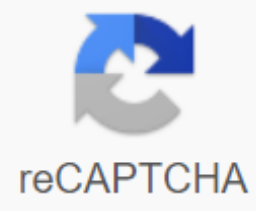




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Calotropis procera pdf

Species of plants Apple of Sodom are redirected here. For other purposes, see Sodom's Apple (disambigation). Calotropis procera Scientific Classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Asterids Order: Gentianales Family: Apocynaceae Genus: Calotropis Species: C. procera Binomial name Calotropis procera (Aiton) W.T.Aiton Synonyms (English) Asclepias procera Aiton Leaves Flower and fruit Seeds Calotropis procera is a species of flowering plant in the Apokinae family, spoken in North Africa, tropical Africa, West Asia, south Asia and Indochina. Green fruits contain toxic milk juice, which is extremely bitter and turns into a sticky coating that is resistant to soap. Common names for the plant include Sodom Apple, Sodom Apple, stabragh (necessary citation), royal crown, rubber bush and rubber tree. The name Apple of Sodom and the Dead Sea Apple comes from the fact that the ancient authors Joseph and Tacitus described it as growing in the realm of biblical Sodom. History and traditional use of the Land of Israel Some biblical commentators believe that Sodom's apple may have been a poisonous pumpkin (or poisonous pumpkin) that led to death in a pot in the Second Book of Kings (2 Kings 4:38-41). In this story, the best meaning servant of the prophet Elisha collects herbs and a large number of unknown pumpkins, and throws them into the pot. After indignation from a group of prophets, Elisha instructs them to throw the flour into the stewed pot, and they are saved. In 1938, botanists Hannah and Ephraim Gavruveni, authors of Squill and Asfodal (and parents of Nog Ha-Reuveli), suggested that The Ar'ar/arrow'er Jeremiah was Sodom's apple. The fiber of the sodomy apple may have been used for the flax of high priests. The fruit is described by the Roman Jewish historian Joseph, who saw him grow up next to what he calls Sodom, near the Dead Sea: ... and the ashes growing in their fruit, which fruits have color as if they were suitable for eating, but if you pluck them with your hands, they dissolve into smoke and ash. (Uiston 1737: Book IV Chapter 8 Section 4) Sodom's Apple is listed in Mission and the Talmud. Fibers attached to the seeds may have been used as wicks. However, Mishna forbids this for Saturday: It can not be lit by a cedar strike, no ungod flax, no niche-silk, no willy fiber, no fiber nettle. Saturday Chapter 2 (questionable to discuss) in his biblical studies in Palestine, the American biblical scholar Edward Robinson describes it as the fruit of asclepias gigantea vel procera, a 10-15-foot-tall tree with a grayish cork bark called osher by Arabs. According to him, the fruit resembled a large, smooth apple or orange, hanging in clusters of three or four. When you click or it explodes flaky like a bladder or puff ball, leaving in the hand only shreds of thin peel and a few fibers. It is indeed filled mainly with air, which gives it a round shape; while in the center of a small slender pod runs through it, which contains a small amount of thin silk, which the Arabs collect and twist into matches for their weapons. West Indies: Jamaica Plant is known to occur throughout the tropical belt and is also common in the West Indies (e.g. Jamaica), where locals know it as a cotton pillow. When ripe apples burst, the fibrous contents are discarded along with the seeds. The first assembled Jamaicans and used to fill pillows. (quote necessary) Toxicity See also: Calotropis and the toxicity of milk juice contains a complex mixture of chemicals, some of which are steroid heart poisons known as cardiac aglycones. They belong to the same chemical family as similar ones found in foxgloves (Digitalis purpurea). (quote is necessary) The plant contains steroid components that cause its toxicity. In the case of glycosides of calpropris, their names are calropine, calotoxin, calaktin, usharidine and vorosharin. (quote necessary) Literary and musical references John Milton refers to this plant in his epic poem, Paradise Lost, describing the fruits that Satan and his cohorts eat after being seduced by Adam and Eve to eat an apple from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil: quote is necessary... greedy they pluck'd Frutage fair to view, like what grew Nir, that bitumen lake where Sodom flam'd; It is more misleading, not a touch, but a taste of Deceav'd; they are gently thinking to dispel Tyre's appetite with a gust rather than Fruit Chewd bitter ash, which th' offended the taste with a sprinkling of noise rejected: oft they analyzed hunger and thirst limitation ... Marilyn Manson recorded a song called Apple of Sodom for the soundtrack to David Lynch's 1997 album Lost Highway. (quote needed) Wikimedia Commons Links has media related to Calotropis procera. Wikispecies has information related to Calotropis procera and b c d Calotropis procera. Germplasm Resource Information Network (GRIN). Agricultural Research Service (ARS), USDA (USDA). Received 2010-06-26. Australian Plant Names Index. Received on September 3, 2014. b Jewish Encyclopedia: Apple Sodom and NIV Comment application on Kings; cf. Kogan and Tadmore, II Kings, page 58 - b Botany, Prophecy and Theology - Strong, James (1890). Exhaustive consent of the Bible. Madison, New Jersey: Drew U (published July 29, 2017). Received on September 26, 2020 - through the Bible Hub. Witheston, William (1737): Joseph's War of the Jews, in William Withton and Flora Ein Gedi External references Calotropis procera Israel wildflowers and local plant medical uses, uses, side effects. Warning: some websites seem to confuse Calotropis procera with Calotropis gigantea! Sodom's apples. American cyclopadia. 1879. Calotropis procera at West African plants - Photoguid. Extracted from the Calotropis proceraThe regnum Plantae (unrated)Angiospermae (unrated) EudicotsThe GentianalesY (family)ApocynaceaeChi (born)CalotropisS (view)C. procera Two-part legality Calotropis Prozer (Aiton) W.T.Aiton, 1811 Name asclepias procera Aiton, floating precious, floating leaves, mountain cotton, precious crawling (Calotropis procera) is a flowering plant in the family La bo ma. This species (Ayton) Dryand. the first scientific description in 1811. Image caption Calotropis procera (Ayton) V.T. Ayton. Germplasm Resource Information Network. Usda. October 19, 2001. Received on June 26, 2010. List of plants (2010). Calotropis procera. Received on June 10, 2013. External media links associated with Calotropis procera in Wikimedia Commons Data related to Calotropis procera in Wikispecies Kew Royal Botanic Gardens; Harvard University; Australian Plant Name Index (editorial). Calotropis procera. 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