



HERBAL GARDEN

Maintained by DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY



CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS
- DESCRIPTION OF EACH PLANT

INTRODUCTION

The department of Pharmacology is maintaining a beautiful Herbal garden in the AARUPADAI VEEDU MEDICAL COLLEGE campus since 2008, which is a live museum of more than 50 different varieties of medicinal plants including endangered and rare medicinal plant species. The herbal garden is with the descriptive labels with their botanical & vernacular names displayed for the different sections of plants. The herbal garden is helpful for the students in knowing taxonomy and identification of the local plants of medicinal value. The diverse collection of plant species facilitate students to experience new plants and enables opportunities for learning. The herbal garden provides valuable information on various plants and act as outer laboratory for students and scientific researchers.

LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

S.No	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME/LOCAL NAME
1.	Cynodon dactylon	Arugampul (அருகம்புல்)
2.	Adhatoda vasica	Aadaathodai (ஆடாதோடை)
3.	Euphorbia hirta	Amman pachharisi (அம்மான் பச்சரிசி)
4.	Aloe barbadensis	Kattraazhai (கற்றாழை)
5.	Nerium oleander	Chevarali (செவ்வரளி)
6.	Clitoria ternatea	Sangupushpam (சங்கு புஷ்பம்)
7.	Dracaena trifasciata	snake plant (மருள்)
8.	Turnera ulmifolia	yellow alder (மஞ்சள் அரளி)
9.	Alpinia Officinarum	Chitharathai (சிறுறத்தை)

10.	Calotropis gigantea	Erukku (எருக்கு)
11.	Costus igneus	Insulin plant (இன்சலின் செடி)
12.	Tephrosia purpurea	Kolingi (கொழிஞ்சி)
13.	Euphorbia tirucalli	Pencil cactus (கள்ளி)
14.	Coleus aromaticus	Karpoorvalli (கற்பூரவல்லி)
15.	Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni (குப்பைமேனி)
16.	Phyllanthus amarus	keelanelli (கீழாநெல்லி)
17.	Eclipta alba	Karisalaankanni (கரிசலாங்கண்ணி)
18.	Pisonia grandis	Leechai kottai (லச்ச கொட்டை)
19.	Wedelia calendulaceae	Karisaalai (கரிசாலை)
20.	Jatropha curcas	Kattu Amanaku (காட்டு ஆமணக்கு)
21.	Cardiospermum halicacabum	Mudakkathan (முடக்கத்தான்)

22.	Piper nigrum	Black Pepper (மிளகு)
23.	Piper longum	Long pepper (திப்பிலி)
24.	Achyranthes aspera	Naayuruvi (நாயுருவி)
25.	Vinca rosea	Nithyakalyani (நித்திய கல்யாணி)
26.	Vitex negundo	Nochchi (நொச்சி)
27.	Curcuma longa	Turmeric (மஞ்சள்)
28.	Coccinia grandis	kovvai (கோவை)
29.	Lawsonia inermis	Henna (மருதாணி)
30.	Solanum nigrum	Manathakkali (மணத்தக்காளி)
31.	Datura metel	Oomatthai (ஊமத்தை)
32.	Lippia nodiflora	Poduthalai (பொடுதலை)
33.	Mentha piperata	Peppermint (மிளகுக்கீரை)
34.	Mentha spicata	Spearmint (புதினா)

35.	Bryophyllum pinnatum	Ranakalli (ரணகள்ளி)
36.	Leucas aspera	Thumbai (தும்பை)
37.	Leucas martinicensis	Peruthumbai (பெருந்தும்பை)
38.	Andrographis paniculata	Siriyangai (சிறியா நங்கை)
39.	Tridax procumbens	Thatha poo chedi (தாத்தாபூ செடி)
40.	Ocimum sanctum	Tulsi (துளசி)
41.	Solanum trilobatum	Thuduvalai (தூதுவளை)
42.	Ocimum basilicum	Tiruneetruppachhilai (திருநீற்றுப்பச்சை)
43.	Mimosa pudica	Thottalsurungi (தொட்டால் சிணுங்கி).
44.	Piper betle	Vettilai (வெற்றிலை)
45.	Aegle marmelos	Vilvam (வில்வம்)

46.	Centella asiatica	Vallarai (வல்லாரை)
47.	Ricinus communis	Ammanakku (ஆமணக்கு)
48.	Zingiber officinale	Ginger(இஞ்சி)
49.	Murraya koenigii	Curry leaf (கறிவேப்பிலை)
50.	Cassia auriculata	Aavaram poo (ஆவாரம் பூ)
51.	Anisomeles malabarica	Peyamiratti (பேய் மிரட்டி)
52.	Cymbopogon citratu	Lemongrass (எலுமிச்சைப் புல்)
53.	Sauropus androgynus	Chekkurmani (தவசிக்கீரை)
54.	Sansevieria roxburghiana	Marul ((மருள்)
55.	Plumeria frangipani	Temple tree (செண்பக மரம்)

Cynodon dactylon

Family: *Gramineae; Poaceae*

Common name: Arugampul (அருகம்புல்)

Parts used: The leaves contain tricin, flavone C glycosides and a flavonoid sulphate



Actions/uses:

- Astringent
- Diuretic
- Antidiarrhoeal
- Styptic
- Antiseptic properties

Adhatoda vasica

Family: *Acanthaceae*.

Common name: Aadaathodai (ஆடாதோடை)

Parts used: The leaves contain quinazoline alkaloid



Actions/uses:

- Expectorant
- Antispasmodic
- Bronchodilatory
- Antifungal

Euphorbia hirta

Family _ *Euphorbiaceae*.

Common name: Amman pachharisi
(அம்மான் பச்சரிசி)

Parts used: The herb contains several terpenes, anthocyanins, alcohols and steroids.



Actions/uses:

- Asthma
- Laryngitis
- Diarrhoea
- Dysentery
- Intestinal parasitosis

Aloe barbadensis

Family : Liliaceae; Agavaceae

Common name: Sotru Kattrazhai (சுற்றாழை)

Parts used: The leaves contains Anthraquinone glycosides, known as aloin



Actions/uses:

- Purgative
- Emollient
- Anti-inflammatory
- Antimicrobial

Nerium oleander

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Common name: Chevvarali (செவ்வரளி)

Parts used: The leaves and roots contains glycosides, terpenoids, sterols



Actions/uses:

- Cardioactive(digitalis-like effect)
- Diuretic
- Anti-inflammatory
- Antifungal
- Insecticidal

Clitoria ternatea

Family _ *Papilionaceae; Fabaceae*

Common name: Sangupushpam (சங்கு புஷ்பம்)

Parts used: The root, bark, seeds and leaves contains cinnamic acid, flavonol, glycosides of kaempferol



Actions/uses:

- Migraine
- Psychoneurosis mania
- Diuretic
- Gastric acidity

Dracaena trifasciata

Family: Asparagaceae

Common name: snake plant (மருள்)

Parts used: The plant exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide using the crassulacean acid metabolism process.



Actions/uses:

- Air purification
- heal skin wounds, burns
- Anti inflammatory
- Anti fungal

Turnera ulmifolia

Family : *Turneraceae*.

Common name: yellow alder

Parts used: The fresh plant yields a mixture of cyanohydrin glucosides—deidaclin and tetraphyllin.



Actions/uses:

- Indigestion
- Bilioussness (dysentery)
- Chest ailments
- Rheumatism

Alpinia Officinarum/ galangal

Family _ *Zingiberaceae*

Common name: Chitharathai (சிற்பரத்தை)

Parts used: The leaves and rhizomes contains gingerols and diaryheptanoids



Actions/uses:

- Antiulcerative
- Spasmolytic
- Carminative
- Antifungal
- Antibacterial

Calotropis gigantea

Family : *Asclepiadaceae*

Common name: Erukku (எருக்கு)

Parts used: The leaf extract ,root contains glycosides.
Flowers contain beta-amyrin and stigmasterol.



Actions/uses:

- bronchitis and asthma
- Purgative
- lupus, tuberculousleprosy
- syphilitic ulceration

Costus igneus

Family: costaceae

Common name: Insulin plant (இன்சலின் செடி)

Parts used: stem and root contains ascorbic acid, α -tocopherol, β -carotene, terpinoids, steroids, and flavonoids.



Actions/uses:

- Diabetes mellitus

Tephrosia purpurea

Family _ *Papilionaceae; Fabaceae*

Common name: Kolingi (கொழிஞ்சி)

Parts used: The leaves contain rutin and rotenoids. Seeds contain a diketone-pongamol; a dimethylchromene flavanone isolonchocarpin;



Actions/uses:

- Cough, bronchitis
- Jaundice
- rheumatism
- Eczema, scabies, leprosy.

Euphorbia tirucalli

Family _ *Euphorbiaceae*.

Common name: Pencil cactus (கள்ளி)

Parts used: The latex contains an ingol ester besides triterpenoids, euphorbinol and cycloeuphordenol.



Actions/uses:

- Purgative, emetic
- Antiasthmatic
- Dyspepsia, biliousness
- Jaundice
- Leucorrhoea.

Coleus aromaticus

Family _ Lamiaceae

Common name: Karpoorvalli (கற்பூரவல்லி)

Parts used: Leaves contain a large amount of oxalacetic acid, flavonoid, cirsimaritin and betasitosterol



Actions/uses:

- Asthma, bronchitis
- Cold, chronic cough
- Urinary diseases, vaginal discharge
- Colic, dyspepsia

Acalypha indica

Family _ *Euphorbiaceae*.

Common name: Kuppaimeni (குப்பைமேனி)

Parts used: The plant contains kaempferol; leaves and twigs contain acalyphamide



Actions/uses:

- Antibacterial
- Scabies
- Emetic,
- Expectorant

Phyllanthus amarus

Family _ *Euphorbiaceae*.

Common name: keelanelli (கீழாநெல்லி)

Parts used: The whole plant gave a number of flavonoids, including quercetin, quercitrin, astragalin, rutin, kaempferol.



Actions/uses:

- Jaundice, chronic dysentery,
- urinary tract diseases,
- diabetes,
- skin eruptions.

Eclipta alba

Family _ *Compositae; Asteraceae*

Common name: Karisalaankanni
(கரிசலாங்கண்ணி)

Parts used: The leaves contains wedelolactone and demethylwedelolactone. The roots are very rich in thiophene acetylenes.



Actions/uses:

- Hepatitis, spleen enlargements,
- Chronic skin diseases
- Hair growth.
- Insomnia

Pisonia grandis

Family _ *Nyctaginaceae*.

Common name: Leechai kottai (லச்ச கொட்டை
கீரை)

Parts used: The leaves contains octacosanol,
betasitosterol, dulcitol and quercetin.



Actions/uses:

- Diuretic
- Antiinflammatory
- Purgativ

Wedelia calendulaceae

Family _ *Compositae; Asteraceae*

Common name: Karisaalai (கரிசாலை)

Parts used: The leaves contain isoflavonoids, bisdesmosidic oleanolic acid saponins



Actions/uses:

- Alopecia
- Dyeing hair, hair growth
- Menorrhagia
- Abdominal swellings

Jatropha curcas

Family _ *Euphorbiaceae*

Common name:.Kattu Amanaku (காட்டு
ஆமணக்கு)

Parts used: The seed contain phorbol derivatives.
The plant also contains curcosones and lathyrane
diterpenes



Actions/uses:

- Purgative
- Scabies, ringworm
- Eczema, warts
- Syphilis

Cardiospermum halicacabum

Family _ *Sapindaceae*.

Common name: Mudakkathan (முடக்கத்தான்)

Parts used :The leaves and stem contain beta-sitosterol and its D-glucoside, an alkaloid, oxalic acid and amino acids



Actions/uses:

- Rheumatism
- Lumbago, skeletal fractures
- Nervous diseases
- Amenorrhoea
- Haemorrhoid

Piper nigrum

Family _ *Piperaceae*.

Common name: Black Pepper (மிளகு)

Parts used: The fruit yielded piperine, piperatine and piperidine



Actions/uses:

- Fever
- Dyspepsia
- Flatulence, indigestion
- Mucous membrane, gi stimulant

Piper longum

Family _ *Piperaceae*

Common name: Long pepper (கிப்பிலி)

Parts used: Several aristolactams and dioxoaporphines have been isolated from Indian long pepper.



Actions/uses:

- cough, bronchitis, asthma
- insomnia and epilepsy
- digestive, appetizer, carminative
- haematinic

Achyranthes aspera

Family _ *Amaranthaceae*.

Common name: Naayuruvi (நாயுருவி)

Parts used: The whole plant contains the alkaloids achyranthine and betaine



Actions/uses:

- Astringent,emetic
- Diuretic
- Hepatoprotective
- Antifungal

Vinca rosea

Family _ *Apocynaceae*.

Common name : Nithyakalyani (நித்திய கல்யாணி)

Parts used: The stems, leaves and roots contain delphinidin and cyanidin



Actions/uses:

- cytostatic, anti-neoplastic
- Breast cancer, Leukemia
- Menorrhagia, leucorrhoea

Vitex negundo

Family : *Verbenaceae*.

Common name: Nochchi (நொச்சி)

Parts used: The leaves contain iridoid glycosides, isomeric flavanones and flavonoids



Actions/uses:

- Antiinflammatory,
- Analgesic,
- Antihistaminic
- Membrane stabilizing and antioxidant activities.

Curcuma longa

Family _ *Zingiberaceae*

Common name: Manjal (மஞ்சள்)

Parts used: The rhizomes gave curcuminoids, the mixture known as curcumin, consisting of four phenolic diarylheptanoids



Actions/uses:

- Anti-inflammatory
- Hepatoprotective
- Antioxidant
- Antiasthmatic
- Anti-tumour
- Antiseptic

Coccinia grandis

Family: *Cucurbitaceae*

Common name: kovvai (கோவை)

Parts used: The plant contains coclaurine, magnoflorine, beta-sitosterol, ginnol



Actions/uses:

- Carminative, antipyretic
- antispasmodic
- expectorant
- antiprotozoal
- Antidiabetic

Lawsonia inermis

Family _ *Lythraceae*

Common name: *Henna* (மருதாணி)

Parts used: The leaves contain naphthoquinones, flavonoids, luteolin , tannins.



Actions/uses:

- Astringent
- Antihaemorrhagic, antispasmodic
- Oxytotic, antifertility
- Antifungal, antibacterial

Solanum nigrum

Family: *Solanaceae*

Common name: Manathakkali (மணத்தக்காளி)

Parts used: The berries contain steroidal alkaloid glycosides, solasonine, alpha and beta-solanigrine



Actions/uses:

- anti-inflammatory
- antispasmodic
- sedative, diuretic
- laxative, antiseptic

Datura metel

Family _ *Solanaceae*.

Common name: Oomatthai (ஊமத்தை)

Parts used: The plant accumulates more hyoscyine than hyoscyamine



Actions/uses:

- Headache, hemiplegia
- Epilepsy, delirium
- Cramps, rheumatism

Lippia nodiflora

Family _ *Verbenaceae*

Common name: Poduthalai (பொடுதலை)

Parts used: Leaves contain flavonoids, flavone aglycones and flavone sulphates



Actions/uses:

- Blood disorders
- Wounds, boils
- Diarrhoea, joint pain, indigestion
- Asthma, bronchitis, piles

Mentha piperata

Family _ *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

Common name: Peppermint (மிளகுக்கீரை)

Parts used: The major constituents are: menthol, menthone, pulegone, and leaves contain flavonoid glycosides



Actions/uses:

- Dyspepsia, flatulence, intestinal colic
- Coughs and colds
- Pruritus, urticaria

Mentha spicata

Family _ *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

Common name: Spearmint (புதினா)

Parts used: The herb gave flavonoids, diosmin and diosmetin



Actions/uses:

- Carminative, stimulant
- Antispasmodic, antiemetic
- Diaphoretic
- Antiseptic

Bryophyllum pinnatum

Family: Crassulaceae.

Common name: Ranakalli (ரணகள்ளி)

Parts used: Leaves yield glycosides of quercetin and kaempferol, and fumaric acid



Actions/uses:

- Disinfectant antibacterial
- Diabetes, amoebic dysentery
- Antifungal.

Leucas aspera

Family : Labiatae; Laminaceae.

Common name: Thumbai (தும்பை)

Parts used: The plant gave oleanolic acid, ursolic acid and beta-sitosterol



Actions/uses:

- Jaundice, anorexia
- Dyspepsia, fever
- anti helminthic
- Respiratory and skin Diseases.

Leucas martinicensis

Family: *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

Common name: Peruthumbai (பெருந்தும்பை)

Parts used: Leaves and flowers were found to have 1hepten -3-ol and germacrene 22



Actions/uses:

- Colds
- Gastrointestinal Troubles.

Andrographis paniculate

Family : *Acanthaceae*

Common name: Siriyanangai (சிறியா நங்கை)

Parts used: leaf and rhizome, including andrographolide, deoxyandrographolide, diterpenes



Actions/uses:

- Jaundice, flatulence
- Diarrhoea of children, colic
- Strangulation of intestines
- Splenomegaly
- Antiviral

Tridax procumbens

Family :*Asteraceae; Compositae*

Common name: Thatha poo chedi (தாத்தாபூ செடி)

Parts used: Theleaves contain fumaric acid. Flowers contain glucoluteolin, isoquercetin and quercetin



Actions/uses:

- Styptic, antidiarrhoeal
- Antidysenteric
- Bronchial catarrh
- Antiseptic
- Insecticidal, parasitocidal

Ocimum sanctum

Family : *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

Common name: Tulasi (துளசி)

Parts used: Leaves contain ursolic acid, apigenin, luteolin, orientin and molludistin.



Actions/uses:

- Carminative, antispasmodic
- antiasthmatic, antirheumatic, expectorant
- hepatoprotective, antipyretic
- antibacterial, antifungal, antimalarial.

Solanum trilobatum

Family: *Solanaceae*

Common name: Tuduvalai (தூதுவளை)

Parts used: The steroidal alkaloid, solasodine, is present in fruit and leaf of the plant



Actions/uses:

- Antimitotic
- Antitumour
- Antibacterial
- Antifungal

Ocimum basilicum

Family : *Labiatae; Lamiaceae.*

Common name: Tiruneetruppachhilai
(திருநீற்றுப்பச்சை)

Parts used: The herb contains linalool , methyl ether, eugenol, caffeic acid derivatives, flavonoids.



Actions/uses:

- Stimulant, carminative
- Antispasmodic, diuretic, demulcent
- Antidysenteric, antibacterial
- Antifungal, insecticidal.

Mimosa pudica

Family: *Mimosaceae*.

Common name: Thottalsurungi (தொட்டால் சிணுங்கி).

Parts used: The plant contains mimosine and turgorin



Actions/uses:

- Diarrhoea, dysentery
- Haemophilic conditions, leucorrhoea
- Piles, fistula
- Hydrocele
- Glandular swellings.

Piper betle

Family : *Piperaceae*.

Common name: Vetrilai (வெற்றிலை)

Parts used: The leaves afforded sitosterol, hentriacontane, pentatriacontane, n-triacontanol, stearic acid and chavicol.



Actions/uses:

- Stimulant, carminative
- Astringent, antiseptic
- Antispasmodic
- Respiratory catarrhs

Aegle marmelos

Family : *Rutaceae*

Common name: Vilvam (**வில்வம்**)

Parts used: A number of coumarins flavonoids , alkaloids , sterols have been isolated from leaves



Actions/uses:

- Antimicrobial
- Digestive
- Astringent
- Spasmolytic
- Hypoglycaemic.

Centella asiatica

Family : *Umbelliferae; Apiaceae*

Common name: Vallarai (வல்லாரை)

Parts used: the leaves contain triterpenoid saponins—
brahmoside, asiaticoside, thankuniside



Actions/uses:

- Stress-induced stomach and duodenal ulcers
- Chronic postsurgical wounds ,burns
- Improving memory
- Leprosy.

Ricinus communis

Family : *Euphorbiaceae*

Common name: Ammanakku (ஆமணக்கு)

Parts used: Castor oil consists principally of ricinoleic acid. Stearic, oleic, linoleic and dihydroxystearic acids



Actions/uses:

- Rheumatism, sciatica
- Lumbago, arthritis,
- Dysuria, abscesses
- Constipation
- Piles, lumbago

Zingiber officinale

Family : *Zingiberaceae*

Common name: Ginger(இஞ்சி)

Parts used: The rhizome contains monoterpenes, mainly geranial and neral and sesquiterpenes



Actions/uses:

- Antiemetic, Antiflatulent
- Hypocholesterolaemic
- Anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic
- Expectorant

Murraya koenigii

Family : *Rutaceae*.

Common name: Curry leaf (கறியேவப்பிலை)

Parts used: The leaves carbazole alkaloids, coumarin glucoside, scopolin.



Actions/uses:

- Antifungal and insecticidal
- Antiprotozoal, spasmolytic
- Promotes appetite and digestion
- Skin eruptions.

Cassia auriculata

Family : *Caesalpinaceae*

Common name: *Aavaram poo* (ஆவாரம் பூ)

Parts used: Pod husk contains nonacosane, chrysophanol, emodin and rubiadin



Actions/uses:

- Skin diseases, asthma
- diabetes
- urinary disorders

Anisomeles malabarica

Family _ *Labiatae; Lamiaceae*

Common name: peyameratti (**பேய் மிரட்டி**)

Parts used: The plant contains beta-sitosterol, letulinic acid, ovatodiolide and anisomelic acid



Actions/uses:

- Antispasmodic
- Antipyretic
- Diaphoretic
- Antirheumatic

Cymbopogon citratus

Family : *Poaceae*

Common name: lemongrass (எலுமிச்சைப் புல்)

Parts used: The lemongrass contains a volatile oil with citral, citronellal, geraniol and myrcene as its main constituents.



Actions/uses:

- Carminative, anticholinergic
- Depressant, analgesic
- Antipyretic
- Antibacterial, antifungal.

Sauropus androgynus

Family : *Euphorbiaceae*.

Common name: Chekkurmani (தவசிக்கீரை)

Parts used: The leaves contain protein,carbohydrates Ca, phosphorus, iron,mg,carotene, thiamine, riboflavin, nicotinic acid and vitamin C



Actions/uses:

- Stricture of the bladder
- Fevers
- Diuretic.

Sansevieria roxburghiana

Family : *Liliaceae*.

Common name: Marul ((மருள்))

Parts used: The leaf contains aconitic acid; the root yielded an alkaloid sansevierine



Actions/uses:

- Cough
- Cold
- Glandular enlargement
- Rheumatism

Plumeria frangipani

Family : Apocynaceae

Common name: temple tree ((செண்பக மரம்)

Parts used: The major leaves oil constituents β -farnesene, α -patchoulene limonene and phytol



Actions/uses:

- Purgative
- Bronchitis, cough, asthma
- Fever bleeding piles
- Blood disorders