

## Important Native Trees of India

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Use
1	Acacia catechu	Khair	Used against the throat infections cough, diarrhoea, chronic ulceration, epistaxis and eruptions of the skin, leprosy, leucoderma and wounds. It is also useful in treating anaemia, diabetes, inflammations and intermittent fever.
2	Aegle marmelos	Bel	Spiritual and Medicinal, one of the constituents of "Dashmoola". Roots and bark are used to treat melancholia, intermittent fevers and palpitation of the heart. Fruit pulp is nutritious and prevents heat stroke. Leaf juice extract is applied externally in abscess.
3	Alstonia Scholars	Saptaparni	Known for fragrance and pollution control. The bark is regarded as a bitter tonic and a mild febrifuge and possesses astringent, anthelmintic and galactagogue properties. It is reported to be employed in heart diseases, asthma, chronic diarrhoea, leprosy dyspepsia and to stop bleeding of wounds. The bark is applied to treat the ear for deafness.
4.	Alangium salvifolium	Ankol	Spiritual and Medicinal. Seed oil used for treatment of other seeds.
5.	Aquilaria agallocha	Agar	It is useful in halitosis, cardiac debility, skin diseases, leprosy, foul ulcer, hepatothemia, inflammations, rheumatism, arthritis, cough, asthma and hiccup. <b>It is the hottest illegal export item from India.</b>
6.	Balanites aegyptiaca	Hingan, Ingudi	Considered useful in whooping cough, blood eruptions and as a rubifacient in skin diseases. The juice of fresh fruit serves as an efficient shampoo for hair while the oil obtained from kernels is applied to burns and sores. It is considered useful for hair growth and in diseases of the skin.
7	Betula utilis	Bhurja, Bhojpatra	Considered useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, epilepsy, haemophilic conditions and diseases of the ear.
8.	Bowellia serrata	Salai guggul	The gum exudate possesses anti-arthritis activity. Used in the treatment of ulcers, cystic breast, piles, skin diseases convulsions, dysentery, bronchitis, asthma, cough, jaundice, diarrhoea and dysentery.

9	<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i>	Chironji	Rich source of vitamin E. The roots are acid, astringent, cooling, depurative & constipating and used in leprosy, skin diseases and diarrhoea. The leaves are reported to be cooling, digestive, expectorant, purgative, and aphrodisiac. The fruits are useful in treating leprosy, skin deases, burning sensation, cardiac debility, abdominal disorders, constipation cough, asthma, seminal weakness, fever, emaciation, ulcers, general debility and as a laxative.
10	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palash	Spiritual and Medicinal. Seeds and gum are useful in worm infestation and in the treatment of ringworm, boils and pimples. The bark is used to treat dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, intestinal worms, bone fractures, rectal diseases, gonorrhoea, ulcers, tumours and diabetes. The leaves are useful in treating pimples, boils, flatulence, colic, worm infestations and inflammations. Flowers are used to treat leprosy, skin diseases and bone fractures. These are considered very efficacious in birth control. It is an excellent source of lac and natural dye.
11	<i>Canarium stricturn</i>	Dhup	Spiritual and Medicinal. Gum is used alon with til (seaamum) oil, in the treatment of rheumatic pains and chronic skin diseases.
12	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Indian Labernum	Ornamental. The dried fruits have a laxative property and is useful in constipation. An extract from the root bark is used in the treatment of black water fever. Flowers are useful in skin diseases, burning sensation, dry cough and bronchitis.
13	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	Guggul	It is reported to be astringent, antiseptic and aphrodisiac. It is also employed for treatment of snake bite and scorpion sting.
14	<i>Dalbergia</i>	Shisham	Excellent timber. It is useful as stimulant and appetiser and also in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, leprosy, obesity and worms.
15	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Amla	Rich inVit C, antiviral, excellent liver tonic. Fruits are reported to be good for diabetes, cough, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, collic flatulence, peptic ulcers, skin diseases, leprosy, inflammations, diarrhoea, dysentery, cardiac disorders, intermittent fevers and greyness of hair.

16	Garcinia indica G. gummi gutta	Kokam	The juice of the fruit is used as a mordant. Oil from the seed is extensively used for the preparation of ointments, and for other pharmaceutical purposes. It has reportedly been used for local application to ulceration, fissures of lips, hands etc. The young leaves are used as a remedy for dysentery. The ripe fruits help improve appetite, allay thirst and serve as an anthelmintic, and cardiotoxic. It is also reported to be useful in bleeding, dysentery, tumours, pains and heart diseases.
17	Gardenia gummifera / G. resinifera	Dikamali	Gum is antispasmodic, anthelmintic and reported useful in cases of splenomegaly, foul ulcers, wounds and obesity. Also used in veterinary medicine to keep off flies from sores.
18	Gmelina arborea	Gamar, Shivan	Excellent construction timber One of the constituents of Dashmoola. The roots and bark are reportedly useful in treating hallucinations. Fever. Dyspepsia, hyperdipsia. Haemorrhoids, stomachalgia and burning sensation The leaf paste is reported to be effective for treating cephalalgia and the leaf juice is a good wash for foul ulcers. The flowers and fruits are reported to be effective in treating leprosy, anaemia, ulcers, constipation and for promoting the growth of hari.
19	Holarrhena pubescens	Kutaja	The bark and seeds are useful in amoebic dysentery, diarrhoea, asthma, hepatopathy, internal haemorrhages, haemorrhoids, rheumatism, malaria, vomiting, uropathy, and skin diseases. Leaves are used in chronic bronchitis, boils, ulcers and dysentery.
20	Juniperus macropoda	Chaulmoogra	The seed oil is reported to be used to treat leprosy and several other skin complaints, ophthalmia, diabetes, wounds and ulcers. The seeds are reported to be also used for local application in rheumatism, sprains bruises and infections. Seeds are also used to treat worm infestations.
21	Juniperus macropoda	Hapushaa	Employed in drug formulations used in urogenital disorders and cutaneous diseases. Exhausted fruits are used as one of the ingredients of drug formulations used as diuretic. The oil is expectorant and suppurative.

22	Lagerstroemia speciosa	Jarul	Ornamental. The State flower of Maharashtra. The leaves are purgative and diuretic. The bark is considered stimulant and febrifuge and a decoction or infusion is given in abdominal pain and diarrhoea. The roots are considered astringent, stimulant and febrifuge and seeds are narcotic.
23	Litsea glutinosa	Milada lakadi	The bark is used in the form of powder to treat joint pain, fracture, abhighata, vartarakta, katishula, akshepaka, amavata, agnimandya, cough and dryness of skin.
24	Mallotus philipinensis	Indian Kamla	Glandular hairs on the fruits, which are reddish brown are reported to be used in constipation, flatulence, wounds, ulcers, cough, renal and vesical calculi, haemorrhages, poisonous affections, scabies, ringworm, herpes and other parasitic skin affections. This red powder is also used as vermilion by women.
25	Mangifera Indica (Country variety)	Mango	Greening and popular fruit. <b>The State Tree of Maharashtra.</b> (Auspicious tree)
26	Mesua ferrea	Nagchampa	Spiritual, Ornamental & Medicinal. The flowers are astringent and are useful for asthma, cough, leprosy, vomiting, dysentery, ulcers, burning sensation of the feet, dyspepsia, impotency, fever and cardiac debility. The seed oil is used for skin diseases.
27	Michelia champaca	Champa	Aromatic & Medicinal. Flowers are reported to be used in dyspepsia, nausea, fever and also useful as a diuretic in renal diseases. Flower oil used in cephalagia. Bark is a stimulant, diuretic and febrifuge. Dry roots are reported to be used as a purgative and immounogogue.
28	Mimusopselengi	Bakul	Aromatic & Medicinal. The bark, flowers and fruits are acrid, astringent, cooling and anthelmintic. Bark is reported to be used as a gargle. It is also useful in urethrorrhoea, diarrhoea and dysentery. Flowers are reported to be used for preparing a lotion for wounds and ulcers; powder of dried flowers is considered a brain tonic and is used as a smuff to relieve cephalagia. Unripe fruit is reported to be used as a masticatory help to fix loose teeth. Seeds are used for preparing formulations to treat constipation especially in children.

29	Nothapodyyates ovata (Mappiafoetida)	Narkya	Recent research has indentified presence of an antitumour compound, named "Camptothecin", in this species. This could be the reason for its large scale smuggling out of India.
30	Ochrocarpus longifolius (Mammea longifolia)	Surangi	Aromatic. The buds possess mild stimulant, carminative and astrigent properties and are used in dyspepsia and haemorrhoids. They are also used for gastritis, leucoderma, headache and snake and scorpion-bite.
31	Oroxylon indicum	Tetu	One of the constituents of "Dashmoola". Roots are reported to be used to treat rheumatism, diarrhoea and dysentery. Seeds are reported to be used as a purgative. The leaves made into a decoction are reported to be given in stomach ache and rheumatism and are used externally for enlarged spleen. Tender fruits are refreshing and stomachic.
32	Pongamia pinnata	Karanj	Its seed oil is useful as <b>biodiesel</b> and seed cake as an excellent manure.
33	Premna integrifolia	Agnimantha	One of the constituents of "Dashmoola". Roots and reported to be useful in treating inflammations, cardiac disorders, diabetes, cough, asthma, bronchitis, leprosy, skin diseases, flatulence, colic constipation, fever, diabetes and general debility. Leaves are carminative and useful in dyspepsia, flatulence.
34	Pterocarpus santalinus	Rakta Chandan	The heart wood is reported to be used for treating intrinsic haemorrhage, fracture, chronic fever, diarrhoea, and spider poisoning
35	Salvadora persica	Khakha	The root bark is a tonic, stimulant and emmenagogue and is said to relieve splenalgia. The stem bark is good for gastropathy. The leaves are diuretic anthelmintic, astringent, expectorant ingredient of toothpaste <b>meswak</b> .
36	Santalum album	Chandan	Medicinal & Cosmetic. Its wood is used to manufacture musical instruments like Guitars and <b>Fengshui products</b> . A paste of the wood and oil are reported to be used for treating burning sensation, skin diseases, cardiac debility, jaundice, cough, bronchitis, cystitis, inflammation, gastric irritability, intermittent fever and general debility. The bark is used for malaria. The oil obtained from the heart wood of the tree is reported to be used in the

			treatment of dysoeoeia, systitis (inflammation of bladder), gonorrhoea and cough. The drug is considered useful in treating tuberculosis of gall badder. The wood grounded with water into a paster, is applied on local inflammations, on forehead in case of fever and on skin eruptions.
37	Sapindus emarginatus	Soapnut	The roots and are expectorant and demulcent. The roots are good for hysteria and epilepsy. A decoction of the bark is good for cattle suffering from ulcers due to worm infestation after calving. The fruits are good for asthma, diarrhoea, cholera, verminosis and gastralgia due to dyspepsia. Its fruits are natural substitutes for chemical soaps and hair dyes.
38	Saraca asoca	Sita Ashok	An evergreen shady trees. A decoction of the bark is reported to be used in treating uterine affections and gynaecological problems. The seeds taken with water are supposed to alleviate suppression of urine and calculus. The flowers are pounded, mixed in water and are used for treatment of dysentery. Its bark is constituent <b>Ashokarisht</b>
39	Schrebera swietenioidess	Ghantifal	Leaves are reported to be used in treating enlargement of spleen and urinary discharges. Roots reported to be used in leprosy. Bark is used against boils and burns. The fruits are digestive, purgative and stomachic and reportedly useful in flatulence, anorexia, colic anaemia and diabetes.
40	Semecarpus anacardium	Biba	The ripe fruit and its oil reported to be used for treating dyspepsia, nervous debility, neuritis, rheumatism and impotency. The fruits are also reportedly used to treat cancer, constipation, flatulence, helminthiasis especially hookworms, scaly skin eruptions, leprosy, leucoderma, cardiac diseases, diabetes, tumours, ulcers and general debility. Oil is also used in manufacturing paints and composite wood.
41	Sterculia urens	Gum Karaya	It is an excellent edible gum. It is used to cure bone dislocation and fracture, sores, joint pains, stomach disorders, throat infections and as a tonic. It can grow on rocks.

42	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Padal	It is reported to be used to treat intermittent fevers, inflammatory affections of the chest, affections of the brain, dropsy and dyspepsia. The root bark is a constituent of the well known Ayurvedic formulation "Dashamoola". Flowers are reported to be given with honey to control hiccup.
43	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Kuchala, Nux Vomica	In ancient times used by VISHKANYAS. The root bark is bitter and is useful in cholera. The leaves are applied as poultice in the treatment of chronic wounds and ulcers and the leaf decoction is useful in paralytic complaints. The pulp of the ripe fruit is used in treating paralytic affections of paws and foot. The seeds are useful in anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, constipations, diabetes, intermittent and malarial fevers, insomnia, cardiopalmus, skin diseases, paralysis and weakness of limbs.
44	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Clearing Nut, Kataka cham Nirmali	Seeds are reported to be used as a local application in case of eye diseases. They are rubbed along with honey and camphor and the mixture is applied to the eyes to treat copious watering. Pastes of the seeds are reported to be consumed internally along with little tender coconut milk against urinary disorders and retention of urine. It is used for purification of water.
45	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i>	Lodh	Bark is reported to be used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, liver complaints and dropsy; also sued for ophthalmia and conjunctivitis. A decoction of the bark is reported to stop bleeding of gums and in combination with sugar the bark is used for menorrhagia and other uterine disorders.
46	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	Spiritual, fruits antidaibetic & liver stimulant
47	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	Talispatra	Used anorexiz, rheumatism, cough, catarrh. It also checks vomiting and diarrhoea. It is an ingredient of drug formulations used in treatment of haemoptysis, asthma, bronchitis and as a tonic given after parturition. One gram of taxol is worth Rs. 3 lakhs in the foreign market.
48	<i>Tecomella undulata</i>	Marwar Teak, Rohitak	Excellent Timber. It attracts birds.
49	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Bark is reported to be a cardiac tonic, used in bilious affections, for sores and as an antidote to poisons. Fresh leaves juice is used against earache.

50	Terminalia belerica	Behada	The bark is reportedly used in treating anaemia and leucoderma. Fruits are reported to be effective in curing cough, bronchitis, insomnia, dropsy, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting, skin diseases, leprosy, fevers, ulcers and general debility. The mature and dry fruit is constipating and is useful in diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatic swellings. The fruit pulp finds use in ophthalmia.
51	Terminalia chebula	Hirda	The fruits are laxative and reported to be used for treating wounds, ulcers, inflammations, gastropathy, flatulence, jaundice, skin diseases, leprosy, intermittent fever and cardiac disorders. The fruit pulp is used as dentrifice.
52	Vateria indica	Ral	Oil from the fruit is used as a local application in chronic rheumatism. The bark is reported to be useful in treating cough, asthma, leprosy, sounds, anaemia and skin diseases and Resin is useful against chronic bronchitis, tubercular glands, haemorrhoids and in some gynaecological disorders.

The list is not exhaustive. The above trees being of future importance need to be included in plantation programmes.