

## Jambu

*Syzygium cumini* (Linn.) Skeels [Syn-*Eugenia jambolana* Lamk.; *Syzygium jambolanum* Lamk.) DC.]

Family – Myrtaceae

### Synonyms

1. Mahaskanda
2. Surdhipatra
3. Meghmodini
4. Neelphala
5. Maharasa

### Vernacular Family-

Sanskrit- Jambu, Raja jambu

Hindi- Jamun, Jambu

English- Jambolan Tree, Java Plum Tree, Black Plum Tree

### Part Used-

-Beeja (Seed), Phala (Fruit), 7 wak (Bark) and Patra (leaf).

### Rasa Panchaka-

- Rasa-Kashaya, Madhura, Amla
- Guna-Guru, Ruksha
- Virya - Sheeta
- Vipaka – Katu

**Karma (Action)** - Sangrahi, Rochana, Kanthya, Vishtambhi, Lekhana, Daha Shamaka, Shramahara, Krimighna, Shwasahara, Mehahara.

**Mahajambu** - Swarya, Shramahara, Atisaraghni, Shwasahara, Kasahara.

**Kakajambu**- Dahahara, Shramahara, Atisaraghni, Balya.

**Bhumijambu**- Hradya, Sangrahi, Balya.

Twak (Bark)-Sangrahi

### Agrya Karma

जाम्बवं वातजननानाम् । (च.सू. 25/40)



Jambu (*Eugenia jambolana*) increase Vata Dosha.

**Doshakarma (Action on Dosha)** - Kapha pitta Shamaka, Pitta Shamaka due to Kashaya Rasa & Shita virya and Kapha Shamaka due to Kashaya Rasa & Katu vipaka

**Pharmacological actions** - Grahi, Mutrasan-grahaniya, Kaphapittahara, Vatakara, Vish-tambhi, Rochana.

**Indications-** Chardi, Atisara, Raktapitta, Shwasa, Kasa, Daha, Krimi, Madhumeha, Vrana.

**Specific formulations-** Jambvadya taila, Pan-Japallava yoga.

**Amayika Prayoga(Therapeutic uses) -**

1. Atisara (Diarrhoea) - Seed kernel of Jambu and Amra, Bilva, Kapittha and Shunthi made into a powder and taken with liquid gruel to check diarrhoea. (Charaka)
2. Raktatisara (Diarrhoea with blood) - Juice extracted from the pounded leaves of Jambu, Amra and Amalaki should be mixed with goat milk and honey and taken to check diarrhoea with blood. (Chakradutta)
3. Chardi (Vomitings) - Intake of decoction of tender leaves of Jambu and Amra mixed with honey controls chardi. (Charaka)
4. Raktapitta (Haemorrhagic disease) - Cold infusion of Jambu, Amra and Arjuna or juice of Udumbara fruit is beneficial in Rakta-pitta. (Sushruta)
5. Krimikarna (Infected ear) - By filling the ears with the juice of the leaves and ripe fruits of Jambu, the maggots are expelled from ears. (Gadanigraha)
6. Grahani (Sprue or IBS) in children - Juice of Jambu bark mixed with equal quantity of goat milk is beneficial. (Chakradutta)

**Matra (Dosage)**

- Swarasa (Juice)- 10 to 20 ml
- Churna (Powder) -3 to 6 gm

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**Specific formulations-** Jambvadya taila, Pan-Japallava yoga.

**Distribution-** *Syzygium cumini* is found throughout India in deciduous and semi-ever green forests. It is also grown in orchards for its fruit and along road side for shade. The tree is distributed in Sri Lanka, Malesia and Australia.

**External Morphology-**

Tree, 10-20 m tall, or reaching upto 30 m in 1 height along the hill streams in the thickets of i forests; bark thick, greyish, often with shallow depressions due to exfoliation. Leaves simple, opposite; lamina 8-15 x 3.5-8 cm, elliptic oblong or ovate- lanceolate, thick, glabrous, entire and acute - acuminate; petioles 2-4 cm long. Inflorescence of trichotomously pani-cled cymes on naked branches or leafy twigs arising from the axils of fallen leaves; flowers greenish-white, 0.5-

0.8cm across and 0.6-1 cm long including stamens, sweet - scented; calyx bell-shaped, truncate or minutely 4-lobed; corolla of 4 orbicular petals cohering in a transparent calyptra (cap), falling off, as the stamens unroll; stamens many; ovary with a filiform style. Fruit a subglobe - oblong berry of 1.5-3.5 x 1-2 cm, much variable in size and shape, smooth with dark purple flesh, crowned with the truncate calyx cup; seeds generally solitary, smooth.

**Flowering** - March-May.

**Fruiting** - May-July

The flowering & fruiting season of trees found in the plains such as fruit gardens is however found delayed by 3-4 months.

**Varieties**

- B.P.Ni. 1. Raja Jambu
- 2. Kshudra jambu

Ra.Ni.-

- 1. Jambu
- 2. Mahajambu
- 3. Bhumijambu
- 4. Kakajambu

**Grahya Laxana (Characteristics market sample):**

Dried fruit is ovoid or club shaped 2 to 2.5 cm long and upto 1.3 cm in diameter. having a black or dark brown shrivelled skin enclosing the seed. The seed is ovoid, upto 2 cm long, with a brownish papery shell which encloses a dark brown kernel. It has not got any characteristic odour and has astringent taste.