

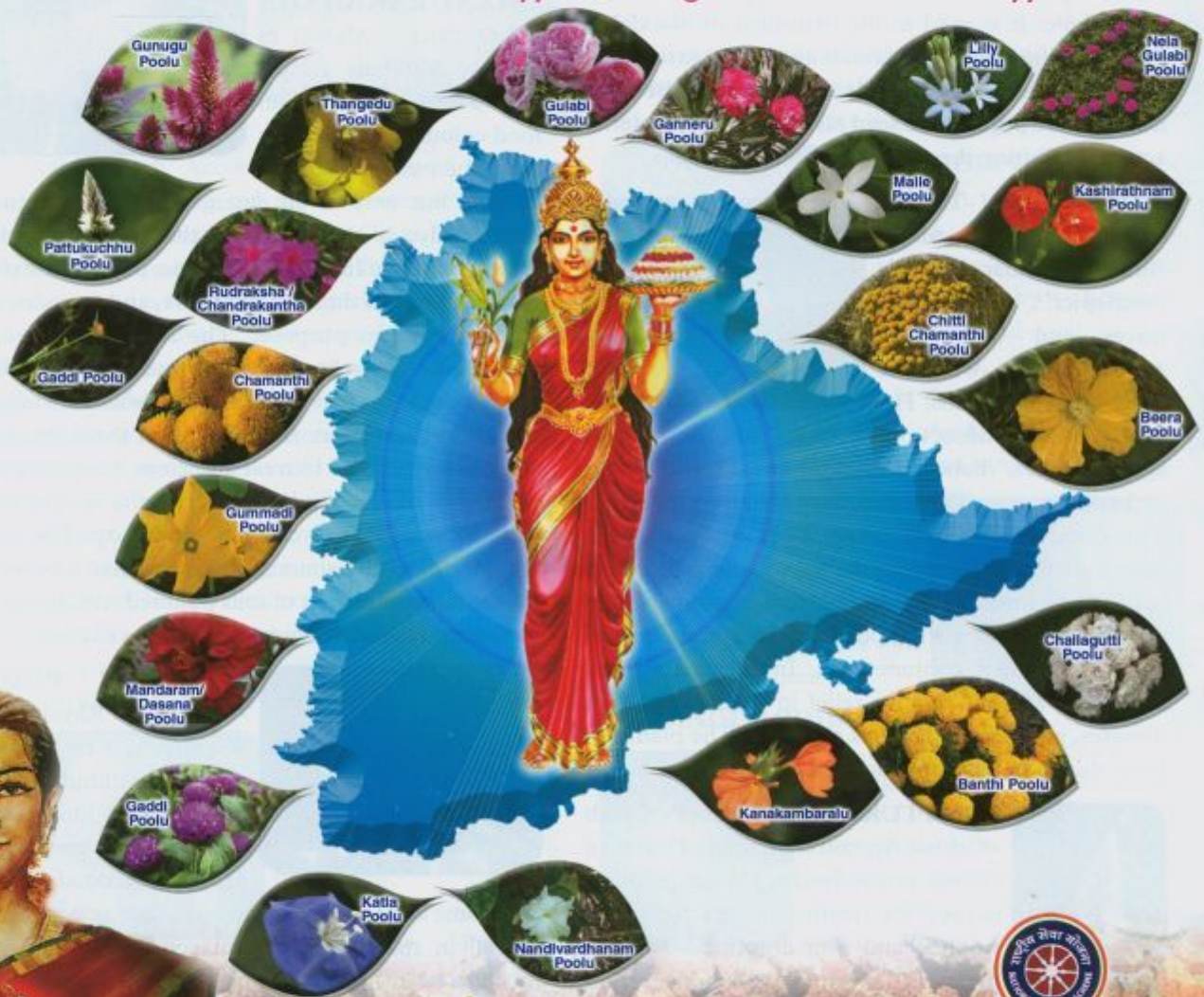
bathukamma flower plants

Gems & Jewels in Telangana Haritha Haram

NGC Bathukamma Native Floral Biodiversity Campaign:

Plant Conserve Native Flowering Plants. Next time you give a bouquet, please look for native flowers in it. Native flowers support native insects in pollination of native crops and better yields thereof. Also native flowering plants have their own medicinal value and curative role in local ailments. They are a great source of Home Remedies.

Bathukamma Bathukamma Vuyyaalo Bangaru Bathukamma Vuyyaalo



Natinal Service Scheme



Prakrithi Mitra

Government of Telangana State

TSNCG
Telangana State National Green Corps



1. GUNUGU - Silver Cock's Comb - *Celosia Argentea*. The flower and seed is astringent, haemostatic, ophthalmic, parasiticide and poultice. It is used in the treatment of bloody stool, haemorrhoid bleeding, uterine bleeding, leucorrhoea and diarrhea.

It is a parasiticide. The seed is hypotensive and ophthalmic. It is used in the treatment of bloodshot eyes, blurring of vision, cataracts and hypertension, but should not be used by people with glaucoma because it dilates the pupils. The seed also has an antibacterial action, inhibiting the growth of *Pseudomonas*.

2. THANGEDU - Tanners Cassia - *Senna Auriculata*, contains a cardiac glucoside (sennapicrin) and sap, leaves and bark yield anthraquinones, while the latter contain tannins. The root is used in decoctions against fevers, diabetes, diseases of urinary system and constipation. The leaves have laxative properties. The dried flowers and flower buds are used as a substitute for tea in case of diabetes patients. It is also believed to improve the complexion in women. The powdered seed is also applied to the eye, in case of chronic purulent conjunctivitis. In Africa the bark and seeds are said to give relief in rheumatism, eye diseases, gonorrhea, diabetes and gout. The plant has been shown to have antibacterial activity.



3. PATTUKUCHHU - Cock's Comb - *Celosia Argentea*. Stems and leaves of celosia, bruised and applied as poultice, is used for treating of infected sores, wounds and skin eruptions. Poultice of leaves, smeared with honey, used as cooling application to inflamed areas and painful affections such as buboes and abscesses. Seeds are used to relieve gastrointestinal disorders and are antipyretic, improves vision, relieves fever associated with liver ailments. Seeds when in decoction or finely powdered, are considered antidiarrheal and aphrodisiac.

The juice of the seeds forced into the nostrils is a cure for epistaxis. Whole plant used as antidote for snake-poison. Root used for colic, gonorrhea and eczema. • Decoction of the seeds with sugar is prescribed against dysentery. Flowers and seeds used for bloody stools, hemorrhoidal bleeding, leucorrhea and diarrhea. In Indian folk medicine, used for diabetes. Seeds are traditionally used for treatment of jaundice, gonorrhea, wounds and fever.

4. RUDRAKSHA / CHANDRAKANTHA

- 4'O clock / Marvel of Peru - *Mirabilis Jalapa*, The flowers are used in food colouring. The leaves may be eaten cooked



as well, but only as an emergency food. An edible crimson dye is obtained from the flowers to colour cakes and jellies. In herbal medicine, parts of the plant may be used as a diuretic, purgative, and for vulnerary (wound healing) purposes. The root is believed an aphrodisiac as well as diuretic and purgative. It is used in the treatment of dropsy. The leaves are used to reduce inflammation. A decoction of them (mashing and boiling) is used to treat abscesses. Leaf juice may be used to treat wounds. Powdered, the seed of some varieties is used as a cosmetic and a dye. The seeds are considered poisonous. The plant has a potential for the bioremediation of soils polluted with moderate concentrations of heavy metals such as cadmium.



5. GADDI POOLU - Sedge - *Rhychospora Wightiana*, It is an aromatic stimulant and mild tonic. A fluid extract is an official preparation in the United States

and some other Pharmacopoeias, but it is not now official in the British Pharmacopoeia, though it is much used in herbal medicine as an aromatic bitter. On account of the volatile oil which is present, it also acts as a carminative, removing the discomfort caused by flatulence and checking the growth of the bacteria which give rise to it. It is used to increase the appetite and benefit digestion, given as fluid extract, infusion or tincture. Tincture of Calamus, obtained by macerating the finely-cut rhizome in alcohol for seven days and filtering, is used as a stomachic and



12. KANAKAMBARALU

– Firecracker – *Crossandra Infundibuliformis*, Leaves are good anti-oxidant, flower is anti microbial, anti bacterial it is also anti fungal.



13. BANTHI – Marigold – *Calendula Officinalis*, as a natural colour for food and clothes, oil is an anti-inflammatory, an antitumor agent, for getting rid of rashes, heals wounds and

anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, astringent, antifungal, antiviral, and immunostimulant properties making it useful for disinfecting and treating minor wounds, conjunctivitis, cuts, scrapes, chapped or chafed skin, bruises, burns, athlete's foot, acne, yeast infections, bee stings, diaper rashes, and other minor irritations and infections of the skin.

14. CHALLAGUTTI – Stick

Bush – *Clerodendrum Chinese*, Leaves, whole or pounded, used as cataplasm to relieve pains after childbirth. Leaves pounded with a little salt, applied to mumps, used for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Plaster of leaves used for colic in children. • Leaves, whole or pounded applied to abdomen for abdominal post-partum complaints. • For colic, leaves are heated over fire, then wiped with coconut oil and applied to the stomach. • Root used as purgative.



15. BEERA – Ridge Guard – *Luffa Aegyptiaca/Aegyptica*, Detoxifies skin, used in treating and preventing colds. It is also used for nasal swelling and sinus problems, for arthritis pain, muscle pain, and chest pain, helps in restoring absent menstrual periods.

Nursing mothers use it to increase milk flow.

16. CHITTI CHAMANTHI

– Button Pom – Genus Species *Chrysanthemum*: Anti microbial and insecticide,



17. KASHIRATHNAM – Scalet

Morning Glory – *Impomoea Hederifolia*, The seed is anthelmintic, anticholinergic, antifungal, antispasmodic, antitumour, diuretic and laxative. It is used in the treatment of oedema, oliguria, ascariasis

and constipation. •

18. MALLE – Jasmine – *Jasminum*

Flumiense, It is specifically used in dermatology as either an antiseptic or anti-inflammatory agent. treatment of hepatitis and infertility. It is calming and soothing.



19. LILLY – Rajnigandha – *Tuberose*

– *Polyanthus Tuberose*, The flowers are considered diuretic and emetic. The dried and powdered bulbs are used as a remedy for gonorrhoea

20. GANNERU – Oleander

– *Nerium Oleander*, treating ulcers, hemorrhoids, and leprosy. In addition, oleander has been used to treat ringworm, herpes, and abscesses.



21. GULABI – Rose – Mary

Rose Albury: good source of iron, calcium, and vitamin B6. help alleviate muscle pain, improve memory, boost the immune and circulatory system, and promote hair growth.

22. NELA GULABI – Moss

Rose – *Portulaca Grandifloras*: The entire plant is depurative. It is used in the treatment of hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver with ascites, swelling and pain in the pharynx. The fresh juice of the leaves and stems is applied externally as a lotion to snake and insect bites, burns, scalds and eczema.



flavouring agent. It has a brownish-yellow colour and a pungent, spicy taste. The essential oil is used as an addition to inhalations. Useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis and chewed as a cough lozenge. It is of great service in all nervous complaints, vertigoes, headaches and hypochondriacal affections. Also commended in dysentery and chronic catarrhs.

6. CHAMANTHI

- Chrysanthemum - Tarquinia Bianco, Chrysanthemum tea has many purported medicinal uses, including an aid in recovery from influenza, acne and as a "cooling" herb. According to traditional Chinese medicine the tea can aid in the prevention of sore throat and promote the reduction of fever. In Korea, it is known well for its medicinal use for making people more alert and is often used as a pick-me-up to render the drinker more awake. In western herbal medicine, Chrysanthemum tea is drunk or used as a compress to treat circulatory disorders such as varicose veins and atherosclerosis. In traditional Chinese medicine, chrysanthemum tea is also said to clear the liver and the eyes. It is believed to be effective in treating eye pain associated with stress or yin/fluid deficiency. It is also used to treat blurring, spots in front of the eyes, diminished vision, and dizziness. The liver is associated with the element Wood which rules the eyes and is associated with anger, stress, and related emotions. No scientific studies have substantiated these claims.



7. GUMMADI - Pumpkin - Disambignation - Cucurbita Pepo: It acts as an antirheumatic, demulcent, diuretic, nervine, and taenifuge. Traditionally, Pumpkin

was used to treat kidney problems and intestinal parasites. Today, its internal use is beneficial as a good laxative and diuretic. It has shown to be helpful in treatment of benign prostate hyperplasia. Used externally, Pumpkin pulp is an excellent emollient, softening dryness of skin. It is useful in treatments of pimples, spots, freckles and burns. Pumpkin plant also acts as a good immune booster, containing great amount of vitamins A, C and glycine.

8. MANDARAM/

DASANA - Hibiscus -

Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis, Hibiscus flowers, roots and leaves, are anodyne and emmenagogue. They regulate menstruation and stimulate blood



circulation. Flower extract has been traditionally used for liver disorders, high blood pressure and as an aphrodisiac. Young leaves and flowers are used in case of headache. Decoction of leaves, root and fruits are helpful in treatments of arthritis, boils and coughs, and the fruit is used externally in cases of sprains, wounds and ulcers. Hibiscus tea is rich in Vitamin C.



9. GADDI POOLU - Globe

Amaranth - Gomphrena Gilbosa, Treats chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, dysentery, pertussis, pulmonary tuberculosis with hemoptysis, infantile fever.

Decoction of the flowers is drunk to treat asthma, bronchitis and leucorrhea, check hemorrhage and nocturnal weeping of children and to soothe sore eyes.

10. KATLA - Skyblue

Clustervine - Jacquemontia Pentanthos, provide food for birds and moths which are excellent sources of pollination and honey.



11. NANDIVARDHANAM

- Butterfly Gardenia - Tabernaemontana Divaricata, remedy for eye diseases. The milky juice of the leaves has anti-inflammatory action, so it is applied over the wounds, juice of the flowers can be applied over eyes as eye drops for eye diseases, flower juice

can be mixed with oil and used as eye drops, it can be mixed with oil can be applied over skin diseases, decoction of the leaves is an anti-hypertensive and diuretic, milky juice of the leaves along with oil is applied over the forehead for pain present in the eyes, roots is an anodyne hence used to relieve toothache, roots are ground along with water and given internally for intestinal worms.

