

Bakul, Maulsari, Vajradhanthi - Plant



Maulsari, also known as Indian medlar, originates in the Indian subcontinent. Deemed one of the holiest trees, maulsari is referred to as Vakula in Sanskrit literature and in the Indian epic, Ramayan.

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Description

Description for Bakul, Maulsari, Vajradhanthi

Large evergreen tree with dark grey fissured bark and densely spreading crown; Leaves oblong, glabrous and leathery with wavy margins, Flowers white, fragrant, axillary, solitary or fascicled, Fruits ovoid or ellipsoid berries, Seeds 1-2 per fruit, ovoid, compressed, greyish brown and shiny.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
Bakul, Maulsari, Vajradhanthi, Spanish cherry	yellowish white in color	Mid Spring, Late Spring/Early Summer	15-20 ft	easy to grow

Planting and care

This plant is attractive to bees, butterflies and/or birds Flowers are fragrant

Sunlight	Soil	Water	Temperature	Fertilizer
Full Sun	well-drained soil	Average Water Needs; Water regularly; do not overwater	4C and above	apply any organic fertilizer

Caring for Bakul

- Grows naturally in sub-humid to very humid tropical lowland climates.
- Generally in frost-free areas with average annual lows of 21 to 24 C, average annual highs of 29 to 35 C and annual rainfall of 900 to 4000 mm.
- With a dry season of 3 to 7 months.
- However, it has its best development in areas with annual rainfall of 1500 mm or more.

Typical uses of Bakul

Special features: Various parts are found used in traditional Indian or Ayurvedic medicine. The ripe fruit pulp has astringent properties and is used in the treatment of chronic dysentery.

Medicinal use: For medicinal purpose its leaves, fruit, bark and flowers are used. Gum problems and dental disorders are mostly cured.

References

<http://www.plantsguru.com/bakul-plant> <http://www.iplantz.com/plant/1059/mimusops-elengi/>