HARYANA

State Tree: Bhor (Punjabi).

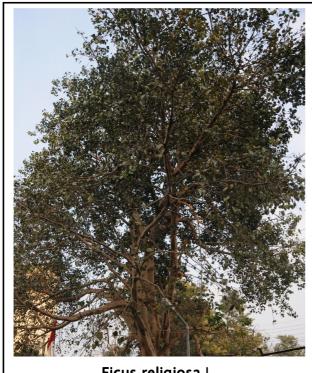
Botanical Name: Ficus religiosa L.

Family: Moraceae.

Common Names: Pipal Tree (English); Pipal, Pipli (Hindi); Ashwattha, Bodhidruma

(Sanskrit).

Etymology: The generic epithet 'Ficus' means fig and the specific epithet 'religiosa' signifies its religious status in Hinduism.



Ficus religiosa L.

Description: A large, deciduous tree, to 20 m tall. Leaves are simple, triangularovate, entire or undulate at margins, caudate-acuminate apex, $10 - 18 \times 8 -$ 10 long-petioled, coriaceous, shining, drooping. Figs in axillary pairs, sessile, depressed-globose, dark purple on ripening; fruits 1-seeded minute druplets or achenes, white or brown.

Flowering & Fruiting: May - September.

Range of Distribution: It is native to India distributed from and

Himalayan tracts to the Peninsular India; widely distributed in Indian subcontinent and also across Southeast Asia.

Economic Importance: The resinous gum from bark is used as sealing wax and for

filling up the cavities of hollow ornaments by artificers. The bark and leaves are

sometimes used for tanning purpose. Branches and leaves are good fodder.

Traditional Uses: The tree is considered sacred in Hinduism and Buddhism. Spoon

made from fig wood is used for pouring ghee into the sacred fire (homa).

Medicinal Uses: The root bark is aphrodisiac. The stem bark has astringent property,

and used in gonorrhea. Infusion of the bark is given internally in scabies. The leaves

and young shoots are used as a purgative. Tender shoots boiled in milk are given with

sugar as a nutritious and cooling drink. The dried fruits are pulverized and taken in

water for a fortnight to cure asthma. Latex is used to heal cracked foot. Figs are

digestive and laxative.

Ceremonial Uses: The tree is worshipped on every Saturday in the month of Shravan

and on every Monday on which a new moon falls.

Note: The plant can be propagated through seedlings.

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