PLANT FACT SHEET

Myrica nagi Thunb.

GENUS *Myrica* **FAMILY** Myricaceae

COMMON NAMES Box myrtle, Bay-berry

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Seeds

The fruit are eaten raw. They are sour.

DESCRIPTION

A tall spreading evergreen tree. It grows 12-15 m high. Trees are separately male and female. The leaves are crowded towards the ends of branches. They are sword shaped and 9 cm long by 3 cm wide. They are pale green underneath. The flowers are made up of 25 in a catkin. The fruit are round and fleshy. They are red.

Possibly now Nageia nagi

HABITAT

It is a subtropical plant. It grows in the Himalayas between 1,300-2,100 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Harvesting and Seed Production

A tree can yield 16 kg of fruit. Fruit can only be stored for 2-3 days.

NOTES

An unresolved name in The Plant List. Possibly synonym of Myrica esculenta.
The leaves and bark are also used as medicine.

REFERENCES

Chase, P. & Singh, O. P., 2016, Bioresources of Nagaland: A Case of Wild 4 Edible Fruits in Khonoma Village Forest. in J. Purkayastha (ed.), Bioprospecting of Indigenous Bioresources of North-East India. p 50

Dutt, B., et al, 2011, Ethnobotanical Survey of Plants used by Gaddi Tribe of Bharmour Area in Himachal Pradesh. ENVIS Bulletin: Himalayan Ecology 19, 2011

Kanjilal, U. N., et al, 1940, Flora of Assam, Vol. 4, Nyctaginaceae to Cycadaceae p 302

Kayang, H., 2007, Tribal knowledge on wild edible plants of Meghalaya, Northeast India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol. 6(1), January 2007, pp. 177-181

Maikhuri, R, K, and Gangwar, A. K., 1993, Ethnobiological Notes on the Khasi and Garo Tribes of Meghalaya, Northeast India, Economic Botany, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 345-357

Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market. Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. 3(1) pp 84-109

Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. Pleione 8(1): 133-148

Panthari, P., et al, 2012, Myrica nagi: A Review on Active Constituents, Biological and Therapeutic Effects. Int J Pharm Pharm Sci, Vol 4, Suppl 5, 38-42

Parmar, C., & Kaushel, M. K., 1982, In Wild Fruits. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, India. p 49-53

Pasha, M. K. & Uddin, S. B., 2019, Minor Edible Fruits of Bangladesh. Bangladesh J. Plant Taxon. 26(2): 299–313

Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52

Phawa, G. M., Dkhar, E. K. & Marbaniang, D., 2019, Indigenous Wild Edible Plants of Bataw Village, East Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya. International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities. 7(2)

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/00933dda-7ba6-42cb-89b3-76334c92d688