

Curcuma amada Roxb. (Mango ginger): Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicinal Uses, Phytochemical Constituents and Therapeutic Potential: A Comprehensive Review

Arun Thakur¹, Shruti Thakur^{1,2,*}, Vishnu Das¹, Rahul Sharma¹, Anshika Thakur¹

¹School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Bahra University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, INDIA.

²Chitkara College of Pharmacy, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

The genus *Curcuma* (family Zingiberaceae) contains more than 100 species which are mostly found in tropical and subtropical regions. *Curcuma amada* Roxb., is one of the most important species of *Curcuma* genus and it is commonly known as mango ginger due to its mango like fragrance and it has significant therapeutic potential. It has traditionally been used in Ayurveda, Unani and folk medicine system for its anti-inflammatory, wound healing and respiratory ailment potential. *Curcuma amada* has been used for the treatment of stomach ache, cough, fever and skin diseases and also used for making pickle and other culinary preparations showing its ethnobotanical uses. The phytochemical study shows that *Curcuma amada* is rich in essential oils, terpenoids, phenolic compounds and curcuminoids. β -myrcene comprises the major part of the chemical constituents and also responsible for various therapeutic activities. Google Scholar, Research Gate, Pub Med and ScienceDirect are the scientific databases which have been used to gather information for the study of ethnobotany, ethnomedicinal, morphology, phytochemistry and therapeutic potential of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. Pharmacological investigations confirm anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anticancer, antioxidant, analgesic, wound healing and antidiabetic potential. Also, various herbal formulations of *Curcuma amada* including creams, ointments and polyherbal preparations have been prepared and studied for their therapeutic potentials. Despite many pharmacological proofs lack of clinical investigation, toxicity profile and mechanistic studies restrict therapeutic translation. This comprehensive review highlights the ethnobotany, traditional uses, phytochemical profile and therapeutic potential of *Curcuma amada*. Roxb., providing a scientific basis for further pharmacological and clinical investigations.

Keywords: Curcuminoids, Ethnobotanical, Mango Ginger, Myrcene, Zingiberaceae.

Correspondence:

Ms. Shruti Thakur

Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Bahra University, Solan-173234, Himachal Pradesh, INDIA.
Email: shrutithakur0704@gmail.com

Received: 11-08-2026;

Revised: 07-09-2026;

Accepted: 21-10-2026.

INTRODUCTION

The most ancient form of medication is represented by medicinal plants which are being utilized from centuries in traditional medicine all around the world.^[1] Over 35,000 species of these medicinal plants have been used as a safe and effective medicinal.^[2] The earliest found proofs of medicinal plants being used to make remedies comes from a 5000-year-old Sumerian clay slab found in Nagpur.^[3] Evidences indicate that plants have been cultivated as drugs approximately 60,000 years ago.^[4] In China, around 2,300 B.C. to 1,700 B.C, Pen Ts'ao Shen Nung studied about the medicine and established foundation for Chinese traditional medicine.^[5] The traditional Indian medicine system or Ayurveda

was developed around 2500-600 BC which indicates about use of plants for medicinal purpose.^[6]

Medicinal plants in current times have showed their ability in fighting against variety of harmful diseases which include cancer, hepatitis and AIDS etc.,^[7] Recently discovered anticancer drugs like paclitaxel (taxol) and vincristine are all obtained from plants. Other important plant derived medicines are quinine, morphine, codeine, atropine and reserpine.^[8] Plants like turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and other species of *Curcuma* genus like *Curcuma amada* are being utilized for their active constituents and therapeutic effects.^[9] The genus named *Curcuma* was assigned by Linnaeus in 1753 in his species Plantarum. The word *Curcuma* derived from Arabic word 'kurkum' meaning yellow colour. *Curcuma amada* is a perennial rhizomatous aromatic herb also known as mango ginger or amba haldi, is a plant species of Zingiberaceae family. The plant is named as mango ginger (amba haldi) because of its ginger like appearance and raw mango flavors (because of Car-3-ene and Cis-ocimene). It is widely available in low altitude



DOI: 10.5530/phrev.20270068

Copyright Information :

Copyright Author (s) 2027 Distributed under
Creative Commons CC-BY 4.0

Publishing Partner : Manuscript Technomedia. [www.mstechnomedia.com]

regions between November-April.^[10] It is a native plant in India and is widely present in Bengal, Konkan and Madras.^[11]

Traditional Medicinal Uses

Curcuma amada is very effective medicinal plant widely used in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The rhizomes are considered as source of medicinal benefits in traditional medicinal system.^[12] Traditionally, it is used as carminative, stomachic, rheumatism, gastro-intestinal disorder, and respiratory disorder. In Ayurveda, it is used as appetizer, antipyretic, aphrodisiac, expectorant, in asthma and as laxative.^[13]

Uses in food industry

It is widely used in food industry as a basic ingredient in pickle, preserves, candies, sauces, curries, salads etc. It is mostly used as a flavoring agent (spice) in various products.^[14]

Geographical Distribution

It is native plant to Indo-Malayan region of South and Southeast Asia. Mainly distributed in India, Myanmar and Bangladesh (occurs both natural and cultivated form). Mostly found in West Bengal and cultivated in Karnataka, Gujrat, U.P, Kerala and Northeastern states of India. It grows in tropical and subtropical climate with warm and humid conditions (grows from sea level to 1500 m).^[15]

Morphological Description

It is perennial rhizomatous herb and morphologically similar to ginger but has raw mango like flavour. The plant grows up to 1 m tall having 5-6 pairs of long, oblong, lanceolate leaves arranged in tufts. Rhizome part are pale yellow or brownish yellow colored. They are 5-10 cm long and 2-5 cm in diameter, branched sympodially with scaly leaves at nodes making ring like scars (Table 1).^[14]

Ethnobotanical Profile

Curcuma amada is considered to have a vast variety of medicinal as well as culinary purposes. In the ancient medicinal system, the rhizome part of *Curcuma amada* is considered to have properties like appetizer, diuretic, expectorant, antipyretic and wound healing.^[16] The root part is known to have antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, analgesic effect and also rectify all metabolic problems. The rhizome part is widely used to prepare various salads and chutneys also used in pickles and culinary preparation.^[17]

Phytochemical profile of *Curcuma amada*

The rhizome part is used the most due to presence of large number of bioactive compounds like curcuminoids, phenolic compounds, terpenoids and essential oils. β -Myrcene is most abundant among

essential oils. These essentials oils are present in large amount followed by curcuminoids and terpenoids.^[21] β -myrcene (6.6%), epi-curzerenone (2.5%), squalene (2-2.3%), α -acaridial (1.5-2%), β -Pinene (1.85%), and aromadandrene (1%) found as the main constituents in essential oils and other main constituents are curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, amadannulen and curzerenone. The essential oils present in the leaf part consist of camphor, epi-curzerenone, curzerenone and isoborneol.^[22,23] Some studies also indicate the presence of other chemical compounds like a-pinene, p-cymene, (Z)- β -ocimene, linalyl acetate, safrole etc., in the rhizome and leaf extracts (Table 2 and Figure 1).^[24]

Pharmacological potential of *Curcuma amada*

The bioactive constituents present in *Curcuma amada* are the reason for its medicinal properties. *Curcuma amada* plant possess large number of pharmacological activities like *in vitro* anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic, antitumor, antitubercular, antimicrobial, analgesic, anticancer, antiulcer, antiemetic, antiviral, antipyretic and anti-hyper triglyceridemic effects (Table 3).^[31]

Antimicrobial activity

The ethanolic rhizome extract of *Curcuma amada* has been studied for its antibacterial and antifungal potential against a number of microorganisms like *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *E. coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Candida albicans*, *Candida glabrata*, *Cryptococcus* sp., and *Microsporum canis*. The rhizome extract showed significant inhibition of bacterial growth against *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Candida glabrata*, but had no effect against *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.^[25]

Anti-inflammatory activity

Curcuma amada ethanolic extract showed significant anti-inflammatory activity in albino rats using Carrageenan-induced paw edema and Cotton pellet granuloma assay. Plant extract reduced acute inflammation in dose dependent manner more significantly at higher doses of 200 mg/kg. Standard drug for comparison was indomethacin. The extract also showed significant decrease in granuloma formation showing dose dependent activity against chronic inflammation.^[13]

Antioxidant activity

The rhizome extract possesses potent antioxidant activity and different extracts were subjected for their antioxidant activity using *in vitro* assays like DPPH radical scavenging assay, Nitric oxide radical scavenging assay and others. Strong DPPH-radical scavenging activity was shown by the petroleum ether extract. Ethyl acetate extract showed strong nitric oxide scavenging activity. Superoxide radical scavenging activity was shown by the essential oil and the methanolic extract exhibit highest hydroxyl radical scavenging activity.^[32]

Analgesic activity

The ethanolic extract of rhizome was used for the study and methods like tail flick test and formalin induced-pain model were used to study the analgesic effect. Male Wistar rats were used and pentazocine was used as a standard drug in tail flick method. In tail flick method, both extract and the standard drug showed maximum activity after 60 min. In the formalin induced pain extract reduce the pain in both early as well as the late phase. Both the methods showed the potent analgesic potential of *Curcuma amada* rhizome extracts.^[33]

Anti-diabetic activity

The aqueous-methanolic rhizome extract of the plant possesses potent antidiabetic and blood sugar lowering activity in case of normal and alloxan induced diabetic mice. The activity shown is time and dose dependent. The doses given to the mice were 150-650 mg/kg. These doses reduced the blood sugar levels and the optimal dose was 350 mg/kg. The highest dose produced mild hypoglycemic activity in normal mice but showed significant anti-hyperglycemic effect in diabetic mice.^[34]

Anti-Cancer activity

The anticancer potential of the rhizome as well as leaf extract of *Curcuma amada* was studied against breast cancer cell lines MDA MB 231 and MCF-7. The methanolic extract was used for the study and various viability assays like MTT assay, SRB assay, LDH assay were used to find out the cytotoxicity potential of extract. The extract showed dose dependent decrease in the viability of

the cells in all three assays. The standard anticancer drugs taken were tamoxifen and etoposide and these drugs in combination with the extract were also used which increased the anticancer potential in cell lines. The study indicates the apoptotic cell death in cancer cell lines.^[35]

Anti-spasmodic activity

The aqueous rhizome extracts of *Curcuma amada* possess promising anti-spasmodic activity. *In vitro* models using chicken ileum were used to evaluate antispasmodic activity through histamine and acetylcholine induced contractions. Used antagonists like chlorpheniramine maleate and atropine for comparative assessment of antihistaminic and anticholinergic effects. The study suggests promising potential of *Curcuma amada* as a natural antispasmodic agent.^[36]

Wound healing property

The rhizome extracts of the plant have been studied for its wound healing potential in rats by the help of excision wound models. Ointments (5 and 10%) of various extracts including non-aqueous and aqueous solvent system was prepared. White soft paraffin as control and sulfadiazine (0.1%) as standard were used. Excision wounds were given to 10 groups with 6 rats in each group and control, standard and extract ointments were given to these groups. Most potent activity was shown by the 10% ethanolic extract ointment by improving the wound contraction to 99%, decreasing epithelialization time and improving histopathological parameters and thus giving potent wound healing property.^[37]

Table 1: Ethnobotanical profile of *Curcuma amada* is listed below.

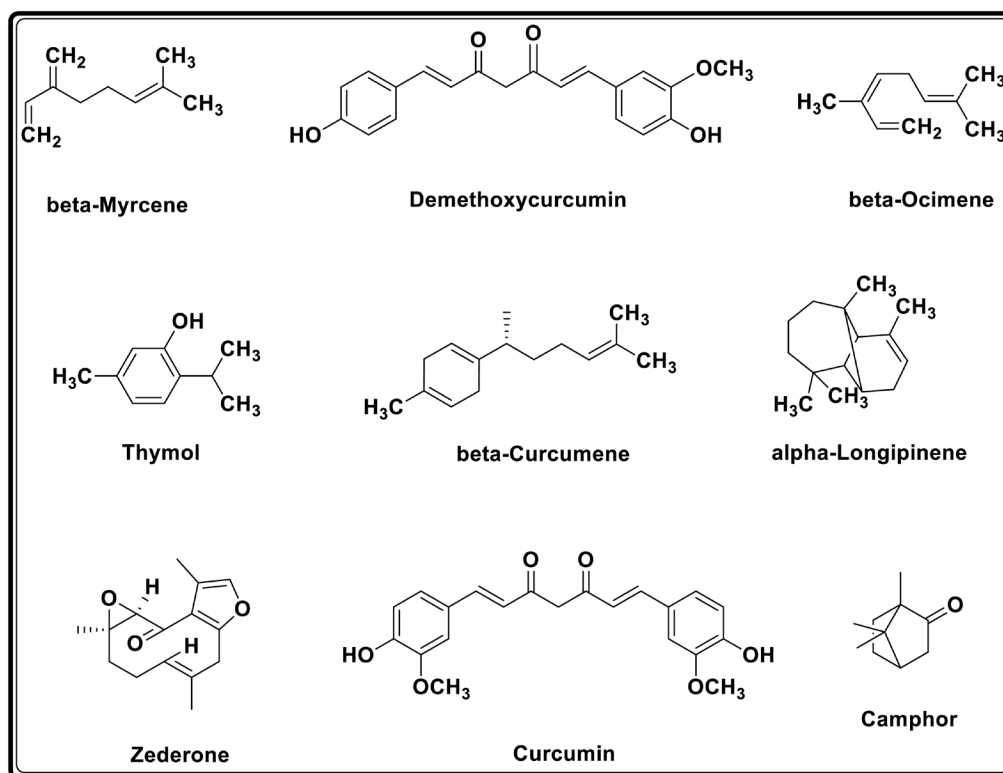
Part used	Uses	Country	References
Rhizome	Appetizer, Diuretic, Expectorant, Alexiteric, Emollient, Antipyretic, Biliousness, Itching, Bronchitis, Asthma.	India, China	[18]
Rhizome and other parts	Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Antibacterial, Anti-hyperglycemic, Anti-fungal.	India	[19]
Rhizome in Culinary preparation	Pickles, salads, chutneys.	India	[17]
Rhizome paste	Skin care application and external body use.	India	[20]

Table 2: Phytochemical constituents present in *Curcuma amada* and plant parts where they are mostly found.

Sl. No.	Name of phytoconstituent	Plant Part	References
1.	β -Myrcene	Rhizome and leaf	[10,24]
2.	β -Ocimene	Rhizome and leaf	[10,24]
3.	Camphor	Rhizome and leaf	[10,24]
4.	Thymol	Rhizome and leaf	[10]
5.	α -Longipinene	Leaf	[26]
6.	β -Curcumene	Leaf	[26]
7.	Zederone	Leaf	[26]
8.	Curcumin	Rhizome	[27]
9.	Demethoxycurcumin	Rhizome	[27]

Table 3: Phytochemical profile of *Curcuma amada* (Phytochemicals present in *Curcuma amada* and their biological activities are listed below).

Sl. No.	Class	Chemical constituents	Biological activities	References
1.	Essential Oils Monoterpene	Myrcene, β -pinene, β -ocimene, camphor, thymol, borneol and isoborneol.	Flavour, antibacterial analgesic, antioxidant.	[10,25]
2.	Sesquiterpene	α -Longipinene, Curzerene, (z)- β -Farnesene, Curzerenone, β -Curcumene, Zederone.	Anti-microbial, Anti-fungal, anti-diabetic.	[26]
3.	Curcuminoid	Curcumin, Demethoxycurcumin, Bisdemethoxycurcumin.	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, arthritis, anti-mutagenic.	[27]
4.	Phenolic compounds	Gallic acid, Protocatechuic acid, Caffeic acid, ferulic acid, p-Coumaric acid, Syringic acid.	Antioxidant, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory.	[10,28]
5.	Other terpenoids	Amadaldehyde, Amadannulen, Difurocumenonol.	Antimicrobial	[29]
6.	Flavonoids	General flavonoids present.	Antioxidant	[30]

**Figure 1:** Chemical structures of various bioactive constituents of *Curcuma amada*.^[10,24,26,27]

Herbal formulations of *Curcuma amada*

Ointment

The herbal ointment of *Curcuma amada* is prepared by using the rhizome extract of plant extracted using 70% ethanol. The extract was mixed with a topical ointment base and studied for its wound healing property. The ointment showed good wound healing properties and also showed minimum side effects.^[38]

Herbal soap

Curcuma amada oil along with almond oil is used in the formulation of the herbal soap having anti-fungal activity. The soap is made using base which include glycerine and coconut oil and the base is than mixed with the extracted oils of *Curcuma amada* and almond oil and antifungal soap is formulated.^[39]

Herbal chewable tablet

Herbal carminative chewable tablets are made using the powders of *Curcuma amada*, *Curcuma longa* and *Foeniculum vulgare*. The

powders of all these medicinal herbs were mixed together along with additives and preservatives. Pre- and post-formulation studies showed that the tablets met with the standard quality and has better carminative properties than standard drug.^[40]

CONCLUSION

Curcuma amada is a very important medicinal herb which has been utilized for its culinary and medicinal purpose from long period of time. As compared to other species of *Curcuma* species, *Curcuma amada* remains a little underexplored for its vast variety of pharmacological potentials. This review provides insights about the historical background of medicinal plants specifically *Curcuma amada*, its pharmacological potential, richness in chemical constituents like myrcene and curcuminoids and its incorporation into a number of herbal and polyherbal formulation.

Despite showing strong preclinical evidence, there has been lack of mechanistic studies, standardized extracts and clinical trials. So, this makes *Curcuma amada* as a future candidate to be explored for its medicinal potential which will help for its future therapeutic development as a prominent herbal therapeutic agent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are grateful to the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Bahra University, Solan for the support and assistance in the preparation of this review article.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; **BC:** Before Christ; **DPPH:** 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl; **LDH:** Lactate Dehydrogenase; **MCF-7:** Michigan Cancer Foundation-7; **MDA MB 231:** MD Anderson - Metastatic Breast 231; **MTT:** 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; **NLM:** National Library of Medicine; **RAPD:** Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA; **SRB:** Sulforhodamine B; **SSR:** Simple Sequence Repeat; **U.P.:** Uttar Pradesh.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Arun Thakur: Conceptualization, literature survey and drafting.

Shruti Thakur: Conceptual guidance, supervision, critical revision and final approval of manuscript.

Vishnu Das, Rahul Sharma, Anshika Thakur: Literature survey, editing, and assistance in manuscript preparation.

REFERENCES

1. Marrelli M. Medicinal plants. Plants. 2021;10(7):1355. DOI: 10.3390/plants10071355

2. Bahadur B, Reddy KJ, Rao ML. Medicinal plants: an overview. Adv Med plants Univ Press Hyderabad. 2007. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311354072_Medicinal_plants_An_overview
3. Petrovska BB. Historical review of medicinal plants' usage. Pharmacognosy reviews. 2012;6(11):1. Doi: 10.4103/0973-7847.95849
4. Jamshidi-Kia F, Lorigooini Z, Amini-Khoei H. Medicinal plants: Past history and future perspective. Journal of herbmed pharmacology. 2017;7(1):1-7. Doi: 10.15171/jhp.2018.01
5. Inoue M, Hayashi S, Craker LE. Role of medicinal and aromatic plants: Past, present, and future. InPharmacognosy-medicinal plants 2019 Feb 4. IntechOpen;13-25. Doi: 10.5772/intechopen.82497.
6. Napagoda M, Wijesundara D. Medicinal plants as sources of novel therapeutics: The history, present, and future. Chem. Nat. Prod. Phytochem. Pharm. Med. Plants. 2022 Apr 19;3:4-18. Doi: 10.1515/9783110595949-001.
7. Dar RA, Shah Nawaz M, Qazi PH. General overview of medicinal plants: A review. The journal of phytopharmacology. 2017;6(6):349-51. DOI: 10.31254/phyto.2017.6608.
8. Van Wyk BE, Wink M. Medicinal plants of the world. Cabi; 2018 Oct 31. ISBN 978-1-920217-52-5 (Briza); ISBN 978-1-78639-981-6 (CABI)
9. Ghutke TD, Parvin K, Rashida Banu AM, Bansal S, Srivastava A, Rout S, Ramzan U. A comprehensive review on the therapeutic properties of medicinal plants. Acta Traditional Medicine. V2I01. 2023;13-00. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8227509>.
10. Samant LR. *Curcuma amada* Roxb.: a phytopharmacological review. Journal of Pharmacy Research. 2012;5(4):1992-3. DOI: Not assigned
11. Annapurna AS, Abhirami D, Umesh TG. Comparative study of phytochemicals and bioactivities of the leaf extracts of *Curcuma amada* and *Curcuma karnatakensis*. South African Journal of Botany. 2021 Nov 1;142:441-50. Doi: 10.1016/j.sajb.2021.06.032.
12. Hossain CF, Al-Amin M, Rahman KM, Sarker A, Alam MM, Chowdhury MH, Khan SN, Sultana GN. Analgesic principle from *Curcuma amada*. Journal of ethnopharmacology. 2015 Apr 2;163:273-7. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2015.01.018>.
13. Mujumdar AM, Naik DG, Dandge CN, Puntambekar HM. Anti-inflammatory activity of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. in albino rats. Indian journal of Pharmacology. 2000;32(6):375-7. Available From: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268323136_Anti-inflammatory_activity_of_Curcuma_amada_roxb_in_albino_rats.
14. Rahman KM. Isolation and purification of active principles from *Curcuma amada* [dissertation]. Dhaka: East West University; 2012. Doi: Not assigned.
15. Raval KG, Patel RK, Panchal RJ, Modha KG, Vadodariya GD. Genetic diversity assessment in mango ginger (*Curcuma amada* Roxb.) germplasm based on SSR and RAPD molecular markers. The Pharma Innovation Journal 2021;10(11):65-71. Available From: <https://www.thepharmajournal.com/archives/?year=2021&vol=10&issue=11&ArticleId=9194>
16. Khatun MS, Alam MK, Al Amin M, Islam MR. Analysis of Phytochemical Constituents, Pharmacological and Ethnobotanical Studies of Selected Folk Medicinal Plant, *Curcuma amada* Roxb. (Mango ginger). Journal of Science and Technology Research. 2023;5(1):143-56. DOI: 10.3329/jscitr.v5i1.74002
17. Sharma D, Upadhyay S, Manivannan S, Bhutia KD. Value addition and product diversification of mango ginger (*Curcuma amada*). Journal of Postharvest Technology. 2023;11(1):66-76. Available From: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372946233_Value_addition_and_product_diversification_of_mango_ginger_Curcuma_amada
18. Sumi MJ, Zaman SB, Imran S, Sarker P, Rahman MS. A review on the ethnopharmacological importance and biochemical composition of medicinal plants within the Zingiberaceae family. Plant Science today. 2024;11(sp1): 275-86. <https://doi.org/10.14719/pst.3514>.
19. Srilatha M, Aroulmoji V, Rathinavel T, Roumana C, Hariharan M, Bhuvaneshwari M, Ammashi S, Raja RK. Exploration and validation of thrombolytic phytochemicals from *Curcuma amada* Roxb through *in vitro* and *in silico* approaches. Med Plant. 2025;4(5). Doi: <https://doi.org/10.29294/IJASE.11.4.2025.4679-4702>.
20. Pushpangadan P, Atal CK. Ethno-medico-botanical investigations in Kerala I. Some primitive tribes of Western Ghats and their herbal medicine. Journal of ethnopharmacology. 1984;11(1):59-77. DOI: 10.1016/0378-8741(84)90096-5
21. Behera S, Monalisa K, Meher RK, Mohapatra S, Madkani SK, Das PK, Naik PK, Naik SK. Phytochemical fidelity and therapeutic activity of micropropagated *Curcuma amada* Roxb.: A valuable medicinal herb. Industrial Crops and Products. 2022 Feb 1;176:114401. Doi: 10.1016/j.indcrop.2021.114401.
22. Dosoky NS, Setzer WN. Chemical composition and biological activities of essential oils of *Curcuma* species. Nutrients. 2018;10(9):1196. DOI: 10.3390/nu10091196
23. Policegoudra RS, Vairale MG, Chattopadhyay P, Shivaswamy R, Aradhya SM, Raju PS. Bioactive constituents of *Curcuma amada* (mango ginger) rhizomes and their antifungal activity against human skin pathogens. Journal of Herbal Medicine. 2020 Jun 1;21:100331. Doi: 10.1016/j.hermed.2020.100331.
24. Narayanankutty A, Sasidharan A, Job JT, Rajagopal R, Alfathan A, Kim YO, Kim HJ. Mango ginger (*Curcuma amada* Roxb.) rhizome essential oils as source of environmental friendly biocides: Comparison of the chemical composition, antibacterial, insecticidal and larvicidal properties of essential oils extracted by different methods. Environmental Research. 2021 Nov 1;202:111718. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.111718>.

25. Rajangam Udayakumar RU, Durairaj Prema DP, Malaiyandi Kamaraj MK. Antimicrobial activity of ethanolic rhizome extract of *Curcuma amada* Roxb.(mango ginger). 2025;1725-1733. http://www.wjpr.net/dashboard/abstract_id/2573 ..
26. Gogoi A, Jayaprakash P, Begum T, Lal M. *In vitro* and *in silico* approaches to exploring the potential therapeutic effects of *Curcuma amada* rhizome essential oil. Chemistry & Biodiversity. 2025;22(12):e01395. DOI: 10.1002/cbdv.202501395
27. Shirsath SR, Sable SS, Gaikwad SG, Sonawane SH, Saini DR, Gogate PR. Intensification of extraction of curcumin from *Curcuma amada* using ultrasound assisted approach: Effect of different operating parameters. Ultrasonics sonochemistry. 2017;38:437-45. DOI: 10.1016/j.ultsonch.2017.03.040
28. Krishnaraj M, Manibhushanrao K, Mathivanan N. A comparative study of phenol content and antioxidant activity between non-conventional *Curcuma caesia* Roxb. and *Curcuma amada* Roxb. 2010;169-173. Doi: 10.22069/ijpp.2012.693.
29. Policegoudra RS, Aradhya SM, Singh L. Mango ginger (*Curcuma amada* Roxb.)-A promising spice for phytochemicals and biological activities. Journal of biosciences. 2011;36(4):739-48. DOI: 10.1007/s12038-011-9106-1.
30. Yadav M, Saravanan KK. Phytochemical Analysis and Antioxidant Potential of Rhizome Extracts of *Curcuma amada* Roxb and *Curcuma caesia* Roxb. Journal of Drug Delivery & Therapeutics. 2019;9(5):123. DOI: 10.22270/jddt.v9i5.3609
31. Hait M, Deepak J. Physicochemical and phytochemical exploration on non-aerial part of *Curcuma amada*. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2018;7(6):1306-9. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344352431_Physicochemical_and_phytochemical_exploration_on_non-aerial_part_of_Curcuma_amada
32. Tamta A, Prakash O, Punetha H, Pant AK. Chemical composition and in vitro antioxidant potential of essential oil and rhizome extracts of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. Cogent Chemistry. 2016;2(1):1168067. DOI: 10.1080/23312009.2016.1168067
33. Saini V, Kamboj A. Study on phytochemical, antioxidant and analgesic activity of ethanolic extract of *Curcuma amada* Roxb Rhizome. International Journal of Health Sciences.; 2022;6(S6):11338-47. DOI: 10.53730/ijhs.v6ns6.13147
34. Syiem D, Monsang SW, Sharma R. Hypoglycemic and anti-hyperglycemic activity of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. in normal and alloxan- induced diabetic mice. 2011;3:364-372. <https://dspace.nehu.ac.in/server/api/core/bitstreams/ced860dc-e710-4719-9949-454c94436c1e/content> .
35. Jambunathan S, Bangarusamy D, Padma PR, Sundaravadivelu S. Cytotoxic activity of the methanolic extract of leaves and rhizomes of *Curcuma amada* Roxb against breast cancer cell lines. Asian Pacific journal of tropical medicine. 2014 Sep 1;7:S405-9. Doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1995-7645\(14\)60266-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1995-7645(14)60266-2) .
36. Sundhararajan R, Singh SS, Jenifer J, Keerthana P. in vitro Evaluation of Antispasmodic Activity of Rhizomes of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Allied Science. 2025;4(3):57-63. DOI: 10.71431/IJRPAS.2025.4308
37. Sharma P, Toppo FA, Sudheesh MS, Rajak H, Pawar RS. *Curcuma amada* roxb. (Rhizomes) Promotes Wound Healing Process. Current Traditional Medicine. 2015;1(3):217-23. DOI: 10.2174/221508380103151231152854
38. Reeshabh Saha, Vibhav Manipal, Mohit Sanduja and Chavi Mittal. Formulation and evaluation of a wound healing ointment containing ethanol extract of the rhizomes of mango ginger (*Curcuma amada*). International Journal of Advanced Biochemistry Research. 2025;9(6):275-84. DOI: 10.33545/26174693.2025.v9.i6d.4531
39. Hari PC, Divyapriya S, Dhana RK. Physicochemical, formulation, and evaluation of antifungal herbal soap using *Curcuma amada* roxburgh and *Prunus dulcis*. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research. 2023;16(4):28-34. Available from: <https://journals.innovareacademics.in/index.php/ajpcr/article/view/46834> DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr2023.v16i4.46834
40. Banik B, Sharma A, Nasrin A. Development and evaluation of carminative herbal chewable tablets based on turmeric, fennel seed, and mango ginger. Asian Pacific Journal of Health Sciences. 2021;8(3):141-5. DOI: 10.21276/apjhs.2021.8.3.24

Cite this article: Thakur A, Thakur S, Das V, Sharma R, Thakur A. *Curcuma amada* Roxb. (Mango ginger): Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicinal Uses, Phytochemical Constituents and Therapeutic Potential: A Comprehensive Review. Pharmacogn Rev. 2027;21(41):27-32.