



Sanjeevani Multipurpose Foundation's
**DR. DEEPAK PATIL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL
COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTER**

Borpadale Phata (Nebapur), Kolhapur-Ratnagiri Road, Tal- Panhala, Dist. Kolhapur, Pin-416213, Maharashtra State, India.

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DEPARTMENT OF DRAVYAGUNA & RASASHASTRA

Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine | Academic Year 2026–2027

OFFICIAL FIELD REPORT

Report on One-Day Educational Botanical Excursion to Panhala – Nebapur Forest

Date of Visit:	22nd August 2026	Location / Flora:	Panhala Fort & Nebapur Forest Range
Target Cohort:	2nd Year BAMS Students	Department:	Dravyaguna Vijnana & Rasashastra
Faculty Guides:	Dr. Vitthal Patil (HOD, Dravyaguna), Dr. Sevagra Sharma (Lecturer, Dravyaguna), along with Expert Faculty Members from the Department of Rasashastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana.		

1. Executive Summary & Aim of the Excursion

As part of the experiential curriculum for 2nd Year B.A.M.S. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery), a comprehensive one-day field study tour was organized on **22nd August 2026** to the biodiversity-rich terrain of **Panhala and the Nebapur Forest range**. The excursion aimed to bridge theoretical classroom knowledge with field-level botanical identification (*Vrkshayurveda / Vanaspati Parichaya*), understanding morphological adaptations, macroscopic diagnostic features, and classical therapeutic applications (*Karma and Prayoga*) of medicinal flora in their natural habitat.

2. Objectives of the Botanical Tour

- In-situ Botanical Identification:** To observe, recognize, and classify medicinal plants in wild natural habitats conforming to classical *Nama-Rupa Vijnana* and modern taxonomic morphology.
- Organoleptic Assessment:** To evaluate fresh plant parts through morphological markers, leaf arrangements, floral characteristics, bark textures, and organoleptic properties (*Rasa, Gandha, Sparsha*).
- Interdisciplinary Correlation:** Understanding the synergy between Dravyaguna (pharmacognosy/pharmacology) and Rasashastra (use of botanical juices/*Swarasa* in mineral purification and incineration processes / *Shodhana-Marana*).
- Conservation & Sustainable Harvesting:** Sensitizing undergraduate scholars to sustainable collection practices (*Dravya Sangrahana Vidhi*) as propounded in classical Ayurvedic Samhitas.

3. Field Activities & Faculty Demonstrations

The field tour commenced in the early morning with an orientation session at the base of Panhala Fort by **Dr. Vitthal Patil (HOD, Dravyaguna)**. Dr. Patil illustrated live specimen diagnostic features, emphasizing classical field identification techniques and botanical variations across micro-climates. **Dr. Sevagra Sharma** elucidated macroscopic morphological markers, therapeutic potencies (*Virya*), and specific medicinal formulations (*Yogas*). Faculty from the Rasashastra department demonstrated the crucial role of fresh wild herbs like *Hamsapadi*, *Nirgundi*, and *Lajjalu* in pharmaceutical metallurgy and mineral processing.

Pedagogical Impact: The 2nd Year BAMS students actively took field notes, recorded morphometric parameters, captured botanical photographs, and engaged enthusiastically in interactive Q&A sessions throughout the forest trails of Nebapur.

4. Comprehensive Inventory of Demonstrated Ayurvedic Plants

During the excursion, the faculty systematically demonstrated a diverse array of medicinal trees, shrubs, climbers, and herbs. Below is a structured summary of the key plants studied during the field visit:

Ayurvedic Name	Botanical Name & Family	Habitat & Habit	Key Morphological Features	Medicinal Uses & Rasashastra Role
Arjuna (अर्जुन)	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Combretaceae	Large Tree / Riverine & Forest	Smooth, pinkish-grey peeling bark, buttressed trunk, sub-	Potent <i>Hridya</i> (cardioprotective), <i>Sandhaniya</i> (fracture healing),



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Ayurvedic Name	Botanical Name & Family	Habitat & Habit	Key Morphological Features	Medicinal Uses & Rasashastra Role
			opposite leaves, 5-winged fruit.	styptic; indicated in angina, hypertension, and hemorrhages.
Jyotishmati (ज्योतिष्मती)	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Celastraceae	Woody Climber / Slopes	Lianas with lenticellate bark, obovate serrate leaves, bright yellow-orange arillate seeds.	<i>Medhya</i> (nootropic/intellect promoter), nervine stimulant, memory enhancer; used in paralysis, sciatica, and neuro-cognitive deficits.
Nirgundi (निर्गुण्डी)	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Lamiaceae	Large Shrub / Waste lands	3–5 foliolate palmate leaves, tomentose underside, bluish-purple panicle inflorescence.	<i>Vedanasthapana</i> (analgesic), anti-inflammatory, <i>Vatahara</i> ; extensively used in arthritic disorders; leaf juice used in <i>Shodhana</i> .
Agnishikha / Kalihari (अग्निशिखा)	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Colchicaceae	Climbing Herb / Forest margins	Leaf tips modified into tendrils, striking flame-like wavy red and yellow petals, tuberous root.	<i>Garbhashaya Sankochaka</i> (oxytocic/uterine stimulant), <i>Krimighna</i> ; potent alkaloid content (colchicine); used in joint disorders.
Patalgarudi (पातालगरुडी)	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> Menispermaceae	Climbing Shrub / Forest scrub	Villous climbing stems, ovate-oblong hairy leaves, juice sets into a cooling jelly with water.	<i>Dhatupushtikara</i> , <i>Pittashamaka</i> , aphrodisiac, urinary tract soother; used in spermatorrhea, dysuria, and burning micturition.
Brihati (बृहती)	<i>Solanum anguivi / indicum</i> Solanaceae	Prickly Shrub / Scrubby roads	Prickly stem and calyx, stellate hairs, purple flowers, globose yellowish-orange berries.	Part of <i>Dashamoola</i> ; excellent <i>Kasahara</i> , <i>Shwasahara</i> (bronchodilator), <i>Deepana</i> , <i>Pachana</i> , and anti-inflammatory agent.
Vanda / Vandak (वन्दाक)	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> Loranthaceae	Epiphytic Parasite / On trees	Woody hemi-parasitic shrub, coriaceous leaves, tubular scarlet/orange flowers with haustoria.	<i>Pramathi</i> , <i>Rasayana</i> ; astringent, diuretic; widely studied for antimicrobial, nephroprotective, and anti-lithic properties.
Bharangi (भारङ्गी)	<i>Rotheca serrata</i> Lamiaceae	Shrub / Hill slopes	Serrate oblong leaves, quadrangular stems, showy asymmetric pale blue-violet flowers.	Premier remedy for respiratory ailments (<i>Kasa-Shwasa hara</i>), <i>Shothahara</i> , antiallergic; roots widely formulated in pediatric cough syrups.
Lajjalu (लज्जालु)	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Fabaceae	Diffused Subshrub / Moist ground	Rapid thigmonastic (seismonastic) touch-sensitive pinnate leaves, pink globose flower heads.	<i>Sandhaniya</i> , <i>Raktapittahara</i> (haemostatic), wound healing; used in bleeding piles, menorrhagia, and metallurgical bhavana.
Hamsapadi (हंसपदी)	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i> Pteridaceae	Fern / Wet shaded rocky walls	Creeping rhizome, black polished rachis, delicate lunulate/fan-shaped pinnae resembling bird foot.	<i>Vishaghna</i> (anti-toxic), <i>Ropana</i> , cooling; prized in classical Rasashastra for <i>Dhatu-Bandhana</i> and medicinal calcinations.
Bhallataka (भल्लातक)	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Anacardiaceae	Deciduous Tree / Rocky ridges	Large obovate coriaceous leaves, black obliquely ovoid drupe seated on fleshy orange receptacle.	<i>Deepana</i> , <i>Kaphahara</i> , potent <i>Rasayana</i> ; indicated in non-bleeding piles, sciatica, vitiligo; requires strict <i>Shodhana</i> purification.
Shimshapa (शिशपा)	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Fabaceae	Medium-Large Tree / Plains & foot	Pinnate alternating leaves, zigzag branches, small yellowish-white flowers, strap-shaped pods.	<i>Garbhashaya-vishodhana</i> , <i>Kushthaghna</i> ; used in skin disorders, obesity (<i>Medoroga</i>), leucorrhea, and chronic ulcers.
	<i>Santalum album</i> Santalaceae		Glabrous evergreen tree, opposite elliptic leaves, small	<i>Daha-prashamana</i> (cooling), <i>Hridya</i> , <i>Varnya</i> ; indispensable in high fever,



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Shweta Chandana (श्वेत चन्दन)		Root Semi-Parasitic Tree / Forest	purplish-brown flowers, fragrant heartwood.	sunstroke, urinary infections, and skincare.
Dhanvana (धन्वन)	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Malvaceae / Tiliaceae	Medium Tree / Deciduous forest	Asymmetric cordate leaves, rough fibrous bark, small yellow axillary cymes, globose drupes.	<i>Stambhana</i> , <i>Vranaropana</i> ; bark and leaves used in dysentery, hemorrhagic disorders, fractures, and general debility.
Kanchanara (काञ्चनार)	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Fabaceae	Moderate Tree / Hill slopes	Distinctive bilobed sub-orbicular leaves (camel's hoof shape), showy pinkish-white flowers.	Premier <i>Gandamala-hara</i> (anti-goitre / lymphatic regulator), <i>Granthi-hara</i> ; vital component of <i>Kanchanara Guggulu</i> .
Kutaja (कुटज)	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Apocynaceae	Small Deciduous Tree / Forest scrub	Opposite subsessile leaves, white corymbose cymes, paired cylindrical follicles with tufted seeds.	<i>Arshoghna</i> , premier <i>Atisaraghna</i> (anti-dysenteric / anti-diarrheal), <i>Amapachana</i> ; specific for amoebic and bacillary dysentery.
Trina Varga / Wild Grasses (तृण वर्ग)	<i>Poaceae Family members</i> Kusha, Kasha, Durva etc.	Herbaceous Grassland / Forest floor	Linear parallel-veined blades, jointed culms, spikelet inflorescence in diverse micro-zones.	<i>Mutravirechaniya</i> (diuretic), <i>Stanyajanana</i> , cooling; core constituents of <i>Trinapanchamoola</i> in nephrological conditions.

5. Pedagogical Outcomes & Student Experience

The educational tour offered 2nd Year BAMS scholars a practical dimension that significantly complemented didactic lectures. The students gained direct competency in:

- Accurate live identification of poly-herbal drug ingredients in varied seasonal phenophases.
- Recognizing adulteration and distinction between genuine species and allied substitute taxa.
- Appreciating the therapeutic multidimensionality of plants across Ayurvedic pharmacology and Rasashastra metallurgy.
- Developing enthusiasm and team spirit towards botanical field studies and ecological conservation.



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FIELD EXCURSION PHOTO GALLERY & LIVE DEMONSTRATIONS

Visual Documentation: Faculty Field Guidance, Specimen Identification & BAMS Batch Cohort (22nd August 2026)



Field Demonstration: Dr. Vitthal Patil (HOD, Dravyaguna) explaining live diagnostic morphology and medicinal properties of roadside flora to students and faculty.



Habitat Study: Lithophytic fern species (*Hamsapadi* / *Adiantum* and associated rupicolous flora) thriving on wet rocky walls of Panhala range.



Floral Morphology: Inflorescence and glandular calyx analysis of wild flowering medicinal herbs studied during the Nebapur trail.



Riparian Flora: Morphological assessment of wetland polygonaceous species exhibiting terminal racemes in their pristine natural habitat.



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FIELD EXCURSION PHOTO GALLERY — BATCH PARTICIPATION

2nd Year BAMS Students along with Faculty Coordinators at Key Landmark & Forest Transects



Official Landmark Assembly: 2nd Year BAMS Students and Faculty delegation at the historic *Kille Panhlagad* threshold prior to entering the forest transects.



Nebapur Forest Trail: Field cohort navigating interior forest pathways during hands-on medicinal plant taxonomy and collection demonstrations.



Forest Canopy Briefing: Interactive field discussion under dense canopy cover highlighting medicinal tree species (*Arjuna*, *Bhallataka*, *Dhanvana*).



Botanical Trek: Faculty members leading the interactive botanical walk, explaining habitat stratification and ecological factors affecting plant potency (*Virya*).

6. Conclusion & Acknowledgments

The educational excursion to the Panhala–Nebapur forest was executed with immense academic rigor and enthusiastic student participation. The real-world exposure successfully instilled a profound appreciation of Ayurvedic floristics and pharmacognosy among the undergraduate scholars. The Department of Dravyaguna extends sincere gratitude to the college administration, Principal, accompanying faculty members from the Rasashastra Department, and local forest officials for their invaluable cooperation in making this botanical visit highly fruitful and memorable.

Dr. Sevagra Sharma

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Dr. Vitthal D. Patil

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