



Official Name	गुडूची
English Name	Heart-leaved moonseed
Botanical Name	Tinospora cordifolia(Willd)Miers ex Hook. f. &Thoms.
Family	Menispermaceae
Taxonomical classification	<b>Kingdom:</b> Plantae <b>Subkingdom:</b> Tracheophyta <b>Superdivision:</b> Spermatophyta <b>Division:</b> Magnoliophyta <b>Class:</b> Mangnoliopsida <b>Subclass:</b> Polypetalae <b>Series:</b> Thalamiflorae <b>Order:</b> Ranales <b>Family:</b> Menispermaceae <b>Tribe :</b> Tinosporeae <b>Genus:</b> Tinospora <b>Species:</b> cordifolia
Synonyms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. गुडूची( उच्चयतभअतक चक्र मण्डलभलकभक)</li> <li>2. अमृतवल्लरी - perennial climber</li> <li>3. अमृता - perennial climbar. When generates from stem.</li> <li>4. काण्डोद्भवा- generated from stem.</li> <li>5. कुण्डली- ascends on host in circular way.</li> <li>6. चक्रलक्षणिका - in transverse section of stem,a circular structure is seen.</li> <li>7. चन्द्रहासा- seeds are semilunar, whis is basis of name 'moon seed'</li> <li>8. छिन्नरुहा - when cuts, it regenerates.</li> <li>9. जीवन्ती- due to rejuvenating property.</li> <li>10. ज्वरनाशिनी- It is efficacious in fever.</li> <li>11. तन्त्रिका - It has rope like appearance.</li> <li>12. धारा - It holds the body.</li> <li>13. मण्डली - ascends on host in circular way.</li> <li>14. मधुपर्णी- Leaves have viscid juice like honey.</li> <li>15. रसायनी - It has very good rejuvenating</li> </ol>

		<p>property.</p> <p>16. <b>वत्सादनी</b>- leaves are eaten by calves.</p> <p>17. <b>वयस्था</b>- it acts as rejuvenator.</p> <p>18. <b>वयस्या</b>- acts as rejuvenator, shows anti-agein property.</p> <p>19. <b>विशल्या</b>- Protects from disorders.</p> <p>20. <b>विषघ्नी</b>- Counteracts poison.</p> <p>21. <b>सोमा</b>- It promotes strength and vitality.</p>		
Habitat		It is distributed throughout the tropical Indian subcontinent and China, ascending to an altitude of 300 m		
Botanical Identification	Habit	It is a large, glabrous, deciduous climbing shrub.		
	Root	It has long filiform fleshy <b>aerial roots</b> from the branches.		
	Stem	The stems of are rather succulent.		
	Bark	The bark is creamy white to gray, deeply left spiraily the space in between being spotted with large rosette-like lenticels.		
	Leaves	Phyllotaxy	Alternate	
		Simple/Compound	Simple	
		Lamina	Ovate or ovate cordate	
		Texture	Glabrous	
		Tip	Rounded apex	
		Base	deeply cordate at base.	
		Margins	Entire	
		Venation	Multicoated reticulate venation	
	Petiole	long petioles up to 15 cm (6 in) long which are roundish and pulvinate.		
	Stipule	Exstipulate		
Inflorescence		Laxed raceme elongated often longer than leaves of about 5cm,axillary,terminal or form the old wood.		
Flower		<b>Colour</b>	Yellow	
		<b>Symmetry</b>	Actinomorphic	
		<b>Bract</b>	Bracteate	
		<b>Sepals</b>	3 outer very small, ovate-oblong, acute,the inner larger, membranous broadly elliptical concave, 3-4 mm., yellow	



			<b>Petals</b>	Petals 6, equal, about 2 mm. long, broadlyspathulate, each loosely embracing a stamen when young, claw cuneate, lamina triquetrous or subtrilobed, reflexed at apex.	
	Floral formula/ Diagram		♂ ⊕ K6 C6 A5		
	Fruit		Fruits aggregate in clusters of one to three. They are ovoid smooth drupelets on thick stalks with sub terminal style scars, scarlet or orange colored.		
	Seed		Broadly ellipsoid with a slender dorsal ridge and aventral depression.		
Types			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>T.crispa</u></li> <li>• <u>T.malabarica</u></li> <li>• <u>T.tomentosa</u></li> <li>• <u>T.sinesis</u> -यह पद्मगुडूची या कन्दगुडूची है। पत्र बडे, त्रिकोण या त्रिखण्ड होते है।</li> </ul>		
Rasapanchaka			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• रस ( तिक्त , कषाय</li> <li>• गुण ( गुरु , स्निग्ध</li> <li>• वीर्य ( उष्ण</li> <li>• विपाक ( मृदुर</li> <li>• दोषकर्म ( त्रिदोषशामक</li> </ul>		
Chemical Constituents			<b>Chemicals</b> Alkaloids	<b>Active Principles</b> Berberine, Palmatine	<b>Part in which present</b> Stem
				Tembetarine, Choline	Root

	Glycosides	Tinocordiside	Stem Tinocordifolioside
	Diterpenoid lactones	Furanolactone	Whole plant
	Steroids	$\beta$ – sitosterol, Giloinsterol	Aerial part stem
	Aliphatic compound	Octacosanol, hepatacosenol	Whole plant
Market information	The rate for a kg. of dried stem ranges from Rs. 15-20.  NOTE: MARKET FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS IS VOLATILE AND THE ECONOMICS MAY VARY.		
Adulteration/Substitution	<i>Tinospora crispa</i> is often used as an adulterant or substitute for Gudūci. <i>Tinospora crispa</i> leaves are heart shaped without a groovy notch at the base whereas <i>T.cordifolia</i> leaves have a groovy notch at the base.		
Cultivation	The plant is cultivated by stem cutting in the month of May-June. It requires some support preferably Neem and Mango trees, such plants are supposed to possess better medicinal values.		
Flowering season	Summer to winter season		
Harvesting	Mature plants are collected, cut into small pieces and dried in shad.		
Present Status- Not concerned/ Endangered/ Extinct	Not concerned		
Conservation method	Nil		
Main Uses	रसायन, ज्वरघ्न आदि		
Part used	Stem		
Dose	Medicinal Dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ चूर्ण ( घ to 6 gm</li> <li>➤ काथ ( 2७ तय 50 ml.</li> </ul>	
	Toxic Dose	Nil	
	Fatal Dose	Nil	
Formulations	Rogadhikara	Reference	
a) अमृतादि गुग्गुलु ब०गुडूचीघनपटी c)अमृतारिष्ट	पातरक्त प्रकरण ज्वरापिकार ज्वरापिकार	भा.पातरक्त प्रकरण/183-190 सि.यो.सं भै.र. 5/1239-1242	