Trichopus zeylanicus Gaertn

Synonyms: Trichopodium zeylanicum Bedd.

Family : Trichopodaceae
Group : Rejuvenatives
Parts Used : Fruit , Leaf
Vernacular Names
English : Trichopus

Malayalam: Arogyapacha

Sanskrit : Varahi

Distribution and habitat: Found wild in the Agasthya hills and Tinnevelly hills. **Botany:** A medicinal herb with several stems is formed from a nodose rhizome.

• Stems: Slender.

• *Leaves*: Ovate, apex acute and minutely apiculate, obtuse or rounded, base more or less deeply cordate with a wild sinus.

• *Flowers*: Seen in groups of 4 or 5. Perianth is dark brown with lanceolate lobes acute and slender pedicels, lengthening and thickening below the ellipsoid long fruit.

Properties: Neurotonic and hypothermic.

Chemical constituents: 2-methyl-3-hydroxypyrone, Pyranone, Coumaran, Chinasaure (Quinic acid) (9.15%), alphasantonin, digiprolactone etc are present. Leaf eessential oil contains α -humulene and β -caryophyllene and petiole contains α -humulene and n-Hexadecanoic acid.

Uses: Used in piles, wounds and diuretic.

Agrotechnology

Soil and climate: Forest areas with good organic matter content and which get only 50% of the sunlight are suited for its cultivation.

Propagation: Seedlings or suckers. 3-6 months old seedlings are to be used for planting.

Manures and fertilizers: Rotten leaves and dried cowdung at 2-5 t/ha are to be added and ridges of length 2 m and 0.5 m breadth are to be taken. Farm yard manure or compost or bone meal is to be applied once in two months.

Irrigation: Irrigation is essential during summer months. Sprinkler irrigation is good.

Pest and diseases: The plant is not attacked by any serious pests or diseases.

Harvesting: Flowering commences within 6 months and fruits mature after one month. Leaves can be harvested at this time.



