

Rai Amla

Rai Amla, also known as Bhui Amla, is a medicinal plant that belongs to the family Phyllanthaceae. It is a small, erect, and bushy shrub that grows up to 3-4 feet tall. Rai Amla has many therapeutic properties and is widely used in Ayurvedic medicine. The fruit is rich in Vitamin C, tannins, and antioxidants. It has a sour and bitter taste and is usually consumed in the form of chutney or pickle.

Characteristic	Description
Name	Rai Amla
Scientific name	Phyllanthus emblica
Height	8-18 meters (26-59 feet)
Canopy spread	10-12 meters (33-39 feet)
Years for fruiting	3-4 years after planting
Fruits per tree	20-50 kg per year (depending on conditions and care)

Different Varieties that can be planted

There are no known cultivars of Rai Amla, but there are different varieties of the Phyllanthus species that can be grown in Indian gardens, such as Phyllanthus emblica, Phyllanthus niruri, and Phyllanthus acidus.

Soil and Water Conditions for the best growth

Rai Amla can be grown in a variety of soils, including sandy loam, laterite, and red soil. The soil should be well-drained and have a pH of 6.5-7.5. The plant prefers a moderate amount

of water and can tolerate short periods of drought. It is recommended to water the plant once a week during the growing season and reduce watering in the winter months.

How to take care of the plant

Rai Amla is a low-maintenance plant that requires minimal care. It should be pruned regularly to remove dead or damaged branches and to maintain its shape. The plant can be fertilized twice a year, once in the spring and again in the fall. It is recommended to use organic fertilizers, such as compost or well-rotted manure.

Which part of the garden should it be planted?

Rai Amla can be planted in any part of the garden that receives partial to full sunlight. It is a hardy plant that can tolerate a wide range of temperatures and soil conditions.

Fruiting year and yield

The fruiting and yield of Rai Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*) can vary depending on several factors such as the age of the tree, growing conditions, and care provided.

Generally, Rai Amla trees start to bear fruit after 3-4 years of growth, and the fruiting season usually occurs between November and February in India. The tree produces small, greenish-yellow fruits that are similar in appearance to regular Amla, but with a sour and slightly bitter taste.

In terms of yield, a mature Rai Amla tree can produce anywhere from 20 to 50 kg of fruit per year. However, this can vary depending on the size and health of the tree, as well as the quality of care it receives.

To maximize the fruiting and yield of Rai Amla, it is important to provide the tree with the appropriate growing conditions such as well-draining soil, regular watering, and adequate sunlight. Additionally, regular pruning and fertilization can help promote healthy growth and increase fruit production.

Conclusion

Rai Amla is a versatile and easy-to-grow plant that can be a valuable addition to any Indian garden. Its medicinal properties and nutritional value make it a popular plant in Ayurvedic medicine. With minimal care, the plant can produce a bountiful harvest of tasty and nutritious fruits that can be used in a variety of culinary applications.