

Indian Berberry (Daruhalidi)

BERBERIS ARISTAT DC. FAMILY - BERBERIDACEAE

It is an erect spinous shrub, 2-6 m high, often forming gregarious patches, pale yellowish brown bark, closely and rather deeply furrowed. Flowers are golden yellow.

COMMON NAMES: Chita, Rasaunt, Daruhaldi

DISTRIBUTION:

It occurs in the Himalayas between 2000-3000 m and also in Nilgiri Hills.

PART USED: Root bark, Stem, Wood and Fruit.

CULTIVATION:

SOIL AND CLIMATE

It can be cultivated in any type of soil. It grows well in temperate climate.

NURSERY RAISING AND PLANTING

Propagation is from seeds, self-sown in nature. Seedlings or cuttings can be taken during spring, season after the berries are over. Seedlings are transplanted in to field at distance of 100x100 cm.

THINNING AND WEEDING

Weeding and thinning of the plants may be done as and when required usually after 15-30 days for better growth.

MANURES, FERTILISERS AND PESTICIDES

The medicinal plants have to be grown without chemical fertilizers and use of pesticides. Organic manures like, Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Vermi-Compost, Green Manure etc. may be used as per requirement of the species. To prevent diseases, bio-pesticides could be prepared (either single or mixture) from Neem (kernel, seeds & leaves), Chitrakmool, Dhatura, Cow's urine etc.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation may be done as per requirement (weekly/fortnightly)

HARVESTING/POST HARVESTING OPERATION

The root bark removed from mature plant after two years of plantation & cut in a small pieces and dried in shade.

ECONOMICS

The rate for a kg. of bark ranges from Rs. 25-30. (YEAR-2001)

NOTE: MARKET FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS IS VOLATILE AND THE ECONOMICS MAY VARY.

INSTITUTE TO BE CONTACTED:

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