

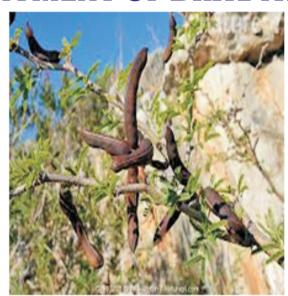
Hon. Nishikant Bhosale-Patil (Dada) Founder, Prakash Shikshan Mandal, Islampur



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



IRIMEDA

Marathi: GhaneraKhair

Botanical name: Acacia farnesiana

Synonyms:

Family: Mimosaceae (Touch-me-not family)

Common name: Cassie Flower.

Description: Shrubs or small trees, 2-4 m tall. Bark brown, rough. Branches numerous; branchlets zigzag, with small lenticels. Leaves 2-7 cm; stipules spinelike, spines 1-2 cm, shorter on short branchlets; leaf rachis villous, glandular; pinnae 4-8 pairs, axillary, 1.5-3.5 cm in diam.; leaflets 10-20 pairs, linear-oblong, 2-6 × 1-1.5 mm, glabrous. Heads 1-3, axillary, 1-1.5 cm in diam.; peduncles 1-3 cm, hairy; bracts at or near tip of peduncle. Flowers yellow, fragrant. Calyx ca. 1.5 mm, 5-toothed. Corolla ca. 2.5 mm, 5-toothed. Stamens ca. 2 × as long as corolla.

Attributes- Rasa- Tikta, Kashaya, Vipaka- Katu, Veerya- Sheeta, Guna-Laghu,

ruksha,kushtaghna.

Medicinal uses: Bark—astringent, demulcent, anthelmintic, antidysenteric, antiinflammatory (used in stomatitis, ulcers, swollen gums, dental caries, bronchitis, skin diseases). Ripe pods
contain tannins and several polyphenolic compounds. Essential oil from pods—direct muscle relaxant,
cardiac depressant and sedative. Various plant parts are used in insanity, epilepsy, delirium and
convulsions. The plant acts as an antiseptic agent for curing sores, gums and loose teeth. The flowers are the
source of Cassie perfume. The main constituents of the flowers are benzyl, anisic, decylic and cuminic
aldehydes, as well as traces of geraniol, farnesol and linalool.