

ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Medicinal Plants and Their Medicinal Utility Found in Bijnor District (U.P)

¹Meena, ²Nelofar Tanveer, ³Sunil kumar

¹Department of Botany, Vivek Colleg, Bijnor (U.P), India ²Department of Chemistry, Vivek College, Bijnor (U.P), India ³Department of Ayurveda, Vivek College of Ayurveda Science and Hospital, Bijnor (U.P), India



Abstract: The plant species observed in the area have immense potential for the management and treatment of various ailments. The present paper reports to the documentation and conservation of ethnomedicinal plants of Bijnor district and their socioeconomic relationship with the forest and its resources. This data was collected through a series of interview of old men and women and traditional healer with the help of a semi-structured questionnaire. The analysis of the data revealed that the 40 plant species belonging to 29 families are used for treating the routine maladies. Important medicinal plants belonging to different families are documented in the present ethnobotanical study. The plants were significantly useful in the treatment of diabetes, antispasmodic respiratory, kidney disorder, dysentery, leprosy, dyspepsia, eye disorders, fever, cold, cough, rheumatism, pain, asthma, piles, indigestion, skin diseases, asthma and urinary tract infection etc.

IndexTerms - Medicinal plants, Bijnor region, Traditional knowledge

INTRODUCTION

The man has dependent on nature particularly on the plants for its substances and survival since his existence on earth. In ancient times, he knew how to relieve his sufferings by using the plants growing around him. The civilizations records show that a number of drugs today were already in use during ancient time. Its credit goes to Indian Rishies and physicians who were acquainted with a large number of medicinal plants compared to other countries (Brahman and Saxena 1989, Jain 1981, Kathikeyani 2003, Malkhuri et al 1998, Singh and Khan 1989, Yadav and Patel, 2001, Yadav et al., 2003). Plants have been used in traditional medicine for thousands of years. During last few years there has been of medicinal utility for the development of new drugs. The knowledge of medicinal plants has accumulated over the course of many centuries and has been documents in different medicinal system such as Ayurveda and Unani. All the medicinal plants have very important chemical constituents. Physiologically active plant constituents are usually classified by their chemical structure rather than specific actions. The list here will assume a certain degree of chemical knowledge:

- Alkaloids
- Anthocyanins
- Anthraquinones
- Coumarins
- Cyanogenic Glycosides
- Flavonoids
- Glucosilinates
- Phenols
- Saponins
- Tannins

Alkaloids

Alkaloids are basic (alkali-like), nitrogen-containing organic constituents found in some plants. Alkaloids are organic bases. Many alkaloids are poisonous, others are addictive (e.g., cocaine), and some are used clinically (e.g., morphine). More than 10,000 alkaloids are now known, the first discovered being narcotine isolated from opium by Derosne in 1803. Alkaloids exist as salts in

the cell sap. They may be extracted from the cell with acidified water or alcohol, or alternatively they are soluble in organic solvents (e.g., chloroform) when the plant is rendered alkaline.

Chemistry: Alkaloids are normally classified according to the heterocyclic ring system they possess, but some authors prefer a classification based on their biosynthetic origins from amino acids, e.g., phenylalanine, tyrosine or tryptophan. Occurrence in the plant kingdom alkaloids is common in the Angiosperms (Mono- and Dicotyledons), but rare in lower plants, although there are exceptions, for example pacletaxel from yew (a Gymnosperm), lycopodine from Lycopodium and palustrine from Equisetum (both Pteridophytes), and even fungi, e.g., ergometrine (Claviceps). These structures are shown in Figure 1 (Jack J wooly, 2001.)

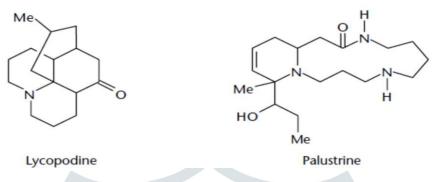


Figure 1: Structure of Lycopodine and Palustrine

Anthocyanins

Anthocyanins are the most abundant and widespread of the flavonoid pigments. They absorb light at the longest wavelengths, and are the basis for most orange, pink, red, magenta, purple, blue and blue-black floral colors. Key to providing such color diversity is the degree of oxygenation of the anthocyanidins (the central chromophores of the anthocyanins) and the nature and number of substituents (e.g., sugar moieties) added to these chromophores (JI Yubin; Yu Miao; Wang Bing and Zhang Yao, 2014).

Chemistry: At a primary level, the degree of oxygenation of the B-ring has the greatest impact on the colour of anthocyanin pigments. Most anthocyanins are derived from just three basic anthocyanidin types: Pelargonidin, Cyanidin and Delphinidin. The difference between them is in the number of hydroxyl groups on the B-ring.

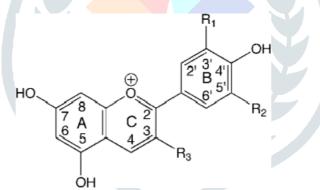


Figure 2: Basic structure of a main anthocyanidins. R1, R2 and R3 substitutions determine the various common anthocyanidins. The common 3-hydroxyanthocyanidins (R3= OH) are Pelargonidin (R1=H and R2=H), Cyanidin (R1 =OH and R2=H), Delphinidin (R1 =OH and R2 = OH)

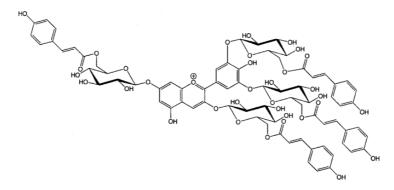


Figure 3: Example of a complex anthocyanin structure; delphinidin3,7,30, 50 -tetra-(6-O-p-coumaroyl-b-glucoside)

An increased number of hydroxyl groups on this ring have a bluing effect on the colour manifested by the anthocyanin. In general, there is a strong correlation between the flower colour and the predominant type of anthocyanin that accumulates. Orange and pink colours tend to be based on pelargonidin derivatives, magenta colours on cyanidin derivatives and purple and blue colours on delphinidin derivatives. Flowers can also accumulate mixtures of anthocyanin types, providing further variation in colour. Anthocyanin pigments have been administered to remedy vision disorders, enhance visual acuity, and increase capillary resistance and improving eyesight, including night vision. Retinopathy and cataracts, serious consequences of diabetes mellitus, can be combated using plant-derived anthocyanin pigments. Anthocyanins were found to confer significant protection from oxidative stress and to be highly bioavailable in endothelial cells, which has direct relevance to atherosclerosis and neurodegenerative disorders. Anthocyanins (and the aglyconecyanidin) were noted to inhibit cycloxygenase enzymes, which can be one marker for the initiation stage of carcinogenesis. Recently, both the anthocyanins and cyanidinaglycone from tart cherries reduced cell growth of human colon cancer cell lines (JI Yubin; Yu Miao; Wang Bing and Zhang Yao, 2014).

Anthraquinones

Anthraquinones are commonly found as glycosides in the living plant and several groups are distinguished based on the degree of oxidation of the nucleus and whether one or two units make up the core of the molecule. These are derivatives of phenolic and glycosidic compounds. They are solely derived from anthracene giving variable oxidized derivatives such as anthrones and anthranols. The anthrones and less oxygenated than the anthraquinones and the dianthrones are formed from two anthrone units (Xianliwu, Gary r. Beecher; Joanne M. Holden et al, 2006).

Anthraquinone occurs naturally in certain plants, fungi and insects and it contributes to the coloring pigment of such organisms. Due to this property, the compound is used commercially to manufacture dyes. In powdered form, anthraquinone exhibits a color that ranges from gray to yellow and green. However, it produces a variety of different colored dyes, including alizarin (red), oil blue A and oil blue 35, quinizarine green SS and solvent violet. Anthraquinone is a derivative of anthracene, a coal-tar byproduct characterized by a chemical structure consisting of a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon and three fused rings of benzene.

Chemistry: Anthraquinone, also called anthracenedione or dioxoanthracene is an aromatic (a hydrocarbon characterized by general alternating double and single bonds between carbons) organic compound. This compound is an important member of the quinone family. Quinone is a class of organic compounds that are formally derived from aromatic compounds. The term is also used in the more general sense of any compound that can be viewed as an anthraquinone with some hydrogen atoms replaced by other atoms or functional groups. These derivatives include many substances that are technically useful or play important roles in living beings. Anthraquinone is identified by many other names, such as anthrachinon, dioxoanthracene, and several different trade names, including Hoelite and Corbit.

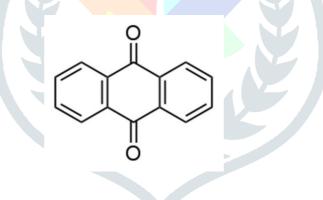


Figure 4: Structure of 9,10–Anthraquinone

Coumarins

Coumarin was isolated from the seed of D. odorata. Coumarins are secondary metabolites of higher plants, few microorganisms (bacteria and fungi), and sponges. Coumarins are found free or as heterosides in many dicotyledonous families, including the Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Fabiaceae, Moraceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae and Solanaceae. Many monocotyledonous plants, especially the Gramineae and orchids, also contain large amounts of coumarins. Although mainly synthesized in the leaves, coumarins occur at the highest levels in the fruits, followed by the roots and stems. In addition, seasonal changes and environmental conditions may affect the occurrence in various parts of the plant. The distribution of biologically active coumarins in a wide range of plants seems to correlate with their ability to act as phytoalexins, i.e., they are formed as a response to traumatic injury, during the wilting process, by plant diseases or through drying, they accumulate on the surface of the leaves, fruits and seeds and they inhibit the growth and sporulation of fungal plant pathogens and act as repellents against beetles and other terrestrial invertebrates.

Furanocoumarins

These compounds consist of a five-membered furan ring attached to the coumarin nucleus, divided to linear and angular types with substituents at one or both of the remaining benzenoid positions.

Pyranocoumarins

Members of this group are analogous to the furanocoumarins, but contain a six-membered ring coumarins substituted in the pyrone ring. Like other phenylpropanoids, coumarins arise from the metabolism of phenylalanine via a cinnamic acid, p-coumaric acid (Mohammad Asif, 2015).

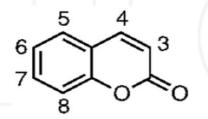


Figure 5: Structure of Coumarin

Cyanogenic Glycosides

Cyanogenic glycosides are widely distributed among 100 families of flowering plants. They are also found in some species of ferns, fungi and bacteria. There are manyeconomical important plants highly cyanogenic, including white clover, linum, almond, sorghum, the rubber tree and cassava (Ilza A Francisco and Maria Helena, 2006).

Chemistry: Cyanogenic glycosides have a chemical structure that contains one carbon with a cyanide group linked to a sugar ("glyco" means sugar). During digestion, the cyanide group is released and forms hydrocyanic acid (HCN) known as prussic acid. Cyanogenesis is the ability of some plants to synthesize cyanogenic glycosides, which when enzymically hydrolyzed, release cyanohydric acid (HCN), known as prussic acid. There is strong evidence that cyanogenesis is one of the mechanisms that can serve to the plant as a protective device against predators such as the herbivores. The level of cyanogenic glycosides produced is dependent upon the age and variety of the plant, as well as environmental factors. It is usual to find cyanogenic and acyanogenic plants within the same species, where the function of cyanogenesis is revealed through their phenotypic characteristics. Cyanogenesis may not necessarily be used for plant survival; it may take part in metabolic and excretory processes but there certainly is a characteristic of value for these species.

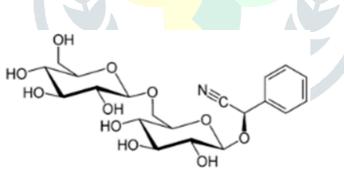


Figure 6: Amygdalin structure

Natural Phenolics: Phenolics acids and Flavonoids

Phenolics are compounds possessing one or more aromatic rings with one or more hydroxyl groups. They are broadly distributed in the plant kingdom and are the most abundant secondary metabolites of plants, with more than 8,000 phenolic structures currently known, ranging from simple molecules such as phenolic acids to highly polymerized substances such as tannins. Plant phenolics are generally involved in defense against ultraviolet radiation or aggression by pathogens, parasites and predators, as well as contributing to plants' colors.

Phenolic compounds are a large class of plant secondary metabolites, showing a diversity of structures, from rather simple structures, e.g., phenolic acids, through polyphenols such as flavonoids, that comprise several groups, to polymeric compounds based on these different classes. Phenolic compounds are important for the quality of plant-based foods: they are responsible for the color of red fruits, juices and wines and substrates for enzymatic browning, and are also involved in flavor properties. In particular, astringency is ascribed to precipitation of salivary proteins by polyphenols, a mechanism possibly involved in defense against their anti-nutritional effects.

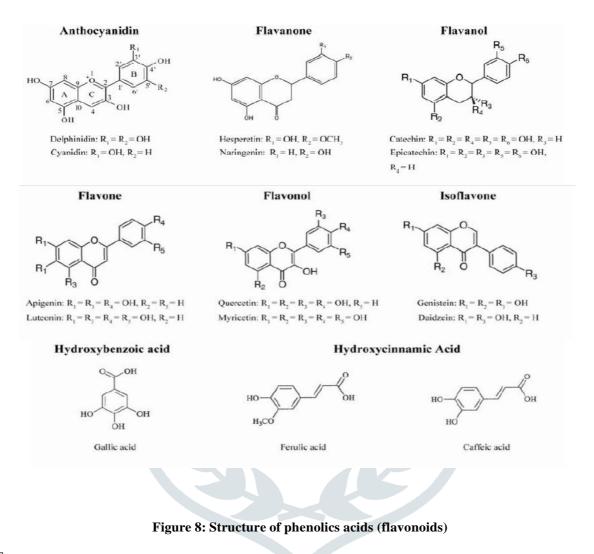
Chemistry: Phenolic acids can be divided into two classes: Derivatives of benzoic acid such as gallic acid, and Derivatives of cinnamic acid such as coumaric, caffeic and ferulic acid.

© 2022 JETIR June 2022, Volume 9, Issue 6

Caffeic acid is the most abundant phenolic acid in many fruits and vegetables, most often esterified with quinic acid as in chlorogenic acid, which is the major phenolic compound in coffee. Another common phenolic acid is ferulic acid, which is present in cereals and is esterified to hemicelluloses in the cell wall (Ioannis Prassas; Eleftherios P, Diamandis. Novel, 2008).

Flavonoids are the most abundant polyphenols in our diets. The basic flavonoid structure is the flavan nucleus, containing 15 carbon atoms arranged in three rings (C6-C3-C6), which are labeled as A, B and C. Flavonoid are

themselves divided into six subgroups: flavones, flavonols, flavanols, flavanones, isoflavones, and anthocyanins, according to the oxidation state of the central C ring. Their structural variation in each subgroup is partly due to the degree and pattern of hydroxylation, methoxylation, prenylation, or glycosylation.



Saponins

Saponins are natural high-molecular-weight glycosides of triterpene or steroids with a very wide distribution in the plant kingdom, as well as in lower marine animals, such as starfish. In the past, saponins were characterized according to their surface-active properties and ability to form persistent foams. There are two types of this constituent, namely steroidal saponins and triterpenoidsaponins. The latter are strong expectorants. Expectorants are agents that increase bronchial secretions and facilitate their expulsion through coughing, spitting or sneezing. These agents can also aid in nutrient absorption. Steroidal saponins have a marked effect on hormonal activity. Plants like Liquorice contain saponins ((Veena Sharma and Ritu Paliwal, 2013).

Chemistry: Saponins are glucosides with foaming characteristics. Saponins consist of a polycyclic aglycones attached to one or more sugar side chains. The aglycone part, which is also called sapogenin, is either steroid (C27) or a triterpene (C30). The foaming ability of saponins is caused by the combination of a hydrophobic (fat-soluble) sapogenin and a hydrophilic (water-soluble) sugar part. Saponins have a bitter taste. Some saponins are toxic and are known as sapotoxin.

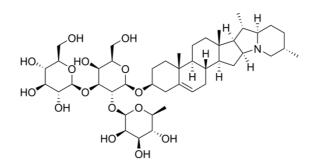


Figure 9: Chemical structure of the saponin- Solanine

Tannins: According to their chemical structure and properties, tannins are divided into two main groups: Hydrolysable (HT) and Condensed tannins (CT). The characteristics of the two groups are different in molecular weight, structure and produce a different effect on the herbivorous animals especially on ruminant when ingested. According to the chemical structure of HTs (gallotannins and ellagitannins) are molecules which contain a carbohydrate, generally D-glucose, as a central core. The hydrolysable groups of these carbohydrates are esterified with phenolic groups, such as ellagic acid or gallic acid. Hydrolysable tannins are usually found in lower concentrations in plants than CTs. Hydrolysable tannins are subdivided into taragallotannins (gallic and quinic acid) and caffetannins (caffeic and quinic acid). They are hydrolyzed by tanninase enzymes which engage in ester bond hydrolysis. HTs can form compounds such as pyrogallol which is toxic to ruminants. Toxic compounds from more than 20% HT in the diet can cause liver necrosis, kidney damage with proximal tuberal necrosis, lesions associated with hemorrhagic gastroenteritis and high mortality, which were observed in sheep and cattle. Hydrolysable tannins can also affect monogastrics by reducing growth rates, protein utilization and causing damage to the mucosa of the digestive tract and increasing the excretion of protein and amino acids.

Condensed tannins (CT or proanthocyanidins), are the most common type of tannins found in forage legumes, trees and stems. These types of tannins are widely distributed in legume pasture species such asLotus corniculatus and in several kinds of acacia and other plant species. Condensed tannins have a varietyof chemical structures affecting their physical and biological properties. They are consisting of flavonoid units (flavan-3-osl) linked by carbon-carbon bonds. The complexity of CT depends on the flavonoid units which vary among constituents and within sites for interflavan bond formation. The term proanthocyanidins (PAs) is derived from the acid-catalyzed oxidation reaction producing red anthocyanidins upon heating PAs in acidic alcoholsolutions. Anthocyanidin pigment is responsible for the colors observed in flowers, leaves, fruits juices and wines. The astringent taste of some leaves, fruits and wines is due to the presence of tannin (Shahin Hassanpour; Naser Maheri-Sis; Behrad Eshratkhah and Farhad Baghbani Mehmandar 2011).

The world Health Organization (WHO) estimated that about 70% of the population of most developing countries relies on medicinal value for their primary health care (Azaizehet etal, 2003). The development of new products from natural sources is also encouraged because it is estimated that of the 300,000 plant species that exists in the world, only 15% have been evaluated to determine their pharmacological potential (De Luca, V Salim, V, Atsumi SM, YuF 2012).

Documenting the in indigenous knowledge through ethnobotanical studies is important for the conserving and utilization and biological recourses. The medicinal value of Bijnor region is very important and acknowledgeable all over the Uttar Pradesh. This science showed healthy relationship between human and nature provides possibilities of finding user for medicinal plants and can be used to discover new medicines derived from plant origin. (Henrich, 2000).

Bijnor district is more studied region of India for its ethnobotanical tree and other plants resources found in this area. These are the principal sources of medicine for the treatment of various diseases. But due to overgrazing and industrialization many plants become rare in this area. Present study report shows that the area needs conservative and regeneration strategies of the rare medicinal plants and their pharmacological importance in modern medicine system

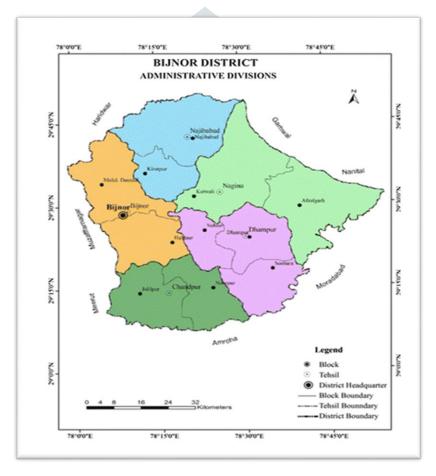
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

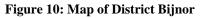
Materials and Methods

Present study was conducted to identify ethnomedicinal plants. The area under investigation for ethnomedicinal studies falls under largest district -Bijnor (U.P), India. The work was undertaken through field study carried out throughout the season of January 2020 to January 2022 in various area of Bijnor.

Firsthand information about the medicinal uses of plants was collected from the traditional healers, vaidhyas, hakims, tribes and older rural people. Most of the informants were reluctant to reveal any information but a few consented for collection from the forest and for the interviews. The cultivator of village Agri, Vivek College of Bijnor, Jhalu, Haldaur, Najibabad area, kiratpur, Chandpur village area, pipli, jalilpur etc.

Bijnor occupies the north-west corner of the Moradabad division. The western boundary is formed throughout by the deep stream of River ganges beyond which lie the four districrs of Dehradun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut. The district lies between $29^{0}2^{-} - 29^{0}58^{\circ}$ latitude and $78^{0}0^{-} - 78^{0}59^{\circ}E$ longitude. It covers an area of 4561 Km. Major part of district forms a part of Indogangetic alluvium. Climatically the area is dry tropical type. The summer temperature ranges between 20 ^{0}C to 42 ^{0}C and winter between 8 ^{0}C to 17 ^{0}C . The temperature in winter below 5 ^{0}C . The average rainfall is 1065 mm. The forest is of tropical dry deciduous type covering an area of 2447 cm².





The methods used for ethnobotanical data collection were semi-structured interviews with the questionnaire based upon health problems, diagnosis and treatment methods, local names of medicinal plants, plants parts used methods of application, treats to medicinal plants and conservation practices were carefully recorded. During field survey, observation on the habit, habitat, flowering time, fruiting time, fragrance and colour of bark was recorded. It has also noticed that which part of plant is useful for medicine. The medicinal plants were identified, photographed and sample specimen was collected for the preparation of herbarium. The status of all the medicinal plants was recorded as abandoned and rare as per healer's perception during the semi structure interview.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The increasing demand of medicinal plants has resulted in the dwelling of the natural resources mainly for deforestation and other anthropogenic influence. The local uses of plants as a cure are common particularly in those areas which have little or no access to modern health services. The indigenous traditional knowledge of medicinal plants of various ethnic communities, where it has been transmitted orally for centuries is fast disappearing due to the advent of modern technology and transformation of traditional culture. Therefore, the collection of information about natural flora classification, management and use of plants by the people holds

© 2022 JETIR June 2022, Volume 9, Issue 6

importance among the ethnobotanists. Plant chemistry includes the miracle of photosynthesis, plant respiration, structure, growth, development, and reproduction. Much of the chemical basis of life is common to both plants and animals. From a holistic perspective the whole of the plant must be respected as an integrated biologically evolved unit that is beyond the analytical comprehension of science [Venketeshwer Rao (Ed.), Marisa Marciano].

The ethnomedicinal data on 40 plants species belonging to 29 families, during summer, rainy and winter seasons. The most commonly represented families are Papillionacea, solanacea, Euphorbiacea, Combretacea, Acanthacea etc. For each species the following ethnomedicinal information was provided: botanical name, local name, plant parts and their ethnomedicinal use in the treatment of disease. The details are given in Table 1.

S. N	Ayurvedic Name	Botanical Name & Family	Local Name	Flowering & Fruiting	Part used	Medicinal Uses
1.	Aamlaki Tree	Emblica officinalis Euphorbiaceae	Amla	Flower=Februa ry- may Fruit= October-April	Fruit	Good Vitamin – C source, Anoraxia, Cough, Diabetes, constipation, hyper acidity, heart tonic.
2.	Ashok Tree	Saraca asoca (Roxb.) Fabaceae (Papilionaceae)	Ashok	March- September	Bark, Flower	Menstrual Pain, uterine, disorder, Diabetes.
3.	Vasa Herb	Adhatoda vasica Nees Acanthaceae	Adusa	December- April	Whole Plant	Antispasmodic, respiratory, Stimulant.
4.	Aswagandha Herb	Withania Somnifera Fam: Solanaceae	Asgandh	October- february	Root, Leaves	Restorative Tonic, stress, neurological disorder, aphrodisiac.
5.	Bilva Tree	Aegle marmelous Fam: Rutaceae	Bael	May-June	Fruit, Bark	Diarrrhoea, Dysentry, Constipation.
6.	BhumiAmlaki Tree	Phyllanthous amarus Fam : Euphorbiaccac	Bhuiavala a	October- february	Whole Plant	Anemia, jaundice, Dropsy.
7.	Patha Climber	Cissampelos pareira/ Stephania japonica Linn. Menispermaceae	Nemuk/Bi rbsi	August – November	Root	Diarrhoea, Burning sensation, wound healer,
8.	Aprajita Climber	Clitoria ternatea Linn. Fabaceae (Papilionaceae)	Gokarni	November- February	Root	Chronic Bronchitis
9.	Amarbel Climber	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb. Cuscutaceae	Akashbel	October- February	Whole plant	Belching and Stomachache
10	Tilaparni Herb	Cleome gynandra Linn. Capparidaceae	Hulhul	August- November	Seed, Leaves, Root	Earache (otalgia), convulsions, Osteoarthritis, Elephantiasis
11	Shleshmatak Tree	Cordia dichotoma Boraginaceae	Lassora	March-June	Bark, Fruit	Bitter tonic, Intrinsic haemorrhage, Ulcers, Wound, Cough.
12	Kaasamarda Herb	Cassia occidentalis Linn. Caesalpiniaceae	Kasondi	June- November	Leaves, Seed, Moola	Whooping cough, Epilepsy, Leprosy
13	Parijaat Tree	Nyctanthes arbortristis Linn. Oleaceae	Harsingar	August- January	Leaves, flowers	Malarial fever, Sciatica pain.
14	Vanya Tulsi Herb	Ocimum canum Sims. Lamiaceae	Vantulsi	November- February	Whole plant	Migraine, Cough, Cold, bronchitis, expectorant.
15	Changeri Herb	Oxalis corniculata Linn. Oxalidaceae	Khatti- Meethi	throughout the year	Whole plant	Skin eruptions, alopecia and wounds
16	Til Herb	Sesamum indicum Linn. Pedaliaceae	Til	August- November	Seed	Bruises
17	Kantakari Thorny herb	Solanum surattense Burm.	Neeli Kateli	December – June	Root, fruit	Cough-cold, Amenorrhoea,

Table 1: Medicinal plants & their medicinal utility found in Bijnor District (U.P.)

JETIR2206061 Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR) www.jetir.org

18 Sarponkha Herb Tephrosia purpurer (Lim.) Sarphonk a September October Whole plant Earache (otaligi) and Spermatorhoea: 19 Middyantka Tree Lowsonia inermis Lim. Melholi June-October Jaundice, Headach Bloody diarrhoea, urina tract infection 20 Kokilakshu Astercamba Iongifubi Necs. Talmakh October Seeds, Root Oligopermia, uinection, with allaneator, allaneator, allaneator, origifubi Necs. 21 Brahmi Bacopa monnieri Barmi June- november Seeds, Root Oligopermia, with effect allaneace, Oligopermia, with effect allaneace, 21 Brahmi Bacopa monnieri Barmi June- november Seeds, Root Oligopermia, with effect allaneace, Diabets, hydroce Asthma. 23 Guduchi Trinosopa conditiona Guina September- fectuary Earack for fillaneace, asthma. Sematoria, seconary Sematoria, allaneace, seconary Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, allaneace, asthma. Sematoria, asthma. Sematoria, asthma.			0.1				
Image: China Amplitude a October Spermatorrhora: 19 Madyantika Tree Lowsonia inermis Lythraceae Mehndi June-October Leaves Jaundice, Headach 20 Kokilakha Astercantha Iongifolia Nees. Talnakha October Seds. Root Apbrodisia. 21 Brahmi Baccon momiscri Barrii Corboper Seeds. Root Apbrodisia. 22 Madhanasini Cymenta Sylvestre Gudraar August-March Leaves Diabetes, Hydroco 23 Goduchi Tinospora Corditolia Gilo September- Stem, Leaves Goduchi Finis Newispermaca 24 Langgai Chirosu superhu Calihari September- Stem, Leaves Gout, general debilit Seventric, auty-wispermaca 25 Kaukamauchi Solaanceae Paint Newispermaca September Newispermaca Corbitik, supermaca Dropy, Cener 26 Chirak Plumbago Zeylanica Paint Noodark Loss of appertik, supermaca Coujuscity superhu	10	a 11 xx 1	Solanaceae	<u> </u>	a	XX 71 1 1	Rhinitis, Bodyache.
Papilionaceae Papilionaceae Papilionaceae 19 Madyuntika Tree Lowsonia June-October Lauves Handice, H-tadach Bloody diarbona, urina tract infection 20 Kokilaksha Astercamha hongifolia Nees. Talmakha October Seeds, Root Apbrodisae, Oigeopermia, Iiv allmenst Galbladder 21 Brahmi Bacopa nonnieri Fam: Acanthuceae Barmi June- november Whole plant Brain tonie, Memo enhancer, 23 Goduchi Tinosopan Confilolia Giloe Stem, Leaves Gout, general deblit fever, Jaundice, ar 24 Langali Giloros superba Calibari September- tram. Schanaceae Stem, Leaves Stein Disease. Labo plan, Abortion. 25 Kaakamaachi Solamun niggun Pumbaginaceae Makoi Throughout Pum Printwhole plan Dropsy. Genetic, ar 26 Chitrak Plumbaginaceae Porter, April Ruit Traits, undu duce frait-stanoy 27 Haritaki Terminalia Chebula Tree Harad Neem Flower-April. May Frait-stanoy Cougen Trials. Juperatiti mecorin priperatiti mecontag	18	Sarpunkha Herb		-		Whole plant	
19 Madyantika Tree Lowsonia Inernis Lythraceae Mehndi June-October Leaves Junnice, Bloody diarrhoea, uning rescription Juneio 20 Kokilaksha Astercamha longifolin Nees. Talmakha na October- December Seeds, Root Aptrodisiae, Oligospermia, liv atiments Gallbhader 21 Brahmi Bacopa moonkeri Farr. Barrin June- October Seeds, Root Brain tonic, Memo onhancer, 22 Madhunasini Cimber Gymenna Sylvestte Farr. Mensona Cordifolia Gilo September- February Stein, Leaves Diabetes, hydrococ Asthma. 23 Gndachi Timospona Cordifolia Gilo September- February Stein, Leaves Oiabetes, hydrococ Asthma. 24 Langali Gilorios superha Farr. Eliaccac Calihari September- February Throeghout Fuil@whoi Dropsy. Geer dyseateric. 25 Kaakamachi Plumbaginaceae Farr. Chira September- Root, Neer Fuil@whoi Dropsy. Geor dystarcion. Chira 26 Chirak Plumbaginaceae Fuil@whoi September- Farr.				а	October		Spermatorrhoea:
Lim. Howly diarbone Blowly diarbone, arina transitione, arina transiti arelina arina ariansi arina ariansi ariansi ariansi arin			*				
Lythraceac real infection 20 Kokilaksha Asternaha longifolia Nees. Talnakha October- December Seeds, Root Aphrodisas. Oligospermits. 21 Brahmi Bacopa momisri Fam: Acathlaecae Barni June- november Seeds, Root Ophrodisas. 22 Mathmasini Gyman momisri Fam: Acathlaecae Gudmaar August-March Leaves Ashtma. 23 Guduchi Tinospora Cordifolia Fam: Menipora Giloe Septemher- February Stem, Leaves Outer, general debilit fever, Jaunidec. 24 Langali Ciloriosa superba co Calihari Septemher- February tuber Skin Disease, Labo dysetteric. 25 Kakakamachi Solanceae Chitra Plumbegin ceae Flower April 26 Chitrak Plumbego Zeylanica Plumbaginaceae Flower April Root Lifensky Root June dysetteric. Sola of aportic bacteri infestation Abdomin genia, piles, livi dystruction. 27 Haritaki Terminalia chileria Fam: Combretaceae April Flower April Root June dystruction. 28 Nimba Azadiracha	19	Madyantika Tree	Lowsonia inermis	Mehndi	June- October	Leaves	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20 Kokiluksha porifölis Necs. Talmaka na na October- December Secds. Root Aphrodisas, Uigospermia, für alment. Gallbladder stone. 21 Brahmi Bacopa monnicri Farn: Acathbaceae Barrin June- november Whole plant Brain tornic, Mernor enhancer, Mernor enhancer, Mernor enhancer, Mernor 22 Madhunasini Climber Gymenna Sylvette Gudmaar August-March Leaves Diabetes, hydrococ 23 Goduchi Timospora Cordiolia Climber Giloc September- Farn: Menispernacea Stern, Leaves Outsee, Laubo pain, Abortion, 24 Langali Giloriosa superba climber Calibari September- Fortury Fuil/Whole Prait/Whole Skin Disease, Labo pain, Abortion, 25 Kaakammachi Plumbago Zeylanica Plumbaginacea Chiin September, November Rood, Neen Prait/Whole Prait/Whole Juss of appetiic, air dobility, Dureic, air dobility, Dureic, air dobility, Dureic, air dobility, Pureic, air dosordet fram: Combretaceae Prait March <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bloody diarrhoea, urinary</td>							Bloody diarrhoea, urinary
Spiny herb Iongifolia Nees. naa December Ofigosprin, fibridiscue stimums, Solibladder stome. 21 Brahmi Bacepa monniceri Fan: Barmi June-november Whole plant Brain tonic, Memo enhancer, 22 Madhunasini Gymena Sytestre Guidmaar August-March Leaves Diabetes, hydroco Ashima. 23 Guiduchi Tinospora Condifolia Giloe September-fem: Stein Diase, Labo Diabetes, hydroco Ashima. 24 Langali Gloriosa superha Calihari September-fem: Skin Diaseae, Labo Diabetes, hydroco Ashima. 25 Kaakamaachi Solanuum nigrum Makoi Throughout Pruti/whole, Droys, Cener debilit, Diarcie, Labo 26 Chitrak Plumbaginaceae Hard Flower-April-fruit Root, Iusso af apecitic, acteri instation, Abdomin debilit, Diarcie, acteri instation, Abdomin debilit, Disprencion, acteri instation, Abdomin debilit, Diarcie			Lythraceae				tract infection
Spiny herb Fam: Acauthaceae allments (Salbladder stone. 21 Brahmi Bacopa moninieri Fam: Scrophulariaceae Barmi Fam: Scrophulariaceae June- november Whole plant november Brain and Brain croic, Memo enhancer, Memo enha	20	Kokilaksha	Astercantha	Talmakha	October-	Seeds, Root	Aphrodisiac,
Fam: Acauthaceae stone. 21 Brahmi Bacop anonaieri Fam: Barmi June. Whole plant Brain tonic, Memo enhancer, 22 Madhunasini Gymnema Sylvestre Fam: Actepiadaceae Gudmaar August March Leaves Diabetes, hydrocot Ashma. 23 Guduchi Tinospora Contifolia Climber Giloe September- Forury Stem, Leaves Gout, general debilit fever, Jaundice. 24 Langali Gloriosa superba Climber Calibari September- Forury tuber Skin Disease, Labo Dropsy, Gener- indestation. Abdomin plant Disease, Labo Dropsy, Gener Plant Disesse, Labo Dropsy, Gener Herb Disesse, Labo Plant Disesse, Labo Dropsy, Gener indestation. Abdomin pain, plies, liw dysfunction. 26 Chirak Herb Plumbaginaceae Chira September- November Root. Loss of appeite, bacteri indestation. Abdomin pain, plies, liw dysfunction. 27 Haritaki Terminalia Chebula Tree Fam: Combreticeae Argun Flower- July- September- Fam: Combreticeae Flower- July- September- Fam: Combreticeae Flower- July- September- Fam: Combreticeae Rizu Flower- July- September- Fam: Combreticeae Read Flower- July- Septem			longifolia Nees.	nna	December		Oligospermia, liver
21 Brahmi Fam: Scrophulariaccae Barmi Fam: Scrophulariaccae June- scrophulariaccae Whole plant Brain cubancer, cubancer, Asthma 22 Madhunasini Climber Fam: Asclepiadaceae Gudmaar August March Leaves Diabetes, Asthma Diabetes, Asthma 23 Guduchi Climber Fam: Menispermacea e Giorosa superba e Caliburi February September- February Stem, Leaves Gout, general debili fever, Jaundice. 24 Langali Climber Giorosa superba e Caliburi Fam: Solanaceae Caliburi February September- Plant Mole Parit Stin Disease, Labo Dropsy, Gener debilizion, Abdomin prain, piles, liv dysfunction. 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Plumbaginaceae Fam: Solanaceae Chira Fam: Combretaceae Plumbaginaceae Plumbaginaceae 26 Chirak Fam: Combretaceae Plumbaginaceae Plumbaginaceae Plumbaginaceae Plumbaginaceae 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Neem July September Flower, root, seddoil, leaver, root, seddoil, leaver, root, seddoil, leaver, root, seddoil, leaver, root, seddoil, leaver, root, seddoil, leaver, root, rootbark, September Readarge, down out leaver fracture, hyperacidir fracture, hyperacidir fracture, hyperacidir fracture, hyperacidir fracture, hyperacid		Spiny herb					ailments,Gallbladder
Herb Fum november enhancer, 22 Madhanasini Gymnema Sylvestre Fam: Asclepiadaceae Gudmaar August March Leaves Diabetes, hydrococ Ashma. 23 Guduchi Tinospora Cordifolia Climber Giloe September- February Stem, Leaves Diabetes, hydrococ Ashma. 24 Langali Gloricos aspernacea c Calibari September- February Stem, Leaves Solamune, pain, Abortion, 25 Kaakamaachi Solanuum nigrum Makoi Througobout Prodivikvole, pain Disesse, Labo 26 Chitrak Plumbaginaceae Chita September- Pauri Root, November Root, pain, Moureic, ar dysenteric. 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia chebula Tree Terminalia chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harad Flower-April- May Flower- Jorit- micstani, mauna- paril Flower- seedeni, hero Flower- mach Stem back Bleeding Goadacea 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower-July- September- Faritz-Jan-Feb Bleeding Goadace, Trafaa Brower- May Bleeding <td></td> <td></td> <td>Fam: Acanthaceae</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			Fam: Acanthaceae				
Herb Scrophulariaceae Gumaur August-March Leaves Diabetes, hydrocot 23 Madhuani Gymmuru Sylvester Gulmaur August-March Leaves Diabetes, hydrocot 23 Guduchi Tinospora Cordifolia Gilo September- February Stem, Leaves Diabetes, hydrocot 24 Langali Giloriosa superba e Calihari September- February Ituber Skin Disease, Labo 25 Kaakamaachi Solanauro nigumo Makoi Throughout Fruit/Whole Dropsy, Gener desility,Diuretic, ar 26 Chitrak Plumbaginaceae Chita Soptember- Plumbaginaceae Root, November Root, Roothark Loss of appetite, batteri 27 Haritaki Terminalia Chebula Harad Flower=April- May fruit Trifala, wound ulce lever, junito, Coogh Loss of appetite, batteri 28 Nimba Azadirachia indika Neem July Fouver, root, rootbark; Coogh Loss of appetite, batteri 29 Arjuna Terminalia abelerica Bahada Fouver, J	21	Brahmi	Bacopa monnieri	Barmi	June-	Whole plant	Brain tonic, Memory
22 Madhunasini Fam: Aselepiadaceae August-March Guimber Leaves Diabetes, Ashma. hydrocot Ashma. 23 Goduchi Climber Tinospora Cordifolia Fam: Menispermacea Gilo September- February Stem, Leaves Gout, general debilit fever, Jaundice. 24 Langali Gloriosa superba Climber Calihari September- February tuber Skim. Leaves Gout, general debility. fever, Jaundice. 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Solanum nigrum Makoi Throughout year Fuil/whole pain, Abortion, Dropsy, Gener debility.Diurcite, ar debility.Diurcite, ar debility.Diurcite, ar debility.Diurcite, ar dysfunction. Loss of appetite, bacteri infestation.					november		enhancer,
Climber Fam: Asclepiadaceae Asthma. 23 Guduchi Timospora Cordifolia Giloe September- February Stem, Leaves Gout, general debilit fever, Jaundice. 24 Langali Gloriosa superba Calibari Calibari September- February tuber Skin Disease, Labo Pani, Aborion, 25 Kaakamaachi Solanaum nigum Makoi Throughout year Fuit/whole plant Dropsy, Gener debility.Diuretic, ar dysenteric, 26 Chitrak Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Chita September- November Root, November Dropsy, dysenteric, Dropsy, dysenteric, 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harid Fam: Combretaceae Flower-April May fruit Trifala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough 28 Nimba Tree Azadirachta indica Fam: Combretaceae Neum July Flower-Touly, september- February Stem bark September Bleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit 29 Arjuna Tree Tribulus Terrestris Fam: Zygophyllaceae Gokhur September- February Fuit Cough, Interriting, Databache, Osteanting, Seedoni 30 Gokshur		Herb	Scrophulariaceae				
23 Guduchi Cimber Timospora Cordifolia Fam:Menispermacca Giloe September- February Stem, Leaves February Gour, general debilit fever, Jaundice. 24 Langali Ciloriosa superba Chinber Calinari Fam: Lilaccac September- February tuber Skin Disease, Labo pain, Abortion, 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Solanum nigrum Fam: Solanaccae Makoi Turoughout year Fuil/whole pain, Abortion, Droughout pain, Abortion, 26 Chitra k Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Combretaceae Chita September- November Root, Loss of appetite, bacteri infestation, Abortion, 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harad Arjuna Flower=April- Pari: fruit Triala, wound uicc infatanawo doing for hai conjunctivitis Cough 29 Arjuna Tree Tribulus Terrestris Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower- February Whole Plant February Flower, root, see adoil, leaves Cough, Cough, Cough, Cough, Cough 30 Gokshur Tree Tribulus Terrestris Fam: Combretaceae Bahda Flower March - Morilawer Fruit Cough, cough, cough 31 Vibhitaki Tree A	22	Madhunasini	Gymnema Sylvestre	Gudmaar	August-March	Leaves	Diabetes, hydrocoel,
Climber Fam: Menispermacea February fever, Jaundice. 24 Langali Gloriosa superba Fam: Liliaccae. Calibari February. September- February. tuber Skin Disease, Labo pain. Abortion, 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Fam: Laliaccae. Makoi Throughout year Fruit/whole plant Dropsy, Gener- debility.Diaretic, ar dysenteric. 26 Chitrak Herb Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Combretaccae Chita September- November Root, Root, Rootbark Root, Jaski Subark Dropsy, Gener- debility.Diaretic, ar dystunction. 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaccae Harad Flower=April May April Root, May September Root, Rootbark Root, Jaski Subark Nos of appetite, bacteri infestation, Abdomin pain, piles, li tvi dystunction. 28 Nimba Terce Fam: Combretaccae Noem July sectorin.Lanary rare Flower, root, rootbark, sectorin.Leaves Inching, disorder fracture, hyperacidi menorrhagi, leucorho- dysentrivitis 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaccae Arjun Flower-March Fam: Spetember- Fam: Zygophyllaccae September- Fam: Argentation, infertility. Dashmoola preparation infection, infertility. Dashmoola preparation for infala		Climber	Fam: Asclepiadaceae		_		Asthma.
c c c 24 Langali Climber Gloriosa superba Calihari September- February Skin Disease, Labo pain, Abortion, 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Solanum ingrum Fam: Solanaccae Makoi Throughout year Fruit/whole plant Dropsy, dysenteric. Gener debility,Diurctic, ar dysenteric. 26 Chirak Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Solanaccae Chirak September- Plumbaginaceae Root, Root Loss of appetite, bacter dysenteric. 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harad Flower=April May Fruit Infial, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough 28 Nimba Tree Azadirachta indica Fam: Meliaccae Neem July Furit= January Flower, root, september Itching, Baldnes grying of hai Conjunctivitis 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower=March Furit= January Stem bark Bleeding disorder fracture, hyperacitif menorrhagia, leucorrhoo Conjunctivitis 31 Vibhitaki Tree Terminolia bellerica Fam: Comretaceae Bahada Flower=March Furit=January- March Renal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation Congo, Insoromi Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trif	23	Guduchi	Tinospora Cordifolia	Giloe	September-	Stem, Leaves	Gout, general debility,
c c 24 Langali Climber Gloriosa superba Fam: Liliaccac Calibari February September- February tuter Skin Disease, Labor pain, Abortion, 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Solanum nigrum Fam: Solanaccae Makoi Throughout year Fruit/whole plant Dropsy, downteric, ar 26 Chitrak Herb Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Combretaceae Chita September- November Root, Root, Rootbark Dropsy, dopenteric, ar 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harad Flower-April May Iruit Trifiala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough 28 Nimba Tree Azadirachta indica Fam: Combretaceae Neem July September- Furit January march Flower, root, september Irching, Baldnes september 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower-March Fam: Zygophyllaceae September- Furit January march Stem bark Bleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoo Conjunctivitis 30 Gokshur Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Compretaceae Bahada Flower-March May Fruit Renal stone, Urinary tra infaction, infertility, Dashmoola preparation cough Insormi </td <td></td> <td>Climber</td> <td>Fam:Menispermacea</td> <td></td> <td>February</td> <td></td> <td>fever, Jaundice.</td>		Climber	Fam:Menispermacea		February		fever, Jaundice.
ClimberFam: LiliccacFebruarypain. Abortion.25KaakamaachiSolanuun nigrumMakoiThroughoutPruit/whole yearDropsy,Gener debility.Diuretic, at dysenteric.26Chitrak HerbPlumbago Zeylanica Fam: SolanaceaeChitaSeptember- NovemberRootbarkLoss of appetite, bacteric.27Haritaki TereTerminalia Chebula Fam: CombretaceaeHaradFlower=April May Pruit=January- AprilfruitTrifnla, wound uce leprosy, inflammatic cough28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: CombretaceaeNeemJuly septemberFlower, root, rootbark, seedoil, leavesIching, Baldnes grying of hai September29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjunFlower-July- September Furit= January marchStem bark September Fruit= January marchBleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorhoo march30Gokshur TreeTriminalia bellerica Fam: CombretaceaeBahadaFlower=March Fruit=January Furit=January Furit=JanuaryFruit Pruit=January Prostrate herbRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmooda preparation31Vibhitaki Fam: Moringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MinosoidaeSahajan January-JuneShiras AprilApril-Suee Setember- Fruit=January Pruit=January Dossy, Voomiting, Ule33Shigru TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MinosoidaeSahajan January-JuneJanuary-March Setember- Rodular herbRenal acladub			e				
Climber Fam: Liliccac February pain, Abortion, 25 Kaakamaachi Herb Solanum nigrum Makoi Throughout Fruit/whole Dropsy, Gener 26 Chitrak Plumbago Zeylanica Chita September- Root, Icoss of appetite, bacter 27 Haritaki Terminalia Chebula Harid Flower=April fruit Trifala, wound ulce 28 Nimba Azadirachta indica Neem July Fower=April fruit Trifala, wound ulce 29 Arjuna Terminalia arjuna Neem July Fower=rowt, sectori, sectori, sectori, leaves Conjinuctivitis 30 Gokshur Treninalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Gokhru September Fruit=January Bedding disorder 7 Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower=March Whole Plant Renal stone, Urinary tra 31 Vibhitaki Terminalia bellerica Bahada Flower=March Fruit=January Doshary Doshary Doshary Doshary Doshary Doshary Sector	24	Langali	Gloriosa superba	Calihari	September-	tuber	Skin Disease, Labour
25 Kaakamaachi Fam: Solanaceae Solanum nigrum Fam: Solanaceae Makoi Fam: Solanaceae Throughout year Fuit/whole plant Dropsy. Gener debility.Diuretic, and dysentric. 26 Chitrak Herb Plumbago Zcylanica Fam: Plumbaginaceae Chita September- November Root, November Loss of appetite, batteri dysfunction. Loss of appetite, batteri dysfunction. 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harad Flower=April- May fruit Tifala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough 28 Nimba Azadirachta indica Tree Fam: Meliaceae Neem July Flower, root, seedoil, leaves Itching, Baldnes greying of hai seedoil, leaves 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower=July- September Stem bark Beeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoo 30 Gokshur Tree Tribulus Terrestris Fam: Comretaceae Gokhu September- February Fruit Cough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Ucc Trifala. 31 Vibhitaki Tree Acorus Calamus Fam: Aoringa oleifera Lam: Bahada Flower-March -May Fruit Trenes, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obcsity. 33 Shigru Tree Moringa oleifera Fam: Moringaceae Siras April-June Rootbark, Seeds Insect bites, Erysipela Obesity.							pain, Abortion,
HerbFam: Solanaccaeyearplantdebility.Diretic, ar dysenteric.26Chitrak HerbPlumbaginaceaeChitaSeptember- NovemberRoot, RootbarkLoss of appetite, bacteri infestation, Abdomin low dysfunction.27Haritaki TreeTerminalia Chebula Fam: CombretaceaeHarad Flower-April- May Fruit-January- AprilfruitLoss of appetite, bacteri infestation, Abdomin low dysfunction.28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: CombretaceaeNeemJuly September Fruit-January- AprilFlower, root, rootbark, septemberItching, Baldnes greying of ha menorthagia, leucorthor - march29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjun September Fruit= January - marchStem bark September Fruit= January - marchBleeding disorder menorthagia, leucorthor - march30Gokhur TreeTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhru September- Fruit=January - marchFruit Mole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation Dropsy, Vomiting, Uce Trifala.31Vibhitaki Terminalia bellerica Fam: Moringa oleifera Lam. Fam: Moringa cleifera Fam: CompretaceaeJanuary-June Settember- RootbarkRootbark, Bech Solat	25	Kaakamaachi	Solanum nigrum	Makoi		Fruit/whole	*
26 Chitrak Herb Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Plumbaginaceae Chita September- November Root, Rootbark Loss of appetite, bacteri infestation, Abdomin pain, piles, liv dysfunction. 27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebuda Fam: Combretaceae Harad Flower:-April - May fruit Trifala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough 28 Nimba Azadirachta indica Fam: Meliaceae Neem July September Flower, root, rootbark, seedoil, leaves Itching, Baldnes greying, of hai Cough 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower=July- September Stem bark Bleeding disorder fracture, hyperacibil menorrhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, leucorbon prostrate herb Bleeding disorder fracture, hyperacibil menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, preparationo menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, preparation menorhagia, secon menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, secon menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, secon menorhagia, leucorbon menorhagia, secon menorhagia, secon menorhoea, fam: Moringaceae April-June <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>	-				-		
26 Chitrak Herb Plumbago Zeylanica Fam: Chita September- November Root, November Loss of appetite, bacteri infestation, Abdomin gain, piles, liv dysfunction. 27 Haritaki Terminalia Chebula Tree Hariad Flower-April- Fam: Combretaceae fruit fruit- May fruit- Prostrate fruit- Prostrate fruit- Prostrate Flower- Prostrate flower- Prostr			-			1	
HerbFam: PlumbaginaceaeNovemberRootbarkinfestation, Abdomin grin, piles, liv dysfunction,27Haritaki TreeTerminalia Chebula Fam: CombretaceaeHaradFlower-April Fruit-January- AprilfruitTrifala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatic Cough28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: MeliaceaeNeemJuly SeptemberFlower, root, rootbark, seedoil, leavesItching, Baldnes greying of hai cough29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjunFlower-July- September ruit-January - marchStem barkBeleding disorder fracture, hyperacidil menorrhagia, leucorrhoo - march30Gokshur TreeTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhruSeptember- FebruaryWhole Plant Fuit-Jan-FebRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertinit, Uc Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki Tere Fam: araceaeBahadaFlower-March -May Fruit-Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomi Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulc Trifala.33Shigru Tree Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: MimosoidaeSahajan Lam. Fam: MimosoidaeJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthrit Dysenonrhoca, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeCataeva nurvala Fam: Moringaceae Fam: MoringaceaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthrit Dysenonrhoca, Acidosis,35Varuan TreeCataeva nurvala Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leav	26	Chitrak	Plumbago Zevlanica	Chita	September-	Root.	
PlumbaginaccaePlumbaginaccaepain, piles, liv dysfunction.27Haritaki TreeTerminalia Chebula Fam: CombretaceaeHaradFlower-April- May Fruit=January- Aprilfruitfruit Triala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: MeliaceaeNeemJuly septemberFlower, root, rootbark, seedoil, LeavesItching, Baldnes Conjunctivitis29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjun SeptemberFlower-July- September Fruit= January - marchStem barkBleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoo - march30Gokshur TreeTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhru September- FebruaryWhole Plant Fruit=Jan.FebRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Triala,31Vibhitaki TereTerminalia bellerica, Fam: ComretaceaeBahada BahadaFlower-March -May Fruit=Jan.Feb32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBach Non-floweringRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obsity, Blo Doesity, Blo33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MimosoidaeSiras SirasApril-June AprilRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio34Shirisha TreeSalmalia malabarica, Fam: CompositaeSiras April-JuneApril-June Flower, Bark, RootRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio, Obesity, Blo Oot, Urinary tra infection. <td>-0</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>	-0		-		-		
27Haritaki TreeTerminalia Chebula Fam: CombretaceaeHarad HaradFlower-April Fuit-January- Aprilfruit fruit Fuit-January- AprilTrifala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: MeliaceaeNeem Fam: MeliaceaeFlower, root, septemberItching, seedoil, leavesBleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorthagia, leucorthou - march29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjun Flower-July- SeptemberFlower, root, rootbark, seedoil, leavesBleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorthagia, leucorthou menorthagia, leucorthou menorthagia, leucorthou menorthagia, leucorthou reachBleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorthagia, leucorthou menorthagia, leucorthou menorth						1.0000 min	
27 Haritaki Tree Terminalia Chebula Fam: Combretaceae Harad Fam: Combretaceae Flower=April- May Fruit=January- April fruit Trifala, wound ulce leprosy, inflammatio Cough 28 Nimba Tree Azadirachta indica Fam: Meliaceae Neem July September Flower, root, september Itching, Baldnes greying of hai Conjunctivitis 29 Arjuna Tree Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower=July- September Stem bark Bleeding diorder fracture, hyperacidi menorrhagia, leucorrhoo - march 30 Gokshur Prostrate herb Tiribulus Terrestris Fam: Zygophyllaceae Gokhru September- February Whole Plant Renal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala. 31 Vibhitaki Tree Terminalia bellerica Fam: Comretaceae Bahada Flower=March -May Fruit=Jan-Feb Fruit Cough, Insomi Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala. 32 Vacha Nodular herb Acorus Calamus Fam: araceae Bach Non-flowering Non-flowering Rhizome Treenors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity. Headache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoca, Acidosis, 33 Shigru Tree Albizzia lebbeck, Fam: Mimosoidae Siras April-June Bark, Flowers, Lauves.Seeds Insect bites, Erysipela Obesity.							
TreeFam: CombretaceaeMay Aprilleprosy, Fruit-January- April28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: MeliaceaeNeemJuly SeptemberFlower, root, rootbrk, seedoil, leavesItching, Baldnes greyingBaldnes greying29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjun Fam: CombretaceaeFlower=July- September Fruit-January - marchStem barkBleeding menorrhagia, leucorrhoe infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhuSeptember- Fam: ZygophyllaceaeWhole Plant Funit-January - marchRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki Terminalia bellerica Fam: CometaceaeBahada Plower=March - May Fruit=Jan-FebFruit Funit-Jan-FebRootbark, Secds32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBach Non-floweringRhizome ProstrateTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity, impurities.34Shigru TreeMoringa alam.Siras Fam: MimosoidaeApril-June BarnaBarna January-MarchBarka Stem barkRenal calcula Abnormal micturities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: MimosoidaeSiras BarnaApril-June January-MarchBark Renal Acidosis, Insect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Insect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Infart tra36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica, Fam: MombacaceaeSeymal <br< td=""><td>27</td><td>Haritaki</td><td>Terminalia Chebula</td><td>Harad</td><td>Flower=April -</td><td>fruit</td><td></td></br<>	27	Haritaki	Terminalia Chebula	Harad	Flower=April -	fruit	
Image: Second	- /			Huluu	-	inunt	
28Nimba TreeAzadirachta indica Fam: MeliaceaeNeem SeptemberJuly septemberFlower, root, rootbark, seedoil, leavesBaldnes greyingBaldnes greying29Arjuna TereTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjunFlower-July- September Fruit= January - marchStem barkBleeding fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoo - marchBleeding fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoo - marchBleeding fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoo - march30Gokkhur Prostrate herb TreeTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhruSeptember- February February February - marchWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation Dropsy, Vomiting, Utc Trifala.31Vibhitaki Terminalia bellerica Rodular herb Nodular herbTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower-March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomi Dropsy, Vomiting, Utc Trifala.33Shigru Tree Lam. Fam: Moringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSiras SirasApril-June April-JuneRhizomeHeadache, Osteoarthrit Dysmeorrhoea, Acidosis, Acidosis,34Shirisha Tree Fam: CapparidaceaeSiras Fam: MoringaceaeApril-June BarnaSem bark, RootMenormal micturito Gout, Urinary tra infection.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeSeymal BhanagraJanuary-MarchStem bark, RootMenormal micturito Gout, Urinary tra infection. <t< td=""><td></td><td>1100</td><td>r unit. Comorciaceae</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1 .</td></t<>		1100	r unit. Comorciaceae				1 .
28 Nimba Azadirachta indica Neem July Flower, root, september Itching, Baldnes greying of ha 29 Arjuna Terminalia arjuna Fam: Combretaceae Arjun Flower=July-September Stem bark Bleeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhoot - march 30 Gokshur Tribulus Terrestris Gokhru September-Fam: Zygophyllaceae Whole Plant Renal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation 31 Vibhitaki Terminalia bellerica Bahada Flower=March Fruit Cough, Insomni 32 Vacha Acorus Calamus Bach Non-flowering Rhizome Termors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity. 33 Shigru Tree Moringa oleifera Sahajan January-June Rootbark, Seeds Acidosis, Ac							Cough
TreeFam: Meliaceaeseptemberrootbark, seedoil, leavesgreying of hai Conjunctivitis29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjunFlower-July- September Fruit= January - marchStem barkBeeding disorder fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhog30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhruSeptember- FebruaryWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBachNon-flowering Pam: araceaeRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, Bark, Flowers, Leaves, SeedsBark, Obesity, Blo impurities.34Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootHeonorhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberFlower, Park, MarchHeonorhagia	28	Nimba	Azadirachta indica	Neem		Flower root	Itching Baldness
29Arjuna TreeTerminalia arjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjun Fam: CombretaceaeFower=July- September Fruit=January - marchStem barkBleeding fracture, menorrhagia, leucorrhou menorrhagia, leucorrhou menorrhagia, leucorrhou30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhruSeptember- FebruaryWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomi Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBach SahajanNon-flowering January-JuneRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru Tree Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela obesity, Bloc impurities.34Shirisha TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem bark MarchRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalamiai malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymal BhanagraJuly-December MarchFlower, Bark, RootHenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra Fam: CompositaeJuly-December MothaFlower, Bark, Promote hair growth.<	20			itteeni			C ¹
29 Arjuna TreeArjuna Fam: CombretaceaeArjun Fam: CombretaceaeFlower=July- September Fruit= January -marchStem barkBleeding fracture, hyperacidit menorrhagia, leucorrhog30 30 31Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhruSeptember- FebruaryWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31 31 31Vibhitaki TereTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.32 32 33 31Vacha Nodular herb Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBachNon-flowering Pam: araceaeRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33 34 34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: Moringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Plowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bot inpurities.35 34Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-March MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36 37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra HanagraJuly-December MothaFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness, Epistaxis, Bleding piles,38 38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December MothaRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce <td></td> <td>1100</td> <td>I am. Wiendeede</td> <td></td> <td>september</td> <td></td> <td></td>		1100	I am. Wiendeede		september		
TreeFam: CombretaceaeSeptember Fruit= January - marchfracture, hyperacidit menorthagia, leucorthog30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokruSeptember- FebruaryWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Cough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Ucc Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBachNon-flowering Pam: araceaeRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru Tree Lam. Fam: Moringa cleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: CapparidaceaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Blo Leaves,Seeds35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeSeymal BanagraDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymal BhanagraDecember- MarchWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CoppositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaKootFever, Chro	29	Ariuna	Terminalia ariuna	Ariun	Flower-July-	,	
30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhru GokhruSeptember- FebruaryWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Uce Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBachNon-flowering SahajanRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajan Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeJanuary-June SirasRootbark, April-JuneRootbark, Bark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity.34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-June Parm: AparidaceaeBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CaparidaceaeSeymal BarnaJanuary-MarchStem bark MarchRenal Calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymal BhanagraDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, Root37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra Fam: CoppositaeJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: Cyper	2)	-		Aijuli		Stelli bark	e ,
30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhru September- FebruaryWhole Plant FebruaryRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Ucc Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBachNon-flowering SealRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-June January-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-June January-MarchBark, Stem barkInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc Leaves,Seeds35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeSeymal BarnaJanuary-MarchStem bark MarchRenal calculu Ahonrmal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymal BhanagraDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootHeadang, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CoppositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRoo		1100	I am. Combretaceae				
30Gokshur Prostrate herbTribulus Terrestris Fam: ZygophyllaceaeGokhru Fam: ZygophyllaceaeSeptember- FebruaryWhole PlantRenal stone, Urinary tra infection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBachNon-flowering Pam: Moringa oleifera Lam.RhizomeTremors, nemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajan Lam.January-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSiras Fam: MimosoidaeApril-JuneBark, Insect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Blo impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootHenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>menormagia, ieucormoca</td>							menormagia, ieucormoca
Prostrate herbFam: ZygophyllaceaeFebruaryinfection, infertility, Dashmoola preparation31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBachNon-floweringRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Blo impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem bark MarchMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymalDecember- MarchMorine piles, Promote hair growth.37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron	30	Gokshur	Tribulus Terrestris	Gokhru		Whole Plant	Renal stone Urinary tract
31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam: ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruit Cough, Trifala.Cough, Insomni Dropsy, Vomiting, Uler Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam: araceaeBachNon-flowering Pam: araceaeRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-June SeedsRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem bark MarchRenal Colume36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchMenorrhagia, Semin weakness, Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December MothaRootFever, Chrono dysentery, colitis, Exce	50			Ookinu		whole I lain	
31Vibhitaki TreeTerminalia bellerica Fam:ComretaceaeBahadaFlower=March -May Fruit=Jan-FebFruitCough, Dropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBachNon-floweringRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce		r rostrate nero	i uni. Zygopnynaeede		reordary		
TreeFam:Comretaceae-May Fruit=Jan-FebDropsy, Vomiting, Ulce Trifala.32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBachNon-floweringRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity,35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December RootRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce	31	Vibhitaki	Terminalia bellerica	Bahada	Flower-March	Fruit	
32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBachNon-floweringRhizomeTrifala.33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity,35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Calous, Abnormal mitcuritio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: CompositaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December MarchRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce	51			Dallada		Trutt	
32Vacha Nodular herbAcorus Calamus Fam : araceaeBachNon-floweringRhizomeTremors, hemiplegi epilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity,35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJauadice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December Fam: CyperaceaeRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce		1100	1 ani.Connetaceae				
Nodular herbFam : araceaeepilepsy, hypertension, obesity.33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Leaves,Seeds35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-March MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJanudice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce	32	Vacha	Acorus Calamus	Bach		Phizome	
33Shigru TreeMoringa oleifera Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-March MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymal BhanagraDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December July-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce	52			Daen	Non-nowening	KIIIZOIIIC	1 0
33Shigru TreeMoringa Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeSahajanJanuary-JuneRootbark, SeedsHeadache, Osteoarthriti Dysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal calculu Abnormal miter36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December MothaWhole plantJanuarice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce		Notulal lielo	Fam. araceae				
Lam. Fam: MoringaceaeLam. Fam: MoringaceaeSirasApril-JuneSeedsDysmenorrhoea, Acidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra MothaJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce	22	Shigm Tree	Moringo oloiforo	Schoion	January Juna	Doothark	2
Fam: MoringaceaeAcidosis,34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-December July-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excee	55	Singlu Hee	U	Sanajan	Januar y-June		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
34Shirisha TreeAlbizzia lebbeck, Fam: MimosoidaeSirasApril-JuneBark, Flowers, Leaves,SeedsInsect bites, Erysipela Obesity, Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra MothaJuly-December July-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December July-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce						Secus	
Fam: MimosoidaeFam: MimosoidaeFlowers, Leaves,SeedsObesity, impurities.Bloc impurities.35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra Fam: CompositaeJuly-December MothaWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December Luly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Exce	24	Shirisha Traa		Siraa	April Juno	Dorl	
35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra MothaJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer	54	Simisia Tree		Silas	April-Julie		• •
35Varuna TreeCrataeva nurvala Fam: CapparidaceaeBarnaJanuary-MarchStem barkRenal Abnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer			Fam: Miniosoidae			,	
Fam: CapparidaceaeFam: CapparidaceaeAbnormal micturitio Gout, Urinary tra infection.36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagra Fam: CompositaeJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer	25	Varuna Trac	Crotoovo numelo	Barna	January Maral		<u>^</u>
And Image: ConstructionAnd Image: ConstructionGout, Urinary transing36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer	22	varuna 1ree		Багпа	January-March	Stem Dark	
36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer			Fam: Capparidaceae				
36Shaalmali TreeSalmalia malabarica. Fam: BombacaceaeSeymalDecember- MarchFlower, Bark, RootMenorrhagia, Semin weakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer							
Fam: BombacaceaeMarchRootweakness,Epistaxis, Bleding piles,37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer	26	Chaolar I' T	Colmality with 1	Carry 1	Descrite	Element D 1	
37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer	36	Shaalmalı Tree		Seymal			
37Bhrungaraj HerbEclipta alba Fam: CompositaeBhanagraJuly-DecemberWhole plantJaundice, Fever, Ha tonic, Hepatomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer			Fam: Bombacaceae		March	Root	
Fam: Compositaefam: Compositaeform of the patomagely, Promote hair growth.38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-December Hereit for the patomagely, Promote hair growth.							
Image: Second state Promote hair growth. 38 Mustaka Cyperus rotundus Fam: Cyperaceae Motha July-December Root Fever, Chron dysentery, colitis, Excer	37	Bhrungaraj Herb	-	Bhanagra	July-December	Whole plant	
38MustakaCyperus rotundus Fam: CyperaceaeMothaJuly-DecemberRootFever, dysentery, colitis, Excent			Fam: Compositae				
Fam: Cyperaceae dysentery, colitis, Exce							
	38	Mustaka		Motha	July-December	Root	
Herb thirst Burning sensation			Fam: Cyperaceae				dysentery, colitis, Excess
		Herb					thirst, Burning sensation.

www.jetir.org (ISSN-2349-5162)

39	Kampillak Tree	Mallotus	Kabila	February-	Fruithairs,	Worm infestation,
		philippinensis		March	Flowers	Abdominal discomfort,
		Fam: Euphorbiaceae				Traditionally it is used for
						expelling worms in
						childerns.
40	Trivrut Tree	Operculina	Nishoth	March-	Rootbark	Ideal Laxative,
		turpethum		December		Spleenomagely,Gas
		Fam:				trouble,
		Convolvulaceae				hyperacidity,Jaundice,
						Piles.

Plate no.1

Most valuable Medicinal Plants Picture







4. Patha Cissampelos pareira/ Stephania japonica



5. Langali Gloriosa superba



6. Changeri Oxalis corniculata



7. Kantakari Solanum surattense



8. Sarpunkha Tephrosia purpurea



9. Kokilaksha Astercantha longifolia

Plate no.2

Most Valuable Medicinal Plants Picture



10. Chitrak Plumbago Zeylanica



11. Vacha Acorus Calamus



12. Trivrut Operculina turpethum



13. Kampillak Mallotus philippinensis



14. Varuna Crataeva nurvala



15. Parijaat Nyctanthes arbortristis



16. Shigru Moringa oleifera



17. Bhrungaraj Eclipta alba



18. Shaalmali Salmalia malabarica

The present report on medicinal plants showed that made up the highest proportion being represented with herbs (16), shrubs (2), Tress (15) and Climber (7). The plant parts used widely to treat human and livestock, health problems include roots, stem, bark and other parts. The plant parts used by tribes to treat the various ailments in the area were leaves.

The people of Bijnor district uses the indigenous knowledge to the treatment of various kinds of disease like diabetes, diarrhea, osteoarthritis, chronic bronchitis, jaundice, asthma and other disease.

CONCLUSION

The study indicates that traditional health care system is an age-old practice in this area. This system of ethnic communities is conservation oriented and has great potential. This system needs to be thoroughly studied and documented. Traditional knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another. Study suggests an effective coordination for strengthening medicinal plant sector in Bijnor. This could only be achieved by pooling conservation, biodiversity and health care system together by involving the government, NGO's and research organizations. Collaborative research and integrated efforts are required to preserve the knowledge of indigenous people of traditional healthcare and medicinal plants.

REFERENCES

1. Brahman, M. and Saxena, H.O. 1989. Ethnobotany of Gandha maradan Hills – some noteworthy, medicinal uses. Int. conf. Rec. Adv. Med. Arom. and Spice, Crops, New Delhi,

2. Jain, S.K. 1981. Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany (Ed.) Oxford and IBH. Publishing Co. New Delhi.

3.Kanjilal, U.N., Kanjilal, P.C. and Das, A. 1982. Flora of Assam Vol. 1-V. Taj Offset Press, Delhi, India.

4.Kathikeyani, T.P. 2003. Ethnobotanical studies among Yanandis of Sathyavedu Mandal, Chittor District, Andhra Pradesh. Plant Archive. 3 (1): 21-27.

5.Malkhuri, R.K., Nautiyal, S., Rao, K.S. and Saxena, K.G. (1998). Role of medicinal plants in the traditional health care system. A case of study form Nanda Devi biosphere reserve. Curr. Sci.72 (2): 152-157.

6.Yadav, S.S. and Patel, H.S. 2001. Traditional medicines and health care system of tribals of Satpuda Region, Maharashtra State. Plant Archives. 1: 111-118.

7. Yadav, J.P. and Suresh Kumar, 2003. Folk medicinal uses of some indigenous plants among the people of Mahender garh district, Haryana, India. Plant Archives. 3: 37-42.

8. Wooly, J.G. 2001. Plant alkaloids. Encyclo pediaoflife sciences. Nature publishing group.

9.Yubin, J., Miao, Y.and Yao, Z.2014. Journal of chemical and Pharmaceutical research. 6(1), 338-345.

10.Xianliwu, G, R. Beecher, J, M.2006. Concentration of Anthocyanins in common foods in the United state and estimated

of normal consumption. Journal of Agricultural and food chem...54, 4069-4075..

11.Mohammad, A. 2015.Pharmacological activities and phytochemistry of various plant contain in gcoumar inderivatives. Current Science Perspectives, 1(3),77-90.

12.Ilza A., Francisco and Pinotti,M. 2000. Cyanogenic Glycosides in Plants. Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology. 43(5),487-492.

13.Ch, S. d. Yadav, P.H., Bharadwar N.S.P., Yedukondalu, M., Methushala, Ch., Kumar, A. R. 2013. Phytochemical evaluation of nyctanthe sarbortristis, neriumoleander and cithara thnusroseus. Indian Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Biotechnology. 1(3), 333-338.

14.Prassas, I. Eleftherios, P.Diamandis.2008. Novel therapeutic applications of cardiac glycosides. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery. (7)926-935.

15.Sharma, V and Paliwal, R. 2013. Isolation and Characterization of Saponins from Moringa (Moringaecaea) Pods. International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. 5(1),179-183.

16. Hassanpour, S. Maheri-Sis, Eshratkhah, B., Mehmandar, F.B. 2011. Plants and secondary metabolites (Tannins). A Review, International Journal of forest, Soil and Erosion. 1(1)47-53.

17. Azaizeh, H. Fulder, S. and Khalil, K. 2003. Ethnomedicinal knowledge of local Arab practitioners in the middle East region. Filotropia 74:98-108.

18. Luca, De. Salim, V. Atsumi, SM. And YuF, V. 2012 Mining the biodiversity of plants a revolution in the making. Science 336:1658-61.

19. Henrich, M. 2000. Ethnobotany and its role in drugs development. Phytother. Res. 14:479-488.

20. Venketeshwer, R. and Matos, M J. 2015. Chapter 5, Coumarins AnImportant class of phytochemicals, Isolation, characterisation and Role in Human health, ISBN.978-953-51-2170-1.