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, 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, 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.