Bakul

Mimusops elengi

Code: XIM-T-022 **Location:** XIM University Campus **Local / Vernacular name:** ବଉଳ/ବକୁଳ

Description

XIM University campus biodiversity register (2026–27). Recorded individuals: 51; abundance rank: 6.

Botanical Details

Leaf habit: Evergreen Flowers / Fruits: Flowers-Small, star-shaped, and fragrant.Creamy white to pale yellow. Fruits - Fleshy berry.Ovoid to ellipsoid, about 1–2.5 cm in length.Green when unripe, turning orange-red or reddishbrown when ripe.Sweet and edible, eaten fresh or sometimes processed. Native range: The Bakul tree (Mimusops elengi) is native to the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and parts of northern Australia.

Uses & Importance

Ecological: Wildlife Support & Pollination: Its fragrant flowers attract bees, birds, and bats, aiding in pollination.The fruits are consumed by mammals like squirrels, bats, macaques, and civets. Provides dense foliage, offering shade and shelter for various birds and small animals, and serves as habitat for pollinators

Medicinal: he bark is valued for its astringent, tonic, and febrifuge properties. A bark decoction or expressed juice is used as a gargle to treat gum and tooth issues like bleeding gums, dental decay, and loose teeth.wigs serve as natural toothbrushes, and unripe fruit helps firm loose teeth

Cultural: n Hinduism, the Bakul tree holds a revered place: it is closely associated with Lord Kamadeva, the god of love, symbolizing purity and spiritual beauty

Location

GPS: 20.15860192, 85.76535449

Directions: https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&travelmode=walking&destination=20.15860192%2C85.76535449