Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.) Bosser

Nauclea cadamba, Anthocephalus cadamba, Anthocephalus chinensis sensu **Synonyms**: A. Rich. ex Walp

Family : Rubiaceae Group : 6. Star trees Parts Used: Fruit, Leaf, Bark

Vernacular Names

English : Bur-flower tree Malavalam: Kadambu, Aatuthekku Hindi : Kadamb, Kadam



Botany: Fast growing, large deciduous tree attaining a height of more than 25 m and a breast height diameter of 80

- *Leaf*: Leaves are large, shining, opposite, elliptic and oblong.
- Inflorescence: Golden balls of yellow flowers are borne in rounded inflorescence a little smaller then a tennis ball.
- Fruit: Acidic but pleasantly flavoured fruit. Fruit is relished by monkeys, bats and birds.

Uses: The wood is used for ceiling boards, packing cases, light furniture, etc. Bark and leaves are used for medicinal purposes. The wood is highly preferred for pencil making.

- Fruits: Gastric irritability, Fever with persistant thirst, Blood purifier
- Leaves: Gagling in apthae or stomatitis
- Stem bark: Antibacterial, Inflammation of eve

Chemical constituents:

- Flower: Linalool, geraniol, geranylacetate, linalyl acetate, Selinone, 2-nonanol
- Leaves Cadambine, Cadamine, Isocaamine, 3 dihydrocadambine, 3 isodihydrocadambine, 3 dihydrocadambine, 3 isodihydrocadambine, Cinchotannic acid
- Stem bark Sapogenins, Cadambogenic acid, quinonic acid, Saponin A,B,C,D, Tannins
- Wood Cellulose, Lignin, Cadambine, dihydrocadambine, isodihydrocadambine, Agrotechnology:

Soil: It thrives best in alluvial soil

Propagation: Seeds, shoot or root cuttings.

Mature fruits are collected and allowed to rot for 4 days. The pulp is then washed and the seeds are collected, thoroughly dried and stored for drying. The seeds are sown during March to May. The seedlings are raised by broadcasting the seeds with fine earth on raised beds.

Cultivation: Seedlings are transplanted during the first rainy season. The tree grows very rapidly in first 6-8 years and attains its maximum size in about 20 years.





