

Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Colebr.

Synonyms : *Boswellia glabra* Roxb.

Family : Burseraceae

Parts Used : Bark, Gum

Vernacular Names

English : Indian olibanum tree

Malayalam : Kuntirikkam, Parangisambrani, Samprani

Hindi : Salai

Sanskrit : Sallaki, kunduruskah

Assamese : Loban

Bengali : Kundur, Luban, SalaiGujarati: Dhupdo, Saledo

Gujarathi : Salai

Kannada : Guggula, Madi

Tamil : Parankisampirani

Telugu : Parangisambrani, Sambrani



Distribution and habitat: In dry forests from Punjab to West Bengal and in peninsular India.

Botany: A medium to large sized, deciduous tree, up to 7 m in height with ash coloured papery bark peeling off in thin flakes. Young shoots pubescent.

• **Leaves:** Imparipinnate, leaflets ovate or ovate-lanceolate, variable.

• **Flowers:** Small, white, in axillary racemes or panicles.

• **Fruit:** Drupes 12 mm long, trigonous, splitting along 3 valves, scarlet red when young, turns white at maturity.

• **Seeds:** Compressed, pendulous.

Chemical constituents: Serratol, 8 tetracyclic triterpene acids viz. β -boswellic acid, its 11-ketoderivatives and their acetates, 3 α - and 3 β -hydroxytirucall-8,24-dien-21-oic acid, 3 α -acetoxytirucall-8,24-dien-21-oic acid and 3-ketotirucall-8,24-dien-21-oic acid are important

Uses: Anti inflammatory, Bark used in asthma, ulcers, haemorrhoids, skin diseases. Gum resin - fevers, piles, goiter, jaundice, arthritis, anti inflammatory

