

Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year

Pharmacognosy Practical

To study morphological characters of Coriander

Aim:

To study morphological characters of Coriander.

Reference :

Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailesh , Kaur Navjit , “Practical Manual of Pharmacognosy” Published by Nirali Prakashan , Pg.No 9 - 12

Biological Sources:

Coriander consists of dried ripe fruits of *Coriandrum sativum* Linn. belonging to family Umbelliferae.

Chemical Constituents:

Coriander consists of about 1% of volatile oil. The chief volatile components are D-(+)-linalool (coriandrol), along with other constituents like borneol, p-cymene, camphor, geraniol, limonene, and alpha-pinenes.

The fruits also contain fatty oil and hydroxycoumarins. The fatty oils include acids of petroselic acid, oleic acid, linolenic acid; whereas the hydroxycoumarins include the umbelliferone and scopoletine Coriander leaves are also rich in Vitamin A.

Morphological Characters:

The fruit is a cremocarp, subspherical in shape, Yellowish-brown in colour. The size of the fruit is 3 to 4 mm in diameter, with aromatic odour, and spicy, aromatic taste.

Uses:

- ✓ It is used as aromatic, carminative, stimulant alterative, antispasmodic diaphoretic and flavouring agent.
- ✓ It is also used as refrigerant, tonic, and appetizer, diuretic, aphrodisiac, and stomachic.
- ✓ Coriander can be applied externally for rheumatism and painful joints.

Result

The morphological study of Coriander was performed.