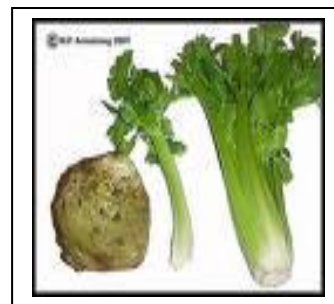


APIUM GRAVEOLENS (Celery)

BOTANICAL NAME	:-	Aplacae
FAMILY	:-	Apuim
LOCAL NAME	:-	Ajmodo
HINDI NAME	:-	



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

An annual herbs found wild in foothills of North-Western Himalayas, Hills of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and South India.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

A herbaceous plant with erect stem. The leaves are compound pinnate with long stalks. Flower – greenish white in colors, occurring as a compound umbel. Roots are adventitious. Fruits are formed from two compressed carpets, enclosing the seed.

PARTS USED:-

Roots, Seeds

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

Celery is used as a carminative, anti spasmodic, liver emmenagogur and in cystitis for disinfecting the bladder and urinary tubules. Also used for rheumatic complaints, gout, gall and kidney stones, for clearing toxin from the body system.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

The plant oil constitute Apoil, seda nolide, limonene, phthalides and beta selinene .

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Cultivation is done in a rich damp soil in a sheltered position in sun or partial shade. Tolerates saline soils. Apium graveolens is less prone to pests and diseases than the cultivated variety, but may be damaged by slugs, celery-fly maggots, celery leafs pot, and mosaic virus. It fruits better in a warm climate. By seed sown in spring at 13°- 16° C(55-61°F).Seeds sold for cultivation as a vegetable may be treated with fungicides and should not be used for medicinal purposes. Whole plants are harvested when fruiting and liquidized to extract the juice.Roots are dug in autumn and used fresh, or dried for use in tinctures. Seed are collected as they ripen, and dried for infusions, liquid extracts, and powders, or distilled for oil.