



Review Article

A COMPREHENSIVE AYURVEDIC REVIEW ON *LAVANGA (SYZYGIUM AROMATICUM)*

Manish Pamnani^{1*}, Vinod Kumar¹, Kamini Kaushal², Mahesh Dixit³

¹P.G.Scholar, ²H.O.D, Dept. of Dravyaguna, MMM Govt.Ayurveda College, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

³Principal, Dept. of Shalya, MMM Govt.Ayurveda College, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

KEYWORDS: *Lavanga*,
Ayurveda, flower bud, *Shoola*.

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda means science of life. Ayurveda was from time immemorial and still it has its own importance in field of medical science. Ayurveda is a tradition thought to be over five thousand years old. Ayurveda is divided into eight branches. Out of all these branches Dravyaguna vijnana is one of them. It includes information about herbs which is described in ancient classical text of Ayurveda. In Ayurveda there is a saying if a *Vaidhya* has no proper knowledge regarding these herbs he is unable to provide proper treatment to patients. These herbs are backbone of Ayurveda. Among all herbs, *Lavanga* is a well known Ayurvedic herb. *Lavanga* are aromatic flower buds of a tree Latin named as *Syzygium aromaticum* which comes under myrtaceae family. It is known as *Lavanga* due to its *Kapha* lysing property. It posses other properties such as *Deepana*, *Pachana*, *Ruchya*, *Chakshushya*, *Kapha-Pittaghana* properties. It is used in *Trishna*, *Chhardi*, *Aadhmana*, *Shoola*, *Kasa*, *Shwasa*, *Hikka*, *Kshaya* named diseases.

*Address for correspondence

Dr.Manish Pamnani

PG Scholar,

Department of Dravya Guna

MMM Govt.Ayurveda College,

Udaipur (RAJ.)

Email:

manishpamnani007@gmail.com

Ph: 8619919854

INTRODUCTION

Lavanga are aromatic flower buds of a tree latin named as *Syzygium aromaticum* which comes under Myrtaceae family. It is also known as *Carophyllus aromaticus*, *Eugenia aromatica*. *Lavanga* are native to the Maluka islands (or Moluccas) in Indonesia, and are commonly used as a spice. Cloves are commercially harvested primarily in Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Madagascar, Pakistan, Srilanka and Tanzania (Zanzibar). Cloves are available throughout the year due to different harvest seasons in different countries.^[1] It posses *Deepana*, *Pachana*, *Ruchya*, *Chakshushya*, *Kapha-Pittaghana* properties. It is used in *Trishna*, *Chhardi*, *Aadhmana*, *Shoola*, *Kasa*, *Shwasa*, *Hikka*, *Kshaya* named diseases. As per derivation in terms of ayurveda it causes lysis of accumulated *Kapha*.^[2] *Kapha* is considered as a *Dosha* of *Tridosha*. Diseases in which its accumulation occurs can be easily cured by the use of *Lavanga*. It is a medium sized crown, bushy evergreen tree, 8-20m in height. Bark is smooth and grey, elliptical, lanceolate leaves, acute at both ends,

fragrant, with petiole. Lower surface of leaves have aromatic oil glands and Cyme inflorescence. Flowers form in small clusters. Flower buds according to maturity pale at early stage, green at middle stage, red at maturity stage, long narrow ovary and four small triangular sepals, small ball of four overlapping petals it protects the developing flower part inside. This whole makes the clove which is 1.5 to 2cm long consists of long calyx, 4 unopened petals and 4 sepals, small oblong fruits with pulp, ovoid brown with one seeded berry.

Etymological Derivation

लवङ्गम्- लुनाति प्लिनाति कफं^[3]

यह कफ का छेदन करती है।

It causes lysis of accumulated *Kapha*.^[4]

Meaning of Scientific Name

- **Genus derivation-'Syzygium'** comes from the Greek word meaning 'yoked together' and refers to reunion of petal tips into a cap, it covers the stamens in some species.
- **'Aromaticum'**-represents the fragrance.^[5]

Table 1: Showing the Synonyms according to the various classical texts^[6-13]

<i>Lavanga</i>	<i>Lavanga</i> will expel the <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Devkusuma</i>	The flowers are used to worship gods and it is considered to be the best flower among the flowers
<i>Shreesangya</i>	<i>Lavanga</i> is auspicious
<i>Shreeprasoonkama</i>	Flowers are beautiful
<i>Grahanihara</i>	Cures <i>Grahani roga</i>
<i>Vaarisambhava</i>	Mainly grows at watery places
<i>Shreepushpa</i>	Flowers are beautiful
<i>Chandanapushpa</i>	Aromatic flowers like <i>Chandana</i>
<i>Vaarija</i>	Mainly grows at watery places
<i>Lavangkalika</i>	-
<i>Ruchira</i>	-
<i>Pushpaka</i>	-
<i>Govarnakusuma</i>	-
<i>Chandanadi</i>	-
<i>Teekshapushpa</i>	-
<i>Divya</i>	-
<i>Lava</i>	-
<i>Bhringara</i>	-
<i>Shekhar</i>	-
<i>Shikhar</i>	-
<i>Shringhara</i>	-
<i>Sravya</i>	-

Vernacular Names according to the various classical texts^(14, 15)**Telugu name-**Lavangalu, Karavallu**Gujarati, Kannada name-**Lavanga**Tamil name-**Kirambu, Lavangam**Malayalam name-**Grampoo, Karampu, Karayarnpoovu,**Assamese :** Lavang, Lan, Long**Bengali :** Lavang**English :** Clove**Guajarati :** Laving**Hindi :** Lavanga, Laung**Kannada :** Lavangakalika**Kashmiri :** Rung**Marathi :** Lavang**Oriya :** Labanga**Punjabi :** Laung, Long**Urdu :** Qarnful, Laung**Farsi-**Mehaka**English-**Clove**Table 3: Showing the *Gana/Varga* according to the various classical texts⁽¹⁶⁻²⁴⁾**

Different Lexicons	<i>Varga/Bhaga</i>
Charaka samhita	-----
Sushruta samhita	-----
Astanga hridaya	-----
Dhanvantri nighantu	Chandanadi varga
Madanpala nighantu	Karpuradi varga
Kaiyadeva nighantu	Oshadhi varga
Raj nighantu	Chandanadi varga
Bhavprakash nighanthu	Karpuradi varga

Shodal nighantu	Chandanadi varga
Saraswati nighantu	Chandanadi varga
Priya nighantu	Haritakyadi varga
Chandra nighantu	Uttar bhaga

Table 4:-Showing the Rasa Panchaka according to the various classical texts (25-33)

Rasa					
Rasa	B. N.	R. N.	D. N.	K. N.	P. N.
Katu	+	-	-	+	+
Tikta	+	+	-	+	+

Guna							
Guna	B. N.	R. N.	D. N.	K. N.	M. N.	L. N.	C. N.
Laghu	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
Snighda	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Teekshna	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Ruksha	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Ushna	-	+	-	-	-	-	-

Veerya								
Veerya	B. N.	R. N.	K. N.	P. N.	D. N.	L. N.	C. N.	P. V.
Sheeta	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Vipaka								
Vipaka	B. N.	r. N.	Aa. N.	P. N.	Sh. N.	Sha. N.	M. N.	P. V.
Madhura	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table-5:-Showing the Doshkarma according to the various classical texts(34-41).

Doshkarma	B. P.	D. N.	K. N.	R. N.	P. N.	L. N.	C. N.	P. V.
Kaphashamaka	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Vata anulomana	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Pitta-raktanashaka	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Tridoshshaamaka	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pittnashaka	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittkaphanashaka	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Vaatpitthara	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-

Table 6: Showing the Karmas (pharmacological actions) according to the various classical texts(42-49)

Karmas	B. P.	D. N.	K. N.	R. N.	P. N.	M. N.	L. N.	P. V.
Deepana	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Paachana	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
Ruchya	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
Hridya	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Chakshushya	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Vrishya	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Vish naashaka	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swarya	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Twagdoshhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Raktabhaarshamaka</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Raktashodhak</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mutrala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Murdhrujapahama/ Murdhrogahrita</i>	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Mangalaya</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Krimighana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Shoolprashamana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Chemical Composition⁽⁵⁰⁾

Clove- Contain 15 to 20 % volatile oil in which 85-92% Eugenol is present 10 to 13% tannin (gallatonic acid), resin, Chromone, Eugenin, Carophyllene (Similar As Phytosterol).

In oil- Eugenol similar likes phenol,

Acetyl Engeol-10%

Methyl Salicyclate, Methylamylketone, Vanillin, Caryophyllene, Furfurol

Generally oil is colourless or light yellow in colour.

Therapeutic Uses⁽⁵¹⁾

- **Visuchika (cholera)**-clove water is useful in thirst and nausea.
- **Ajeerna (indigestion) and Shool cholic)** Extract of *Lavanga* soaked in juice of *Chikika* and obtained by *Patala Yantra* relieves indigestion and cholic.
- **Shoola (pain)**-Paste of *Lavanga* pounded in warm water should be applied externally.
- **Asyadaurgandhya (halostosis)**-In order to produce clarity, relish and fragrance one should kept in mouth *Jatiphala*, *Latakasturi*, *Puga*, *Lavanga*, *Kakkola*, *Tambula*, *Camphor* and *Ela*.
- **Trishna (thirst)**-Intake of decoction of *Lavanga* relieves *Trishna* and *Utklesha* (Nausea).

Therapeutic Indications⁽⁵²⁻⁵⁷⁾

Asradoshnuta (Raktavikara) Shool, Aanah, Kapha, Shwasha, Kasa, Chardi, ChayaChata, Trisha, Aadhamana, Visha, Pinasa, Jwara, Udarshoola, Grahani, Agnimandhya, Amlapitta, Hikka.

Part Used⁽⁵⁸⁾- Flower buds and oil

Posology⁽⁵⁹⁾

Kwath- 50-100ml

Churna-500 mg to 1gm.

Oil-3 To 6 Drops

Specific Formulations⁽⁶⁰⁾

Lavangadi churna, Lavangchatussama, Lavangadi vati, Avipattikara churna, Suparipaka.

Adulteration⁽⁶¹⁻⁶²⁾

Clove is adulterated with exhausted cloves, blown cloves, clove stalks, mother cloves.

Extract of leaves containing 3, 4dihydroxyphenethyl alcohol and 3, 4, dihydroxybenzoic acid exhibited anti inflammatory activity. ⁽⁶³⁾

The clove oil derived from dried buds is often used as an analgesic and anaesthetic. ⁽⁶⁴⁾

DISCUSSION

The flower buds or oil from these buds is very useful in terms of Ayurveda. It posses various Ayurvedic properties such as *Deepana, Pachana, Ruchya, Chakshushya, Kapha-Pittaghana* properties used in various diseases i.e., *Trishna, Chhardi, Aadhmana, Shoola, Kasa, Shwasa, Hikka, Kshaya* named diseases. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ Due to *Katu* and *Tikta Rasa* it is *Kaphashamaka* and of *Sheet Virya* it is *Pittashamaka*. It is easily available in Indian kitchens and also used as an ingredient of tea. It is used as a drug of choice if there is any type of disease related to *Kapha Vyadhi* like *Kasa Shwasa* or any *Shoola* specifically used in *Dant Shoola*. It consists oil so it is *Snighdha* in nature. In *Ayurveda Vata Dosha* has *Ruksha Guna* and if there is any type of *Shoola* in body, *Vata Dosha* is responsible. In that case *Lavanga* oil can be used due to its *Snighda* properties which opposes *Vata Dosha Ruksha Guna*. ⁽⁶⁵⁾

CONCLUSION

Lavanga an Ayurvedic herb is beneficial in *Kapha- Pitta* disorders it also posses *Vata Anulomaka* properties. As per derivation in terms of *Ayurveda* it causes lysis of accumulated *Kapha* so useful in *Kaphaja Vyadhi*. These are the aromatic flower buds of a tree named as *Syzygium aromaticum*. It is useful in *Shool, Aanah, Kapha, Shwasha, Kasa, Chardi, Chaya Chata, Trisha* named diseases. ⁽⁶⁶⁻⁶⁷⁾ Mainly it contain 15 to 20 % volatile oil in which 85-92% Eugenol is present. Generally its oil is colourless or light yellow in colour. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ It is attributed with *Deepana, Pachana, Ruchya, Chakshushya, Vrishya Kapha-Pittaghana* properties. ⁽⁶⁹⁾

REFERENCES

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clove>.Clove [cited 2019 Jan 8].

2. K.Niteshwar and K.Hemadri, *Dravyaguna vijñana*, Chaukhamba Publications, Varanasi, Pp.64-66.

3. Sri Bhavamisra, Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Commentary by Prof.K.C.Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S.Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
4. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, Dravyaguna vijnana, Chaukhamba publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
5. Karnam Chandra Shekhar, Essential of Dravya Guna, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi Pp.234-237.
6. Sri Bhavamisra, Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Commentary by Prof.K.C.Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S.Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
7. Dr.Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, Raj Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
8. Nrupa Madanpala, Madanpala nighantu, edited by Gangavishnu Srikrishnadas, Printed in 1961, Pp.93-94.
9. Prof.(Dr.)Gyanendra Pandey, Shodhala nighantu, Edited by, Prof.R.R Dwivedi, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi. Pp.74.
10. Acharya Kaiyadeva, Kaiyadeva Nighantu (Pathyapathya Vibhodhaka), edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, Dr.Guru Prasada Sharma, First edition 1979, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia. Pp.247.
11. Pt.Tripathi Hariprasad, Dhanwantari Nighantu, with Hari Hindi commentary, Reprint 2008, Varanasi, Chowkhambha Krishnadas Academy, Pp.68.
12. Sharma Priya Vrat, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Volume II, Re-print 2011, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Pp.246-250.
13. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, Dravyaguna vijnana, Chaukhamba Publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
14. Dr.Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, Raj Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
15. <https://www.entranceindia.com/medicinal-plants-herbs-flowers/lavanga-in-ayurveda-botanical-name-syzygium-aromaticum-linn-merr-m-perry>.
16. Sri Bhavamisra, Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Commentary by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S. Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Pp.209-211.
17. Karnam Chandra Shekhar, Essential of Dravya Guna, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi Pp.234-237.
18. Dr.Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, Raj Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
19. Nrupa Madanpala, Madanpala nighantu, edited by Gangavishnu Srikrishnadas, Printed in 1961, Pp.93-94.
20. Prof.(Dr.)Gyanendra Pandey, Shodhala nighantu, Edited by, Prof.R.R Dwivedi, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi. Pp.74.
21. Acharya Kaiyadeva, Kaiyadeva Nighantu (Pathyapathya Vibhodhaka), edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, Dr. Guru Prasada Sharma, First edition 1979, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia. Pp.247.
22. Pt.Tripathi Hariprasad, Dhanwantari Nighantu, with Hari hindi commentary, Re-print 2008, Varanasi, Chowkhambha Krishnadas Academy, Pp.68.
23. Sharma Priya Vrat, Priya Nighantu along with the author's Hindi commentary entitled Padma, Edition 2004, Varanasi. Pp.21.
24. Chandra Nighantu edited by Acharya Balkrishana, Divya Prakashana, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar. Pp.237.
25. Sri Bhavamisra, Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Commentary by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S.Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
26. Dr.Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, Raj Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
27. Nrupa Madanpala, Madanpala nighantu, edited by Gangavishnu Srikrishnadas, Printed in 1961, Pp.93-94.
28. Acharya Kaiyadeva, Kaiyadeva Nighantu (Pathyapathya Vibhodhaka), edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, Dr.Guru Prasada Sharma, First edition 1979, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia. Pp.247.
29. Pt.Tripathi Hariprasad, Dhanwantari Nighantu, with Hari Hindi commentary, Re-print 2008, Varanasi, Chowkhambha Krishnadas Academy, Pp.68.
30. Sharma Priya Vrat, Priya Nighantu along with the author's Hindi commentary entitled Padma, Edition 2004, Varanasi. Pp.21.
31. Chandra Nighantu Edited by Acharya Balkrishana, Divya Prakashana, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar. Pp.237.
32. Vyas Keshavaram, Laghu Nighantu, Edited by A.S.Paranjpe, G.S.Pendse, V. A. Bedekar, Printed by S.R.Sardesai Navin Samarth Vidhyala's 'Samarth Bharat Press', 41 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2 Pp.21.

33. Sharma Priya Vrat, *Dravyaguna Vijnana*, Volume II, Re-print 2011, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Pp.246-250
34. Sri Bhavamisra, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, Commentary by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G. S. Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
35. Dr. Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, *Raj Nighantu*, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
36. Acharya Kaiyadeva, *Kaiyadeva Nighantu* (Pathyapathya Vibhodhaka), edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, Dr.Guru Prasada Sharma, First edition 1979, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia. Pp.247.
37. Pt.Tripathi Hariprasada, *Dhanwantari Nighantu*, with Hari Hindi commentary, Re-print 2008, Varanasi, Chowkhambha Krishnadas Academy, Pp.68.
38. Sharma Priya Vrat, *Priya Nighantu* along with the author's Hindi Commentary entitled *Padma*, Edition 2004, Varanasi. Pp.21.
39. Chandra Nighantu Edited by Acharya Balkrishana, *Divya Prakashana*, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar. Pp.237.
40. Vyas Keshavaram, *Laghu Nighantu*, Edited by A.S.Paranjpe, G.S.Pendse, V.A.Bedekar, Printed by S.R.Sardesai Navin Samarth Vidhyala's 'Samarth Bharat Press', 41 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2 Pp.21.
41. Sharma Priya Vrat, *Dravyaguna Vijnana*, Volume II, Re-print 2011, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Pp.246-250.
42. Sri Bhavamisra, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, Commentary by Prof. K.C.Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S. Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
43. Dr. Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, *Raj Nighantu*, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
44. Nrupa Madanpala, *Madanpala nighantu*, edited by Gangavishnu Srikrishnadas, Printed in 1961, Pp.93-94.
45. Acharya Kaiyadeva, *Kaiyadeva Nighantu* (Pathyapathya Vibhodhaka), edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, Dr.Guru Prasada Sharma, First edition 1979, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia. Pp.247.
46. Pt.Tripathi Hariprasada, *Dhanwantari Nighantu*, with Hari hindi commentary, Re-print 2008, Varanasi, Chowkhambha Krishnadas Academy, Pp.68.
47. Sharma Priya Vrat, *Priya Nighantu* along with the author's Hindi commentary entitled *Padma*, Edition 2004, Varanasi. Pp.21.
48. Vyas Keshavaram, *Laghu Nighantu*, Edited by A. S. Paranjpe, G.S.Pendse, V.A.Bedekar, Printed by S.R.Sardesai Navin Samarth Vidhyala's 'Samarth Bharat Press', 41 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2 Pp.21.
49. Sharma Priya Vrat, *Dravyaguna Vijnana*, Volume II, Reprint 2011, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, pg-246-250
50. Sri Bhavamisra, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, Commentary by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S. Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
51. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, *Dravyaguna vijnana*, Chaukhamba Publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
52. Sri Bhavamisra, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, Commentary by Prof.K.C.Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S.Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
53. Dr.Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, *Raj Nighantu*, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
54. Nrupa Madanpala, *Madanpala nighantu*, edited by Gangavishnu Srikrishnadas, Printed in 1961, Pp.93-94.
55. Acharya Kaiyadeva, *Kaiyadeva Nighantu* (Pathyapathya Vibhodhaka), edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, Dr.Guru Prasada Sharma, First edition 1979, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia. Pp.247.
56. Sharma Priya Vrat, *Priya Nighantu* along with the author's Hindi commentary entitled *Padma*, Edition 2004, Varanasi. Pp.21.
57. Chandra Nighantu Edited by Acharya Balkrishana, *Divya Prakashana*, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar. Pp.237.
58. Dr. Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, *Raj Nighantu*, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
59. Dr. Indradev Tripathi & Vishwanath Dwivedi, *Raj Nighantu*, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Pp.512.
60. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, *Dravyaguna vijnana*, chaukhamba publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
61. Sri Bhavamisra, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, Commentary by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, Edited by Dr. G.S. Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
62. Karnam Chandra Shekhar, *Essential of Dravya Guna*, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi Pp.234-237.

63. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, Dravyaguna vijnana, Chaukhamba Publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
64. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, Dravyaguna vijnana, Chaukhamba Publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
65. Sharma Priya Vrat, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Volume II, Re-print 2011, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Pp.246-250.
66. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, Dravyaguna vijnana, Chaukhamba publications, Varanasi Pp.64-66.
67. Sharma Priya Vrat, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Volume II, Re-print 2011, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Pp.246-250.
68. Sri Bhavamisra, Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Commentary by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, Edited by Dr.G.S.Pandeya, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy. Varanasi Pp.209-211.
69. K.Niteshwar & K.Hemadri, Dravyaguna vijnana, chaukhamba publications, Varanasi. Pp.64-66.

Cite this article as:

Manish Pamnani, Vinod Kumar, Kamini Kaushal, Mahesh Dixit. A Comprehensive Ayurvedic Review on Lavanga (*Syzygium Aromaticum*). AYUSHDHARA, 2019;6(1): 2052-2058.

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

Disclaimer: AYUSHDHARA is solely owned by Mahadev Publications - A non-profit publications, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. AYUSHDHARA cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the articles content which are published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of AYUSHDHARA editor or editorial board members.

