



# KALASALINGAM

## ACADEMY OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

### (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Under sec. 3 of UGC Act 1956. Accredited by NAAC with "A++" Grade



Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Srivilliputtur (Via), Virudhunagar (Dt) - 626126, Tamil Nadu | [info@kalasalingam.ac.in](mailto:info@kalasalingam.ac.in) | [www.kalasalingam.ac.in](http://www.kalasalingam.ac.in)

## THE - Impact Rankings 2026



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

### 15.2.3 Maintain and extend current ecosystems' biodiversity

#### Conservation and Restoration of Land

KARE is committed in conserving the existing land resources through sustainable production system and restoring the uncultivable waste lands to cultivated land. In recent in and around KARE campus the waste land is restored by removal of high evaporative demand invasive tree species of *Neltuma juliflora*. The permanent fallow land of KARE is restored and planted with high value forest tree species for sustainable production.





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**Figure:1 Fallow land is planted with dryland horticultural fruit trees with drip irrigation system**

### **Alien species Impact reduction**

In the agricultural fields and other natural vegetation of KARE is infected with *Parthenium* (*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.) also known as star weed, carrot weed, white cap, white top, etc. Due to its wider adaptation character it was available to all the agricultural eco-systems like Wet land, Garden land and Dry land. The best studied methods of Biological control and Cultural methods of impact reduction strategies were adapted in KARE. The cultural method of uprooting before flowering techniques were adopted for better management.





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**Figure: 2 Manual uprooting of parthenium infected fields**

### **Sustainable Management for Land for Agriculture (Education and Outreach)**

As part of the Agricultural course curriculum KARE students were involved in seed to seed production of various crops in the different farm ecosystems. The farm is divided in three categories as wetland, garden land and dry land according to soil type. In this student are performing their regular field class. The same local farmers are also educated about the recent advances in crop cultivation.





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### **Maintaining ecosystem with green**

#### **Sustainable Management for Land for Agriculture (Education and Outreach)**

As part the Agricultural course curriculum KARE students were involved seed to seed production various crops in the different farm ecosystem. The farm is divided in three categories as wetland, Garden land and Dry land according to soil type. In this student are performing their regular field class. The same local farmers are also educated about the recent advances in crop cultivation.

#### **Educational Programmes on ecosystem**

Agriculture eco-system is classified as Wetland, Garden land and Dryland ecosystem. According to the ecosystems the KARE farm is divided as Crop Cafeteria, Wet land, Garden land and dry land for the purpose of Land Management and Students activity. The farm which getting irrigation water from well and percolation ponds. The pipelines were laid for ease irrigation and for Improving the irrigation efficiency. For the regular class activities students are involved in all ecosystem to study the characterizes and crops of the ecosystem

#### **Extend current Ecosystem Biodiversity**

The KARE campus is located in the foothills of one world's tested biodiversity hot spot Western ghats. It has huge flora and fauna in the western ghats. KARE committed to maintaining biodiversity, established a crop cafeteria with more than hundered local cultivable crop varieties and different cultivars of crops. Every year KARE increases their species collection, by which it can be helpful to local farming communities. This year also KARE collected a wild cotton cultivar from nisarga paritrana which is available in western ghats and conserved in the farm. The local traditional paddy cultivars of "Thooyamalli" are collected and cultivated in farms. The seeds of the cultivars were also made available to farmers through university sale counters. KARE farm unit is producing the native tree saplings and it was supplied to local people through the retail shops. The cattle breed and Indian honey bees are also reared in the KARE farm.





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### **Maintain land Management system**

The design was that of a Saw-Tooth model of poly house and construed two units of Polyhouses namely Unit I (Natural ventilated type) and Unit II (Hi-Tech type). In Unit I polyhouse was constructed with galvanized steel poles an area of 2112 sq.m, covered with poly sheet and fixed slide door was arranged to enter in polyhouse. Where as in Polyhouse Unit II was construed with galvanized steel poles an area of 1008 sq.m and big six exhaust fans were arranged to send the inside air from polyhouse. The evaporative cooling pads was arranged to cool the inside system of both polyhouses. Finally, the micro irrigation system such as drip irrigation and fogger irrigation system were set in both Unit I and Unit II.







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Common name	<b>Wild castor</b>
Botanical name	<b><i>Baliospermum montanum</i></b>
Family	Euphorbiaceae
Tamil name	<b>Pey-amanakku - காட்டு ஆமணக்கு</b>
Medicinal uses	The roots are used in dropsy, anascara, and jaundice. Decoction of leaves is used for treating asthma. Seeds are purgative, used externally as stimulant, and are rubifacient. The oil from the seeds is hydrogogue, cathartic, and used for external application in rheumatism.
Alkaloids content	flavonoids (35.63-43.33%), Saponins (9.9 to 13.2%), phenolics (38.43 to 43.44%), tannins (13.26 to 18.3%), terpenoids (25.36 to 33.4%).







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Common name	Sessile joyweed / <b>Brazilian spinach</b>
Botanical name	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>
Family	<u>Amaranthaceae</u>
Tamil name	Ponnankanni - பொன்னாங்காணி
Medicinal uses	sessilis is recommended as an herbal remedy to <b>treat wounds, flatulence, nausea, vomiting, cough, bronchitis, diarrhea, dysentery and diabetes</b> . Its root can relieve inflamed wounds.
Alkaloids content	Sessilis contains alkaloids, <i>terpenoids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, polyphenols, cardiac glycosides and quinones</i> .



Common name	<i>African thyme, French thyme, Indian mint</i>
Botanical name	<b><i>Coleus Ambonicus</i></b>
Family	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
Tamil name	Karpooravalli - கற்பூரவல்லி
Medicinal uses	This plant ought to be developed in homes where there are kids. It is called as Karpuravalli on the grounds that it conveys the kind of camphor. In Tamil karpuram implies camphor.
Alkaloids content	Amboinicus extract contains flavonoids, terpenes, saponins, polyphenols and alkaloids. carvacrol (28.65%), thymol (21.66%), $\alpha$ -humulene (9.67%)



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<b>Common name</b>	Aloe vera
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
<b>Family</b>	Liliaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Burn Plant – Kattralai - சுற்றாழை
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Aloe vera is a medicinal plant with antioxidant and antibacterial properties. Aloe vera benefits can include reducing dental plaque, accelerating wound healing, preventing wrinkles, and managing blood sugar. Aloe vera, or <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> , is a thick, short-stemmed plant that stores water in its leaves.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Alkaloids of Aloe Species. Several alkaloids have been isolated from several Aloe species. N-methyltyramine and O,N-dimethyltyramine have been reported as being the most common Aloe alkaloids, whereas $\gamma$ -coniceine was only found in a few species. Aloe vera and <i>Aloe ferox</i> contain unique phytoconstituents including <i>anthraquinones</i> , <i>flavonoids</i> , <i>tannins</i> , <i>sterols</i> , <i>alkaloids</i> , and <i>volatile oils</i> .





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<b>Common name</b>	Wild sage
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Lantana camara</i>
<b>Family</b>	Verbenaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Unni chedi - உன்னிச்செடி
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	camara leaves is mostly used in herbal medicine for wound healing, fever treatment, cough treatment, influenza treatment, stomach ache, malaria, etc. [8]. It has also been recorded that can be used for the treatment of cancers, chickenpox, measles rheumatism, and ulcer
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The plant contained alkaloids, <i>glycosides</i> , <i>steroids</i> , <i>saponins</i> , <i>flavanoids</i> , <i>coumarins</i> , <i>tannins</i> , <i>carbohydrates</i> , <i>hydroxy anthraquinones</i> , anthraquinone.





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<b>Common name</b>	Indian long pepper or pippali
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Piper longum</i>
<b>Family</b>	Piperaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Thippili -திப்பிலி
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	It is most commonly used to treat chronic bronchitis, asthma, constipation, gonorrhea, paralysis of the tongue, diarrhea, cholera, chronic malaria, viral hepatitis, respiratory infections, stomachache, bronchitis, diseases of the spleen, cough, and tumors.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Fruits contain about 20 % dry matter, volatile oil, resin, alkaloids (4-5% piperine) and a terpenoid substance. Root contains piperlon gumine as major alkaloid in addition to piperine.





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<b>Common name</b>	Rabbit-ear leaf/ rabbit ears plant or jammy mouth
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
<b>Family</b>	Lamiaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	MUYALKATHU ILAI - முயல்காது இலை
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	In traditional medicine, the aerial parts of <i>S. byzantina</i> are used for the treatment of infections, wounds, asthma, dysentery, epilepsy, digestive disorders, common cold, rheumatic disorders, and neuropathy
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The main components were <i>germacrene D</i> (9.6 %), <i>Menthone</i> (6.9 %), <i>1,8-cineole</i> (14.8 %), <i><math>\alpha</math>-terpineol</i> (7.8 %), <i>cubenol</i> (9.9 %), <i><math>\alpha</math>-cadinol</i> (6.8 %) and <i>Linalool</i> .



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<b>Common name</b>	Purple fruited pea egg plant - Red Pea Eggplant
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i>
<b>Family</b>	<b>Solanaceae</b>
<b>Tamil name</b>	Thoothuvalai - தூதுவளை
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> is frequently used to <b>treat respiratory issues such as chest congestion, sinusitis, bronchial asthma, and tuberculosis</b> . It provides asthma patients with a new lease on life.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The analysis of the crude aqueous and ethanolic extracts showed an alkaloid content of <b>0.42%</b> and the presence of tannins, saponins, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids and cardiac glycosides (data not included). The immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory properties of <i>S.</i>





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<b>Common name</b>	Asthma Plant/ Snakeweed.
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
<b>Family</b>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>
<b>Tamil name</b>	Amman pacharichi - அம்மான் பச்சரிசி
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	India is known worldwide for its Ayurvedic treatment. <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> is often used traditionally for female disorders, respiratory ailments (cough, coryza, bronchitis, and asthma), worm infestations in children, dysentery, jaundice, pimples, gonorrhea, digestive problems, and tumors.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	It is reported to contain <i>alkanes</i> , <i>triterpenes</i> , <i>phytosterols</i> , <i>tannins</i> , <i>polyphenols</i> , and <i>flavanoids</i> .



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<b>Common name</b>	Indian Copperleaf/
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Acalypha indica</i>
<b>Family</b>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
<b>Tamil name</b>	Kuppameni - குப்பைமேனி
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	<i>Acalypha indica</i> has the capability to serve as anthelmintic, anti-inflammation, anti-bacterial, anti-cancer, anti-diabetes, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-obesity, anti-venom, hepatoprotective, hypoxia, and wound healing medicine.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Major chemical constituents obtained from <i>Acalypha indica</i> are <i>alkaloids</i> , <i>catechols</i> , <i>flavonoids</i> , <i>phenolic compounds</i> , <i>saponins</i> , and <i>steroids</i>





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Indian ginseng/ winter cherry</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	Withania somnifera
<b>Family</b>	Solanaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Aswagandha/அழகுக்கிரா
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Withania somnifera, commonly called ashwagandha, is a winter cherry tropical to the Solanaceae family that is used in treating a wide variety of illnesses including <b>asthma, diabetes, hypertension, stress, arthritic diseases, and cancer.</b>
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	It contains a series of different phytochemicals and has a wide range of biological significance. <b>More than 12 alkaloids</b> , 40 withanolides and several sitoindosides have been isolated and reported from the plant



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<b>Common name</b>	Indian Birthwort and Snakeroot
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i>
<b>Family</b>	<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>
<b>Tamil name</b>	Aadu Thinna Paalai
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The root is <b>used in skin diseases and heals wounds and destroys the toxic effect of all poisons</b> . In the olden days, it was used against snake-bites in Southern India. The plant possesses emmenagogue, abortifacient, antiarthritic, anti-inflammatory, antiperiodic, diuretic and antibilious properties.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Diverse chemical compounds including <i>aristolochic</i> acids, aristolactam, Phenanthrenes, <i>alkaloids</i> , lignans, steroids and terpenes





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Spade Flower</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Hybanthus Enneaspermus</i>
<b>Family</b>	Violaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Orital tamarai / ஓரிதழ் தாமரை
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	H. enneaspermus is used for the <b>treatment of diarrhoea, urinary infections, leucorrhoea, dysuria, inflammation, cholera and sterility</b> [6]. The whole plant is used as a general tonic for pregnant women. The root infusion is used as a diuretic for gonorrhoea and urinary infections.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Plant is reported to possess <i>antidiabetic, antiplasmodial, antimicrobial, anticonvulsant, nephroprotective,</i>



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Common name	Chinese chaste tree, five-leaved chaste tree, or horseshoe vitex, or nisinda
Botanical name	<i>Vitex negundo</i>
Family	Lamiaceae
Tamil name	Karunotchi/ நொச்சி
Medicinal uses	Leaf smoke is inhaled to get rid of cough; in case of diarrhoea flowers are used; extract of the plant is taken as a diuretic. 'Muscle & joint rub', is a highly effective medicine for backache, muscular sprain and joint pain.
Alkaloids content	Leaves contain Alkaloids such as <i>Nishindine</i> , <i>Hydrocotylene</i> , <i>Glyoflavonoids</i> , <i>Orientin</i> , <i>Isoorientin</i>





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Crepe Ginger</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Costus speciosus</i>
<b>Family</b>	Costaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Kostam / வெண்கோஷ்டம் /கோஷ்டம்
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Kemukha is primarily used by Ayurveda in the <b>treatment of disturbances in lipid metabolism like obesity, hyperlipidaemia</b> . It is also considered useful in the management of diabetes. It is thought to cause contraction in the uterine muscles.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Speciosus was done using UV–Visible spectrophotometry which evidently revealed the gratification of the plant with phenolic compounds ( $25.4 \pm 0.4$ mg/g of dry material) followed by tannin ( $20.3 \pm 0.62$ mg/g of dry material), saponin ( $18.3 \pm 0.66$ mg/g of dry material), flavonoid ( $13 \pm 0.79$ mg/g of dry material), terpenoid



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Common name	butterfly pea/ cordofan pea /Darwin pea
Botanical name	<i>Clitoria Ternatea</i>
Family	<i>Fabaceae</i>
Tamil name	சங்கு கன்னிக்கொடி / Kannikkodi
Medicinal uses	A traditional Ayurvedic medicine, has been used for centuries as a <b>memory enhancer, nootropic, antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, tranquilizing and sedative agent.</b>
Alkaloids content	It contains many bioactive compounds, such as <i>alkaloids, tannins, glycosides, resins, steroids, saponins, flavonoids, and phenol.</i>





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Common name	Holy Basil
Botanical name	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> / <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>
Family	Lamiaceae
Tamil name	Tulsi /
Medicinal uses	This plant is well known for its medicinal and spiritual properties in Ayurveda which includes <b>aiding cough, asthma, diarrhea, fever, dysentery, arthritis, eye diseases, indigestion, gastric ailments</b> , etc.
Alkaloids content	Consequently the amount of alkaloid and flavonoids ranged from <b>0.91 to 1.28</b> and 1.56 to 2.24 percentages respectively. The leaves of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> contain <i>0.7% volatile oil</i> comprising about 71% eugenol and 20%





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methyl eugenol.



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Four-angled vine, Veldt Grape/ winged treebine or adamant creeper</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>
<b>Family</b>	<i>Vitaceae</i>
<b>Tamil name</b>	பிரண்டை / Pirantai
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Cissus quadrangularis might have antioxidant, pain-relieving, and anti-inflammatory effects. It <i>might also help stimulate bone growth</i> . Cissus quadrangularis is used for <i>diabetes, obesity, high cholesterol, bone fractures, allergies, cancer, stomach upset, painful menstrual periods, asthma</i> .





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#### Alkaloids content

It is used for diabetes, obesity, high cholesterol, bone fractures, allergies, cancer, stomach upset, painful menstrual periods.



<b>Common name</b>	Australian cowplant / sugar destroyer
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
<b>Family</b>	Apocynaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	சிறுகுறிஞ்சா / cirukurinca/ கோகிலம் / kokilam
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	It may help you fight sugar cravings and lower high blood sugar levels. The plant may also play a <i>beneficial role in diabetes</i> . gymnema is used <i>for diabetes, metabolic syndrome, weight loss, and cough</i> . It is also used for malaria and as a snake bite antidote, digestive stimulant.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The major biologically active plant molecules are gymnemic acids, a class



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of triterpenoid saponins, which have the effect of suppressing the taste of sweetness on the tongue from sucrose (sugar), stevia, xylitol, and artificial sweeteners such as aspartame.



<b>Common name</b>	heart-leaved moonseed, amrita, gurbel or giloy
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
<b>Family</b>	Menispermaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	ஆகாசக்கருடன்/ Akaca-k-karutan / சீந்தில் - Chintil
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> has an importance in traditional ayurvedic medicine used for ages in the <b>treatment of fever, jaundice, chronic diarrhea, cancer, dysentery, bone fracture, pain, asthma, skin disease, poisonous insect, snake bite, eye disorders.</b>





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#### Alkaloids content

Major constituent of *Tinospora cordifolia*: *terpenoid*, *alkaloid*, *lignans*, *steroids*. content, antipyretic, antileprotic, radioprotective. The plant extract chiefly contains *glycosides*, *steroids*, *sesquiterpenoids*, *alkaloids*, aliphatic compounds, fatty acids, essential oils, and polysaccharides.



Common name	China rose, Hawaiian hibiscus, rose mallow and shoeblack plant
Botanical name	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Family	Malvaceae.
Tamil name	செம்பருத்தி அல்லது செவ்வரத்தை / Rose mallow





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	This plant has various important medicinal uses for treating wounds, inflammation, fever and coughs, diabetes, infections caused by bacteria and fungi, hair loss, and gastric ulcers in several tropical countries.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Rosa-sinensis (Yellow) contained $0.678 \pm 0.16\%$ phenols, $0.48 \pm 0.16\%$ alkaloids and $8.5 \pm 0.20\%$ tannins[64]. (FRP) of flowers was $4.0 \pm 0.3$ mg gallic acid equivalent /100g[65]. contents in methanol extract were 4104.0, 7.6, 361.9 and 50.7 $\mu\text{g/g}$ respectively



<b>Common name</b>	India Abutilon,
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>
<b>Family</b>	Malvaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Monkey Bush / துத்திக்கரை அல்லது வட்டத்துத்தி





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Atibala is considered balya in Ayurveda, which means that it <b>increases strength, vigor and vitality</b> . It is used in facial paralysis and joint disorders. It is also indicated as a uterine tonic as well as an aphrodisiac.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Some important constituents reported in the plant are Beta-sitosterols, vanillic acid, Para-coumaric acid, caffeic acid, fumaric acid, Abutilon-A, (R)-N-(1'-methoxycarbonyl-2'phenylethyl)-4-hydroxybenzamide, Para-hydroxybenzoic, galatonic, Para—Beta-D-glycosyloxybenzoic and amino acids.



<b>Common name</b>	Thumba
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Leucas aspera</i>
<b>Family</b>	Lamiaceae.
<b>Tamil name</b>	தும்பை / Thumbai





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Leucas aspera is reported to have antifungal, prostaglandin inhibitory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antinociceptive and cytotoxic activities. Leucas aspera is used in the traditional medicine of the Philippines to <b>treat snake bites</b> . It is also an antipyretic, it is a herb that has the ability to help reduce fevers.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The major secondary metabolites of these plants are phenolics, alkaloids, glycosides, steroids, lignins, flavonoids, terpenoids, and <i>galactose</i> .



<b>Common name</b>	Pottakanchi
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Dipteracanthus prostrates</i>





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<b>Family</b>	Acanthaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Silanthi nayagam/
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Bell weed ( <i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i> ) is a medicinal herb, traditionally used in the <b>treatment of wounds, anti-cancer, hypoglycemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-ulcer and anti-oxidant activities</b> . Believed to be anticancer against the epidermis of the nasopharynx region and slightly hypoglycemic.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The well-recognized groups of secondary metabolites were <i>flavonoids</i> , <i>lignans</i> , <i>coumarins</i> , <i>alkaloids</i> , <i>triterpenes</i> , <i>sterols</i> , <i>phenolic glycosides</i> ,



<b>Common name</b>	Indian sarsaparilla
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>
<b>Family</b>	Apocynaceae





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<b>Tamil name</b>	Nannari ver /நன்னாரி வேர்
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The main pharmacological properties of <i>H. indicus</i> include hepatoprotective, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, anti-ophidian, cardioprotective, nephroprotective, anti-ulcerogenic, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The leaves contain <i>tannins, flavonoids, hyperoside, rutin and coumarino</i> . ... Content is available under CC BY-SA 4.0 unless otherwise noted. Alkaloids isolated from <i>T. cordifolia</i> include <i>tinospurin (leaf, stem and roots)</i> , <i>tinosporic acid (leaf, whole plant)</i> , <i>berberine</i> , <i>palmatine</i> , <i>tembatarine</i> .



<b>Common name</b>	Chaff-flower, prickly chaff flower, devil's horsewhip
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>
<b>Family</b>	Amaranthaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	ஆகாடம் akatam/ அபாமார்க்கம் apamarkkam / நாயுரி nay-urii





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Different parts of the plant are ingredients in many native prescriptions in combination with more active remedies. In Western India the juice is applied to relieve toothache. The ashes with honey are given to relieve cough; the root in dosed of one tola is given at bedtime for night blindness, and rubbed into a paste with water it is used as an anjan (eye salve) in opacities of the cornea. The seeds are often used as a famine food in India, especially in Rajputana, where the plant is called Bharotha (grass).
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	All the extracts of <i>A. aspera</i> root and inflorescences contain <i>alkaloids</i> , <i>tannins</i> , <i>cardiac glycosides</i> , <i>steroids</i> , <i>flavonoids</i> , <i>terpenoids</i> . The samples of <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> were found to contain <i>alkaloids and tannins</i> .



<b>Common name</b>	Madagascar Periwinkle, Cayenne Jasmine, Rose Periwinkle, Periwinkle.
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
<b>Family</b>	Apocynaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	நித்தியசல்யாணி/ Nithya kalyani





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	In Ayurveda the extracts of its roots and shoots, though poisonous, is used against several diseases. In traditional Chinese medicine, extracts from it have been used against numerous diseases, including diabetes, malaria, and Hodgkin's lymphoma. Many of the vinca alkaloids were first isolated from <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> . The substances vinblastine and vincristine extracted from the plant are used in the treatment of leukemia and Hodgkin's lymphoma.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	Alkaloids produced by <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (1) vindolicine ( $C_{51}H_{64}N_4O_{12}$ , 925.08 g/mol); (2) anhydrovinblastine ( $C_{46}H_{56}N_4O_8$ , 792.97 g/mol); (3) vincristine ( $C_{46}H_{56}N_4O_{10}$ , 824.95 g/mol); (4) ajmalicine ( $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_3$ , 352.43 g/mol); (5) tabersonine ( $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_2$ , 336.44 g/mol); (6) catharanthine ( $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_2$ , 336.42); (7) ...







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<b>Common name</b>	Indian Senna, Alexandrian senna, Tirunelveli Senna, Egyptian Senna,
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i>
<b>Family</b>	Caesalpinaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Alakalam, Alakalampokki, Alakalampokkiceti/
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Senna alexandrina was used in the form of senna pods, or as herbal tea made from the leaves, as a laxative. Modern medicine has used extracts since at least the 1950s as a laxative. If accidentally ingested by infants, it can cause side effects such as severe diaper rash. The active ingredients are several senna glycosides which interact with immune cells in the colon.
<b>Alkaloids content</b>	The presence of secondary metabolites such as <i>tannins</i> , <i>alkaloids</i> , <i>glycosides</i> , <i>terpenoids</i> and phytosterols were determined according to standard methods.



<b>Common name</b>	Thyme-leaved gratiola, herb of grace, and Indian pennywort.
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>
<b>Family</b>	Plantaginaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Neer brahmi/ நீர்ப் பிரமி





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Famed in Ayurvedic medicine, brahmi has antioxidant properties. It has been reported to reduce oxidation of fats in the blood stream, which is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. It has been used for centuries to help benefit epilepsy, memory capacity, increase concentration, and reduce stress-induced anxiety. It is listed as a nootropic, a drug that enhances cognitive ability. According to Ayurveda, it is bitter, pungent, heating, emetic, laxative and useful in bad ulcers, tumours, ascites, enlargement of spleen, indigestion, inflammations, leprosy, anaemia, biliousness etc. According to Unani system of medicine, it is bitter, aphrodisiac, good in scabies, leucoderma, syphilis etc. It is a promising blood purifier and useful in diarrhea and fevers.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	Bacosides consists of 12 known analogs (Garai et al., 2009; Chakravarty et al., 2003). The alkaloids present in the plant contain <b>brahmine, nicotine, herpestine, apigenin, hersaponin, D-mannitol, plantainoside B monnierasides I–III, and cucurbitacin</b>







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<b>Common name</b>	Indian Mulberry, Noni, Great Morinda, Cheese Fruit, Brimstone Tree
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>
<b>Family</b>	Rubiaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	<b>Munja pavattay / Nuna</b>
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Scientific studies have investigated noni's effect on the growth of cancerous tissue. One such study found that noni inhibited and reduced growth of the capillary vessels sprouting from human breast tumor explants and, at increased concentrations, the noni caused existing vessels in tumors to rapidly degenerate.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	It was also containing <i>alkaloids</i> , anthraquinones, antioxidants, essential oils, flavonoids, saponins, scopoletin and sugars. The main <i>alkaloids</i> present in <i>noni</i> are xeronine, scopolenin, dammacanthol



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Crown flower or giant milkweed</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
<b>Family</b>	Apocynaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Erukku/ எருக்கு





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<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The plant is reported as effective in <b>treating skin, digestive, respiratory, circulatory and neurological disorders</b> and was used to treat fevers, <b>elephantiasis, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea</b> . The milky juice of <i>Calotropis procera</i> was used against arthritis, cancer, and as an antidote for snake bite.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	<i>C. gigantea</i> leaf extract consisted of alkaloids ( <b>0.90%</b> ), tannin (5.94%), phenol (9.88%), flavonoids (2.20%), saponin (4.95%), and terpenoid (positive).







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<b>Common name</b>	Gale of the wind, stonebreaker, shatter stone , seed-under-leaf, quebra pedra and chance pierre.
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>
<b>Family</b>	Phyllanthaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	கீழாநெல்லி / keelanelli,
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Carry Me Seed is an important plant of Indian Ayurvedic system of medicine which is used in the problems of stomach, genitourinary system, liver, kidney and spleen. It is bitter, astringent, stomachic, diuretic, febrifuge and antiseptic. The whole plant is used in gonorrhea, menorrhagia and other genital affections. It is useful in gastropathy, diarrhoea, dysentery, intermittent fevers, ophthalmopathy, scabies, ulcers and wounds.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	An initial phytochemical exploration of <i>Phyllanthus</i> species reported the occurrence of terpenoids, <i>alkaloids</i> , <i>glycosides</i> , <i>flavonoids</i> , tannins.



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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Candy Leaf, Sugar Leaf, Sweet Herb of Paraguay, Sweet Honey Leaf.</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>
<b>Family</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b>
<b>Tamil name</b>	<i>Seeni thulasi</i> / சீனித்துளசி
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	It is probably best known as a source of natural sweeteners. Some people take stevia by mouth for medical purposes such as <b>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.</b>
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	Our previous study and several other studies on <i>Stevia</i> also showed that the <i>plant</i> leaves contain <i>alkaloids, steroids, tannins, saponins, flavonoids.</i>





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<b>Common name</b>	Satawari, buttermilk root, climbing asparagus, water root,
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
<b>Family</b>	Asparagaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Asparagus / <b>Thaneer vittan kilangu</b> / தண்ணீர்விட்டான்
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	In Ayurvedic medicine, the root of Satavari is used in the form of juice, paste, decoction and powder to treat intrinsic haemorrhage, diarrhoea, piles, hoarseness of voice, cough, arthritis, poisoning, diseases of female genital tract, erysipelas, fever, as aphrodisiac and as rejuvenative.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	<b>Steroidal saponins, shatavaroside A, shatavaroside B, filiasparoside C, shatavarins, immunoside, and schidigerasaponin D5 (or asparanin A)</b> were isolated from the roots of <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> . Also known is the isoflavone 8-methoxy-5,6,4'-trihydroxyisoflavone 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside.





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Golden eye-grass, xian mao, weevil-wort, black musli, Kali musli</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i>
<b>Family</b>	Hypoxidaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Nilappannai kilangu / நிலப்பனைக்கிழங்கு
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The rhizomes of the plants are used for the treatment of decline in strength, jaundice and asthma. According to Ayurveda, root is heating, aphrodisiac, alternative, appetizer, fattening and useful in treatment of piles, biliousness, fatigue, blood related disorders etc. According to Unani system of medicine, root is carminative, tonic, aphrodisiac, antipyretic and useful in bronchitis, ophthalmia, indigestion, vomiting, diarrhea, lumbago, gonorrhea, gleet, hydrophobia, joint pains etc.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i> rhizome extracts contain an <b>alkaloid lycorine, sterols including sitosterol, sapogenin, and flavone glycoside 5,7- dimethoxy glucopyranoside</b> . Flavonoids include 5,7-dimethoxy glucopyranoside, and fatty acids such as linolenic, palmitic, behenic, arachidic, and oleic acids





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Toothache plant, buzz buttons, tingflowers and electric daisy.</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>
<b>Family</b>	Asteraceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Palvalipoondu
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The leaves and flower heads contain analgesic, antifungal, anthelmintic, and antibacterial agents, but some of the compounds are destroyed by desiccation or freezing.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	It is worth highlighting the <i>Acmella oleracea</i> macronutrients and micronutrients with the highest content levels such as protein (24.01%), ash (10.92%), total fiber (62.61%), Ca (2551.56 mg 100 g <sup>-1</sup> ), Mg (734 mg 100 g <sup>-1</sup> ), and Cu (2.09 mg 100 g <sup>-1</sup> ), and amino acids such as asparagine





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(32.01 mg g<sup>-1</sup>), glutamic acid (28.26 mg.



Common name	Blond plantain, desert Indianwheat, blond psyllium, and ispaghol
Botanical name	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Family	<i>Plantaginaceae</i>
Tamil name	Isabgol / இசப்கோல் உமி
Medicinal uses	It is used as a herbal medication in traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda) with a high content of water-soluble fiber, exerting biologic effectiveness in humans, with relevant pharmacologic and nutritional properties, and can be combined with other medications to <b>treat constipation</b>
Alkaloids contents	Another neutral polysaccharide from <i>Plantago ovata</i> contained T-linked





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Araf, 1,3-linked Xylp, T-linked Xylp and 1,2,4-linked Xylp residues.



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Turkey Tangle Frogfruit</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>
<b>Family</b>	<b>Verbenaceae</b>
<b>Tamil name</b>	Poduthalai/Frog Fruit/Phyla Nodiflora Podutalei/Nelahippali Jalbuti
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Traditionally, the plant has been used to <b>treat constipation and knee pain</b> . Leaves and immature stalks are used to make infusions that are administered to children with indigestion or women that have recently delivered a baby. A paste produced from the plant is also applied to boils and ulcers.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	Nodiflora contains 22 different phytochemicals (including 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 3-dimethoxybenzoic acid, quercetin, gallic acid, benzoic acid, catechin, epicatechin, harpagoside, naringin, vanillic acid, carvacrol, 3-hydroxybenzoic acid, naringenin, 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzaldehyde, t-cinnamic acid, p-coumaric acid





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Soursop, Guanabana, Prickly Custard Apple, Durian Belanda, Graviola, Durian Europa.</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	Annona muricata
<b>Family</b>	Annonaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	Mullu Ram Phal / Mul seetha
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The seeds, fruit, and leaves have been used traditionally for stomach complaints and fever, and as a sedative. Clinical trials are lacking to support these uses. The most widely used preparation in traditional medicine is the decoction of bark, root, seed or leaf and applications are varied. In Indonesia, the Caribbean islands and South Pacific countries, the leaves are used in bath to treat skin ailments, while in Mauritius, New Guinea and Ecuador the application of leaves is local on the pain site.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	From leaves, root - and stem - barks of Annona muricata L., seven isoquinoline alkaloids have been isolated: <b>reticuline (main alkaloid), coclaurine, coreximine, atherosperminine, stepharine</b> . Anomurine and anomuricine, two minor alkaloids, are new tetrahydrobenzylisoquinolines, with 5, 6, 7 substituted ring A.





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<b>Common name</b>	Rosemary/ Sagargandha
<b>Botanical name</b>	Rosmarinus officinalis
<b>Family</b>	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)
<b>Tamil name</b>	Rosumary (ரோசுமேரி).
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Rosemary contains the antioxidants carnosic acid and rosmarinic acid, and other bioactive compounds including camphor, caffeic acid, ursolic acid, betulinic acid, rosmaridiphenol, and rosmanol. Some of these may be useful in preventing or treating cancers, strokes, and Alzheimer's Disease.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	Two specific genera are highlighted, Rauwolfia and Catharanthus, which contain important medically useful <i>alkaloids</i> like reserpine, ajmaline, The main constituents of the <i>rosemary</i> essential oil are camphor (5.0–21%), 1,8-cineole (15–55%), $\alpha$ -pinene (9.0–26%), borneol (1.5–5.0%)



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Common name	Brazil Button Flower, Larkdaisy,
Botanical name	<i>Centratherum Punctatum</i> / <i>C. muticum</i> , <i>C.intermedium</i>
Family	Asteraceae
Tamil name	<i>Kesavardhini</i> / கேஸவதீநீ
Medicinal uses	<i>Centratherum punctatum</i> Cass. is an important wild ornamental medicinal plant belonging to Asteraceae family. It has <b>anti-inflammatory, anti-cancerous, anti-hypersensitive, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties</b> and is commonly used in hair care preparations.





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#### Alkaloids contents

In the callus, the extract had a total of 57 phytochemicals; among them, *the Stigmasterol, Guanosine, and Tri-decanoic acid* were the major ones. In the root. Leaf extract of *Centrathium punctatum* exhibits *antimicrobial, antioxidant and anti proliferative* properties. The Total Flavonoids (0.97 mg/kg), *Total Alkaloids (0.32 mg/kg) and Tannin (0.56 mg/kg)*.



Common name	Vetivergrass
Botanical name	<b>Chrysopogon zizanioides</b>
Family	Poaceae (Gramineae)
Tamil name	Vetiver
Medicinal uses	The essential oil obtained from the roots is used medicinally as a <b>carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, refrigerant, stomachic, tonic, antispasmodic and sudorific</b> . A stimulant drink is made from fresh rhizomes. The plants are used as an anthelmintic.
Alkaloids contents	It is the major constituent of <i>vetiver (Chrysopogon zizanioides)</i> essential oil, which is used widely in the perfume industry. The quantitative analysis





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illustrated that the *alkaloids*, *flavonoids*, tannin, saponin and phenol. Free radical scavenging activity were analyzed



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Crear or green chiretta,</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<b><i>Andrographis paniculata</i></b>
<b>Family</b>	Acanthaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	நிலவேம்பு / nilavempu
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Since ancient times, Kariyat is used as a wonder drug in traditional Siddha and Ayurvedic systems of medicine as well as in tribal medicine in India and some other countries for multiple clinical applications. The therapeutic value of Kalmegh is due to its mechanism of action which is perhaps by enzyme induction. The plant extract exhibits antityphoid and antifungal activities.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	14-Deoxy-11-dehydroandrographolide, Plant., 14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide, 5-Hydroxy-7,8,2',3'-Tetramethoxyflavone, 5-Hydroxy-7,8,2'-Trimethoxyflavone, Tissue Culture. Andrographine, Root. Andrographolide, Plant. Neoandrographolide, Plant. Panicoline, Root.





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Common name	Sensitive Plant, Touch-me-not, Shame Plant, Live-and-die, Humble Plant, Action Plant, Rumput Simalu, Mimosa, Malu-malu.
Botanical name	<b>Mimosa pudica</b>
Family	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Tamil name	<b>Touch me not</b>
Medicinal uses	The root is used for dysentery with blood / mucus, piles and urinary calculi. The fresh juice of leaves is given internally to stop bleeding. The paste of the leaves is applied externally on piles, fissures, skin wounds, ulcers, etc.
Alkaloids contents	Mimosa pudica contains the <b>toxic alkaloid mimosine</b> , which has been found to also have antiproliferative and apoptotic effects. The extracts of Mimosa pudica immobilize the filariform larvae of Strongyloides stercoralis in less than one hour.





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<b>Common name</b>	<b>Indian snakeroot or sarpagandha</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>
<b>Family</b>	Apocynaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	<b>Chevanamalpodi</b>
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Although this plant was well known in India, westerners paid no attention to it until an Indian physician Rustom Jal Vakil, wrote an article on rauwolfia in 1943. Because of the drug's noted sedative effects, it was used to treat over a million Indians in the 1940s for high blood pressure. After a U.S. physician named Wilkins demonstrated the positive effects of reserpine (1952), the plant made front page news. This drug rapidly replaced electric shock and lobotomy as treatments for certain types of mental illness. Moreover, knowledge about the chemistry of this natural plant stimulated the synthesis of other similar alkaloids that are now used as major tranquilizers.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	Rauwolfia contains <b>at least 40 alkaloids, which total some 0.7–2.4%</b> . Other substances present include phytosterols, fatty acids, unsaturated alcohols and sugars. In 1931 Siddiqui and Siddiqui isolated ajmaline (rauwolfine),





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ajmalinine, ajmalicine, serpentine and serpentinine.



<b>Common name</b>	Vasaka, Adulsa, Malabar nut
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Adathoda vasica</i>
<b>Family</b>	Acanthaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	ஆடாதோடை / Atatotai / Attucam / Cimma-muki
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Adhatoda is useful for curing coughs, colds and asthma and is easy to administer. It has been used for centuries, and is mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures. The leaves, roots, flowers, and bark of this plant have been used in <b>cough, colds, asthma, liquefy sputum, bronchodilator, bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, and tuberculosis</b> . The parts of the plant are commonly used in the forms of decoction or powder.





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#### Alkaloids contents

The total alkaloid content varied from **0.3 mg/ml to 5.93 mg/ml** and that of vasicine content varied from 0.2 mg/ml to 5.64 mg/ml in the juice samples prepared by different methods.



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Henna Tree, Inai, Hinai, Mignonette Tree,</b>
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Lawsonia alba</i> / <i>lawsonia inermis</i>
<b>Family</b>	Lythraceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	மருதாணி / Marudaani
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	The stem bark was given in <b>jaundice, spleen enlargement, calculus care, leprosy and stubborn skin diseases</b> . <i>L. inermis</i> was also reported to possess antibacterial, antifungal, antiamoebiasis, astringent, antihemorrhagic, hypotensive and sedative effect in ancient texts





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#### Alkaloids contents

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



<b>Common name</b>	Little Wild Gourd
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Momordica cymbalaria</i>
<b>Family</b>	Cucurbitaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	<b>Athalakkai (Tamil) or Kasarakayee</b>
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	Little Wild Gourd fruits are useful in treating gout, rheumatism and sub-acute cases of the spleen and liver disease. The fruits juice and leaf tea of Little Wild Gourd is employed for diabetes, malaria, colic, sores and wounds, infections, worms and parasites, as an emmenagogue, and for measles, hepatitis, and fevers. Fruit pulp, leaf juice and seeds possess antihelminthic activity.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	The phytoconstituents of <i>alkaloids</i> , carbohydrates, <i>flavonoids</i> , sterols,





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terpenoids, and saponins are present in *Momordica cymbalaria*. The fruit (per 100 g) has an energy value of 60 Kcal and contains approximately 23 mg calcium, 171 mg potassium, 2.4 mg sodium, 119.92 mg magnesium, 5.97 mg



<b>Common name</b>	Flame lily, climbing lily, creeping lily, glory lily, gloriosa lily, tiger claw, and fire lily.
<b>Botanical name</b>	Gloriosa superba
<b>Family</b>	Liliaceae
<b>Tamil name</b>	செங்காந்தள் Chenkantāl, கலப்பை கிழங்கு Kallappai kilangu
<b>Medicinal uses</b>	It has been used in the treatment of gout, infertility, open wounds, snakebite, ulcers, arthritis, cholera, colic, kidney problems, typhus, itching, leprosy, bruises, sprains, hemorrhoids, cancer, impotence, nocturnal emission, smallpox, sexually transmitted diseases, and many types of internal parasites.





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#### Alkaloids contents

Seeds and tubers produce bioactive alkaloids in very low concentrations of **0.7–0.9% and 0.15–0.3%**, respectively. G. superba varieties with stable tuber or seed yields and improved colchicine and gloriosine contents are still under development



Common name	Cochin grass, East-Indian lemon grass or Malabar grass
Botanical name	<i>Cymbopogon fluxuosus</i>
Family	Poaceae
Tamil name	எலுமிச்சைப் புல் / Elumichchai pul
Medicinal uses	The leaves and stems are used in cooking and for making herbal tea. Medicinal: Many medicinal uses but most know to <b>calm and relieve the cramping and colic associated with digestive problems</b> . In India it has also been used as a topical application to treat fungal infections like





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	ringworm.
<b>Alkaloids contents</b>	The primary compounds identified in <i>C. citratus</i> essential oil include $\alpha$ - citral, $\beta$ -citral, geraniol, nerol, citronellal, myrcene, terpinolene, geranyl acetate, and terpinol methylheptenone. Terpenes, alcohols, ketones, and certain flavonoids and phenolics have also found in the plant



<b>Common name</b>	Tridax Daisy, Coat Buttons, Mexican Daisy
<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>
<b>Family</b>	Asteraceae (Compositae)
<b>Tamil name</b>	வெட்டுக்காயப் பூண்டு / vettukkaya-puntu





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Medicinal uses	It is used as food and medicine. It is used to treat high blood pressure, bronchial catarrh, malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, stomach ache, headache and wound healing. It also prevents hair loss and stops hemorrhage from cuts and bruises
Alkaloids contents	It consisted of 77.326% galgravin, 12.221% dehydroabietic acid, 7.837% retusin, 2.612% epieudesmin, 0.003% apigenin-4', 7-dimethyl ether and 0.00002% (9E,12E, 15E)-9,12,15-octadecatrien-1-ol. The leaves had very high alkaloids content (10.191 g/kg) .