



**Hon. Nishikant Bhosale-Patil
(Dada)**

Founder, Prakash Shikshan
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Prakash Shikshan Mandal's

LOKNETE RAJARAMBAPU PATIL

AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL,

P.G. INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTER, ISLAMPUR

DIST-SANGLI (MAHARASHTRA) INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF DRAVYAGUNA



BHAVYA

Marathi Name:

Botanical Name:

Synonyms:

Family:

Common Name:

Description:

Karmbel

Dillenia indica

Dillenia speciosa

Dilleniaceae

Elephant Apple, Indian catmon, Hondapara Tree, Ma-tad

Elephant Apple is an evergreen large shrub or small to medium-sized tree growing to 15 m tall. It is native to southeastern Asia, from India and Sri Lanka east to southwestern China and Vietnam, and south through Thailand to Malaysia and Indonesia. The leaves are 15-36 cm long, with a conspicuously corrugated surface with impressed veins, like potato chips. The flowers are large, up to 5 inches across, with five white petals and numerous yellow stamens. Flowers arise solitary at the ends of the twigs, facing downward. The sepals are rounded and yellowish green. The fruit is a 5-12 cm diameter aggregate of 15 carpels, each carpel containing five seeds embedded in an edible pulp. The fruit pulp is used in Indian Cuisine in curries, jam, and jellies.

Attributes-

Rasa-Madhur, Amla, kashay, Veerya- Sheet, Vipak- Madhura, Guna-
Guru, Picchila

Medicinal uses:

The juice of the fruit, mixed with sugar and water, is used as a cooling beverage in fevers, and as a cough mixture. The bark and the leaves are astringent, and are used medicinally. The fruit is slightly laxative, but is apt to induce diarrhoea, if too freely indulged in