

## T3 Albizia lebbek

**East Indian Walnut, Siris Tree, Indian siris, acacia tree (Australia); tibit tree, acacia (El Salvador).**

### Common names

Africa (Swahili): mkingu, mkungu

Arabic: daqn el-Basha, dign el basha, labakh, laebach, lebbek

Brazil: ébano-oriental, coração-de-negro, língua-de-mulher, língua-de-sogra

Burma: kokko

Cambodia: chreh

Carolines: schepil kalaskas

Cook Islands: 'arapitia

English: East Indian walnut, frywood, Indian siris, koko, lebbek, lebbeck, lebbektree, rain [tree](#), raom [tree](#), rattlepod, siris [tree](#), soros-[tree](#), Tibet [tree](#), woman's-tongue-[tree](#),

Ethiopia: lebbek

Fiji: vaivai ni vavalagi

French: bois noir, bois savane, ébénier d'Orient, tcha tcha (Creole)

German: lebachbaum, Andamanen-kokko

Hawaii: white monkeypod

India: bage, begemara, bengha, beymada, bhandir, diriina, chinchola, darshana, dieng-salvrin, dirasan, dirasanam, dirisana, doddabagi, gachoda, garso, goddahunse, harrerri, hirih, kalbaghi, kalshish, karuvagei, katu vagai, katvaghe, kinhi, kokko, kona, kothia koroi, lasrin, mathirsi, moroi, munipriva, nenmenivaka, salaunjal, samkesar sirisha, sarin, sarshio, seleyadamara sirsul, shrin, shirson, shirish, sirai, sirar, siras, sirin, siris, sirish, sirisah, tantia, tinia, vaga, vagai, vagei, vaka, vakai, vellavaka, velvgai, voghe

Indonesia: tekik, kitoke, tarisi

Italian: albizia indiana

Lao: ka `sê (Sino-Tibetan), mai thone

Latin America: bano-oriental, lengua de mujer

Lesser Antilles: vieille fille, shack-shack

Madagascar: bonara, bwar nwar; fany; faux mendoravina  
Malaysia: batai, batai batu, kungkur, oriang  
Marianas Islands: kalaskas, mamis, trongkon kalaskas, trongkon-mames, tronkon mames  
Mexico: canjuro  
Nepal: kalo siris  
Panama: mata-raton  
Philippines: aninapala, langil  
Seychelles: boir noir; bois noir  
South Africa: lebbekboom  
Spanish: acacia chachá, algarroba de olor, amor plantónico, Aroma, aroma francesca, cabellos de ángel, faurestina, florestina, lengua de mujer, lengua viperina  
Sri Lanka: kona, vageri, mara, vakai siridam, suriya mara  
Thailand: chamchuri, kampu, ka se, khago, cha kham, chamchuri, kampu, phruek, suek  
Venezuela: acacia; baile de caballero  
Vietnam: bô kê tâ, lim xanh, trât  
Yap: gumorningabchey, ngumormingobchey

**Important! Do not use herbs for medicinal purposes without consulting your medical doctor. Herbs have medicinal qualities and can react with other medication**

Do not use **Albizia** without first talking to your practitioner or healthcare provider if you are taking any of the following medications:

- None noted

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Albizia lebeck



[http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/duke\\_energy/Albizia\\_lebbek.html](http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/duke_energy/Albizia_lebbek.html)

Deciduous tree to 30 m tall, with a dense shade-producing crown.  
Bark smoothish, light whitish or greenish gray.

Leaves alternate, twice compound, with 2–4 pairs of pinnate pinnae, each with 4–10 pairs of leaflets, the ultimate leaflets entire, arcuate, oblong.

Flowers white, with greenish stamens, in clusters resembling a white powder puff.

Pods flat, reddish brown, several seeds, often rattling in the breeze.

In Puerto Rico, flowers April to September, fruiting year-round, the fruits more prominent probably in the dry season.

According to Roskoski et al (1980), studying Mexican material, the seeds contain 9.47% humidity, 3.57% ash, 33.60% crude protein, 3.13% crude fat, 13.17% crude fiber, 35.30% carbohydrates with a 78.25% in vitro digestibility.  
The pods contain 6.99% humidity, 5.47% ash, 17.86% crude protein, 2.6% crude fat, 45.08% crude fiber, and 22.00% carbohydrates with a 76.56% in vitro digestibility.

The foliage contains 3.57% humidity, 7.06% ash, 28.87% crude protein, 5.42% crude fat, 31.75% crude fiber, 23.33% carbohydrates, and 83.55% in vitro digestibility.

Prohibitive levels of toxic compounds were not detected in any of the plant parts analyzed.

According to Hartwell (1967–1971), the tree is used in folk remedies for abdominal tumors, in bolmes, enemas, ghees or powders.

Reported to be astringent, pectoral, rejuvenant, and tonic, the siris tree is a folk remedy for boils, cough, eye ailments, flu, and lung ailments.

The seed oil is used for leprosy, the powdered seed to scrofulous swellings.

Indians use the flowers for spermatorrhea.



[http://www.globalherbalsupplies.com/herb\\_information/albizia.htm](http://www.globalherbalsupplies.com/herb_information/albizia.htm)

### **Contains:**

- Cardiac glycosides
- Flavonoids
- Saponins
- Tannins

### **Action:**

- Anti-allergic [anti-allergic activity thought to be provoked through an effect on the adrenals]
- Anti-fungal [an agent that destroys fungal conditions]
- Anti-inflammatory [an agent to ease inflammation]
- Anti-microbial [an agent that destroys microbes]
- Cardio-tonic [an agent that stimulates or otherwise affects the heart]
- Hypo-cholesterolemic [agent to lower blood cholesterol levels]

**Medicinal Part used:** Stem Bark

**Albizia** is commonly used for:

### **Allergic Conditions**

- Reduces the release of histamines through a stabilizing effect on mast cells
- Mildly suppresses activity of T-lymphocytes reducing the level of allergy-inducing antibodies

### **Blood Conditions**

- High blood cholesterol

### **Respiratory Tract Conditions**

- Asthma
- Allergic rhinitis (commonly called hay fever) is an inflammation or irritation of the mucous membranes that line the nose.

### **Skin Conditions**

- Eczema (internal and external)
- Urticaria (nettle rash)

**Albizia** does not contain alkaloids.

### **Dosage:**

Recommended dosage is as follows:

- 3-6mL/day 1:2 fluid extract (higher doses by decoction)



<http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/agpc/doc/Gbase/DATA/Pf000145.htm>

## Products & uses

The most important function in the Sahel is street and courtyard planting, and as shelter belts and shade trees.

In the humid tropics the tree is used for shading cash-crops such as coffee and tea. Nitrogen fixation is very efficient.

Due to its good ability for coppicing, *A. lebeck* could be a substitute for *Leucaena leucocephala* and for *Gliricidia sepium* (Papilionoideae) as a fuel-and-fodder crop for semi-arid to sub-humid zones which are too dry and marginal for these species.

The wood is used in cabinet making as a good veneer and carpentry (Indian walnut), and fuelwood ; foliage, twigs, flowers and immature pods are good browse; but mature pods are not palatable.

Root fibers are used in wickerworks, the red gum produced is a substitute for gum arabic, the bark contains saponins and may be used as a substitute to soap.

Flowers are attractive to bees and the honey therefrom is appreciated.

The leaves are eaten when they fall.

In the West Indies the tree is "pollarded" (the branches cut for fodder) and the pods are also used.

Human medicine : flowers for boils, bark and seeds for diarrhea, dysentery and hemorrhoids, seed oil for leprosy.

## Pests and diseases

Seedlings are liable to termite and rodent damage and should be protected against them; the wood is attacked by various insects including termites

