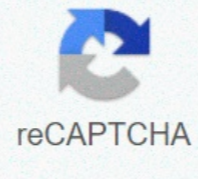




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Artocarpus integrifolia pdf

Artocarpus spp. Artocarpus heterophyllus pdf. Artocarpus sp. Artocarpus heterophyllus classification.

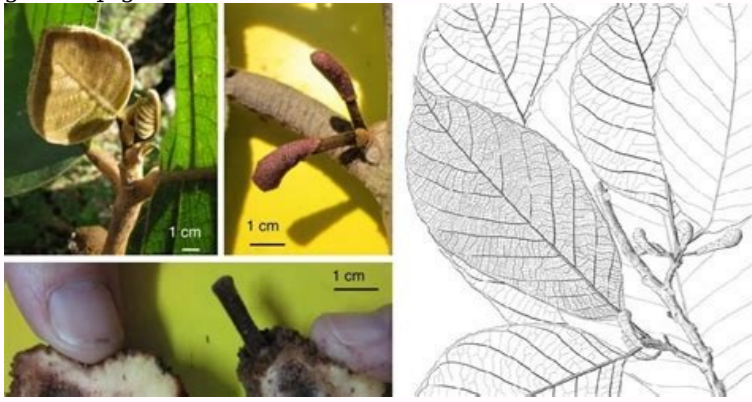
Synonym: *A. heterophyllus* Lam. Family: Moraceae. Habitat: Cultivated throughout the hotter parts of India. English: Jackfruit, Jack tree. Ayurvedic: Panasa, Kantakiphala, Atvirhatphala, Aamaashayaphala. Siddha/Tamil: Murasabalam. Folk: Katalah, Phanasa. Action: Latex—bacteriolytic, promotes healing of abscesses. Juice of the plant—applied to glandular swellings and abscesses for promoting suppuration. Root—used for diarrhoea, asthma, skin diseases. Unripe fruit—acrid, astringent. Ripe fruit—cooling, laxative, difficult to digest. Seeds—diuretic. Lactin extraction showed potent and selective stimulation of distinct human T and B cells. The seed extract stimulates the heart and causes a fall in arterial blood pressure of experimental animals pretreated with physostigmine. The seeds show equal inhibitory activity against trypsin and chymotrypsin. (The activity is destroyed when the seeds are boiled or baked.) The leaves and stems show presence of saponin, and exhibit estrogenic... This is a preview of subscription content, access via your institution. Page 2 91k Accesses 747 Citations 25 Altmetric Page 3 Synonym: *A. pindrow* Spach. *A. webbia* Lindl. var. *pindrow* Brandis. *Pinus pindrow* Royle. Family: Pinaceae. Habitat: Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tehri-Garhwal and other areas of northern India, at altitudes of 2,100–3,600 m. English: Pindrow-Fir, Silver-Fir, The West-Himalayan Low-Level Fir. Ayurvedic: Talisha (related sp.). Folk: Badar, Morinda, Ransla. Action: Uses similar to those of *A. webbia*.



Terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides and steroids of the leaf were found to have mast cell stabilizing action in rats.



Terpenoids and flavonoids offered bronchoprotection against histamine challenge in guinea pigs. The ulcer protective action of petroleum ether, benzene and chloroform fraction has been attributed to steroidal contents. Terephthalic acid demethyl ester (TADE), isolated from the leaf, exhibited protection against inflammation and bronchospasm in guinea pigs.



Ethanol extract of leaves showed significant anxiolytic effects on all the paradigms of anxiety, barbiturate... This is a preview of subscription content, access via your institution. Genus of flowering plants *Artocarpus* Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Rosales Family: Moraceae Tribe: Artocarpeae Genus: *Artocarpus* R.Forster & G.Forster Species See text *Artocarpus* is a genus of approximately 60 trees and shrubs of Southeast Asian and Pacific origin, belonging to the mulberry family, Moraceae. Most species of *Artocarpus* are restricted to Southeast Asia; a few cultivated species are more widely distributed, especially *A. altilis* (breadfruit) and *A. heterophyllus* (jackfruit), which are cultivated throughout the tropics.[1] Description All *Artocarpus* species are laticiferous trees or shrubs that are composed of leaves, twigs and stems capable of producing a milky sap. The flora type is monoecious and produces unisexual flowers; furthermore, both sexes are present within the same plant. The plants produce small, greenish, female flowers that grow on short, fleshy spikes. Following pollination, the flowers grow into a syncarpous fruit, and these are capable of growing into very large sizes. The stipulated leaves vary from small and entire (*Artocarpus integer*) to large and lobed (*Artocarpus altilis*), with the cordate leaves of the species *A. altilis* ending in long, sharp tips. Taxonomy The name *Artocarpus* is derived from the Greek words *artos* ("bread") and *karpos* ("fruit"). This name was coined by Johann Reinhold Forster and J. Georg Adam Forster, a father-and-son team of botanists aboard HMS Resolution on James Cook's second voyage; they used it in their book *Characteres generum plantarum*. It is maintained as a conserved name. Although fossils of *Artocarpus* have been reported from as early as the Late Cretaceous, these fossils generally that lack key diagnostic characters such as that could definitively place them in the genus. The last common ancestor of all living *Artocarpus* likely originated in the vicinity of Borneo, from which *Artocarpus* dispersed elsewhere in Asia and Oceania.[2] Subgenera Recent phylogenetic research, based on leaf arrangement, leaf anatomical characters and stipules, indicates that there are at least two subgenera in *Artocarpus*: Subgenus *Artocarpus*: Perianth of fruit is partially connate (fused).



Subgenus *Pseudojaca*: Perianth is entirely connate. Subgenus *Cauliflori*[3] Subgenus *Pseudojaca* is allied to the genus *Prainea*, and some researchers treat this taxon as a fourth subgenus of *Artocarpus*. Extant species Subgenus Image Scientific name Common name Distribution *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg Breadfruit, Seeded breadfruit, Sukun, Antipolo, Camansi, Anubing Oceania from New Guinea through the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to western Micronesia *Artocarpus anisophyllus* Miq. Entawak, Mentawa Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo *Artocarpus blancoi* (Elmer) Merr. Philippines *Artocarpus brevipedunculatus* (F.



M. Jarrett) C. C. Berg Borneo *Artocarpus camansi* Blanco Breadnut, Kluwih, Deeball Indonesia, Papua New Guinea *Artocarpus corneri* Kochummen Borneo (Sarawak) *Artocarpus chama* Buch.-Ham. Chaplaih Yunnan China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sikkim, Thailand *Artocarpus elasticus* Reinw. ex Blume Benda, Bendo, Teureup Burma, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas *Artocarpus excelsus* Jarrett Borneo (Sabah) *Artocarpus hirsutus* Lam. Anjily, WildJack, Jungle Jack, Angelin, Hirsute *Artocarpus*, Aini Maram, Aini Western Ghats, India *Artocarpus hispida* Jarrett Peninsular Malaysia *Artocarpus horridus* Jarrett Maluku *Artocarpus jarrettiae* Kochummen Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak) *Artocarpus kemando* Miq. Pudau, Pudu Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo *Artocarpus lanceifolius* Roxb. Keleadang Indonesia *Artocarpus lowii* King Peninsular Malaysia to Sumatra *Artocarpus maingayi* King Borneo *Artocarpus mariannensis* Trécul Dugdug Mariana Islands and Guam *Artocarpus melinoxylus* Gagnep. Vietnam *Artocarpus multifidus* Jarrett Philippines (Mindanao, Samar) *Artocarpus nobilis* Thwaites Ceylon breadfruit south western regions of Sri Lanka *Artocarpus odoratissimus* Blanco Jobey oak, Terap, Marang, Morangbaum Borneo, Palawan, and Mindanao Island *Artocarpus obtusus* Jarrett Borneo (Sarawak) *Artocarpus pinnatisectus* Merr. Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao) *Artocarpus rigidus* Blume Monkey jackfruit Indochina and Malesia *Artocarpus sarawakensis* F.M.Jarrett Pngan, Mountain Terap Sarawak *Artocarpus scortechinii* King Two winged *Artocarpus*, Black Terap Malaysia *Artocarpus sepiacus* Diels New Guinea *Artocarpus sericeus* F.M.Jarrett Peluntan, Gumihlan, Pedalai, Hairy Terap Borneo (Sarawak), Malaysia (Sabah), the Philippines and Kalimantan (Indonesia) *Artocarpus sumatranus* Jarrett Sumatra *Artocarpus tamaran* Becc. Elephant Jack, Tamaran Borneo *Artocarpus teysmannii* Miq. Nicobar Islands, Peninsula Thailand to W. New Guinea *Artocarpus treculianus* Elmer Togop, Tugup Philippines *Cauliflori* (F.M. Jarrett) Zerega, Supardi, and Motley Philippines *Artocarpus annulatus* Jarrett Borneo (Sarawak) *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam. Nangka, Langka, Jackfruit India, South East of Indian Subcontinent, China to Philippines *Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr. Cempedak southeast Asia, especially from Malaysia and can be found in Indonesia to the island of New Guinea *Pseudojaca* Trécul *Artocarpus albobrunneus* Berg Borneo (Kalimantan) *Artocarpus altissimus* (Miq.) J. J. Smith Peninsular Thailand, Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan) *Artocarpus borneensis* Merr. Tampang Borneo *Artocarpus dadah* Miq. Dadah, Tampang Sumatra *Artocarpus fretessii* Teysm. & Binnend. Eastern Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi, the Moluccas and Irian Jaya *Artocarpus fulvicortex* Jarrett Malaya to Sumatra *Artocarpus gomezianus* Wall. ex Trécul Sampang Assam to W. Malesia *Artocarpus gongshanensis* S.K.Wu ex C.Y.Wu & S.S.Chang NW Yunnan, China *Artocarpus griffithii* (King) Merr. Beruni, Selanking Southern China to Sumatra, Singapore and Borneo *Artocarpus humilis* Becc. Beruni, Selanking Borneo *Artocarpus hypargyreus* Hance ex Benth. White Kwai Muk China *Artocarpus lacucha* Buch.-Ham. Lakoocha, Monkey fruit Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia *Artocarpus lamellosus* Blanco Butong China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, S Hunan, S Yunnan), Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam *Artocarpus longifolius* Becc. Borneo *Artocarpus nanchuanensis* S.S.Chang et al. Chongqing (Nanchuan), China *Artocarpus nigrofilius* C.Y.Wu S Yunnan (Jinping), China *Artocarpus ovatus* Blanco Philippines *Artocarpus parvus* Gagnep. Kwai muk South-East Asia, China *Artocarpus petelotii* Gagnepain China (SE Yunnan), N Vietnam *Artocarpus pithocaulis* C.Y.Wu China (Xishuangbanna, Yunnan) *Artocarpus primackiana* Kochummen Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak) *Artocarpus reticulatus* Miq. Sulawesi to Maluku *Artocarpus rubrovirens* Warb. Kalliot Philippines *Artocarpus subrotundifolius* Elmer Philippines *Artocarpus styracifolius* Pierre China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, SW Hunan, SE Yunnan), Laos, Vietnam *Artocarpus thailandicus* C.C.Berg N Thailand *Artocarpus tomentosulus* Jarrett NE Borneo *Artocarpus tonkinensis* A.Chev. ex Gagnep. China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, S Yunnan), Cambodia, N Vietnam *Artocarpus vrieseanus* Miq. Sulawesi to New Guinea *Artocarpus xanthocarpus* Merr. Taiwan (Lan Yu), Indonesia (Kalimantan), Philippines [4][5][6] Fossil record Fossil leaves and fruits of †*Artocarpus dicksoni* have been found in Cretaceous formations of West Greenland. Fossil leaves of †*Artocarpus ordinarius* have been found in Cretaceous stratum at the south bank of the Yukon River just above Rampart, Alaska.[7] Fossils of †*Artocarpus californica* have been described from Eocene and Miocene strata of the Pacific coast of California and Oregon.[8] 8 fossil species of *Artocarpus* (†*A. capellinii*, †*A. isselli*, †*A. macrophylla*, †*A. massalongoi*, †*A. multinervis*, †*A. ovalifolia*, †*A. sismondai* and †*A. taramellii*) from the lower Oligocene, have been described from a fossil leaves collected from 1857 to 1889 in Santa Giustina and Sassello in Central Liguria, Italy.[9] Uses Several species in the genus bear edible fruit and are commonly cultivated: Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), Cempedak (*Artocarpus integer*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Kwai Muk (*Artocarpus parvus*), Lakoocha (*Artocarpus lacucha*), Pudau (*Artocarpus kemando*), Anjily (a.k.a. Jungle Jack) (*Artocarpus hirsutus*), Chaplaih (*Artocarpus chama*), and Marang (*Artocarpus odoratissimus*). Breadfruit and Gallery *Artocarpus elasticus*, Heritage Tree, Terap, Fort Canning, Singapore Bark of *Artocarpus nitidus* subsp. *lingnanensis* Marang (*A. odoratissimus*) is in the *Artocarpus* subgenus. See also Domesticated plants and animals of Austronesia Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Artocarpus*. Data related to *Artocarpus* at Wikispecies The dictionary of *Artocarpus* at Wiktionary Notes ^ Zerega, Nyree J. C.; Diane Ragone; Timothy J. Motley (2005). "Systematics and Species Limits of Breadfruit (*Artocarpus*)" (PDF). *Systematic Botany*. 30 (3): 603–15. doi:10.1600/03636440yy54782134. ^ Williams, Evelyn W.; Gardner, Elliot M.; Harris, Robert; Chaveerach, Arunrat; Pereira, Joan T.; Zerega, Nyree J. C. (2017-01-10). 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