

4. Madhumalti (Combretum Indicum)



- Commonly known as: - Rangoon Creeper, Drunken Sailor, Akar Dani, Akar Suloh, Dani, Ara Dani, Akar Pontianak, Red Jasmine
- Clusters of fragrant white pendulous trumpets open white then change to pink, red and finally a deep maroon. Rangoon creeper is found in thickets or secondary forests of the Philippines, India and Malaysia.

Medicinal Use

- Birth control- The plants are eaten daily by men and women as a method of birth control
- Stop diarrhoea- A decoction of the seeds is given to children to stop diarrhoea
- The juice of the leaves is considered a remedy for boils and ulcers and the leaves are applied to the head to relieve ache caused by jungle fever

Larval Host Plant to

- **Slate Flash**
- **Indigo Flash**
- **Plumbeous Silverline**



5. GUAVA (PSIDIUM GUAJAVA)



- Commonly known as :- Goyave, Guawa, Amrud, Madhuri Aam, Tupkel
- It is a small tropical tree or shrub of the family Myrtaceae, cultivated for its edible fruits. • Guava trees are native to tropical America and are grown in tropical and subtropical areas worldwide.

Medicinal use: -

- Vitamin source- Fresh guavas are rich in vitamins A, B, and C
- dysentery and diarrhea- In Indian Ayurveda, it is considered as an important herbal medicine for dysentery and diarrhea.
- The plant parts have hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-diabetic, antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, antispasmodic, analgesic and anti-cancer properties.
- Treat liver injury- Leaves are also hepatoprotective and used to treat liver injury due to medicines.

LARVAL HOST PLANT FOR

- Common Guava Blue
- Indigo Flash



6. ASHOKA



Scientific Name: *Polyalthia longifolia*

Polyalthia longifolia is native to India and Sri Lanka and is also called Mast Tree, Buddha Tree. The leaves of the False Ashoka Tree start out a coppery brown color, turn light green as they age, and eventually become a shiny dark green. The leaves are used for ornamental decoration during festivals. The tree is a focal point in gardens throughout India. The flexible, straight and light-weight trunks were once used in the making of masts for sailing ships. Thus, the tree is also known as the Mast Tree.

Today, its wood is mostly used for manufacturing small articles such as pencils, boxes, matchsticks, etc. This is followed by clusters of fruit that start out green but ripen to purple or black. The False Ashoka is known for attracting butterflies and birds. Fruit is borne in clusters of 10–20, initially green but turning purple or black when ripe.

Medicinal Uses:

- The tribal of Andhra Pradesh, use the bark of the tree in the treatment of fever, and to prevent abortion.
- In Tamil Nadu, it is known as Nettilingam, and the juice extracted from the fresh bark is used to treat indigestion.
- For gonorrhoea, the stem bark is powdered, and mixed with butter to apply genital region.
- In Madhya Pradesh, the stem bark is given in malignant tumor treatment.
- In west Bengal, the bark is used in the treatment of diabetes, and high blood pressure.

- The leaves, possess antifungal, and antibacterial properties.
- The decoction of bark is used for curing mouth ulcers.
- The stem bark along with *Sesamum indicum* / Til, and *Piper nigrum* / Pippali, is used to treat bone fractures.
- In Uthiramerur, the stem bark extract is given orally for indigestion, etc

Larval Host Plant and Nectar Plant for:



- Common Jay
- Tailed Jay