

7. PEACOCK FLOWER (Shankhashur)



- This evergreen tree or shrub has dark green, bipinnate compound leaves on thorny stems that can provide a gorgeous screen if desired. Along with the stunning foliage, this tropical beauty has orange-red, cupped flowers that bloom in clusters known as racemes, which can flower yearround in warm enough climates. Peacock flowers should be planted in full sun or partial shade, but ideally in full sun for optimal flowering.
- Growing Tips: The more sun exposure, the better the blooms. Well-draining soil is essential. Don't fertilize with nitrogen.
- The flower is considered sacred to the Siva of India and the Hindus think it is very sacrosanct (regarded as too important or valuable).
- Food: All seeds of *Caesalpinia* are poisonous. However the seeds of some species are edible before the seed reaches maturity (e.g immature seeds of *C. pulcherrima*) or with treatment (*C. bonduc* toxicity is reduced after roasting).

Medicinal Uses:

It's an antioxidant – that prevents LDL cholesterol from being damaged. May help protect against heart disease and cancer. Flavonoids found in the plant possess anti-inflammatory activities.

- Helps in cases of cholera.
- For abortion
- To prevent recurrence of diseases, like malaria.
- Promotes menstrual flow.
- As a purgative or the watery evacuation of the bowels.
- For producing energy.

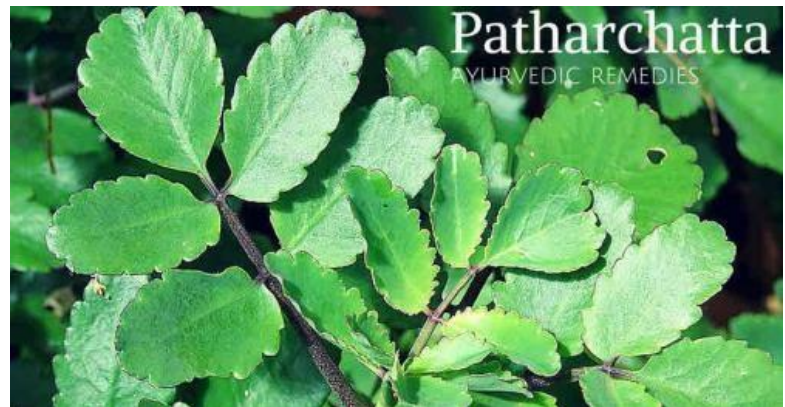
- To relieve chest infections.
- To reduce or eliminate fever.
- Widely used for the cure of bronchitis, asthma and for malarial fevers.

Larval Host Plant for:

- Black Rajah
- Common Grass Yellow



8. PATHARCHATTA (Kalanchoe Pinnata)



Kalanchoe pinnata, commonly known as cathedral bells, air plant, life plant, miracle leaf, and Goethe plant is a succulent plant native to Madagascar. The specific epithet "pinnata" is the feminine form of the Latin adjective *pinnatus*, meaning "winged, pinnate".

The leaves of this species are thick, fleshy, elliptical in shape, curved, with a crenate or serrated margin, often reddish. The leaves are remarkable for their ability to produce bulbils.

Medicinal Uses :

- *Kalanchoe Pinnata* is used to treat clinical conditions such as asthma, blood dysentery, boils, bronchial affections, cough, diabetes, gout, insect bites, jaundice, dysuria, epilepsy, gout, hopping cough, jaundice, nephrolithiasis, painful micturition, pneumonia, respiratory troubles, tuberculosis, ureterolithiasis, arthritis, inflammation, hypertension, and kidney stones.
- It stimulates the production of urine and hence helps with urinary stones. Due to astringent and hemostatic properties, it is used in bleeding disorders and hemorrhage.

Kalanchoe pinnata is a host plant of the Red Pierrot butterfly.

Talicauda nyseus, the Red Pierrot, is a small but striking butterfly found in the Indian subcontinent and South-East Asia belonging to the Lycaenids, or blues family. The red Pierrots often found perching on its larva host plant, Kalanchoe, are usually noticed due to their striking patterns and colors.



9. Lemon (Citrus Limon)



Belongs to Family: Rutaceae

Grows to about 9 ft. filled with glossy, green, leathery elliptical foliage; ellipsoidal yellow, sour fruit

Cultivation: Prefers full sun and moist soil

Propagation: Seed or half-ripe cuttings

Citruslimpn is a host plant for Asian swallowtails; originating in Asia but is now hybridized and grown commercially world-wide for the flavourful delicious juice as well as for its antioxidant benefits; useful as an infection fighter.

Host Plant to

- Chilades lajus – Lime Blue
- Papilio crino – Common Banded Peacock
- Papilio demoleus – Lime Swallowtail
- Papilio helenus – Red Helen
- Papilio polymnestor – Blue Mormon
- Papilio polytes – Common Mormon
- Papilio protenor – Spangle

