Mulberry

Morus

Code: XIM-T-070 **Location:** XIM University Campus **Local / Vernacular name:** ଶହତୁ

Description

XIM University campus biodiversity register (2026–27). Recorded individuals: 1; abundance rank: 53.

Botanical Details

Leaf habit: Deciduous Flowers / Fruits: Flowers are small, greenish, and grouped in catkin-like clusters. Fruits are multiple berry-like clusters that turn white, red, or deep purple. Native range: Most species (like Morus alba) are native to China and East Asia, while others (like Morus rubra) are native to North America.

Uses & Importance

Ecological: Mulberry trees support diverse ecosystems by producing fruits consumed by birds, squirrels, and primates, while their leaves serve as the exclusive food source for silkworms. The trees enhance soil fertility through fast-decomposing leaf litter and provide habitat for many insects, contributing to overall biodiversity.

Medicinal: Mulberry leaves, fruits, and bark are widely used in traditional medicine for controlling diabetes, improving digestion, reducing inflammation, and treating respiratory issues. Leaves are rich in antioxidants and support blood sugar regulation, while berries strengthen immunity. Bark extracts are used for cough, fever, and gastrointestinal discomfort.

Cultural: Mulberry trees have strong cultural roots in China, Japan, and India due to their association with silk production, prosperity, and livelihood. They symbolize longevity, wisdom, and industry, playing a role in folk tales, traditional rituals, and craft heritage, especially in communities historically dependent on sericulture.

Location

GPS: 20.15860192, 85.76535449

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