

1. *Barleria prionitis*

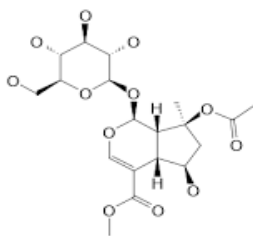


Common name - Porcupine flower

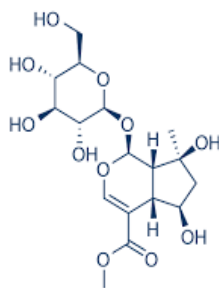
Synonyms - *Berberia coreacea*, *Berberia hystix*

Part used- Whole plant specially leaves

Chemical constituent-From the aerial parts of *Barleria prionitis*, one new phenylethanoid glycoside, barlerinoside along with six known iridoid glycosides, shanzhiside methyl ester , 6-O-trans-p-coumaroyl-8-O-acetylshanzhiside methyl ester , barlerin , acetylbarlerin , 7-methoxydiderroside , and lupulinoside



Barlerin



Shanzhiside methyl ester

Medicinal uses-Used in treatment of toothache, catarrhal affections, whooping cough, inflammations, glandular swellings, urinary infection, jaundice, fever, gastrointestinal disorders and as diuretic and tonic.

2. *Barleria cristata*

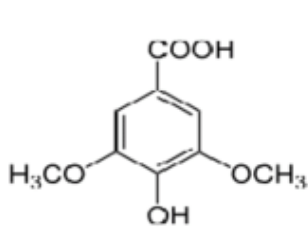


Common name -Philippine violet

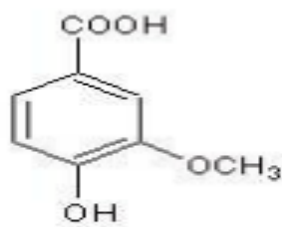
Synonyms - *Berleria alba*, *Berleria indica*, *berleria napalensis*

Part used - Leaf, stem, root, bark and flower

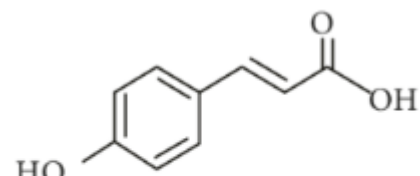
Chemical constituent- Phenolic acids found in *Barleria* include p-hydroxycinnamic acid, p-coumaric acid, α -tocopherol, melilotic acid, syringic acid, vanillic acid, and p-hydroxybenzoic acid



Syringic acid



Vanillic acid



p-coumaric acid

Medicinal uses- Used in treatment of toothache, anaemia, snake bite, diabetes, lungs disorders, blood disease and inflammatory disorders

3. *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*

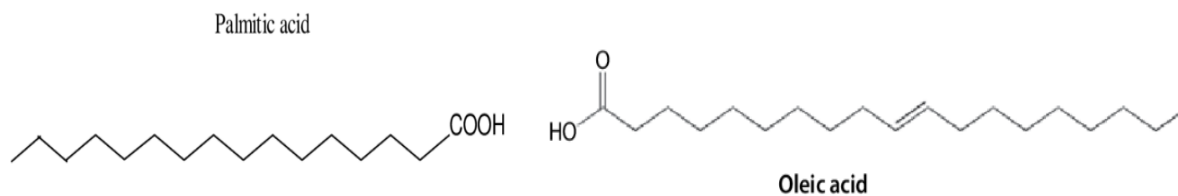


Common name - Tree of Sadness, Seri Gading, Night Blooming Jasmine, Tree of Sorrow

Synonyms - *Bruschia macrocarpa* Bertol., *Nyctanthes dentata* Blume, *Nyctanthes tristis* Salisb

Part used - Leaves, flowers, stem, seed, bark

Chemical constituent - A Majority fatty acids, like palmitic acid (C16:0, 25.46%), arachidic acid (C20:0, 24.82%) and oleic acid (C18:1, 8.84%) were identified in plant



Medicinal uses - Anti-helminthic and anti-pyretic besides its use as a laxative, in rheumatism, skin ailments and as a sedative.

4. *Polyalthia longifolia*

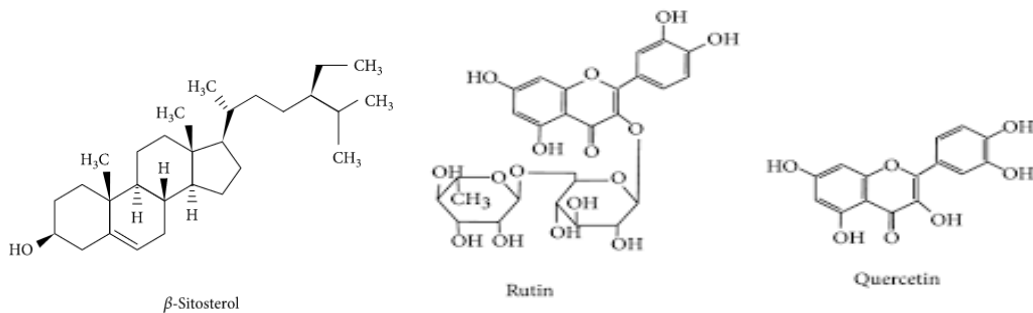


Common name - False Ashoka, False Asoka, Mast Tree, Indian Mast Tree, Weeping Mast Tree

Synonyms - *Polyalthia longifolia* 'Temple Pillar', *Polyalthia longifolia* var. *Pendula*

Part used - Bark leaves and stem

Chemical constituent- The main compounds of the plant that have been identified and reported in multiple studies are beta (β)-sitosterol (1A), leucocyanidin (2A), proanthocyanidin (2B), quercetin , rutin



Medicinal uses - Used as an antipyretic agent in indigenous systems of medicine and show effective antimicrobial activity, cytotoxic function, antiulcer activity, hypoglycemic activity, and hypotensive effect.

5. *Albizia lebbek*

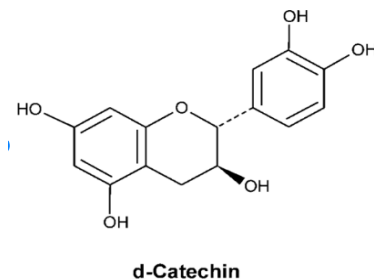
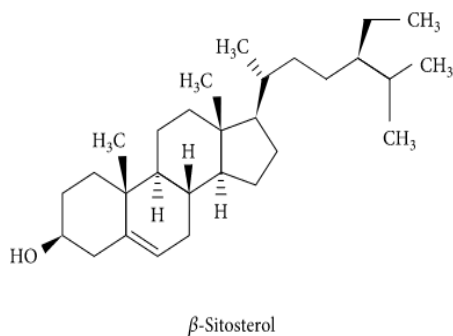


Common name - Indian siris

Synonyms - *Acacia macrophylla* Bung, *Acacia speciosa* (Jacq.) Willd

Part used - Bark, seeds, leaves and flowers

Chemical constituent - D-catechin, β -sitosterol, *albiziahexoside*, betulnic acid, and echinocystic acid glycosides



Medicinal uses - Used to treat boils, cough, to treat the eye, flu, gingivitis, lung problems, pectoral problems, is used as a tonic, and is used to treat abdominal tumors. The bark is used medicinally to treat inflammation.

6. *Ocimum sanctum*

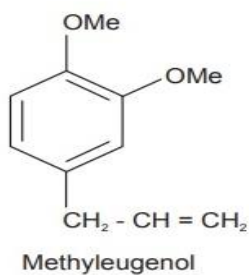
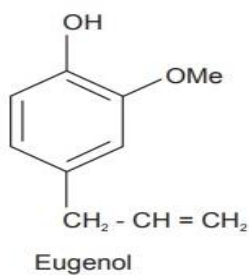


Common name - Holy basil

Synonyms - *Ocimum tenuiflorum*

Part used - Leaves, stem, flower, root, seeds and even whole plant

Chemical constituent - Oleanolic acid, rosmarinic acid, ursolic acid eugenol, , linalool, carvacrol, β elemene, β caryophyllene, germacrene



Medicinal uses - Its extract has numerous pharmacological activities like hypoglycaemic, immunomodulatory, analgesic, anti-stress, anti-pyretic, anti-ulcerogenic, anti-inflammatory, anti-hypertensive action.

7. *Datura metel*

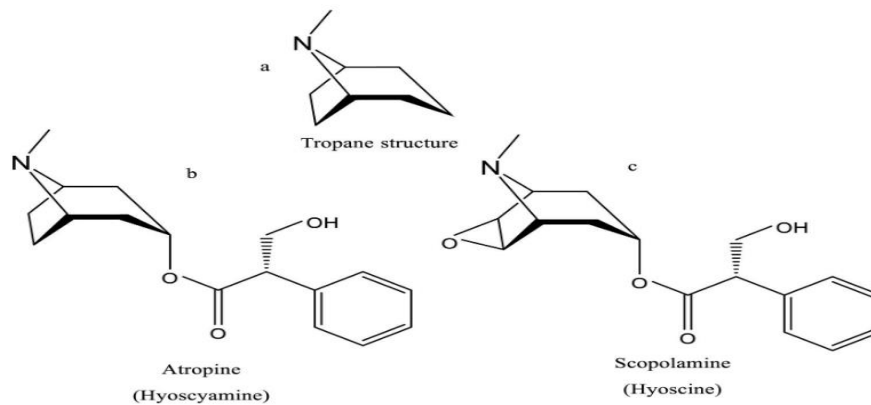


Common name - Horn of Plenty, Downy Thorn-Apple, Hoary Thorn-Apple

Synonyms - *Datura humilis*, *Datura fastuosa*, *Datura alba*, *Datura fatuosa* var. *alba*

Part used - Seed, fruit

Chemical constituent - Pterodotriol B, disciferitrio, scopolamine, adenosine, thymidine, locundioside C and dioscoroside D



Medicinal uses - Used for treatment of epilepsy, hysteria, insanity, heart diseases, and for fever with catarrh, diarrhea and skin diseases

8. *Citrus microcarpa*

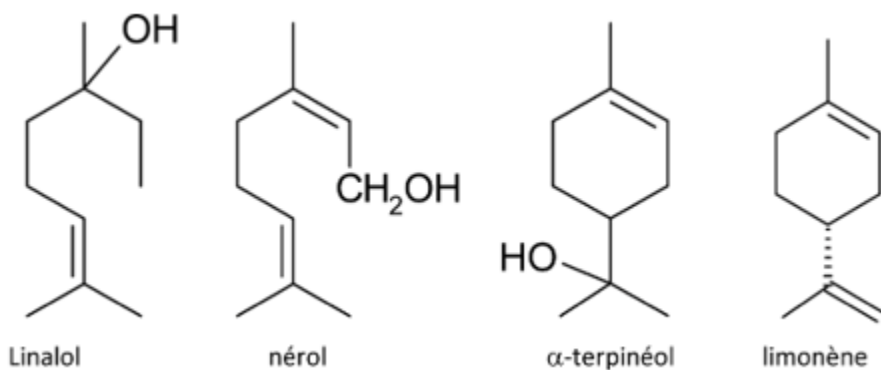


Common name - Calamondin, Calamansi, Musk Lime, Panama Orange, Calamondin Orange

Synonyms - *Citrus madurensis*, *Citrus mitis*, *Citrus microcarpa*, *Citrofortunella mitis*

Part used - Entire fruit minus the stems and seeds can be used

Chemical constituent - Four long-chain hydrocarbones, palmitic acid , stearic acid , linoleic acid , & methyl palmitate , four benzenoids, vanillic acid , p-hydroxybenzoic acid , p-hydroxybenzaldehyde , and methylparaben one terpenoid, squalene



Medicinal uses - Used as hair shampoo, for itching and to stimulate hair growth. Juice of fruit used for *Acne vulgaris* and *Pruritis vulvae*. In Malaysia, used as an antidote for poison.

9. *Mentha piperata*

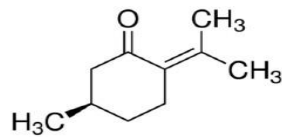


Common name - Peppermint

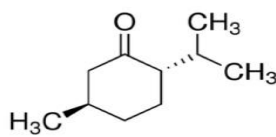
Synonyms - *Mentha spicsta*, *Mentha aquatica*

Part used - Leaves and flowers

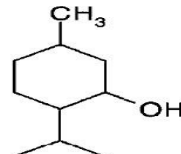
Chemical constituent - Menthol (40.7%) and menthone (23.4%). Further components were (+/-)-menthyl acetate, 1,8-cineole, limonene, beta-pinene and beta-caryophyllene.



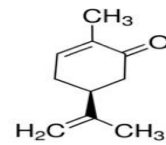
Pulegone



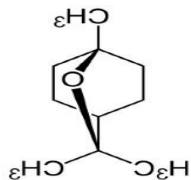
Menthon



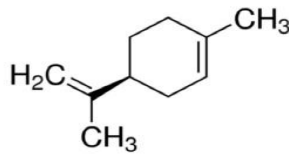
Menthol



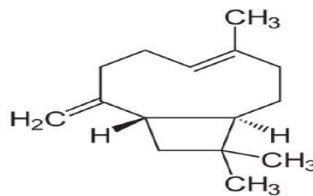
Carvone



1, 8-cineole



Limonene



β -Caryophyllene

Medicinal uses - Helpful in symptomatic relief of the common cold, decrease symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome and decrease digestive symptoms such as dyspepsia and nausea, although more research is needed. topically as an analgesic and to treat headaches.

10. *Rauwolfia serpentina*

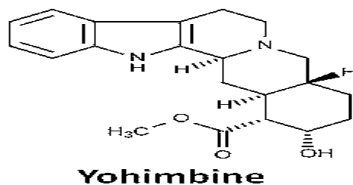
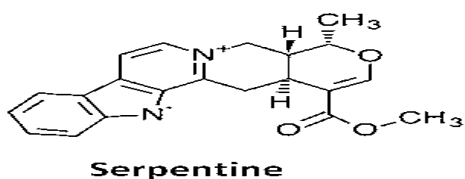
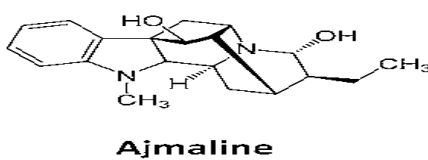
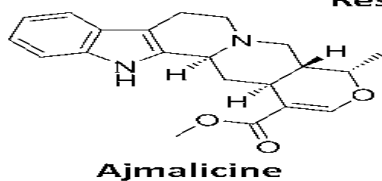
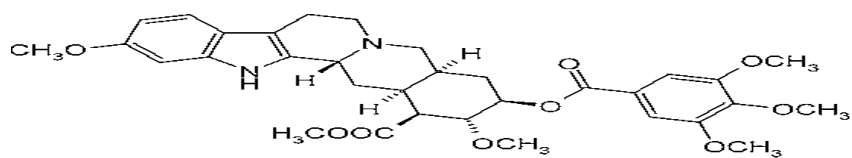


Common name - Indian snakeroot, devil pepper, or serpentine wood

Synonyms - Genus Rauwolfia

Part used - Roots and leaves

Chemical constituent - Reserpine, rescinnamine, ajmalicine, serpentine



Medicinal uses - Used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). High blood pressure adds to the workload of the heart and arteries.

11. *Adhatoda vasica*

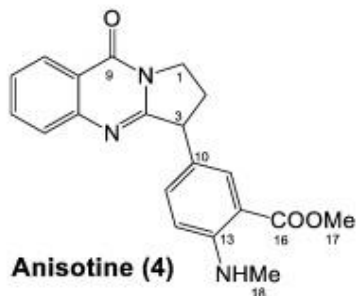
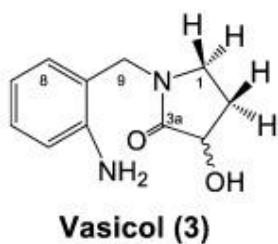


Common name - Malabar nut

Synonyms - *Justicia adhatoda*

Part used - Root, leaves, flowers, stem, bark

Chemical constituent - Vasicine, vasicinol, vasicinone



Medicinal uses - Used for bronchitis, leprosy, blood disorders, heart troubles, thirst, asthma, fever, vomiting, loss of memory, leukoderma, jaundice, tumors, mouth troubles, sore-eye, fever, and gonorrhoea.

12. *Withania somnifera*

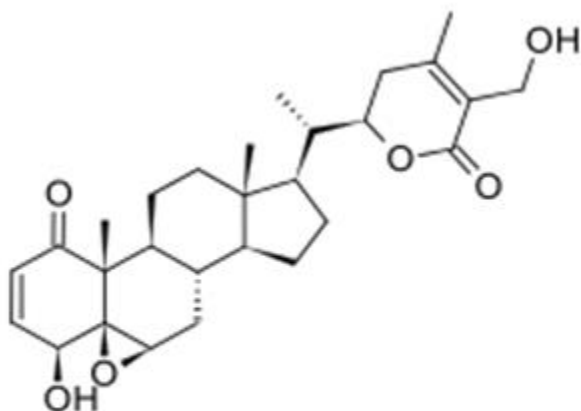


Common name - Winter cherry, bitterappelliefie, koorshout

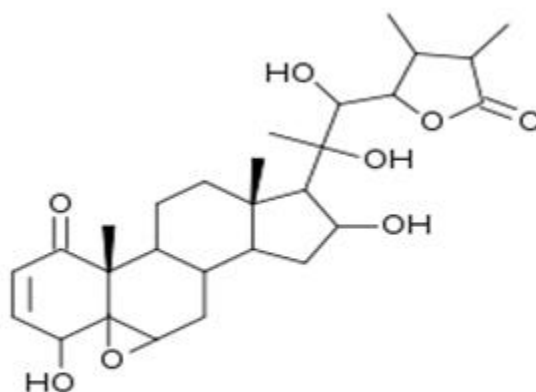
Synonyms - *Physalis arborescens* thunb.

Part used - Whole plant

Chemical constituent - Isopelletierine, anaferine, cuseohygrine, anahygrine, etc.), steroidal lactones (withanolides, withaferins) and saponins



Withaferine A



Withanolides

Medicinal uses - Used in treating a wide variety of illnesses including asthma, diabetes, hypertension, stress, arthritic diseases, and cancer.

13. *Murraya koenigii*

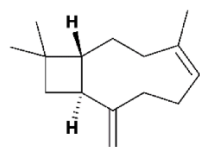


Common name - Curry Leaf Tree, Daun Kari, Indian Curry Tree

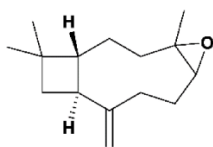
Synonyms - *Bergera koenigii*

Part used - Leaves

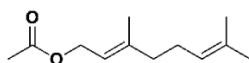
Chemical constituent-Linlool, B- caryophyllene, caryophyllene oxide, mahanimbine



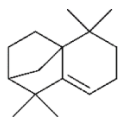
β -Caryophyllene



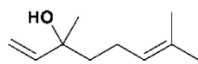
Caryophyllene Oxide



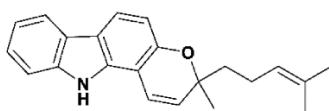
Geranyl acetate



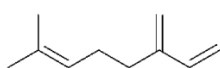
Isolongifolene



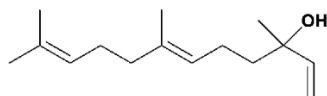
Linalool



Mahanimbine



β -Myrcene



Nerolidol

Medicinal uses - Used in treating piles, inflammation, itching, fresh cuts, dysentery, bruises, and edema. The roots are purgative to some extent. They are stimulating and used for common body aches.

14. *Lawsonia inermis*

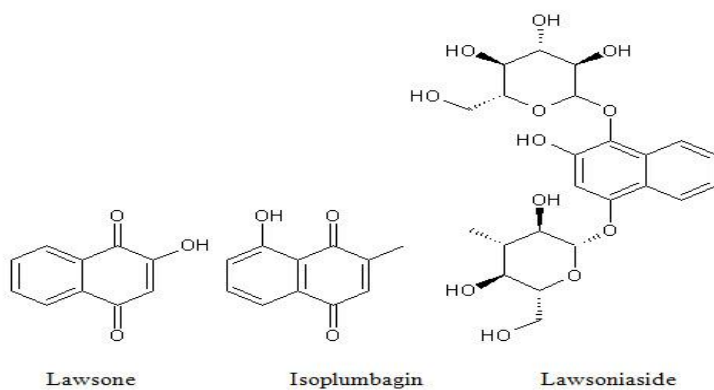


Common name - Henna tree

Synonyms - *Alcanna spinosa* Gaertn, *Casearia multiflora* Spreng.

Part used - Leaves, bark, Seed, roots, Stem bark

Chemical constituent - Carbohydrates, phenolic, flavonoids, saponins, proteins, alkaloids, terpenoids, quinones, coumarins, xanthenes, fat, resin and tannins. It also contained 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (lawsone)



Medicinal uses - Used as antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, antiviral, anticancer, antidiabetic, tuberculostatic, anti-inflammatory, antifertility and wound healing properties.

15. *Punica granatum*

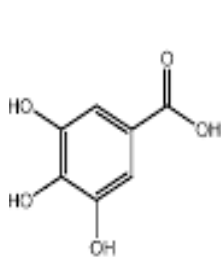


Common name - Pomegranate

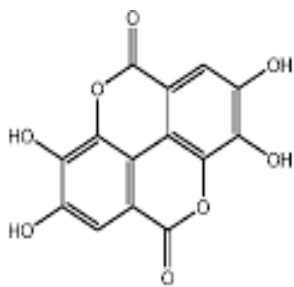
Synonyms - *Punica glandiflora*, *punica multiflora*, *punica nana*, *punica spinosa*

Part used - Flowers, leaves, bark of young shoots and roots, fruit peel

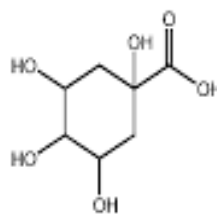
Chemical constituent - Flavonoids, ellagitannin, punicalagin, ellagic acid, vitamins and minerals, and alkaloids such as pelletierine



Gallic acid



Ellagic acid



Quinic acid

Medicinal uses - The fruit and bark of pomegranate are used against intestinal parasites, dysentery, and diarrhea. The juice and seeds are considered a tonic for throat and heart. It is used to stop nose and gum bleeds and treating hemorrhoids.

16. *Vinca rosea*

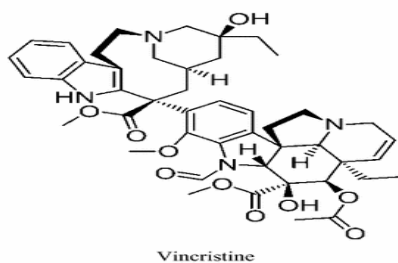
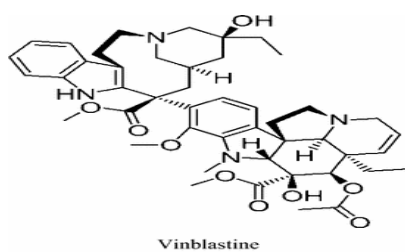


Common name - Cape periwinkle, graveyard plant, Madagascar periwinkle, old maid

Synonyms - Pervinca rosea

Part used - Roots, shoot, leaves & flowers

Chemical constituent - Vinblastine, vincristine, vindoline, ajmalicine, catharanthine, vindesine, vindesine, taberosine, lochrenicine



Medicinal uses - Used to treat diabetes, high blood pressure and have been used as disinfectants and anti-cancer. The vinca alkaloids have cytotoxic effects that can arrest the division of cells and causes cell death.

17. *Jatropha pandurifolia*



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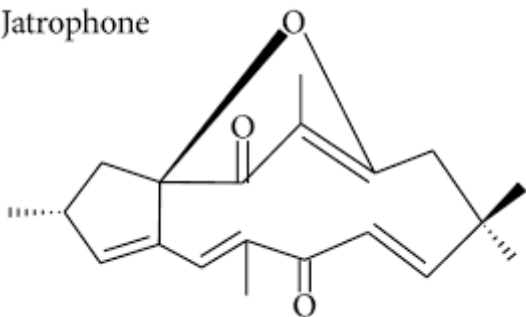
Common name - Peregrina, Spicy Jatropha, Shanghai Beauty, Peregrina Jatropha

Synonyms - *Jatropha coccinea*, *Jatropha hastata*

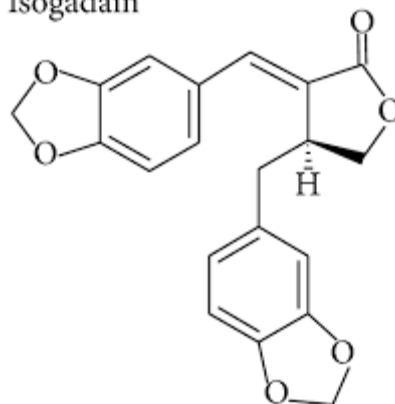
Part used - Leaves

Chemical constituent - Jatrophone, Isogadain, Piperidine

Jatrophone



Isogadain



Medicinal uses - Used for antimicrobial, anti-cancer and anti-HIV activity has been well recognized.

18. *Bryophyllum pinnatum*

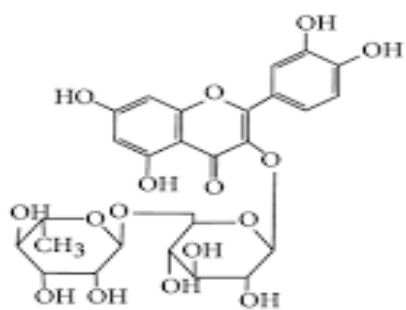


Common name - Air plant, cathedral bells, life plant

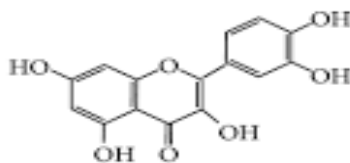
Synonyms - *Crassula pinnata*, *Kalanchoe pinnata*, *Sedum madagascariense*

Part used - Leaves

Chemical constituent - Quercetin, Rutin; luteolin; luteolin 7-O- β -glucoside



Rutin



Quercetin

Medicinal uses - Used as astringent, analgesic, carminative and also useful in diarrhoea and vomiting.

19. *German chamomile*

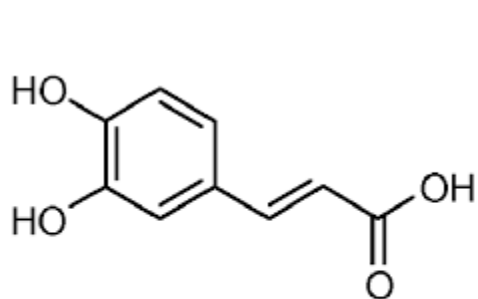


Common name - Chamomile

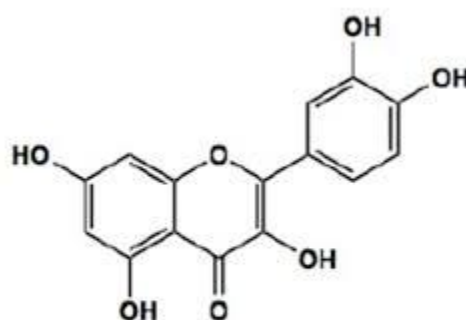
Synonyms - *Matricaria recutita*

Part used - Flower heads

Chemical constituent - Isobutylangelate, farnesene, farnenol, matricin, chamazulene, guaiazulene, caffeic acid, chroogenic, apigenin, luteolin, quercetin



Caffeic Acid



Quercetin

Medicinal uses - Used to reduce inflammation, speeds wound healing, reduces muscle spasms, and serves as a mild sedative to help with sleep.

20. *Ocimum basilicum*

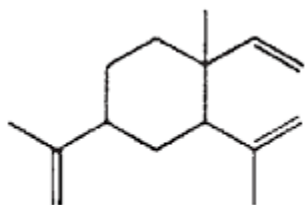


Common name - Sweet basil

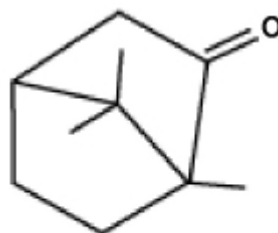
Synonyms - *Ocimum album* L., *Ocimum anisatum* Benth.

Part used - Leaves and the flowering tops

Chemical constituent - Methyl cinnamate (70.1%), linalool (17.5%), β -elemene (2.6%) and camphor (1.52%)



β -Elemene



Camphor, C₁₀H₁₆O

Medicinal uses - Used in the treatment of headaches, coughs, diarrhea, constipation, warts, worms, and kidney malfunctions.

21. *Piper longum*

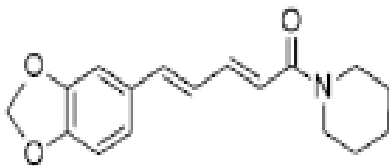


Common name - Long pepper.

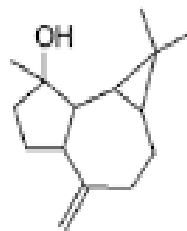
Synonyms - *Chavica longa*, *Chavica roxburghii*, *Chavica sarmentosa*, *Piper latifolium* Hunter

Part used - Dried Spikes and Roots

Chemical constituent - Piperine, piperlonguminitine, piperolactum A, Piperolongumine



Piperine



Spathulenol



Nonanal



trans-2-Nonenal

Medicinal uses - Used to treat chronic bronchitis, asthma, constipation, gonorrhoea, paralysis of the tongue, diarrhoea, cholera, chronic malaria, viral hepatitis, respiratory infections, stomachache, bronchitis, diseases of the spleen, cough, and tumors.

22. *Plumbago zeylanica*

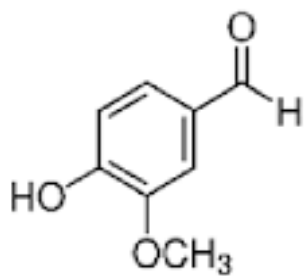


Common name - Ceylon leadwort, doctorbush or wild leadwort

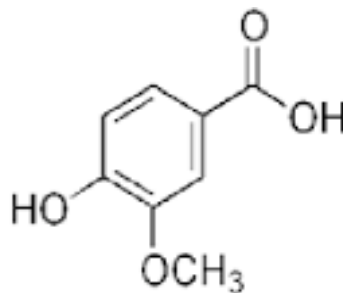
Synonyms - *Findlaya alba* Bowdich, *Molubda scandens*

Part used - Root and root barks

Chemical constituent - Plumbagin, isoshinanolone, plumbagic acid, beta-sitosterol, 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, trans-cinnamic acid, vanillic acid, 2, 5-dimethyl-7-hydroxychromone, indole-3-carboxaldehyde



Vanillin



Vanillic acid

Medicinal uses - Used in the treatment of stubborn chronic rheumatoid arthritis, skin diseases and tumorous growths, use in correcting chronic menstrual disorders, viral warts and chronic diseases of nervous system.

23. *Dioscorea bulbifera bulbils*

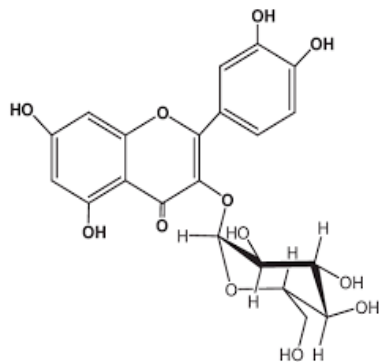


Common name - Air potato, bitter yam, air potato vine, air yam

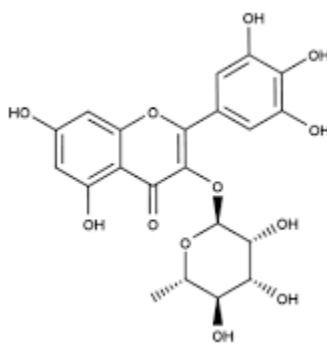
Synonyms - *Dioscorea deltoida*, *dioscorea composita*

Part used - Tubers

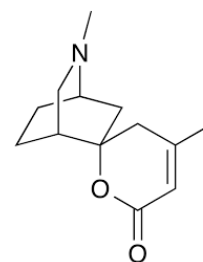
Chemical constituent - Active hypoglycemic compounds (dioscorans A-F), sesquiterpene, and acetophenone along with the steroidal constituents, including spirostane, furostane, and cholestane types., It also contains flavonol glycosides, namely, quercetin-3-O-galactopyranoside, myricetin-3-O-galactopyranoside, and myricetin-3-O-glucopyranoside



quercetin-3-O-galactopyranoside



myricetin-3-O-glucopyranoside



dioscorine

Medicinal uses - Used in the treatment of Piles, dysentery, syphilis, ulcers, cough, leprosy, diabetes, asthma, and cancer. It is a raw material for contraceptives.

24. *Tinospora cordifolia*

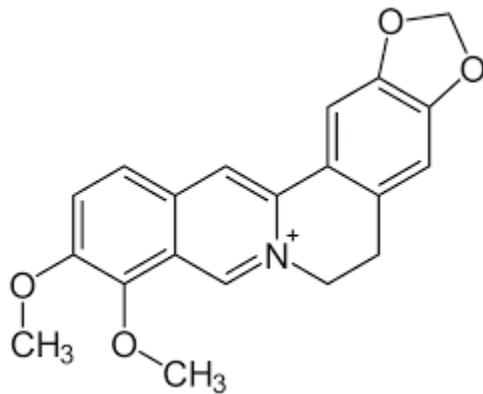


Common name - Guduchi

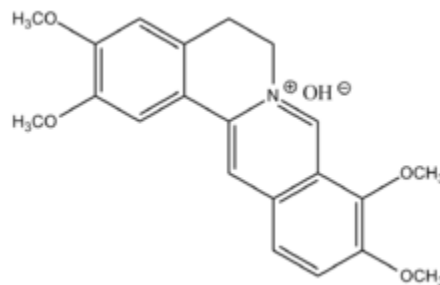
Synonyms - *Tinospora sinensis*

Part used - Root, stems, and leaves

Chemical constituent - Berberine, Palmatine, Tembetarine, Magnoflorine, Cordioside, Cordifolioside A, Cordifolioside B, difolioside A,



Berberine



Palmatine

Medicinal uses - Used for ages in the treatment of fever, jaundice, chronic diarrhea, cancer, dysentery, bone fracture, pain, asthma, skin disease, poisonous insect, snake bite, eye disorders.

25. *Abrus precatorius*



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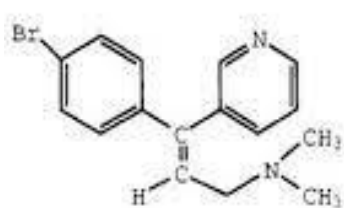
Common name - Rosary pea

Synonyms - *Arbus cyaneus*, *Arbus minor*

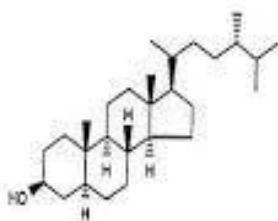
Part used - Root, leaves and seeds

Chemical constituent - Abrasine, abrol, precol and pre-casine from the roots.

The active principle in the seeds of *A. precatorius* is abrin. Seeds are rich in several essential amino acids like alanine, serine, choline, valine, and methyl ester.



Abrin



Campestanol



Abrol

Medicinal uses - *Precatorius* is traditionally used to treat tetanus, and to prevent rabies. The plant is used in some traditional medicine to treat scratches and sores and wounds caused by dogs, cats and mice, and are also used with other ingredients to treat leucoderma. The leaves of the herb are used to cure fever, cough and cold.

26. *Azadirachta indica*

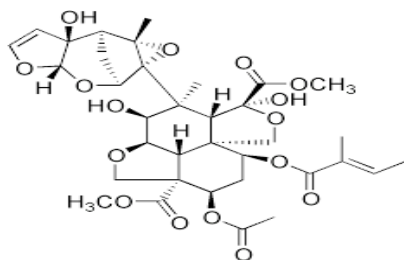


Common name - Margosa, Indian lilac,Neem

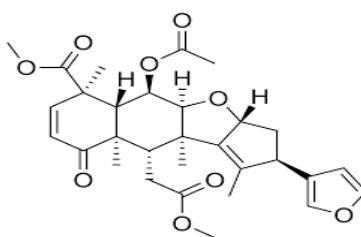
Synonyms - Melia Azadirachta

Part used - Leaves as well as bark of the tree are used for various preparations in Ayurveda.

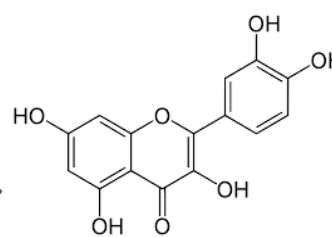
Chemical constituent - The most important active constituent is azadirachtin and the others are nimbolinin, nimbin, nimbidin, nimbidol, sodium nimbinat, gedunin, salannin, and quercetin.



Azadirachtin



Nimbin



Quercetin

Medicinal uses - Used for leprosy, eye disorders, bloody nose, intestinal worms, stomach upset, loss of appetite, skin ulcers, diseases of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular disease), fever, diabetes, gum disease (gingivitis), and liver problems. The leaf is also used for birth control and to cause abortions.

27. *Cassia fistulia*

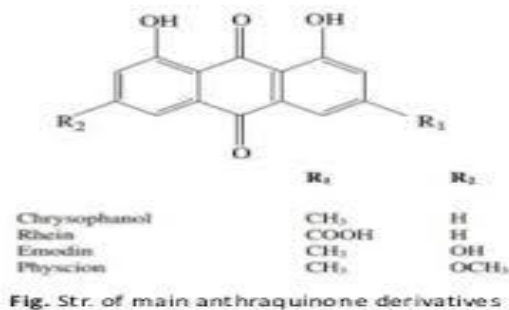


Common name - Rajbriksha,sonhali,amaltas

Synonyms - Bactyriobium fistula Willd

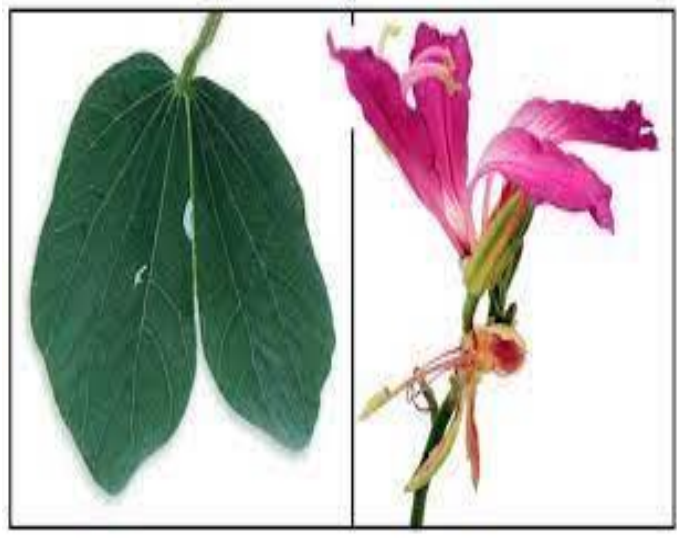
Part used - Leaves

Chemical constituents - The plant is rich in carbohydrates, Linoleic, Oleic, and Stearic acid. Leaf of *Cassia fistula* mainly contains Oxalic Acids, Tannins, Oxyanthra-quinones, Anthraquinones derivatives. Fruit of *Cassia fistula* contains Rhein Glycosides Fistulic Acids, Sennosides A B, Anthraquinones, and Flavanoid-3-ol-derivatives.



Medicinal uses - Bark of the Aragvadha is extensively used by **Ayurveda in India** in the treatment of inflammatory swellings and as a cleaning agent for ulcers and wounds. It is believed to decrease purulent discharge and act as a local antiseptic. The fruits are also used as a laxative.

28. *Bauhinia variegata*

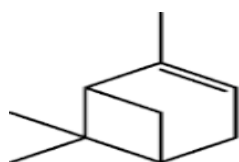


Common name - Orchid tree, kaniar, kachnar

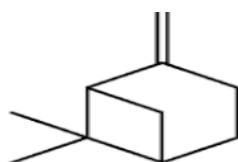
Synonyms - *Bauhinia chinensis* (DC.) Vogel, *Bauhinia decora* Uribe, *Bauhinia variegata* var.

Part used - Stem, bark

Chemical constituents - The major components were identified as α -pinene (5.1 %), β -pinene (2.2 %), β -elemene (2.6 %), γ -elemene (19.0 %), δ -cadinene (3.6 %), occidentalol (2.3 %), cis-murrol-5-en-4- α -ol (24.4 %) and α -cadinol (4.4 %).



α -pinene



β -pinene

Medicinal uses - This plant has been known to possess **antibacterial**, antidiabetic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, anticancerous, nephroprotective and thyroid hormone regulating activity.

29. *Alstonia scholaris*

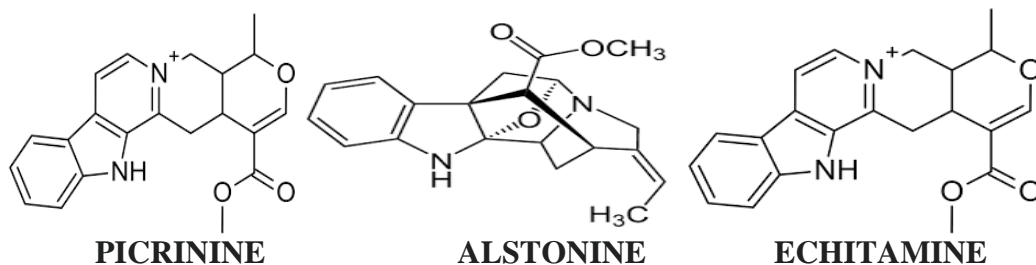


Common name - Devil's tree, blackboard tree, saptaparni

Synonyms - Echites scholaris L.

Part used - Stem bark, leaves, latex, and flowers

Chemical constituents- The bark contains the alkaloids ditamine, echitenine & strictamine. Echitamine is the most important alkaloid found in the bark. Plant also consist picrinine, alstonine, echitamine, scholarine.



Medicinal uses - *Alstonia* is a bitter tonic, febrifuge, diuretic, anthelmintic, stimulant, carminative, stomachic, aphrodisiac, galactagogue, and haemostatic. It is used as a substitute for cinchona and quinine for the treatment of intermittent periodic fever. An infusion of bark is given in fever, dyspepsia, skin diseases, liver complaints, chronic diarrhoea, and dysentery

30. *Aegle marmelos*

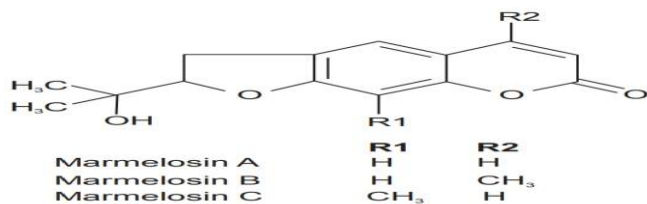


Common name - Bael fruits, bel, Bengal quince

Synonyms - *Belou marmelos* (L.) Lyons, *Bilauis marmelos* (L.) Kuntze

Part used - Dried fruit pulp

Chemical constituents - The chief constituent is marmelosin A, B and C (0.5%), which is a furocoumarin. Other coumarins are marmesin, psoralin and umbelliferone. The drug also contains carbohydrates (11-17%), protein, volatile oil and tannins. The pulp also contains good amount of vitamins C and A. Two alkaloids O-methylhalfordinol and iso-pentylhalfordinol have been isolated from fruits.



Medicinal uses - Drug is very popular in Ayurveda and is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Action is attributed to mucilage. Leaves contain alkaloids and are considered useful in diabetes. The oil obtained from seeds possesses antibacterial, antiprotozoal and antifungal properties. The root of bael is one of the constituents of well-known Ayurvedic preparation Dasmula.

31. *Tamarind indicus*

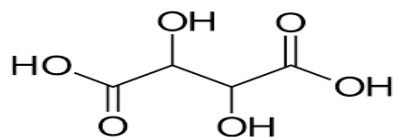


Common name - Tamarindo, *Imli*.

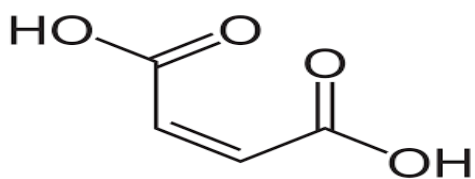
Synonyms - *Tamarindus officinalis* Hook, *tamarindus umbrosa* Salisb

Part used - Root, fruit, leaves

Chemical constituents - The pulp contains 10% fruit acids, mainly tartaric acid and maleic acid, also about 8% sodium potassium tartarate and about 25-40% invert sugar along with pectin. The acidity ranges from 11 to 16%.



TARTARIC ACID



MALEIC ACID

Medicinal uses - It acts as a gentle laxative due to osmosis and is also used as present acid refrigerant.

32. *Terminalia arjuna*

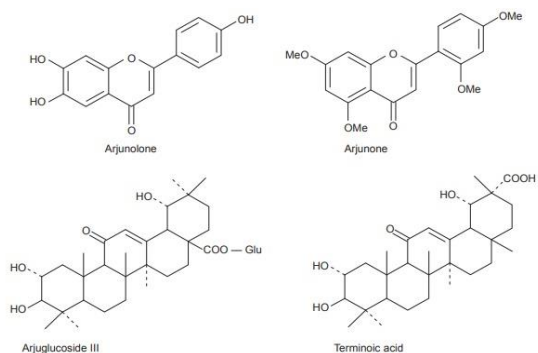


Common name - Arjun bark

Synonyms -*Pentaptera glabra* Roxb., *Pentaptera obovata* DC.

Part used - Stem-bark

Chemical constituents -The tannins present are (+) catechol, (+) gallic acid, epigallocatechol, epigallocatechol, and ellagic acid. The flavonoids such as arjunolone, arjunone, and baicalein. The root contains number of triterpenoids such as arjunoside I and II, terminic acid, oleanolic acid, arjunic acid, arjunolic acid, etc.



Medicinal uses - Arjuna bark used as a diuretic and astringent. The diuretic properties can be attributed to the triterpenoids present in fruits. It causes decrease in blood pressure and heart rate. It is used in the treatment of various heart diseases in indigenous systems of medicines.

33. *Saraca indica*

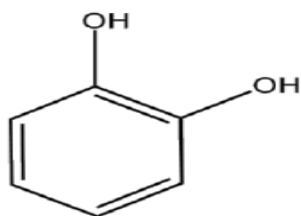


Common name - Ashok bark , Ashok

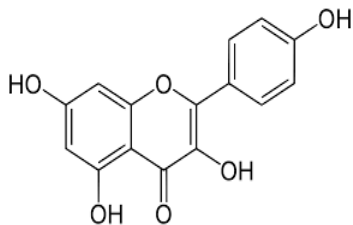
Synonyms - *Saraca asoca* Roxb.

Part used - Stem bark, flowers, seeds

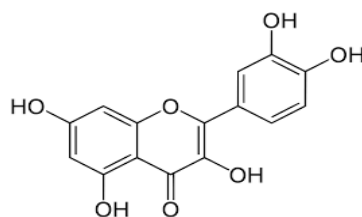
Chemical constituents - Ashoka stem bark contains about 6% of tannins and anthocyanin derivatives which includes leucopelargonidin-3-O- β -D-glucoside. leucopelargonidin and leucoanidin. The root bark contains () epicatechin, procyanidin B₂ and 11'-deoxyprocyanidin B. The pods consists of (+) catechol, () epicatechol, and leucocyanidin. The flowers are reported to have various anthocyanin pigments, kaempferol, quercetin and its glycoside, gallic acid, and β -sitosterol.



CATECHOL



KAEMPFEROL



QUERCETIN

Medicinal uses - It is used as uterine tonic and also a sedative. It stimulates the uterus by the prolonged and frequent uterine contractions. It is also suggested in all cases of uterine bleeding, where ergot can also be used.

34. *Terminalia belerica*

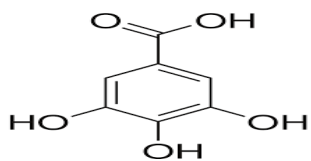


Common name - Bahera, bibhitak

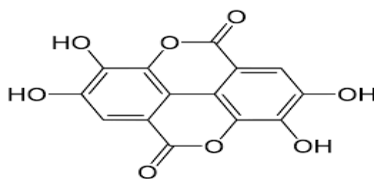
Synonyms - *Terminalia glandulosa* Roxb.

Part used - Dried immature fruits, generally the fruit rind

Chemical constituents - The fruits contain about 20 to 30% of tannins and 40 to 45% water-soluble extractives. It contains colouring matter. It contains gallic acid, ellagic acid, phyllemblin, ethyl gallate, and galloyl glucose. The seeds contain nonedible oil. The plant produces a gum. It also contains most of the sugars as reported in myrobalan.



GALLIC ACID



ELLAGIC ACID

Medicinal uses - Bahera is used as an astringent and in the treatment of dyspepsia and diarrhoea. It is a constituent of triphala. The purgative property of half ripe fruit is due to the presence of fixed oil. The oil on hydrolysis yields an irritant recipe.

35. *Terminalia chebula*

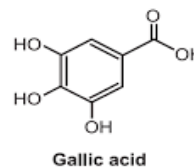
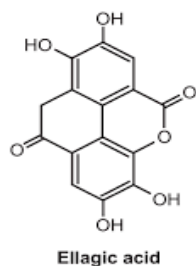
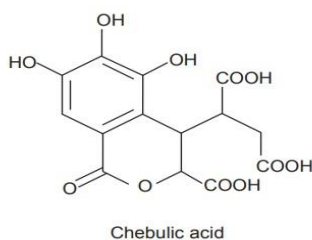


Common name - Chebulic myrobalan, harde, haritaki.

Synonyms - Myrobalanus chebula (Retz.) Gaertn.

Part used - Dried immature fruits, generally the fruit rind

Chemical constituents - Myrobalan contains about 30% of the hydrolysable tannins, which consists of chebulinic acid, chebulagic acid and D-galloyl glucose. It contains free tannic acid, gallic acid, ellagic acid, and resin myrobalanin. Anthraquinone glycosides, sennosides have been reported in myrobalan.



Medicinal uses - Myrobalan is reputed in Indian system of medicine as a drug for various types of diseases. Because of antiseptic and healing properties of tannins, it is used externally in chronic ulcers, wounds, piles, and as stomachic.

36. *Emblica officinalis*

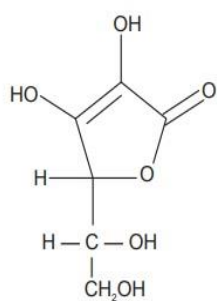


Common name - Emblica, Indian goose berry, amla.

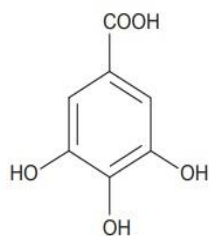
Synonyms - *Phyllanthus laxifolius*

Part used - The whole plant and its fruit

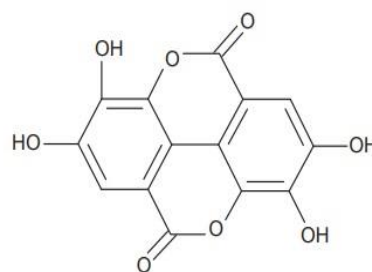
Chemical constituents - The major chemical constituents of Amla are Phyllemblin, Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), Gallic acid, Ellagic acids, Tannins, Pectin etc.



Vitamin C



Gallic acid



Ellagic acid

Medicinal uses - The fruits are diuretic, acid, cooling, refrigerant, and laxative. Dried fruit is useful in haemorrhage, diarrhoea, diabetes, and dysentery. They are useful in the disorders associated with the digestive system and are also prescribed in the treatment of jaundice and coughs. It has antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral activities.

37. *Myrica esculenta*

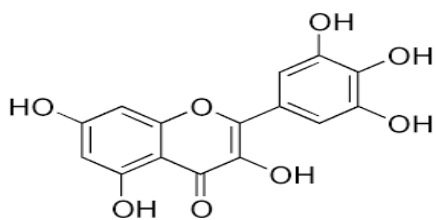


Common name - Box myrtle, bayberry, katphal

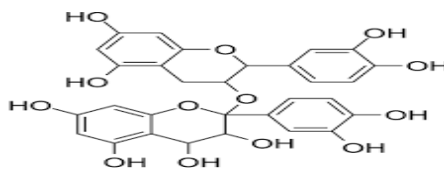
Synonyms - *Myrica nagi* Hook.f.

Part used - Flower, bark, leaf, fruit

Chemical constituents - The bark is yellow and contains the chemical substances myricetin, myricitrin and glycosides. The stem bark gave myricanol, aproanthocyanidin. The root bark yielded beta-sitosterol, taraxerol & myricadiol.



MYRICETIN



APROANTHOCYANIDIN

Medicinal uses - It is widely used in folk medicine to treat several ailments such as asthma, cough, chronic bronchitis, ulcers, inflammation, anemia, fever, diarrhea, and ear, nose, and throat disorders.

38. *Vachellia nilotica*

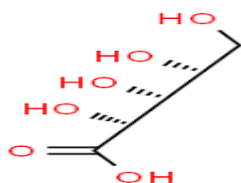


Common name - Keekar, Acacia tree

Part used - Leaves, roots, seeds, bark, fruits, flowers, gum and immature pods

Synonyms - *Acacia gummifera* (Wild), *Acacia nilotica* (Linn.)

Chemical constituents - Gum Acacia consists principally of Arabin, a compound of Arabic acid with calcium. Varying amounts of the magnesium and potassium salts of Arabic acid may also be present. The gum also contains 12 to 17 per cent of moisture and a trace of sugar, and yields 2.7 to 4 per cent of ash, consisting almost entirely of calcium, magnesium and potassium carbonates.



ARABIC ACID

Medicinal uses - In India, use of the tender twig of Acacia as a form of crude tooth brush to scrub teeth is as old as Ayurvedic science. Powder of bark was used as dentifrice. Astringent, antiseptic, antibacterial and free-radical scavenging properties of Acacia gum. Glycerin-tannate was used as mouth paint for stomatitis, gingivitis, aphthous ulcers and pharyngitis.

39. *Ficus religiosa*

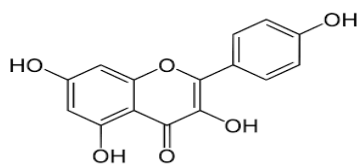


Common name - Sacred fig, bodhi tree

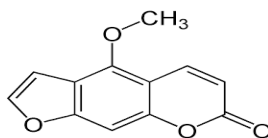
Synonyms - *Ficus caudate stokes*

Part used - Leaves, bark, seeds and fruits

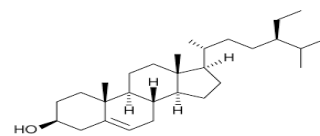
Chemical constituents - Reported phytoconstituents are phenols, tannins, steroids, alkaloids and flavonols (quercetin, myricetin, kaempferol), β -sitosterol-D-glucoside, vitamin K, n-octacosanol, methyl oleanolate, lanosterol, stigmasterol, lupen-3-one, bergapten (fucocoumarin derivatives).



KAEMPEFEROL



BERGAPTEN



BETA-SITOSTEROL

Medicinal uses - Peepal tree leaves have been traditionally used in the treatment of heart ailments, nose bleeding, diabetes, constipation, fever, jaundice, etc. You can take some extract of 2-3 leaves of Peepal tree and mix it with water and little sugar, taking this mix twice a day can help in relieving symptoms of Jaundice. It has antibacterial, antihelmintic, hypoglycemic activity.

39. *Morus alba*

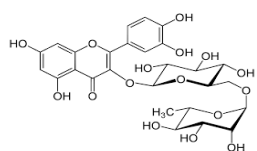


Common name - White mulberry, silkworm mulberry

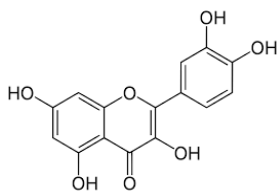
Synonyms - *Morus artopurpurea* Roxb., *Morus tatrix* L.

Part used - Leaves, root and fruit

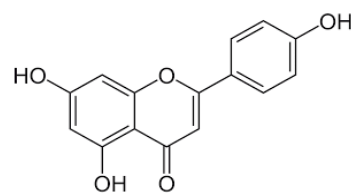
Chemical constituents - *Morus alba* contains abundant bioactive compounds, including phenolic acids, flavonoids, flavonols, anthocyanins, macronutrients, vitamins, minerals, & volatile aromatic compounds. Its fruits & leaves contain significant amounts of quercetin, rutin, & apigenin.



RUTIN



QUERCETIN



APIGENIN

Medicinal uses - Popularly, fruits, roots, and leaves of *Morus alba* are used for the treatment of dizziness, insomnia, premature aging, and DM2. They also have a protective effect against atherosclerosis, liver and kidney disorders, and inflammation.

40. *Thevetia nerifolia*

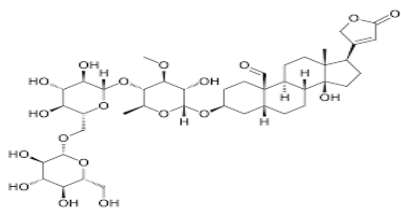


Common name - Yellow oleander, trumpet flower

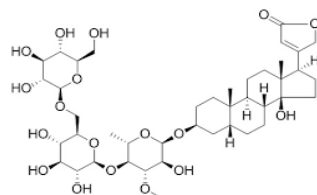
Synonyms - *Thevetia peruviana* Merill.

Part used - All parts of the plant are potentially toxic and used for suicide and homicide in India.

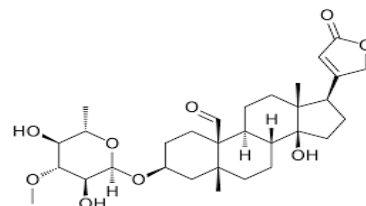
Chemical constituents - *Thevetia* kernels mainly contain cardioactive glycosides, Thevetin A, Thevetin B (cerebroside), peruvoside, Nerrifolin, thevenenin (ruvoside) peruvosidic acid (Perusitin), etc. The sugar units are L-thevetose, and D-glucose.



THEVETIN A



THEVETIN B



PERUVOSIDE

Medicinal uses - Roots of these plants are made in to a paste and applied to tumours. Seeds are used in the treatment of rheumatism, dropsy and also used as abortifacient and purgative.

41. *Citrus limon*

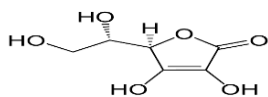


Common name - Nimbu, fructus limonum

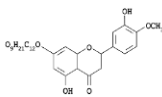
Synonyms - Cortex limonis

Part used - Leaves

Chemical constituents - It contains volatile oil (2.5%), vitamin C, hesperidin and other flavone glycosides, mucilage, pectin and calcium oxalate. The important constituents of the volatile oil are limonene (90%), citronellal, geranyl acetate, α -pinene, camphene, linalool, terpineol, methyl heptenone, octyl and nonyl aldehydes, γ -terpinene, β -pinene, neral, and geranial. The peels also contain flavonoids eriocitrin, epigenin, luteolin, chrysoeriol, quercetin, isorhamnetin, limocitrin, limocitrol, isolimocitrol, hesperidin; coumarins scopoletin and umbelliferone; sinapic acid and β -coumaric acid.



VITAMIN C



HESPERIDIN

Medicinal uses - Lemon peel is used as a flavouring agent, perfumery, stomachic, and carminative. The oil, externally, is a strong rubefacient and if taken internally in small doses has stimulating and carminative properties.

42. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

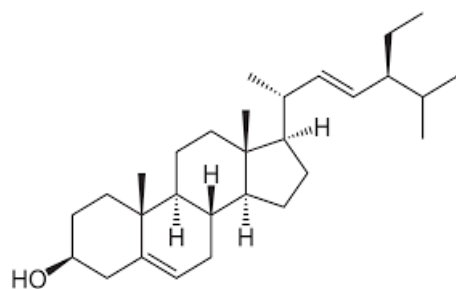


Common name - Rose mallow, china rose, gudhal

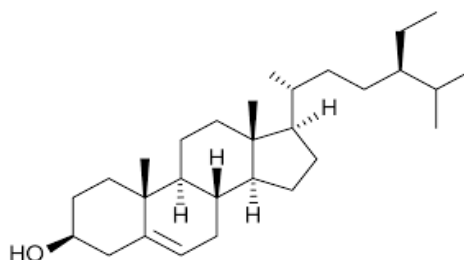
Synonyms - *Hibiscus arnotti*. Griff, *Hibiscus boryanus* DC.

Part used - Flowers of the plant

Chemical constituents - Contained tannins, anthraquinones, quinines, phenols, flavanoides, alkaloids, terpenoids, saponins, cardiac glycosides, protein, free amino acids, carbohydrates, reducing sugars, mucilage, essential oils and steroids. Leaves & stems contain beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, & three cyclopropane & their derivatives. Flowers contain vitamins like thiamine & riboflavin.



STIGMASTEROL



BETA-SITOSTEROL

Medicinal uses -This plant has various important medicinal uses for treating wounds, inflammation, fever and coughs, diabetes, infections caused by bacteria and fungi, hair loss, and gastric ulcers in several tropical countries.

43. *Moringa oleifera*

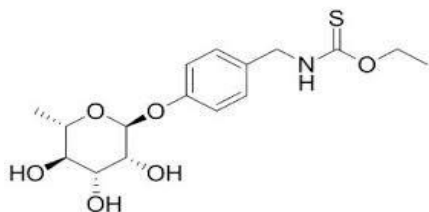


Common name - Horseradish tree, sahijana

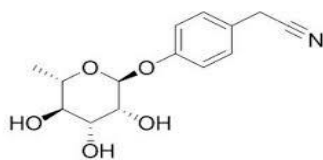
Synonyms - *Guilandina morniga* L. *M. arborea*, *M. Drouhardii*

Part used - Leaves, roots, seed, bark, fruits, flowers and immature pods

Chemical constituents - Rich source of the vitamin A, vitamin C and milk protein. Different types of active phytoconstituents like alkaloids, protein, quinine, saponins, flavonoids, tannin, steroids, glycosides, fixed oil and fats are present. Some other constituents are niazinin A, niazinin B and niazimicin A, niaziminin B. Munga plants provide large and rare combination of zeatin, quercetin, beta - sitosterol, kaempferol, and caffeoylguinic acid.



NIAZIMICIN



NIAZIRIN

Medicinal uses - It has antioxidant, antiepileptic, antidiabetic, anti-asthmatic, antifertility, antimicrobial activity.

44. *Mangifera indica*

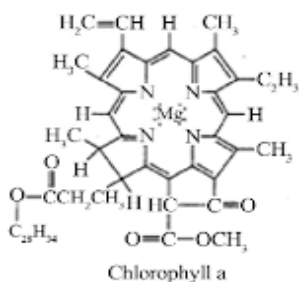


Common name - Aam, mango, manga

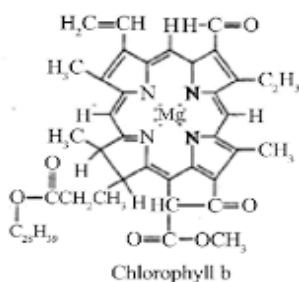
Synonyms - *Mangifera amba* forsk.

Part used - Roots, bark, leaves, fruits, seeds, flowers and kernels are used.

Chemical constituents - The major amino acids include lysine, leucine, cysteine, valine, arginine, phenylalanine, and methionine. The lipid composition increases during ripening, particularly the omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids. The most important pigments of mango fruit include chlorophylls (a and b) and carotenoids.



CHLOROPHYLL A



CHLOROPHYLL B

Medicinal uses -Mango possesses antidiabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-viral, cardiotonic, hypotensive, anti-inflammatory properties. Various effects like antibacterial, anti fungal, anthelmintic, anti parasitic, anti tumor, anti HIV, antibone resorption, antispasmodic, antipyretic, antidiarrhoeal, antiallergic, immunomodulation, hypolipidemic, anti microbial and hepatoprotective activity.

45. *Psidium guajava*

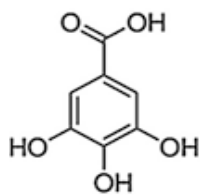


Common name - Amrood, guava

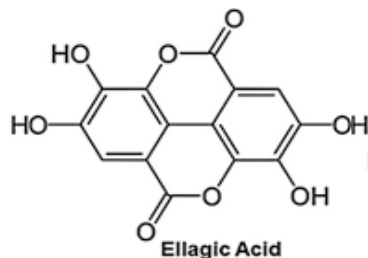
Synonyms - *Guajava pyrifera* (L.)

Part used - Leaves, flowers, fruit, seeds and bark.

Chemical constituents - Presence of gallic acid, ellagic acid, catechin, epicatechin, rutin & quercetin. Pentacyclic triterpene, guajanoic acid & Beta sitosterol, uvaol, olenolico 7 ursolic acid. Guava leaves contain an essential oil rich in caryophyllene, nerolidiol, beta bisabolene, aromandreno, p-selinene.



Gallic Acid



Ellagic Acid

Medicinal uses - Used as anti-diarrheal, antibacterial, antioxidant, antianaemic, antispasmodic.

46. *Bambusa bambos*

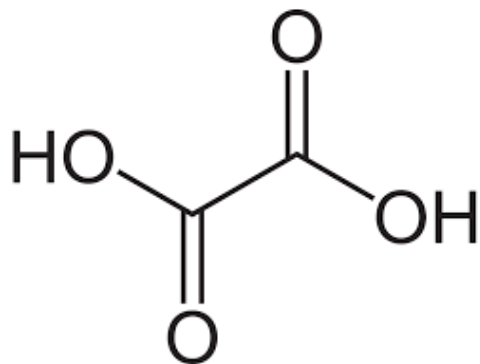


Common name - Golden bamboo, bamboo

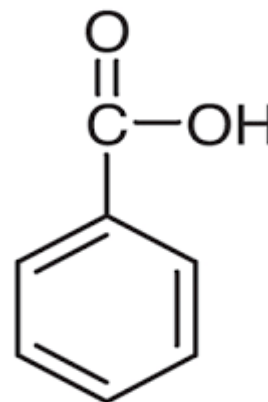
Synonyms - *B. fera* (Oken) Miq., *B. auriculata* Kurz.

Part used - Bamboo shoot or tender buds

Chemical constituents - Presence of oxalic acid, reducing sugar, resins, hydrogen cyanide, benzoic acid, phenolic acid (Chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid).



OXALIC ACID



BENZOIC ACID

Medicinal uses - It has antioxidant, antibacterial, antifertility & anti-arthritic activity.

47. *Mimosa pudica*

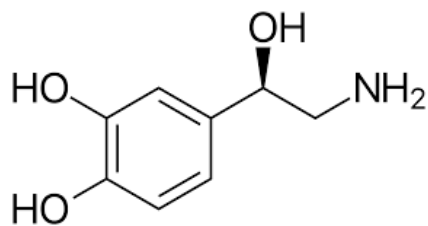


Common name - Touch me not, sensitive plant

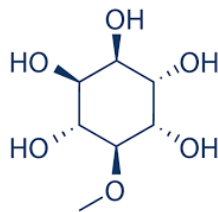
Synonyms - *Mimosa hispida* Kunth.

Part used - Whole plant, leaves, and roots.

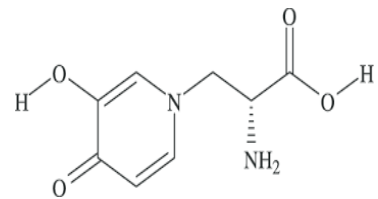
Chemical constituents - Presence of Nor-epinephrine, d-pinitol, beta sitosterol & a toxic alkaloid Mimosine.



NOR-EPINEPHRINE



D-PINITOL



MIMOSINE

Medicinal uses - It majorly possesses antibacterial, antivenom, antifertility, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, aphrodisiac, and various other pharmacological activities. The herb has been used traditionally for ages, in the treatment of urogenital disorders, piles, dysentery, sinus, and also applied on wounds.

48. *Nerium indicum*

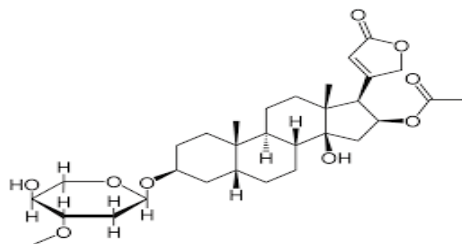


Common name - Oleander, nerium

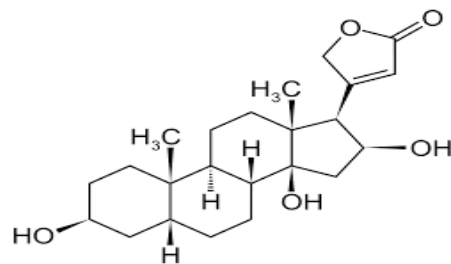
Synonyms - Nerion tourn.ex St-lag

Part used - Flowers and leaves

Chemical constituents - Cardiac glycosides oleandrine, gitoxigenin, neridiginoside, adynerigenin, etc., also it contains terpenoids, sterols, tannins, essential oils.



OLEANDRINE



GITOXIGENIN

Medicinal uses - It majorly possesses antibacterial, antivenom, antifertility, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, aphrodisiac and various other pharmacological activities. The herb has been used traditionally for ages, in the treatment of urogenital disorders, piles, dysentery, sinus and also applied on wounds.

49. *Plumeria rubra*

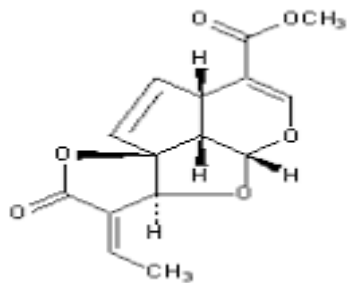


Common name - Frangipani, chemp aka

Synonyms - *Plumeria rubra* var. *acuminata*, *P. rubra* F. Lutea

Part used - Leaves , wood, latex, bark

Chemical constituents - Contains Iridoids such as fluvoplumerin, allamcin, plumericin, cardiac glycosides and volatile oils.



PLUMERICIN

Medicinal uses -It has antibacterial, antifungal, antimicrobial, larvicidal activity.