

## Plant Profile: Aegle marmelos (Bael)

Botanical Name	Aegle marmelos		
Common Name	Bael		
Classification	Kingdom:	Plantae	
	Subkingdom:	Tracheobionta	
	Division:	Magnoliophyta	
	Class:	Magnoliopsida	
	Subclass:	Rosidae	
	Order:	Sapindales	
	Family:	Rutaceae	
	Genus:	Aegle	
	Species:	marmelos	
Part used Medicinal Properties	Fruit, root, bark, seeds, leaves, flowers Antibilious, antiparasitical, antipyretic, aphrodisiac, aromatic, alternative, astringent, digestive stimulant, febrifuge, hemostatic, laxative, nutritive, stomachic, stimulant, tonic. Fruits: cooling and laxative.		
Medicinal Use	Diabetes, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, heart diseases, dysentery. Leaf: against peptic ulcers and respiratory disorders. Fruits: arrest secretion or blooding, cure diahorrea and dysentry. Root: ear problems.		
Chemistry	Beta-sitosterol(all parts); amino acids(fruits, leaves); dictamnine(pericarp, wood); marmesin(pericarp, bark, wood); marmin, umbelliferone(pericarp, bark); skimmianine(leaves, bark); carbohydrate, carotene, fat, tannins and vitamins; imperatorin (marmelosin) and its isomers, alloimperatorin and marmelide, psoralen and tannic acid(fruits); alpha-d-phellandrene(rind, leaf, oil);		
Regional Habitat	Bael is suitable for dry forests on hills and plains of Rajasthan.		

Description	A spinous, deciduous, aromatic tree, spines, straight, strong, axillary. It grows up to 18 meters tall and bears long thorns. Leaves: usually 3-foliolate, sometimes 5-foliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, lateral sessile, terminal long-petioled. Flowers: borne in few-flowered, axillary panicles, greenish-white, sweet-scented. Fruits: large, upto 15 cm diameter, globose, ovoid or pyriform, 8-15 celled, rind grey or greyish-yellow, woody, pulp orange, sweet. Seeds: numerous in aromatic pulp, oblong, compressed, testa woolly and mucilaginous.
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