

FICUS HISPIDA

BOTANICAL NAME	:-	Ficus hispida
FAMILY	:-	Moraccae
LOCAL NAME	:-	Deing sohjri
HINDI NAME	:-	Kaakodumbara



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

Small tree, found in the outer Himalayan from chenab eastwards to Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Central and south Indian and the Andaman.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

A small tree where young shoots are scabrous and covered with short hair, fistulous and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves. Leaves are opposite, round or oblong, slightly serrate. Fruit are axillary and peduncle, racemose, with several equidistant ridges.

PARTS USED :-

Fruits, bark and seed.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

The fruits is recommended in Jaundice, oedemia and anaemia. Root and fruit for leucoderma and vitiligo. Bark and seed are used as purgative and emetic. **Warning: Skin irritant in sunlight .Skin allergen. Sap is a serious eye irritant.**

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

Beta-sitosterol, beta amyryn, n-triacontany, acetate, hispidin, bergapten and psoralen.

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Cultivated in well drained, neutral to alkaline soil in sun. Figs thrive in containers. A mature tree needs only 1 cu. M of soil, and in the open ground it will fruit better if confined in a pit lined with bricks or cement and the base filled with rubble. Shorten and thin out shoots in early spring to maintain an open compact bush. Harder pruning is needed in cool climates to encourage well-ripened shoots. Shoots may be damaged by coral spot and Botrytis. Ripening fruits are often attacked by birds and wasps. Plants under cover may affected by scale insect, mealy bug, and spider mite. Propagation Sow seed in spring at 15-21° C, by semi-ripe or leaf-bud cuttings in spring or summer, by rooted suckers in winter. Fruits are picked when ripe and used fresh or dried. For medicinal use, they are soaked or made into an elixir.