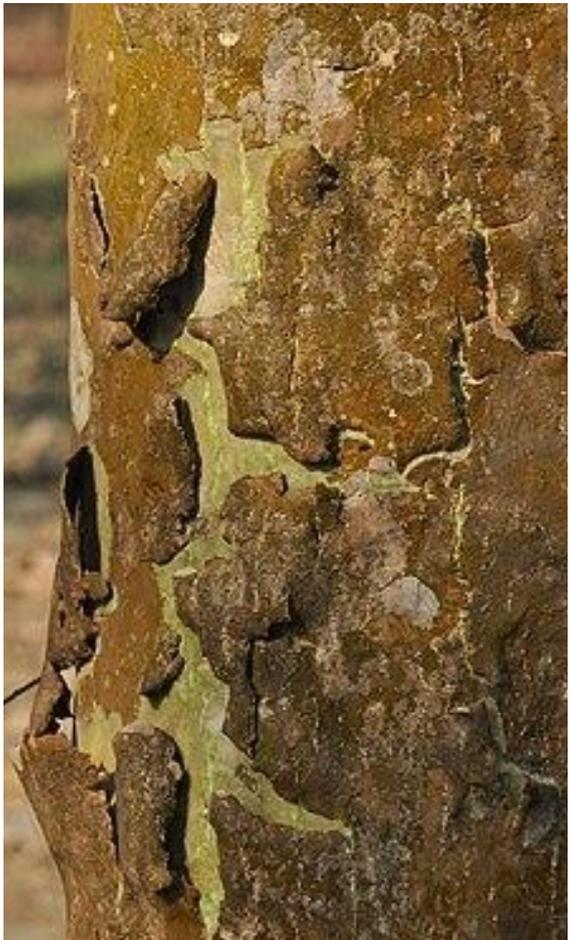




Official Name		अर्जुन	
Botanical Name		<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	
English Name		Arjun tree	
Family		Combretaceae	
Taxonomical Classification		Kingdom:- Plantae Phylum:- Tracheophyta Class:- Dicotylodoneae Subclass:- Polypetalae Order:- Myrtales Genus:- Terminalia Species:- Terminalia arjuna	
Synonyms		-धवल (बाह्यत्वक, श्वेत होने के कारण) -ककुभ (विस्तृत होने के कारण) -इन्द्रदु (बड़ा वृक्ष होने से) -वीरवृक्ष (काण्ड टूट होने से) -नदीसर्ज (नदी-नालो के किनारे अधिक और साजवृक्ष के सदृश होने के कारण)	
Habitat		Throughout the Sub-Himalayan tracts of Uttar Pradesh and in the Deccan, Southern Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Burma and Geylon. Height - Large deciduous tree attaining a height of 60-80 feet.	
Botanical Identification	Habit	Large deciduous tree attaining a height of 60-80 feet	

	<p>Root</p>	<p>Taproot System</p>	
	<p>Stem/Bark</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large smoot grey to pinkish, peels off in large flakes ● In Cardiac Disorders, milk processed with arjuna bark should be used. ● arjuna bark with ghee, milk or 	

		jagger y-wate r are relieve d of chroni c fever, intrinsic hemor rhage	
Leaves	Phyllotaxy	Sub-opposite or alternate spiral	
	Simple/Compound	Simple	
	Lamina	Ovate Lanceolate, but sometimes obovate.	
	Texture	Leathery	
	Tip	Acute (Tapering to point) tip	
	Base	Rounded or Heart-shaped	
	Margins	Crenate, Serrate or Crenulate	
	Venation	Reticulate	
	Petiole	Relatively short, 5-7mm long	

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	Inflorescence		The flowers are arranged in spikes, which can be either axillary (growing from the leaf axils) or terminal (at the end of branches).	
	Flower		small, yellowish-white, and lack petals (corolla).	
	Floral formula / Diagram		K(5)COA10 G(1)	

	Fruit		glabrous, fibrous, woody structure, 2-3 cm long, with five hard wings.	
	Seed		seeds are contained within the fruit	
Types			Two kinds of Arjuna are described in vedic Lohita Tūla and Babhru Tūla.	
Rasapanchaka			गुण : लघु, रुक्ष विपाक : कटु रसः कषाय वीर्य : शीत प्रभावः हृद्य	
Chemical Constituents			Polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, triterpenoids, saponins, sterols and minerals	
Market information			Prices can range from ₹22/kg for dried bark to ₹750/kg for extracts, and even higher for smaller retail quantities	
Adulteration/Substitution			bellirica and T. chebula along with Terminalia tomentosa are reported as adulterants of T. arjuna. Correct botanical identification is very critical for safe and effective herbal drugs.	
Cultivation			Arjuna plants are typically sown in early summer (March-April) . It starts bearing fruits in 6-7 years and its bark can be used after 10 years . The bark is harvested in a 3-year cycle	

Flowering season	The Arjuna tree typically flowers during the months of April and May. And the fruits mature from January to March, nearly an year after the flowers appear.	
Harvesting	It is typically harvested for its bark during the dry season, specifically April and May.	
Present Status- Not concerned/ Endangered/ Extinct	Not concerned	
Main Uses	<p>श्वसनसंस्थान - यह कषाय होने से कफघ्न है। मूत्रवहसंस्थान - कषाय होने से यह मूत्र ग्रहणीय और शामक है। प्रजननसंस्थान - यह स्तम्भन है। त्वचा - त्वचा के विकारों को दूर करता है। तोपक्रम : ज्वरघ्न है। सात्मीकरण : सन्धानीय, मेदोहर, विषघ्न और हृदय को पुष्ट करने कारण बल्य है।</p>	
Part used	The primary medicinal part of the Arjuna tree is its bark, but the roots, leaves, and fruits are also used for various therapeutic purposes.	
Dose	Medicinal Dose	Powder 2-4 g Decoction 50-100 ml
	Toxic Dose	Nil
	Fatal Dose	Nil
Toxicity (if any)	Nil	
Antidote or treatment (if any)	1.Hridroga 2.Skin diseases like kilasa,kitibha,dadru,pama 3.kaphaj prameha,paittika premeha 4.Rajyakshma 5.Atisarr	
Purification (if any)	The bark is used in various preparations like Avaleha (a semi-solid preparation) and Asava (a fermented liquid). It is also included in Kasayaskandha (a group of herbs used in decoctions).	
Formulations	Arjuna Kshirapaka, Baladi Ghrita, Trikantakadi Taila / Ghrita, Pusyanuga Churna, Kakubhadya, Ghrita/ Modaka, Sringarjunadya Churna, NagabalArjuna Yoga, Arjuna Ghrita, Lepa, Churna, Kwatha, etc.	
Rogadhikar	Cardio tonic, expectorant , antidysenteric	
Reference	Charak samhita chikitsa sthan 46, Priyavrat sharma (Ayurveda+Modern), Vanaushdhi Chandrauday, Chopra's Indigenous Drugs of India	