



BCYRCs

BHIWAPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Bhiwapur, Dist- Nagpur (M.S.) India- 441201

A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

**Studies On Plants Associated With Nakshatravana With Special
Reference To Medicinal Value**

SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

SUBMITTED BY

STUDENTS OF B. Sc. III YEAR

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Aniket V. Gajbhiye | 2. Bharati T. Vairalkar |
| 3. Bhushan A. Meshram | 4. Nikita D. Katekhaye |
| 5. Soheli P. Dhopate | 6. Chetana T. Bhure |
| 7. Suryakant R. Lamsonge | 8. Damini S. Bandabuche |
| 9. Payal D. Bawankar | 10. Yuwanshi M. Karakade |

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

ASST. PROF. DARSHANA S. DHAMDAR

Assistant Professor

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

BHIWAPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA, BHIWAPUR

2022-23



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2022-2023

DECLARATION

This Project work entitled “**Studies On Plants Associated With Nakshatravana With Special Reference To Medicinal Value**” is our own work carried out under the guidance of **Asst. Prof. Darshana S. Dhamdar**, Department of Botany, Bhiwapur Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwapur, Nagpur. This work in the same form or in any other form is not submitted by us or by anyone else for the award of any degree.

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Date: 04/05/2023

Place: Bhiwapur

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project work entitled “**Studies On Plants Associated With Nakshatravana With Special Reference To Medicinal Value**”, is the Project work done by student and is submitted to Bhiwapur Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwapur, Dist.-Nagpur for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Botany.

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We wish to express our gratitude to our parents for sparing us to undertake this project without any hindrances.

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INTRODUCTION

In our society all the ceremonies beginning from the birth to death are celebrated after consulting religious almanac. The advice of an astrologer is sought on various occasions such as Naming Ceremony, Wearing Sacred, Thread, Marriage, Baby-shower, Land Reverence, Laying of Foundation Stone Ceremony or Entering a new house, Ceremony performed before occupying a new dwelling, Journey of a long duration, Commencing of new business, profession, industry etc. We have a tradition to consult the auspicious day, time, moments minutely before starting any ceremony. It is clearly seen that there is a great impact of planets, status of planets at the time of birth in the horoscope and constellations at the time of ceremony in our routine life. In astrology it is clarified that the person can be free from depression, sickness, physical-social- economical-mental or supernatural troubles by planting a tree relevant to the constellation existing at the time of his/her birth. This is only the reason why our ancestors have revered the trees as Gods and placed them equivalent to the divine elements/Gods-Goddesses. For this purpose, a specific structure had been prepared for devotees to worship a worth-worshipping tree according to the status of divine constellations at the time of birth of a person. According to Constellation, Human being is always dominated by the presence of Sun, Moon and other planetary structures. The purchasing power of Gems/Pearls is too costly for poor. Since ancient times, plants were considered invaluable to Gems/Pearls. Tribal inhabiting in forests is "Nature lovers" and use plants in various forms and ways. They believe that the dominance of weak and obstacle causing factors can be minimized by wearing poultice form. Nowadays this plant is used as insecticides to protect crop. It is dangerous in excessive usage. The seeds of this plant can be used only after complete purification. Nux Vomika is worshipping plant for those persons born within the tenure of this constellation. The deity of Ayurveda is God Aswinikumar. Shell-trees are too much useful in many diseases. The persons born in this constellation are therefore related to God Aswinikumar and a plant like Nux Vomika.

The foundation stone for the park was laid by Sri L. K. Advani, Deputy Prime Minister of India in 2002. He planted a Vikankat on that day. The responsibility for planning and developing the park was given to Social Forestry Division. Department

officials visited a Zodiac Park in Bangalore to study the concept. Scientists from the Indian Institute of Astro-Physics were consulted in the planning process. It took around two years to complete the construction of the park. The Park was opened after a colourful programme on the occasion of Van Mahotsav in 2004. The Park was inaugurated by Governor M. Rama Jois and many other dignitaries.

Nakshatra Van is a park created by the Jharkhand Forest Department in front of the residence of the governor of Jharkhand in Ranchi, the capital of the Indian state of Jharkhand. A Nakshatra or lunar mansion is one of the 27 or 28 divisions of the sky that the Moon passes through during its monthly cycle, as used in Hindu astronomy and Hindu astrology. Each Nakshatra is identified by its prominent star(s) and is associated with a Zodiac. Hindu astrologers believe that each constellation of the zodiac is associated with a tree. Those trees are of medicinal, social, aesthetic or economic value.

As we know how each element and forces in the universe are integrated and related to the cosmic energies, the solar system, the constellations and the planets are related having a direct impact on us. Ancient Hindu scripts have studied them densely and there is an amazing astrological association of the star constellations and the zodiac with planets and trees. Yes, as per the studies each star has a gem, zodiac and a planet connected to it. So, we will briefly know about the trees and a bit about their medicinal values. When we say star here, we mean each Nakshatra as mentioned in Sanskrit.

Nakshatra meaning star constellation and van means forests, simply put together is Nakshatravana which forming a garden or a forest with these trees associated with stars as per the Vedic astrology. We have group of stars called constellations. These stars are arranged significantly in the sky and the Hindu texts defines 27-star combinations as Nakshatras which in Sanskrit means something that does not decay. These 27 nakshatras are systematically distributed over the period of all 12 months and all these trees are indeed indigenous having medicinal, cultural and economic value. In Indian culture it is traditionally believed and practiced in some parts that a tree should be planted when a baby is born as per the zodiac or star and it would be beneficial for the ecology. To add on, the trees are planted in a particular

direction as per the planet it is related with. And this is according to the principals of "Vaastushashtra" (traditional Indian architecture) which describes the arrangement of temples, houses, objects, trees, etc. in proper directions as per the astrological and cosmic alignments. Considering the diversity of the trees many choose Nakshatravana pattern for their gardens, organizations, offices as a cultural move and of course to beautify the place. Moving ahead, let us also know the twenty-seven stars and the trees associated with it. Star names are in Sanskrit and scientific names are used for the trees to make it precise. We have tried to connect few with regional names as they are common and it will be easy to identify.

Our ancestors adopted the concept of "Banas" and "Vedic Vanas" (sacred groves) to protect rare medicinal plants in the ancient days. Worshipping of sun, moon, stars, rivers, plants and trees are part and parcel of our culture and tradition. Based on the available scriptures on the planting of medicinal plants, Sharada Peeta has come out with 'Nakshatravana' medicinal plants, flower and fruit bearing plants park, at Menace on the outskirts of Sringeri. The sacred groves have been built.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- 1) Bhatia et al (1984) studied plants as traditional worshipping.
- 2) Chandrakanth et al (1990) surveyed temple forests in India's forest development.
- 3) Dubey (1998) studied Nakshatra Vriksha.
- 4) Dwivedi and Chandola (2022) overviewed lesser-known conservation efforts of the medicinal plants in Uttarakhand.
- 5) Iyengar et al (2015) studied about traditional worshipping and conservation of plants.
- 6) Jain and Kapoor (2007) studied universal & used but underexplored traditions under category of „Divine Botany“.
- 7) Jassai and Chaplot (2003) gathered traditional knowledge on plant conservation linked to beliefs & religious rites.
- 8) Joshi and Gupta (2011) studied Astroethnobotany which tells about relationship of plants, planets and nakshatra.
- 9) Komalavalli (2022) worked on the interdisciplinary nature of the subject Astrology, botany of the celestial plants and traditional Indian medicine, with the emergence of a new sub-discipline Astrophytomedicine that deals with the study of plants associated with celestial bodies in Astrology. The study reveals that celestial plant species associated with specific celestial bodies emancipate the harmful effects of the planets on humankind and the associated celestial plant itself is a remedy for the diseases associated with celestial bodies.

- 10) Majumdar (1927) studied Vanaspati-Plants and Plant Life as in India in treaties and traditions.
- 11) Maneesha et al (2021) explored astrologically designed medicinal gardens of india.
- 12) Mishra (2018) studied relation between Rashi Nakshatra vatika and human health.
- 13) Pandey et al (2019) explored Thematic Herbal Gardens.
- 14) Parihar and Sharma (2021) studied the traditional uses and the therapeutic potential of nine sacred plants of India that symbolises nine planets.
- 15) Shah and Patel (2014) enumerated various plant species useful in each nakshatra for human society.
- 16) Shubhashree et al (2018) made a study on conservation and preservation of medicinal plants-leads from Ayurveda and Vrikshayurved.
- 17) Sikarwar (2015) explored the saga of Indian sacred plants.
- 18) Soni et al (2023) studied significance of plants in Vedic astrology, their socio-religious beliefs, conservational and therapeutic aspects.
- 19) Thakkar et al (2011) made a preliminary study on plant species associated with astrology at Punitvan, Gandhinagar (Gujarat) India.

STUDY AREA

The present study was carried out in Bhiwapur village. Bhiwapur village is located in Bhiwapur tehsil of Nagpur district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 3km away from sub-district headquarter Bhiwapur (tehsildar office) and 74km away from district headquarter Nagpur. The total geographical area of village is 1916.06 hectares. Bhiwapur has a total population of 14,268 peoples, out of which male population is 7,126 while female population is 7,142. Literacy rate of bhiwapur village is 75.31% out of which 80.82% males and 69.81% females are literate. There are about 3,555 houses in bhiwapur village. Pincode of bhiwapur village locality is 441201. Umred is nearest town to bhiwapur for all major economic activities, which is approximately 22km away. The location code or village code of Bhiwapur village is 536621

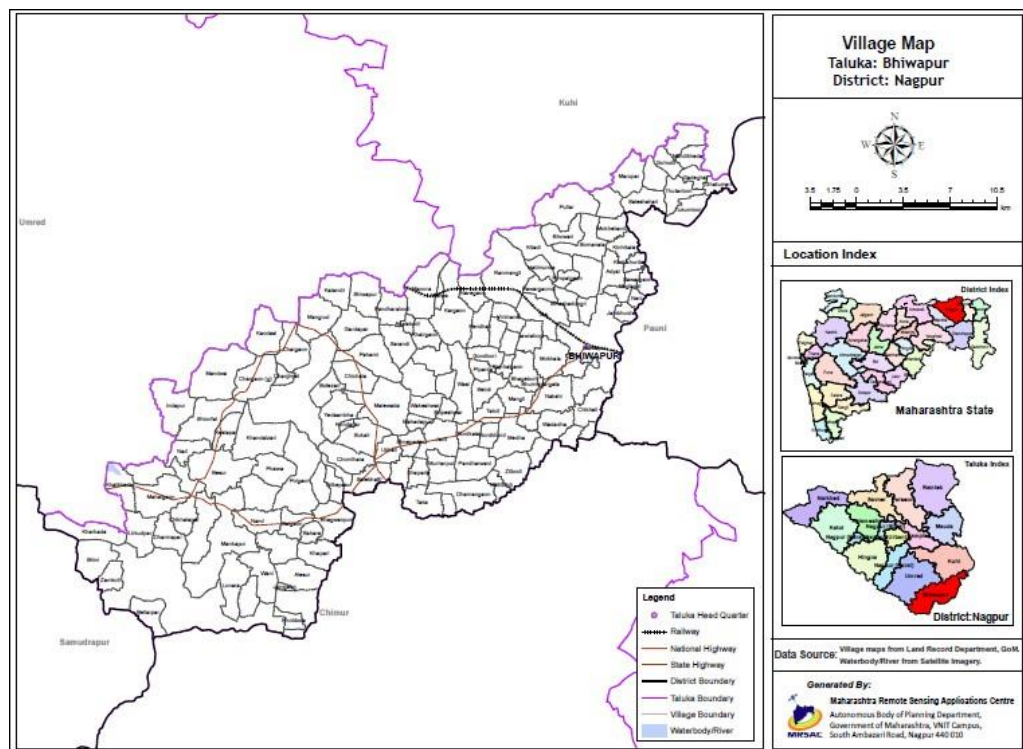


Fig. Map of Bhiwapur Tehsil In Nagpur District of Maharashtra (India)

MATERIALS & METHODS

The present paper deals with a preliminary study on plant species associated with the Nakshatra. It reports botanical name, local name, family, and morphological characters of various Angiospermic plants which are worshipped according to the related Nakshatra. We have taken photographs and collected information with several trips. The species were arranged according to Bentham and Hooker system of classification by using the flora of Gujarat state.



OBSERVATION TABLE

SN	Nakshatra	Plant name	Botanical name	Family
1.	Ashwini (Beta Arietis)	Kajra (Poison nut)	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Loganiaceae
2.	Bharani (41 Arietus)	Amla (Indian gooseberry)	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Euphorbiaceae
3.	Kritika (Etatauri Alcyone-2)	Umbar (Cluster fig)	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae
4.	Rohini (Aldebaran)	Jamun (Java plum)	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae
5.	Mrigashirsha (Lambda orionis)	Khair (Cutch tree)	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Leguminosae
6.	Ardra (Gamma)	Sissam (Indian rosewood)	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae
7.	Punarvasu (Beta Geminorium pollux)	Bamboo	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	Poaceae
8.	Pushya (Delta Cancri)	Peepal (Sacred fig)	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
9.	Ashlesha (Zeta Hydare)	Nagkesar (Indian rose chestnut)	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Calophyllaceae
10.	Magha (Regulus/ Roleonis)	Vatavruksh (Banyan tree)	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae
11.	Purva phalguni (Delta Leonis)	Palash (Flame of forest)	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae
12.	Uttara phalguni (Denebala)	Payar Peepal (Golden rumph's fig)	<i>Ficus rumphii</i>	Moraceae

13.	Hasta (Delta Corvi)	Chameli (Jasmine)	<i>Jasminum grandiflora</i>	Oleaceae
		Ambada (Wild mango)	<i>Spondias mangifera</i>	Anacardiaceae
14.	Chitra (Virginis spica)	Bael (Stone apple tree)	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae
15.	Swathi (Alpha Bootis/ Arcturus)	Arjun (Arjun tree)	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
16.	Vishakha (Alpha Librae)	Champhar (Governor's plum)	<i>Flacourtia montana</i>	Oleaceae
17.	Anuradha (Delta Scorpii)	Bakul (Bullet wood)	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae
18.	Jeshta (Antares)	Shimalo (Red silk cotton tree)/ Kate savar (Red cotton tree)	<i>Bombax malabaricum/ Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae
19.	Moola (Lambada Scorpi)	Garmalo (Indian laburnum tree)	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Leguminosae
20.	Purva ashada (Delta sagittarii)	Vet (Rattan cane)	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	Arecaceae
21.	Uttara ashada (Sigma sagittavivi)	Fanas (Jack fruit tree)	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae
22.	Shravan (Alpho Aquila/ Altair)	Rui (Milk weed)	<i>Calotropis procera/ gigantia</i>	Asclepiadaceae
23.	Dhanishtha (Beta Dalphini)	Shami (Spunge tree)	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Mimosaceae
24.	Shatataaraka (Lambda Aquarii)	Kadamb (Burflower tree)	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae
25.	Purva Bhadrapada (Beta pegasi/ Markab)	Aam (Mango tree)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae

26.	Uttara Bhadrapada (Gamma Pegasi/ Algenib)	Neem (Margosa tree)	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
27.	Revati (Zeta piscium)	Mahua (Indian butter tree)	<i>Madhuca indica</i>	Sapotaceae

Description Of Plant Species

1. ASHWINI: *Strychnos nux-vomica*



Ashwini nakshatra is situated at 0° to 13°20' in the first zodiac sign of Aries. **It is shaped as a face of horse** and there are three stars in it. This constellation has windy (Vaayu) nature (Prakruti) and it directs towards the human body above the legs. It has blood-red colour. This is divine constellation, its origin (Yoni) is Ashwa, East (Purva) Yunja and Adhya Nadi. The Nirayana Surya stays in this constellation from 14th April to 27th April. During 14 to 17 April, it is in first phase (Charan), from 17th to 20th April in second phase (Charan), on 20th April in third phase (Charan) and on 21st April in fourth phase (Charan). Its lord of Situation (Dasha-naath) is Ketu. Ashwini, Megha and Moola are the constellations of Ketu.

Kajra tree associated with the Ashwini nakshatra is 'poison nut. Such shell-plants are used as medicinal herbs in ailment of Fever, Weakness, Neurotic problems, Hair-fall, Hair Skin of Skull etc. They soothe the wounds, skin-boils, abscesses; leaves of this plant are used in poultice form. Nowadays this plant is used as insecticides to protect crop. It is dangerous in excessive usage. The seeds of this plant can be used only after complete purification. Nux Vomika is worshipping plant for those persons born within the tenure of this constellation. The deity of Ayurveda is God Ashwinikumars. Shell-trees are too much useful in many diseases. The persons

born in this constellation are therefore related to God Aswinikumar and a plant like Nux Vomika. *Strychnos nux-vomica* is a medium-sized tree with a short, thick trunk. The wood is dense, hard white, and close-grained. The branches are irregular and are covered with a smooth ashen bark. The young shoots are a deep green colour with a shiny coat. The leaves have an opposite decussate arrangement (each opposing pair of leaves at right angles to the next pair along the stem), are short stalked and oval shaped, have a shiny coat, and are smooth on both sides. The leaves are about 4 inches (10 cm) long and 3 inches (7.6 cm) wide. The flowers are small with a pale green colour and a funnel shape. They bloom in the cold season and have a foul smell.

MEDICINAL USES: *Strychnos* is promoted within herbal medicine as being a treatment for a wide range of maladies, including cancer and heart disease. The level of toxic alkaloids in the unprocessed *Strychnos* seeds used in traditional medicines can be determined using established HPLC methods and HPLC-UV methods.



2. BHARANI: *Emblica officinalis*



Bharani constellation is situated at 13°20' to 26°40' in the Aries. **It is shaped like a feminine generative organ** with three stars situated in it. Its origin (Yoni) is Gaja, East (Purva) Yunja, Manushya Gana and Madhya Nadi. Its Lord of Situation (Dashanaath) is Shukra (Venus). It has a span of 20 years of Dasha. It is of feminine gender with Royal virtues. It directs towards the human body's lower parts of legs. Its colour is red and God is Yama (God of Death). The Nirayana Surya stays in this Nakshatra from 29th April to 11th May. It is in the first phase (charan) from 28th to 30th April, from 1st May to 3rd May in second phase (charan) from 4th May to 7th May in third phase (charan) and from 7th May to 10th May in fourth phase (charan). A period of 36 minutes of entering (Pravesh) is known as Visha Nadi Bharani (Devanagari: वरुण) is the second nakshatra in Hindu astronomy, corresponding to 35, 39, and 41 Arietis altogether. In Jyotiṣa, Bharani is ruled by Shukra (the planet Venus). Also, it is classified as a Cruel or Active nakshatra, meaning that, under electional astrological beliefs, works of a harmful or deceptive nature are best conducted while the moon is Bharani. Bharani is seen as being under the domain of Yama, the god of death or Kali.

Amala is the nakshatra plant of Bharani. It is rich in vitamin C (a potential antioxidant). Jam of unripe fruits, pickles of this fruits are made which are full of energy, digestive and immunative. Its taste is astringent and is helpful in urinal and

indigestion problems. Dry fruits are very useful in bleeding, diarrhoea and constipation. The fruits are having abundant elements of Vitamin-C. If used with contents of Iron, it soothes the patients suffering from Jaundice, Indigestion, Asthama, Coughing etc. Those who belong to this constellation, this tree is as good as a worshipping tree. If the person recites hymn (Mantra) of this Nakshatra sitting under the tree as shown below, his all the problems are solved and gets good results. The tree is small to medium in size, reaching 1–8 m (3 ft 3 in - 26 ft 3 in) in height. The branchlets are not glabrous or finely pubescent, 10-20 cm (3.9-7.9 in) long, usually deciduous; the leaves are simple, sessile and closely set along branchlets, light green, resembling pinnate leaves. The flowers are greenish-yellow. The fruit is nearly spherical, light greenish-yellow, quite smooth and hard on appearance, with six vertical stripes or furrows. Ripening in autumn, the berries are harvested by hand after climbing to upper branches bearing the fruits.

MEDICINAL USES: Various studies show that Amla possesses anti- diabetic, hypolipidemic, anti-microbial, anti- inflammatory, antioxidant, hepatoprotective and anti-emetic activities.



3. KRUTIKA: *Ficus racemosa*



Krutika begins from $26^{\circ}40'$ of Aries and till 10° of Taurus is the status of this constellation which is named after the first son of Lord Shiva: Kartikeya. **It is shaped like a shavingtool's end or an end of arrow** having six stars in it. Its god is Agni Dev (God of Fire), Class (Varg) of Garuda, Origin (Yoni) of Mash (Aries), Devil (Rakshasa) Gan, East (Purva) Yunja and Antya Nadi. Its God of Situation (Dasha Naath) is the Sun (Surya) and Dasha (tenure) is 6 years. It remains from 12th May to 14th May in first phase (charan) from 15th May to 18th May in second phase (charan), 18 to 21st May in third phase (charan) and from 22nd May to 28th May it is in the fourth phase (charan). During the night, a cluster of six stars visible in the sky is known as the Pleiades or Krittika. As per Vedic astrology, Krittika resides in the sign of Taurus and Aries. It is considered as a source of power and energy as 'Agni' or 'Fire' is the ruling deity.

Oudumber tree associated with the Krutika nakshatra. it is extremely useful and virtuous tree. Cluster fig is associated with this nakshatra. It is cool by nature. Birds, insects and worms are attracted towards its fruits because of sweet taste and worms are found in their fruits. But the fruits are dried and crushed into powder form for storage purpose. A sweet food is prepared using this powder after adding milk, sugar and flour. The leaves of this tree are a very good fodder for domestic animals. The nector dribbling from its roots is used to prepare Oudumbarasava. This Asava is

very useful remedy for patients suffering from Small-Pox, Chicken-Pox, Measles etc. This is also used in case of diabetes patients. The person born in this Nakshatra should worship this tree and recitation of the (Lio-Sinh). Its origin (Yoni) is Shwana, Manushya Gana, Madhya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. Its shape is like an only brightshining star. Ardra means wet. Lord Rudra (Shiva) is its God (Devta) and its vishottari nath (God) is Rahu (Dragon's head) having tenure of 18 years. It has command on nerves system of human body. Aardra Nakshatra's body parts are hands, shoulder and neck. Some learned people consider its impact on eyes. Its colour is green. It is in the tribe of lowest caste (Executioner- Butcher). It has hot tempered virute (Tamasik Guna).

MEDICINAL USES: *Ficus racemosa* Linn. (Moraceae) is a popular medicinal plant in India, which has long been used in Ayurveda, the ancient system of Indian medicine for various diseases/disorders including diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhea, inflammatory conditions, hemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases.

4. ROHINI: *Syzygium cumini*



Rohini means a red cow in Sanskrit and it is the name of the mother of Lord Balaram/Balabhadraji, elder brother of Lord Krishna. She is the daughter of Kashyapa Rishi and Surabhi. Beginning from 10° of Taurus (Vrushabh Rashi) and ending at $23^\circ 20'$ of the same is called Rohini Nakshatra. It has the shape of a chariot with five stars in it. It is also called a Cart (Shakat). The Nirayan Sun (Surya) remains in this constellation in four phases (Charan) from 26th to 28th May, second phase (Charan) from 29th to 31st May, third phase (Charan) from 1st to 4th June and during 4th to 8th June in the fourth phase (Charan). Its first phase (charan) has Varg (class) of Garuda whereas the class (Varg) of 2nd, 3rd and 4th phase (charan) is Mruga. Its Origin (Yoni) is Snake (Sarpa), Gana is Human (Manushya) East (Purva) Yunja and Antya nadi. Its God of Dasha (Dasha naath) is the Moon (Chandra) with a tenure of ten years. Rohini is a goddess in Hinduism and the favorite consort of Chandra, the moon god. She is the daughter of Daksha and sister of the 26 other Nakshatras. Of the lunar mansions, the asterisms Kṛttikā, Revati, and Rohini are often described as deified beings and “mothers”. Lady Rohini's name means “the red one”. She, as “the red goddess” (Rohini Devi), is the personification of Aldebaran.

Jamun plant is associated with Rohini Nakshatra. The fruit of this tree is sweet and tasty. Fresh fruits and their juice are useful for patients of diabetes. Generally, the fruits are ripe during monsoon which are useful in ailments. The young

children can be free from stomachache, indigestion, lack of appetite gripping. In case of scorpion's bite, the juice of leaves of this tree is very effective. Its wood is used in construction, furniture as well as fuel. The person born during the influence (Prabhav) of this constellation is suggested to worship this tree. here are trees associated with each 27 nakshatrams or birth stars. Rohini Nakshatra also has a particular tree dedicated to it. People born on each nakshatra should worship the particular tree. The tree associated and worshipped by Rohini Nakshatra Born People is Indian black plum or Eugenia Jaambolana.

MEDICINAL USES: Ayurveda strongly recommends this berry for treating various conditions related to heart, arthritis, asthma, stomach pain, bowel spasm, flatulence and dysentery. The diuretic effects of jamun flushes toxins out of the kidneys, while the high fibre content aids in digestion and prevents nausea and vomiting.

5. MRUGSHIRSHA: *Acacia catechu*



Mrugshirsha constellation has status in Taurus (Vrushabh) Rashi from 23°20' till 6°40' of Gemini (Mithun) Rashi. **It has a shape of the head of a deer/antelope** having three stars arranged in it. The God of this Nakshatra is Moon (Chandra), class (varga) of its first and second phase (charan) is deer (Mruga) whereas the class (varga) is Cat (Marjar) class (varg) of 3rd and 4th phase (charan). Its origin (Yoni) is Snake (Sarpa), dev-gana, East (Purva) yunja and Madhyam Nadi. Its vishottari God of position (Dasha-naath) is Mars (Mangal) which has tenure of seven years. The nature (Guna) of this Constellation is hottempered (Tamasika) Origin (Yoni) is impotent (Napunshak) and it has supremacy (Aadhipatya) on the eye-brow of a man. It has silver (Ruperi) colour. In this constellation the Nirayan Surya stays from 8th to 11th June in first phase (charan), 12th to 15th June in second Phase (charan), from 16th to 18th June in third phase (charan) and from 19th to 21st June in fourth phase (charan).

Kher plant is associated with Mrugshirsha nakshatra trees are found in areas of Gujarat, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gadhwal-Kumaon areas of Himachal Pradesh. They are in majority states of India. Extract or powder of Catechu tree wood is its main product being used with betel leaf. This extract or powder (Katho) is used to prepare ayurvedic medicines such as Swalp Khadir, Khadirashthi, Khadirashtak etc. This tree is a useful medicine for skin diseases particularly Albino (Kustharoga) and toothache as well as pain of molar teeth

(Daadh). If the person of this Nakshatra sits and worships following hymn under Catechu tree, his problems are solved and gets good result. Cacti have a variety of uses: many species are used as ornamental plants; others are grown for fodder or forage, and others for food (particularly their fruit). Cochineal is the product of an insect that lives on some cacti. Many succulent plants in both the Old and New World - such as some Euphorbiaceae (euphorbias) - are also spiny stem succulents and because of this are sometimes incorrectly referred to as "cactus".

MEDICINAL USES: Prickly pear cactus is also used for medicine. Prickly pear cactus is used for type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, obesity, alcohol hangover, colitis, diarrhea, and benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH). It is also used to fight viral infections.

6. ARDRA: *Dalbergia sissoo*



Ardra constellation exists in Gemini (Mithun) from $6^{\circ}40'$ to $20^{\circ}0'$. Ardra Nakshatra is also symbolized by the diamond that relates to hard work and intellectual abilities. Alternatively, scholars symbolize **Ardra Nakshatra with “a man’s head”** which signifies identical ideas of mind's brilliance and mentality. The class (varg) of 1st, 2nd and 3rd phase (charan) is Cat (Marjar) and that of 4th phase (charan) is Lion (Lio-Sinh). Its origin (Yoni) is Shwana, Manushya Gana, Madhya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. Its shape is like an only bright shining star. Ardra means wet. Lord Rudra (Shiva) is its God (Devta) and its vishottari nath (God) is Rahu (Dragon's head) having tenure of 18 years. It has command on nerves system of human body. Aardra Nakshatra's body parts are hands, shoulder and neck. Some learned people consider its impact on eyes. Its colour is green. It is in the tribe of lowest caste (Executioner-Butcher). It has hot tempered virute (Tamasik Guna). The Nirayan Sun (Surya) remains in this constellation in first phase (charan) from 22 to 25th June in second phase (charan) from 26th to 28th June, from 29th June to 1st July in third phase (charan) and in the fourth phase (charan) from 2nd to 6th July. It is believed that this Nakshatra is the best period for commencing education of a child. Ardra Nakshatra is also symbolized by the diamond that relates to hard work and intellectual abilities. Alternatively, scholars symbolize Ardra Nakshatra with "a man's head" which signifies identical ideas of mind's brilliance and mentality. The Presiding deity of

Ardra Nakshatra or Ardra Nakshatra Lord is Rudra. The Presiding deity of Ardra Nakshatra or Ardra Nakshatra Lord is Rudra.

Sisam tree associated with Aadra nakshatra. Sisam is Indian Rosewood is a deciduous rosewood tree, also known as sisu, sheesham, tahli, Tali and also Irugudujava. It is native to the Indian Subcontinent and Southern Iran. In Persian, it is called Jag. It is the state tree of Punjab state (India) and the provincial tree of Punjab province (Pakistan). It is primarily found growing along river banks below 900 metres (3,000 ft) elevation, but can range naturally up to 1,300 m (4,300 ft). The temperature in its native range averages 1040 °C (50-104 °F), but varies from just below freezing to nearly 50 °C (122 °F). D. sissoo is a medium to large deciduous tree with a light crown which reproduces by seeds and suckers. It can grow up to a maximum of 25 m (82 ft) in height and 2 to 3 m (6 ft 7 in to 9 ft 10 in) in diameter, but is usually smaller. Trunks are often crooked when grown in the open. Leaves are leathery, alternate, pinnately compound and about 15 cm (5.9 in) long. Flowers are whitish to pink, fragrant.

MEDICINAL USES: Dalbergia sissoo is reported to be a stimulant used in folk medicine and remedies. It is a folk remedy for gonorrhoea and skin ailments. Ayurvedic prescribe the leafy juice for eye ailments, the woody bark pastes as anthelmintic, antipyretic and analgesic. The wood is also used in India for boils, leprosy and nausea.



7. PUNARVASU: *Dendrocalamus strictus*



Punarvasu constellation exists between Gemini 20° to 3°20' of Cancer. **The symbol for Punarvasu nakshatra is a quiver of arrows**, which is associated with the ability to strive toward a desire or ambition. 1st, 2nd and 3rd phase (charan) of this constellation are in Gemini and 4th phase (charan) is in Cancer. Its first and second phase (charan) are of Cat (Marjar Varga) and third as well as fourth phase (charan) are of Cancer (Mesh Varga). Its origin (Yoni) is Marjar, Devgana, Madhya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. Punarvasu means to dwellreside again. There are four stars in this Nakshatra. Aditi is its God of worship. Aditi is the mother of Lord Vishnu and the Sun. She is wife of Kashyam Rushi. There are twelve Aaditya who are her sons. Lord Rama was born during this constellation when it was in the fourth phase (charan). Its colour is like lead. It has command over the nose. It is a male constellaiton and is endowed with virtues. Punarvasu nakshatra consists of two bright stars known as Castor (AlphaGeminorium) and Pollux (Beta- Geminorium). These two stars are significant for those born under Punarvasu as life lessons will often unfold in pairs. In astrology, Punarvasu extends from the zodiac sign of Gemini into the sign of Cancer. "Punar" means repeat and "vasu" means ray of light, thus Punarvasu translates as "becoming light again." Punarvasu brings harmony after the chaos of the storm. There is a sense of renewing creative pursuits and beginning with a fresh new idea. The ruling deity is Aditi, the goddess of abundance and the mother of all godly beings. Aditi gives a sensitive and nurturing quality to this nakshatra.

Jupiter is the ruling planet and bestows optimism and an interest in higher learning. Punarvasu is a star of accommodation and people born under this nakshatra are often home bodies with a strong sense of safety.

Bamboo tree is associated with Punarvasu nakshatra. is generally found in every part of India. It is mostly grown in Western and Southern India. In Gujarat it is found in the forests of Dang and Rajpipla. This tree is of many varieties in case of its length, thickness etc. Every bamboo tree is having knots (Ganth) from which a very effective medicinal object named Vansh-Lochan is obtained. This herb/medicinal object is used not only in India but also in Japan and China. The leaves of this are boiled and pasted on the joints of human body to treat rheumatism (Sandhiva). This constellation's person is advised to worship the bamboo tree. Similar to bamboo's usefulness, the person belonging to this Nakshatra is ready to help others.

MEDICINAL USES: In this region, bamboo leaves are described in the traditional medicine for treating hypertension, arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, and certain forms of cancer. These therapeutic properties are most likely mediated by their antioxidant capacity.

8. PUSHYA: *Ficus religiosa*



Pushya constellation being a very prosperous is having three stars in it. It exists in $3^{\circ}20'$ to $16^{\circ}40'$ of Cancer (Kark). **The symbol of the Pushya Nakshatra is cow's udders.** The class (Varg) of first, second and third phase (charan) is Aries (Mesh) and that of fourth phase (charan) is dog (Shwan). The origin (Yoni) of this Nakshatra is Aires (Mesh), Dev gana, Madhya Yunja and Madhya Nadi. Its swami (God) is Saturn (Shani) which has a tenure of 19 years. Pushya means to nurture, to strengthen. It is having hot tempered virtue. Its colour is reddish black and has command on face. Its swami (God) is Bruhaspati (Jupiter). Bharatji, brother of Lord Rama was born in this constellation. Pushya is a nakshatra in Indian astrology. Some texts refer to it as Tishya, meaning "to look". It corresponds to y, 8, and 0 Cancri in the Cancer (constellation). Bharata, brother of Rama, was born under this Nakshatra. In the epic Mahabharata, the marriage of Draupadi to the five Pandavas takes place when the Moon enters Nakshatra. Pushya is known as Poosam in Tamil and Pooyam in Malayalam. Swaminarayan was born under this Nakshatra. It is also mentioned in the story of the birth of Buddha.

Peepal tree is associated with Pushya Nakshatra. it is grown in every part of India. It is a shady tree with speedy growth. The followers of Hinduism and Buddhism worship this tree and consider it as a sacred tree on the earth. Its soft leaves, buds and fruits are used as a food during famine. Its fruits are favoured food of

birds and leaves are a good fodder for domestic animals. Its wood is used as wood-board for furniture. Its tender leaves and bark are used as medicine. The bark of this tree is a very effective medicine in skin diseases particularly eczema. This constellation is believed to be a very sacred and auspicious. There is a tradition of purchasing gold, jewellery, ornaments during the day of Gurupushyamrut Yoga or Amrutsiddhi Yoga. The Peepal tree is very sacred and is worshipping tree for persons of this Nakshatra. The people belonging to this Nakshatra are found spiritual, peaceloving, calm and full of perseverance because of this sacred tree.

MEDICINAL USES: *Ficus religiosa* is an Ayurvedic tree used for the treatment of cough, skin diseases, improving the skin complexion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and improving the sexual potency. Peepal tree leaves have been traditionally used in the treatment of heart ailments, nose bleeding, diabetes, constipation, fever, jaundice, etc. You can take some extract of 2-3 leaves of Peepal tree.



9. ASHLESHA: *Mesua ferrea*



Aashlesha constellation exists in Cancer (Kark) from 16°40' to 30°. **Its symbol is the Nāga or coiled serpent.** Ashlesh means to hug or to embrace. Its class (varg) is shwan (Dog), origin (Yoni) is Marjar (Cat), Rakshasa (Devil) Gan, Madhy Yunja and Anty Nadi. This is a virtuous Nakshatra. Its Dasha naath is Mercury (Budh) having tenure (Dasha Varsh) of 17 years. It is circle shaped or a snake shaped with five stars in it. Its deity; is Serpant- God. Laxman and Shatrughna, borthers of Lord Rama were born during the period of this constellation. The Nirayan Surya (Sun) remains in this constellation from 3rd to 10th August. Its command is on Ears. Its colour is reddish black with Stree Yoni (Female Origin). Ashlesha Sanskrit:

ॠ (also known as Ayilyam in Tamil and Malayalam Ashlesha is also known as the Clinging Star or Nāga. It is known as the Hydra. It extends from 16:40 to 30:00 Cancer. The planetary lord is Mercury or Buddha. Its presiding deities are the Nāgas. The nakshatra's symbol is a coiled serpent. It is a trikshna or sharp nakshatra. Its animal symbol is the male cat. The Hindu gods Lakshmana and Shatrughna, brothers of Rama, were born under this Nakshatra Like its symbol, the Nāga or coiled serpent, people of this nakshatra are said to have confused emotions and no matter how close you are to them, they will always betray you. On the other hand, Ashlesha natives are said to have very good leadership skills, to be apt at managing even a large army, and to be diplomatic and cordial by nature.

Naagkesar tree is associated with Aashlesha Nakashatra. This is middle-sized tree is found in the Himalayan range, Andaman Islands, Southern India and North-

East India. It is found in a range of 1500 mts. in Andaman Islands. It is also found in Nepal. This tree is ever-green, beautiful tree with blue coloured round-stems. Its stem is straight and sticky. The pistil of its flower is known as Naagkeshar. It is always used as medicine. This tree having large quantity of leaves is grown generally in the compound of temples, gardens and roadsides. Its wood is very strong and is known as Iron-wood. Naagkeshar is the worshipping tree for persons of "Aashlesha", "Vishakha" and "Anuradha" constellations. The Gods of them are Naag (Snake God), Indra and Surya (Sun) respectively. It is believed that the flower, pistil and the tree are respectively worshipped by these Constellations. The God of this constellation is Serpant God.

MEDICINAL USES: Fresh flowers of this tree are useful in skin diseases like leprosy, itching, erysipelas, scabies, wounds and excessive sweating as it provides fragility and transparency to the skin. Dried flowers are used in Dysentery with Mucus. Oil from the seeds of this tree is used in treating sores and rheumatism.



10. MAGHA: *Ficus bengalensis*



Magha This constellation remains in Leo (Sinh) from 0° to $13^{\circ}20'$. There are five stars in a straight line. Some people consider six stars in it and imagine it as a figure/shape of a house. The Gods of this constellation are forefathers (Pitruo), Class (Varg) of Mouse (Mushak), its origin (Yoni) is of Mouse (Mushak), Rakshas (Devil) Gana, Madhy Yunja and Antya Nadi. It has command over lips and chin. Its colour is creamy and virtue is hot-tempered (Tamasik). Its origin (Yoni) is lady Magha' means big or grand and as the name suggests it imparts to its natives, royal and respectable positions in their lives. It is the symbol of authoritative status, domination and high social respect. The individuals belonging to this nakshatra are considered to be leaders in their fields. Instead of being ruled by Devatas, Magha nakshatra is ruled by Pitra. So, the natives are strongly inclined to their ancestral beliefs and traditions. Also, since the nakshatra is controlled by daemons so the person finds himself immersed in the material pleasures of the world. This is directly connected to our and our ancestors past deeds.

Vat Vruksha is associated with Magha nakshatra. This tree is found everywhere in India. Banyan Tree is symbol of long life-span, strength and prosperity. It is huge with spreaded green leaves and airy-roots resulting into a great and unending tree. All the parts of this tree are used as medicine. Its gum is used to treat boils, joint-pain, toothache and cracks of heels. Its fruits are given to stop diabetes and

germ is a resulting medicine in family-planning and guineaworm. In Indian civilization, Banyan tree is of great importance. A chaste & devotional wife worships this sacred tree on full-moon day (Poornima) of Jyestha month (Eighth month of Vikram Era). There is a mythological ancient incident of Satyavan who was dead. But his chaste-devotional wife Savitri worshipped this tree: observed the vow of the tree and could get her husband alive from death-bed. Majority Indians worship this tree.

MEDICINAL USES: According to Ayurveda, it is astringent to bowels; useful in treatment of biliousness, ulcers, erysipelas, vomiting, vaginal complaints, fever, inflammations, leprosy.

11. PURVA PHALGUNI: *Butea monosperma*



Purva Falguni Constellation exists in Leo (Sinh) from 13°20' to 26°40'. The God of this constellation is Bhag which one of the names of Surya (Sun). He is the son of Aditi. **Its shape is of a bed-stead's four legs.** In the two square sides of these legs three are two stars on each one. The class (varg) of first phase (charan) is Mouse (Mushak) and that of the second, third and fourth phase (charan) is dog (Shwan). Its origin (Yoni) is Mouse (Mushak), Manushya Gan, Madhya Yunja and Madhya Nadi. Its Vishottari God (Vishottari Dasha-Naath) is Venus (Shukra) with a tenure of 20 years. It has covetous-greedy quality. It has command on the right hand. Its colour is light blue. The Nirayan Sun (Surya) remains in this constellation during the period from 31st August to 12th September. The Purva Phalguni Nakshatra is present from 13.20 degrees till 26.40 degrees in Sinha or Leo zodiac sign. Planet Venus rules it, and the native loves to enjoy all worldly comforts. It is represented by the back legs of a bed. The Nakshatra deity is Aryaman - the God of contracts & union.

Khakharo tree associated with Purva Falguni nakshatra. This tree is found in every part of Gujarat. Its flowers having red colour of rays of rising Sun are main characteristics. These flowers are very useful on boils and skin ailments so it is called Shataghra. The coal of this tree is destroyer of stinking smell/bad-odour. Its gum is useful in bleeding and diarrhoea. The seeds of the flower are useful to treat worms. *Butea monosperma* is a species of *Butea* native to tropical and sub-tropical parts of

the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia, ranging across Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and western Indonesia. Common names include flame-of-the-forest, palash, and bastard teak.

MEDICINAL USES: *Butea monosperma* is widely used in ayurveda, unani and homeopathic medicine. Flowers are astringent to bowel, in heal "Kapha", leprosy, strangury, gout, skin diseases, thirst sensation; flower juice is used to treat eye diseases.

12. UTTARA FALGUNI: *Ficus rumphii*



Uttara Falguni constellation exists in Leo (Sinh) $26^{\circ}40'$ to 10° of Virgo (Kanya). **The shape is like legs of bed-stead with two stars.** The class (Varg) of 1st and 2nd phase (charan) is Dog (Swan) and that of 3rd and 4th phase (charan) is Mouse (Mushak). Its origin (Yoni) is of a cow, Manushya Gana, Madhya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. Its God is Aryama. It is one of the twelve Aaditya. The Sun remains in this Constellation for a period from 13th September to 26th September. Deriving its divine force from the governing deity Aryaman, Uttara Phalguni nakshatra exists in pair along with its stellar counterpart Purva Phalguni nakshatra. Ruled by the planetary force of Sun, Uttara Phalguni nakshatra happens to spread from the zodiac of Virgo to Leo.

Khadak tree is associated with Uttara Falguni Nakshatra. Indian Laurel [*Ficus rumphii*] This tree is found in Gujarat, West Bengal, Central India and Himachal Pradesh. They are grown in the forests of Southern Parts and on road- sides. This tree is similar to peepal tree with similar medicinal characteristics. The bark decoction of this tree can treat wounds of burn. The people belonging to this constellation may suffer from back-pain, neuro-ailments, bleeding etc. *Ficus rumphii* is a banyan fig species in the family Moraceae. No subspecies are listed in the Catalogue of Life. The species can be found in: India, southern China, Indo- China and Malesia.

MEDICINAL USES: Juice from the whole plant is used to kill worms; it also is taken internally with turmeric, pepper and ghee to treat asthma. Bark is used for snakebite.

13. HAST: *Jasminum grandiflora*



Hast Constellation stays in Virgo from 10° to $23^{\circ}20'$. There are five stars in it arranged in a shape of palm/paw. **The main symbol is “a hand with all five fingers spread-eagled”**. The Nirayan Surya (Sun) exists in this constellation for the period from 27th September to 10th October. The class (varg) of first phase (charan) is Mouse (Mushak), second phase (charan) is Aries (Mesh) and that of third and fourth phase is Dog (Swan). Its origin (Yoni) is Mahishini (Queen/Female Buffalo), Madhya Yunja, Aadhya Nadi and Dev-gena. Its God of situation (Dasha - Naath) is Moon (Chandra) which has a tenure of ten years. Lord Sun (Suryanarayan) is the God of this constellation. There are twelve Aaditya and Surya is one of them. It has command on the fingers of hand and is having dark green colour. As a solitary star existing on the celestial firmament, Chitra nakshatra embodies and exemplifies the supreme craftsmanship of its governing deity Twashtar. Ruled by the planetary force of Mars, the singularly existent Chitra nakshatra extends from the zodiac of Virgo to that of Libra.

Jasmine plant is associated with the hast nakshatra. It is grown in compound, gardens and parks. Jasmine leaves are used on jaw-pain, mouth-boils and anaemia. Jatyadi Oil made from its flowers is used on the unhealing wounds which are not getting well for a longer period. Hast is a very powerful constellation but its plant is a delicate one. The person should follow the worship under this tree/near the plant and

recite following hymn (Mantra) which will remove all the troubles from the life and there will be peace, prosperity and fulfilment of all wishes. *Jasminum auriculatum* is a species of jasmine, in the family Oleaceae. It is found in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Andaman Islands. Due to essential oil contained in the flowers, it cultivated commercially in India and Thailand. It is used for decorative purposes and festivals in India. in India in Odia and Bengali languages. *Jasminum auriculatum* is called Nityamalli in Tamil.

MEDICINAL USES: Jasmine has been used for liver disease (hepatitis), pain due to liver scarring (cirrhosis), and abdominal pain due to severe diarrhoea (dysentery). It is also used to prevent stroke, to cause relaxation (as a sedative), to heighten sexual desire (as an aphrodisiac), and in cancer treatment.



14. CHITRA: *Aegle marmelos*



Chitra mean a brightening, shining, gorgeous sharp pearl. Sometime it seems like a lamp. **The symbol of Chitra Nakshatra is a shiny bright jewel or pearl** which represents brilliance and also the light that shines within us. This constellation is made of only one star and is a symbol of prosperity. Lord Vishwakarma is the deity for worship for the persons of this constellation. It remains at 23°20' of Virgo to 6°40' of Libra. The class (Varg) of first two (1&2) phase (charan) is Mouse (Mushak) and for remaining two (3&4) phase (charan) is deer/antelope (Mruga). Its origin (Yoni) is Tiger (Vyaghra), Rakshasa (Devil) Gana, Madhya Yunja and Madhya Nadi. Its Vishottari God is Mars (Mangal) with tenure of seven years. It has a tenure of seven years. It is a female (Stree) constellation having command on the neck. It is having hot-tempered (Tamasik) virute (Guna). As a solitary star existing on the celestial firmament, Chitra nakshatra embodies and exemplifies the supreme craftsmanship of its governing deity Twashtar. Ruled by the planetary force of Mars, the singularly existent Chitra nakshatra extends from the zodiac of Virgo to that of Libra.

Bael tree is associated with Chitra nakshatra. This green tree is found in lower sloppy regions of the Himalayas, Western, Northern and Southern India. It is grown everywhere as a sacred tree in India. The fruit of this tree is sweet-hot, bitter, digestive and stimulative. So, it is used as a medicine in indigestion, diarrhoea, acidity and gripping. Its root, bark and leaves are used in Typhus/Typhoid (Enteric fever).

The oil extracted from its seeds is used as a remedy of Scrofula (Kanthmala). The sticky substance on the seed is used to join broken things. It is also used in drawing, painting, colouring. Its mixture with lime powder is used as cement. This tree is a favourite one of Lord Shiva and its God of worship is Lord Vishwakarma. It is believed that this tree must have been associated with Chitra constellation because of its great ability and power. The scientific name of the fruit is "Anvardhak". In Greek mythology a golden fruit was grown in the garden in Herra, which was worshipped by the deities-Eagle Gods. In portuguese language its meaning is Marmolis which is a golden fruit. They worshipped this golden fruit by calling it Eagle-Marmolis- a devine fruit.

MEDICINAL USES:

Aegle Marmelos leaf juice with honey can prove useful for treating fever. Aegle Marmelos can be used to treat tuberculosis. Aegle Marmelos is rich in anti-oxidants which helps in insulin secretion which leads to low blood sugar levels.

15. SWATI: *Terminalia arjuna*



Swati is a constellation of Libra (Tula) having status from 6°40' to 20°. **The symbol of Swati Nakshatra is shoot of a plant or coral.** There is only one star in this constellation and shape is of a coral (Paravalun). The class (Varg) of first to third phase (charan) is deer/antelope (Mruga) and for the 4th phase (charan) is Snake (Sarp). Its origin (Yoni) is Mahishini (Queen/female buffalo) Dev gana, Madhya Yunja and Antya Nadi. Its command is on the chest having black colour. This is a female origin (Stree-Yoni) constellation with hottempered nature (Tamasik Guna). Its Vishottari Dasha-Naath (God of Condition) is Dragon's Head (Rahu) with tenure of 18 years. The Sun exists in this constellation from 24th October to 6th November. Swati (Devanagari, Transliteration IAST svāti, also found svāti) According to some is a feminine noun of unknown derivation or 'su' + 'ati' ("Great goer", in reference to its remoteness) meaning very beneficent. Probably referring to its brightness call "the real pearl" in Bhartrhari's kāvyas. It was the name of one of the wives of the Moon in Hindu Epics and the Sanskrit name of Arcturus as well as of the nakshatra (lunar mansion) associated with Arcturus in Hindu astrology. Swati is a very common Hindu name. Also spelled Swathi.

Arjuna tree is associated with Swati nakshatra. This is a big evergreen tree with spreaded branches with vast shed. It is naturally found on the banks of the rivers and streams. It is also grown in the gardens-parks and roadsides for shed-purpose.

This tree-wood is used for making agricultural tools, building material, small boats, rafts, Ply-wood and water-tubs. The bark of this tree is used for rearing tussar silk-worms. The bark is also used as a medicinal object in heart-disease and joining of fractured bones. The extract of fresh leaves is useful in ear-pain. *T. arjuna* grows to about 20-25 metres tall; usually has a buttressed trunk, and forms a wide canopy at the crown, from which branches drop downwards. It has oblong, conical leaves which are green on the top and brown below; smooth, grey bark; it has pale yellow flowers which appear between March and June; its glabrous, 2.5 to 5 cm fibrous woody fruit, divided into five wings, appears between September and November. The tree does not suffer from any major diseases or pests, but it is susceptible to *Phyllactinia terminale* and rot due to *polystictus affinis*.

MEDICINAL USES: In traditional Ayurvedic medicine, *Terminalia arjuna* has been used to balance the three "humors": kapha, pitta, and vata. It has also been used for asthma, bile duct disorders, scorpion stings, and poisonings.

16. VISHAKHA: *Flacourtia montana*



Vishakha constellation exists in Libra (Tula) from 20° to 3°20' of Scorpio (Vruschik). Its symbol is **an archway or a victory flag**. Its third phase (charan) is in Libra and fourth phase (charan) is in Scorpio (Vruschik). It is in the shape of an Arch (Toran) with 4 Stars in it. The class (Varg) of this Constellation is Snake (Sarp), Origin (Yoni) is Tiger (Vyaghra), Rakshasa (Devil) Gana. Madhya Yunja and Anty Nadi. It is a female's origin (stree-Yoni). It is endowed with Virtues (Satvaguni). The Sun usually remains in this constellation from 7th November till 19th November. Indra (King of Gods) and Agni (God of Fire) are Gods of this constellation. Vishakha nakshatra is the 16th nakshatra in the constellation. The lord of this constellation is Jupiter. It stays in the Libra sun sign from 20 ansh to 3 ansh 20 kala in Scorpio sun sign. This nakshatra is also called as 'tripad', because its 3 phases are Libra sun sign and the last phase is in Scorpio sun sign.

Viklo (*Mytenus emarginata*) tree is associated with the Vishakha nakshatra. Shrub or small tree up to 6 m high; bark pale brown, smooth, cracked; branches terete, with pale lenticels; spines axillary or terminating short lateral shoots. Leaves thick, coriaceous. *Maytenus* / *meitenos*/ is a genus of flowering plants in the family Celastraceae. Members of the genus are distributed throughout Central and South America, Southeast Asia, Micronesia and Australasia, the Indian Ocean and Africa. They grow in a very wide variety of climates, from tropical to subpolar. In 2017, a

taxonomic review moved 123 species of Maytenus to a new genus, called Monteverdia.

MEDICINAL USES: Plant extracts of the Celastraceae have been used for centuries throughout South America and China as insect repellents and insecticides in traditional agriculture and also for the treatment of a plethora of medical ailments from stomach complaints and fever to rheumatoid arthritis and cancer.



17. ANURADHA: *Mimusops elengi*



Anuradha constellation exists in Scorpio (Vruschik) from 3°20' to 16°40'. It has four stars arranged in a shape of Lotus (Kamal) or Umbrella (Chhatri). **The symbol of Anuradha Nakshatra is a triumphal arch**, which represents success and the lotus flower, which represents purity and auspiciousness even in mud and filth. The class of this constellation is Snake (Sarp Varg), Antya Nadi, Madhy Yunja, Dev-gana and origin (Yoni) of Tiger (Vyaghra). Its gender is male. Its God of position (Dasha- Naath) is Saturn (Shani) which has a tenure of 17 years. Maitra is its God of worship. Maitra is one of the twelve Aaditya. Anuradha nakshatra dictates the cosmic heavens above with balance, harmony, and honour. It extends to the realm of Scorpio and is governed by Lord of the Rings. Striking a melodic nexus with 'Vishakha Nakshatra'; Anuradha Nakshatra derives its divine strength from its ruling deity - Mitra.

Borsalli tree is associated with Anuradha nakshatra. is a medium-sized evergreen tree found in tropical forests in South Asia, Southeast Asia and northern Australia. English common names include Spanish cherry, medlar, and bullet wood. In it is called maulsari in Hindi, bakul in Sanskrit, Bengali, Malayali, Manipuri, magizamaram in Tamil, and ranja in Kannada. Its timber is valuable, the fruit is edible, and it is used in traditional medicine. As the trees give thick shade and flowers emit fragrance, it is a prized collection of gardens. The bark, flowers, fruits, and seeds

of Bakula are astringent, cooling, anthelmintic, tonic, and febrifuge. It is mainly used in dental ailments like bleeding gums, pyorrhea, dental caries, and loose teeth. Extracts of flowers are used against heart diseases, leucorrhoea, and menorrhagia, and act as antidiuretic in polyuria and antitoxin. The snuff made from the dried and powdered flowers is used in a disease called ahwa in which strong fever, headache, and pain in the neck, shoulders, and other parts of the body occurs. Ripened fruits facilitate a cure for burning urination.

MEDICINAL USES: The bark, flowers, fruits, and seeds of Bakula are used in Ayurvedic medicine in which it is purported to be astringent, cooling, anthelmintic, tonic, and febrifuge. It is mainly used for dental ailments such as bleeding gums, pyorrhea, dental caries, and loose teeth.



18. JYESTHA: *Bombax malabaricum*



Jyestha means the biggest. This constellation exists in Scorpio (Vruschik) from $16^{\circ}40'$ to 30° . There are three stars in the shape of an earring (Kundal). **The symbol of Jyeshtha is a circular amulet, umbrella, or earring.** The God of this constellation is Indra. Its first phase (charan) is of Sarpa-varga (Snake- class) and class (varg) of 2nd, 3rd and 4th phase (charan) is Deer (Mruga). Its origin (Yoni) is of Deer (Mruga), Rakshas (Devil) Gana, Aadhya Nadi and Antya Yunja. It is endowed with virtues (Satvaguni) It has female origin (Stree Yoni), cream colour with command on right-side of the body. The symbol of Jyeshtha is a circular amulet, umbrella, or earring, and it is associated with Indra, chief of the gods. The lord of Jyeshtha is Budha (Mercury). Jyestha is termed in Malayalam as Thricketta and in Tamil as Kēttai. The nakshtra is called honorifically as Trikkētta (Tiru + Kētta). Jyeshtha nakshatra corresponds to Antares.

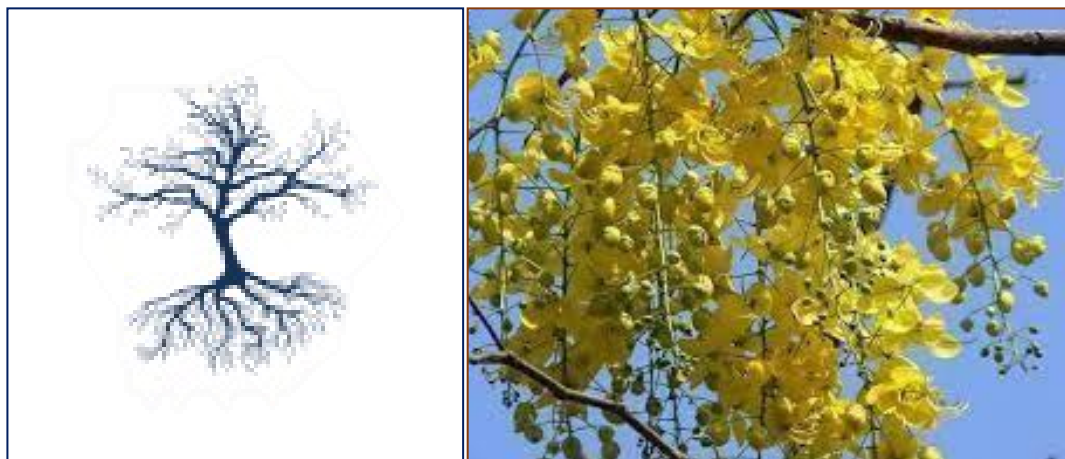
Shimalo tree is associated with Jyestha nakshatra. This tree is found everywhere in India. It blossoms during summer without leaves. It is thorny with attractive shape of branches. Different parts of this tree are used as medicine. Its red-coloured gum is hard, energetic and cold but creates brain-power. Its thorns are useful in pimples. The wood is soft and therefore it is used in match box, packing and plywood industries. *Bombax malabaricum*, commonly known as Silk cotton tree, is a

tree used in Ayurvedic traditional medicine to treat many ailments and health conditions and part of many ayurvedic traditional medicinal remedies.

MEDICINAL USES: It has wide range of therapeutic applications. In Unani System of Medicine, it is used as diuretic, anti-dysenteric, emetic, anti- diarrhoeal, and aphrodisiac. It is used to treat wounds, acne, skin blemish, pigmentation, cold and cough.



19. MOOLA: *Cassia fistula*



Moola means the root of a tree/plant/dynasty and also means the very first of its kind. It remains in the sagittarius till 13°20'. **The meaning of 'Moola' is the root and its symbol is a group of a bunch of roots that are tied together.** A group of eleven stars in the shape of the tail of a lion is its outlook. The Goddess wearing black clothes-Nirit is its Goddess. She swells in the kingdom of dead. It represents the evils. The 1st and 2nd phase (charan) of this Mula constellation is Deer (Mruga) and 3rd as well as 4th phase class (Varg) is Mouse (Mushak). The Dog (Swan) is its origin (Yoni), Rakshas (Devil) Gana, Antya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. Its command is on the left side of the body with bluish-red colour. This is an impotent (Napunshak) constellation According to the Vedic astrological beliefs, Moola (Mula) nakshatra is the 19th nakshatra or lunar mansion among the 27 nakshatras, and it ranges from degrees 0°00 to 13°20' in the Sagittarius sign.

Garmalo tree is associated with Mula nakshatra. is known as the golden shower tree and by other names, is a flowering plant in the family Fabaceae. The species is native to the Indian Subcontinent and adjacent regions of Southeast Asia. It ranges from southern Pakistan eastward throughout India to Myanmar and Thailand and south to Sri Lanka. It is closely associated with the Mullai region of Sangam landscape. It is the national tree of Thailand, and its flower is Thailand's national flower. It is also state flower of Kerala in India and of immense importance amongst

Malayali population. It is a popular ornamental plant and is an herbal medicine. Cassia fistula is widely grown as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical areas. It blooms in late spring. In Ayurvedic medicine, the golden shower tree is known as aragvadha, meaning "disease killer". The fruit pulp is considered a purgative, and self-medication or any use without medical supervision is strongly advised against in Ayurvedic texts. Cassia fistula, commonly known as golden shower, purging cassia, Indian laburnum, or puddingpipe tree, is a flowering plant in the subfamily, Caesalpinioideae of the legume family, Fabaceae. The species is native to the Indian subcontinent and adjacent regions of Southeast Asia.

MEDICINAL USES: Bark of the Aragvadha is extensively used by Ayurveda in India in the treatment of inflammatory swellings and as a cleaning agent for ulcers and wounds. It is believed to decrease purulent discharge and act local antiseptic. The fruits are also used as a laxative.

20. PURVASHADHA: *Calamus rotang*



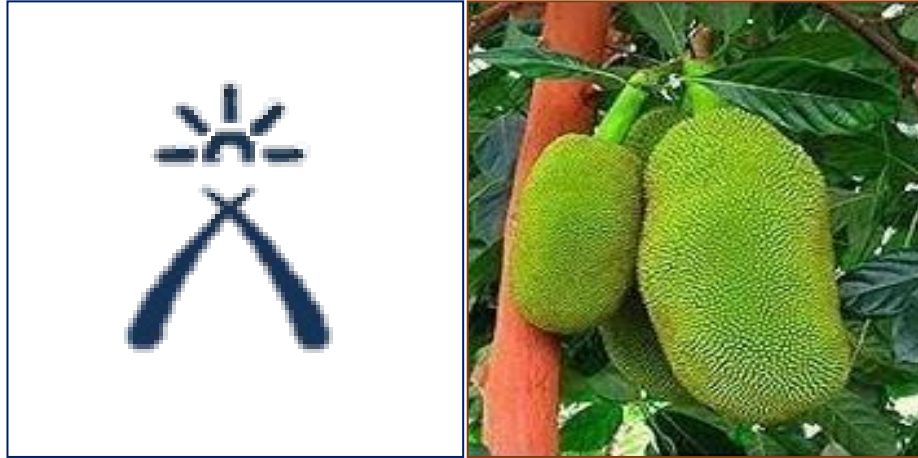
Purvashadha constellation stays in Sagittarius (Dhana) from $13^{\circ}20' 26^{\circ}40'$. Its shapes are like Tusk with four stars. **The tusk of an elephant symbol is used to represent Purva Ashadha Nakshatra**, it belongs to the Brahmana caste. The class (varg) of 1st phase (charan) is Mouse (Mushak), 2nd is Snake (Sarp), third phase (charan) is Mouse (Mushak) and fourth phase-class (charan-varg) is Dog (Swan). Its origin (Yoni) is Monkey (Vanar), Manushya (Man) Gan, Anty-yunja and Madhya Nadi. Lord Varun (Rain God) is its God-deity and its lord of position (Dasha Naath) is Venus (Shukra). Its tenure is 20 years. Generally, the Sun is in this constellation for the period from 29th December to 10th January. The twentieth Nakshatra is Purva Ashadha Nakshatra and its lord is 'Venus', this nakshatra is also known as Jal Nakshatra and are most compatible with Rohini, Ashwini, and Hasta Nakshatra.

Netar tree is associated with Purvashadha nakshatra. It is one of the scandent rattan palms used for Malacca cane in the making of furniture, baskets, walking-sticks, umbrellas, tables and general wickerwork, and is found in Southwest Asia. The basal section of the plant grows vertically for 10 meters or so, after which the slender, tough stem of a few centimeters in diameter, grows horizontally for 200 meters or more. It is extremely flexible and uniform in thickness, and frequently has sheaths and petioles armed with backward-facing spines which enable it to scramble over other plants. It has pinnate, alternate leaves, 60-80 cm long, armed with two rows of spines

on the upper face. The plants are dioeciously, and flowers are clustered in attractive inflorescences, enclosed by spiny spathes. The edible fruits are top-shaped, covered in shiny, reddish-brown imbricate scales, and exude an astringent red resin known medicinally and commercially as "Dragon's blood". They are mostly slender-stemmed leaf-climbers, where the pinnae at the outer end of the leaf have been modified into stout, backward pointing spines.

MEDICINAL USES: It is also used as a treatment for wounds, diarrhoea, fever, dysentery, mouth ulcers, and skin conditions. The wood of *C. rotang* is also used medicinally to expel intestinal worms. The leaves are used for biliousness and blood diseases, and the root for fevers and as an antidote to snake venom.

21. UTTAR ASHADHA: *Artocarpus heterophyllus*



Uttarashadha constellation remains in Sagittarius (Dhan) from 26°40' to 10° of Capricorn (Makar). **This nakshatra is symbolised by a tusk of an elephant** or by a small bed. The first phase (charan) is of Sagittarius (Dhan) and the remaining phases (2-3-4 charan) are of Capricorn (Makar). There are four stars of a bed-stead shape. Vishwadeva are God of this Nakshatra. These Gods have command on brain-cells of a person. The class of 1st and 2nd phase is Mouse (Mushak varg) and 3rd & 4th phase (charan) class (varg) is Lion (Sinh) (Leo). Its origin (Yoni) is Mongoose (Noliya) Manushya Gana, Antya Yunja and Antya Nadi. Its God-master is Sun and the tenure is 6 years. The Sun remains in this constellation for a period from 11th January to 23rd January. Uttara Ashadha or Uttarashada nakshatra is the 21st nakshatra among the twenty-seven that are present according to the vedic astrological beliefs. The lord or the ruling planet for this nakshatra is the Sun. It spans through the constellations of Sagittarius up to Capricorn.

Fanas tree is associated with Uttaraashadha nakshatra. This tree is found in hot regions. It is an evergreen, huge & fruitful tree. Its average height is 15 mts. It is found in Northern India, Eastern States and Western ghat of South India. It is also grown in hot humid regions. West Bengal, Bihar and South India states sow the seeds of this tree. In South India, the fruits are grown with a period of 8 to 10 years. But in Northern part they grow later than this. The fruits are hanging on the main stem or

main-big branches. Pickles and vegetables are made from unripe-raw fruits. The ripe fruit is very tasty and healthy-nourishing. Its wood is used in furniture, musical instruments and wood-carving. Small fiber got from beating green wood give Safron/orange colour. This colour is used by Buddhist Monks in colouring sacred clothes. The Gum extracted from this tree is also found useful. This tree should be worshipped by the people of Uttarashadha constellation.

MEDICINAL USES: Ashes of the leaves are used for treating ulcers, diarrhoea, boils, stomach-ache and boils. Seeds are aphrodisiac and as a cooling tonic like the pulp. Root decoction can reduce fever and can treat diarrhoea, skin diseases and asthma. The pulp is an anti-syphilitic and a vermifuge.

22. Shravan: *Calotropis gigantea*



Shravan constellation is of Lord Vishnu. Vishnu means the only one who has achieved the highest heights. **The symbol for Shravan Nakshatra is three footprints**, representing the path of spiritual evolution or “The Ear”. Some people consider only 22 constellations and they count Abhijeet as the 22nd constellation so 22nd is Shravan. Shravan means to hear. There are three stars in it, and is called as three steps of Lord Vishnu. The deity of this constellation is Lord Vishnu. It is also believed that this constellation pertains to Goddess Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning. Goddess Saraswati is worshipped on the bright fifth day (Shukal Panchami) when the Sun is in Shravan constellation and Moon is in Revati Constellation. Shravana Nakshatra consists of three stars Altair, Alshain, and Tarazed. These three stars together form the head of Aquila, the Eagle. To put it simply, the word Shravana means 'Hearing', and the symbol is 'The Ear because of which we hear. Shravana Nakshatra is the star of listening and learning.

Aakado tree is associated with Shravan nakshatra. This tree is found everywhere in India. It is grown in forests, sandy soil, barren land and ruined houses. We consider this as a useless tree and avoid a medicinal herb. Its leaves, roots, bark are used in cough, asthma, lack of appetite etc. *Calotropis gigantea*, the crown flower, is a species of *Calotropis* native to Cambodia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, China, Pakistan,

Nepal, and tropical waxy flowers Africa. It is a large shrub growing to 4 m (13 ft) tall. It has clusters of that are either white or lavender in colour. Each flower consists of five pointed petals and a small "crown" rising from the center which holds the stamens. The aestivation found in *Calotropis* is valvate i.e., sepals or petals in a whorl just touch one another at the margin, without overlapping. The plant has oval, light green leaves and milky stem. The latex of *Calotropis gigantea* contains cardiac glycosides, fatty acids, and calcium oxalate.

MEDICINAL USES: Despite serious safety concerns, *Calotropis* is used for digestive disorders including diarrhoea, constipation and stomach ulcers; for painful conditions including toothache, and joint pain; and for parasitic infections cramps, including elephantiasis and worms.



23. DHANISHTHA: *Prosopis cineraria*



Dhanishtha means wealthy-rich. **This is a constellation of four stars in shape of a Mrudang (Drum Played at both ends).** Its first and second phase (charan) are in Capricorn (Makar), third & fourth phase (charan) are in Aquarius (Kumbha). Its class (varg) is Cat (Manjar), origin is Sinh (LionLeo), Anty Yunja and Madhya Nadi. The Sun stays in this constellation from 7th to 19th February. Its God of condition (Dasha-Naath) is Mars (Mangal) which has tenure of seven years. It has silver-blue colour and origin (Yoni) is woman (Stree). It possesses hot-tempered virtue (Tamasik Guna). The deities of this constellation are Ashta Vishwadeva-Ashta Vasava. They are spiritual deities are like the Sun. Their nos are eight so good auspicious work should not be done during the period. Dhanishta is the 23rd Birth star on the zodiac belt and the governing deity of this Nakshatra are the eight Vasus, the eight-element Gods. On close observation, the Nakshatra holds the shape of a dolphin, and as we know, they are some of the most intelligent creatures in the animal kingdom.

Khijado (Sami) tree is associated with Dhanishtha nakshatra. This tree is found in Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and other States. This tree is of two types in size i.e., big and small. It is very useful in cough, phlegm, Psychosis and other ailments. It is a good fodder for domestic animals in dry-areas. Its leaves, bark and pod are used in these ailments. The person under influence of this constellation has too much

thoughtfulness so he should worship this tree and recite following hymn (Mantra) sitting under the tree. *Prosopis cineraria*, also known as gaff, is a species of flowering tree in the pea family, Fabaceae. It is native to arid portions of Western Asia and the Indian Subcontinent, including Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, India, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Its leaves are shattered and stripy along its branch. It can survive extreme drought. It is an established introduced species in parts of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia.

MEDICINAL USES: *Prosopis cineraria* stem bark is useful in the treatment of Rheumatism, Cough, Common cold, Anthelmintic disorder, dysentery, Bronchitis, Asthma, Leukoderma, piles.

24. SHATATAARAKA: *Anthocephalus cadamba*



Shatbhisha or Shatataraka or Shattara constellation is from $6^{\circ}40'$ to 20° of Aquarius (Kumbh). An „empty circle“ is the symbol of this star which represents that this Nakshatra pertains to the realm of imaginary perception or as the Hindi term goes „Maya“. It's all the four phases (charan) are in Aquarius. This constellation is in a circle shape with 100 (hundred) stars in its Varun (Rain God) is its deity. It remains during the period from 20th February to 3rd March. Its first phase (charan) is Manjar (Cat) class (varg) and remaining three are of Mesh (Aires) varg (Class). It has Horse Origin (Ashwa Yoni), Rakshas (Devil) Gana, Antya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. Its master-Swami is Dragon's head (Rahu) which has period of 18 years. Its command, is on right thing. It is of neuter (Napunshak) gender (Jati) and possesses hot-temper (Tamasik Gun) virtues.

Kadamb tree is associated with Shatbhisha nakshatra. This is an evergreen tree with huge-sheddy leaves of medium size and round shape. It is found everywhere in India. In the Himalayas it is found at the height of 1200 mts. The fruits of this tree are green-yellow with sweet juice in lucrative shape. Its wood is soft. It is used in furniture, building material, tea container boxes and packing material. The wood is useful in carving & designing, Gum, Wax and resin are also available from this tree. The bark and juice of leaves is useful in Cardiac problems, blood pressure and Rheumatism. Its bark and roots are very effective to children in case of fever and

stomachache. This tree is very favored by Lord Krishna. *Neolamarckia cadamba*, with English common names bur flower-tree, laran, and Leichardt pine, and called kadam or cadamba locally, is an evergreen, tropical tree native to South and Southeast Asia. The genus name honors French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. It has scented orange flowers in dense globe-shaped clusters. The flowers are used in perfumes. The tree is grown as an ornamental plant and for timber and paper-making. Kadam features in Indian religions and mythologies.

MEDICINAL USES: *Anthocephalus cadamba* (Roxb.) Miq. (Rubiaceae) is one of the most precious medicinal evergreen tropical trees native to South and Southeast Asia. As a traditional medicine, it is used for various ailments such as fever, uterine complaints, skin diseases, inflammation, anaemia, dysentery, leprosy.

25. Purva-Bhadrapad: *Mangifera indica*



Purva-Bhadrapad constellation exists at 20° of Aquarius (Kumbh) till 3°20 of Pisces (Min). **Its symbol is Man with two faces.** Its three phases (charan) are in Aquarius (Kumbh) and 4th phase (charan) is in Pisces (Min). It is a conch shape with two stars and deity is Lord Shiva. In this constellation 1st and 2nd phase (charan) are of Mesh Varg (Aries class), 3rd & 4th phase (charan) are of Sarp varg (Snake class). Its origin (Yoni) is Lion (Sinh-Leo), Manushya Gana, Antya Yunja and Aadhya Nadi. The Sun remains in this constellation from 4th to 14th March.

Mango Tree is associated with Purva-Bhadrapad nakshatra. Mango tree is found in hot and semi-hot regions in hilly as well as plain regions. Mango tree is a very useful tree and everyone loves its fruits. Mango is considered as one of the best and sweetest fruit of the world. Pickles and Powder are made from unripe fruits. Its wood is used for fuel and building material. During festivals and auspicious occasions, green leaves of mango tree are tied in string and kept at the entrance door for good omen. During the Yagna leaves are kept on the pot. During the Yagna ceremony its wood is considered sacred as a fuel.

MEDICINAL USES: Various parts of plant are used as a dentifrice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles.

26. UTTARA BHADRAPAD: *Azadirachta indica*



Uttara Bhadrapad constellation exists in Pisces (Min) from 3°20' to 16°20'. Uttara Bhadrapad means a beautiful left-leg. **Uttara Bhadrapadā is represented by dualistic imagery, often two legs of a bed.** Other common symbols include a two-headed man, or twins. It gives strength to control anger. It also denotes long distance travel, sacrifice and spiritual progress. It is constellation of two stars. Its first phase class (charan varg) is Snake (Sarp), second is Aries (Mesh) third is Lion (Sinh-Leo) and that of fourth is Snake (Sarp). Its origin (Yoni) is Cows (Gau), Madhya Nadi, Antya Yunja, Manushya Gana and Master (Swami) is Saturn (Shani). Its duration is 19 years. Snake God is its deity and the Sun remains in this constellation from 17th to 30th March. Uttara Bhadrapadā or Utrṛṭāti (Devanagari: TRIGG) is the twenty-sixth nakshatra in Hindu astrology, corresponding to γ Pegasi and α Andromedae. It is ruled by Shani, the deity identified with the planet Saturn. Under the beliefs of electional astrology, Uttara Bhadrapada is a Fixed constellation, meaning that while it is prominent, it is a good time to build houses, found communities or engage in other activities related to permanence, stability and structure. The Ahirbudhnya, a serpentine or draconian creature, is the deity which oversees Uttara Bhadrapadā.

Neem Tree is associated with Uttara-Bhadrapad nakshatra. Hot atmospheric areas of dry weather and forests of this area have abundant growth of this neem tree. This tree is grown everywhere. In the North and Western part of India. It is grown

largely. This tree has a quality of insecticide. It is sheddy tree for travellers. In towns and villages this tree is grown on road-sides, open land and near houses. A bitter Ayurvedic sect of treatment. Soap-cake is made from its extracted oil. It is also effective in some other diseases. Its dried leaves are kept in food grains and woollen-clothes to protect them from harmful insects and ants. It is also used for ailment of animals. Its wood is used for building material and agricultural tools. This tree is must to worship for those who are born in Uttara Bhadrapada Constellation. Azadirachta indica, commonly known as neem, nimtree or Indian lilac, is a tree in the mahogany family Meliaceae. It is one of two species in the genus Azadirachta, and is native to the Indian subcontinent and most of the countries in Africa.

MEDICINAL USES: Neem leaf is used for leprosy, eye disorders, bloody nose, intestinal worms, stomach upset, loss of appetite, skin ulcers, diseases of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular disease), fever, diabetes, gum disease (gingivitis), and liver problems. The leaf is also used for birth control and to cause abortions.



27. REWATI: *Madhuca indica*



Rewati constellation exists from $16^{\circ}40'$ to 30° of Pisces (Min). There are 32 stars in the shape of a Mridang (Drum played at both ends). **Revati is symbolized by fish (often a pair of fish)**. It is also associated with the sea. Pusan is its deity. Pusan means the deity giving nutrition and prosperity. Pusan is one of the 12 Aaditya. The class (varg) of 1st and 2nd phase (charan) is Sanke (Sarp) and that of 3rd & 4th is Lion (Sinh-leo). Its origin (Yoni) is Elephant (Gaja), Dev-gana, Purva Yunja, Antya nadi and Swami - Adhipati is Mercury (Budha). Its tenure is 17 years. The sun remains in this constellation from 31st March to 13th April. The command of this constellation is on shin-bone (GhuntiAnkle). Its colour is blue and stree-Yoni. This constellation possesses endowment of virtues (Satvaguni). Revati is the Hindu name for Zeta Piscium, a star on the edge of the Pisces zodiac constellation. In Hindu sidereal astronomy this star is identified as the First Point of Aries, i.e., when the Sun crosses this star, a new solar year begins. Revathi is the last star in the Pisces constellation, which is the last zodiac sign. Ashwini is the first star in Aries constellation, which is the first zodiacal sign. Revati (Devanagari: ach is the twenty-seventh nakshatra in Hindu astrology (or the 28th, if Abhijit is counted) corresponding to Piscium. It is ruled by Puṣan, one of the 12 Adityas. According to the beliefs of traditional electional astrology, Revati is a sweet or delicate nakshatra, meaning that while Revati has the most influence, it is best to begin working on things of physical beauty like music and jewellery.

Mahua tree is associated with Rewati nakshatra. This is a huge, shady evergreen tree found in all the forests of Southern India. It is also found in Guajrat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhyapradesh. They are grown in some plains of Northern India and some regions of Southern India. Oil is extracted from the seeds of its fruits to use in washing-soap-cakes. In some village on the outskirts of forest this oil is used in cooking. It is believed that this oil is used as mixture in vegetable ghee. A healthy nutritious cattle food is also prepared. The tribal people gather the flowers, dry them and use in routine food. The flowers are also used to prepare wine so it is called wine-tree. Wood is used for building material and leaves are used as fodder for the domestic animals. The flowers of this tree are also used as medicinal herb. The people who are born during the period of this constellation should worship this tree. *Madhuca longifolia* is an Indian tropical tree found largely in the is commonly known as madhūka, madkam, mahuwa, Butter central, southern, north Indian plains and forests, Nepal, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. It Tree, mahua, mahwa, mohulo, Iluppai or vippa chettu. It is a fast-growing tree that foliage, and belongs to the family Sapotaceae grows to approximately 20 meters in height, possesses evergreen or semi-evergreen.

MEDICINAL USES:

It is used as Anti diabetic, antiulcer, hepato protective, anti-pyretic, anti-fertility, analgesic, antioxidant, swelling, inflammation, piles, emetic, dermatological, laxative, tonic, anti-burn, anti-earth worm, wound healing headache and many more problems.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The present paper deals with a preliminary study on plant species associated with the Nakshatra. It reports botanical name, local name, family, and morphological characters of various Angiospermic plants which are worshipped according to the related Nakshatra. Total 27 plant species belonging to 24 genera and 18 families were recorded. We know that Indians designed 27 nakshatras along the ecliptic to denote approximate positions of the moon on each day of the month. This means each nakshatra should be placed at the intervals of roughly 130 in the sky. Our simulations show us that at no time since 7900 BC pointer moved with the rate of 130 per century. The highest relative rotation rate was in the era before 4000 BC and pointer took roughly 250 - 400 years to span 130 in the sky during that period. The absolute rotation rate (motion of the pointer alone) was highest when the bowl of the Saptarshi was closest to the then celestial pole and the motion through 130 took pointer slightly less than 500 years. The text, however, clearly mentions that the Saptarshi stay in each nakshatra for 100 years. Thus, at the first look, the observation looks erroneous. The analysis above assumes that all nakshatras have roughly same size. In practice, this assumption is not true. Some authors argue that Indians first divided ecliptic in 28 (converted to 27 later) equal divisions and then associated principal stars with them. Although this task is easily done in modern times, but it would be almost impossible task for a primitive naked eye observer without aid of angle measuring instruments or sky maps.

The nakshatras in their most primitive form must have been limited to just recognisable star groups in vicinity of daily position of the moon. Consequently, they were more likely to be just stars and not divisions of ecliptic initially and likely to be spaced unequally. Thus, some nakshatras are smaller than others. We noticed that the pointer stays in Pushya nakshatra for very small period as compared to other nakshatras. We also observed that the motion of the pointer is nonlinear.

CONCLUSION

Present paper indicates 27 constellations with 27 plant species show importance of individual. In the ancient time our elders were directly or indirectly connected with the trees. They believed that plants are useful to different purposes in life. Recently people believe in astrology, so they can care and protect the plants regularly. Besides, all the cultural and medical values if we also consider planting them for their aesthetic purpose that is more than enough, because it will not only beautify the ambiance, give shade and oxygen but it will definitely help the ecosystem flourish and the birds will dwell happily as most of the trees are fruit bearing. The nakshatra next to the Punarvasu is Pushya which is a very small nakshatra. As the geometrical concepts like angles etc. were probably not developed at that time, rotation was measured simply in per nakshatra basis. The simulations above show that indeed Saptarshi spanned Pushya in roughly 100 years. Thus, very initial attempts to determine rate of rotation of the Saptarshi coincided with 100-year transition for a nakshatra. This puts a strong case that the mention of the Saptarshi transition was a real astronomical observation and not a random fanciful statement. The conventional interpretation of the pointer would mean that this observation was done in around 2200 - 2100 BC. As this period matches well with the conventional knowledge of the Saptarshi motion, we believe that the word nakshatra in the reference refers to the principal stars only.

By 2050, an estimated 66% of the total world's population will be living in an urban environment. Urbanization, coupled with a changing climate, is a challenge on a global scale that greatly impacts the health and well-being of humans. In order to establish healthy and vibrant communities, trees need to be part of the global discussion. Over the past 30 years, science has demonstrated how trees in our landscapes benefit people and those well-maintained trees is an important asset to keeping a community healthy and safe. Planting and maintaining trees, as part of urban planning and engineering solutions, can serve as a nature-based solution to many challenges communities face: managing storm water, supporting mental and physical health for people, reducing crime, addressing pollution, and providing

wildlife habitat. Despite the critical importance of urban forest, urban tree cover continues to decline nationwide each year. Investing in trees through planting, care, and maintenance will produce a significant return on investments, especially as older and larger trees provide the most benefits. Trees are a long-term solution for many issues people face and they are a valuable resource for every community, especially those in urban or suburban settings. Botanical gardens and arboreta play an important role in this pursuit for a healthy and vibrant urban forest. These institutions provide valuable insight and leadership due to their expertise in botany and horticulture, as well as an established track record of public outreach and training. The future of urban forestry should focus on protecting large trees, as well as improving age structure, standards and planning management. While not comprehensive, this list provides an overview of the many scientific benefits that trees, and green space with trees, provide to people both directly and indirectly.

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