

BOTANICAL NAME :- **ABROMA AUGUSTA**
Abroma augusta

FAMILY :- **Sterculiaceae**

LOCAL NAME :-

HINDI NAME :- **Ulatkambal**



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

The plant is a shrub or a small tree. It is found throughout tropical forest of India, particularly in North-east and east Coast. The species is often planted for its showy, deep scarlet flowers.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

The plant attains the height of 305 m, with horizontal and velvety branches. Leaves are about 10-30 cm long and 6-18 cm broad, ovate or lanceolate, more or less cordate, finely acuminate, membranous, entire, and three to five lobed with 1-12-cm long petiole. The dorsal surface of the leaves is glabrous and ventral surface is pubescent.

PARTS USED :-

Root, root bark, stem, and leaves.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

Root bark of *Abroma augusta* is a valuable emmenagogue and uterine tonic, chiefly used in intra-uterine disease and other gynaecological disorders mostly related to menstrual disorders such as dysmenorrhoea, amenorrhoea, and gonorrhoea. Powder root is an abortifacient and anti-fertility agent. The leaves and stem are demulcent. Infusion of fresh leaves and stems is effective in treatment of gonorrhoea.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

Abromine with betaine

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Abroma augusta is propagated from seed. Seed germinate in 21-30 days at 72° F (24°C). *Abroma augusta* need full sun to partial shade with a rich well-drained soil mix. In the greenhouse, soil mixture consisting of 2 parts peat moss to 1 part loam to 2 parts sand or perlite. Plants are watered, then allowed to dry slightly before watering again. The plant require good amount of fertilizer . The plant are very fast growing, so repotting should be done when they outgrow their containers. Care should be taken when repotting because of the irritating hairs. Wrapping newspaper around the trunk helps to prevent exposure to the hairs. In winter seasons, watering should be somewhat restricted, but not to a point where the plant loses its leaves.