



Official Name	त्रिवृत
English Name	Indian Jalap
Botanical Name	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (L.) Silva Manso
Family	Convolvulaceae (कलमुल कुल)
Taxonomical classification	Kingdom – Plantae Subkingdom – Tracheobionta Superdivision – Spermatophyta Division – Magnoliophyta Class – Magnoliopsida Subclass – Asteridae Order – Solanales Family – Convolvulaceae Genus –

		OperculinaSpecies – turpethum	
Synonyms		त्रिवृत, त्रिकंटक, तीव्रक, श्वेततूलिका	
Habitat		Found throughout India in tropical and subtropical regions. Common in open scrub forests, grasslands, and along fences.	
Botanical Identification	Habit		Perennial twining herb or climber
	Root		Fleshy, cylindrical, whitish; used in medicine as a purgative
	Stem/Bark		Slender, twining, cylindrical
	Leaves	Phyllotaxy	Alternate

		Simple/Compound	Simple	
		Lamina	Broadly ovate to heart-shaped	
		Texture	Smooth	
		Tip	Pointed	
		Base	Cordate	
		Margins	Entire	
		Venation	Reticulate	
		Petiole	Reticulate	
	Inflorescence		Terminal Panicles	

	Flower		Funnel-shaped, white or pale blue, bisexual	
	Floral formula/Diagram		Not specifically illustrated in classical texts	
	Fruit		Capsule, ovoid, enclosed in persistent calyx	
Types		श्वेत त्रिवृत (white variety more commonly used), कृष्ण त्रिवृत (black variety -stronger purgative action)		

Rasapanchaka	<p>Rasa - तिक्त, कटु</p> <p>गुण लघु, तीक्ष्ण, स्निग्ध</p> <p>वीर्य - उष्ण</p> <p>विपाक - कटु</p> <p>दोष कफ-वात शामक</p>
Chemical Constituents	Glycosides (turpethin), resins, volatile oils, triterpenoids

Market information	Used in classical Ayurvedic formulations. High demand in herbal markets; occasionally substituted due to limited wild sources.
Adulteration/Substitution	Substituted with Ipomoea species or other purgative roots

Cultivation	Grown from stem cuttings or seeds in loamy soil with good drainage
Flowering season	July to October
Harvesting	Roots harvested after 2 years of maturity
Present status – Not concerned/Endangered/Extinct	Not Concerned
Conservation method	Cultivation under AYUSH and herbal promotion schemes
Main Uses	शीतल, पित्तशामक, रक्तशोधक, मूत्रल, दीपनीय, शोथहर, तृषाहरण
Part Used	Roots

Dose	Medicinal Dose	Powder 2–5 gm; decoction – 25–50 ml
	Toxic Dose	Overdose may cause severe purgation
	Fatal Dose	Not commonly fatal but use with caution
Antidote or treatment (If any)		NIL
Purification (If any)		Washing and drying before use in formulations
Formulations		त्रिवृत चूर्ण, अविपत्तिकर चूर्ण, त्रिवृतादि क्वाथ
Rogadhikara		अर्थ, गुल्म, पाण्डु, कृमि, विष, उदर, कुष्ठ
Reference		चरक संहिता, सुश्रुत संहिता, भावप्रकाश, आयुर्वेद सार संग्रह

