Official Name		Mallotus philippensis (Lam.)	
English Name		Indian Kamala	
Botanical Name		Mallotus philippinensis Muell Arg.	
Family		Euphorbiaceae	
Taxonomical classifiction		Kingdom- Plantae Class- Dicotyledons Subclass- Monochlamydae Order- Unisexuales Family- Euphorbiaceae Genus- Mallotus Species- philippinensis	
Synonyms		रक्तांग, रक्तचूर्ण, रंजका	
Habitat		Grows throughout India and commonly seen in South Indian states like Karnataka Kerala and TamilNadu.	
Botanical Identification	Habit	Kampillaka is a small to medium-sized evergreen tree. It typically grows to a height of 10-25 meters The tree has a thin, dark gray or brown bark, and its young branches are rusty.	

	Root		The tree reproduces from root suckers but the growth is very slow.	
	Stem/Bark		The bark is typically described as thin, dark gray, and somewhat rough, with young branches being rusty in color	
	Leaves	Phyllotaxy	Alternate	

		Simple/Compound	Simple	
		Lamina	Ovate-lanceolate	
		Texture	Coriaceous	
		Tip	Acuminate at tip	
		Base	Rounded or acute	
		Margins	Entire or serrate	
		Venation	Reticulate	
		Petiole	2.5 to 5cm long	
	Inflorescence		Male inflorescence is long terminal spike whereas female inflorescence is short spike.	
	Flower		Dioecious, small **Male flower**- clustered sessile or very shortly pedicellate **Female flowers**- Thicker as compared to male flowers. Ovary has red glands.	

	Floral formula/ Diagram		♂ K(4), C0, A∞; ♀ K(4), C0, G(3)	
	Fruit		Capsule, 8-13mm in diameter, 3 lobed, covered with a bright red powder	
Types			It is a single species with different names.	
Rasapanchaka			• **रस - कटु** • **गुण – लघु, तीक्ष्ण** • **वीर्य - उष्ण वीर्य** • **विपाक- कटु**	
Chemical Constituents in Kampillaka			Class of constituents	Compounds present in class
			a) Heart wood	Lupeol Lupeol acetate Sitosterol Arginin
			b) Bark	. Acetylaleceritolic acid α Amyrin Sitosterol Sitosterol glucoside
			C) seeds	Bergenin Corotoxigenin-L-rhamnoside
Market information			Its availability as a raw material for traditional medicine and its use in Ayurvedic formulations and its potential in the cosmetic and dye industries helps in significant growth in its market.	
Adulteration/Substitution			Adulteration with substances like brick powder, annatto dye, or bark powders can occur. Solubility, color staining, and burning tests can help identify genuine Kampillaka.	
Cultivation			Not typically cultivated on a large scale, though it can be propagated through seeds and root suckers. The tree is naturally distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, including India, where it grows in diverse soil types and can tolerate shade, frost, and drought	

Flowering season		**September to November**
Harvesting		Harvested typically in February and march
Present Status- Not concerned/ Endangered/ Extinct		Endangered
Conservation method		primary conservation method for Kampillaka involves purifying the raw material through a process of washing and shade drying
Main Uses		कृमिनाशक विषहरण
Part used		**Flower, fruit hair**
Dose	Medicinal Dose	Powder of fruit- 2 to 3g (for adults) 1 to 2g (for childern)
	Toxic Dose	Toxic at higher doses
	Fatal Dose	Nil
Antidote or treatment (if any)		Nil
Purification (if any)		The primary method involves mixing the powdered fruit resin with water. Impurities, being heavier, settle down, while the lighter, purified Kampillaka powder floats and is collected.

Formulations	काम्पिलका चूर्ण	त्रिफलादि घृत
Rogadhikara	कृमिनाशक	
Reference	भा . प्र . चि. 7/22	