

# Kerria japonica

## Kerria

**Bachelor's Button, Japanese rose, Jew's Mallow,**

**Japanese Kerria**



Machaka, 1-2m tall, rarely 3m. Branchlet green, cylindrical, hairless, usually reclining, tender branch with ridges, white marrow visible after branch breaks. Leaf alternate; petiole 5-10mm long, hairless; stipule membranous, lorate lanceolate, with tricholoma, caducous; lamina triangular ovate or orbicularovate, tip long and gradually pointed, basal part round, truncate or tiny heart shaped, margin sharply biserrate, upper surface hairless or with sparse soft hairs, lower surface with soft hairs along the veins or vein axils. Flower bisexual, big and solitary, grown on the apex of lateral branches of the year, peduncle hairless; flower 2.5-6cm in diameter; sepals 5, imbricately arranged, ovate elliptic, tip suddenly sharpened, with small cusps, entire, hairless, persistent in fruiting period; petals 5. Broad elliptic, tip sunken, 1-4 times longer than sepal, yellow, with short claws. Stamens plentiful, arranged into several groups, sparsely covered by soft hairs; pistils 5-8, separated, grown in calyx tube; style upright. Achene invert ovate to semi-spherical, brown or blackish brown, surface hairless, with wrinkles. Flowering: April to June, fruiting: June to August.



#### Medical part:

roots, branches and leaves or flowers. Chinese name: roots: Ditanggan. Branches and leaves: Ditangzhiye. Flowers: Ditanghua.

#### Harvest & Processing Roots:

excavated from July to Aug, washed, and chopped into segments, and sun-dried. Branches and leaves: collected from July to Aug, and sun-dried. Flowers: picked from April to May, and sun-dried.

#### Chemistry

Stem leaves contain ascorbic acid. Leaves and roots contain a bit of hydrocyanic acid. Petals contain pectolinarin, etc.

Pharmacology      Diuretic.

#### Properties & Actions

Root: harsh, little bitter, neutral. Branches and leaves: little bitter, harsh, neutral. Flower: bitter, harsh, neutral. Roots: dispelling pathogenic wind for suppressing pains, removing toxin for detumescence. Branch leaves: dispelling pathogenic wind and removing dampness, removing toxin for detumescence. Flowers: dissipating phlegm and suppressing cough, disinhibiting urine for detumescence and detoxicating.



### Indications & Usage Root:

arthralgia, superficial infection, toxic swelling. Branches and leaves: pain in rheumatic joints, cnidosis, eczema, superficial infections, toxic swelling.

### Flower:

coughing, rheumatic arthralgia, impairment caused by overstrain after delivery, edema, difficulty in micturition, dyspepsia, superficial infections, toxic swelling, eczema, cnidosis.

Roots: oral administration: decocting, 9-15g; or made as medicinal liquor. Branches and leaves: oral administration: decocting, 9-15g. External application: appropriate amount, decocted for fumigating and washing. Flowers: oral administration: decocting, 6-15g. External application: appropriate amount, decocted for washing.

