



TAXONOMICAL STUDY OF *EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS* WITH ITS ETHNOMEDICINAL IMPORTANCE

Botany

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ABSTRACT

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. is commonly known as Eucalyptus (Paria and Chattopadhyay, 2000). It is a long tree of numerous medicinal uses. It is common in college, school and garden, etc.

KEYWORDS

Eucalyptus, medicinal, common.

INTRODUCTION

Eucalyptus globulus Labill., Rel. Voy. Rech. Perouse 1: 153. 1799; Maiden, Crit. Revis. *Eucalyptus* 2: 249; Duthie in Hook. F., Fl. Brit. India 2: 462. 1878; Haines, Bot. Bihar & Orissa pt. 3: 365. 1922; Gamble, Fl. Madras 1: 343. 1967(Repr.); R.R.Rao & Razi, Syn. Fl. Mysore Distr. 455. 1981; B.D. Sharma *et al.*, Fl. Karnataka 2: 32. 1996; Singh *et al.*, Fl. Bihar Analysis 198. 2001.

E. globulus Labill. is a common tree belonging to the family Myrtaceae or, Myrtle family (Haines, 1961). It is a long tree found commonly in schools, colleges, gardens and even roadsides and forests also. Anyone can find its leaves scented by rubbing it only. The plant contains aromatic oil which has a number of medicinal uses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research has been carried out at the campus of J. J. College, Jhumritelaiya, Koderma (Jharkhand). Herbarium of *E. globulus* Labill. have been prepared at the Department of Botany, J. J. College, Jhumritelaiya by collecting the flowering twig. These are now treated with 10% formalin and further followed by pressing. Since the specimens have already been treated with formalin to prevent abscission so there is no need to poison again. Now the specimen is mounted on the mounting sheet of 28×42 cm ±1 cm and identify that with the flora of the region concerned and finally confirmed it at Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is a tall tree of ca 30 m height. Bark is bluish-white or grayish in colour (Manikandan and Lakshminarasimhan). Branchlets are robust. Juvenile leaves are ovate-cordate or lanceolate, bluish green in colour, 5-17 cm; intermediate ones broad-lanceolate, green and concolorous; adult ones lanceolate-falcate, acuminate, dark-green and lustrous, 10-30x2-4cm. Flowers usually solitary with a number of stamens. Peduncle is much reduced. Buds are subsessile, turbinate and glaucous, 1.5-3cm. Hypanthium ribbed to 1 cm long. Calyx is quadrangular; operculum umbonate, verrucose and shorter than calyx-tube. Stamens 1-1.5 cm long; anthers obovate and versatile. Fruit is hard and globose to broadly turbinate.

It is also found to be very effective in wound (cutting) healing and works as antiseptic as well as muscle pain reducer.

Flowering: February-May

Fruiting: June- Nov.

Ecology: Very common in colleges, schools, gardens, forests, etc.

Specimen examined: J. J. College campus, Jhumri Telaiya.

Uses: Wood is used for furniture purposes, as fuel. Oil derived from leaves used in various medicinal purposes.



Fig. B



Fig. C

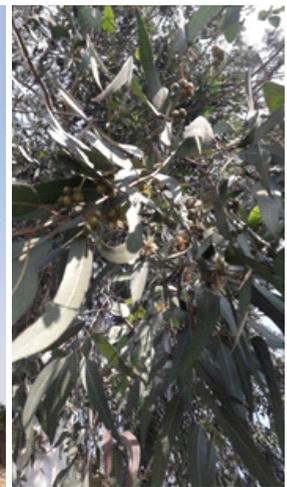


Fig. D



Fig. A



Fig. E



Fig. F



Fig. G



Fig. H



Fig. I



Fig. J



Fig. K

Fig. A to C showing whole plant; Fig. D & E showing flowering; Fig. F & G showing measurement of leaves; Fig. H & I showing flowers with measurement; Fig. J showing pistil of flower while Fig. K showing stamen under microscope.

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