Bayleaf

Cinnamomum tamala

Code: XIM-T-050 **Location:** XIM University Campus **Local / Vernacular name:** ଦତଜତେ୍ର

Description

XIM University campus biodiversity register (2026–27). Recorded individuals: 1; abundance rank: 47.

Botanical Details

Leaf habit: Evergreen Flowers / Fruits: Small, shiny black drupes (~1 cm long) each containing a single seed. Native range: Indigenous to the Mediterranean Basin and Near East. Now cultivated worldwide.

Uses & Importance

Ecological: Cinnamomum tamala is a resilient evergreen species that plays a vital role in the subtropical forest ecosystems of the Himalayas. Its highly fragrant, inconspicuous flowers serve as a significant nectar source for small pollinators, while its small, oily black berries are a preferred food for various high-altitude bird species. Ecologically, the tree is a staple in reforestation and habitat restoration projects due to its ability to thrive in shaded, moist environments and its general resistance to pests. The leaf litter from the tree is rich in essential oils, which, upon decomposition, help regulate the soil's microbial community and nutrient cycling. Due to its hardy nature and deep-rooted system, it is often used to stabilise slopes and prevent topsoil erosion in mountainous regions. By acting as a mid-story canopy tree, it provides a stable microhabitat for shade-loving flora and contributes to the overall structural complexity and ecological legacy of the "Cinnamon belt" forests.

Medicinal: In both Ayurveda and modern pharmacology, the Indian Bay Leaf is prized for its broad therapeutic spectrum. It is traditionally used to treat digestive disorders, respiratory ailments, and fevers due to its warming properties. Modern clinical evidence supports its role as a potent anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial agent. The leaves contain essential oils like eugenol and cinnamic aldehyde, which are effective in inhibiting the growth of various pathogens. Research has also highlighted its antidiabetic potential, specifically its ability to improve insulin sensitivity and regulate blood glucose levels. Additionally, the bark and leaves are used in traditional preparations to treat skin infections and rheumatism, leveraging their ability to improve blood circulation and reduce localized pain. Its multifaceted chemical profile makes it a cornerstone of holistic health, acting as both a preventative tonic and a targeted remedy for systemic inflammation and oxidative stress.

Cultural: Historically and spiritually, the Bay Leaf has been a symbol of victory, protection, and prophecy. While the Mediterranean Laurus nobilis is famous for its use in Olympic wreaths and at the Oracle of Delphi to induce prophetic

insight, its cousin Cinnamomum tamala holds similar weight in South Asian traditions. It is considered a "Sattvic" herb in India, representing purity and clarity. Culturally, it is planted near dwellings to deter misfortune, including lightning and evil spirits. In the academic and social sphere, it remains a symbol of high honor (as seen in the term " baccalaureate"). Culinary-wise, the Tejpatta is indispensable in Indian and Himalayan kitchens, where its presence in festivals and weddings symbolizes prosperity and the richness of the earth. Whether used as a protective charm or a foundational ingredient in sacred feasts, the leaf bridges the gap between the mystical world of prophecy and the everyday reality of health and flavor.

Location

GPS: 20.15860192, 85.76535449

Directions: https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&travelmode=walking&destination=20.15860192%2C85.76535449