## Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub.,

**Synonyms** : Butea frondosa Roxb. , Erythrena monosperma Lamk., Butea frondosa Roxb. , Erythrena monosperma Lamk.

Family : Fabaceae

**Group** : 6. Star trees

Parts Used : Leaf, Seed, Bark, Flower, Gum

## Vernacular Names

English : Flame of the forest Malayalam : പ്ലാശ്, ചമത Hindi : Palas Dhak Sanskrit : Plasah Gujarathi : Khakara Kannada : Muttuga Tamil : Parasa Telungu : Paladulu



Distribution and habitat: Through out India.

**Botany:** A medium sized deciduous tree 12-15 m in height with gum containing grey bark exfoliating in irregular pieces, and some what crooked trunk

• *Leaf*: 3 foliate, leaflets coriaceous, obtuse, glabrous above when old, finely silky and conspicuously reticulately veined beneath;

• *Flowers*: Have black calyces, each shaped like the beak of a parrot and born closely packed, bright orange red, large, in rigid racemes; Petals are 5-7 cm long, covered with grey pubescens.

• *Fruits pods*: Thickened at the sutures, containing a single seed Chemical constituents:

+  $\pmb{Seeds}\xspace$  - palasonin and  $\alpha\xspace$  -amyrin,  $\beta\xspace$  -sitosterol-  $\beta\xspace$  -D-glucopyranoside and sucrose

Uses: Anthelmintic, astringent, aperient, aphrodisiac

- Bark-Anorexia, bone fractures, inflamations, hepatopathy, rectal diseases
- Leaves- Astringent, pimples, inflammations, anodyne, haemorrhoids
- Flowers- diuretic, burning Sensation, swellings, hyperdipsia

• **Seeds**- antihelminthic, laxative,Used against epilepsy, flatulence, constipation, diabetes

• Gum- Hyperacidity, general debility, dyspepsia, fever

• Ash of tender branches- Abdominal disorders

**Formulations:** Arimedas tailam, Balatailam **Propagation**: Seeds and also by root suckers





