

# *Mangifera indica* Linn.

**Family** : Anacardiaceae

**Group** : 6. Star trees

**Parts Used** : Root , Fruit , Leaf, Seed, Bark

## **Vernacular Names**

English : Mango tree, Cuckoo's joy

Malayalam : Mavu

Hindi : Amb

Sanskrit : Amrah

Assamese : Ghariam

Bengali : Am

Gujarathi : Amri

Kannada : Mavu

Tamil : Mamaram

Telugu : Mamidi



**Distribution and Habitat:** Found throughout tropics

**Botany:** It is a large evergreen tree, 10-45 m high with deep tap root system.

• **Leaf:** The leaves are simple, linear- oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, 10-30 cm long, petiolate, alternate, irregularly placed along the branchlets.

• **Flowers:** Small, reddish white or yellowish green, in large panicles.

• **Fruits:** Variable in form and size, green, yellowish or red, fleshy. Seeds solitary, ovoid-oblique, engaged in a hard fibrous endocarp.

## **Properties:**

• The root and bark are acrid, cooling and astringent.

• Flowers are cooling and astringent.

• Unripe fruit is acrid, acid, astringent, tasty, stomachic and antiscorbutic.

• Ripe fruit is laxative, nourishing, and invigourating, diuretic, astringent, diaphoretic and refrigerant.

• Bark astringent.

## **Chemical constituents:**

• Leaves contains two flavonoids, two phenolic compounds, carbohydrates and tannin.

• Panicles give ethyl acetate.

• Mangiferin has been isolated from bark.

• Roots give mangiferin, friedelin, and  $\beta$ -sitosterol.

• Fruits contain vitamins A, C, and D.

## **Uses:**

• Bark is used in utrine haemorrhages, diarrhoea, in diphtheria, Rheumatism.

• The extract of leaves, bark and stems and unripe fruit exhibit moderate anti-bacterial activity.

• Mangiferin has cardiotonic and diuretic properties

**Formulations:** Pshyanuga churna, amrapanaka, khandabhrakam, vridhagangadhara churna, jatiphala rasa, jambavadi kvatha, mehamihira taila, ashokarishta, madhukadyabaleha, chandanadi churna

## **Agro technology**

**Climate and soil:** Mango is adaptable to a wide range of climate and soil conditions and grows well from sea level up to about 1500 m. It withstands both fairly dry conditions and high rainfall.

**Propagation:** It is propagated from seed and by grafting. Inarching or simple approach grafting is the method commonly practised in India.

**Irrigation:** Irrigate twice a week during summer months till the plant are 4-5 years old.

**Manures and fertilizers:** Apply organic manures in May-June with the onset of monsoon. Apply the fertilizers in one dose during May-June until bearing stage and there after in two equal split doses.

**Plant protection:** The important pests are hoppers, stem borers, shoot midges, leaf feeding insects, fruit flies and psyllids. The common diseases are the powdery mildew and anthracnose and dieback. Spraying Guesarol containing 5% DDT and 50% sulphur gives good result in controlling both mildew and jassid hoppers.

