

# Amrutha Vana

## I-AIMs Ethnomedicinal Garden



Centre for Herbal Gardens &  
Landscaping Services



Institute of Ayurveda & Integrative Medicine (I-AIM)

A Centre of excellence on medicinal plants and traditional knowledge  
under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India

पुरुषोऽयं लोकसम्मितः

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## BACKGROUND

The Institute of Ayurveda & Integrative Medicine (I-AIM) is a recognized Centre of Excellence in Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge. The ethno medicinal garden is a 'Knowledge Park' that provides a visual introduction to several hundred species of medicinal plants from various bio-geographical regions of the country.



The long term vision of the herbal garden group is to promote the establishment of herbal gardens, in the diverse ecosystems in rural and urban areas.



Mr. Sam Pitroda, Chairman FRLHT Planting a sapling in the theme garden

The short term objective of the group is to design an educational medicinal plant garden, with accessions of all such medicinal plants that can be grown in the ecological environment of Jarakabande Kaval, Bangalore and to strive to be a pioneering centre for education and training for the establishment of home, community and institutional herbal gardens.

What is unique about I-AIM herbal garden?

I-AIM Garden is a unique garden that has been aesthetically landscaped, exclusively with native medicinal plants. It is a live repository of 1,200 species of medicinal plants, collected from all over India that can be grown in the climatic conditions of Bangalore.

You can find over 32 theme based demonstration plots in the garden. These plants belong to all habits, ranging from herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees. Many rare species can also be observed and studied here.

|                        | Physical features:  |
|------------------------|---|
| Location               | : Jarakabande Kaval<br>Yelahanka,<br>Bangalore,<br>Karnataka, India |
| Latitude               | : N 13° 07.408'   |
| Longitude              | : E 077° 32.878'  |
| Altitude               | : 960 m MSL   |
| Area                   | : 5ha   |
| Gradient               | : Slight slope from<br>West to East                                 |
| Native vegetation type | : Tropical thorny<br>scrub  |
| Soil                   | : Red gravelly  |
| Rainfall               | : 80 cm/annum   |

Attractive signages accompany each plant to inform the visitors about the ethno-botany of each plant. There are special signages for some plant species that are host to specific butterflies.





**Our Visitors:** Our visitors include students, doctors, folk healers, traders, housewives and researchers. You can enjoy the beautifully landscaped garden and also learn how to grow plants, their uses as well as simple procedures for preparation of herbal remedies.

The current holdings of the garden cover 375 genera and 120 families and as we keep adding unique species, these numbers will keep going up.

#### Layout and design

The I-AIM garden is designed using the natural contours of the site. It intersperses buildings and other permanent structures of the institute. Since its inception in 2002, the

garden has established 32 themes and several stand alone plants that will surely enhance active interest in the mind of a visitor. The various thematic gardens are broadly grouped under two main categories, namely, Plants used in every day life and Plants of conservation concern. This garden has the advantage of research back up from some of the best taxonomists who are experts in flora of Western and Eastern Ghats, North-West and North-East of India and reputed physicians of the various traditional systems of medicine. Our garden also has interesting features like water bodies, pergolas, rockery, climber tunnels, winding paths, hedges, lush green lawns made of medicinal grass, etc. It is a marvelous example of a garden created using only medicinal plants. The garden has an information centre on distribution of medicinal plants in India. It is also linked to a world class herbarium on medicinal plants.



A special effort has been made to collect and grow plants from different bio-geographical regions of the country. Thus, there is visible evidence of having different infraspecific morphological variations of some species. A perusal of the list of species in the garden will also reveal the extent of coverage of various species used by different Indian systems of medicine: Ayurveda (636),

Siddha (450), Unani (160), Homoeopathy (128), Tibetan (185) and Folk (702). The garden has one of the largest collection of plants mentioned in the Hortus Malabaricus (230).



## THEMES

The plants introduced in the garden are organised into specific themes for better perception and appreciation of the value of the plants. The following provides an overview of the different themes and the plants belonging to them.



*Kaempferia rotunda*

*Calotropis procera*



*Rauvolfia serpentina*

1. Antidotes for poisonous bites: This theme comprises of plants that are used as antidotes for bites/stings of snake, scorpion, bees, etc. Eg. *Alangium salviolium*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Anisomeles malabarica*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Cissampelos pareira*, *Codariocalyx motorius*, *Corallocarpus epigaeus*, *Costus speciosus*, *Cryptolepis buchananii*, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, *Cyclea peltata*, *Kalanchoe laciniata*, *Lobelia nicotianaefolia*, *Pouzolzia zeylanica*, *Priva leptostachya*, *Rubia cordifolia*, *Calotropis procera*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, etc.

2. Aromatic medicinal plants: This theme gives an insight of different plants that are source of aroma. The aromatic oil in their leaves, fruits, flowers, stem or roots, can be used as medicines. Eg. *Artemisia nilagirica*, *Bursera penicillata*, *Centrantherum bracteatum*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Cymbopogon citrates*, *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *Lavendula officinalis*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Mentha arvensis*, *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*, *Origanum majorana*, *Pementia dioica*, *Plectranthus vettiveroides*, *Pogostemon patchouli*, *Rosa damascen*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Salvia officinalis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Coleus amboinicus* etc.



*Centrantherum bracteatum*



*Coleus amboinicus*

3. Plants used for hair and skin care: With the growing demand for natural beauty products, it is only natural that we have an elaborate theme dealing with plants used in improvement of our skin and hair. These plants/plant parts can be used directly with little or no processing. Eg. *Aloe vera*, *Eclipta prostrata*, *Curcuma longa*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Adhatoda zeylanica*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Datura metel*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Punica granatum*, *Vetiveria zizanioides*, etc.

*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*



*Aloe vera*



*Adhatoda zeylanica*



*Piper longum*

4. Plants used in Primary health care: It is a fact that chemicals for treating common ailments like cold, cough, head-ache, fever, cuts & wounds, diarrhoea, etc. can at times have side effects. Here's a theme consisting of plants that can address these primary health care needs. Eg. *Adhatoda zeylanica*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *O. basilicum*, *Vitex negundo*, *Withania somnifera*, *Acorus calamus*, *Aloe vera*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Murraya koenigii*, *Piper longum*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Hemigraphis colorata*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Centella asiatica*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, etc.



*Alternanthera sessilis*



*Utleria salicifolia*

5. Red Listed medicinal plants: Social concern for the vanishing flora and fauna is growing with the realization that our survival depends on their existence. A theme showcasing threatened medicinal plants that are of conservation concern has been created in the garden. Eg *Janakia arayalpathra*, *Coscinium fenestratum*, *Utleria salicifolia*, *Embelia ribes*, *E. tsjeriamcottam*, *Adenia hondala*, *Celastrus paniculatus*, *Commiphora wightii*, *Cycas circinalis*, *Garcinia gummi-gutta*, *Holostenma ada-kodien*,



Sri Bir Singh Parsheera, IAS, Special Secretary, MoEF, GOI  
inaugurating thematic garden of Red Listed Medicinal Plants and releasing book



Janakia arayalpathra



Ceropogia hirsuta

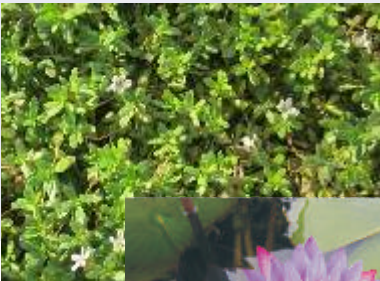
*Uleria salicifolia*, *Decalepis hamiltonii*, *Madhuca nerifolia*, *Moringa concanensis*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Persea macrantha*, *Plectranthus vettiveroides*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Santalum album*, *Saraca asoca*, *Trichopus zeylanicus* var. *travancoricus*, *Pseudarthria viscida*, *Nervilia aragoana*, *Nothapodytes nimmoniana*, *Ceropogia hirsuta*, etc.

Capparis zeylanica

6. Medicinal Plants for your Pets: The Indian sub-continent has rich ethno-veterinary health traditions for animal care. These plants can be used by the ordinary household or farmer for animal's health care, and also for pets. Eg. *Punica granatum*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Euphorbia cyathophora*, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Capparis zeylanica*, *Caryota urens*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Curcuma aromatica*, *Garcinia xanthochymus*, *Opuntia dillenii*, *Securinega leucopyrus*, *Toddalia asiatica*, *Tylophora indica*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Vitex negundo*, etc.



Tylophora indica



Bacopa monnieri



Nymphaea stellata

7. Aquatic medicinal plants: There are many aquatic plants which possess medicinal properties. A collection of submerged, partially submerged, free floating and floating with submerged roots are being grown in this theme. Eg. *Nymphaea stellata*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Acorus calamus*, *Trapa bispinosa*, *Monochoria hastata*, *Euryale ferox*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Ottelia alismoides*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, *Ludwigia adscendens*, *Bacopa monnieri*, etc.

8. CITES/Negative list: Towards protecting the plants of conservation concerns, Govt. of India has prepared a list of species of wild origin that are banned for export, with conditions under CITES. For creating awareness on negative listed species of medicinal plants this special



*Nepenthes khasiana*



*Paphiopedilum fairreanum*

theme in the garden has been established. Eg. *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Santalum album*, *Ceropegia candelabrum*, *C. bulbosa*, *C. juncea*, *Paphiopedilum fairreanum*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Nepenthes khasiana*, *Cycas circinalis*, etc

9. Tuberos medicinal plants: Tubers constitute 25% of the raw drugs used in the herbal medicine industry, harvesting of which are largely through destructive means. This theme is constituted with plants known to have tubers of medicinal value. Eg. *Amorphophalus campanulatus*, *Dioscorea alata*, *D. oppositifolia*, *D. bulbifera*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *K. rotunda*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Z. zerumbet*, *Curcuma amada*, *C. longa*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Hedychium coronarium*, *H. flavescens*, *Gloriosa superba*, etc.



*Gloriosa superba*

10. Medicinal species of unique genera: There are some genera of plants of which many species are known to have medicinal value. In this theme such unique genera are captured with their representative species. Eg. *Phyllanthus* 7 spp., *Asparagus* 5 spp., *Clerodendrum* 5 spp., *Jatropha* 5 spp., *Acacia* 7 spp., *Ficus* 11 spp., *Jasminum* 6 spp., *Hibiscus* 9 spp., *Dendrobium* 10 spp., *Solanum* 10 spp., *Caralluma* spp., 6 spp., etc.



*Caralluma stalgamifera*



*Caralluma campanulata*

11. Nakshatravana: This theme consists of 27 species corresponding to the 27 stars as per Indian astrology. These are *Pinus longifolia*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Spondias pinnata*, *Ficus infectoria*, *Butea monosperma*, *Soymida febrifuga*,

*Mesua ferrea*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Piper longum*, *Acacia catechu*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Mangifera indica*, *Melia azedarach*, *Anthocephalus cadamba*, *Acacia ferruginea*, *Calotropis gigantea* (white flower), *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Canarium strictum*.

12. Garden of zodiac signs (Rashivana): This theme comprises of 12 species corresponding to the twelve zodiac signs. The species are *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Butea monosperma*, *Stereospermum personatum*, *Mangifera indica*,



*Mimusops elengi*, *Acacia catechu*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Acacia ferruginea* and *Ficus benghalensis*.



*Barleria gibsonii*

*Erinocarpus nimmoni*, *Asystasia mysorensis*, *Barleria gibsonii*, *Curcuma karnatakensis*, etc.

13. Endemic medicinal plants: Endemic plants are most important for conservation as they are narrowly distributed and are known to occur in restricted areas. Any destruction to its habitat can wipe away the species. This theme is established using such endemic medicinal plants. Eg. *Decalepis hamiltonii*, *Moringa konkanensis*, *Frerea indica*, *Syzygium mundagam*, *S. palghatensis*,



*Curcuma karnatakensis*

14. Plants used in Siddha preparations: This theme gives an exposure to those medicinal plants used in selected preparations of Siddha system of treatment. Eg. *Aloe vera*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cycas circinalis*, *Plumbago rosea*, *Vitex negundo*, etc.



*Plumbago rosea*

15. Plants used in special Ayurvedic formulations: Dasamoola, Triphala, Trikatu, are some of the formulations of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The plants belonging to each of these formulations are grown separately here.

16. Traditional conservation model– Sarpakavu: Indian villages with rich traditions of conservation earmark places in every ecosystem, where the flora and fauna would be left undisturbed. This has been our traditional way of conservation. A theme modeled on gardens found near temple premises in Southern India, has been created to appreciate this rich cultural heritage. We also have plots where the concept of conservation has been intertwined with our traditions, like Nakshatravans, Rashivana, Medicinal plants used for religious rituals, etc. Eg. *Crataeva magna*, *Couropita guianensis*, *Helicteres isora*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Salacia chinensis*, *Stereospermum suaveolens*, etc.



*Helicteres isora*



17. Plants used as Substitutes & Adulterants in Ayurveda: Plants commonly used as substitutes and adulterants in the market for selected ayurvedic drugs have been included in this theme to create awareness among the public. Commonly used substitutes for Ashoka, Vasa, Brahmi, Nirgundi, etc. are included in this theme.



18. Ornamental medicinal plants: Many of the wild medicinal plants are also known for their ornamental value. This theme highlights a few carefully selected medicinal plants that can beautify various landscape elements in gardens. Eg. *Clerodendrum spp.*, *Plumbago spp.*, *Alstonia venanata*, *Duabanga grandiflora*, *Coix lacryma-jobi*, *Pulicaria wightiana*, *Phlogacanthus thyrsoiflorus*, etc.



*Pulicaria wightiana*

*Clerodendrum viscosum*

19. Plants with variations and disjunct distribution: This theme consists of plants with variations in morphological features such as flower colour, leaf colour, seed colour, fruit shape, etc and also belonging to diverse geographical conditions. Eg. *Mesua ferrea*, *Canarium strictum*, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *S. emarginatus*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Terminalia chebula*, *T. bellirica*.

20. Medicinal Ferns: This theme which is housed in a 'Fern House' comprises of plants collected from different parts of India. Some of these are more popular in traditional medicine and homoeopathy. Eg. *Asplenium adiantoides*, *Adiantum caudatum*, *Cyathea gigantea*, *Cheilanthes rufa*, *Haemonites arifolia*, *Blechnum orientale*, *Lycopodium phlegmaria*, *L. cernuum*, *Selaginella bryopteris*, *Equisetum debile*, *Ophioglossum nudicaule*, etc.



*Lycopodium phlegmaria*

*Haemonites arifolia*



Fern House View



21. **Bambusetum:** The bamboo grove in our garden consists of bamboo species (giant grasses) belonging to genera like *Bambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Thyrostachys*, *Melocanna*, *Pseudosassa*, *Gaudea*, *Phyllostachys*, etc. The popular drug 'Banslochan' is actually sourced from certain bamboos.



Orchid house view

22. **Medicinal Orchids:** Housed in the 'Orchid House', this theme consists of orchids from different parts of India. Few of the orchids are also highly traded. This theme also helps in educating people on cultivation of orchids. Eg. *Dendrobium* spp., *Rhynchostylis retusa*, *Aeridis multiflorum*, *Papilionanthe teres*, *Vanda cristata*, *Calanthe masuca*, *Phaius tankervilleae*, *Flickingeria fugax*, etc.



Calanthe masuca

23. **Endemic medicinal Garcinias:** This theme has been developed in order to create awareness about and to conserve different accessions and species of Garcinias. *Garcinia indica*, popularly

known as 'Kodampuli' in the Malabar regions, is the source of Kokum, which has immense medicinal value. Most of the *Garcinia* spp. are narrow endemic and are facing different levels of threats due to high rate of consumption of its fruits. Eg. *Garcinia indica*, *G. gummi-gutta*, *G. xanthochymus*, *G. spicata*, *G. morella* and *G. mangostana*.

*Cycas circinalis*

24. **Medicinal endemic Palms and Gymnosperms:** Palms and gymnosperms are appreciated not only for their ornamental value but also for their medicinal properties. In India endemic palms and gymnosperms are represented by very few species and they are also disjunct in distribution. Therefore,



special efforts have been made to access these plants and to plant them in our garden; not only to conserve but also to familiarize visitors with these palms and gymnosperms. Eg. *Borassus flabellifer*, *Arenga wightii*, *Phoenix sylvestris*, *P. pusilla*, *P. loureirii*, *Corypha umbraculifera*, *Pinanga dicksonii*, *Bentinckia condapanna*, *Cycas circinalis*, *C. beddomei*, *C. nathortsii*, etc.

## 25. Edible and medicinal Flowers:

This theme consists of plants with flowers which are not only beautiful but also edible as well as medicinal. Eg. *Butea monosperma*, *Elaeagnus conferta*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Michelia champaca*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Spilanthes oleracea*, *Pterospermum acerifolium*, *Saraca asoca*, *Jasminum auriculatum*, *Rosa damascena*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Stereospermum personatum*, etc.



*Saraca asoca*



*Barleria prionitis*

26. Dye yielding plants: Our country is a pioneer in the art of natural dyeing and uses several plant species for colouring cosmetics, drugs, textiles, paintings and food. Many such colour yielding plants possess medicinal properties too. Some of these are represented here. Eg. *Thespesia lampas*, *Acacia catechu*, *Barleria prionitis*, *Caesalpinia sappan*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Melastoma malabathricum*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Ailanthus triphysa*, *Schima wallichii*, *Tamarix aphylla*, etc.

27. Clinically important plants: Our traditional systems of medicine use over 6500 plant species for varied health conditions. Out of these some are clinically more

*Ruta chalapensis*



*Hemidesmus indicus*

important plants. Capturing this idea to develop themes in our garden is therefore relevant to our visitors. Eg. *Uraria picta*, *Holarrhena pubescens*, *Cassia fistula*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Ruta chalapensis*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Leucas aspera*, etc.

28. Sacred plants: Every religion has given a special place to plants and most often they are considered sacred. For instance, *Aegle marmelos* (Bael) in Hindu religion, *Rosemarinus officinalis* (Rosemary) in Islam and *Brassica nigra* (Mustard) in Christianity. Such sacred plants and also the plants that are used in various poojas, such as Satyanarayana pooja, Ganapathy pooja, etc. have also been included in this theme. Eg. *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Datura metel*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*, *Nerium oleander*, *Punica granatum*, *Achyranthes aspera*, etc.



*Nerium oleander*



*Houttuynia cordata*

29. Wild edible medicinal plants: This theme consists of wild medicinal plants that are also edible and can be used as a diet in our food. Parts like leaf, flower, fruit, root or even whole plant can be used this way. Needless to mention the usage as food varies from region to region in the country and this theme attempts to bring together wild edible plants pertaining to different

regions of India. Eg. *Houttuynia cordata*, *Elaeocarpus floribundus*, *Paederia foetida*, *Cinnamomum tamala*, *Parkia roxburghii*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Elaeagnus conferta*, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, *Polygonum capitatum*, *Grewia optima*, etc.

30. Plants used to improve water quality: This theme consists of plants

which pacifies high mineral content in water and also reported to increase metabolism in the body. Incorporating these plants in the garden increases the availability of potable water. Eg: *Acacia catechu*, *Caesalpinia sappan*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Cuminum cyminum*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Elettaria cardamomum*, *Emblia*



*Acacia catechu*

*officinalis*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Hedyotis corymbosa*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Myristica fragrans*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Prunus cerasoides*, *Sida cordifolia*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Vetiveria zizanioides*, *Zingiber officinale*



*Cissus quadrangularis*

31. Plants used in Traditional Bone Setting: This theme has been designed using plants, which are traditionally used for Bone setting purposes, like in case of fractures and broken bones. Eg- *Abutilon indicum*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Albizzia lebbek*, *Bambusa bambos*, *Bombax malabaricum*, *Butea*

*monosperma*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Cissenpelus pareira*, *Curcuma longa*, *Glycerhiza glabra*, *Gossypium herbaceum*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Madhuca indica*, *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Rubia cordifolia*, *Santalum albam*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Shorea robusta*, *Sida cordifolia*, *Stereospermum sauveolens*, *Symplocos racemose*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Uraria picta*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Vitex negundo*, *Woodfordia floribunda*.

32. Monotypic genus and Monogeneric family: This theme consists of plants of Evolutionary significance, as they are sole species of a genera and family represented by a single genus respectively. These Taxa are very rare in nature and all of these are used in our traditional systems of medicine. Monotypic genus:

Eg: - *Utleria salicifolia*, *Janakia arayalpathra*



Dr. BPNilaratna, IAS Joint secretary MoEF, GOI  
Inaugurating a theme garden on Dye yielding plants

Monogeneric family: Eg: *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Basella rubra*, *Buddleja asiatica*, *Carica papaya*, *Cochlospermum religiosum*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Piper chaba*, *Punica granatum*, *Smilax zeylanica*, *Trapanatans*.

33. Plants used in Unani preparations: The Unani system of medicine originated in Greece and it is based on teachings of Hippocrates and Galen. Today India is world leader in Unani medicine. The different plants used in the Unani system of treatment are included in this theme to give the visitor an idea of the plants used in this system. Eg: *Ficus carica*, *Strychnos nux vomica*, *Prunus amygdalus*, *Cassia absus*,



*Ficus carica*

*Euphorbia thymifolia*, *Piper nigrum*, *Punica granatum*, *Ipomea nil*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Eleteria cardomomum*, *Ferula foetida*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Pongamia*

*pinnata, Ceasalpinia crista, Brassica oleracea, tribulus terrestris, Alpinia galanga, Coriandrum sativum, Solanum nigrum, Vitis vinifera, Trigonellafoenum-graceum, Sphearanthus indicus, Cicer arientinum, Nymphaea pubescens, Cassia tora, Butea monosperma, Vitex negundo, Operculina terpehum.*

## I-AIM Nursery

Attached to the Garden is the I-AIM nursery, which has over 250 species of medicinal plants for sale, at nominal rates. The seedlings that are raised in both the conventional way and using root trainer technology are 100% organic. The nursery has mist chambers for propagation and shade houses with misting facility for special indoor plants.



## Amruth Home / Institutional Garden Packages

Under the support of NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS BOARD, Ministry of Health, Govt. of India,

various packages of medicinal plants to suit the requirements of houses and public and private institutions / organisations/ parks are available at nominal rates at I-AIM. A special User's Guide to inform the programme subscribers

about the identification, maintenance and use of plants for various ailments is also given with the package, free of cost.



Prof P Balaram, Director, IISc., Bangalore

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

This garden's major educational programmes include training in designing of herbal gardens, taxonomic identification of plants, propagation techniques, utilization of medicinal plants for primary health care, herbarium techniques, etc.



### Design your Herbal Garden

Training programmes in designing of herbal gardens, taxonomic identification of plants, propagation techniques, utilization of medicinal plants for primary health care, herbarium techniques, etc., practical workshops, garden trails are conducted regularly in our Garden as we believe in sharing our knowledge.

Other outreach activities include promotion and implementation programmes for creation of I-AIM Home Garden and I-AIM Institutional Garden in India; participation in exhibitions, flower shows, melas etc. to popularise medicinal plants and spread the message “Grow plants for better health”



## Amruth Home Herbal Garden Packages with 1 User's Guide & a carry bag.

Complete Package : 21 species (30 plants)

Advanced package: 14 species (20 plants)

Basic Package : 7 species (10 plants)

### Special Packages for Homes -

Each package consists of 4 species (10 plants)

**Skin care** : *Aloe vera*, *Cassia longa*, *Lawsomia inermis*, *Holarthra pubescens*

**Hair care** : *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Eclipta alba*, *Acacia senata*, *Phyllanthus emblica*

**Child care** : *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Coleus aromaticus*, *Piper longum*, *Acorus calamus*

**Revitalizers** : *Withania somnifera*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Ipomoea maurandiana*

**Stress relievers** : *Bacopa monnieri*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Centella asiatica*, *Withania somnifera*

**Metabolism plus** : *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Pennisetum glaberrimum* (for Digestion) *Murraya koenigii*

**Cough and Cold** : *Adhatoda verticillata*, *Coleus aromaticus*, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Zingiber officinale*

### Composition of Amruth Institutional Garden Packages

Complete package : 40 species (350 plants) with 10 copies of User's Guide

Advanced package : 30 species (310 plants) with 5 copies of User's Guide

Basic Package : 25 species (250 plants) with 5 copies of User's Guide





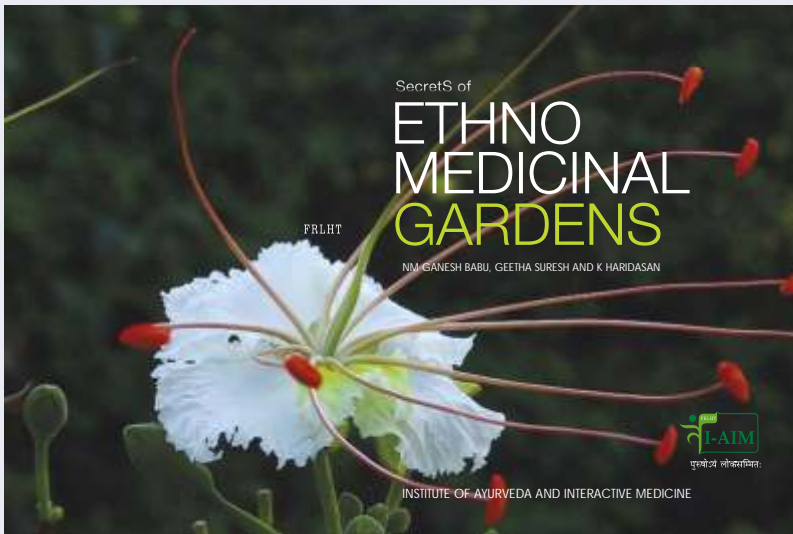
## OUTREACH ACTIVITY FOR BANGALORE CITY

- The garden promotes and implements programmes for creation of Amruth Home garden and Amruth Institutional garden in the city of Bangalore.
- The informatics group of I-AIM has developed an interactive CD for schools on “Neighbourhood Medicinal Plants” of Bangalore city. This is an effective medium for extension through participation of students. This garden is also engaged in field testing this CD.
- It regularly participates in exhibitions, flower shows, melas, etc. to popularise medicinal plants and spread the message “Grow plants for better health”.





*Glimpse of a landscaping work done for a client*



## Ethno Medicinal Garden

The EMG Manual 'Secrets of Ehtno Medicinal Gardens' is a comprehensive, step-by-step guide to develop a medicinal plant garden in the lines of the EMG established at FRLHT Campus.

It covers all aspects of developing Ethnno Medicinal Gardens, including guidelines for conducting botonical surveys, selection of themes and landscape elements and also garden management. It also includes images of around 200 species of herbs, about 130 species of shrubs, 100 species of climbers, over 200 species of trees, around 100 species of orchids and about 50 species of ferns along with their local names in 6 languages and in English, family to which they belong and medicinal properties of plants. It has a section on Nursery that includes guidelines for setting-up nursery management, with detailed propagation methods for selected medicinal plants.



Founder director  
Shri. Darshan Shankar  
Receiving Padmashri Award  
from President of India

Shri Hem Pande,  
Joint Secretary,  
MoEF Inaugurating  
the I-AIM Nursery.



One of the well-known  
South Indian Film star  
Sri Ramesh Arvind  
during his visit to I-AIMS  
Garden & Nursery.

I-AIM's Amruthavana  
A leading Medicinal Plant Garden in India



**Route map to reach:** Amrutha vana is easy to reach from the city. The route: From Yelahanka police station circle take left along Doddaballapur Road. As you cross CRPF take another left along the boundary of the CRPF campus. Travel 3.5 km on this road and on your left you will see I-AIM campus.



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Additional facility part support from BGCI under IIN project

Photo credits: N.M. Ganesh babu, Dr. K. Haridasan, Nagaraj H.B. & Manjunath S.K.

