

P.G. College Datia

A Major Project Report on
BSc - VII sem

MEDICINAL PLANT FARM

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fulfilment of the requirements for the
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Bachelor in Science (BSc)

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I am really thankful to them.

Secondly i would also like to thank my parents they helped me alot.

I am making this project not only for marks but to also increase my knowledge.

Thanks again to all who helped me.

• What should I plant?

According to the climate, Soil Condition, and available irrigation facility, you must select the right species for farming.

• How much area does it require?

According to the land available, select the right herb. Because some of them have high yield capacity and they generate profitability with a small piece of land, but some of them are just the opposite.

Smaller acreage will not give a close cost-of-goods production figure.

This data is critically important for any successful expansion program.

Each crop has it's own idiosyncrasy.

MEDICINAL FARMING

Medicinal plant Cultivation may be defined as the production of crops (medicinal plants) using prepared land by tending them either by unskilled or skilled people.

Due to the modern development in the scientific approach towards the cultivation of plants, many more drugs have come to use.

For successful medicinal plant farming business, you must take it as a profit-making commercial venture.

just like any other business.

there are some basic questions which must be asked before getting into a field. the questions, you must ask yourself are as follows:-

♦ How much money do I need?

This is one of the best most important factors. You must have a detailed financial plan before starting the plantation.

♦ Do I have suitable land for herb?

You must take into the account about the soil quality and of course the PH balance. Check about the irrigation facility.

Future of Medicinal Plants

Medicinal plants have a promising future because, they are about half million plants around the world, and most of them their medical activities have not been investigated yet, and their medical activities could be decisive in the treatment of present or future studies.

Characteristics of Medicinal plants?

Medicinal plants have many characteristics when used as a treatment, as follows.

- Synergic medicine:-

The ingredients of plants all interact simultaneously, so their uses can complement or damage others or neutralize their possible negative effects.

- ◆ Support of official medicine in the treatment of complex cases like cancer diseases the components of the plants proved to be very effective.

ALternative Medicine

These days the term 'Alternative medicine' became very common in western culture, if focus on the idea of using the plants for medicinal purpose.

But the current belief that medicines which come in capsules or pills are the only medicines that we can trust and use. even so most of these pills and capsules we take and use during our daily life come from plants medicinal plants

frequently use in raw materials for extraction of active ingredients which used in the synthesis of different drugs. Like in case of laxatives, blood thinner, antibiotics and anti malaria medications, contains ingredients from plants. moreover the active ingredients of Taxol, vincristine, and morphine isolated from foxglove, periwinkle, yew, and opium poppy, respectively.

Medicinal plants

Introduction:-

The term Medicinal plants include various types of plants used in herbalism and some of these plants have a medical activities. These medicinal plants consider as a rich resource of ingredients which can be used in drug development and synthesis, beside these plant play important role in the human culture around the whole world.

Moreover some plants consider as important source of nutrition and as a result of that these plants recommended for their therapeutic values.

These plant include ginger, green tea, walnuts, and some other plants.

in other plants their derivative consider as important source for active ingredients which are used in aspirin and toothpaste.

◆ Preventive medicine:-

It has been proved that the plants also characterize by their ability to prevent the appearance of some diseases. This will help to reduce the use of the chemical remedies which will be used when the disease is already present, i.e., reduce the side effect of synthetic treatment.

Conclusion:-

Therefore it is very important point for the open access journals to encourage researchers and clinicians to work hard in order to justify. In order to clarify the main active ingredients which can be extracted from medicinal plants moreover, to clarify their role in the treatment of present diseases, and how they can be used to produce or synthesize more effective drugs.

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♦ Should I go with monoculture or Polyculture?

For a small herb farm venture, it is advisable to use what is known as a polyculture situation. This is where more than one crop are grown, rather than a monoculture program.

This gives to the small farmer is protection against saturated markets, giving him better stability in both marketing and cash flow.

♦ Where is the market?

This is the most crucial factor for a small scale medicinal herb farm. Your product must be organically grown and labeled. It is recommended to get into the export.

Due to growth of herbal medicinal industry, the demand for medicinal herbs is bound to grow, if you have land it will be profitable.

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List of Important Medicinal plants

NB:- (Fam- Family, T-Tree, H-Herb, (-Climber, S-Shrub)

Plant	Common name/ maturity period	Botanical name or family	Parts used	Average price (RS/Kg)	Medicinal uses
Amla	Amla (T) After 4 year	Embllica officinalis Fam- euphorbiaceae	Fruit	RS 15-15/Kg	vitamin-C, cough, Diabetes, cold, laxative hyper acidity
Ashok	Ashok (T) 10 years onward	Saraca asoca Fam: Caesalpi- -niaceae	Bark Flower	Dry Bark RS 125/Kg.	menstrual pain, uterine disorder, Diabetes.
Arwagom- -sha	Arwagomsha (H), one year	Withania somnifera Fam. Solanaceae	Root, Leaves	RS 140/Kg.	Restorative Tonic stress, nervous. disorder, aphrodisiac.
Bael/ Bilva	Bael/Bilva (T) after 4-5 year	Aegle marmelos Fam- Rutaceae	Fruit, Bark	Fruit-RS 25 /Kg. Pulp- RS 60/Kg	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Constipation
Brahmi	Brahmi (H) Indian penny one year	Bacopa monnieri Fam- Scrophul- -ariaceae	whole plant	RS. 20 per Kg	Nervous, memory enhancer, mental disorder.
Bhumi Amla	Bhumi Amla (H), in one year	Phyllanthous amarus Fam- euphorbiaceae	whole plant	RS. 40 per Kg.	Anemic, jaundice, Dropy

Chiraita	Chiraita (high altitudes) with in one year (H)	Suertia chiraita Fam: Gentianaceae	whole plant	RS 300 -350 / per kg.	Skin Diseases, Burning, Cessation, fever.
Madhuma -rimi	Gudmar / madhumarimi, after four year (c)	Gymnema Sylvestre Fam: Asclepiadaceae	Leaves	RS 50-75 per kg.	Diabetes, hyper- cilia, Asthma.
Guggul	Guggul (CT) after 8 years.	Commiphora wightii Fam: Burseraceae	Gum resin	RS 80-100 per kg.	Rheumatoid, arthritis, paralysis, laxative
Guluchi	Guluchi / Giloe (c) with in one year	Tinospora cordifolia form	Stem	RS 20-25 per kg.	Gout, pile, general debility, fever, jaundice
Calihari	Guluchi / Calihari / Panchangulia Glori Lily five years	Glariosa Superba Fam: Liliaceae	Seed tuber	RS 60	Skin Disease, Labour pain, Abortion, General disability
Kalmegh	Kalmegh / Bhui nurm (H) with in one year	Andrograph- is panicula- ta Fam: Scroph- taceae	whole plant	RS 12-20	Fever, weakness vulgar of gas

Long pepper	Long pepper / pippali (C) after 2-3 years	Piper longum Fam: Piperaceae	Fruit, root	RS 100 - 150 kg root 150 per kg	Appetizer, enlarged spleen, Bronchitis, Cold, antedote
Sandal wood	Sandal wood (CT) thirty year onward	Santalum album Fam - apocynaceae	Heart wood oil	RS 350 per kg.	Skin Disorder, Burning, Sensation, Jaundice, cough
Henna	Henna / Mehdi (S) 1/25 year	Lawsonia germis Fam: Lytharaceae	Leaf flower seed	L-50 / kg powder RS 75 / kg.	Burning, stream, Anti-inflammatory
Sada Bahar	Sada Bahar (CH) Poriwinkla Nyantara	Vincetoxicum Carthamus virens Fam - apocynaceae	whole part	R- RS 50 per kg L- RS 25-S RS 10 kg	Leukemia, Hypotension, Antispasmodic, Acidok.
Neem	Neem (CT)	Azadirachata indica Fam - Mahaceae	Rhizome	RS 45 / kg	Sedative, analgesic, epilepsy, hypertension
Dalchini	Dalchini perennial shrub	Cinnamomum zylamciun Fam: Lauraceae	Bark, oil	-	Bronchitis, Asthma, Cardiac disorder
Bahada	Bahada (CT)	Terminalia bellerica Fam - Combretaceae	Seed, Bark	Fruit RS 20 / kg Powder RS 100 / kg	Cough, Anemia, scurvy, u

ALOE - VERA

(Gauri Kumari)

Botanical name - Aloe barbadensis miller

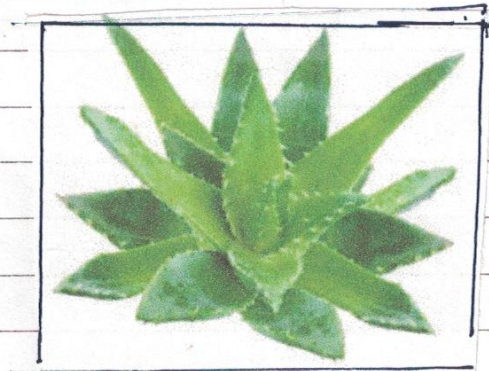
Family :- Asphodelaceae (Liliaceae)

◆ Green leaves contain gel and a sticky yellow residue called latex.

◆ Burn healing

◆ wound healing.

◆ Treat Sunburn



◆ Radiation - induced skin reactions.

◆ Aloe with Conditioner for silky, smoother hair

◆ Take orally to reduce cholesterol and triglycerides for a healthy heart.

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TULSI

Botanical name: *Osimum sanctum*

family: Lamiaceae

Maturity period: Each 3 month.

Average price Rs 10/kg.

uses:

- ◆ Common cold, inflammation, malaria, heart diseases, headache, stomach disorders, kidney stones, heart disorders.
- ◆ In the purification of atmosphere.
- ◆ To cure sore throat.
- ◆ Remove stones via the urinary tract.

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Lavender

(Lavandula)

Botanical name:- *Lavandula angustifolia* mill.

Family: Labiatae.

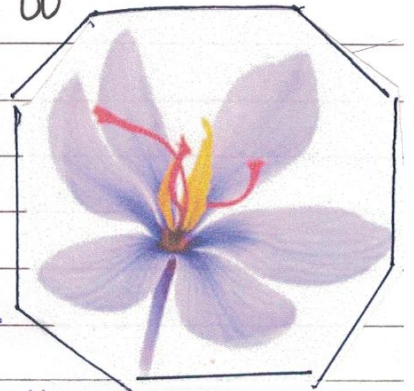
- ◆ Generally, lavender farming is profitable in India.
- ◆ Basically, you can grow lavender only in the himalayan region, wherever it snows.
- ◆ It requires water only when first planted.
- ◆ Oil which comes from distillation of the flower spikes of certain lavender species. The oil has cosmetic uses and it is believed to have some medicinal uses.
- ◆ Lavender is commonly used for anxiety, restlessness, insomnia, depression, headache and pain.

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Kesar (Saffron)

Botanical name :-

Crocus sativus



- ◆ Saffron is known as kesar.
- ◆ It is a most expensive spice in the world.
- ◆ Saffron is majorly used in culinary seasoning and its get colour with taste in food products.
- ◆ It has a high medicinal value.

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