

# List of Medicinal Plants

S. No.	Type	Common Name	Varieties	Botanical Name	Family	Constituents	Part Used	Uses
1	Medicinal	Ulatkambal	-	<i>Abroma augusta</i> L.F.	Sterculiaceae	Alkaloids, taraxerol, its acetate and $\beta$ -sitosterol, resin	Leaves, stem, root	As uterine tonic and emmenagogue
2	Medicinal	Bach	-	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn	Araceae	Alkaloids, flavonoids, gums, lectins, mucilage, phenols, quinone, saponins, sugars, tannins, and triterpenes (steroids)	Rhizome	Spasmolytic, carminative, sedative and antiepileptic
3	Medicinal	Bel	-	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L. Corr	Rutaceae	Alkaloids, terpenoids, coumarins, phenylpropanoid, tannins polysaccharides and flavonoids	Leaves, fruits, roots	Used in diarrhoea, dysentery, seminal weakness, uropathy and intermittent fevers
4	Medicinal	Vasaka	-	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Acanthaceae	Alkaloids, tannins, saponins, phenolics and flavonoids	Whole plant.	Useful in treating bronchitis, asthma and vomiting
5	Medicinal	Ghritkumari	-	<i>Aloe vera</i> Linn.	Liliaceae	Vitamins, enzymes, minerals, sugars, lignin, saponins, salicylic acids and amino acids	Leaves	digestive problems, skin infections, urticaria, as and <a href="#">antifungal</a>
6.	Medicinal	Visnaga		<i>Ammi visnaga</i> Linn.	Umbelliferae	$\gamma$ -pyrones ,khellin, visnagin and coumarins	Fruit, seeds	Anti-spasmodic, anti-asthmatic and relaxant
7	Medicinal	Kalmegh	-	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Wall	Acanthaceae	Bitter principles andrographolide, a bicyclic diterpenoid lactone and kalmeghin	Leaves, roots	In dyspepsia, antispasmodic, febrifuge and stomachic.
8.	Medicinal	Malaria buti	-	<i>Artemisia annua</i> L.	Asteraceae	Artemisinin, deoxyartemisinin, artemisinic acid, arteannuin-B,	Whole plant	As diuretic stomachic, in jaundice, skin diseases; anti-malarial
9.	Medicinal	Kaktundi	-	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> Linn.	Asclepiadaceae	Flavonols, flavonol glycosides, amino acids, carbohydrates and triterpenes	Leaves, roots, whole plant	As emetic, purgative, sudorific; in gonorrhoea, phthisis and piles.
10.	Medicinal	Satavari, Shatavari	-	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd	Liliaceae	Steroidal saponins, essential oils, asparagine, arginine, tyrosine, flavonoids (kaempferol, quercetin, and rutin), resin, and tannin.	Root	As refrigerant, demulcent, diuretic, aphrodisiac, anti-diarrhoeal and anti-dysentric

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11.	Medicinal	Neem	-	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	isomeldenin, nimbin, nimbinene, 6-desacetylnimbinene, nimbandiol, immobile, nimocinol, quercetin, and beta-sitosterol	Whole plant	Antimalarial, Antimicrobial, contraceptive and pesticidal effects
12	Medicinal	Brahmi Mandukaparni, Bramhamanduki	2	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell <i>Centella asiatica</i> Linn.	Scrophulariaceae Umbelliferae	<a href="#">Dammarane-type triterpenoid saponins</a> known as <a href="#">bacosides</a> , with <a href="#">jujubogenin</a> or <a href="#">pseudo-jujubogenin moieties</a> as <a href="#">aglycone</a> units. asiatic acids, madecassic acid, asiaticoside and madecassoside	Whole plant Leaves, fruits, seeds, root.	As nervine tonic and diuretic; in asthma, epilepsy, insanity and hoarseness For improving memory; in leprosy and skin diseases
13	Medicinal	Kalavasa	-	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn	Acanthaceae	Alkaloids, iridoids, barlerin and acetylbarlerin, $\beta$ -sitosterol	Leaves, bark and root	In cough, toothache and glandular swellings
14	Medicinal	Punarnava	-	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> Linn.	Nyctaginaceae	Hentriacontane, $\beta$ -sitosterol, Oxalic acid, D-glucose, Punarnavoside, Punarnavine-1, Punarnavine-2 Boeravinones A,B,C etc	Root	Diuretic, laxative, expectorant; in asthma, oedema and jaundice
15	Medicinal	Getaran	-	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> Linn.	Caesalpinaceae	Carbohydrates, alkaloids, Glycosides, tannins, flavonoids & Coumarins	Root, bark and Leaves	Expectorant, stomachic and febrifuge
16	Medicinal	Papaya	-	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn	Cariaceae	Papain, chymopapain, pectin, carposide, carpaine, pseudocarpaine, dehydrocarpines, carotenoids, cryptoglavine, cis-violaxanthin and antheraxanthin.	Fruits and latex	Appetizer, digestive and anti-inflammatory.
17	Medicinal	Karonda	-	<i>Carrisa carandas</i>	Apocynaceae	Terpenoids, sesquiterpenes namely carissone, carindone and pentacyclic triterpenoid carissin	Fruit	Antiscorbutic, astringent & in anaemia
18	Medicinal	Safed musali	-	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i> <a href="#">Ker Gawl.</a>	Liliaceae	Saponins and alkaloids	Seeds, roots	As aphrodisiac, general tonic and strength enhancer
19	Medicinal	Hadjora	-	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> Linn	Vitaceae	Alkaloids resveratrol, piceatannol, pallidol, parthenocissin, quadrangularins, ascorbic acid,	Leaves	In fracture healing, cardiotonic, diuretic.

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						carotene, phytosterol substances ,calcium, flavinoids, vitamins, enzymes, nicotinic acid, tyrosin, and triterpenoids		
20	Medicinal	Keokand bulbs	-	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Zingiberaceae	Alkaloids, carbohydrate, glycosides, saponins, flavonoids, phenols, vitamin C and vitamin E	root	As bitter, astringent, purgative, depurative and anthelmintic
21	Medicinal/ Aromatic	Kalihaldi Haldi	2	<i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb. <i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.	Zingiberaceae	Volatile oil with <a href="#">camphor</a> , <a href="#">ar-turmerone</a> , <a href="#">ocimene</a> , <a href="#">ar-curcumene</a> , <a href="#">1,8-cineole</a> , <a href="#">elemene</a> , <a href="#">borneol</a> , <a href="#">bornyl acetate</a> and <a href="#">curcumene</a> . Curcumin, and a volatile oil with turmerone and zingiberene; cineole and other monoterpenes; starch; protein; and high amounts of vitamin A and other vitamins.	Rhizomes	For sprains and bruises  Anti-inflammatory and antiseptic
22	Medicinal	Dhatura	-	<i>Datura metel</i> Linn	Solanaceae	Tropane alkaloids such as hyoscyamine, hyoscine and atropine	Leaves, Flowers and Seeds	CNS depressant, antiasthmatic and <a href="#">anticholinergic</a>
23	Medicinal	Vajardanti	-	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i> Cass	Compositae	Alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, saponins , tannin, and phenolic compounds	Bark, leaves	For strengthening of gums and teeth
24	Medicinal	Amla	-	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Quercetin, phyllaemblic compounds, gallic acid, tannins, flavonoids, pectin, and vitamin C and also contains various polyphenolic compounds.	Fruit, seeds, leaves and root	Diuretic, laxative & anti-diabetic agent
25	Medicinal	Ginkgo	-	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	Ginkgoaceae	ginkgolides and bilobalides and the flavonoids	Seed, leaf	As immunomodulator, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial.
26	Medicinal	Gudmar	-	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Gymnamine alkaloids, triterpenoid saponins of gymnemic acid A, B, C and D with sugarresidues such as glucuronic acid, galacturonic acid, ferulic and angelic acids attached as carboxylic acids	Leaves, whole plant	In diabetes, glycosuria; as emetic, expectorant.

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27	Medicinal	Gamari	-	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn.	Verbenaceae	<a href="#">Lignans</a> , such as 6 <sup>''</sup> - bromo - <a href="#">isoarboreol</a> , <a href="#">4-hydroxysesamin</a> , <a href="#">4,8-dihydroxysesamin</a> , 1,4-dihydroxysesamin ( <a href="#">gummadiol</a> ), 2-piperonyl-3-hydroxymethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)-4-hydroxytetrahydrofuran and the 4-O-glucoside of <a href="#">4-epigummadiol</a>	Leaves, whole plant	In gonorrhoea, cough.
28	Medicinal	Jangli erandi	-	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Fatty acids, sugars, alkaloids, amino acids, coumarins, steroids, flavonoids, lignans, proteins, saponins, tannins, and terpenoids, as	Leaves	Antihypertensive, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and analgesic and anti- diarrhoeal.
29	Medicinal	Patharchatta	-	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> Lam.	Crussulaceae	Bufadienolide compounds include bryophillin A, bersaldegenin-3-acetate and bryophillin C	Leaves	In kidney stone, dysentery and diarrhoea
30	Medicinal	Mango	-	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<a href="#">Anacardiaceae</a> .	Polyphenolic compound Mangiferin, glucosyl xanthone	Leaves	Antioxidant, anti lipid peroxidation, immunomodulation, cardiotoxic and hypotensive
31	Medicinal	Lajwanti	-	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	Leguminosae	Alkaloids, non-protein amino acid (mimosine), flavonoids C-glycosides, sterols, terpenoids, tannins, and fatty acids	Leaves and roots	In piles and fistula
32	Medicinal/ Aromatic	Currypatta	-	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Koenigin, bicyclomahanimbicine, cyclomahanimbicine, murrayastine, coumarine, koenidine and pypayafolinecarbazole	Whole plant	Control <a href="#">diarrhea</a> , gastrointestinal problems such as indigestion, excessive acid secretion, peptic ulcers, dysentery, <a href="#">diabetes</a> and an unhealthy cholesterol balance.
33	Medicinal	Mehandi	-	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Phenols, anthroquinones and glycosides, gallic acid, white resin, sugars, tannins and xanthenes.	Leaves, oil and flower	Anti-fungal property, typhoid and haemorrhagia.
34	Medicinal	Kaner	-	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	Apocynaceae	Glycosides, neriodorin, neriodorein , karabin, scopoletin, scopolin, tannins and oleandrin.	Leaves, bark and roots.	To reduce swellings; In leprosy.

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35	Medicinal	Perfumed passion flower	-	<i>Passiflora vitifolia</i> Linn	Passifloraceae	Methyl 3-hydroxyhexanoate, methyl hexanoate, methyl 5-hydroxyhexanoate, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, methyl butyrate, methyl 5-oxo-hexanoate and methyl (E)-2-hexenoate.	Flower, leaves	Sedative, anxiolytic, hypertension, giddiness and headache.
36	Medicinal	Piplamul	-	<i>Piper longum</i> L	Piperaceae	Alkaloids such as piperine, volatile oil, starch, protein and saponins	Fruits, roots	Alterative, tonic and carminative.
37	Medicinal	Chitrak	-	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Plumbaginaceae	Chitranone, Plumbagin, 3-Chloroplumbagin, droserone, Elliptinone, Zeylanone and Zeylinone, Maritone, Plumbagicacid, Dihydrosterone, B- Sitosterol etc.	Leaves, root	In diarrhoea, dyspepsia, piles, sudorific; as appetizer.
38	Medicinal	Babchi	-	<i>Psoralea cordifolia</i> Linn	Leguminosae	Essential oil contains limonene, $\alpha$ -elemene, $\gamma$ -elemene, $\beta$ -caryophylenoxide, 4-terpineol, linalool, geranylacetate, active component psoralen and benzofuran derivatives—corylifonol and isocorylifono	Seeds	Stomachic, deobstruent, anthelmintic and diuretic.
39	Medicinal	Sarapgandha	-	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth.ex.Kurz.	Apocynaceae	Indole alkaloids such as reserpine, <a href="#">aricine</a> , <a href="#">corynanthine</a> , <a href="#">deserpidine</a> lankanescine <a href="#">rauwolscine</a> , <a href="#">rescinnamine</a> , <a href="#">reserpiline</a> , <a href="#">isoreserpine</a> , <a href="#">isoreserpiline</a> , <a href="#">serpentinine</a> , and <a href="#">yohimbine</a>	Roots	Hypnotic, sedative, anti-hypertensive and tranquilliser
40	Medicinal	Sweet herb of Paraguay.	-	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> (Bert.)	Asteraceae	Dulcosides A, rebaudiosides A-E, steviobioside and Stevioside.	Leaves	Hypoglycemic, hypotensive, diuretic, cardiotoxic, and tonic
41	Medicinal	Milk thistle	-	<i>Silybum marianum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Flavonolignans such as silymarin and silibinin. Other constituents include dehydrosilybin, desoxy-silydianin, and silybinomer.	seeds	Hepatoprotective and antioxidant

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42	Medicinal	Bahera	-	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb.	Combretaceae	Tannins, beta-sitosterol, gallic acid, ellagic acid, chebulegic acid, and a number of free sugars	Fruits	Bitter, astringent, tonic, laxative and narcotic.
43	Medicinal	Giloe	-	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. and Thoms.	Menispermaceae	Alkaloids, diterpenoid lactones, glycosides, steroids, sesquiterpenoid, phenolics, aliphatic compounds and polysaccharides.	Whole plant	anti-diabetic, antipyretic, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory activities
44	Medicinal	Anantmool	-	<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i> (Burm.f) Merr.	Asclepiadaceae	Phenanthroindolizidine alkaloids like tylophorine, tylophorinine, tylophorinidine and septidine.	Leaves, root	Purgative, expectorant, diaphoretic and anti-viral
45	Medicinal	Sadabahar	-	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.)	Apocynaceae	Alkaloids such as <a href="#">vincristine</a> , <a href="#">vinblastine</a> , Vindesine, Vindeline Tabersonine	Whole plant	Anti – cancer, anti-diabetic and anti-bacterial.
46	Medicinal	Nirgundi	-	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn	Verbenaceae	Alkaloid, vitricine, B-sitosterol, camphene, orientin, arteemetin, onoterpens, anguside eurostoside and aucubin.	Leaves, root, fruit.	Expectorant, febrifuge, tonic and vermifuge
47	Medicinal	Samudar sos	-	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (L.f)	Convolvulaceae	<a href="#">ergoline alkaloids</a> such as <a href="#">ergine</a> , <a href="#">ergometrine</a> , <a href="#">lysergol</a> , <a href="#">lysergic acid</a> and other alkaloids	Leaves	In skin diseases and wounds
48	Medicinal	Ashwagandha	-	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal	Solanaceae	Alkaloids (isopelletierine, anaferine, cuseohygrine, anahygrine, etc.), steroidal lactones (withanolides, withaferins) and saponins	Root	Aphrodisiac, tonic, deobstruent, diuretic and narcotic.
49	Aromatic	Onion	-	<i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.	Liliaceae	It contains 89% water, 1.5% protein, and vitamins B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , and C, along with potassium and selenium, polysaccharides and flavonoids	Bulbs	Aromatic, antibacterial, stomachic and carminative.
50	Aromatic	Lahsun	-	<i>Allium sativum</i> Linn	Liliaceae	Allicin, ajoene and diallyl polysulfide	Bulbs	Antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and hypocholesterolaemic

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51	Aromatic	Dill	-	<i>Anethum sowa</i> Roxb.	Umbelliferae	$\alpha$ -phellandrene, limonene, anethofuran and carvone	Fruits	Digestive, in internal spasm and cough
52	Aromatic	Celery	-	<i>Apium graveolens</i> Linn.	Apiaceae	It contains d-limonene (60%), selinene (10%) and a number of related phthalides (3%) which include 3-n-butylphthalide, sedanenolide and sedanonic anhydride	Seeds, Leaves, Root, Fruit	As stimulant, tonic carminative, anti-rheumatic and anti inflammatory
53	Aromatic	Dhania	-	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Umbelliferae	The herb consists of Iron, magnesium, vitamins A, B, and C. It contains volatile oil which consists of linalool, linoleic acid, ascorbic acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid.	Leaves and fruits	As carminative, flavouring agent, digestive.
54	Aromatic	Kapoor	-	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Linn.	Lauraceae	It contains Campher, Campherol, Cineol, Camphene, dipentene, terpineol, candinene, safrole, camphorace, laurolic acid, reticuline etc.	Leaves, Stem and Bark.	Carminative, expectorant, sedative, rubefacient and mild analgesic
55	Medicinal/ Aromatic	Orange	-	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> .	Rutaceae	Hesperetin, naringin, and naringenin are flavonoids, Vitamin A, B and C	Fruits, leaves	In scurvy, aromatherapy & flavouring agent
56	Medicinal/ Aromatic	Lemon	-	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f	Rutaceae	Contain sugars, polysaccharides, organic acids, lipids, carotenoid (pigment), vitamins, minerals, flavonoids, bitter limonoids, and volatile components	Fruits and leaves	Antioxidant, anticancer and antimicrobial activity.
57	Aromatic	Lemon grass, Nimbu ghas	-	<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i> Nees.	Graminae	Contains z-citral, borneol, estragole, methyleugenol, geranyl acetate, geraniol, beta-myrcene, limonene, piperitone and citronellal.	Leaves	As a flavouring agent, carminative, antiseptic, <a href="#">antifungal</a> and <a href="#">anti microbial</a>
58	Aromatic	citronella grass	-	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> Linn.	Poaceae	Contains volatile oil which comprises of citronellic acid, borneol, citronellol, geraniol, nerol, citral, citronellal, camphene, dipentene and limonene.	Leaves	As stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic and rubefacient

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59	Aromatic	Choti elaichi  Badi elaichi	2	<i>Elettaria cardmomum Maton</i>  <i>Amomum subulatum</i>	Zingiberaceae	Contains volatile oil which comprises of Bornneol, Camphene, p-cymene, geraneol, Heptane, D- Limonene, Linalool, Menthone, Methylheptenone, Myrcene, Nerol, Nerylacetete, a- & B- Pinenes, sabinene, a- & B- terpenoids, N- alkanes, Ascaridole, Camphor, Citral, Citronellal, Farnesol, Sitosterol, Thijene.  Contains volatile oil which comprises of cineol, $\alpha$ - pinene, $\square$ Pinene, sabinene, myrcene, terpenene and limonene.	Oil, seeds and fruits  Fruits and seeds	Carminative, digestive, diuretic, aromatic and expectorant.
60	Aromatic	Saunf	-	<i>Foeniculum vulgare Mill</i>	Apiaceae	Contains volatile oil which comprises of phenolic ether anethole and fenchone.	Fruits	Stomachic , flavouring agent and carminative
61	Aromatic	Lavender	-	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Labiatae	Contains volatile oil which comprises of a-pinene, limonene, 1,8-cineole, cis-ocimene, trans-ocimene, 3-octanone, camphor, linalool, linalyl acetate, caryophyllene, terpinen-4-ol and lavendulyl acetate.	Flower oil	As antiseptic, anti-inflammatory & in anxiety.
62	Aromatic	Bergamot mint Peppermint  Spearmin	3	<i>Mentha citrata</i> Linn  <i>Mentha piperata</i> Linn  <i>Mentha spicata</i> Linn	Labiatae	Primarily used as perfume oil. Oil consist of linalyl acetate and linalool. Gernanyl acetate, caryophyllene.  Peppermint contains menthol. Oil contains <a href="#">menthone</a> and carboxyl esters, particularly <a href="#">menthyl acetate</a> , <a href="#">menthofuran</a> and 1,8- <a href="#">cineol</a> .  Spearmint contains volatile oil are a-pinene, b-pinene, carvone, 1,8-cineole, linalool, limonene, myrcene, caryophyllene and menthol (0.5% compared to the 40% in peppermint	Leaves	Stomachic, nausea, fever, Carminative, antiseptic and flavouring agent

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63	Aromatic	Sweet basil  Kapoor tulsi  Ram Tulsi	3	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L  <i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i> Guerke  <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L	Labiatae	Contains linalool, methylcinnamate, methyl chavicol. It also contains essential oil along with rosmarinic acid, citral, eugenol, and geraniol. Contains volatile oil comprises of $\alpha$ – pinene, camphene, $\beta$ – myrcene, ethylamyl carbinol, $\alpha$ – terpinene, p – cymene and dl – limonene. Contains vitamin C and A, and minerals like calcium, zinc and iron, as well as chlorophyll. leaf volatile oil contains eugenol, euginal, urosolic acid, carvacrol and linalool.	Leaves	Carminative, diuretic; in dysentery and gonorrhoea  Fever, malaria and stomachaches.  Antifertility, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal and antimicrobial
64	Aromatic	Ajowain patta	-	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Lamiaceae	Plant contains carvacrol, leaf volatile oil comprises of caryophyllene and patchoulene.	Leaves	In diarrhoea, liver problems and worm infestation.
65	Medicinal/ Aromatic	Harshingar	-	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i> Linn	Oleaceae	Contain <a href="#">D-mannitol</a> , <a href="#"><math>\beta</math>-sitosterol</a> , <a href="#">flavanol glycosides</a> , <a href="#">astragaline</a> , nicotiflorin, <a href="#">oleanolic acid</a> , nyctanthic acid, <a href="#">tannic acid</a> , <a href="#">ascorbic acid</a> , <a href="#">methyl salicylate</a> and volatile oil consist of <a href="#"><math>\alpha</math>-pinene</a> , <a href="#">p-cymene</a> , <a href="#">1-hexanol</a> , methylheptanone, phenyl acetaldehyde, 1-decenol and <a href="#">anisaldehyde</a> .	Leaves, flowers.	In fever, rheumatism, laxative and bitter tonic.