

Ficus hispida Linn.f.

Family : Moraceae

Parts Used : Fruit , Leaf, Bark

Vernacular Names

English : Ficus

Malayalam : Kattathi, Erumanakku, Parakam

Hindi : Gobla, Katguleriya

Sanskrit : Kakodumbarika, Malayu

Assamese : Khosadumar

Bengali : Rambal

Gujarathi : Dhedumaro, Jangliangir

Kannada : Kaduatti

Tamil : Peyatti, Conatti, Kattatti

Telugu : Adaviatti



Distribution and Habitat: Found throughout India.

Botany: A moderate-sized weak tree generally with hollow internodes, hispid parts, rough grey bark and with out aerial root

• **Leaves:** Opposite, 10-30 cm long, surfaces scabrid, pubescent, 3-5 ribbed, secondary nerves regular and straight

• **Fruit:** Receptacles fascicled on the stem or leafless branchlets obovoid or turbinate, hispid, yellow when ripe.

Properties: Emetic, laxative, tonic, galactogenic, purgative, and emetic.

Chemical constituents: Leaves contain hispidin, oleanolic acid, bergaptine, β -amyrine, and β -sitosterol. Stem and leaves contain norisoprenoid ficustriol, 6-O-methyltylophorinidine and 2-demethoxytylophorine, biphenylhexahydroindolizine hispidine. Bark contains lupeol acetate, β -amyrine acetate, β -sitosterol and acetates of *n*-triacontanol, β -amyrin and gluanol. Fruit contains linalool, linalool oxide, terpenol, and 2,6-dimethyl-1,7-octadiene-3,6-diol.

Uses: It is used in ulcers, leucoderma, psoriasis, jaundice, inflammations, and intermittent fevers

Propagation: It can be propagated by seeds.

