

Dhara kadamba

Botanical Name – *Mitragyna parvifolia*

Family- Rubiaceae

Classical Names/ Synonyms-

Vritta pushpa, Halipriya, Haripriya – ,Lalanapriya, Suvasa, Priyaka, Sindhupushpa, Neepa, Pulaki, Kadambarya, Kutsitambha

Vernacular names-

Hindi - Kadam

Malayalam - Vimba

Others- Kadamba

Tamil -Chinna Kadamb, Neer Kadambai

Botanical synonyms-

Nauclea parvifolia Willd., nom. illeg.

Nauclea parvifolia var. diversifolia Kurz

Different Species-

Adina cordifolia Hook.f.- This species is identified with a variety of '*Kadamba*'

Anthocephalus cadamba - *Kadamba*' is identified with this species

Anthocephalus cadamba Miq.- *Kadamba bheda*' is identified with this species; It is a type of '*Kadamba*' which is called as '*Dhara kadamba*' or '*Raja kadamba*' which flowers in the rainy season
Anthocephalus cadamba Miq. - Identified with it

Anthocephalus indicus A. Rich.- Identified with it

Anthocephalus indicus Miq.- Identified with it

Anthocephalus indicus Miq.- Identified with it
Mitragyna parviflora korth.- According to botanical science '*Kadamba*' is of three types and this species is identified with one variety of '*Kadamba*'

Habitat and Distribution-

A large deciduous tree.

Often along rivers, less in the plains. Foothills to 900m. Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Burma.

Botanical Description-

Bark- light grey and smooth. Wood light pinkish brown. Inner bark yellowish when cut, turning flesh coloured when exposed.

Flower-In axillary or terminal globose heads, cream. Flowering from April-June.

Fruit- A capsule, aggregated into a globular head. Seeds many, flat, winged. Fruiting from June onwards.

Leaf Apices-Obtuse

Leaf arrangement- Opposite

Leaf Bases- Acute

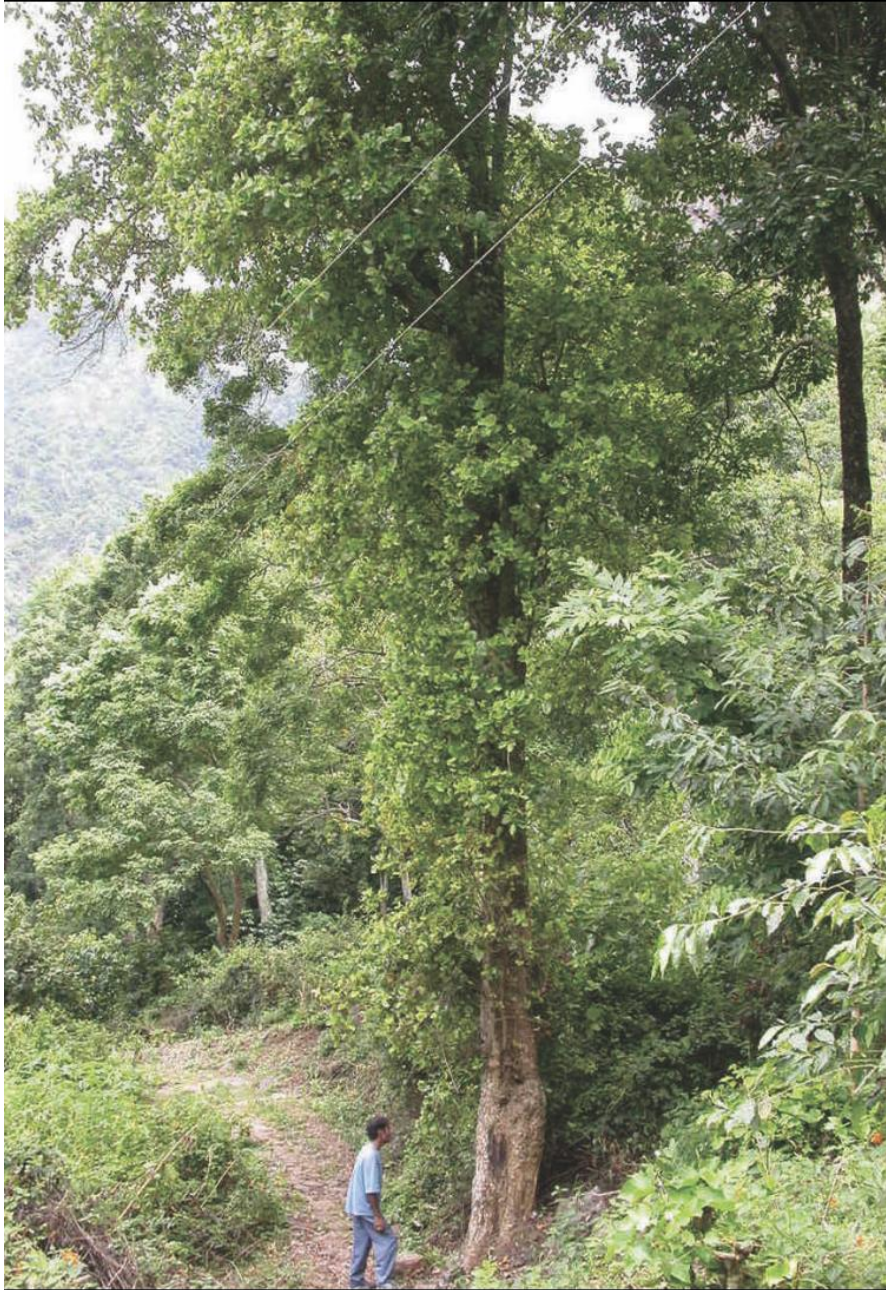
Leaf Margins- Entire

Leaf Shapes- Oblong

Leaf Types- Simple









Ayurvedic Properties-

- **Rasa-***tikta, kashaya*
- **Guna-***ruksha*
- **Virya-** *sheet*
- **Vipaka-** *katu*
- **Prabhava-** *vednasthapan*
- **Dosha Karma-** *tridosahar*

Karma-

Shishira – ,Grahi – ,Guru –

Prayoga-

Vrana Ropana – heals wounds

Vishtambhakrut causes constipation

Shukravardhana – improves sperm and semen quantity and quality

Indicated in –

Raktapitta Bleeding disorders such as nasal bleeding, heavy periods, etc

Atisara – diarrhoea, dysentery

Arochaka - anorexia

Visha Toxic conditions, poisoning

Kasa – cough, cold

Daha – burning sensation, as in gastritis, neuropathy, burning sensation in eyes et

Part Used- Bark and Fruit

Dosage-

Powder of bark- 3 to 6 g

Fruit juice- 10-20 m

Important Formulations-

Nyagrodhaadi kashaya, grahinimhira taila

References from Brihatrayee-

Charaka Samhita –

Vedanasthapana – group of herbs that are used for pain relief

Shukrashodana – group of herbs that cleanse and detox semen, male and female reproductive systems

Vamanopaga – group of herbs useful in Vamana Panchakarma treatment

Sushruta Samhita- *Nyagrodadi, Rodhradi*

Bibilography-

1)<https://indiabiodiversity.org/species/show/31562>

2)<https://sites.google.com/site/efloraofindia/species/m---z/r/rubiaceae/mitragyna/mitragyna-parvifolia>