



SHOWER OF GOLD

General Details	General Details		
Reference	https://biophilia.lk/database/plant/shower-of-gold		
Scientific Name	Cassia fistula		
Sinhala Name	???? (EHELA), ?????? (ERAHANDI, ERAHENDI)		
Tamil Name	????? (KAVANI), ?????? ???? (KONREI MARAM), ???????????????? ???? (TIRUKKONTAI)		
Other Common Names	Purging cassia, Purging fistula, Indian laburnum, or Pudding-pipe tree		
Synonyms			
Plant Family	Fabaceae		
Plant Group	Angiosperms (Enclosed Seed)		
Plant Types	Small Tree		
Morphologies / Crown Architecture	Upright Standard Canopy Weeping Canopy		

Border Plants Colorful Plants Common Landscaping Plants Courtyard Plants Dry Zone Plants Flowering Plants **Herbal Plants** Home Garden Plants Intermediate Zone Plants **Light Green Plants** Low leaf density plants Medium Size Trees **Ornamental Plants** Parking Area Plants Categories **Roadside Plants** Seasonal Plant **Shady Plants Fast Growing Plants** Sun Loving Plants Trees Cultivating plants Partially Deciduous Plants Medium Maintenance Plants Medium Size Shrubs Bees and Butterfly Attractive Plants Attractive plant Suitable for Hotel Landscapes Small Tree Decorative plants

Native Regions	Southeast Asia
Distributions	Ranges from eastward throughout India to Myanmar and Thailand and south to Sri Lanka and southern Pakistan
Habitat	Dry deciduous forest at lower altitudes. Open forest and grassland
Elevation	Above sea level up to 1,300 m
Average Height	8m
Maximum Height	12m
Average Width	10m
Maximum Width	12m
Root Systems	Tap Root
Propagations	By Seeds By Cutting
Indoor	N/A
Medicinal Use	Yes

Every part is used medicinally by the Singhalese as a purgative.

The ripe pods and seeds are widely used in both traditional and conventional medicine as a laxative. The root-bark, leaves and flowers also have laxative properties, but to a lesser extent In modern medicine, the fruit pulp is sometimes used as a mild laxative in paediatrics. The fruit pulp and leaves are rich in anthraquinone derivatives (around 2%), and glycosides, which are responsible for the laxative properties. The fruit pulp is richin pectins and mucilage. In-vitro and in-vivo tests have shown that the seed powder has amoebicidal and cysticidal properties against Entamoeba histolytica and that it could cure intestinal amoebiasis of humans. The aqueous fraction of the pods has produced a significant decrease in glycaemia. Aqueous and methanolic bark extracts have shown significant anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. An alcohol extract of theleaves has shown antibacterial activity in vivo against Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, plus accelerated wound healing. A water extract of the leaves has shown antifungal activity against the human skin pathogens Trichophyton spp., Epidermatophyton floccosum and Microsporum ferruginum.

MedicinalValue

The pods are used as a remedy for malaria, blood poisoning, anthrax, diabetes and dysentery.

The pods contain a sweet, sticky pulp. A decoction of this is taken as a cure for kidney stones, as a vermifuge and as a laxative. The pulp is extracted from the pods by bruising them and then boiling them in water, after which the decoction is evaporated. It may be obtained from fresh pods by opening them at the sutures and removing the pulp with a spatula. The pulp is apt to become sour if long exposed to the air, or mouldy if kept in a damp place.

The bark or leaves are widely applied to skin problems[299. Broken bones and tropical ulcers are bandaged with bark scrapings and leaf sap.

The heartwood is traditionally applied as an anthelmintic.

A decoction of the roots is applied to purify wounds and ulcers. In India the roots are used to treat fevers.

The concentration of sennoside in the leaves of Cassia fistula is highest soon after the onset of the rainy season, when new leaves have appeared and flowering started. The sennoside content of the pods is highest at the mid-stage of fruit maturation, when the pods are pale brown.

	The bark is used for tanning and dyeing.	
Benefits & Uses	The seeds of Cassia fistula are a potential commercial source of seed gum, a potential binder for the pharmaceutical industry. The water soluble gum isolated from the seeds has been evaluated for its binding properties for formulations of tablets. The gum showed overall superiority in viscosity and binding properties as compared to other binders. The heartwood is yellow; it is distinctly demarcated from the white sapwood. The wood is reddish. The grain is straight to slightly interlocked; the texture moderately coarse; the wood is hard, heavy, strong and durable. It provides a hard multipurpose timber that can be used for buildings, carts, fence posts, agricultural implements etc.	
	The wood is used to make a good quality charcoal.	
	The trees are grown as ornamentals; the flowers are used to decorate temples for religious ceremonies.	
	Root Rot Disease	
Plant Diseases	Powdery Mildew	
	Leaf Spot	
Foliage		
Leaf / Habit	Partially Deciduos	
Leaf Shape	Ovate shape	
Arrangements	Simple	
Leaf Arrangement	Alternate leaf arrangement	
Leaves	Deciduous, 15–60 cm (6–24 in) long, and pinnate with three to eight pairs of leaflets, each leaflet 7–21 cm (3–8 in) long and 4–9 cm (1.6–3.5 in) broad. The flowers are produced in pendulous racemes 20–40 cm (8–16 in) long usually drop in April as a prelude to flowering	
Flowering		
Is Flowering ?	Yes	

Blossoms	Five-petaled, bright yellow flowers bloom in 8-18" pendulous terminal racemes which cover the tree with profuse bloom		
Blooming Season	May; June; July		
Fruiting	Fruiting		
Bears Fruits ?	Yes		
Fruit	Does not attract wildlife; fruit, twigs, or foliage cause significant litter; showy		
Fruiting Season	August		
Maintenance			
Level	Medium		
Soil Types	Sandy Soil Clay Soil Loam Soil Acidic (pH 5.5>) to Alkaline (pH 8.5 <) Well Drained Soil		
Water	Medium/Moderate		
Sunlight	Full Semi Shade		
Humidity	High		
Edibility			
Is Edible ?	N/A		
Legal Status	Legal Status		

Flora Fauna Protection Ordinance 2009 Amendment, Sri Lanka
