Holarrhena pubescens (Buch.-Ham.) Don

Synonyms: *H. antidysenterica* (Roxb.ex Flem.) Wall.

Family : Apocynaceae

Group : Stomach disorders/carminatives/laxative

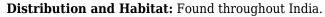
Parts Used: Leaf, Seed, Bark

Vernacular Names

English : Tellichery bark
Malayalam : Kutakapala
Hindi : Kurci kuda
Sanskrit : Kalinga
Assamese : Dutkur
Bengali : Kurchi
Gujarathi : Dhowda

Kannada : Kodgasana Karche

Tamil : Kudasapalai Telungu : Kewar



Botany: A small laticiferous, deciduous tree with woody branches. Bark thick, brown, rough, with abundant milky white latex.

- *Leaves*: Nearly sessile, simple, opposite, ovate to elliptic, membranous with 10-14 pairs of conspicuous nerves.
- *Flowers*: White in terminal corymbose cymes.
- *Fruits*: Long, narrow, cylindric, pendulous follicles often dotted with white spots.
- Seeds: Numerous, crowned with a tuft of long, silky hairs..

Properties: Carminative, expectorant, anthelmintic

Chemical constituents:

- Root bark-holacetin; stem-bark: conessine, dihydroisoconessimine, kurchessine, holonamine.
- Leaf: aminoglycosteroids, kurchiphylline, kurchiphyllamine, kurchaline, holadysine, holadysamine, holantosines A,B. C, & D, holarosine A, B, E & F

Uses: It is used in dysentery, bronchopneumonia, internal hemorrhages, rheumatism, malaria, verminosis, chronic bronchitis, boils, ulcers, dysentery

Formulations: Kutajaristam, Kutayatvayadi leham

Agrotechnology:

Soil and Climate: A well drained soil is preferred by the plant. Red laterite alluvial soil is seen highly suitable for the growth of the plant. It prefers annual rainfall ranging from 2000-4000 mm with a temperature ranging from 35° C to 40° C.

Formulations: Kutajarishta, Katajavaleha, Jirakadya churna, Panchanimba churna

Propagation: Plants are propagated by root suckers and seeds

Manures and Fertilizers: Pits are prepared and filled with well rotten cowdung or farmyard mixture and soil.

Plant protection: Leaf eating pests are found to feed on the slender leaves and shoots.







