

Oleander/ Kaner peela

Botanical Name: *Nerium oleander L.*

Family: Apocynaceae

Common Name: Yellow oleander

Hindi Name: पीला कनेर

Part Used: Bark, Leaves

Nerium oleander L. grows to 2–6 metres (7–20 feet) tall, with erect stems that splay outward as they mature; first-year stems have a glaucous bloom, while mature stems have a grayish bark. The leaves are in pairs or whorls of three, thick and leathery, dark-green, narrow lanceolate, 5–21 centimetres (2–8 inches) long. Oleander, also known as Kaner or Rosebay, is native to the Mediterranean region, including Northwest Africa, the Iberian and Italian Peninsula, and the Mediterranean region. It is also native or naturalized in parts of Asia, including the Black Sea region, Arabian Peninsula, southern Asia, and southern China. The yellow oleander, or Cascabela thevetia, is native to Mexico and Central America. Parts of the plant, including the flowers, leaves, bark, and roots, have been used in traditional medicine for treating conditions like leprosy, heart problems, skin ailments. It is also used in Other than venomous effect to heart, it is also used in asthma, epilepsy, cancer, painful menstruation, leprosy, malaria, ringworm, digestive and venereal disease, abortions and skin problems treatment. Oleander has traditionally been used in the treatment of cardiac illness, asthma, diabetes mellitus, corns, scabies, cancer, and epilepsy, and in wound healing as an antibacterial/antimicrobial. However, limited quality clinical trials are available to support these uses.