

CITRUS (SWEET ORANGE)

BOTANICAL NAME	:- Citrus aurantium
FAMILY	:- Rutaceae
LOCAL NAME	:- Sohnamtra
HINDI NAME	:-



HABITS AND HABITATS :-

A tree, cultivated in Khasi and Cachar hills. Also in Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). Also can be found in semi-wild state in Naga and Khasi Hill

PLANTS DESCRIPTION :-

Tree about 20-25 feet, with axillary and solitary spines. Young shoot is glabrous. Leaves are oval, elongated, sometimes slightly toothed. Flower is white, large. Fruit is orange-coloured, roundish or ovoid, usually depressed. Pulp is sweet.

PARTS USED :-

Peel, fruits, leaves

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND USES :-

Peel is laxative, feeble stomachic and emmenagogue. Leaves are prescribed in the treatment of arthritis and bronchitis. Flower is used for treating scurvy, fever, inflammation, nervous and hysterical cases. Fruit used for fever, cases of enlarged spleen and atonic dyspepsia.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:-

Synephrine and N-methyltyramine. Roots gave xanthyletin

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY :-

Cultivated in well-drained, neutral to slightly acid soil in sun, with ample moisture during the growing season. Scale insect, mealybugs, and tortrix moth caterpillars may affect plants under cover. Citrus does not transplant well. Propagation is by seed sown when ripe or in spring at 16°C (61° F), by semi-ripe cutting in summer. Cultivars do not come true from seed. Flowers are picked when first open and distilled for oil. Leaves are picked as required for flavouring and infusions. Oil is distilled from foliage, unripe fruits. Fruits are picked when unripe or ripe for culinary use, candying, or oil distillation, and either unripe or ripe for use in Chinese medicine.