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**UNIVERSITY**

# Palash



**Synonym:**

Gujarati: Kesudo

Hindi: Palash / Dhak / Tesu

English: Flame of the Forest / Bastard Teak

**Botanical name:** *Butea monosperma*

**Family:** Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Chemical Constituent:**

- Flavonoids: Butrin, Isobutrin
- Glycosides: Butrin, Palasin
- Tannins
- Sterols:  $\beta$ -sitosterol
- Resins
- Other Compounds: Glucosides, fatty oils

### **Therapeutic Effect:**

- Astringent: Useful in diarrhea, dysentery, and bleeding disorders
- Anthelmintic: Effective against intestinal worms
- Anti-inflammatory: Reduces swelling and irritation

- Antimicrobial: Active against bacteria and fungi
- Uterine Tonic: Traditionally used in gynecological disorders
- Skin Care: Used in ulcers and skin eruptions

## **Marketed preparation:**

- Palash Flower Powder / Churna – used in Ayurveda for urinary and reproductive health
- Decoctions of Bark & Seeds – for diarrhea, dysentery, and worm infestations
- Ayurvedic Formulations: Palash kshar, herbal tonics, and wound-healing ointments

## **Key Constituents:**

- Butrin & Isobutrin – flavonoid glycosides with medicinal activity
- Palasin – anthelmintic property
- Tannins – astringent, antimicrobial
- $\beta$ -sitosterol – hypoglycemic, cholesterol-lowering

## Uses:

- Medicinal:
  - Diarrhea, dysentery, bleeding disorders
  - Anthelmintic for intestinal worms
  - Gynecological disorders (uterine tonic)
  - Wound healing and antimicrobial treatment
- Traditional:
  - Flowers used in Holi festival (natural dye)
  - Bark decoction for ulcers and sore throat
- Industrial:
- Flowers yield natural dye (orange-red)
- Gum (Butea gum) used in adhesives and medicines