

BOTANICAL NAME	:-	GLYCYRRHIZA(Liquorice) Glycyrrhiza glabra
FAMILY	:-	Leguminosae
LOCAL NAME	:-	
HINDI NAME	:-	



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

A perennial herbs or sub-shrub found in the sub-tropical and temperate zone. It is distributed in Southern Europe, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, etc. In India it is found in Semi arid regions of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan.

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

The plant is a perennial herbs or sub-shrub, attain a maximum height upto 1.8 m . The underground stem grows horizontally upto 2.2 m length, highly branch into tap root with large number of rhizomes. The leaves are alternate, pinnate, with 10 to 18 ovate, yellow green leaflets covered with soft hairs on underside. Flowers are lavender to purple in colour, pea-like, terminal and occur in a raceme. It is commonly known as Liquorices.

PARTS USED :-

Roots.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

The roots is known as demulcent, expectorant, laxative and sweetener. The root preparation is administered for cough, gastric, and duodenal ulcers, cardiac asthma, hypertension, rheumatoid arthritis and dermatitis.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

Glycyrrhizin , a Triterpene saponin ,with low haemolytic index ,Glycyrrhetic acid , aglycone of Glycyrrhizin, etc.

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Cultivated in deep, rich, sandy soil in sun. Slightly alkaline, moisture-retentive conditions give the best results. Removed flower heads to encourage stronger roots and stolons, unless seed is required. Difficult to eradicate when well established. Propagation by seed sown in spring , by division in autumn or spring, by stolon cuttings in spring. Seeds should be scarified or soaked overnight to speed germination. Seedlings are slow – growing. Roots and stolons are lifted in early autumn, 3-4 years after planting, and dried for decoctions, liquid extracts, pastilles, and powder, or crushed and boiled to produce juice, which is evaporated and rolled into sticks or cakes.