

THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACOPOEIA OF INDIA

PART- I VOLUME – II



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH

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Note: This e-Book contains Computer Database generated Monographs which are reproduced from official publication. The order of contents under the sections of *Synonyms, Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka, Karma, Formulations, Therapeutic uses* may be shuffled, but the contents are same from the original source. However, in case of doubt, the user is advised to refer the official book.

26. Jambu (St.Bk.)

JAMBŪ (Stem Bark)

Jambū consists of dried stem bark of *Syzygium cuminii* (Linn.) Skeels Syn. *Eugenia jambolana* Lam.; *E. cuminii* Druce. (Fam. Myrtaceae); a large evergreen tree, attaining a height of 30 m and a girth of 3.6 m with a bole up to 15 m, found throughout India upto an altitude of 1,800 m.

SYNONYMS

Sanskrit	:	Mahajambu, Ksudrajambu
Assamese	:	Jam
Bengali	:	Jaam
English	:	--
Gujrati	:	Jambu, Jambuda
Hindi	:	Jomuna, Raja Jambu
Kannada	:	Merale, Jamneralae, Jambu, Neralamara
Kashmiri	:	--
Malayalam	:	Njaval, Naval
Marathi	:	Jambhool
Oriya	:	Jamukoli, Jamu, Jam
Punjabi	:	Jammu
Tamil	:	Naaval, Navval Sambu, Mahamaram, Nagal
Telugu	:	Nesedu
Urdu	:	Jamun

DESCRIPTION

a) Macroscopic

Drug occurs in slightly curved or flat pieces, 0.5-2.5 cm thick, younger bark mostly channelled, external surface more or less rough and rugged due to exfoliation and vertical cracks, light grey to ash coloured, internal surface fibrous, rough, and reddish brown, fracture, short and splintery; taste, astringent.

b) Microscopic

Stem Bark -Mature bark shows a wide zone of cork differentiated into upper and lower cork zones, forming a rhytidoma; cork consisting of tangentially elongated rectangular cells, upper few layers thick, stratified and reddish-brown, having groups of 2-4 stone cells and crushed elements of phloem; lower cork thin and colourless; cork cambium not distinct; secondary phloem composed of sieve elements, and phloem rays; phloem parenchyma thin-walled and polyhedral in shape; stone cells, oval to angular, elongated; fibres aseptate; both stone cells and fibres single or in groups present throughout this

region; phloem rays 1-4 cells wide; reddish-brown content, rosette crystals of calcium oxalate and simple, round to oval starch grains, measuring 5-11 μ in diameter

Powder - Light brown; shows fragments of thin-walled cork cells, aseptate fibres; single or in groups, oval to angular, elongated, stone cells; rosette and prismatic crystals of calcium oxalate and simple, round to oval starch grains, measuring 5-11 μ in diameter.

IDENTITY, PURITY AND STRENGTH

Foreign matter	Not more than 2	per cent, Appendix	2.2.2.
Total Ash	Not more than 11	per cent, Appendix	2.2.3.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than 1	per cent, Appendix	2.2.4.
Alcohol-soluble extractive	Not less than 9	per cent, Appendix	2.2.6.
Water-soluble extractive	Not less than 11	per cent, Appendix	2.2.7.

CONSTITUENTS - Tannins

PROPERTIES AND ACTION

Rasa	:	Kaṣāya
Guna	:	Rukṣa
Virya	:	Śīta
Vipaka	:	Katu
Karma	:	Grāhī, Kaphahara, Pittahara, Vātala, Stambhaka, Kṛmidoṣaghna

IMPORTANT FORMULATIONS - Uśīrāsava.

THERAPEUTIC USES - Atisāra, Raktapitta.

DOSE - 10-20 g. of the drug for decoction.