

## *Carica papaya*

### Scientific classification

**Kingdom** : Plantae  
**Clade** : Angiosperms  
**Order** : Brassicales  
**Family** : Caricaceae  
**Genus** : *Carica*  
**Species** : *C. papaya*



### Description

The papaya is a small, sparsely branched tree, usually with a single stem growing from 5 to 10 m tall, with spirally arranged leaves confined to the top of the trunk. The lower trunk is conspicuously scarred where leaves and fruit were borne. The leaves are large, 50–70 cm in diameter, deeply palmately lobed, with seven lobes. All parts of the plant contain latex in articulated laticifers. Papayas are dioecious. The flowers are five-parted and highly dimorphic; the male flowers have the stamens fused to the petals. The female flowers have a superior ovary and five contorted petals loosely connected at the base. Male and female flowers are borne in the leaf axils, and the males are multiflowered dichasia, and the female flowers are in few-flowered dichasia. The fruit is a large berry about 15–45 cm with black seeds.

### Uses

It reduced risk of developing gallbladder and colorectal cancers. It reduced risk of HPV infection, Stomach and intestine problems, Parasite infections. The leaves are used to make medicine. Papaya is used for preventing and treating gastrointestinal tract disorders, intestinal parasite infections, and as a sedative and diuretic. It is also used for nerve pains (neuralgia) and elephantoid growths.