

ACONITUM		
BOTANICAL NAME	:-	Aconitum ferox wall
FAMILY	:-	Ranunculaceae
LOCAL NAME	:-	
HINDI NAME	:-	Kitbis



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

Shrub found in the temperate sub-Alpine Himalaya from Sikkim to Garhwal, alt.10-14,000 ft.Common in Thangu,Gnathong, Takung, Serethang, Serethang, Tempung, Yokoni, Jangri between 12,000 and 14,000 ft . elevation.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

Stem 3-6 feet, puberulous , leafy. Leaves 3-6 in, lobes cuneate-ovate, incised. Raceme erect, 6-12 in, simple or sparingly branched below, tomentose, pedicels:1-2 in, thickened at the top, bracts pinnatifid , bracteoles linear. Flower large, pale dirty blue. Helmet about twice as long as high .Follicles 5, erect, usually densely villous, glabrous in some Garhwal specimens, seeds distributed by censor mechanism. Flowering in autumn and fruiting in cold weather.

PARTS USED :-

Tuberous root

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

The root is antiperiodic, antidiabetic, antiphlogistic, antipyretic, anodyne, diaphoretic and diuretic.Aconitine mixed with blood and entering the tissue reduces frequency, force and tension of the pulse and increase the amount of urine.Every one day's treatement with Aconitine the quantity of sugar in the diabetic treatment is reduced.Its ointment is useful in the treatment of rheumatism and skin diseases.It is also used with good result in the treatment of masclar rheumatism and neuralgia.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

The alkaloid extracted is Aconitine $C_{32}H_{47}NO_{11}$. It also contains large quantities of the alkaloid pseudaconitine, which is a deadly poison.

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Deep, moisture – retentive soil in shade.Plants will also thrive in a sunny position if the soil is sufficiently damp throughout the growing season.The do not flower well in dry condition. Remove death flower heads to encourage a second crop of flowers.Monkshoods should be sited out of the very small amounts can cause poisoning.Taller species require staking.By divisions when dormant, by seed sown in spring.Plants are lifted in autumn and young thick roots are removed before replanting.Roots are processed professionally for use in decoction, liniments, and tinctures.