

Boswellia serrata Roxb.

Fam : Burseraceae

Ayurvedic name	Shallaki
Unani name	Kundur
Hindi name	Salai
English name	Indian Frankincense, Indian Olibanum
Trade name	Salai gugal
Parts used	Gum - oleoresin



Plant of *Boswellia serrata*

Morphological Characteristics

The plant is medium to large-sized tree deciduous and balsamiferous, upto 18 m in height and 2.4 m in girth. Bark is greenish grey, yellow or reddish, fairly thick, smooth, exfoliating in thin, papery flakes and resinous inside. Leaves are long up to 30-45 cm, opposite, sessile, variable in shape. The leaflets are 2.5-6.3 cm X 1.3-3.0 cm ovate-lanceolate.

Floral Characteristics

Flower is small, white, in auxiliary racemes or panicles. Petals are long and ovate. Fruit is trigonous, 12 mm long drupe, splitting along 3 valves.

Distribution

Tree is common at the foot of the Western Himalayas, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and also found in dry forests from all over North-West India

upto West Bengal and peninsular India.

Climate and Soil

It prefers dry, hot exposures of rocky hills, with 50-125 cm rainfall. Usually Plant is gregarious, comparatively in open forests. In central and peninsular India. It occupies the hotter slopes and ridges. In its natural habitat, the absolute maximum shade temperature varies from 38-49°C and the absolute minimum from 1 to 7°C and the normal rainfall ranges from 50-125 cm. Plant produces root-suckers, coppices and pollards. It can be grown in red, lateritic to rocky soils of dry deciduous forests and on dry sand stone ridges. It is also grown on drier ridges of metamorphic rocks and easily planted in shelter-belts, windbreaks and hedges too.

Planting Material

It is propagated by seeds as well as cutting. Seeds are germinated immediately after collection. The rate of germination was

found to be 25-30%. About two months old seedlings of 15-20 cm height is ready for planting in the field. A cutting of 1.0-2.0 cm thickness recorded 26% success but has poor survival in the field.

Agro-technique²

Nursery Technique

- **Raising Propagules and Transplanting:**

Seeds obtained during May-June from selected plus trees. Seeds are sown during July-August and about two months old seedlings are planted in the field at a spacing of 5m x 5m. Thus, about 400 plants per hectare are required for raising plantation.

Planting in the Field

- **Land Preparation and Manure**

Application:

Cross ploughing is done early in April followed by furrowing till a good tilth of soil is obtained and field is made free of weeds. Well decomposed Farm Yard Manure (FYM) is added @ 20 t/ha during land preparation. It should be spread well and thoroughly mixed the soil.

- **Intercropping System:**

During initial 5-6 years, crops like ginger, turmeric, aloe, pine apple etc. can be grown as catch crops in between the trees.

- **Irrigation Practices:**

Crop requires irrigation at 15 days interval during dry season beginning from December to June.

- **Weed Control:**

Hoing and weeding is done during first few years of growth.

- **Disease and Pest Control:**

No disease or pests or any other physiological disorder was observed in its cultivation. However, it would be advisable to dust pesticide against white-ants.

Harvest Management

- **Crop Maturity and Harvesting:**

Its flower occurs during January-April and seeds mature in May-June. Experimental cultivation recorded growth of 2.75 m in height in 3 years. It may require 8-10 years to get the bark and yield gum.

- **Post-harvest Management:**

Tapping for the oleoresin is done after

²Agro-technique study carried out by RRL, Bhubaneswar

plants reach a sizeable girth which is attained after 8 to 10 years.

- **Chemical Constituents:**

Boswellia oil is very similar to turpentine oil. The hydrolysis of the pure gum of *Boswellia serrata* yields mainly pentose (65% as arabinose) and small quantities of Galactose and Xylose. The gum also contains oxidizing and diastatic enzymes, and 3.03% of total nitrogen.

Therapeutic Uses

It has astringent & antiseptic properties and is useful in diarrhea, dysentery, piles, ulcers, tumor, skin diseases, and in genitourinary affections. The oleo-gum-resin contains α , β and γ boswellic acid having antitumor, analgesic and sedative properties. It contains marked anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritis activity. It