Medicinal Plant Species in high Volume Trade/Consumption (> 100 MT) year

As per “Demand and supply of medicinal plants in India” (Ved, D.K. and G.S. Goraya, 2008), a study supported by National Medicinal Plants Board, 960 species are in trade. Amongst them, 178 species fall under high volume trade or consumption category, i.e. >100 MT/year. The major sources of supply reveals that 21 species (12%) are obtained from temperate forests, 70 species (40%) are obtained from tropical forests, 36 species (20%) are obtained largely or wholly from cultivation/plantations, 46 species (25%) are obtained largely from road sides and other degraded land use elements and the remaining 5 species (3%) are imported from other countries. The following list provides botanical name & trade name of high volume traded medicinal plants.

1. Abies mariesii (Don). Medic.-(Mushakdana)
2. Abies spectabilis (Don). Spach.-Talishpatra
3. Alnus incana (L.) L. Gunja
4. Acacia catechu (L.) Wildl.-Katha
5. Acacia nilotica (L.) Willd. ex Del.-Bulbul
6. Acacia olla (Lour.) Merr.-Shikakai
7. Achiandra aspera L. -Amaramga
8. Acouustum jenac Wall. ex Ser.-Vachhang
9. Acoustum heterophyllum Wall. ex Royle.-Atis
10. Acorus calamus L. -Vach
11. Adhatoda zyaniaca Medic.-Adusa
12. Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa.-Bael
13. Arrisa lancea (L.) Juss.-Cherella
14. Althea amara (Roxb.) Boivin.-Kusha shrish
15. Alpinia officinarum Miq. -Kurunji
17. Aloe barbadensis Miq. -Kumar
18. Alpinia calidophora (Hass.) Roncoe.-Chitartha
19. Aloe vera (L.) R.Bz. -Saptaparni
20. Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees.-Kalmegh
21. Angiopus latifolia (Roch. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guili. & Perr.-Dhavada
22. Apocynum ageratum Roxb. -Agar kala
23. Apargytrum racemosum Willd.-Shatavari
25. Bacopa monieri (L.) Wettst.-Braheni
26. Balanites aegyptica (Willd.) Muell.-Ang-Dantimool
27. Berberis aristata D.C.-Darulhali
29. Bergenia ciliata (How.) Sternb.-Pashamabheda
30. Buxus sempervirens L.-Mochar
31. Botrya Gronner Wall.-Sala guggul
32. Buchanania lanzan Spreng.-Chironji
33. Butea monosperma (Lam.) T.P. T. T. phool
34. Caesalpinia sappan L.-Pathinagam
35. Cardiopterum hirsutum L.-Madhukarathan
36. Carapa globosa Roxb. -Valli kambha
37. Cassia siamea L. -Chaksoo
38. Cassia angulata Vahl.-Sonamukhi
39. Cassia fistula L. -Arnattas
40. Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don.-Sadukhan
41. Ceiba pentandra (L.) A. Juss. -Bakers Safed musli
42. Chlorophyllum tuberosum Baker.-Safed musli
43. Cichorium intybus L. -Kusai
44. Cinnamomum zeylanicum (L.) Nees.-Dalchini
45. Cinnamomum tamala (Buch.-Ham.) Nees & Eherm.-Tejpatta
46. Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad. -Kuritay
47. Clerodendrum phlomoides L.f. -Amrini
48. Commiphora wightii (Arn.) Bhandari.-Guggal
49. Commiphora microphylla Sibb. ex Spreng.-Shankhapushpi
50. Coix lacryma-jobi (Gaertn.) Colela.-Mammanjal
51. Croton tiglium L. -Tamilbana
52. Curcuma aromatica (Gaertn.) Colela.-Kali musli
53. Curcuma extincta Roxb. -Thilikur
54. Curcuma zedoaria Royle.-Kuchur
55. Cyperus scirpoideus L. -Musta
56. Cyperus retrorsus L. -Nagamottha
57. Datura metel L. -Duttam
58. Decalepis hamiltonii Wight & Arn. -Magaali
59. Desmodium gagnehcom (L.) DC. -Salpani
60. Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. -Bhringraj
61. Emblica officinalis (Roem. & Schult.) DC. -Vaividalag
62. Emblica officinalis (Roem. & Schult.) DC. -Amla
63. Ephedra geranifolia Wall. ex J.A. Mey-Sonalata
64. Ficus benghalensis L. -Vada chhal
65. Ficus religiosa L. -Lalik pippal
66. Fumaria indica (Haast.) Puglisi.-Shahtama
67. Garcinia indica (Dups) Choscy.-Kokum
68. Gaurinia reinwardtii Royle.-Dhanal
69. Gloriosa superba L. -Kalahari
70. Gymnema sylvestre L. -Mulethi
71. Gnetum gnemon L. -Gambhar chhal
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76. Gymnema sylvestre R.Br. ex Schult.-Gadmar
77. Hol proceeds coryphantha (L.) Lam-Prapapa
78. Holuberis indica L.-Mrudphali
79. Holuberis indicus (L.) R.Br.-Anamood
80. Holuberis indicus (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. ex G.Don.-Kurja
81. Holuberis integrifolia (Roxb.) Hand.-Awadthali
82. Holuberis indica (Dc.) Hand.-Jevanti
83. Hyphaene heliaca (Buch.-Ham.) M.R. & S.M.Almeida-Tal mahkana
84. Indigofera tamaria L.-Akka
85. Indigofera axonopus Hook.f. -Pushekarooool
86. Iponnea macaristis Jacq.-Palnadhabhakkan
87. Iponnea nil (L.) Roth-Kalada
88. Isota axonopus L.-Thechipooovu
89. Jetropis curvus L.-Nepal Mahs。
90. Juapanum campana L.-Hauber
91. Justina macropterus DC-Dhoop
92. Kaochera gaugana L.-Kachorn
93. Lamina convolvulacea (Houtt.) Merr. Jingini
94. Lantana inornata L.-Menihdi
95. Laburnum alpinum L.-Kumarani
96. Latera gajra (Lour). G.B. Rob.-Maida chikal
97. Lobelia nicotianefolia Roth ex Roem. & Schult.-Lobelia leaves
98. Madhuca indica J.F.Gmel.-Madhuka
99. Mentha piperata (L.) Hallier.f. Prajna
100. Morus fersica L.-Nagekston
101. Mupupapsia longi L.-Bakal
102. Morinda pubescens J.E.Sm. Manjanti
103. Musa spp. (L.) DC-Kauch beej
104. Nandoula parviflora DC-Jatamansi
105. Nilgiriopsis dactis (Nees) Brecon-Kurini
106. Ocinum comosum L.-Ban tulasi
107. Ocinum basilicum L.-Kali tulasi
108. Ocinum trifoliatum L. (=O. sanctum L.) Tulasi
109. Onosma bipulatum Wall. ex G.Don.-Ratanjot
110. Opuncula turpethum (L.) J.Silva Mano-Nischoth
111. Oryzium indica (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.-Teru chhal
112. Parnelma pedata (Huds.) Ach.-Chhalla
113. Peganum harmala L.-Harmul
114. Phyllanthus anarum Schum.-Thenu.-Bhunjiarla
115. Pioplopa coriaceus Royle ex Benth.-Kataki
116. Piper niedda Hunter-Kabah chiri
117. Piper longis L.-Pippul
118. Pitausia integiforma Steev ex Brand.-Kalar singi
119. Plantago ovata Fross.-Isagol
120. Pleuranthus barbatus Andrews.-Gandhita
121. Phakata sambusa (DC.) Oliver & Hiem.-Rasna
122. Plectra stellata L.-Chirakil
123. Punia glauca (L.) Pierre-Karanji
124. Pomea integiforma L.-Arunmol
125. Pomea cubensis L.-Churi
126. Praecocis viscosa (L.) Wight & Arn.-Moora
127. Pursula argillacea L.-Bavachi
128. Pursula marina (L.) Roth.-Damalakhwas
129. Pteropus santalinus L.-Rakatachandu
130. Quercus indica (G.O. Oliver Majupal
131. Ranunculus pentaphorus (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.-Sarpagandha
132. Rhinoceros davdii D.Don-Revana chikal
133. Rhododendron arboresens D.Don.-Taliespatra
134. Rubia cordifolia L.-Manjisha
135. Santalum album L.-Chandan
136. Sarpagandha mukherjeei Gaertn.-Reetha
137. Sarsa aspera (Roxb.) W.J. de Wilde.-Ashoka chikal
138. Sausa scamatica (Fals.) Lipoh.-Kuth
139. Scherebus smithii Linds.-Gnanii pheool
140. Semearcas anacarum L.-Balave
141. Soreo rubusta Gaertn.-Rul
142. Sida rhombifolia L-Bala
143. Sicythium marianum (L.) Gaertn.-Milk Thistle
144. Simmondsia chinesis (Link) C.K.Schneid-Jojoba

What's in news?

- On 4th Jan, 2008, a book titled: Demand and Supply of Medicinal Plants in India, Ved, D.K. and G.S. Goraya, 2008, Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal, Dehradun was released by Dr. Gaurishankar Sheywar, Honorable Health Minister, Madhyapradesh at Indore in the presence of Ms. Anita Das, Secretary AYUSH and Mr. Sajawar, CEO, National Medicinal Plants Board, Gol.

- On 21st March 2008, a CDROM titled: Medicinal plants of Orissa, was released by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest., Bhuvaneshwar.

- On 11th April, four CDROMs titled (Medicinal plants in Siddha System of Medicine, Medicinal plants in Unani, Medicinal plants In Homeopathy, and Atlas of Geographical Distribution of Prioritized Indian Medicinal Plants, supported by MoEF, and
Research findings

Daruharidra
Is it Berberis or Coscinium?

Roots and wood of Berberis spp. (Berberis aristata, B. lymph, B. asiatica, B. Chitta, etc) from western Himalayan states enters the trade as ‘Kashmir’ and become ‘Daruharidra’ or ‘Daruhaldi’ in the larger markets like Delhi. Similarly, wood of Coscinium fenestratum from western ghats enters trade as ‘Maramanji’ and also becomes ‘Daruharidra’ in the larger markets in Southern India. ‘Daruharidra’ forms an important raw material in a number of classical formulations and is used in significant quantities. Information from the industry would at best provide information about the quantities of ‘Daruharidra’ used by it. However, whether this material pertains to one or more species of the genus Berberis from Himalayas or Coscinium fenestratum from Western Ghats remains unclear.

New Release
The "Demand and Supply of Medicinal Plants in India", based on a nation-wide study on the consumption and sourcing of medicinal plants, seeks to fill this information gap. The total annual demand of botanical raw drags in the country for the year 2005-06 has been estimated as 3,19,000 MT with corresponding trade value of Rs. 1,194 crores. The publication contains a check-list of 960 medicinal plant species, which form source of 1128 botanicals recorded in trade. Of these 960 species, 178 species have been identified for priority management action due to their high annual demand to meet needs of domestic herbal industry, rural households and exports. Supply portion of the traded species has been looked into and source-wise lists of the 178 species in high trade have also been provided for focused action. Recommendations for improving the status of medicinal plant resources in the country have also been provided. The text is laced with graphic presentation of results and provides substantial supporting information in the form of boxes. The book attempts to provide with reliable data in a consolidated manner and may be very useful for planners and policy makers for management and holistic development of medicinal plant sector.

Citation
Vud DK, & G. S. Gonsiya (2008), Demand and Supply of Medicinal Plants in India, Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun & FRLHT, Bangalore, India.

“Jalabandhu”, a copper coil for water purification”, designed and developed by FRLHT were released by Mr. Sam Pitroda, Chairperson, Knowledge Commission, on the mega event Tri-murti Avatar Celebration, at FRLHT. On the same occasion, FRLH Herbarium and Raw Drug Repository building and Indian Institute of Ayurveda and Integrated Medicine wing was officially inaugurated.

- On 30th July, 35 teachers from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Bangalore Region participated in Teachers Training program workshop.
On 10th July 2008, a CDROM titled Medicinal plants of Rajasthan, was released by P.C.C.F., Udaipur.