyne prolifera* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Coelogyne flavida* Hook. f. ex Lindl.

Common Name : The rich fruit Coelogyne  
Local name(s): Thur gaujo  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 1000-2300 m  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulbs  
Uses: Backache and boils.

***Coelogyne punctulata* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Coelogyne nitida* Hook.f.

Common name(s): Lip eye-shaped spotted Coelogyne  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic and lithophytic herb.  
Flowering: November  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar; in Nepal East, 200-2000 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Coelogyne raizadae* S. K. Jain & S. Das**

Common name(s): Raizada's Coelogyne  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Laos, Nepal.

***Coelogyne schultesii* S. K. Jain & S. Das**

Common name(s): Schultes' Coelogyne  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal.

***Coelogyne stricta* (D. Don) Schltr.**

Synonym: *Coelogyne elata* Lindl.

Common Name(s): The Rigid Coelogyne  
Local name(s): Banpyaj  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-June  
Distribution: Bhutan, NE India, Myanmar, China, Laos, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 1400-2000 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Paste head ache.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant and medicinal use.

***Conchidium muscicola* (Lindl.) Rauschert**

Synonym: *Dendrobium muscicola* Lindl.

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic and lithophytic herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: NE India, Bhutan, China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central and East 1400-1800 m.



***Cymbidium aloifolium* (L.) Sw.**

Synonym: *Epidendrum aloifolium* L.

- Common name(s): The Aloe-Leafed Cymbidium  
Local name(s): Harjor, Banharchul, Kamaru  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia; in Nepal West, Central and East 300-1600 m.  
Part(s) used: Rhizome  
Uses: Fracture & dislocated bones.  
Conservation status: Decreasing rapidly and threatened due to deforestation, overexploitation for fodder and ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium bicolor* Lindl.**

- Common name(s): Two Coloured Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia; in Nepal West, Central and East 100-1600 m.  
Conservation status: Very rare and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium cyperifolium* Wall. ex Lindl.**

- Common name(s): The Cyperus-Like Leafed Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: November-December  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal Central and East 1000-2900 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to overgrazing and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium devonianum* Lindl. ex Paxton**

Synonym: *Cymbidium sikkimense* Hook. f.

- Common name(s): Devon's Cymbidium  
Local name(s): Thirgava  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-June  
Distribution: Bhutan, NE India, Bangladesh, N. Thailand, Vietnam, China, Myanmar; in Nepal East 1500-1800 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Cough and cold.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium eburneum* Lindl.**

- Common name(s): The Ivory-Colored Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphyte herb.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: Bhutan, Myanmar, China; in Nepal East 300-1700 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium elegans* Lindl.**

- Common name(s): The Elegant Cymbidium  
Local name(s): Thuur  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: September-November  
Distribution: Bhutan, China, Myanmar, NE India; in Nepal Central, and East 1500-2500 m.  
Part(s) used: Root and pseudobulb  
Uses: Fresh juice of pseudobulb are consumed to relieve fever. Boiled root juice fed to livestock suffering from cold.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium faberi* Rolfe**

Common name(s): Faber's Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-May  
Distribution: India, China; in Nepal East 700-3000 m.

***Cymbidium hookerianum* Rchb. f.**

Synonym: *Cymbidium grandiflorum* Griff.

Common name(s): Large flower Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk of temperate forest.  
Flowering: February-March  
Distribution: NE India, Vietnam, Bhutan, SW China; in Nepal East 1600-2600 m.  
Conservation status: Extremely rare and threatened due to habitat destruction, deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium iridioides* D. Don**

Synonym: *Cymbidium giganteum* Wall. ex Lindl.

Common name(s): The Iris-Like Cymbidium  
Local name(s) : Thur  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic and lithophytic herb.  
Flowering: September-December  
Distribution: Bhutan, Vietnam, NE India, Myanmar, SW China; in Nepal Central East 1500-2800 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb and leaves  
Uses: Powder of pseudobulb consumed as tonic. Leaf juice applied externally to stimulate blood clotting in deep wounds.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium lancifolium* Hook.**

Common name(s): The Lance-Leafed Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on shady place.  
Flowering: June-July  
Distribution: Bhutan, China, Myanmar, New Guinea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, W Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, India; in Nepal Central 1500-2400 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Cymbidium macrorhizon* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Long Rhizome Cymbidium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb.  
Flowering: June-August  
Distribution: India, Pakistan, China, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos; in Nepal Central 800-2500 m.

***Cypripedium cordigerum* D. Don**

Common name(s): The Heart-Shaped Lip Cypripedium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on open slopy meadow.  
Flowering: July- August  
Distribution: Bhutan, India, China; in Nepal West and Central 2800-3800 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Cypripedium elegans* Rchb. f.**

Common name(s): Camel's foot  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: Bhutan, India, China; in Nepal Central East 3300-4200 m.  
Part(s) used: Roots  
Uses: Nervine tonic in hysteria, spasm, madness, epilepsy and rheumatism.

***Cypripedium himalaicum* Rolfe ex Hemsl.**

Common name(s): The gaint flower Cypripedium  
Local name(s): Khujukpa  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: June-August  
Distribution: Bhutan, India, China; in Nepal West, Central and East  
3000-4800 m.  
Part(s) used: Entire plant  
Uses: Heart disease.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Dactylorhiza viridis* (L.) R. M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M. W. Chase**  
Synonym: *Coeloglossum viride* (L.) Hartm.

Common name(s): Frog orchid  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on grassland.  
Flowering: June-August  
Distribution: Europe, Bhutan, China, Siberia; in Nepal West and  
Central 3100-3900 m.

***Dendrobium amoenum* Wall. ex Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Lovely Dendrobium  
Local name(s) : Thuur  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar; in Nepal Central, East 1100-  
2900 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Fresh paste applied topically on burnt skin and dislocated  
bones.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Dendrobium anceps* Sw.**

Common name(s): The Double-Edged Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia; in Nepal Central and East 1000-1400 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium aphyllum* (Roxb.) C. E. C. Fisch.**

Synonym: *Dendrobium pierardii* Roxb.ex Hook.

Common name(s): The Hooded Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, SE Asia; in Nepal Central and East 100-1500 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Dendrobium amplum* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Epigeneium amplum* Lindl. Summerh.

Common name(s): The Large Epigeneium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: September-November  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central and East 1300-2100 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium bicameratum* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Two Chambered Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Thailand; in Nepal West and Central 1400-2400 m.

***Dendrobium chrysanthum* Wall. ex Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Golden Yellow Flowered Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: August-October  
Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam;  
in Nepal Central and East 1300-2000 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to deforestation and  
overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium chryseum* Rolfe**

Common name(s): The Yellow Flowered Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar; in Nepal Central 1200-2100 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and  
overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium crepidatum* Lindl. and Paxton**

Common name(s): The Shoe-Lip Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Pendent epiphytic herb on medium sized tree.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand,  
Vietnam; in Nepal Central 1200-1400 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Paste is used in fracture and dislocated bone.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and  
overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium cumulatum* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Crowded-Inflorescence Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Pendent epiphytic herb on tree trunks or major branches.  
Flowering: June-July  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam,

Thailand, Indonesia; in Nepal East 150-700 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium denneanum* Kerr**

Synonym: *Dendrobium clavatum* Wall. ex Lindl.

Common name(s): The Denne Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central 600-2500 m.

***Dendrobium densiflorum* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Dendrobium clavatum* Lindl. ex Wall.

Common name(s): The Densely Flowered Dendrobium  
Local name(s) : Sungava  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on mossy tree trunks or branches.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand; in Nepal Central and East 900-2900 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Fresh pulp applied to boils and pimples.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium denudans* D. Don**

Common name(s): The Bare Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India, Bhutan; in Nepal Central and East 1000-2200 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation.

***Dendrobium eriiflorum* Griffith**

Common name(s): The Eria-Like Flowered Dendrobium  
Local name(s) : Thurjo



Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: September-October  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Myanmar;  
in Nepal Central and East 1500-2100 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Paste mixed with wheat flour and applied on dislocated  
or fractured bones. Dried powder used as tonic.

***Dendrobium farmeri* Paxton**

Common name(s): Farmer's Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia; in Nepal  
East 150-700 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to deforestation and  
overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium fimbriatum* Hook.**

Common name(s): The Fringe-Lipped Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Thailand, Vietnam; in Nepal Central  
and East 200-2100 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Liver upsets and nervous debility.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to overexploitation for  
ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium formosum* Roxb. ex Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Beautiful Giant-Flowered Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Indonesia,

Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 500-1500 m.

Conservation status: Highly threatened and danger of extinction due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium gibsonii* Paxton**

Common name(s): Gibson's Dendrobium

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.

Flowering: June-July

Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand; in Nepal East 900-2000 m.

Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium heterocarpum* Wall. ex Lindl.**

Synonym: *Dendrobium aureum* Lindley

Common name(s): The Different Fruit Dendrobium

Local name(s) : Thuur

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunks in open forests

Flowering: March-April

Distribution: India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia; in Nepal, Central and East 1000-1800 m.

Part(s) used: Pseudo bulb

Uses: Paste mixed with wheat flour and applied on fractured or dislocated bones.

Conservation status: Facing press due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium longicornu* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Long-Horned Dendrobium

Local name(s): Kause

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.

Flowering: September-November

Distribution: India, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 1300-2900 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Juice of stems is consumed against fever. Boiled root fed to livestock suffering from coughs.

***Dendrobium moniliforme* (L.) Sw.**

Synonym: *Dendrobium candidum* Wall. ex Lindl.

Common name(s): The Necklace-Shaped Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat : Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Japan, Myanmar, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 1500-2500 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium monticola* P. Hunt & Summerh.**

Common name(s): The Mountain Living Dendrobium  
Local name(s): Jiwanti  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Lithophytic and epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, in Nepal Central 2400-3000 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Pulps of the pseudobulbs are used in boils and pimples and other skin eruptions.

***Dendrobium moschatum* (Buch.-Ham.) Sw.**

Common name(s): The Musky Smelling Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 200-1200 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb

Uses: Paste is used to treat fractured and dislocated bones.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium nobile* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Noble Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central and East 400-1500 m.  
Part(s) used: Stem  
Uses: Tonic useful in thirst and dryness of tongue. Given in weakening and fever  
Conservation status: Danger of extinction due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium peguanum* (Lindl.) Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Pegu Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: November-January  
Distribution: India, Myanmar; in Nepal Central 300-1200 m.

***Dendrobium polyanthum* Wall. ex Lindl.**

Synonym: *Dendrobium primulinum* Lindl.  
*Dendrobium cretaceum* Lindl.

Common name(s): The Many Flowered Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central 1200-1400 m.

***Dendrobium porphyrochilum* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Purple Lipped Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central and East 1800-2500 m.

***Dendrobium pulchellum* Roxb. ex Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Charming Dendrobium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: July- August  
Distribution: India, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central and East 1200-1800 m.  
Conservation status: Very rare and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium rotundatum* (Lindl.) Hook. f.**

Synonym: *Epigeneium rotundatum* (Lindl.) Summerh.

Common name(s): The Rounded Epigeneium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-May  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, in Nepal East 1500-2000 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Dendrobium transparens* Wall. ex Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Translucent Dendrobium  
Local name(s) : Parajivi, Thuur  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar; in Nepal West, Central and East 700-2100 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Paste used on fractured or dislocated bones.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Diplomeris hirsuta* (Lindl.) Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Hairy Diplomeris  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on open and shady place.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India, China; in Nepal Central 300-1400 m.  
Conservation status: Rare and threatened due to over grazing.

***Epigeneium fuscescens* (Griff.) Summerh.**

Synonym: *Dendrobium fuscescens* Griff.

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal East 600-1800 m.

***Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Rose Epipogium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb.  
Flowering: June-July  
Distribution: India, China, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, West Africa, Japan, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, Malaysia; in Nepal Central 1400-2000 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to habitat destruction and overgrazing.

***Eulophia explanata* Lindl.**

Common name(s): Eulophia  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on moist slope.  
Distribution: India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; in Nepal Central 200-1000 m.

***Galearis roborovskyi* (Maxim) S. C. Chen, P. J. Gribb & S.W. Gale**

Synonym: *Chusua roborowskyi* (Maxim.) P. Hunt

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.

Flowering: July-September  
Distribution: Bhutan, China, Myanmar, India; in Nepal West and Central, 2400-4900 m.

***Galearis spathulata* (Lindl.) P. F. Hunt**

Common name(s): The Spathulate Galearis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal 3000-4500 m.

***Gastrochilus dasypogon* (Sm.) Kuntze**

Common name(s): The Dense Beard Gastrochilus  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: November-December  
Distribution: India (Sikkim), Bhutan; in Nepal Central 100-1000 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to deforestation and overexploitation for ornamental plant.

***Gastrodia elata* Blume**

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: Nepal, India, Bhutan, Japan, Korea, China, Russia.  
Part(s) used: Tuber  
Uses: Dried powder used as tonic and for treating headaches.

***Goodyera biflora* (Lindl.) Hook. f.**

Common name(s): The Two Flowered Goodyera  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: February-July  
Distribution: India, China (Xizang); in Nepal West and Central 1900-2200 m.  
Conservation status: Localized and threatened due to overgrazing.

***Habenaria pubescens* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Hairy Habenaria  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on moist place.  
Distribution: India, Myanmar; in Nepal Central 600-1200 m.

***Hemipilia cordifolia* Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Heart-Shaped Leaf Hemipilia  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb in shady forest.  
Flowering: June-September  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar; in Nepal West and Central 1800-2400 m.

***Herminium jaffreyanum* King & Pantl.**

Common name(s): Jaffrey's Herminium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India; in Nepal East 2300-3300 m.

***Herminium mackinnonii* Duthie**

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on open place.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India; in Nepal West and Central 2100-2600 m.  
Conservation status: Very rare due to habitat destruction.

***Herminium quinquelobum* King & Pantl.**

Common name(s): The 5 Lobed Herminium  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: August-September  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal 1000-2900 m.



***Liparis nervosa* (Thunb.) Lindl.**

- Common name(s): The veined Liparis.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on shady moist place.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Indonesia;  
in Nepal Central and East 400-2800 m.  
Part(s) used: Tubers  
Uses: Used to treat stomachache, malignant ulcers.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Liparis olivacea* Lindl.**

- Common name(s): The Veined Liparis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Distribution: Endemic to Nepal, in Nepal Central 2300 m.

***Liparis petiolata* (D. Don) Hunt & Summerh.**

- Common name(s): The Petiolate leaf Liparis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on humid place.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central  
1300-2800 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Liparis platyrachis* Hook. f.**

- Common name(s): The Broad Rachis Liparis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Flowering: September  
Distribution: India, China; in Nepal East 1400-1500 m.

***Malaxis tamurensis* Tuy.**

- Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Distribution: Endemic to Nepal, East 1200 m.

***Neottia acuminata* Schltr.**

Synonym: *Aphyllorchis parviflora* King & Pantl.

Common name(s): The Acuminate Neottia

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb on moist slope.

Flowering: June-August

Distribution: India, China, Russia, Bhutan, Korea, Japan; in Nepal West and Central 3000-4000 m.

Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Neottia listeroides* Lindl.**

Common name(s): Listera-Like Neottia

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb on shady place.

Flowering: July-September

Distribution: China, India, Pakistan, Bhutan; in Nepal West and Central, 2700-3400 m.

***Neottia nepalensis* (N. P. Balakr.) Szlach.**

Synonym: *Listera nepalensis* N .P. Balakr.

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb.

Distribution: Endemic to Nepal West and Central 2600-3300 m.

***Neottia tenuis* (Lindl.) Szlach.**

Synonym: *Listera tenuis* Lindl.

Common name(s): The Slender Neottia

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Saprophytic herb.

Distribution: India, China; in Nepal East 3000-4000 m.

***Neottianthe secundiflora* (Hook. f.) Schltr.**

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on open place.

Flowering: August-October

Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar; in Nepal West and Central 2200-3200 m.

***Oberonia emarginata* King & Pantl.**

Synonym: *Oberonia micrantha* King & Pantl.

Common name(s): The Notched Oberonia  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: September  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Thailand; in Nepal East 1600-2000 m.

***Oreorchis porphyranthes* Tuyama**

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Distribution: Endemic to Nepal, Central 3000-3100 m.

***Pecteilis triflora* (D. Don) Tang & Wang**

Synonym: *Habenaria triflora* D. Don

Common name(s): The Three Flowered Pecteilis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb.  
Distribution: India, in Nepal West and Central 400-1200 m.

***Peristylus duthiei* (Hook. f.) Deva & H. B. Naithani**

Synonym: *Herminium duthiei* Hook. f.

Common name(s): Duthie's Peristylus  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on open ground.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, in Nepal West Central and East 3000-4600 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Phaius flavus* (Blume) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Phaius woodfordii* (Hook.) Merr.

Common name(s): Yellow flower phaius  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial under the broad-leaved evergreen forest.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, Myanmar, Laos,

Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, New Guinea;  
in Nepal Central 200-1500 m.

Conservation status: Very rare and threatened due to over exploitation for  
ornamental plant.

***Platanthera arcuata* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Habenaria arcuata* (Lindl.) Hook. f.

Common name(s): The Arching Platanthera

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on humus rich moist slope.

Flowering: June-August

Distribution: India, Bhutan; in Nepal West and Central 2600-3100 m.

Conservation status: Threatened due to habitat destruction and overgrazing.

***Platanthera latilabris* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Habenaria latilabris* Hook. f.

Common name(s): The Broad Lipped Platanthera

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb in humus rich slope.

Flowering: July-August

Distribution: India, China, Bhuta; in Nepal West, Central and East  
1400-4000 m.

Conservation status: Threatened due to overgrazing.

***Pleione coronaria* P. J. Cribb & C. Z. Tang**

Common name(s): The Wreath-Shaped Pleione

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on mossy tree trunk.

Flowering: March-April

Distribution: Endemic to Nepal Central 2850 m.

Conservation status: Very rare threatened due to habitat destruction.

***Pleione hookeriana* (Lindl.) Rollisson**

Common name(s): Hooker's Pleione

Family: Orchidaceae

Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on mossy tree trunk.

Flowering: May-June

Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, in Nepal  
Central and East 2200-4200 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to habitat destruction.

***Pleione humilis* (Sm.) D. Don**

Common name(s): The Low Growing Pleione  
Local name(s): Batti tauke/ Hathi tauke  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: February-March  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Tibet, Myanmar, in Nepal Central 1800-  
3000 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Paste applied on cuts and wounds.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to habitat destruction.

***Pleione praecox* (Sm.) D. Don**

Common name(s): The Early Blooming Pleione  
Local name(s) : Bhuichampa, Lasunpate, Shaktigumba  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk and mossy branch,  
lithophytes on well drained mossy rock surface.  
Flowering: September-November  
Distribution: India, China, Thailand, Bhutan, Myanmar, in Nepal  
Central and East 1500-2500 m.  
Part(s) used: Pseudobulb  
Uses: Paste applied on cuts and wounds.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to habitat destruction.

***Rhynchostylis retusa* (L.) Blume**

Common name(s): The blunt Rhynchostylis  
Local name(s): Chadephuul, Dhogegava  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: May-July  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri Lanka,  
Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Cambodia, Philippines,

Indonesia, in Nepal West, Central and East 300-1800 m.  
Part(s) used: Whole plant  
Uses: Juice of roots applied to cuts and wounds. Leaf powder used to cure rheumatic diseases. Dried flowers as insect repellent and to induce vomiting.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation or over exploitation for ornamental plant.

***Schoenorchis gemmata* (Lindl.) J. J. Sm.**

Common name(s): The Sparkling Schoenorchis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: March-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, in Nepal East 450-2500 m.

***Spiranthes spiralis* (L.) Chevall.**

Common name(s): Autumn lady's-tresses  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Terrestrial herb on moist place.  
Flowering: April-June  
Distribution: Western Himalaya, Iran, Europe; in Nepal Central 100-1400 m.

***Sunipia bicolor* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Ione bicolor* (Lindl.) Lindl.

Common name(s): The two coloured Sunipia.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on mossy median sized tree trunk.  
Flowering: October-November.  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Thailand; in Nepal West, Central and East 1500-2500 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Sunipia cirrhata* (Lindl.) P. F. Hunt**

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on mossy median sized tree trunk.

Flowering: October-December  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Myanmar; in Nepal Central 1600-2300 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Sunipia scariosa* Lindl.**

Synonym: *Sunipia racemosa* (Smith) Tang & Wang

Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central East 1200-1800 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Thelasis pygmaea* (Griff.) Lindl.**

Common name(s): The Tiny Thelasis  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: April-September  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands; in Nepal Central 800-1100 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Vanda alpina* (Lindl.) Lindl.**

Synonym: *Trudelia alpina* (Lindl.) Garay

Common name(s): The Montane Vanda  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 1100-1800 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Vanda cristata* Wall. ex Lindl.**

Synonym: *Trudelia cristata* (Wall. ex Lindl.) Senghas ex Roeth

- Common name(s): The Comb Vanda  
Local name(s): Harchur, Rasana, Bhyagute phul.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on mossy tree trunk or large branches.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China, Vietnam; in Nepal Central and East 1200-2300 m.  
Part(s) used: Root and leaf.  
Uses: Root paste applied to boils and to treat dislocated bones. Leaf powder used as expectorant, paste applied to cuts and wounds.

***Vanda pumila* Hook. f.**

- Common name(s): The Dwarf Vanda  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb  
Flowering: March-May  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; in Nepal Central 500-1500 m.

***Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don**

Synonym: *Vanda roxburghii* R.Br.

- Common name(s): The Lattice-Like Paterned Flower Vanda  
Local name(s): Parajivi, Rasna  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb.  
Flowering: March-June  
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar; in Nepal East 200-600 m.  
Part(s) used: Root and leaf  
Uses: Root used as antidote for scorpion stings, and remedy of bronchitis and rheumatism. Paste of leaves used to treat fevers.



***Vanda testacea* (Lindl.) Rchb. f.**

Synonym: *Vanda parviflora* Lindl.

- Common name(s): The small flower Vanda  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on tree trunk.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar; in Nepal Central and East 200-2200 m.  
Part(s) used: Leaves  
Uses: Used as antiviral and anticancer agent. Leaf drops are used for earache.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Vandopsis undulata* (Lindl.) J. J. Sm.**

- Common name(s): The wavy petaled Vandopsis.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Habit and habitat: Epiphytic herb on regenerate shrubs.  
Flowering: April-May  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal Central and East 300-2400 m.  
Conservation status: Threatened due to deforestation.

***Nardostachys jatamansi* (D. Don) DC.**

Synonym: *Nardostachys grandiflora* DC.

*Nardostachys chinensis* Batalin

- Common name(s): Spikenard  
Local name(s): Jatamansi, Bhulte  
Family: Caprifoliaceae  
Habit and habitat: Herb on moist mossy rocky slope.  
Flowering: July-August  
Distribution: India, Bhutan, China; in Nepal West, Central and East 3200-5000m.  
Part(s) used: Root & rhizome  
Uses: Used as tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic etc.

***Taxus contorta* Griff.**

Synonym: *Taxus fuana* Nan Li & R. R. Mill

Common name(s): Western Himalayan Yew  
Local name(s): Lothsalla  
Family: Taxaceae  
Habit and habitat: An evergreen tree of 25-30 m tall in forest of North slopes.  
Flowering: March-May  
Distribution: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, China; in Nepal West 2000-3500 m.  
Part(s) used: Leaves and barks  
Uses: Used as Anti tumor agent.  
Conservation status: Endangered in IUCN Red list categories.

***Taxus wallichiana* Zucc.**

Synonym: *Taxus baccata* L. subsp. *wallichiana* (Zucc.) Pilger

Common name(s): Eastern Himalayan Yew  
Local name(s): Lothsalla  
Family: Taxaceae  
Habit and habitat: An evergreen tree upto 30 m tall occurring in North-East and South slope forest.  
Flowering: March-April  
Distribution: India, China, Bhutan, Myanmar; in Nepal Central and East 2200-3500 m.  
Part(s) used: Leave and barks  
Uses: Used as Anti tumor agent.  
Conservation status: Endangered in IUCN Red list categories.

**APPENDIX III**

***Gnetum montanum* Markgr.**

Common name: Gnetum  
Local name(s): Bhote lahara  
Family: Gnetaceae  
Habit and habitat: Climbing shrub in subtropical broadleaf rainforests at river side  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar, Bhutan, Thailand; in Nepal

Central and East 300-1800 m.  
Part(s) used: Seeds  
Uses: Used in cough locally in Nepal.

***Meconopsis regia* G. Taylor**

Common name(s): Himalayan Poppy  
Local name(s): Kyasar  
Family: Papaveraceae  
Habit and habitat: Herb on range land and cliff.  
Flowering: June-July  
Distribution: In Nepal West, Central and East 3500-4600 m.  
Part(s) used: Roots  
Uses: Used as medicine.

***Podocarpus neriifolius* D. Don**

Common name(s): Mount teak  
Local name(s): Gunsli  
Family: Podocarpaceae  
Habit and habitat: Tree 10-15 m tall.  
Flowering: May-June  
Distribution: India, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Malaysia New Guinea, Fiji; in Nepal Central and East 1000-1100 m.  
Part(s) used: Twig  
Uses: Diarrhea, dysentery, Leprosy, rheumatism, gout, headache and cough, as tonic.

***Tetracentron sinense* Oliver**

Common name(s): Spur leaf  
Localname(s): Jharikote, Kimbuk  
Family: Trochodendraceae  
Habit and habitat: Tall tree along streams or forest margins in broad-leaved evergreen forests and mixed evergreen-deciduous forests.  
Flowering: April-July  
Distribution: India, China, Myanmar; in Nepal East 2800-3200 m.

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सङ्कटापन्न वन्यजन्तु तथा वनस्पतिको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार नियन्त्रण ऐन, २०७३: खण्ड ६७) पूर्वातिरिक्ताङ्क १क नेपाल राजपत्र भाग २ मिति २०७४/१/१०

## Annex -1

### Plant listed in checklist of CITES Flora of Nepal CoP 17 but not reported from Nepal

S. N.	Scientific Name	Appendix	Family
1	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i> (Wall. ex Lindl.) Pfitzer	I	Orchidaceae
2	<i>Bulbophyllum hirtulum</i> Ridl.	II	Orchidaceae
3	<i>Calanthe alismaefolia</i> Lindl.	II	Orchidaceae
4	<i>Calanthe herbacea</i> Lindl.	II	Orchidaceae
5	<i>Calanthe odora</i> Griff.	II	Orchidaceae
6	<i>Calanthe triplicata</i> (Willemet) Ames	II	Orchidaceae
7	<i>Coelogyne holochila</i> P. F. Hunt & Summerh.	II	Orchidaceae
8	<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i> Sw.	II	Orchidaceae
9	<i>Dendrobium capillipes</i> Rchb. f.	II	Orchidaceae
10	<i>Dendrobium chrysotoxum</i> Lindl.	II	Orchidaceae
11	<i>Dendrobium griffithianum</i> Lindl.	II	Orchidaceae
12	<i>Dendrobium tortile</i> Lindl.	II	Orchidaceae
13	<i>Vanda stangeana</i> Rchb. f.	II	Orchidaceae
14	<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i> Royle ex Benth.	II	Scrophulariaceae

## Annex-2

### Checklist of CITES Flora of Nepal CoP 17

#### Appendix-I

S. N.	Scientific Name	Family
1	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i> (W. Wall ex Lindl.) Pfitzer	Orchidaceae
2	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i> (Wall. ex Sims) Pfitzer ex Stein	Orchidaceae

#### Appendix-II

S. N.	Scientific Name	Family
1	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae
2	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> Royle	Berberidaceae
3	<i>Alsophila gigantea</i> Wall. ex Hook.	Cyatheaceae
4	<i>Cyathea chinensis</i> Copel.	Cyatheaceae
5	<i>Cyathea khasyana</i> (Moore ex Kuhn ) Domin	Cyatheaceae
6	<i>Cyathea spinulosa</i> Wallich ex. Hook.	Cyatheaceae
7	<i>Cycas pectinata</i> Buch. - Ham.	Cycadaceae
8	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> Wallich ex Kunth	Dioscoreaceae
9	<i>Euphorbia fusiformis</i> Buchanan - Hamilton ex D. Don	Euphorbiaceae
10	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton	Euphorbiaceae
11	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss	Euphorbiaceae
12	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	Leguminosae
13	<i>Dalbergia pinnata</i> (Lour.) Prain	Leguminosae
14	<i>Dalbergia sericea</i> G. Don	Leguminosae
15	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC.	Leguminosae
16	<i>Dalbergia stipulacea</i> Roxb.	Leguminosae
17	<i>Dalbergia volubilis</i> Roxb.	Leguminosae



18	<i>Aerides multiflora</i> Roxb.	Orchidaceae
19	<i>Aerides odorata</i> Lour.	Orchidaceae
20	<i>Anoectochilus roxburghii</i> (Wallich) Lindley	Orchidaceae
21	<i>Aphyllorchis parviflora</i> King & Pantl.	Orchidaceae
22	<i>Ascocentrum ampullaceum</i> (Lindl.) Schltr.	Orchidaceae
23	<i>Bulbophyllum elatum</i> (Hook. f.) J. J. Sm.	Orchidaceae
24	<i>Bulbophyllum hirtulum</i> Ridley	Orchidaceae
25	<i>Bulbophyllum hookeri</i> (Duthie) J. J. Smith	Orchidaceae
26	<i>Bulbophyllum odoratissimum</i> (J. E. Sm.) Lindl.	Orchidaceae
27	<i>Bulbophyllum retusiusculum</i> Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
28	<i>Bulbophyllum secundum</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
29	<i>Calanthe alismaefolia</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
30	<i>Calanthe alpina</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
31	<i>Calanthe biloba</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
32	<i>Calanthe brevicornu</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
33	<i>Calanthe chloroleuca</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
34	<i>Calanthe densiflora</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
35	<i>Calanthe herbacea</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
36	<i>Calanthe mannii</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
37	<i>Calanthe odora</i> Griff.	Orchidaceae
38	<i>Calanthe pachystalix</i> Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
39	<i>Calanthe plantaginea</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
40	<i>Calanthe puberula</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
41	<i>Calanthe sylvatica</i> (Thouars) Lindl.	Orchidaceae
42	<i>Calanthe tricarinata</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
43	<i>Calanthe triplicata</i> (Willeme.) Ames	Orchidaceae
44	<i>Chiloschista usneoides</i> (D. Don) Lindley	Orchidaceae
45	<i>Chusua roborowskyi</i> (Maxim.) P. Hunt	Orchidaceae
46	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i> (L.) Hartm.	Orchidaceae
47	<i>Coelogyne barbata</i> Griff.	Orchidaceae
48	<i>Coelogyne corymbosa</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
49	<i>Coelogyne crista</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae

50	<i>Coelogyne fimbriata</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
51	<i>Coelogyne flaccida</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
52	<i>Coelogyne fuscescens</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
53	<i>Coelogyne holochila</i> P. F. Hunt & Summerh.	Orchidaceae
54	<i>Coelogyne longipes</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
55	<i>Coelogyne nitida</i> (Wallich ex Don) Lindley	Orchidaceae
56	<i>Coelogyne ovalis</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
57	<i>Coelogyne prolifera</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
58	<i>Coelogyne punctulata</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
59	<i>Coelogyne raizadae</i> S. K. Jain & S. Das	Orchidaceae
60	<i>Coelogyne schultesii</i> S. K. Jain & S. Das	Orchidaceae
61	<i>Coelogyne stricta</i> (D. Don) Schltr.	Orchidaceae
62	<i>Conchidium muscicola</i> (Lindl.) Rauschert	Orchidaceae
63	<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i> (L.) Sw.	Orchidaceae
64	<i>Cymbidium bicolor</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
65	<i>Cymbidium cyperifolium</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	Orchidaceae
66	<i>Cymbidium devonianum</i> Paxton	Orchidaceae
67	<i>Cymbidium eburneum</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
68	<i>Cymbidium elegans</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
69	<i>Cymbidium faberi</i> Rolfe	Orchidaceae
70	<i>Cymbidium hookerianum</i> Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
71	<i>Cymbidium iridioides</i> D. Don	Orchidaceae
72	<i>Cymbidium lancifolium</i> Hook.	Orchidaceae
73	<i>Cymbidium macrorhizon</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
74	<i>Cypripedium cordigerum</i> D. Don	Orchidaceae
75	<i>Cypripedium elegans</i> Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
76	<i>Cypripedium guttatum</i> Sw.	Orchidaceae
77	<i>Cypripedium himalaicum</i> Rolfe ex Hemsl.	Orchidaceae
78	<i>Dendrobium amoenum</i> Wallich ex Lindley	Orchidaceae
79	<i>Dendrobium anceps</i> Sw.	Orchidaceae
80	<i>Dendrobium aphyllum</i> C. E. C. Fisch. in J. S. Gamble	Orchidaceae
81	<i>Dendrobium aureum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae

82	<i>Dendrobium bicameratum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
83	<i>Dendrobium candidum</i> Wallich ex Lindley	Orchidaceae
84	<i>Dendrobium capillipes</i> Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
85	<i>Dendrobium chrysanthum</i> Wall.	Orchidaceae
86	<i>Dendrobium chryseum</i> Rolfe	Orchidaceae
87	<i>Dendrobium chrysotoxum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
88	<i>Dendrobium clavatum</i> Lindley ex Wallich	Orchidaceae
89	<i>Dendrobium crepidatum</i> Lindley & Paxton	Orchidaceae
90	<i>Dendrobium cretaceum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
91	<i>Dendrobium cumulatum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
92	<i>Dendrobium denneanum</i> Kerr	Orchidaceae
93	<i>Dendrobium densiflorum</i> Wallich ex Lindley	Orchidaceae
94	<i>Dendrobium denudans</i> D. Don	Orchidaceae
95	<i>Dendrobium eriiflorum</i> Griffith	Orchidaceae
96	<i>Dendrobium farmeri</i> Paxton	Orchidaceae
97	<i>Dendrobium fimbriatum</i> Hook.	Orchidaceae
98	<i>Dendrobium formosum</i> Roxb. ex Lindl.	Orchidaceae
99	<i>Dendrobium gibsonii</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
100	<i>Dendrobium griffithianum</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
101	<i>Dendrobium heterocarpum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
102	<i>Dendrobium longicornu</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	Orchidaceae
103	<i>Dendrobium monticola</i> P. Hunt & Summerh.	Orchidaceae
104	<i>Dendrobium moschatum</i> (Buch. - Ham.) Sw.	Orchidaceae
105	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
106	<i>Dendrobium peguanum</i> (Lindley) Lindley	Orchidaceae
107	<i>Dendrobium porphyrochilum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
108	<i>Dendrobium primulinum</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
109	<i>Dendrobium pulchellum</i> Roxb. ex Lindley	Orchidaceae
110	<i>Dendrobium tortile</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
111	<i>Dendrobium transparens</i> Wallich ex Lindley	Orchidaceae
112	<i>Diplomeris hirsuta</i> (Lindley) Lindley	Orchidaceae
113	<i>Epigeneium amplum</i> Lindl. Summerh.	Orchidaceae

114	<i>Epigeneium fuscescens</i> (Griff.) Summerh.	Orchidaceae
115	<i>Epigeneium rotundatum</i> (Lindl.) Summerh.	Orchidaceae
116	<i>Epipogium roseum</i> (D. Don) Lindley	Orchidaceae
117	<i>Eulophia explanata</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
118	<i>Galearis spathulata</i> (Lindley) P. F. Hunt	Orchidaceae
119	<i>Gastrochilus dasypogon</i> (Lindl.) Kuntze	Orchidaceae
120	<i>Gastrodia elata</i> Blume	Orchidaceae
121	<i>Goodyera biflora</i> (Lindley) Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
122	<i>Habenaria arcuata</i> (Lindley) Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
123	<i>Habenaria latilabris</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
124	<i>Habenaria pubescens</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
125	<i>Hemipilia cordifolia</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
126	<i>Herminium duthei</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
127	<i>Herminium jaffreanum</i> King & Pantl.	Orchidaceae
128	<i>Herminium mackinnonii</i> Duthie	Orchidaceae
129	<i>Herminium pugioniforma</i> Lindley ex Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
130	<i>Herminium quinquelobum</i> King & Pantl.	Orchidaceae
131	<i>Liparis nervosa</i> (Thunb.) Lindley	Orchidaceae
132	<i>Liparis olivacea</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
133	<i>Liparis petiolata</i> (D. Don) Hunt & Summerh.	Orchidaceae
134	<i>Liparis platyrachis</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
135	<i>Listera nepalensis</i> Balakr.	Orchidaceae
136	<i>Listera tenuis</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
137	<i>Malaxis tamurensis</i> Tuy.	Orchidaceae
138	<i>Neottia listeroides</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
139	<i>Neottianthe secundiflora</i> (Hook. f.) Schltr.	Orchidaceae
140	<i>Oberonia micrantha</i> King et Pantling	Orchidaceae
141	<i>Oreorchis porphyranthes</i> Tuy.	Orchidaceae
142	<i>Pecteilis triflora</i> (D. Don) Tang & Wang	Orchidaceae
143	<i>Phaius woodfordii</i> (Hook.) Merrill	Orchidaceae
144	<i>Pleione coronaria</i> P. J. Cribb & C. Z. Tang	Orchidaceae
145	<i>Pleione hookeriana</i> (Lindl.) B. S. Williams	Orchidaceae

146	<i>Pleione humilis</i> (J. E. Sm.) D. Don	Orchidaceae
147	<i>Pleione praecox</i> (J. E. Sm.) D. Don	Orchidaceae
148	<i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i> Blume	Orchidaceae
149	<i>Schoenorchis gemmata</i> (Lindl.) J. J. Sm.,	Orchidaceae
150	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i> (L.) Chevall.	Orchidaceae
151	<i>Sunipia bicolor</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
152	<i>Sunipia cirrhata</i> (Lindl.) P. F. Hunt	Orchidaceae
153	<i>Sunipia racemosa</i> (Smith) Tang & Wang	Orchidaceae
154	<i>Thelasis pygmaea</i> Lindley	Orchidaceae
155	<i>Vanda alpina</i> (Lindley) Lindley	Orchidaceae
156	<i>Vanda cristata</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae
157	<i>Vanda pumila</i> Hook. f.	Orchidaceae
158	<i>Vanda stangeana</i> Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
159	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don	Orchidaceae
160	<i>Vanda testacea</i> (Lindl.) Rchb. f.	Orchidaceae
161	<i>Vandopsis undulata</i> (Lindl.) J. J. Sm.	Orchidaceae
162	<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i> Royle ex Benth.	Scrophulariaceae
163	<i>Taxus fuana</i> Nan Li & R. R. Mill	Taxaceae
164	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Zucc.	Taxaceae
165	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> DC.	Valerianaceae

### Appendix-III

S.N.	Scientific Name	Family
1	<i>Gnetum montanum</i> Markgraf	Gnetaceae
2	<i>Meconopsis regia</i> G. Taylor	Papaveraceae
3	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> D. Don in Lambert	Podocarpaceae
4	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> Oliver	Trochodendraceae

## Annex -3

**CITES listed plants of Nepal in different appendices which have been listed from CoP 1 to CoP 17**

### CoP 1

Appendix	I	II	III
		Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i> (Gnetaceae)
		Cycadaceae spp.	<i>Taláums hodgsonii</i> (Magnoliaceae)
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconópsis regia</i> (Papaveraceae)
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> (Podocarpaceae)
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron</i> spp. (Tetracentraceae)

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/01/E01-Appendices.pdf>

### CoP 2

Appendix	I	II	III
		<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
		Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron</i> spp.
		Orchidaceae spp.	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/02/E02-Appendices.pdf>

### CoP3

Appendix	I	II	III
		<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
		Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron</i> spp.
		Orchidaceae spp.	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/03/E03-Appendices.pdf>

### CoP4

Appendix	I	II	III
		<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
		Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron</i> spp.
		Orchidaceae spp.	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/04/E04-Appendices.pdf>

### CoP 5

Appendix	I	II	III
		<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
		Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sínense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/05/E05-Appendices.pdf>

## CoP 6

Appendix	I	II	III
		<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
		Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sínense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/06/E06-Appendices.pdf>

## CoP 7

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sínense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	
		<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/07/E07-Appendices.pdf>

**Note:** *Paphiopedilum* spp. included in Appendix I in Cop 7 (1989)



## CoP 8

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sínense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	
		<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/08/E-Appendices.pdf>

## CoP 9

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sínense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	
		<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/09/E9-Amend-to-AppI-II.pdf>

**Note:** *Taxus wallichiana* included in Appendix II of the Convention: 1994

## CoP10

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	<i>Ceropegia</i> spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/10/E10-amendments.pdf>

**Note:** *Picrorhiza kurroa* is included in Appendix II of the Convention: 1997

## CoP11

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	

		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source: [https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/11/other/E\\_Amendments\\_App.pdf](https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/11/other/E_Amendments_App.pdf)

**Note:** *Ceropegia* spp. deleted from Appendix II of the Convention (2000).

## CoP12

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron sínense</i>
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source:

[https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/12/Adopted\\_Amendments.pdf](https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/12/Adopted_Amendments.pdf)

### CoP13

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Taxus fuana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/notif/2004/073.pdf>

**Note:** *Taxus fuana* is included in Appendix II of the Convention:2004

### CoP14

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	

		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Taxus fuana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/notif/2007/E022.pdf>

### CoP15

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Taxus fuana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/notif/2010/E005.pdf>

## CoP 16

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Taxus fuana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	

Source: <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/notif/2013/E-Notif-2013-012.pdf>

## CoP17

Appendix	I	II	III
	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Cyatheaceae spp.	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>
	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i>	Cycadaceae sp.	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>
		<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>
		Orchidaceae spp.	
		<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	

		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	
		<i>Taxus fuana</i>	
		<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>	
		<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	
		<i>Dalbergia spp.</i>	

Source: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2016-063.pdf>

**Note:** *Talauma hodgsonii* was not listed in Checklist of CITES Flora of Nepal CoP 17.

*Dalbergia* spp. is included in Appendix II of the Convention (2016).

## Annex -4

### List of participants from Nepal (CoP2 to CoP17)

S. N.	Meeting	City	Country	Duration	Participants	Affiliated Institution
1	CoP1	Bern	Switzerland	02-06 November 1976	-	-
2	CoP2	San José	Costa Rica	19-30 March 1979	1. Mr. Rabi B. BISTA 2. Mr., Biswa N. UPRETI	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Office Baneswar Kathmandu
3	CoP3	New Delhi	India	25 February- 08 March 1981	1. Rabi Bahadur BISTA 2. Biswa N. UPRETI	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Bane swor P.O. Box 860 Kathmandu.
4	CoP4	Gaborone	Botswana	19-30 April 1983	1. Uday Raj SHARMA 2. Biswa Nath UPRETI	Department of National Parks and Wildlife P.O. Box 860 Kathmandu .
5	CoP5	Buenos Aires	Argentina	22 April- 03 May 1985	1. Uday Raj SHARMA	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860 Kathmandu
6	CoP6	Ottawa	Canada	12-24 July 1987	1. Samar Bahadur MALLA 2. Biswa Nath UPRETI	Department of Medicinal Plants Thapathali, Kathmandu . Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860, Babarmahal Kathmandu
7	CoP7	Lausanne	Switzerland	09-20 October 1989	1. MASKEY, Thirta Man 2. UPRETI, Biswa Nath	Department of Forestry and Plant Research P.O. Box \$60 KATHMANDU Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860 Babarmahal



					3. SHRESTHA, T.B.	KATHMANDU Department of Forestry and Plant Research Thapathali KATHMANDU
8	CoP8	Kyoto	Japan	02-13 March 1992	1. BAJIMAYA, Shyam 2.DHUNGEL, Sanat	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860 Babarmahal KATHMANDU.
9	CoP9	Fort Lauderdale	United Country's of America	07-18 November 1994	1. SHRESTHA, Puran	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860 Babar Mahal KATHMANDU.
10	CoP10	Harare	Zimbabwe	09-20 June 1997	1. BISTA, Rabi B.  2. MASKEY, T.M.	Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation Singha Darbar KATHMANDU Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860 KATHMANDU
11	CoP11	Gigiri	Kenya	10-20 April 2000	1. BAJIMAYA Shyam S.  2. BISTA Madhusudan	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation G.P. O. Box 860 KATHMANDU T: (9771) 220912; 220850 F: (9771) 227675 Department of Plant Resources Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation Post Box No. 2270 KATHMANDU T: (9771) 220850 F: (9771) 227675
12	CoP12	Santiago	Chile	03-15 November 2002	1. BAJIMAYA Shyam Sundar	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation G.P.O. Box 860 KATHMANDU T:

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13	CoP13	Bangkok	Thailand	02-14 October 2004	1. BAJIMAYA Shyam Sundar  2. SHARMA Udaya Raj	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation G.P.O. Box 860 KATHMANDU T: +977 (1) 22 09 12; 22 08 50; 22 79 26 F: +977 (1) 22 76 75 E: sbajimaya@dnpwc.gov.np Director General Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation P.O. Box 860 Babarmahal KATHMANDU T: +977 (1) 22 08 50; 22 09 12; 22 79 26 F: +977 (1) 22 76 75 E: dnpwc@bdcin.wlink.com.n p
14	CoP14	The Hague	Netherlan ds	03-15 June 2007	1. CHAPAGAIN Diwakar  2. GAUTAM Phanindra  3. PAUDEL	C/O Director General Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) P.O. Box 860 Babarmahal KATHMANDU T: +977 (1) 422 79 26 F: +977 (1) 443 84 58 E: chapagain_diwakar@yahoo. com Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation Government of Nepal Babarmahal KATHMANDU T: +977 (1) 422 00 67 F: +977 (1) 422 76 75 E: phanindragautam@yahoo.c o Ministry of Forests and Soil

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15	CoP15	Doha	Qatar	13-25 March 2010	<p>1. CHAPAGAIN Diwakar P.</p> <p>Manager, Wildlife Trade WWF Nepal Baluwater Post Box 7660 KATHMANDU T: +977 (1) 443 48 20 E: diwakar.chapagain @ wwfnepal.org, kcollins @ wwfspecies.org</p> <p>2. KUIKEL Dharma Raj</p> <p>Under Secretary (Legal) Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation Singh Durbar KATHMANDU T: +977 (1) 421 17 03 F: +977 (1) 421 18 68 E: dharmakuikel_2009 @ yahoo.com</p> <p>3. PANDEY Megh Bahadur</p> <p>Deputy Director General Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) P.O. Box 860 Babarmahal KATHMANDU E: pandey.megh @ gmail.com Director General Department of National Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>4.</p>

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16	CoP16	Bangkok	Thailand	03-14 March 2013	1. OLI Bishwa Nath  2. ARYAL Ek Narayan  3. DHAKAL Maheshwar  4. PANDEY Megh Bahadur  5. YADAV Braj Kishor  6. CHAPAGAIN	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation Kathmandu Nepal / Nepal / Népal T: +97714211892 E: bn_oli@yahoo.com Minsitry of Forests and Soil Conservation Kathmandu Nepal / Nepal / Népal T: +97714213703 E: enaryal@yahoo.com Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Kathmandu Nepal / Nepal / Népal T: +97714227226 F: +97714227675 E: maheshwar.dhakal@gmail.c om Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation 860 Nepal / Nepal / Népal T: +97714227926 F: +9774227675 E: pandey.megh@gmail.com Department of Forests Kathmandu Nepal / Nepal / Népal E: brajkishoryadav@yahoo.co m Pabitra Pyara Marg Baluwatar, Kathmandu

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17	CoP17	Johannesburg	South Africa	24 September-04 October 2016	1. Dr DAHAL Bhagawan Raj  2. Dr DHAKAL Maheshwar  3. GAJUREL Govinda  4. SHARMA K	Zoological Society of London (ZSL) - Nepal office, Bishal Nagar Marg, Kathmandu 44600 T: +977-1-4412957 Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, PO Box: 860, Kathmandu, Nepal, T: +977-1-4227926, F: +977-01-4227675, info@dnpsc.gov.np National Trust for Nature Conservation PO Box: 3712, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal, T: +977-1-5526571, F: +977-1-5526570, ggajurel@ntnc.org.np Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal, T: 977-1-4211567, F: 977-1-4211868, info@mfc.gov.np

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*Pleione hookeriana* (K. S. Dhakal)  
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*Pleione humilis* (N. Joshi)  
*Rhynchostylis retusa* (D. S. Saud)

### 2. Inner 2nd page photo

Department of Plant Resources  
*Dalbergia* spp. (N. Joshi and Y. Aryal)  
*Euphorbia* spp. (N. Joshi and D. S. Saud)  
*Taxus contorta* (R. Shrestha)

### 3. Last inner 2nd page photo

Flowering *Nardostachys jatamansi* in nature (D. S. Saud)  
Rhizome of *Nardostachys jatamansi* (N. Joshi)  
Marc of *Nardostachys jatamansi* (K. S. Dhakal)  
*Nardostachys jatamansi* oil (K. S. Dhakal)  
Product of *Nardostachys jatamansi* in Tensarine drug (K. S. Dhakal)

### 4. Last page photo

- a) Flowering *Rauvolfia serpentina* (K. S. Dhakal)
- b) Dried root of *Rauvolfia serpentina* (D. S. Saud)
- c) Flowering *Dioscorea deltoidea* in nature (N. Joshi)
- d) *Dioscorea deltoidea* tuber (K. S. Dhakal)
- e) *Cycas pectinata* male (D. S. Saud)
- f) *Cycas pectinata* female (D. S. Saud)
- g) *Calanthe plantaginea* (N. Joshi)
- h) *Dendrobium aphyllum* (N. Joshi)
- i) *Dendrobium amoenum* (N. Joshi)
- j) *Dendrobium bicameratum* (N. Joshi)
- k) *Dendrobium moschatum* (D. S. Saud)
- l) *Dendrobium chrysanthum* (N. Joshi)
- m) *Dendrobium longicornu* (D. S. Saud)
- n) *Cyathea* sp. (D. S. Saud)
- o) *Podocarpus nerifolius* (N. Joshi)

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<i>Cypripedium cordigerum</i> D. Don	28	<i>Dendrobium heterocarpum</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	34
<i>Cypripedium elegans</i> Rchb. f.	28	<i>Dendrobium longicornu</i> Lindl.	34
<i>Cypripedium himalaicum</i> Rolfe ex Hemsl.	29	<i>Dendrobium moniliforme</i> (L.) Sw.	35
<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i> (L.) R.M.Bateman, Pridgeon & M. W. Chase	29	<i>Dendrobium monticola</i> P. Hunt & Summerh.	35
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	12	<i>Dendrobium moschatum</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Sw.	35
<i>Dalbergia pinnata</i> (Lour.) Prain	13	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i> Lindl.	36
<i>Dalbergia sericea</i> G.Don	13	<i>Dendrobium peguanum</i> (Lindl.) Lindl.	36
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	13	<i>Dendrobium polyanthum</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	36
<i>Dalbergia stipulacea</i> Roxb.	13	<i>Dendrobium porphyrochilum</i> Lindl.	36
<i>Dalbergia volubilis</i> Roxb.	14	<i>Dendrobium pulchellum</i> Roxb. ex Lindl.	37
<i>Dendrobium amoenum</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	29	<i>Dendrobium transparens</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	37
<i>Dendrobium anceps</i> Sw.	29	<i>Dendrobium amplum</i> Lindl.	30
<i>Dendrobium aphyllum</i> (Roxb.) C. E. C. Fisch.	30		
<i>Dendrobium bicameratum</i> Lindl.	30		
<i>Dendrobium chrysanthum</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	31		



<i>Dendrobium densiflorum</i> Lindl.	32	<i>Liparis nervosa</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	41
<i>Dendrobium rotundatum</i> (Lindl.) Hook. f.	37	<i>Liparis olivacea</i> Lindley	41
<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> Wall. ex Griseb.	11	<i>Liparis petiolata</i> (D. Don) Hunt & Summerh.	41
<i>Diplomeris hirsuta</i> (Lindl.) Lindl.	38	<i>Liparis platyrachis</i> Hook. f.	41
<i>Epigeneium fuscescens</i> (Griff.) Summerh.	38	<i>Malaxis tamurensis</i> Tuy.	41
<i>Epipogium roseum</i> (D. Don) Lindl.	38	<i>Meconopsis regia</i> G. Taylor	51
<i>Eulophia explanata</i> Lindl.	38	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> (D. Don) DC.	49
<i>Euphorbia fusiformis</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	11	<i>Neottia listeroides</i> Lindl.	42
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton	12	<i>Neottia acuminata</i> Schltr.	42
<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss	12	<i>Neottia nepalensis</i> (N. P. Balakr.) Szlach.	42
<i>Galearis roborovskyi</i> (Maxim) S. C. Chen, P. J. Gribb & S. W. Gale	38	<i>Neottia tenuis</i> (Lindl.) Szlach.	42
<i>Galearis spathulata</i> (Lindl.) P. F. Hunt	39	<i>Neottianthe secundiflora</i> (Hook. f.) Schltr.	42
<i>Gastrochilus dasypogon</i> (Sm.) Kuntze	39	<i>Oberonia emarginata</i> King & Pantl.	43
<i>Gastrodia elata</i> Blume	39	<i>Oreorchis porphyranthes</i> Tuyama	43
<i>Gnetum montanum</i> Markgraf	50	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i> (Wall. ex Sims) Pfitzer ex Stein	9
<i>Goodyera biflora</i> (Lindl.) Hook. f.	39	<i>Pecteilis triflora</i> (D. Don) Tang & Wang	43
<i>Habenaria pubescens</i> Lindl.	40	<i>Peristylus duthiei</i> (Hook. f.) Deva & H. B. Naithani	43
<i>Hemipilia cordifolia</i> Lindl.	40	<i>Phaius flavus</i> (Blume) Lindl.	43
<i>Herminium jaffreyanum</i> King & Pantl.	40	<i>Platanthera arcuata</i> Lindl.	44
<i>Herminium mackinnonii</i> Duthie	40	<i>Platanthera latilabris</i> Lindl.	44
<i>Herminium quinquelobum</i> King & Pantl.	40	<i>Pleione coronaria</i> P. J. Cribb & C. Z. Tang	44
		<i>Pleione humilis</i> (Sm.) D. Don	45
		<i>Pleione praecox</i> (Sm.) D. Don	45

<i>Pleione hookeriana</i> (Lindl.) Rollisson	44	<i>Sunipia scariosa</i> Lindl.	47
<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> D. Don	51	<i>Taxus contorta</i> Griff.	50
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> Royle	9	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Zucc.	50
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	9	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> Oliver	51
<i>Rhynchosyilis retusa</i> (L.) Blume	45	<i>Thelasis pygmaea</i> (Griff.) Lindl.	47
<i>Schoenorchis gemmata</i> (Lindl.) J. J. Sm.	46	<i>Vanda alpina</i> (Lindl.) Lindl.	47
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i> (L.) Chevall.	46	<i>Vanda pumila</i> Hook. f.	48
<i>Sunipia bicolor</i> Lindl.	46	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don	48
<i>Sunipia cirrhata</i> (Lindl.) P. F. Hunt	46	<i>Vanda testacea</i> (Lindl.) Rchb. f.	49
		<i>Vanda cristata</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	48
		<i>Vandopsis undulata</i> (Lindl.) J. J. Sm.	49



Flowering *Nardostachys jatamansi* in nature



Rhizome of *Nardostachys jatamansi*



Marc of *Nardostachys jatamansi*



*Nardostachys jatamansi* oil



Product of *Nardostachys jatamansi* in Tensarin drug



Flowering *Rauvolfia serpentina*



Dried root of *Rauvolfia serpentina*



Flowering *Dioscorea deltoidea* in nature



*Dioscorea deltoidea* tuber



*Cycas pectinata* male



*Cycas pectinata* female



*Calanthe plantaginea*



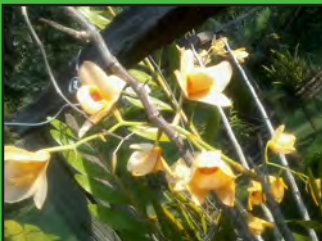
*Dendrobium aphyllum*



*Vanda cristata*



*Dendrobium bicameratum*



*Dendrobium moschatum*



*Dendrobium chrysanthum*



*Dendrobium longicornu*



*Cyathea spinulosa*



*Podocarpus neriifolius*