#### **BBO-C201**

DSC-2 Taxonomy of Angiosperms & Herbal Technology

MM: 100 Time: 3 hrs L Credit 4 4

Sessional: 30 ESE: 70 Pass Marks: 40

#### Total Hours: 60 Learning objective:

- To understand about the medicinal herbs and herbal technology.
- To acquire the information about the herbal Pharmacognosy.
- To acquire an overall knowledge on Phytochemistry.
- To become familiar with Analytical pharmacognosy.
- To learn technique and acquire the information on tissue culture and micropropagation.

#### Learning outcomes:

- The student shall be able to familiar with medicinal plants in traditional systems of medicine.
- The student shall be able to understand the systematic position, and medicinal uses of herbal plants.
- The student shall understand the active principles and methods of their testing, identification and utilization of the medicinal
- The student shall learn about drug adulteration, types, methods of drug evaluation, and biological testing of herbal drugs.
- The students can understand micro propagation of important medicinal herbal plant species.
- The student shall be able to take the decisions for carrier point of views related to research, industries and academia entrepreneurships etc.

# Unit I: Introduction to Plant Taxonomy and Identification

Identification, classification, nomenclature. Functions of herbarium, important herbaria and botanical gardens of the India and world; documentation: flora, Modern trends in Plant taxonomy, APG System of classification, Phenetics and Cladistics.

Unit II: Taxonomic Hierarchy and Evidences, Botanical Nomenclature and Classification (16 Lectures) Ranks, categories and taxonomic groups. Principles and rules (ICBN); ranks and names; binominal system of nomenclature, typification, author citation, valid publication, rejection of names, principle of priority and its limitations. Types of classification-artificial, natural and phylogenetic. Classification proposed by Bentham and Hooker (up to series) with special reference to Families: Ranunculaceae, Malvaceae, Rosaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Asteraceae, Asclepiadaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae, Acanthaceae, Verbinaceae, Lamiaceae, Euhorbiaceae and Poaceae.

### Unit III: Herbal Medicines:

(10 Lectures)

History and scope - definition of medical terms - role of medicinal plants in Ayurveda and Siddha systems of medicine; cultivation - harvesting - processing - storage - marketing and utilization of medicinal plants.

## Unit IV: Introduction to Pharmacognosy:

(10 Lecturers)

Definitions, history, scope and development of Pharmacognosy. Sources of crude drugs: Plants, and tissue culture. Systematic position and medicinal uses of the following herbs in curing various ailments; Tulsi, Ginger, Fenugreek, Indian Goose berry and Ashoka.

## Unit V: Phytochemistry and Analytical pharmacognosy

(14 Lecturers)

Organized and unorganized drugs: latex, gums, exudation, resins etc. Drug adulteration - types, methods of drug evaluation -biological testing of herbal drugs. Phytochemical screening tests for secondary metabolites (alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, triterpenoids, phenolic compounds). Introduction to traditional medicines.

19/1/2022

### DSC-2 SEMESTER-II BBO-C251(LAB COURSE-CC-02)

- 1. Methods of collection plant specimens,
- 2. Introduction to advance herbarium techniques.
- 3. Identification and determination plant names
- 4. Features used to describe an Angiopermic plant (Habitat, Habit, Root, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower and Floral formula.
- 5. Preparation of Herbal Formulations.
- 6. Preparation of Herbal Syrup
- 7. Preparation of Herbal Churna
- 8. Preparation of Bhasma
- 9. Preparation of Asava and Aristha
- 10. Preparation of Vatika and Gutika

### Suggested Reading

- 1. Thapliyal S. and Nautiyal V. (2021) Practical Pharmacognosy and Phytomedicine, P.K. Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.
- 2. Anatomy of Crude Drugs by Iyengar, MA and Nayak SCK., 8th edition, 2001, Munipal.
- 3. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 1990, 1999, 2001, 2004, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 4. Indian Pharmacopoeia 1985, 1996, 2007, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 5. Pharmacognosy by Trease G.E., Brady L.R. robbers J.E. 8th edition, Lea and Febiger, USA.
- 6. Maheswari, P. 1971. An Introduction to Embryology of Angiosperms. McGraw Hill Book Co., London.
- 7. Dutta A.C. 2016. Botany for Degree Students. Oxford University Press.
- 8. E.J. Eames . Morphology of Vascular Plants, Standard University Press.
- 9. Principal Crude Herbal Drugs of India: An Illustrated Guide to Important Largely Used and Traded, By Y.K. Sarin. ISBN 10: 8121106036 / ISBN 13: 9788121106030 Publisher: BSMPS.
- 10. Herbal Drug Technology By M. Paridhavi S.S. Agrawal Paridhavi Agrawal. ISBN 10: 8173717877 / ISBN 13: 9788173717871 Published by Universities Press (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2021.
- 11. Plant Taxonomy. Singh, Pandey and Jain. Publisher: Rastogi Publications, Merrut. ISBN: 9789350781708, 9789350781708.
- 12. Taxonomy of Angiosperms. by V. Singh , D. K. Jain. Rastogi Publication, Meerut.
- 13. Bridson, D. & L. Forman. eds. 1998. The Herbarium Handbook. 3rd ed. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- 14. (Reprinted 1999).
- 15. De Vogel, E.F. 1987. Manual of Herbarium Taxonomy: Theory and Practice. UNESCO, Jakarta.
- 16. Fosberg, F.R. & M.-II. Sachet. 1965. Manual for tropical herbaria. Int. Bur. Pl. Tax. & Nom. Regnum
- 17. Vegetabile Vol. 39. Utrecht.
- 18. Jain, S.K. & R.R. Rao. 1977. A handbook of field and herbarium methods. Today & Tomorrow's Printers
- 19. and Publishers, New Delhi.
- 20. Victor, J.E., M. Koekemoer, L. Fish, S.J. Smithies, M. Mossmer. 2004. Herbarium essentials: the Southern
- 21. African Herbarium user manual. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 25. SABONET, Pretoria.
- Jeffrey, C. 1982. An Introduction to Plant Taxonomy. Cambridge University 22. Press, Cambridge. London.
- The useful plant of India, S.P. Ambasta (Eds), NISCAIR, New Delhi. 23.

127/5/2022 talkas