

## **BAANS (*Banbusa arundinacea*)**

**Family Name:** Graminae

### **External Morphology**

**Habit:** Tall, woody, and tufted (caespitose) grass.

**Height:** Ranges from 15 to 30 meters, sometimes up to 40 meters tall.

**Growth:** Forms dense, large, spreading clumps often with interlacing branches.



### **Culms (Stem) -**

**Appearance:** Bright green to brownish-green when young, turning dull green or yellow upon drying.

**Structure:** Hollow, cylindrical, and thick-walled (up to 1.5 cm or more).

**Size:** Diameter ranges from 10 to 18 cm, sometimes up to 25 cm.

**Internodes:** 30–50 cm long.

**Nodes:** Prominent, with the lower nodes often giving rise to short, horizontal branches armed with strong, recurved thorns.

**Surface:** Often waxy or glaucous when young.



### **Culm Sheaths (Stem-sheaths)-**

**Appearance:** Leathery and rigid; orange-yellow to brownish when young.

**Texture:** Densely covered with golden-brown hairs on the outside, and shining/ribbed inside.

**Shape:** Broadly triangular.

**Structure:** Possess wavy or rugose margins, with small, partially decurrent blades bearing dense, dark hairs inside.

### **Leaves -**

**Arrangement:** Alternate distichous.

**Shape:** Linear-lanceolate, 17.5–20.5 cm long, and 2–2.5 cm wide.

**Surface:** Glabrous (smooth) on top, slightly pubescent (hairy) beneath.

**Margins:** Scabrous (rough) on one or both sides.

**Base:** Rounded or narrowed with a short petiole (0.3–0.5 cm).

**Tip:** Acuminate or tapering.

**Ligule:** Short and entire.

**Leaf Sheath:** Striate, glabrous, or slightly pubescent, with a thick callus and small auricles furnished with stiff, white, deciduous bristles.

Flower-

**Flowers:** 5–7 fertile florets per spikelet, with sterile flowers at the apex.

**Stamens:** 6, with yellow, obtuse anthers.

**Flowering Cycle:** Gregarious flowering (entire clump flowers at once) at intervals of 30–45 years.

### **Fruit (Seed) –**

**Appearance:** Oblong, 5–8 mm long, with a longitudinal groove on one side.

**Surface:** Brown, smooth.

**Structure:** Adherent pericarp, with a small beaked tip formed by the style base.

Roots - Fibrous, developing from the lower,

**Part Used :Sara**

**Synonyms :** Tvaksara, shatparva, yavaphala, Trandhavaj , Venu.

### **Raspanchak :**

Rasa - Madur and kashaya

Guna - Ruksha , laghu , Tikshan

Vipaka - Madhura

Virya -Sheet ( Vanshyava- ushanvirya)

### **Species :**

Curcuma angustifoliya

Lobelia nicotianaefolia

### **Karma :**

Jwarahara, Deepan , kushathagana ,Balya, Krmighna,Varnya , Pachan, Trishananigarhn,  
Swashara,aartavjanaan , Lekhan, Vishaghna

### **Pharmacological Actions**

Antipyretic

Anti- leprotic

Diuretic

Antifungal

Bone health

### **Doshakarma ( Effect on doshas) :**

- Kapaa pitta Shamaka,
- Pittahara due to Madhura vipaka and Madhur kashaya rasa
- Kapha Shamaka because of thiksgan guna and Vanshyava - ushan virya

### **Rogaghnata ( Therapeutic Indications)**

- Jwara
- krimi
- aartvajanaan
- Kushtha
- Agnimandya
- Trishna
- lekhan
- Kasa
- Balya
- Raktstambhan
- Hridroga.

### **Amayika Prayoga ( Therapeutic Administration) :**

The root of Bamboo is made into paste and applied over the area affected with eczema, dark discoloration.

The tender shoots of the bamboo is also made into paste and applied over the area affected with ringworm, discoloration of the skin etc.

The dried resin called as 'Vamshalochana' is made into powder and mixed with honey and given to treat cough, cold and fever.

Vamshalochana is taken in a dose of 3 - 5 g and mixed with hot water or buttermilk and given to treat indigestion, diarrhea and nausea.

Paste of Bamboo shoot or tender buds is made into paste and applied over wounds as part of treatment.

Decoction of the leaves is given in a dose of 40 - 50 ml to treat dysmenorrhea, pain in abdomen during menstruation and to strengthen the uterine muscle after delivery .

### **Grahya Lakshan :**

- **Rhizome:** Pachymorph (thick, woody), arched, with a characteristic walking-stick handle shape.
- **Vanshalochan:** A white, crystalline substance rich in silica found inside the culms.