

BOTANICAL NAME	:-	CORIANSDRUM Coriandrum sativum
FAMILY	:-	Umbelliferae
LOCAL NAME	:-	Dhunia
HINDI NAME	:-	Dhaanyaka



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

A herb cultivated chiefly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the North-Eastern State.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

A annual herb with erect stem, 1 to 3 feet high slender and branched. Leaves are compound, lowest leaves are stalked and pinnate, leaflets are roundish or oval slightly lobed. Flowers are in short-stalked umbels, five to ten rays, and are white in colour. Plant is bright green , shining, glabrous and intensely aromatic used as spices.

PARTS USED :-

Whole plant.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

Pastes of the leaves are used to apply for clearer skin. Plant is stimulant, stomachic, carminative, anti spasmodic, diuretic and anti-inflammatory. Oil is used as bactericidal and larvicidal. It is used as a remedy for measles, diabetes, aerophogy and gastroenteritis.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

Coriander contain 0.5-1%.Volatile oil, delta-linalool, alpha-pinene and terpinine.Also contain flavonoids, coumarins, phthalides and phenolic acids.

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Cultivated in well-drained, fertile soil in sun. Plants grown for leaves may be more productive in partial shade. Coriander tends to bolt if too dry or overcrowded at the seedling stage. Recommended in companion planting to improve germination in anise, and to repel aphids and carrot rust fly. An infusion may help reduce spider mite infestation. Coriander is thought to reduce seed yield in fennel if planted nearby. Propagation by seed sown in situ in spring. Leaves are gathered when young and used fresh. Seeds are harvested when ripe and are used whole or ground for culinary purposes. Medicinal preparations usually call for powdered seeds , liquid extracts, or distilled oil.

