Progressive Education Society's
MODERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Nigdi, Pune-411044

Medicinal Plant
Pot Garden

S. No.	Botanical Name	S. No.	Botanical Name
1.	Abrus precatorius	45.	Heterophragma quadriloculare
2.	Acasia fernesiana	46.	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
3.	Acorus calamus	47.	Holoptelea integrifolia
4.	Acacia catechue	48.	Impatiens balsamina,
5.	Adathoda vasica	49.	Indian oleander
6.	Adenanthera pavonina	50.	Jasminium sambac
7.	Aegle marmelos	51.	limonia acidissima
8.	Albizia lebbeck	52.	Madhuka longifolia
9.	Albizia procera	53.	Mangifera indica
10.	Aloe barbadensis	54.	Mentha piperata
11.	Anacyclus pyrethrum	55.	Murraya koenigii
12.	Apanormiksis polistachiya	56.	Nycatanthes arbor-tristis
13.	Asparagus racemosus	57.	Ocimum basilicum
14.	Azadirachta Indica	58.	Ocimum sanctum Linn
15.	Bauhinia racemose	59.	Pandanus amaryllifolius
16.	Bambusa vulgaris	60.	Passiflora incarnata
17.	Bixa orellena	61.	Phoenix sylvestris
18.	Bombax ceiba	62.	Phyllanthus niruri
19.	Bryophyllum pinnatum	63.	Plumbago zeylanica
20.	Butea monosperma	64.	Pterocarpus marsupium
21.	Caesalplia pulcherrima	65.	Punica granatum
22.	Calophyllum inophyllum	66.	Ruta graveolens
23.	Canna indica	67.	Saraca asoca
24.	Carrisa carandas	68.	Sapindus laurifolius
25.	Cassia fistula	69.	Schleichera oleosa
26.	Cestrum nocturnum	70.	Semicarpus anacardium
27.	Cinamomum camphora	71.	Stevia Rebaudiana
28.	Cissus quadrangularis	72.	Syzygium cumini
29.	Clitoria ternatea	73.	Tamarindus indica
30.	Commiphora wightii	74.	Terminalla arjuna
31.	Cymbopogon citratus	75.	Terminalla bellirica
32.	Dilinea indica	76.	Thespesia populnea
33.	Dolichandrone falcata	77.	Tabernaemontana divaricata
34.	Dracaena trifasciata	78.	Tinospora cordifolia
35.	Eleocarpus ganitrus	79.	Trachyspermum ammi
36.	Erythrina suberosa	80.	Tylophora asthematica

37.	*Erythrina stricta*	81.	*Vetiveria zizanioides*
38.	*Ficus benghalensis*	82.	*Vitex negundo*
39.	*Ficus racemosa*	83.	*Wrightia tinctoria*
40.	*Ficus religiosa*	84.	*Nycatanthes arbor-tristis*
41.	*Garcinia indica*		
42.	*Gmelina arborea*		
43.	*Gymnema Sylvestre*		
44.	*Holmskioldia sanguinea*		

1
Gunja
Abrus precatorius

Scientific Name: *Abrus precatorius* is commonly known as Gunja or Jequirity and abundantly found all throughout the plains of India from Himalaya down to Southern India and Ceylon. Belonging to the **Family:** *Fabaceae.*
Gunja also known: Rosary pea, Indian licorice.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves and Seeds.

Chemical constituents: Seed contains Stored oil (3.2%), protein (92.0%) and starch (4.8%). Plant species also reported to contains polyphenols and flavonoids in seed coat.
Pharmacological activity: Antimalarial, antiepileptic, anti-inflammatory, antithrombin.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of Dalton's lymphoma, Alzheimer's disease, Antiepileptic, and show Neuromuscular effect.
Marketed Formulations:

2

Babhul

Acacia fernesiana

Scientific name :It is the dried leaves or bark of the *Acacia Fernesiana*
Family : Fabaceae
It is also known as in Marathi : Dev Babhul, English :Sweet acacia.

Beneficial parts : Roots ,Bark ,Leaves.



Chemical constituents: Main chemical components Gallic acid ,Methyl gallate, Ethyl gallate.
Pharmacological activity : Anti-diarrhea ,Anti-leprosy ,Anti-inflammatory.
Pharmaceutical indications: Its bark juice used to treat swelling; it is also used to treat skin disease.

Pharmaceutical preparations :

3
Vekhand
Acorus calamus

Scientific Name: It consists of dried rhizome of ***Acorus Calamus Linn*** belonging
Family : Acoraceae.
Also known as: Calamus, sweet flag, sway or muskrat root

Beneficial Parts: Root (Rhizome).

Chemical constituents: The plant has been reported for the presence of glucoside, alkaloid and essential oil containing calamen, clamenol, calameon, asarone and sesquiterpenes. It also contains a bitter glycoside named acorine along with eugenol, pinene and camphene.

Pharmacological activity: Anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antispasmodic, antidiarrheal.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of Gastrointestinal problem including Ulcer, inflammation of stomach (gastritis), intestinal gas (flatulence), upset stomach and loss of appetite (anorexia).

Marketed Formulations

4.
Kath
Acacia catechu

Scientific name :It is the dried extract of heartwood of ***Acacia catechu.***
Family : Fabaceae , leguminosae
It is also known as in Kath , khersal ,cutch tree , senegalia catechu

Beneficial parts : Heartwood, Bark flowers.



Chemical constituents : Main chemical components identified catechin, it also contains arabin,tannins, flavonoids, phenolic compounds,kaemferol,quercetin.
Pharmacological activity : Antileprotic ,Antipyretic , Antibacterial, Anticancer , Anti-inflammatory, Antiviral
Pharmaceutical indications : Suppress coughing, Astringent,leukodema, Expel wounds
Pharmaceutical preparations:-

5.
Adulsa
Adhatoda vasica

Scientific name: It consists of dried and fresh leaves of the plant *Adhatoda vasica* Nees, *Adhatoda pubescens* Moench, belonging to Family Acanthaceae. It is also known as *Arusa, Vasaka, Adusoi, Malabar Nut.*

Beneficial Parts: Leaves

Chemical constituents: Vasicine (2.0 to 2.5 %), vasicinone and 6-hydroxy vasicine, volatile oil, betain and vasakin, adhatodic acid.
Pharmacological activity: Expectorant, bronchodilator, anti-asthmatic, anti-ulcer, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, anti-tubercular, antioxidant, abortifacient action.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used in the treatment of cough, cold, asthma, bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, tuberculosis, malarial fever.
Marketed Formulations:

6.
Rakta Chandan
Adenanthera pavonina

Scientific name: It consists of dried and fresh leaves, Barks And seeds of the plant ***Adenanthera pavonina.*** Belonging to the **Family** : Leguminosae It is also known as Saga, Coral bean tree , Daun tumpul , Redwood , Red sandalwood tree

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, Bark and seeds

Chemical constituents: Adenanthera pavonina is a source of aliphatic natural products (O-acetylethanolamine and 1-octacosanol), carbohydrate (galactitol), simple aromatic natural products (2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid), flavonoids (ampelopsin, butein, dihydrorobinetin, and robinetin), terpenoids (echinocystic acid and oleanolic acid), steroids

Pharmacological activity: anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities , antihypertensive effect , antifungal , anti-oxidant , anticancer , hepatoprotective , renal protective , CNS depressant and anticonvulsant.

Therapeutic Indications: widely used for the treatment of various human ailments such as treatment of boils, inflammation, blood disorders, hypertension ,cancer, Diarrhoea etc.

Marketed Formulations:

7.
Bael
Aegle Marmelos

Scientific Name: It consists of fruits, leaves of *Aegle Marmelos*, belonging to Family: Rutaceae, commonly known as bael (bili or bhel), also Bengal quince, golden apple, Japanese bitter orange, stone apple or wood apple.

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Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Leaves, Bark, Stem, and Root.

Chemical constituents: The fruits, bark, leaves, seeds, and roots of bael contain bioactive compounds such as coumarin, xanthotoxol, imperatorin, aegeline, and marmeline.

Pharmacological activity: Antidiarrhoeal, antimicrobial, antiviral, radioprotective, anticancer, chemopreventive, antipyretic, ulcer healing, antigenotoxic, diuretic, antifertility and anti-inflammatory properties.

Therapeutic Indications: reduce inflammation, reduces fever healing of stomach ulcers, anti-microbial agent.

Marketed Formulations:

8.
Siras
Albizia lebbeck

Scientific name: ***Albizia lebbeck*** is a species of plant in the **Family**: Fabaceae, native to the Indian subcontinent and Myanmar. It is widely cultivated and naturalized in other tropical and subtropical regions, including Australia. Common names in English include siris, Indian siris, East Indian walnut, Broome raintree, lebbeck, lebbek tree, fry wood, koko and woman's tongue tree. The latter name is a play on the sound the seeds make as they rattle inside the pods. Siris is also a common name of the genus *Albizia*.

Beneficial Parts: Bark, roots, leaves & flower

Chemical constituents: *lebbeck* consists of various phytochemicals, including major alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, and terpenoids.

Pharmacological activity: Its crude extract, fraction, and bioactive compounds exhibited potent adulticidal, antiallergic, anticancer, anticonvulsant, antidiabetic, antidiarrheal, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antinociceptive, antioxidant, antiparasitic, antipyretic, antivenom, estrogenic, neuroprotective, nootropic, ovicidal.

Therapeutic Indications: *Albizia lebbeck* is an Ayurvedic plant and has been widely utilized in the treatment of anorectal, eye, gastrointestinal, genital, inflammatory, neurological disorders, oral disorders, respiratory, skin, urinary disorders, and venereal diseases across the world.

Marketed Formulations:

9.
Kinhai
Albizia Procera

Scientific name: *Albizia procera*, commonly known as white siris or karoi tree, is a species of large tree found natively in southeast Asia and India. It is most commonly found in open forests, but may also be found on the margins of rain forests and in monsoon and gallery forests. Its bark contains tannins and a reddish gum. Also, it can be used to make a poison. **Family**: Fabaceae.
Albizia Procera is also known as in Hindi: white siris or karoi tree,Safed Siris,Kinhai

Beneficial Parts: Bark, roots, leaves & fruits



Chemical constituents: Main components identified 3-O-Methyl-d-glucose [55.38 %] , Squalene [6.15%],6,9,12 Octadecatrienoic acid, phenylmethylester, (Z,Z,Z)-[4.87%], Benzo [b]thiophene-2 carboxamide, 3-chloro-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)- [8.97%], 13-Tetradece-11-yn-1-ol [10.00 %].
Pharmacological activity: Analgesic, Antibacterial ,CNS Depressant,Anti-HIV-1Integrase Activity,Antidiabetic and Hepatoprotective.The leaves are used to treat ulcers and have insecticidal properties
Therapeutic Indications: It is used in treatment of problems occuring in pregnancy, stomach-ache, diabetes mellitus, sinus,urinary tract infection including glycosuria, haemorrhoids, fistula and worm infestation and also suppresses skin diseases.

10.
Aloe
Aloe barbadensis

Scientific Name: ***Aloe vera*** is a succulent plant species of the genus *Aloe barbadensis* belonging to Family: Asphodelaceae having some 500 species. Hindi: Musabhar, Elva, Marathi: Korphad.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves

Chemical constituents: Aloe-emodin, aloin, aloesin, emodin, and acemannan, lignin, saponins, salicylic acids and amino acids. Vitamins: It contains vitamins A, C and E It also contains vitamin B12, folic acid, and choline.

Pharmacological activity: Aloe vera has been traditionally used to treat skin injuries (burns, cuts, insect bites, and eczemas) and digestive problems because its anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and wound healing properties.

Therapeutic Indications: promotion of wound healing, antifungal activity, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, immunomodulatory and oral wound healing

Marketed Formulations:

11.
Akkal Kadha
Anacyclus pyrethrum

Scientific Name: It consists of roots of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* belonging to **Family:** Asteraceae.It is also known as Spanish chamomile, Mount atlas daisy or in Hindi Akal- Kara.

Beneficial Parts: Roots

Chemical constituents: The plant mainly contains alkaloids, tannins, triterpenes, flavonoids, sterols, some trace metals and phenols. The roots mainly contain an ester pyrethrine and N-alkylamides (pellitorine) that enhances its medicinal value.
Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, antidiabetic and antioxidant.
Therapeutic Indications: Treating asthama, cardiac diseases usefull in throat problems, remove laziness, nerves weakness, carminative, stomache, arthritis, sciatica, diuretic, tooth and gum problems, aphrodisiacs, hiccoughs, epilepsy, headache, pains, muscle relaxant, worm infestation
Marketed Formulations: Yurika, Mahavir Akarkara

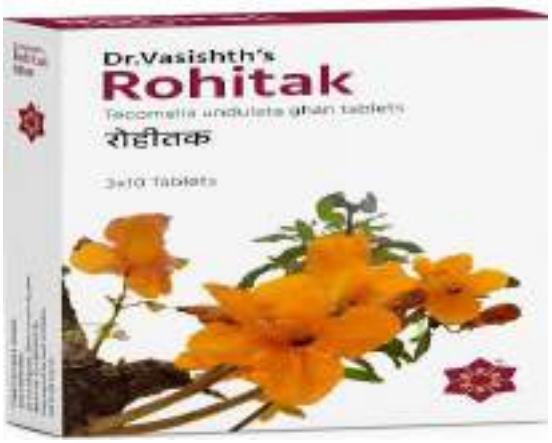
12.
Pithraj tree
Aphanamixis polystachya

Scientific name : Pithraj tree **Family** : Meliaceae
It is also known as in Marathi : Rohitak , English : Pithraj tree

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Leaves, Bark, Seeds



Chemical constituents: The fruit shell contains triterpenes, Aphanamixin .The bark contains tetranortriterpene, and Aphanamixinin.
Pharmacological activity: Anti-Cancer, Anti-Oxidant, Anti-Microbial, Anti-Inflammatory.
Therapeutic Indications: Seed Oil is used in Rheumatoid Arthritis, Bark is Used in Liver disease and tumour..
Marketed Formulations:



13.
Shatavari
Asparagus racemosus

Scientific Name: It is a species of *Asparagus racemosus* belongs to **Family:** of Asparagaceae, distributed throughout India, Himalayas and Northern Australia. It is also known as Satavari, Shatamull, etc

Beneficial Parts: Root

Chemical constituents: It contains Asparagamine A which is a polycyclic alkaloid reported in dried roots. Steroidal saponins, Shatavaroside A, B and schidigerasaponin D5, Isoflavone, glucopyranoside are also found in shatavari.

Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, antipsychotic, anticancer, antiemetic.

Therapeutic Indications: It improves mental function, vigor and add vitality to the body, used in Neural disorders, dyspepsia, tumors, neuropathy, hepatopathy, anti-inflammatory and etc.

Marketed Formulations:

14.
Neem
Azadirachta Indica

Scientific Name : Neem is a member of the mahogany family, Meliaceae. It is today known by the **botanic name** *Azadirachta indica A. Juss.*
It is also known as in Hindi, neem, nimtree or in English margosa, Indian lilac.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, Stem, Fruits.

Chemical constituents: Nimbin (2%), Azadirachtin (0.0006%), Niacin (0.0014%), Iron (0.0017%), Protein (7.1%), Fiber (6.2%), Proline (0.004%).
Pharmacological activity: Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, immunomodulatory, antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant.
Therapeutic Indications: It is used in 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.
Marketed Formulations:

15.
Apta
Bauhinia racemosa

Scientific Name: Apta consists of leaves, barks and flowers of *Bauhinia acemosa* belonging to**Family:** Fabaceae.
Bauhinia racemosa, commonly known as the bidi leaf tree.

Beneficial Parts: Bark, Leaves, Pods

Chemical constituents: Main components Gallic acids, Kaempferol, quercetin 3–O–α–rhamnoside, kaempferol 3–O–β–glucoside, myricetin 3–O–β–glucoside and quercetin 3–O–rutinoside.
Pharmacological activity; Used as a refrigerant, astringent, in the treatment of headache, fever, skin diseases, blood diseases, dysentry diarrhea. spasmodic, Diurectis etc.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of Diarrhoe, Dysentry, Astigent, Antinoeoplastic Agent, Malondialdehyde Antioxidants
Marketed Formulation:-

16
Kalak

Bambusa vulgaris

Bambusa vulgaris, common bamboo,is an open-clump type bamboo species.it is a native to Indonesia and to the provi nce of Yunnan in southern China ,but it has been widely cultivated in many other places and has become naturalized in several re gions.Among Bamboo species, it is one of the largest and most easilyrecognised.

BENEFICIAL PARTS:-
(LEAVES,STEM,BARK)

Chemical constituents: **36.7-49.9% holocellulose, 14.2-29.6% a-cellulose, 11.6-20.3% lignin, 5.3-9.2% cyclohexane- ethanol extractives, 24.4 -34.9% hot water extractives, and 9.1-11.6% ash**.

Pharmacological activity: **antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective actions**

Therapeutic Indications: **stomach problems, pain, and internal parasites**

Marketed Formulations:

17.
Shendri
Bixa orellana

Botanical name - *Bixa orellena*

Syn Bixa Rurminata Bojer, Bixa americana Poir., Bixa katongensis Delpierre.

Family - Bixaceae (Annatto family).

Common Name-Shendri.

Beneficial Parts -Fruits, Leaves, Flowers ,Stem, and Seeds

Chemical Constituents - 2-butanamine, Stem, Leaves, Flowers, pantolactone, and Seeds.
Pharmacological Activity - Anti-inflammatory, anti- Anti--2-butanamine, acetic acid, antifungal, and anticancer agent.
Therapeutic Indications - Bixa orellana is well-known for its coloring agent and Seeds. The seeds are sources of food coloring and a dye called annatto.
Marketed Formulations:

18.
Shalmali
Bombax Ceiba

Scientific name: ***Bombax ceiba***, like other trees of the genus Bombax, is commonly known as cotton tree. More specifically, it is sometimes known as Malabar silk-cotton tree; red silk-cotton; red cotton tree; or ambiguously as silk-cotton or kapok, both of which may also refer to Ceiba pentandra.Its belongs to the **Family** Bombaceae.

Beneficial Parts: Stem, Bark.

Chemical constituents: ceiba resulted in the isolation of shamimicin, lupeol, mangiferin, epicatechin-7-O-[beta]-xylopyranoside, epicatechin- 3-O-[beta]-xylopyranoside, shamiminol, stigmasta-3,5-diene, lupenone, (±)-lyoniresinol-2a-O-[beta]-D-glucopyranoside, and opuntiol.
Pharmacological activity: It has stimulant, astringent, haemostatic, aphrodisiac, diuretic, antidiarrhoeal,cardiotonic, emtic, demulcent, antidysenteric, alterative, and antipyretic properties.
Therapeutic Indications: In the treatment of cholera, tubercular fistula, coughs, urinary complaints, nocturnal pollution, abdominal pain due to dysentery, and impotency.
Marketed Formulations:

19.
Panphuti
Bryophyllum Pinnatum

Scientific Name: Bryophyllum Pinnatum is It consists of the leaves, flower fruits and stem of the Bryophyllum Pinnatum belonging to Family: Crassulaceae.

Bryophyllum Pinnatum, also known as in Hindi: Bryophyllum, Panphuti, Sprout Leaf Plant

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, Root, Stem, flower

Chemical constituents: Main components proanthocyanin, rutin, quinine, flavan-3-ol, anthocyanin, lunamarin, sapogenin, phenol, flavonones, steroids, epicatechin, kaempferol, phytate, oxalate, resveratol, catechin, flavones, tannin,

Pharmacological activity: Anthelmintic, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective, antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, nephroprotective, antioxidant, antimicrobial, analgesic, anticonvulsant and antipyretic etc.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of treat inflammation, microbial infection, pain, respiratory diseases, gastritis, ulcers, diabetes and cancer tumors etc

Marketed Formulations:

20.
Palas
Butea monosperma

Scientific name: Palash is the dried flower of the *Butea Frondos, Erythrina Monosperma Lam, Plazo monosperma b*elonging to **Family:** Fabaceae. Butea Monosperma is stunning as a specimen tree. Butea monosperma, also known as in Hindi: *Palas, dhak, bijasneha English: flame-of-the-forest , bastard teak,revered as sacred by Hindu.*

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, timber, leaves

Chemical constituents: Main components identified coreopsin, isocoreopsin, sulphurein, butein, butin, isobutrin, monospermoside and isomonospermoside, aurones, chalcones, flavonoids (palasitrin, prunetin) and steroids, alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds, amino acids, glycosides

Pharmacological activity: Hepatoprotective, antifertility, antifilarial, anti-diabetic, antiviral, anthelmintic, anticonvulsant, antifungal, antimicrobial, antiestrogenic, anticancer, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antiulcer, wound healing, anti-diarrhoeal, anti-implantation.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, bacterial infection, diabetes, oxidative stress, chronic disease

Marketed Formulations:

21.
Shankasur
Caesalpiia pulcherrima

Scientific Name : It is all parts include leaves, flower, bark and seed of *Caesalpiia Pulcherrima.L* , **Family :** Meliaceae ,common name : Shankasur

Beneficial Parts : flower, Leaves, Bark, Roots,




Chemical constituents : Carryophyllene, flavonoids, steroids and diterpenes
Pharmacological activity : It is significantly restoration of body weight and decreases in the blood glucose level
Pharmaceutical indication : A roots is astringents, bitter, emmenagogue, a infusion of roots,bark,leaves or flowers is used as purgative. an infusion of leaves and flowers is used as diuretics. And and seeds are used to treatment of stomach, urinary bladder and kidney problems and also seed is pectoral.
Pharmaceutical preparation :

22.
Punnag
Calophyllum inophyllum

Scientific name: Calophyllum inophyllum Linn. is one type of mangrove plant belonging to
Family: Calophyllaceae.
All spice, also known as in Hindi: *Sultana champa*, English: *Alexandrian laurel*, Marathi: *Undi*

Beneficial Parts: BARK, FLOWERS,SEEDS, LEAVES



Chemical constituents: Inophyllum leaves contained alkaloids which had the highest concentration (11.51%), followed by tannin (7.68%), polyphenols (2.53%), triterpenoids (2.48%) flavonoids (2.37%) and saponins (2.16%).
Pharmacological activity: antibacterial, anticancer, antineoplastic, anti-inflammatory, antiplatelet, antipsychotics, antiviral, photo-protective, molluscicidal, and pisticidal agent
Therapeutic Indications: antibacterial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antiplatelet, antipsychotics.
Marketed Formulations


23.
Kardal
Canna indica

Scientific name: Kardal is the dried flower of the *Canna annaei André. Canna aurantiaca Roscoe. Canna Barbadica Bouché* belonging to **Family:** Cannaceae. Canna indica, commonly known as Indian shot, African arrowroot, edible canna, purple arrowroot, Sierra Leone arrowroot

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Roots.

Chemical constituents: Canna indica showed that it contained various phytochemicals including flavonoids, carbohydrates, terpenoids, alkaloids, proteins, steroids, cardiac glycosides, oils, saponins, tannins, anthocyanin pigments, phlobatinins & many other chemical compounds.

Pharmacological activity: The pharmacological studies showed that Canna indica plant exerted antiviral anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, molluscicidal, cytotoxic, hepatoprotective, analgesic immunmodulatory, hemostatic, anti-diarrheal and other effects

Therapeutic Indications: Canna can be used to treat menstrual pains. The root can be used to treat gonorrhea and amenorrhoea. In Nigeria, people turn the root into a powder and ingest it to treat diarrhea and dysentery (7). They also use the flowers as a medicine for malaria.

Marketed Formulations:

24
Karavand
carrisa carandas

Scientific Name: ***Carissa carandas*** is a species of flowering shrub in the **Family** Apocynaceae . It produces berry-sized fruits that are commonly used as a condiment in Indian pickles and spices.

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, leaves, roots



Chemical constituents: The Carissa fruits are rich in dietary fibre, lipids, proteins, carbohydrates, vitamin C, and macro- and micro-elements. A total of 121 compounds (35 polyphenols (flavonoids and phenolic acids), 30 lignans, 41 terpenoids, 7 steroids, 2 coumarins, and 6 cardiac glycosides) have been extracted from C.
Pharmacological activity: Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Antidiabetic, Antimicrobial and Antifungal properties
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, bacterial infection, diabetes, oxidative stress, chronic disease.
Marketed Formulations:

25.
Bahava
Cassia fistula

Scientific name: Cassia Fistula L. is the dried flower of the *Bactyrilobium fistula Willd, Cassia bonplandiana DC. Cassia excelsa Kunth* belonging to
Family : Leguminosae (Pea or Bean family). Cassia Fistula, also known as in
Hindi : *Amaltaas*, English *: Golden shower tree, Puddin pipe tree and Indian Laburnum*, Marathi : *Baahavaa*

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Pulp, Root bark, Seeds, Fruit

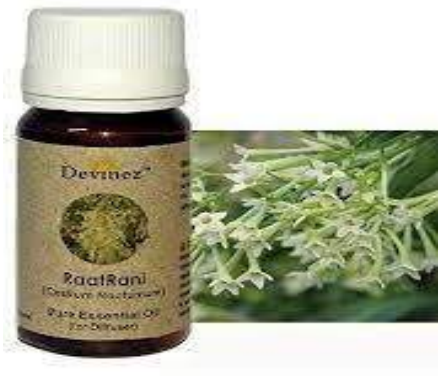
Chemical constituents: The fruits, stem bark, and leaves of this plant contain a variety of biologically active compounds such as anthraquinones, flavonoids, flavon-3-ol derivatives, alkaloid, glycosides, tannin, saponin, terpenoids, reducing sugar and steroids.
Pharmacological activity: Hypoglycemia antioxidant, Anticancer
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammatory diseases, ulcers, rheumatism, jaundice, anorexia, diabetes, hematemesis, leucoderma, pruritis, intestinal disorder and as antipyretics, analgesic and laxative.
Marketed Formulations:

26.
Raat rani
Cestrum Nocturnum

Scientific Name: It is shrub of *Cestrum nocturnum* or *Nycanthes arbortristis* belonging to
Family: Solanaceae
It also known as in Hindi: Raat ki rani, Lady of the night, Night blooming jessamine.

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Leaves

Chemical constituents: The major components were β-phellandrene (12.1%), linalool (11.3%), α-phellandrene (9.2%) and (E)-β-ocimene (9.1%).
Pharmacological activity: Antibacterial, antioxidant, Mosquitocidal, antitumour, anti-diabetic properties
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of diabetes, oral squamous cell carcinoma, wound contraction
Marketed Formulations:



27.
Camphor Tree
Cinamomum camphora

Scientific Name: It consists of leaves of *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Nees belonging to
Family *Lauraceae.* (*L.*) *Nees*.
Cinamomum camphora is also known as camphor tree, kapur baras.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, roots and wood

Chemical constituents: Camphor oil contains camphor, cineole, pinene, camphene, phellandrene, limonene, and diterpenes. Camphor is entirely a monoterpene ketone.
Pharmacological activity: Anti-arrhythmic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antimicrobial
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of motion sickness, Parkinsonism, pneumonia
Marketed Formulations:

28.
Hadjod
Cissus Quadrangularis

Scientific Name: *Cissus Quadrangularis* is a perennial climber belonging to **Family**: Vitaceae
Cissus Quadrangularis also known as Hadjod, Asthisamhara, Perandai, Vedhari, Edible-stemmed vine.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, Stems

Chemical constituents: Main constituents are quercetin, daidzein and genistein, triterpenoids like friedelin, vitamin 'C', stilbene derivatives like quadrangularin-A, resveratrol and piceatannol, iridoids like 6-0-meta-methoxy-benzozyl catapol, picroside and pallidol and phytosterols like β- sitosterol
Pharmacological activity: Bone healing, anti-obesity, anti-ulcerative, anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, gastro-protective, analgesics, anti-inflammatory
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of bone fracture, obesity, acidity, diabetes
Marketed Formulations:

29.
Gokarna
Clitoria ternatea

Scientific Name: Asian pegion wings is the flowers of the *Clitoria ternatea* belonging to **Family:** Fabaceae. *Clitoria ternatea* also known as Aparajita, Butterfly pea, blue pea vine, mussel-shell climber, pigeon wings, Sankhapushpi, saukarnika, ardrakarni, girikarnika, mohanasini, vishadoshaghni, shwetanama, Vishnukranta, ashwakhura, Gokarna,

Beneficial Parts: Whole plant

Chemical constituents: Main constituents are kaempferol, quecetin, myricetin, taxaxerol, tannic acid, 3-monoglucoside, β-Sitosterol, Delphinidin-3,5-diglucoside, Malvidin-3β-glucoside, p-hydroxycinnamic acid, Ethyl-α-D-galactopyranoside.

Pharmacological activity: Anxiolytic, anti-inflammatory, analgesics, anti-microbial, anti-carcinogenetic, CNS depressant, anthelminthic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of memory enhancer, migraine, hypertension, easy digestion, cancer, dementia, Alzheimer's.

Marketed Formulations:

30.
Guggul
Commiphora wightii

Scientific Name: Guggulu is an Oleo-gum resin which exudes out as a result of injury from the bark of *Commiphora wightii* belonging to **Family:** Burseraceae
Commiphora wightii also known as Guggal, Indian bdellium-tree, Mukul myrrh tree, Guggul, Guggula, Kaushika guggala, gulag, mukul.

Beneficial Parts: Oleo-resin of the bark

Chemical constituents: The main active constituents of this oleo-gum resin are Z-guggulsterone, E-guggulsterone, Z-guggulsterol and guggulsterol I-V.
Pharmacological activity: Antihyperlipidemic, anti-inflammatory, fat reducer.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of nervous diseases, leprosy, muscle spasms, ophthalmia, skin disorders, ulcerative pharyngitis, hypertension, ischemia, and urinary disorders
Marketed Formulations:

31.
Lemongrass
Cymbopogon citratus

Scientific Name: It consists the leaves of *Cymbopogon citratus*, belonging to **Family:** Poaceae. Cymbopogon citratus, also known as in Hindi: lemongrass, barbed wire glass, silky heads, cochin grass, malabar grass, oily heads, citronella grass or fever grass.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves and whole plant.

Chemical constituents: The essential oils of lemongrass contain citral-alpha, Citral-beta, Nerol Geraniol, Citronella, Terpinolene, Geranyl acetate, Myrecene and Terpinol Methyl heptenone. The plants also contains flavonoids and phenolic compounds which consist of luteolin, quercetin, kaempferol and apiginin.
Pharmacological activity: Antiamoebic, antibacterial, antidiarrheal, antifilarial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory.
Therapeutic Indications: It is used to improve digestion, menstruation problems, nausea and ailments like headaches, muscle cramps, spasms and rheumatism and urine problems.
Marketed Formulations:

32.
Avartaki Bhavyam
Dillenia indica

Scientific name: *Dillenia indica* L. is the dried fruit of the Dillenia speciosa and Dillenia Vunnanensis belonging to **Family** : Dilleniaceae. Dillenia Indica, also known as in
Hindi : *Chulta*, English *:* *Elephant Apple and Indian Catmon,* Marathi : *Karambel*

Beneficial Parts : Fruit, Leaf, Bark

Chemical constituents: D. indica fruit afforded a pale yellow aromatic oil (0.8% v/w) in which 38 constituents were identified, accounting for 97.8% of the total composition. The predominant constituents were germacrene D (26.1%), β-caryophyllene (15.5%), α-pinene (13.3%), bicyclogermacrene (7.3%), and α-copaene (6.8%).
Pharmacological activity: Anti - diabetic, Anticancer, Laxative, Carminative
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of diabetes, wounds, diarrhea, cancer, rheumatism, urinary problems, skin diseases, aches, fever, cough, and falling hair.
Marketed Formulations:

33.
Medhshingi
Dolichandrone falcata

Scientific name: Dolichandrone Falcata *Seem* synonym (*Markhamia falcata*) belonging to the
Family: Bignoniaceae. The plant is also called '**medhshingi**' in Hindi and '**mesasinghi**' in Sanskrit
Synonym: *Bignonia falcata, Bignonia spathacea, Markhamia falcata.* Parts of plant used: Leave, fruit, root, bark, flower

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Seeds, leaves

Chemical constituents: The presence of alkaloids in methanol, alcohol, and ethyl acetate extracts is revealed by preliminary phytochemical screening of bark extracts. Saponins are present in aqueous and alcohol extract.
Pharmacological activity: The plant has numerous medicinal uses like antiallergic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiestrogenic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, antiparasitic
Therapeutic Indications: The plant is also used in curing anemia, bloody diarrhea, anthelmintic, analgesic, antiviral, and antifungal agents The plant is used to treat snake venom and also used in the treatment of liver disorder
Marketed Formulations:

34.
Snake plant
Dracaena trifasciata

Scientific Name: *Dracaena trifasciata* is a species of flowering plant belonging to **Family:** Asparagaceae. It also known as in Hindi: *Sansevieria trifasciata, snake plant, Saint George's sword, mother-in-laws tongue, viper's bowstring hemp.*

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, Roots

Chemical constituents: It contains characteristic metabolites such as steroids, flavonoids, stilbenes, and saponins.

Pharmacological activity: Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, potent analgesic, antioxidant, antiproliferative, cytotoxic activity.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of ringworm and fungal diseases, infected sores, cuts and grazes, also used in scabies infection, fever and boils.

35.
Rudrasha
Eleocarpus ganitrus

Scientific Name: It consists of dried fruit and leaves of *Eleocarpurs ganitrus* belonging to **Family:** *Elaeocarpacea.* It is also known as Rudrasha. Rudraksha is a Sanskrit compound consisting of the name Rudra ("Shiva") and akṣha ("Tear Drops").

Beneficial parts: leaves, seeds

Chemical constituents: Elaeocarpus species are known to contain several chemicals such as triterpenes, tannins (e.g., geranin and 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy geranin), indolizine alkaloids (e.g. grandisines), flavonoids.

Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, sedative, antidepressant, antiasthmatic, hypoglycemic, antihypertensive, smooth muscle relaxant, antiulcerogenic, hydrocholerenic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used for treating diverse diseases such as mental illness, epilepsy, hysteria, cough and hepatic diseases.

Marketed Formulations:

36.
Corky coral tree
Erythrina Suberosa

Scientific name: Buch Pangara is the dried flower of the Erythrina Suberosa, *Binomial Name, Erythrina Suberosa Roxb. Erythrina suberosa b*elonging to
Family: Fabaceae. specimen tree is a deciduous tree common in Southeast Asia. In India, E. suberosa is called the "corky coral tree" or simply the "Indian coral tree", given its peculiar red-orange flowers that can flower throughout the year and its corky irregular bark covered by prickles.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, leaves, Pods

Chemical constituents: Alkaloids, flavonoids, triterpenoids, and lectin, tannin, saponins, resins.
Pharmacological activity: Antimflamamatory, Pain relief, Wound Healing, analgesic, antipyretic, antidiabetic, anticonvulsant, cardiovascular effects, anti-anxiety, antimicrobial
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, and to relief pain as well as wound healing, reduce a vomiting, worm infestation, treatment of dysentery.
Marketed Formulations:

37.

Pangara

Erythrina stricta

Scientific name: Erythrina stricta is the stem and root of the Erythrina stricta Roxb. ,
belonging to Family: Tiliaceae.
Allspice, also known as in Hindi: *Palaash, Indian Coral Tree,* Marathi: *Raan Pangara*

Beneficial Parts: BARK

Chemical constituents: Main components identified as alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds, acohols, tannins, etc.
Pharmacological activity: Erythrina stricta are anti-inflammatory activity, cardio protective activity, anti-cataract activity, anti-microbial activity, anti-urolithic activity, anti-plasmodial activity, anti-mycobacterial activity.
Therapeutic Indications: It is used in treatment of rheumatism, stomach-ache, asthma, dysentery, contact dermatitis, eczema and skin infections
Marketed Formulations:

38.
Banyan
Ficus benghalensis

Scientific Name: Banyan scientifically known as *Ficus Benghalensis* also called as Indian banyan , *Ficus cotoneifolia Vahl ,Ficus banyana Oken, Ficus indica L*. belonging to **Family:-**Moraceae Banyan is also known as in Hindi: *bargad vruksh ,vat vruks*h. English: Indian Fig, Bengal Fig, Urostigma

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Leaves, Bark

Chemical constituents: **Leaf:**-Flavonoids, terpenoids, phenols and terpenes
Bark:-Flavonoids, terpenoids, phenols, terpenes, quinone, furanocoumarin
Root:-Sterols, amino acids, fatty acids Fruits:-Fatty acids

Pharmacological activity: Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antihyperlipidemic, anti-diarrhoea

Therapeutic Indications: healing and anti-microbial properties and can be used for treating disorders like dysentery and chronic diarrhea. Its bark and leaves both possess analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties, burning sensation, ulcer

Marketed Formulation

39.

Umbar

Ficus Racemosa

Scientific Name: Ficus Racemosa, the cluster fig , red river fig or gular is a species of the plant belonging to the family Moraceae. It is native to the Australia and native Asia

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Leaves, Bark

Chemical constituents: The racemosa Linn species contains primary and secondary metabolites like, carbohydrates, mucilage, alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, tannins, terpinoids, phenolic substance, glycosides, saponins, coumarins, triterpenoids, α phenolics, bergapten, bergaptol, lanosterol, stigmasterol, used for treating many diseases.

Pharmacological activity: Ficus racemosa is a plant referenced in the old Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic traditions with various medicinal activities like as, antidiuretic, antitussive, antiulcer or gastro-protective, anti-oxidant activity, anthelmintic, antibacterial, antipyretic, anticholinesterase, potential anticancer activity

Therapeutic Indications: used in treatment of diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhea, inflammatory conditions, hemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases.

Marketed formulation:

40.

Peepal

Ficus religiosa

Scientific name: ficus religiosa or sacred fig is a species of fig native to the Indian subcontinent and Indochina that belongs to the **family** moraceae, the fig or mulberry family. It is also known as the bodhi tree ,pimple tree, peepul tree , pipala tree , ashvattha tree (in india and Nepal)

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Leaves, Bark and seeds

Chemical constituents: Ficus religiosa are reported phytoconstituents of phenols, tannins, steroids, alkaloids and flavonoids, β-sitosteryl-D-glucoside, vitamin K, n-octacosanol, methyl oleanolate, lanosterol, stigmasterol.
Pharmacological activity: Ficus religiosa (L.) is used traditionally as antiulcer, antibacterial, antidiabetic, in the treatment of gonorrhea and skin diseases.
Therapeutic Indications: Ficus religiosa L.has been extensively used in traditional medicine for a wide range of ailments of the central nervous system, endocrine system, gastrointestinal tract, reproductive system, respiratory system and infectious disorders.
Marketed formulation:

41.
Kokum
Garcinia indica

Scientific Name: Kokum which is common name of *Garcina Indica* which is fruit bearing native in india. Kokum is the fat obtained by expression from the seeds of *Garcinia indica* or *G. purpurea* belonging **to Family:**-clusiaceae .kokum is also known as in Hindi:-Amsol , Kokummara ,Ratamba English: Wild mangosteen, Kokum butter tree

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Peels ,Seeds

Chemical constituents: Hydroxycitric Acid (HCA): This is one of the primary phytoconstituents in Garcinia indica potential role in weight management and as an appetite suppressant. Garcinol: antioxidant properties have anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects .Xanthones: Garcinia indica is rich in xanthones, including anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, and anti-cancer properties.Flavonoids: Flavonoids are a group of phytoconstituents that have antioxidant properties

Pharmacological activity: treat dermatitis, diarrhoea, promote digestion

Therapeutic Indications: prevent fat storage, control appetite, increase exercise endurance

Marketed preparations:-

42.
Shivan
Glemina arborea

Scientific name: Gmelina arborea, (in English beechwood, gmelina, goomar teak, Kashmir tree, Malay beechwood, white teak, yamane), locally known as gamhar, is a fast-growing deciduous tree in the **Family** Lamiaceae..

Beneficial Parts: Roots, Bark and leaves

Chemical constituents: Its leaves contained luteolin (a flavone),28 alkaloids,29 and gmelinoside (an acetylated iridoid glycoside), sterols etc.
Pharmacological activity: antidiuretic, antidiarrhoeal, antipyretic, antianalgesic, antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihelmintic, antibacterial, antifungal, cardiopotective, insecticidal, antiulcer, gastro-protective, anticancer, antihyperlipidemic and immunomodulatory activity.
Therapeutic Indications: It's applications in treatment of bone fracture, hypertension and regeneration of β-cells.
Marketed Formulations:

43.
Bedki Cha Pala
Gymnema Sylvestre

Scientific Name: *Gymnema Sylvester* is a perennial species of the flowering plant belonging to **Family:** Apocynaceae .*Gymnema Sylvester* also known as in Hindi: gurmur, Australian cow plant etc.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves

Chemical constituents: It leaves contains triterpenoid saponins, flavonols and gurmarin. The major biologically active plant molecules are gymnemic acids, Stevie, xylitol etc.
Pharmacological activity: Antidiabetic, eye disease, allergies, constipation, cough, obesity, dental caries, stomach ailments and viral infections, antimicrobial, antioxidant.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of digestion, metabolic syndrome, malaria, cough, snake bites, diabetes, weight loss, etc.
Marketed Formulations:

44.
Chinese hat plant
Holmskioldia sanguinea

Scientific name: Holmskioldia is a genus of flowering plants in the mint belonging to **Family :** Lamiaceae. It is native to the Himalayas (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar). Holmskioldia sanguinea, also known as Hindi : Kapni, English : Cup and Saucer Plant, Mandarin's hat, Chinese Hat Plant, Parasol Flower.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, leaves

Chemical constituents: Main components identified alkaloids, carbohydrate, tannins, terpenoids, flavonoids, phenols and glycosides in alcoholic extracts of Holmskioldia sanguinea Retz. Leaves
Pharmacological activity: Antihepatotoxic, Antibacterial, Phytotoxic & Antifungal, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Anti-inflammatory, Anticancer, Analgesic, Diuretic, CNS depressant, Oestrogenic, Anti-implantational.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, Fungal infection, Cancer, oxidative stress.

45.

Waras

Heterophragma quodriloculare

Scientific name: Waras is the tree of Heterophragma Quodriloculare whichs belonging to **Family** Bignoniaceae (jacaranda family).
Heterophragma Quodriloculare also known as in Hindi neeli Gulmohar, marathi- murus panlag in English-Waras

Chemical constituents: Carbohydrates, proteins, aminoacids, fats, alkaloids, steroidal compounds, flavonoids, terpenoids, tan- nins and phenolics
Pharmacological activity: anti-diabetic, antifungal, antiseptic and in skin disease like toe sores and chil- blain.
Therapeutic Indications: anti-diabetic, antifungal, antiseptic and in skin disease like toe sores and chil- blain.
Marketed Formulations:

46.
Hibiscus
Hibiscus rosa sinensis

Scientific Name: It consist of flowers of *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* belonging to **Family:** Malvaceae. *Hibiscus Rosa sinensis* is also known as: China rose, Chinese Hibiscus, Hawaiian Hibiscus, rose mallow and shoeblack plant.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers

Chemical constituents: It contains phytoconstituents such as alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, steroids, carbohydrates, phenols, saponins, cardiac glycosides, protein, free amino acids, anthraquinones, quinines, terpenoids, mucilage, reducing sugar etc.

Pharmacological activity: Antiepileptic, anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antidiabetic, antioxidant, cytotoxic activity, antibacterial, antipyretic, analgesic, antiparasitic, immunomodulatory etc.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of wounds, inflammation, fever and cough, diabetes, gastric ulcers etc

Marketed Formulations:

47.
Vavala
Holoptelea integrifolia

Scientific name :Holoptelea Integrifolia, the Indian elm or jungle cork tree,[2] is a species of tree in the family Ulmaceae, and a close relative to the true elms (Ulmus). It is native to most of Indian subcontinent, Indo-China and Myanmar. It is found mostly on plains but also in mountains onelevations up to 1100 m

beneficial parts : Holoptelea integrifolia are its flowers, leaves,&bark

Chemical constituents: Terpenoids, Sterols, Saponins, Tannins, Proteins, Carbohydrates,Alkaloids, Glycosides, Steroids, Flavonoids, Phenols, Quinines.
Pharmacological Activity: Anti-inflammatory, Anthelmintic, Antibacterial, Antidiarrheal, Antitumor, Adaptogenic, Antidiabetic, Antioxidant, Wound healing
Therapeutic Indication : Gastritis, Dyspepsia, Colic, Intestinal worms, Vomiting, Leprosy, Diabetes, Hemorrhoids, Dysmenorrhea, Rheumatism
Marketed Preparation:

48.
Terada
Impatiens balsamina

Scientific Name: It is an annual herb derived from species *Impatiens balsamina* Linn. belonging to the **Family**: Balsaminaceae. Also known as Gulmehendi (Hindi) , garden balsam, rose balsam, touch menot.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, flower, seed, stem.

Chemical constituents: Main components identified are phenolics, flavonols, anthocyanin pigments and saponins. Minor components anthraquinones, flavonoids, kaempferol, quercetin and pelargonidin.
Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, Antibacterial, Antimicrobial, Antifungal, Analgesic, Antioxidant, Antipruritic.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment inflammatory conditions and to treat warts, snakebites and burns.
Marketed Formulations:

49.
Nerium
Indian Oleander

Scientific name: Beautiful blossoms of fragrant pink flowers in branches ,at the tip of Branch let srenderin ganeye catchin gsitethatis'oleander'.A native of India and China belonging to **Family**- Apocynaceae. Synonym – Nerium indicum , Nerium odorum.

Beneficial Parts: Seeds and Leaves

Chemical constituents: Main components identified alkaloids , flavonoids , carbohydrates , tannins, phenolics, saponins, cardenolides , cardiac glycoside, pregnanes, triterpenoids, triterpenes and steroids.
Pharmacological activity: Central nervous, cardiovascular, anti-oxidant, reproductive , gastrointestinal , respiratory, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antiparasitic, anticancer, antipyretic and analgesic.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of leaves were used externally in chronic and obstinate skin diseases including leprosy and alopecia. The powder of leaves was used as a snuff for treating epilepsy. Root powdered with water was applied to alleviate venereal diseases and for the treatment of haemorrhoids.
Marketed Formulations:

50.
Mogara
Jasminium sambac

Scientific name: Jasminium sambac (arabian jasmine or sambac jasmine) is a species of jasmine native to tropical Asia, from the Indian subcontinent to southest Asia. English common name (arabian jasmine)
Family: It belongs to the olive Family Oleaceae. In marathi known as Mogra.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, flower, roots

Chemical constituents: The main chemical components are benzyl acetate, linalool, benzyl alcohol, indole, benzyl benzoate, cis-jasmone, geraniol, methyl anthranilate, and trace amounts of p.
Pharmacological activity: Traditionally Jasminum sambac has been used to treat dysmenorrhoea, amenorrhoea, ringworm, leprosy, skin diseases and also as an analgesic, antidepressant, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, aphrodisiac, sedative, expectorant.
Therapeutic Indications: In India, Jasmine Sambac has long been used as a healing agent for painful periods, skin infections, and backaches.
Marketed Formulations:

51.
kavath
limonia acidissima

Scientific name: Kavath is the fruit of the Limonia acidissima. Limonia acidissima belonging to **Family**: Rutaceae. Limonia acidissima, also known as in English: wood apple, curd fruit, Hindi: kath-bel, pushpaphal. Marathi: kavat, kapith. Sanskrit: dantashatha, kapithama

Beneficial Parts: Fruit, leaves, roots and bark

Chemical constituents: consist of Thymol, dodecanoic acid, alpha-pinene, carvacrol, camphoric acid, caryophyllene oxide, flavonoids, saponins , tannins, coumarin, tyramine , phenol, vaccenic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, alpha- linoleic acid,

Pharmacological activity: Antioxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, larvicidal

Therapeutic Indications: Used in liver tonic to stimulate digestive system, unripe fruit is cardiac tonic and used in dysentery, leaves used in dysentery for children and its oil used on itchy skin, fruit pulp is used on venomous insect bites and stings

Marketed Formulations:

52.
Moha
Madhuca longifolia

Scientific name: Maduka longifolia var
Family: Sapotacea
Synonyms : Bassia latifolia

Beneficial Parts: Flower, leaves, and bark

Chemical constituents: **Seeds:** It contain amino acid glycine alanine leucine isoleucine
Flowers: farnesol 29.5% farnesen 12.84 % 2,3 Dihydro farnesol 8.6%
Pharmacological activity: Antibacterial anxiolytic qualities anticancer heptaprotective anti ulcer Used to treat skin infection
Therapeutic Indications: It is used in treatment of skin disease, headache piles constipation
Marketed Formulations:

53.
Mango
Mangifera indica

Scientific name: Mango is the fruit of Mangifera indica whichs belonging to **Family :** Anacardiaceae. Mangifera indica also known as in hindi Aam, marathi-Aamba in English-Mango.

Beneficial Parts: Roots, bark, leaves, fruits, seeds, flowers.

Chemical constituents: mangiferin, followed by phenolic acids, benzophenones, and other antioxidants such as flavonoids, ascorbic acid, carotenoids, and tocopherols.
Pharmacological activity: strong antioxidant, anti lipid peroxidation, immunomodulation, a cardiotonic, hypotensive, wound healing, antidegenerative and antidiabetic activities.
Therapeutic Indications: antidiabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-viral, cardiotonic, hypotensive, anti-inflammatory properties.
Marketed Formulations:

54.
Peppermint
Mentha piperita

Scientific Name: It consists of fresh leaves of *Mentha piperita* Linn. belonging to the **Family:** Lamiaceae. Also known as peppermint, in Hindi: Vilayati pudina.

Beneficial Parts – Leaves, flower, seed.

Chemical constituents: Main components identified are cineol, limonene, menthofuran, menthol and menthone.

Pharmacological activity: Antiseptic, Stimulant, Carminative, allaying nausea and vomiting.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in aromatherapy, to treat irritable bowel syndrome, nausea and other digestive issues as well as common cold and headaches.

Marketed Formulations:

55.
Curry Tree
Murraya koenigii

Scientific Name: Curry leaf tree is a shrub derived from *Murraya koenigii* Linn. belonging to the **Family:** Rutaceae. Also known in Hindi: Kari patta, other names are sweet neem, curry leaf tree, daun curry, Indiancurry tree, curry bush, curry patta .

Beneficial Parts – Leaves, roots.

Chemical constituents: Linalool (32.83%), elemol (7.44%), geranyl acetate (6.18%), myrcene (6.12%), allo-ocimene (5.02), α-terpinene (4.9%), and (E)-β-ocimene (3.68%) as the main compounds.
Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, Antipruritic, Purgative, Stimulant, Analgesic.
Therapeutic Indications: It is used in the treatment of piles, inflammation, itching, fresh cuts, dysentery, bruises, and edema. The roots are purgative, stimulating and used for common body aches.
Marketed Formulations:

56.
Parijat
Nyctanthes abor-tristis

Scientific name: Parijat is the dried flower of the Nyctanthus- Nyctanthes abor-tristis linn. which belonging to **Family:** Oleaceae.
Nyctanthes abor-tristis, also known as in Hindi: *Parijat, harsinghar,sephalika.*
English: Night-flowering jasmine,coral jasmine,sad tree,lovers tree,queen of the night.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Leaves,Bark, Seeds

Chemical constituents: Main components identified flavanol, glycosides, D-mannitol , β-sitosterol, Astragaline, Nicotiflorin, Oleanolic acid, Nyctanthic acid, Ascorbic acid and Tannic acid etc
Pharmacological activity: Anticancer, antiparasitic, antimalarial, immunostimulant, hepatoprotective, antiviral, antidiabetic, and allergic activity.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of rheumatoid arthtritis, piles, regulates diabetes, promotes digestion, heals wound and infections , and combats respiratory issues.
Marketed Formulations:

57.
Basil
Ocimum basilicum

Scientific Name: Basil is a culinary herb derived from *Ocimum Balsilicum,* belonging to the **Family**:Lamiaceae. Also known as great basil, sweet basil, Genovese basil. Also known as in Hindi: Tulasi.

Beneficial Parts – Leaves, flowers, seeds.

Chemical constituents: The major constituents were found to be methyl cinnamate (70.1%), linalool (17.5%), β-elemene (2.6%) and camphor (1.52%).

Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, Purgative, Stimulant, Analgesic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used in the treatment of headaches, coughs, diarrhea, constipation, warts, worms, and kidney malfunctions.

Marketed Formulations:

58.
Kapur Tulas
Ocimum sanctum

Scientific Name: Holy basil is a herb derived from *Ocimum sanctum* Linn or *Ocimum tenuiflorum* belonging to the **Family:** Lamiaceae. Also known as holy basil, or tulasi.

Beneficial Parts – Leaves, flowers, seeds.

Chemical constituents: Oleanolic acid, Ursolic acid, Rosmarinic acid, Eugenol, Carvacrol, Linalool, and β-caryophyllene.

Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, Antifertility, Anticancer, Antidiabetic, Antifungal, Antimicrobial, Hepatoprotective, Cardioprotective, Antiemetic, Antispasmodic, Analgesic, Apoptogenic, Diaphoretic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used in the treatment of cancer, diabetes, fungal infections, bacterial diseases, nausea and vomiting, headaches.

Marketed Formulations:

59.
Basmati Plant
Pandanus amaryllifolius

Scientific Name: It consists of leaves of *Pandanus amaryllifolius*, *Pandanus* (screwpine) genus belonging to **Family**: Pandanaceae. *Pandanus amaryllifolius*, also known as in Hindi: Basmati Plant, Annapurna Plant, Rambha Plant, Rampe & in English: *Pandanus hasskarlii, Pandanus latifolius, Pandanus odorus.*

Beneficial Parts: Leaves

Chemical constituents: Main components identified Phytol (42.15%), squalene (16.81%), pentadecanal (6.17%) and pentadecanoic acid (4.49%); other components included 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol (3.83%), phytone (2.05%).

Pharmacological activity: Antihyperglycemic, antiviral, antioxidant, analgesic, soothing.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of obesity, diabetes mellitus, arthritis and used as a raw material for the extraction purposes.

Marketed Formulations:

60.
Krishna Kamal
Passiflora incarnata

Scientific Name: *Passiflora incarnata* is an herbaceous vine, commonly known as maypop, purple passionflower, true passionflower, wild apricot, and wild passion vine, belonging to Family: *Passifloraceae*. *Passiflora incarnata*, also known as in Hindi: Jhumkalata

Beneficial Parts: Flower, Fruit

Chemical constituents: Passion flower has many constituents, including flavonoids, maltol, and indole alkaloids. Active ingredients include chrysin, vitexin, coumerin, and umbelliferone. Amino acids such as alanine, aspartic acid, cystine, GABA, glutamine, glycine, methionine etc.

Pharmacological activity: Antianxiety, analgesic, antidiabrtic, anticonvusant, Aphrodisiac, antiwithdrawal, anticough & antiasthmatic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of anxiety disorder, pain, indigestion, seizures, asthma, menstrual cramps, palpitations, hemorrhoids, irregular heartbeat, and heart failure.

Marketed Formulations:

61.
Shindi
Phoenix sylvistris

Scientific Name: *Phoenix sylvistris* **Family:** Aracaceae Habit: Medium evergreen tree Comman Name: Wild date Palm, India Date, Silver Date Palm, Toddy Palm, Sugar Date Palm Hindi- Khajur,Sendhi Sanskrit- Kharjurh, Kharjuri Marathi- Kharik, Shinda,Shindi

Beneficial Parts: Roots, Fruit, Bark

Chemical constituents:
Sap: Contains 85.83% carbohydrates, 3.95% reducing sugar, 1.15% crude lipid, 1.08% crude protein, 0.18% crude fiber, and 0.46% ash
Minerals: Contains potassium (80 mg/100 g), calcium (4.76 mg/100 g), sodium (18.23 mg/100 g), and magnesium (2.23 mg/100 g)
Vitamins: Contains vitamin B3 (12.3 mg/100 g) and vitamin C (12.75 mg/100 g)
Bioactive substances: Contains alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, and steroids
Pharmacological activity: Antipyretic, Cardiotonic, Laxative, Diuretics, Laxative
Therapeutic Indications: Used in treatment heart complaints, abdominal problems, Fever, Loss of consciousness, Constipation.Tender part of plant is used in the treatment of gonorrheaRoot of the plant is used to treat toothache, Nervous debility and helminthias
Marketed Formulation

62.
Bhumi amla
Phyllanthus niruri

Scientific Name: It consist of aerial parts of *Phyllanthus Niruri* a perennial tropical shrub commonly found in coastal areas, known by the common name's gale of the wind, stonebreaker or seed-under-leaf. It is in the genus Phyllanthus, belonging to **Family:** *Phyllanthaceae* |*or Euphorbiaceae*. It also known as in Hindi: *Bhumi amla, Jangli amlai* ·

Beneficial Parts: Fruit, Leaves, Stem

Chemical constituents: Main components identified such as tannins, phenylpropanoids, terpenoids, phenolic compounds, flavonoids such as Rutin, Limonene, Ellagic acid, Phyllanthin, Corilagin, Isobubialline.

Pharmacological activity: Hepatoprotective, Antiviral, Antibacterial, Hypolipidemic, Hypoglycaemic, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Cardioprotective, Anti-urolithiasis and Anti-hyperuricaemia.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of t is used for Jaundice, ulcers, skin diseases, diabetes, chest pain and urinary complications.

Marketed Formulations:

63.
Chitrak
Plumbago zeylanica

Scientific Name: *Plumbago zeylanica*, is a medicinal herb commonly known as Ceylon leadwort, doctor bush or wild leadwort, is a species of plumbago with a pantropical distribution belonging to **Family:** Plumbaginaceae.
Plumbago zeylanica, also known as in Hindi: Chitrak, Cheeta

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Roots

Chemical constituents: Main nine compounds were isolated as plumbagin (I), isoshinanolone (II), plumbagic acid (III), beta-sitosterol (IV), 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (V), trans-cinnamic acid (VI), vanillic acid (VII), 2, 5-dimethyl-7-hydroxychromone (VIII), indole-3-carboxaldehyde (IX). along with some alkaloids, coumarins, flavonoids, naphthoquinones, phenolic compounds,
Pharmacological activity: Antibacterial, Antifungal, Anti-inflammatory, Antidiabetic, Anticancer, Antioxidant, Hepatoprotective, Cytotoxic and Wound healing.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of kidney damage & nephrotoxic effects, pancreatic cancer, microbial infections, Liver damage and in management of arthritis.
Marketed Formulations:

64.
Bija
Pterocarpus Marsupium

Scientific name: Pterocarpus Marsupium also known as Malabar kino,Indian kino or venkai is a medium to large decidious tree belonging to **Family:** Fabaceae. Pterocarpus Marsupium is stunning as a specimen tree. Pterocarpus mar, also known as in Hindi: Vijaysar , Bijasar English: flame-of-the-forest , bastard teak ,revered as sacred by Hindu.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, bark, leaves

Chemical constituents: Main components identified chemical constituents like pterostilbene, (-) epicatechin, pterosupin, marsupin, tannins, pentosan, propterol, isoflavonoid glycol, liquiritigenin
Pharmacological activity: astringent, bitter, acrid, anti inflammatory, anthelmintic and anodyne**.** It is used for the treatment of elephantiasis, leucoderma, diarrhoea, dysentery, rectalgia, cough and greyness of hair.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, bacterial infection, diabetes, arthritis, skin diseases, and digestive disorders.

Marketed Formulations:

65.
Pomegranate
Punica granatum

Scientific Name : The pomegranate (Punica granatum) is a fruit-bearing deciduous shrub in the **Family** Lythraceae, subfamily Punicoideae.
It is also known as in Anar, Dalimb or in English *Malum granatum* which means grainy apple.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Fruits.

Chemical constituents: Pomegranate peel contains gallotannins, ellagitannins, anthocyanins, hydroxycinnamic acids, and hydroxybenzoic acids [14,15].
Pharmacological activity: Anti-diabetic, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, anti-malaria, anti-fibrotic, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, and other effects.
Therapeutic Indications: Pomegranate peel extract (PPE) has antioxidant properties and antimicrobial effects against many pathogenic microorganisms and it is also effective in diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhoids, intestinal parasites, sore throat, diabetes, epistaxis, and vaginal itching.
Marketed Formulations:

66.
Satap
Ruta graveolens

Scientific Name: It consist of flowers, leaves of *Ruta graveolens*, belonging to **Family:** *Rutaceae* commonly it is known as rue, or herb-of-grace. *Ruta graveolens* also known as in Hindi: *Sadab, Satap*; English: Bitter herb

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Leaves

Chemical constituents: 2-Undecanone (47.21%), an aliphatic ketone was found as the main component. 2-Nonanone (39.17%) was the second major aliphatic ketone detected in rue oil, followed by octyl acetate (7.31%), 2-decanone (2,.03%), diethyl phthalate (1.73%), 2-dodecanone (1.53%), pentadecanolide acetate (1.02%).

Pharmacological activity: Contraceptive, Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Anti- pyretic, Antioxidant, Analgesic, Antihyperglycemic, Free radical scavenging, Hypotensive, Antiviral, and Anti-spasmodial effects.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammatory conditions, eczema, ulcers, arthritis, fibromyalgia, antidote for venoms, insect repellent, and as an abortifacient

Marketed Formulations:

67.
Ashoka
Saraca asoca

Scientific Name: Sarca Asoca , commonly known as the Ashoka tree is a plant Belonging to the **Family** Detariodeae subfamily of the legume Family. It is an important tree in the cultural tradition of the Indian subcontinent and adjacent areas. It is sometimes incorrectly known as Sarca indica

Beneficial Parts: Stem , Bark, Leaves

Chemical constituents: The chemical constituents reported from this plant belong to different classes such as tannins, flavonoids, phytosterols, alkanes, esters, anthocyanin pigments, fatty acids and carbohydrates.
Pharmacological activity: The leaves of Saraca indica also evaluated for anthelmintic activity , analgesic and antipyretic activities , CNS depressant activity
Therapeutic Indications: Not just the bark, but even other parts of this tree is widely used for different medicinal purposes. It not only helps to provide relief from gynaecological and menstrual problems in women but also provides an absolute remedy for spasms, diabetes, respiratory woes, abdominal pain, skin conditions, kidney problems etc.

68.
Ritha
Sapindus Laurifolius

Scientific name: Ritha. Botanical name: Sapindus laurifolius The evergreen tree with its excessive produce of flowers in season is known for being used as natural soap and detergent that has no harmful side effect that come with chemical **Family:** Sapindaceae

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, fruits

Chemical Constituents: The main substances found in plants of the genus Sapindus are acetylated triterpenic saponin and acyclic sesquiter- pene oligoglycosides.
Pharmacological activity: These plants have antimicrobial, spermicidal, antiulcer, hepatoprotective, molluscicidal, fungicidal and anti-inflammatory activity.
Therapeutic indications: In addition, Sapindus species has also been used for thousands of years in traditional medicine to treat excessive salivation, epilepsy, chlorosis, and neuroleptic diseases
Marketed Formulations:

69.

Kusum

Schleichera Oleosa

Scientific name: The plant bears the botanical name as Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken., previously known as Schleichera trijuga Wild. & Klein., belongs to the **Family :** Sapindaceae. also known as in Hind: Kusum. In Thailand this tree is known as takhro the latter being a name that it shares with Livistona speciosa, a kind of palm tree.

Beneficial Parts: leaves, Seeds, Bark and Flower.

Chemical constituents: Chemical constituents of S. oleosa. Phytochemical studies have shown that its bark contains lupeol, lupeol acetate, betulin, betulinic acid, beta-sitosterol, and scopoletin.The seed oil also contains 13-19% fatty acids such as- palmitic acid, myristic acid, eicosenoic acid, eicosadienoic acid, erucic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, arachidic acid, gadoleic acid, behenic acid, palmitoleic acid etc.

Pharmacological activity: antimicrobial, antioxidant, anticancer etc.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammatory disease, ulcer activity, cancer, antioxidant.

Marketed Formulations:

70.
Bibba
Semicarpus anacardium

Scientific Name: Bibba is a dried fruit of *Anacardium latifolium* Lam.; *Anacardium longifolium* Lam. belonging to the **Family**: Anacardiaceae. This tree is native to South Asia and can be found in countries such as India, Sri Lanka,and Banglades.

Beneficial Parts: Fruit

Chemical constituents: The main compounds obtained Bhilwanol, Anacardic Acid, Cardol, Bhilawanols A and B. Triterpenoids, Lipids, Resins, Phenolic Compounds, trimethyl biflavanone A1, O-trimethyl biflavanone A2, O-tetramethyl bifl avanone A1, O-hexamethyl bichalcone A, O-dimethyl biflavanone B.

Pharmacological activity: Ripe fruits are aphrodisiac, digestive and stimulant, bronchitis dysentery, fever, asthma and haemorrhoids. The latex is applied externally in the treatment of headaches, skin diseases and scabies. The fruit and nut extract shows various activities like antiatherogenic, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-microbial, anti-reproductive, CNS stimulant,hypoglycemic, anticarcinogenic and hair growth promoter.

Therapeutic indicator: It is used in the treatment of inflammation, asthma, skin disorders, antibacterial and antifungal, digestive disorder, nervous system disorders, wound disorders, cough and

cold. **Marketed Formulation :**

71.
Candy leaf
Stevia rebaudiana

Scientific Name: It consists of leaves of *Stevia rebaudiana* of the genus Stevia, belonging to **Family:** *Asteraceae*. It is commonly known as candy leaf, sweet leaf or sugar leaf.

Beneficial Parts: Stem, Leaves

Chemical constituents: The active compounds are steviol glycosides (mainly stevioside and rebaudioside), which have about 50 to 300 times the sweetness of sugar. Other constituents are caryophyllene oxide, santolol, Indole, Cyclopentasiloxane, Geranyl vinyl ether, Cyclohexasiloxane

Pharmacological activity: Antidiabetic, Anticariogenic, Antioxidant, Hypotensive, Antifungal, Antihypertensive, Antimicrobial, Anti-inflammatory and Antitumor activities.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used for medical purposes such as lowering blood pressure, treating diabetes, heartburn, high uric acid levels in the blood, for weight loss, to stimulate the heart rate, and for water retention.

Marketed Formulations:

72.
Jamun
Syzygium cumini

Scientific name : also called Jamun, or black plum, is an excellent source of bioactive components such as flavonoids, polyphenols, antioxidants, iron, and vitamin C. The Jamun tree is a tropical evergreen blooming plant and is an important medicinal plant. **Family** : Myrtaceae that has been used for long time in Indian and other traditional medicines across the world. Jamun is mainly cultivated in Asian countries such as Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Seed, leaves

Chemical constituents: τ-cadinol (21.44 %) and tau-muurolol (12.01 %). globulol (7.98 %), caryophyllene (6.69 %), δ-cadinene (6.56%) and α-pinene (6.32 %). While β-eudesmol (4.42 %), β-pinene (4.32 %), γ-cadinene (3.87%)

Pharmacological activity: Antihyperglycemic, Antinflammatory, Cardio protective,Anti oxidant

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of sore throat, bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery, Ulcers

Marketed Formulations:

73.
Tamarind
Tamarindus indica

Scientific name: Cavaraea elegans Speg. Tamarindus erythraeus Mattei Tamarindus occidentalis Gaertn Tamarindus officinalis Hook belonging to **Family:** Fabaceae.
also known as in Hindi: tentul,chinta,anbli,tamrulhindi,amli,imli.English: madeira, mahogany,Indian date,tamarind tree

Beneficial Parts: Fruits, Seeds, leaves

Chemical constituents: Main components butein, butin, isobutrin, monospermoside and isomonospermoside, aurones, chalcones, flavonoids (palasitrin, prunetin) and steroids, alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds, amino acids, glycosides

Pharmacological activity: Hepatoprotective, antifertility, antifilarial, anti-diabetic, antiviral, anthelmintic, anticonvulsant, antifungal, antimicrobial, antiestrogenic, anticancer, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antiulcer, wound healing, anti-diarrhoeal, anti-implantation.

Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, bacterial infection, diabetes, oxidative stress, chronic disease

Marketed Formulations:

74.
Arjun
Terminalia Arjuna

Scientific name: Arjun consists of dried stem bark of the plant known as *Terminalia arjuna* Rob, Belonging to **family** :Combretaceae. It contain not less than 0.02 percentage of arjungenin on dried basis.

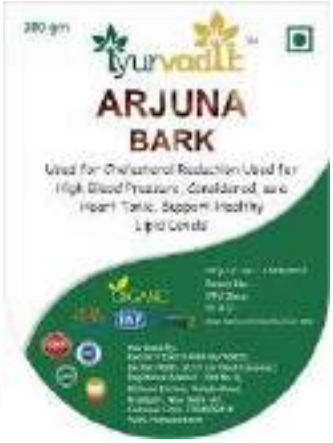
Beneficial Parts: Steam Bark, leaves

Chemical constituents: Polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, triterpenoids, saponins, sterols and minerals are the major constituents of T. arjuna. Such amino acids like tryptophan, tyrosine, histidine and cysteine are also the main ingredients in T. arjuna.

Pharmacological activity: inotropic, anti-ischemic, antioxidant, blood pressure lowering, antiplatelet, hypolipidemic, antiatherogenic, and antihypertrophic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used as cardiotonic in heart failure, ischemic, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, myocardium necrosis

Marketed Formulations:



75.
Behada
Terminalia bellirica

Scientific Name: It consist of dried ripe fruits of the plant *Terminalia belerica* linn, belonging to **Family**: Combretaceae. Baheda tree is a large deciduous tree found in the greater part of india.

Beneficial Parts: Fruits

Chemical constituent : Ellagitannins such as corilagin, chebulagic acid, galloylpunicalagin, and digalloyl-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-hexoside

Pharmacological activity: diarrhoea, cough, hoarseness of voice, eye diseases and scorpion-sting and as a hair tonic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used as to protect the liver and to treat respiratory conditions, including respiratory tract infections, cough, and sore throat.

Marketed Formulations:

76.
Portia tree
Thespesia Populnea

Scientific name: It consists of fruit, leaves, bark of *Thespesia Populnea* belonging to **Family:** Malvaceae.
Common name: *Hibiscus populneus, Abelmoschus acuminatus, Hibiscus blumei*, also known as in Hindi: Paras Pipal. English: Portia tree Pacific rosewood, Indian tulip tree, or milo

Beneficial Parts: Bark, Root, Leaves, Flowers and Fruits

Chemical constituents: Main components identified coreopsin, isocoreopsin, sulphurein, butein, butin, isobutrin, monospermoside and isomonospermoside, aurones, chalcones, flavonoids (palasitrin, prunetin) and steroids, alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds, amino acids, glycosides
Pharmacological activity: Hepatoprotective, antifertility, antifilarial, anti-diabetic, antiviral, anthelmintic, anticonvulsant, antifungal, antimicrobial, antiestrogenic, anticancer, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antiulcer, wound healing, anti-diarrhoeal, anti-implantation.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of inflammation, bacterial infection, diabetes, oxidative stress, chronic disease
Marketed Formulation:

77.
Tagar
Tabernaemontana divaricate

Scientific Name: *Tabernaemontana divaricata* is an evergreen shrub native to India and now cultivated throughout South East Asia and the warmer regions of continental Asia. It belongs to the **family** Apocynaceae. Pine wheel flower is also known as East Indian rosebay / crape jasmine / pinewheel flower /Moonbeam (English), Chandini (Hindi), Ananta/Tagar (Konkani /Marathi), Nandivrksah (Sanskrit).

Beneficial Parts: Flower, leaves, roots

Chemical constituents: Alkaloids including catharanthine, coronaridine, dregamine, ibogamine, tabersonine, voacangine, voacamine and voacristine, 3α-hydroxymethyl-ibogamine, 3α-acetatemethoxyl-ibogamine, 16α-hydroxyl-ibogamine

Pharmacological activity: Analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-infection and anti-tumor activities

Therapeutic Indications: It is used to treat various diseases like rheumatic pain, headache, piles, inflammation, eye infections, abdominal tumors, strangury, arthralgia, epilepsy, fever, asthma, fractures, leprosy, paralysis, mania, oedema, rabies, skin diseases, urinary disorders, toothache, ulceration and vomiting.

Marketed Formulations:

78.
Gulvel
Tinospora cordifolia

Scientific Name: *Tinospora cordifolia* is an herbaceous vine of the family Menispermaceae indigenous to tropical regions of the Indian subcontinent.
It is also known as Guduchi, Amrita, Amritavalli, Madhuparni, Guduchika, Chinnobhava, Vatsadani, Tantrika, Kundalini, Chakralakshanika (Sanskrit), Gurcha (Hindi), Gulvel (Marathi)

Beneficial Parts: Leaves stem and roots

Chemical constituents: Alkaloids, diterpenoid lactones, glycosides, steroids, sesquiterpenoid, phenolics, aliphatic compounds and polysaccharides

Pharmacological activity: anti-diabetic, antipyretic, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritic, antioxidant, anti-allergic, anti-stress, anti-leprotic, antimalarial, hepato-protective, immuno-modulatory and anti-neoplastic activities.

Therapeutic Indications: mainly used for fever, hay fever, small cuts, diarrhea, acidity, bloating, flatulence, anemia, jaundice, and urinary tract infections.

Marketed Formulations:

79.
Ajowan
Trachyspermum ammi

Scientific Name: It consists of leaves, seeds of *Trachyspermum ammi* belonging to **Family** Apiaceae. Common names are carom seed, bishop's weed, and ajowan caraway, ajwain.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, seeds

Chemical constituents: The major component was thymol (39.1%) followed by oleic acid (10.4%), linoleic acid (9.6%), gamma-terpinene (2.6%), p-cymene (1.6%), palmitic acid (1.6%), and xylene (0.1%).
Pharmacological activity: Antiseptic, stimulant, carminative, diuretic, anesthetic, antimicrobial, antiviral, nematicidal, antiulcer, antihypertensive, antitussive, bronchodilator, antiplatelet and hepatoprotective as well as antihyperlipidemic effects
Therapeutic Indications: Active enzymes in ajwain improve the flow of stomach acids, which can help to relieve indigestion, bloating, and gas. The plant can also help to treat peptic ulcers as well as sores in the esophagus, stomach, and intestines
Marketed Formulations:

80.
Damvel
Tylophora asthmatica

Scientific Name: It consists of leaves, roots of *Tylophora asthmatica* belonging to **family** Asclepiadaceae. It is commonly known as Ayuervedic name- Arkaparni, Unani name- Antamul, Hindi name-Antamool, Damabuti, other common names *Indian Ipecacuanha, Tylophora asthmatica, Tylophora indica*.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves and roots

Chemical constituents: Kaempferol, quercetin, α- and β- amyrins, tetratriacontanol, octaosanyl octacosanoate, sigmasterol, β-sitosetrol, tyloindane, cetyl-alcohol, wax, resin, coutchone, pigments, tannins, glucose, calcium salts, potassium chloride, quercetin and kaempferol

Pharmacological activity: Antiasthmatic, antidiarrheal, anticancer, antiarthritic, antiepileptic, anti-inflammatory etc.

Therapeutic Indications: Used in treating bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis.

It has diaphoretic and expectorant properties. Also used for cancer, congestion, constipation, cough, inflamed skin, diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, gas, hemorrhoids, tender joints (gout), yellowed skin (jaundice), joint disorder (rheumatoid arthritis), whooping cough, to make someone vomit, and to cause sweating.

Marketed Formulations:

81.
Vala
Vetiveria zizanioides

Scientific Name: It is perennial grass of *Chrysopogon zizanioides* belonging to the **family** Poaceae. It is also known as vetiver, khus, East Indian grass.

Beneficial Parts: Roots and leaves

Chemical constituents: vetiver oil, α- vetivone, khusimol, β- vetivone
Pharmacological activity: Antifungal action, antiemetic, diaphoretic, haemostatic, expectorant, diuretic,stimulant, hysteria, antispasmodic, kidney problems, gall stones, mosquito repellent and antioxidants
Therapeutic Indications: Vetiver is sometimes applied directly to the skin for relieving stress, as well asfor emotional traumas and shock, lice, and repelling insects. It is also used for arthritis, stings, and burns.Vetiver is sometimes inhaled as aromatherapy for nervousness, insomnia, and joint and muscle pain.
Marketed Formulations:

82.
Nirgudi

Vitex negundo

Scientific name: Vitex negundo is a large native shrub that grows in Asia and Southeast Asia such as the Philippines and India and has been traditionally used as herbal medicine and is an important medicinal plant in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. Also known as : Nigundi (Sanskruit/Hindi),Five-leaved chaste tree (Engl.),Angocasto (Spanish),Huang ching (Chin).

Beneficial Parts: leaves and Roots

Chemical constituents: Casticin,Isoorientin,Chrysophenol D, Luteolin,P–hydroxybenzoic acid,D- fructose,Sabinene,Linalool,flavonoids, volatile oil, triterpenes, diterpenes, sesquiterpenes, lignan, flavones, glycosides, iridoid glycosides and stilbene derivative.

Pharmacological activity: Anti-inflammatory, antioxidants, analgesic, antipyretic,antibacterial, antitumor, anti-arthritic, anti-amnesic, anxiolytic, anti-eosinophilic.

Therapeutic Indications: It is used to treat asthma, bronchitis, eye diseases, inflammations, leucoderma and diarrhea. Leaf tonic is used in headache and rheumatic. Flowers used in diarrhea, fever and liver complaints

Marketed Formulations:

83.
Goda indrajav
Wrightia tinctoria

Scientific Name : Wrightia Tinctoria R.Br. belongs to **family:** Apocynaceae commonly called as sweet indrajao, pala indigo plant, Dyers oleander.

Beneficial Parts: Leaves, Seed, flowers

Chemical Constituents: The systematic chemical analysis of leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria* were found to contain two flavonoid glycosides Kaempferol 3-O-rhamnoside and Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside and two flavonoid aglycone Kaempferol and Quercetin

Pharmacological activity: W. tinctoria have potential to act as aphrodisiac and as antipyretic Methanol and Ethanol extract of leaves has anti-Staphylococcus, and anti-Bacillus species activity.

Therapeutic Indications: Wrightia tinctoria has been assigned to have good analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, antiulcer, antidysentric, antidiabetic, anticancer, antipyretic activities and also effective in the treatment of psoriasis.

Marketed Formulations:

84.
Parijat
Nyctanthes abor-tristis

Scientific name: Parijat is the dried flower of the *Nyctanthes abor-tristis* Linn. which
Family: Oleaceae. Nyctanthes abor-tristis, also known as in Hindi: *Parijat, harsinghar,sephalika.*
English: Night-flowering jasmine,coral jasmine,sad tree,lovers tree,queen of the night.

Beneficial Parts: Flowers, Leaves,Bark, Seeds

Chemical constituents: Main components identified flavanol, glycosides, D-mannitol , β-sitosterol, Astragaline, Nicotiflorin, Oleanolic acid, Nyctanthic acid, Ascorbic acid and Tannic acid etc
Pharmacological activity: Anticancer, antiparasitic, antimalarial, immunostimulant, hepatoprotective, antiviral, antidiabetic, and allergic activity.
Therapeutic Indications: It is use in treatment of rheumatoid arthtritis, piles, regulates diabetes, promotes digestion, heals wound and infections , and combats respiratory issues.
Marketed Formulations: