

EQUISETUM (FIELD HORSETAIL)

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| BOTANICAL NAME | :- | Equisetum arvense |
| FAMILY | :- | Equisetaceae |
| LOCAL NAME | :- | Kynbat tdong kulai |
| HINDI NAME | :- | Ashwa-pucchha |



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

The plant is a leaf-less herb or shrub resembling the fern. They are found in the Himalayas ranges.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

Plant consist of creeping rhizome which produce a number of root, stem and leaf-less branches stem are two types, jointed, brittle and grooved, hollow except at the joints. Joints terminate in tooth sheaths representing the leaves. The plant look like 'horse tail'.

PARTS USED :-

Whole plant.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

Plant is Haemostatic, haemopoietic, astringent and diuretic. Plant is used internally for urinary affections, in irrigation therapy for post-traumatic and static inflammation for bacterial infection and renal gravel.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

Herb contains 10-20% minerals, of which 66% are silicic acid and silicates, nicotine, palustrine and palustrinine, iso-quercitin and equicertin, cholesterol, isofucosterol, campesterol, saponin equisitonin and acotinic acid.

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Cultivated in moist soil in sun or partial shade. Horsetails are invasive and difficult to eradicate. Equisetum spp. Are subject to statutory control as a weed in parts of Australia. Propagation by division in early spring. Stem are cut at any time during the growing season and dried for use in decoctions, infusions, liquids extracts, and powders.