THUJA OCCIDENTALIS
(Thuja)

Botanical name: Thuja occidentalis Linn.

Family: Cupressaceae

Common names: English: American arbor-vitae; French: Thuja du Canada; German: Lebensbaum.

Description: A tall tree, up to 20 meters in height, with light red-brown bark, horizontal branches ascending at the end. Leaves acute, apiculate, usually conspicuously glandular, bright green above and yellowish green beneath. Flowers minute, solitary, terminal, the sexes commonly on different branchlets, staminate flowers yellow, of 6 to 12 decussate stamens; pistillate flowers with 8 to 12 scales in opposite pairs. Cones 12 mm long, brownish yellow, with 8 to 10 woody scales, 4 of which fertile; seeds winged.

Macroscopical: Twigs entire or broken, fan-shaped, flattened, bearing 4 rows of appressed, scale-like leaves, all bearing glands on back, odour balsamic aromatic, taste camphoraceous, turpentine like and bitter.

Microscopical: The powder of leaves greenish to brownish-green, fragments of chlorenchyma, fragment of epidermis, with broadly elliptical stomata, from 25 to 40 µ in length, the guard cells having lignified walls, numerous thick walled, lignified fibres with simple oblique pores.

Habitat: United States, found in swamps and on cool rocky banks.


Part used: Leaves and twigs.

Preparation: (a) Mother Tincture φ Drug Strength 1/10
Thuja Occidentalis in dry coarse powder 100 g
Purified Water 135 ml
Strong Alcohol 885 ml

to make one thousand millilitres of the Mother Tincture.

(b) Potencies: 2x and higher with Dispensing Alcohol.

Old method: Class III