4.0. BOTANICAL INFORMATION

4.1 TAXONOMY AND ETHANOMEDICINE OF

DALBERGIA SISSOO (ROXB.)

**Family**: The plant *Dalbergia sissoo* (Roxb.) belongs to family ‘Fabaceae’

**Vernacular Names**

Tamil -Irupoli, Kannada - Eragundimavu, Bindi, Telugu - Irugudu, Virugudu, Sissoo,
Malayalam –Irupoola, Sanskrit-Krasanasara, Syama, Hindi-Seesam.

**Distribution**: It is a medium sized deciduous tree found in western Himalayas upto 1500 mt., from Sikkim to Assam. It is also cultivated in Punjab, U.P., Bengal and other states.

**Parts of the Plant Used:**

- Whole Plant.
- Leaves, Bark, Heartwood, Roots.

**Ethanomedicinal uses:**

The roots are astringent, constipating, used in treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery. The leaves are bitter, ophthalmic, styptic, digestive, anthelmintic, and diuretic. They are also useful in gonorrhoea, excoriation, dyspepsia, vomiting, haemorrhoids and burning sensation. The bark and heartwood are astringent, acrid, bitter, thermogenic, anthelmintic, depurative, anti-inflammatory, emmenagogue, expectorant, aphrodisiac, abortificient, antipyretic and appetizer. It is useful in burning sensation, vomiting, skin diseases, leprosy, leucoderma, scabies, ulcers, amenorrhea, bronchitis, sciatica, gout, intermittent fevers.
4.2 TAXONOMY AND ETHANOMEDICINE OF

CASSIA FISTULA (LINN.)

Family: The plant Cassia fistula (Linn.) belongs to family ‘Caesalpinaceae’

Vernacular Names


Distribution:

A deciduous medium sized tree up to 24 mt in height and 1.0 mt in girth with a straight bole up to 15 mt, found wild and cultivated throughout India. The tree is one of the most widespread in the forest in India usually occurring in deciduous forest mainly. It is found in association with Santulum album linn in south India. It has been introduced in Andaman’s & cultivated in gardens.

Part of the plant used:

➢ Whole Plant.

Ethanomedicinal uses:

Roots are astringent, cooling purgative, febrifuge & tonic, useful in skin disease. tuberculosis glands, syphilis, and burning sensation. The bark is laxative, anthelmintic, emetic febrifuge, diuretic & depurative, useful in boils, leprosy, ringworm, colic, and dyspepsia, depurative, and is useful in leprosy, ulcers intermittent fevers.

The flowers are bitter acrid, cooling, emollient, expectorant & demulcent, useful in vitiated condition of pita, skin diseases, pruritis, burning sensation, dry cough and bronchitis.
4.3 TAXONOMY AND ETHANOMEDICINE OF

**CISSUS QUADRANGULARIS** (LINN.)

**Family**: The plant *Cissus quadrangularis* (Linn.) belongs to family ‘Vitaceae’

**Vernacular Names**

Tamil – Pirantai, Kannada - Mangarahalli Telugu - Nalleru, Nulleratiga, Malayalam – Cannalamparanta, Peranta, Sanskrit- Asthisrnkhala, Vajravalli Hindi- Hadjod, Hadjora

**Distribution**: 
Throughout the hotter parts of India.

**Part of the Plant used**: 
- Whole Plant.

**Ethanomedicinal uses**: 

The plant is bitter, sweet, sour, thermogenic, alternate, laxative, anthelmintic (infusion), carminative, digestive, stomachic, depurative, haemostatic, aphrodisiac and ophthalmic. It is also used in skin diseases, epilepsy, convulsions, fractures, swelling, chronic ulcers, tumors, haemorrhoids. The shoots are useful in colonopathy, scurvy, otorrhoea, asthma, burns and wounds. Root powder as well as the stem paste is very specific for bone fractures.
4.4 TAXONOMY AND ETHANOMEDICINE OF

CLITOREA TERNATEA (LINN.)

Family: The plant *Clitoria ternatea* (Linn.) belongs to family ‘Papilionaceae’

Vernacular Names

Tamil – Kannikkoti, Girkanni, Kannada - Sankapuspa. Telugu - Gilagarnika
Malayalam–Shankhapushpi, Sanskrit- Vishnukranta, Aparajita Hindi-Aparajita.

Distribution:

This creeper grows in India having two types, one gives white flower that is called Sweetpuspi aparajita while the other yields blue or violet color which is called Neel puspi aparajita. A very common garden flower plant found all over India, especially in southern India. The second variety is originated from Malacca Islands on Africa Coast.

Part of the Plant used:

- Whole plant.
- Roots, barks, seeds & leaves

Ethanomedicinal uses:

The roots are bitter, refrigerant, ophthalmic, laxative, intellect promoting, alexeteric, diuretic, anthelmintic, depurative, aphrodisiac and tonic. The root is considered as brain tonic, and anthelmintic and it is useful in the case of ulcers, leucoderma, asthma and bronchitis. Alcoholic extract of the root is also useful in doses of 5-10 grams. Infusion of the root bark is useful in the irritation of the bladder and urethra. The drug is used in snake poison also. Seeds roasted and powderd are given in doses of 30-60 grams in case of ascites and enlargement of the abdominal.
4.5 TAXONOMY AND ETHANOMEDICINE OF

AMORPHOPHYLLUS CAMPANULATUS (DENNST.)

**Family:** The plant *Amorphophyllus campanulatus* (Linn.) belongs to family ‘Araceae’

**Vernacular Names**

Tamil – Karnaikkilanku, Kannada - Suvarnagadda, Telugu –Kandagadda, Malayalam– Cena, Sanskrit- Suranah, Hindi- Suram.

**Distribution:**

Throughout India, cultivated. The occurrence of the wild plant has been reported all over the plains of North India and its origin is presumed to be Eastern India. It is cultivated in most of the parts of India particularly in Gujarat, Maharastra, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra.

**Part of the plant used:**

- Corms

**Ethanomedicinal uses:**

The corms are acrid, astringent, thermogenic, irritant, anodyne, anti-inflammatory, antihaemorrhoidal, haemostatic, expectorant, carminative, digestive, appetizer, stomachic, anthelmintic, liver tonic, aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, rejuvenating and tonic. They are useful in tumors, inflammations haemorrhoids, haemorrhages, arthralgia, bronchitis, asthma, anorexia, dyspepsia, seminal weakness, fatigue, anaemia and general debility. The roots are ophthalmic and emmenagogue, ophthalmic, amenorrhea and boils.
FIGURE-1

DALBERGIA SISSOO (ROXB.)

FIGURE-2

CASSIA FISTULA (LINN.)
FIGURE-3

CISSUS QUADRANGULARIS (LINN.)

FIGURE-4

CLITOREA TERNATEA (LINN.)
FIGURE-5
CLITOREA TERNATEA (LINN.)

FIGURE-6
AMORPHOPHYLLUS CAMPANULATUS (DENNST)