## 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

Telungu : 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,  $\beta$ -amyrine, and  $\beta$ -sitosterol. Stem and leaves contain norisoprenoid ficustriol, 6-O-methyltylophorinidine and 2-demethoxytylophorine, biphenylhexahydroindolizine hispidine. Bark contains lupeol acetate,  $\beta$ -amyrine acetate,  $\beta$ -sitosterol and acetates of n-triacontanol,  $\beta$ -amyrin and gluanol. Fruit contains linalool, linalool oxide, terpeneol, 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.







