

Diploma in Pharmacy, 1st Year

Pharmacognosy Practical

To Perform the morphological study of Cinnamon

Aim:

To Perform the morphological study of Cinnamon.

Reference :

Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailesh , Kaur Navjit , “Practical Manual of Pharmacognosy” Published by Nirali Prakashan , Pg.No 30 - 34

Synonyms

Cinnamon bark, Kalmi-dalchini, Ceylon cinnamon.

Biological Source :

Cinnamon Bark consists of the dried inner bark of the shoots of coppiced trees of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Nees (*Cinnamomum verum* J. S. Presl.), belonging to the family Lauraceae.

Morphological Characters

This form of evaluation involves a series of tests using the sense organs. It refers to evaluation of:

- 1) Colour:** The outside surface is yellowish-brown with longitudinal lines and 1 scars, while the inner surface is darker and more striated.
- 2) Odour:** It has aromatic odour.
- 3) Taste:** It is aromatic, sweetish, warming, and pleasant in taste.
- 4) Shape:** It is long, slender, flexible double or compound quill shaped.

- 5) Size:** Cinnamon bark comes in single or double, closely packed, compound quilled pieces that can be up to 1 metre long, 1 to 2 cm in diameter, and 0.5 mm thick.
- 6) Surface Features:** The outer surface is speckled with pale, wavy pericyclic fibre longitudinal lines, as well as scars from the lateral branches. The inner surface is slightly darker in colour than the outer surface and features subtle longitudinal striations. The fracture is brittle and splintery, with dark brown secondary phloem intercepted by light medullary rays and surrounded by a ring of buff-coloured sclerenchyma on the fractured surface. Both cork and cortex are not present.

Result :

The morphological study of Cinnamon was performed.