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Moga (Punjab) -142001
DEV DARU

Botanical Name: *Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.) Loud.

Family : Pinaceae

Introduction :

It is an Stanya sodhana&Anuvasanopaga drug.

Scientific classification: Cedar trees belong to the family Pinaceae. The cedar of Lebanon is classified as *Cedrus libani*, the Cyprus cedar as *Cedrus brevifolia*, the Atlas cedar as *Cedrus atlantica*, and the deodar as *Cedrus deodara*. North American conifers called cedars belong to the family Cupressaceae: the white cedar is classified as *Chamaecyparisthyoides*, the western cedar as *Thuja plicata*, the eastern white cedar as *Thuja occidentalis*, and the eastern red cedar as *Juniperus virginiana*. Spanish or West Indian cedar is classified as *Cedrela odorata* of the family Meliaceae.

Synonyms :

Suradruma, Suradaaru, Devakaashtha, Devadruma, Saptapatrika, Daarua, Bhadradaaru, Amarataru, Amaradaaru, Daaruka, Devaahvaa, Surataru, Surabhuruha.

Cedrus libani Barrel. var. *deodara* Hook. F

Morphology :

It is ever green tree growing upto 80 m. with a brood trunk.

Leaves- slender, dark green with wavy margins.

Bark thick and fissured at places. Wood oily, aromatic; sapwood white and heartwood light yellowish-brown or brown.

Distribution :

Occurs in north-,west Himalayas from Kashmir to Garhwal. Forests of Deodar found in Kashmir, Kulu, Chamba, Tehri-Garhwal, Simla, Chakrata, Almora and Mussoorie hill stations

Habitat:

At the height of 2000 to 3000 meters in Himalayas

Chemical composition:

It contains dark colored oil and resin.

Essential oil from wood: methylacetophenone, atlantone, sesquiterpenes himoèhalene, himachalol
stem bark deodarin, toxifolin.

Properties :

Rasa - Tikta, Katu, Kashāya
Virya – Ushna

Guna - Rūkṣa, Laghu
Vipāka: Katu

Karma (Action):

Vibandhahara, Adhmanahara, Sothahara, Tandrahara, Hikkanigrahana. Jwaraghna, Pramehahara, Kāsaghna, Kandughna, Swasahara, Arśoghna, Vedanasthapana.

Pharmacological Actions:

Anticonvulsant, Antihyperlipidemic, Antibacterial, Antiulcer, Carminative, Febrifuge.

Rōgaghñata (Therapeutic Indications)

Vātavikāra, Vibandha, Adhmana, Sotha, Tandra, Hikka, Kāsa, Śwasa, Jwara, Kandu, Prameha, Arśas and VedanayuktaVikara.

Amayikaprayoga (Therapeutic administration)

1. VātaVikāra (Disorders of Vata)

Internal usage of paste prepared from Devadāru (Cedrus deodara) and Nagara (Zingiber officinale) is very useful in various disorders of Vata.

2. Ślipada (Filariasis)

External application of paste prepared from Bhadradaru (Cedrus deodara) and Citraka (Plumbago zeylanica) everyday is useful in Ślipada (Filariasis).

3. Kasa (Cough)

Oil extracted from burnt wood of Devadāru (Cedrus deodar) is mixed with Trikaṇṇu (Piper longum, Piper nigrum, Zingiber officinale) and Yavaḱṣāra (alkali from Hordeum vulgare) is taken in case of KaphajaKāsa (Cough caused by Kapha dōṣa).

Mātra (Dosage)

Curma (Powder): 1 to 3 g
Taila (Oil): 20 to 40 drops

Yoga (Formulations)

Dēvadāruariṣṭa, DēvadāruvyādiCurṇa, Dēvadāruvyādi Kalka, DēvadāruvyādiKaṣāya, DēvadārubalādiCurṇa, Devadārubalādi Taila