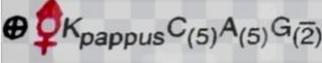




Official Name:-	रास्ना
English Name	Lesser galangal
Botanical Name :-.	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i>
Family :-	Asteraceae
Taxonomical Classification	<p>KINGDOM :- Plantae</p> <p>SUBKINGDOM :-Tracheobinota</p> <p>SUPERDIVISION :-Tracheocytes</p> <p>DIVISION :- Stroptophytta</p> <p>CLASS :- Equisetopsida</p> <p>SUBCLASS :- Manoliidea</p> <p>ORDER :- Asterales</p> <p>FAMILY :- Asteraceae</p> <p>GENUS :- Plucea</p> <p>SPECIES :- Lanceolata</p>

Synonyms:-		कुलाञ्जन, सुगन्ध मूल		
Habitat :-		Small Shrub that grow in sandy and saline Soil		
Botanical Identification	Habit	An erect undershrub		
	Root	The root are fibrous and have a strong aromatic order . It can be used for medicinal purposes .		
	Stem/Bark	Cylindrical erect covered with fine hairs on its surface The bark is not typically differentiated as a seperate layer with stem's outer surface		
	Leaves	Phyllotaxy	Alternate sessile	
		Simple/Compound	Simple	
		Lamina	Oblong	
		Texture	Pubescent on both surfaces	
		Tip	Pointed and round	
		Base	Narrowed	
Margins		Entire		
Venation		Reticulate		
Petiole	Absent			
Inflorescence	Head in compound corymb			
Flower	Numerous calyx tube is funnel shaped 6-8mm long corolla segments 1-3mm long ovate oblong , sessile , yellow in colour , streaked with purple veins			



Floral formula/ Diagram				
Fruit			Achene	
Types:-		Rauwolfia serpentina,Lochnera rosea,Vanda tessellata		
Rasapanchaka:-		रस:- तिक्त गुण:- गुरु वीर्य:- उष्ण विपाक:- कटु प्रभाव:- विषघ्न		
Chemical Constituents:-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pluchine</li> <li>• Quercitin</li> <li>• Isorhamnetin</li> <li>• Betain hydrochloride</li> <li>• B and Y sitosterol</li> </ul>		
Market information:-		It available in market as leaves,roots,extract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leaves – price = 25 – 40 per kg (rupees) Quantity= 25-50 kg</li> <li>Shelf life = 36 months</li> <li>• roots – price= 75 per kg ( rupees) Quantity= 25-50kg Grade = organic</li> <li>• extract - price= 2100 per kg ( in rupees )</li> </ul>		
Adulteration/Substitution:-		It can be adulterated or substituted with alpinia galanga , alpinia calcarata , alpinia officinarum		
Cultivation:-		During september – march Soil = plant grows in open waste lands over sandy saline lands in low rainfall areas		
Flowering season:-		During winters – spring season		
Harvesting:-		During march to august		
Present Status- Endangered/ Not concerned/ Extinct		80 species distributed world wide some of them are on extinct. Only 16 species have traditional uses		
Conservation method:-		Nil		
Main Uses:-		वेदनास्थापन		
Part used:-		Leaves		
Dose	Medicinal Dose:-	क्वाथ – 50- 100 ml		

	Toxic Dose:-	Nil	
	Fatal Dose:-	Nil	
	Toxicity (if any) toxic constituent -	Nil	
	Antidote or treatment (if any)-	Nil	
	Purification (if any)	Nil	
Formulations:-	Formulations	Rogadhikara	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>रास्नादि क्वाथ</li> <li>रास्नादि तैल</li> <li>रास्नादि घृत</li> </ul>	Vatavyadhi, Shopha, Shwasa, Kasa, Shula, Jwara, Sidhma	{ च० सु० २५/४० } { भा० प्र० नि० हरितक्यादि वर्ग } { १६३, १६४ }
	Special information (if any)	Nil	