

Simarouba amara Aubl.

Synonyms : *Quassia simarouba* , *Simarouba glauca* DC., *Picraena officinalis* , *Simarouba medicinalis*

Family : Simaruobaceae

Parts Used : Leaf, Bark, Wood

Vernacular Names

English : Paradise tree, Simarouba, Dysentery bark

Malayalam : Swargeeya vriksham, Lakshmitaru, Kalpavriksha



Distribution and habitat: Indigenous to the Amazon rainforest and other tropical areas in Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Central America.

Botany: Simarouba is a medium-sized tree that grows up to 20 m high, with a trunk 50 to 80 cm in diameter.

- **Leaves** : It produces bright green leaves 20 to 50 cm in length, pinnately compound, silvery on lower side

- **Flowers** : *Terminal panicle*, Small white flowers.

- **Fruits** : Small red fruits.

Chemical constituents: Ailanthinone, benzoquinone, canthin, dehydroglaucaurubinone, glaucaurubine, glaucaurubolone, glaucaurubinone, holacanthone, melianone, simaroubidin, simarolide, simarubin, simarubolide, sitosterol, and tirucalla.

Uses: Bark, wood and leaves are used for dysentery (amebic and bacterial), diarrhea, intestinal worms and internal parasites, malaria, viral infections, to stop bleeding internally (stomach ulcers, hemorrhages, etc) and externally for wounds

Propagation: By seeds.

