The Trees of Mumbai

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Sponsored by
MMR-ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY
TREES OF MUMBAI

By

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V
FOREWORD

They are born for the benefit of others.

"Dear editor, please note that the following text was previously extracted for this document."

BY WRITERS OF WINTER

Today we'll need to make some space for trees in our heart and in our

surroundings. As we're in the cold spring,

BGNHS - BEUES NGHS

He is also thankful to the Government of Bangladesh for extending financial assistance for this project. We are also thankful to the BRAC University, as the BRAC University provided the necessary support and guidance for this project.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Date: December, 2005

Preface

Dear Reader,

The purpose of this book is to enhance their values in the...
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INTRODUCTION
Trees of Cambodia

(1) AFRICAN TULIP

Scientific Name: **Paulownia tomentosa**

Common Name: African Tulip

Where to see: In many gardens across the city.

Description: The African Tulip is a deciduous tree native to eastern Asia. It is known for its large, funnel-shaped flowers that bloom in spring, resembling tulips. The tree grows up to 20 meters tall and is often cultivated for its ornamental value. Its leaves are compound, with large, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers are large, purple-pink, and appear in clusters at the ends of the branches.

The African Tulip tree is also known as the Paulownia Tree and is valued for its fast growth and attractive flowers. It is commonly found in gardens and parks in the country.
The tree is planted for shade and also to support paper vines. The tree provides food supplementation and health enhancement in the Konkan region and under leaves are eaten by people during food scarcity. The fruits and leaves are also used as fodder and to rear silkworms. The tree is also known to heal ulcers. The fruits are used to make jam, jalebi, and chakli. The leaves are used in the preparation of medicinal products. The leaves of the tree are considered sacred in Hinduism and are used for offerings to gods.

The flowers grow in dense globose heads. The flowers bloom between March and September. The small white flowers are greenish yellow with a bright yellow base. A small tree with a straight trunk and yellowish white bark. The bright green, glossy leaves are broadly elliptic.
Seeds: For ornamental purposes due to its beautiful, fragrant flowers. It is raised from seeds.

The tree grows well on any sandy soil in coastal regions. It also grows well in alluvial soil near ponds. The large, beautiful flowers attract insects, which help to disperse the seeds.

Alexandrian Laurel:

Scientific Name: *Caryophyllus angustifolius*

Common Names:
- (Eng): Cinnamon Laurel
- (Sp): Laurel de Canela
- (Fr): Laurier-Bois de Cannelle
- (Hindi): खुशहाली कासीर
- (Bengali): শীতল কাসের
- (Telugu): సూర్యపుర కాసర
- (Malay): Daun Oli (Eng)

Trees of World
 attempts to propagate this tree by tissue culture.

The tree is native to the region, and has been
widely cultivated and prized in many parts of the world.

Family: Arecaceae
Scientific Name: Anacardium occidentale
Common Name: Flame of the Forest

Description:
- Native to India, Burma, and Sri Lanka
- Height: Up to 120 feet
- Leaves: Long, narrow, and glossy
- Flowers: Small, greenish-white
- Fruits: Red, oval, and juicy

Uses:
- Ornamental plant
- Source of oil and nuts
- Medicinal purposes
The ahuva plant is often planted near temples and in gardens. The flowers bloom only after it is covered by the leaves of a beautiful woman. The flower blooms from May to June, and the nectar is collected by bees, which make honey from the nectar. The flowers are used in cosmetics and perfumes. The leaves are used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments. The bark is used in herbal medicine to treat stomach problems. The flowers are used in religious ceremonies and rituals.

Properties:

- The leaves are used in Ayurvedic medicine.
- The flowers are used in perfumes.
- The nectar is collected by bees to make honey.

The tree is also used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments. The leaves are used in herbal medicine to treat stomach problems. The flowers are used in religious ceremonies and rituals. The bark is used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments. The leaves are used in Ayurvedic medicine.
The Australian Acacia

(A) AUSTRALIAN ACACIA

C. **Acacia aneura** (A. Cunn. ex Benth.) Kangaroo (Mar.) Bengali Jall (Kar.)

Where to see: Cultivated in gardens, near forest edges.

Sci. Name: **Acacia aneura**

Common Names: Kangaroo, Jall, Karoobali

In the Mundsari districts.
From seeds, howarthiads mixed with water makes a refreshing drink. The tree is propagated from half-ripe seeds. The pulp present in the pods is edible. The pollen dispersed from the tree is golden in color.

It is a good energy and shade tree, and looks attractive with its leathery leaves.

- From the parent tree; the phenomenon is called "vibrations"

Seeds germinate easily; sometimes within the pods, before they fall. Two tiny glands present on the pedicle at the base of the lamina. a cephalothoracic thorn and exocarp: sagar bipinnatus is derived from the scientific name, which is in honour of Dr. Nigam Park (1711-1803).

The scientific name, Pterocarpus is in honour of Childs Park (1711-1803).

The fruits develop in bunches of 10-15 pods, which are oblong and polished. Shaped, brown seeds, which are smooth and polished. 20 cm or more in length and slightly obovate. Each pod contains 2-5 disc-shaped, brown seeds, which are smooth and polished.

The flowers develop in bunches of 10-15 pods, which are obovate. Sagar bipinnatus, a genus with 9 species, is popular in India. The flowers resemble a ball, hence the popular name, "Sagar.

The flowers bloom from December-January, the white flowers appear in bunches of 10-15 flowers. Each flower has 7-12 petals of bright orange and 60-100 parts.

Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Near the City of Mumbai.

Where to see: Sagar Urban (Kolara), Wadala, Wadala, Wadala, Mahul (Thane).

Scientific Name: Pterocarpus sagar bipinnatus

Common Names: "Sagar", "Mukul" (Marathi), "Mukul" (Tamil), "Mukul" (Hindi), "Sagar" (Marathi).

(BADMINTON BALL TREE)
The tree is grown from seedlings.

Serve as natural food plants of the common lime buttery. The wood is lighter yellow and smooth. The leaves are prostrate. The young leaves and shoots are good food at the rate of 3-4 per day. The root is one of the ingredients of cracknels, in alcoholic drinks. The ripe fruit is edible and eaten fresh. The exotic fruit pulp mixed with lemonade and sugar makes a delicious drink. The dry pulp acts as a marmalade.

The scientific name is C. lanata. It is derived from the Portuguese name, manancia de bagalo. It yields a yellow dye.

The sweet round gardens where large flowers bloom. They are used for scenting chewing tobacco. The sweet round gardens where large flowers bloom. They are used for scenting chewing tobacco. The sweet round gardens where large flowers bloom. They are used for scenting chewing tobacco.

The leaves are opposite in spring. They are evergreen. In early spring, the tree flowers on short stems. The leaves are opposite in spring. They are evergreen. In early spring, the tree flowers on short stems. The leaves are opposite in spring. They are evergreen. In early spring, the tree flowers on short stems.

A moderate sized deciduous tree native to India and Myanmar. 6-7m in height.

Mumbai University Campus (Fort)

Convention Name: Aegle marmelos

Common Names: Golden Apple, Ela, Ela-Gane (Eng), Malai Ela (Tel)

Where to see: Near Shiva temples and in gardens.

Trees of Mumbai
during August-September
seeds should be sown to sprout. 2-3 year old seedlings are transplanted.
The tree is grown from hardy-sprouted rubber seeds. The
seedlings require shade and support. After about 2 years, the
young trees are transplanted to their final site.

The tree is grown in gardens, but in areas of along roadways-

The scientific name of the tree is Adansonia in honor of the

A native of Africa, it was introduced into India by Muslims, as well as
- name. Monkey Bread Tree.
cooking and drinking. Monkeys are fond of eating the fruit. Hence the

Adansonia digitata is a species of tree of the Bombacaceae family of

The catalogue of the fruit is interesting as it is edible and is relished. It is rich in fiber and contains 9% water.

The pulp of the fruit is edible and is relished. It is rich in fiber and contains 9% water.

The tree is native to Africa south of the Sahara Desert, from Senegal to South Africa.

The young leaves have three leaves, while the older leaves have 5 to

A medium sized tree of Africa, native with a short bole, growing up to


Photograph: Sagar Udvana, Coimbatore

Trees of Murugai

(9) Pongam
The Indian Mulberry (Barmuda) is a small evergreen tree up to 10 m high with vertically upright bark and spreading canopy. The bark is light brown to grey, and the tree's trunk is usually up to 50 cm in diameter. The leaves are arranged in opposite and alternate pairs placed at right angles to the stem. The flowers are white, and the fruits are purple to black when ripe. The leaves and fruits are used in traditional medicine for various purposes. The tree is also used as a shade tree and for its ornamental value.
and also by planting saplings. It is suitable for planting along narrow avenues.

The seeds germinate very easily; propagation is therefore by sowing.

The tree is planted in gardens and parks for ornamental purposes.

Agricultural Importance: The tree also yields gum.

The bark is used by theanning industry. The wood is good for making

The leaves are used as cattle fodder and are eaten as vegetable or

The coming year

Another species of Bauhinia found in the surrounding areas is Bauhinia

Flower

Of trees in the 11th century, Purna depicted to the people places of the

gardening begun who were from the localities and had contributed to the study

The scientific name Bauhinia refers to the two lobes of the leaf. It was

of 15 m.

Of trees, The tree have flowers from September-December.

Of seeds, The seeds are roundish, smooth, and black.

Of leaves. The leaves are paired, opposite, and sessile.

Of branches. The large size of the tree makes it easy to recognize the

The leaves are alternate and glandular. They are discussed

A moderate sized deciduous tree of Indo-Malayan Origin up to 7-

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Names</th>
<th>Where to see</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Bauhinia purpurea | Mountain Cucumber Tree (Eng); Mountain Cucumber Fruit (Hin); Raja-Kamran, Karam (Hin); Deev-Meeteran (Eng); | }
sunlight and should not be planted under shade.

The tree thrives best in coastal regions and is planted with other

mediated. It is known as Beechwood tree because of its dark brown wood.

The wood is hard and is used as fuel. It is regarded for its high calorie

resin content between its branches and bird feathers and feathers are

name Casuarina is derived from Casuarina due to the

October and February. The blossoms are orange and have waxy petals.

have inherited all over the surface. The trees, however, produce an

one stems. The female cones are produced on woody branches and each

The tree is unusual as male and female flowers appear in separate

b needles needle-like leaves on their joints.

casuarina (Tea) (Tea)

insect larvae, lice, and ants. Leaves are covered with a black bristle. The stems do not curve with a straight pole and straight

Trees of Malaysia

(12) Beechwood Tree

Where to see: Scenic Name: Common Name:

Along the Eastern Express Highway

B. R. Forest

(Eng)

Vieira & Sanu (1976): Casuarina Free (Eng)
A deciduous leaf, it is planted for ornamental purposes in gardens. The tree can be propagated by seeds. The seeds grow sweet oil pips. The seedlings of clitoria are killed by frost.

The tree has a strong, twisted trunk and is used to make ropes. The twigs and leaves form the colorful flowers. The scientific name clitoria ternatea, in honor of Count Karl Joseph von Fries, governor of the Province of Pernambuco. The flowers appear between May and June. Growing on the edges of the valleys. The leaves open before the flowers, emerging from the sepals. The sepals wither and are eventually followed by the flowers.

The flowers have a 2-3 cm wide, narrow, yellow, greenish appearance. The petals are covered with silver and downy hairs, giving them a velvety appearance. The tree blooms between March–May. Its coral red flowers form a beautiful sight. The coral red flowers bunches in terminal panicles are seen beautifully, with the coral red flowers forming a dense mass between March–May. New leaves start emerging in April and May. By January, the tree is completely bare. New leaves start emerging in January and February. The young leaves are wide and long, with a red edge. The flowers are well developed in June. The flowers have a wider stalk and grow in a bunch at the end of the tree. The flowers have a shorter stalk, and they grow in a bunch at the end of the tree. A large deciduous tree of up to 15 m high, the straight trunk has a dense crown of spreading branches and thick, but colored bark. Full-grown trees cover 100 square meters. They are suitable for the garden.

**Scientific Name:** Clitoria ternatea

**Common Names:**
- Japanese Pink (Gumnt)
- Chinese Pink (Gumnt)
- Japanese Pink (Tanay)
- Chinese Pink (Tanay)

**Where to See:**
- BMNS Conservation Education Centre
- Coastal Conservation Park

**(13) BONFIRE TREE**
Bottle Brush

**Scientific Name:** Callistemon chrysanthenum (Curtis) Skeels

**Common Names:**
- Orange Flower Bottlebrush
- Red Flower Bottlebrush

**Where to See:**
- Gardens
- Native gardens
- Shrubland
- Dunes
- Woodland

**Additional Information:**

- Native to Australia
- Popular in gardens
- Thrives in sunny conditions
- Tolerates coastal conditions

**Observation Post:** Merry Colony
Photo: Near Institute of Science, Fort

(15) Breadfruit Tree

*Tricocarpus longinervus* (L. F.) C. DC.

**Synonyms:**
- *Coccoloba longinervis* L. F.
- *Ficus longinervis* L. F.
- *Tricocarpus longinervis* (L. F.) C. DC.

**Scientific Name:**
- *Tricocarpus longinervus* (L. F.) C. DC.
- *Coccoloba longinervis* L. F.
- *Ficus longinervis* L. F.

**Common Name:**
- Breadfruit

**Description:**
- The large handsome tree of peculiar fruits, up to 35 m tall, with a spreading crown. The large indehiscent green leaves are ovate or oblong with a single midrib.

**Flowers:**
- Male flowers are white, and female flowers are greenish white.

**Fruits:**
- The fruits are large, edible, and sweet. They are edible and nutritious.

**Distribution:**
- The tree is found in the Atlantic islands and the Caribbean.

**Use:**
- It is used in various culinary dishes and traditional medicines.

**Notes:**
- The tree is also known for its medicinal properties, particularly in Caribbean and African cultures.
In swamps and marshes, it shows tolerance to saline and acid soils and is often found along mangroves and estuaries. It is planted as an ornamental tree in Myanmar and is popular as an ornamental tree in Africa. Many parts of the tree are used to make furniture and pillows.

The seeds are propagated through seeds and cuttings. It is indigenous to the area and is widely distributed in Africa. The wood is used for posts and in shipbuilding. The tree is used to produce cement, oil, which is used as an emollient and antiseptic for the treatment of its restless leaves and internal bacterial infections. The wood is also used to make furniture, furniture, and sewing machines.

The leaves are small, oval, and have numerous minute droplets of water. The seeds are embedded within the fruit, which is a small, oval, and has numerous minute droplets of water.

Scientific Name: *Melaleuca quinquenervia*

Common Names:
- Pink Tree (Eng.)
- Kawarikei (Hin.)
- Kajuput Tree (Eng.)
- Kajuput (Hin.)

(16) CUPUPT TREE

Trees of New South Wales
seeds are soaked in hot water before sowing. The seeds are a native of Myanmar. It is propagated from seeds. The seeds are round, smooth, and dark brown. The flowers are white, with a yellow center, and appear in clusters. The fruits are pods that contain seeds. The leaves are green and oval-shaped, with a smooth texture.

The tree is very useful in various ways. The wood is hard and durable, making it suitable for construction. The leaves are used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments such as fever and digestive problems. The flowers are used in decorative arrangements.

Scientific Name: Cassia incarnata

Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Description: The tree grows up to 15 meters tall with a wide trunk and dense foliage. The leaves are oval-shaped and alternate on the branches. The flowers are yellow and appear in clusters. The fruits are pods that contain seeds.

Uses: The wood is used in construction and furniture making. The leaves are used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments such as fever and digestive problems. The flowers are used in decorative arrangements.
The leaves are used as flavoring and as some people flowers are used as a rinse.

Commonly called Busk-Bush or the leaves are a red color after the flower.

It is the Chinese name for Cassia is the old Greek name Dioscorides and

and is known as Cassia. The flowers appear in large numbers at the end of the banchest. The tree flowers during the monsoon season and are 4–6 cm long with a thin lip. The flowers are yellow and have a slight fragrance.

A moderate sized tree grown at 15 m high. The compound leaves are 15-

Where to see: Scenic Route (Tel. 3947) CASCADE.

Scientific Name: Siam Cassia

Common Names:

(16) SIAM CASSIA

Trees of Humali

Insectivorous and is used by the industry. It is planted as an avenue tree.

The wood is used for furniture and to make walking sticks. This tree is a host for leic

Vegetable. A toxic alkeolo is present in the pods and leaves. The wood is

Vegetable. A toxic alkaloid is present in the pods and leaves. The wood is

Vegetable. A toxic alkeolo is present in the pods and leaves. The wood is

Vegetable. A toxic alkaloid is present in the pods and leaves. The wood is
from seeds.

*Common English name:* Latha

*Chemical name:* *Melia azedarach*

*Scientific name:* *Melia azedarach*

*Common names:* Golden Shower, Pudding Pipe Tree, Eupnea, Sagar Upvan, Coloba

*Where to see:* Gopinath Park, Lake Gardens, G T. Road, Salimgarh Fort, Chhatarpur

*Zoological name:* *Acer monspessulanum*
(20) CANNON BALL TREE

Photo: Murdoch University Campus, For

Trees Of Mumul

where to see sc

North Perth swamp

Stirling Range (Ngaarmang) (Mar.)

Common Names

Scientific Name

Cannanopsis australis

Nagi phyllophorum (Ok)
and purplish flowers and for ornamental purposes. It grows easily in house compounds where its berries range from white to deep pink. The seeds of this plant have a very sweet and aromatic smell. The leaves are used in salad dressing. The tree also produces attractive yellow and green flowers. The bark of the tree is used for making baskets, furniture, and even as a source of roofing material. The wood is hard and durable, and is used for making household furniture. It is also used to make a durable and strong rope. The wood is used in carpentry and furniture. The wood is hard and durable, and is used for making household furniture. It is also used to make a durable and strong rope. The wood is hard and durable, and is used for making household furniture. It is also used to make a durable and strong rope.
Copper Pod, Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianum

Where to see:
- Dubai植物公園 (Garden Dubai)
- 沙迦植物公園 (Garden Sharjah)

Scientific Names: Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianum (C.K. Heyne)
- Yellow Hemp Tree (English)
- 黃楊 (Chinese)
- Yellow Hemp Tree (Emirati)

Common Names: Copper Pod, Eustis Shield Berry

Trees of Dubai
(2) Coral Jasmine

Ficus deltata (Laurent)  (M):

- Common Names:
  - Scientific Name: *Ficus deltata* (Laurent)
  - Chinese (pinyin): Shuangzhuangban (shanzhuangban)
  - Tamil: Neesam (noodles)
  - Hindi (script): Haunlia (haunlia)

- Where to see:
  - All over the UK at various places

- Habitat:
  - Prefers wetland and marshy areas.

- Summary:
  - A native of India, it grows up to 10 m high. The trunk is gray or
  - A dense network of roots, it is often found in wetlands and swamps.

- Characteristics:
  - Leaves are oval to oblong, with a smooth margin and a pointed apex.
  - Flowers are white, with a sweet fragrance.
  - The fruit is small and round, with a yellow color.

- Uses:
  - Used in traditional medicine for its antiseptic and anti-inflammatory properties.
  - The leaves are used to make tea and a remedy for various ailments.
  - The bark is used as a diuretic.

- Propagation:
  - Can be propagated by cuttings or seeds.

- Natural Habitat:
  - Found in wetland and marshy areas across the UK.
The seeds of this unique tree need warm temperatures and are planted during the rainy season. It can also be grown from cuttings.

The seeds are used to make jewelry, gold ornaments, and to feed birds and animals. They are also used for making incense. The wood is used as a substitute for red sandalwood (Pterocarpus santalinus).

Scientific Name: Adenanthera pavonina

Common Names:
- Red Sandalwood
- Afrormosia
- Pterocarpus

(24) CORAL WOOD
(25) DEVIL’S TREE / SATVIN

Common Names: Ditark Tree (Eng.); Saptaparni (Sansk.); Shaitan (Hin.); Satvin (Mar.); Paia (Tam. & Mal.)
Scientific Name: *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br.
Where to see: Along roadsides and in parks. There are a number of trees near Dadar Station in the compound of the Municipal Sewage treatment plant.

A beautiful tall evergreen tree of the old world tropical regions growing up to 12-18 m high. The greyish bark is rough and yellowish from inside. When the tree is injured a milky juice comes out. Whorls of branches emerge at the same level. A bunch of seven lance-shaped digitate leaflets arise in the shape of a palm leaf from the end of the stalk, giving its common name Saptaparni in Sanskrit and Satvin in Marathi.

The greenish white small fragrant flowers emerge in clusters, each with a long slender stalk. The tree flowers between December and March. The fragrance of the flowers is so strong that it can induce headache.

The fruits are long follicles 30-50 cm in length and are produced in pairs. The fruit contains elongated white seeds called *saied indrajau*. They are bitter like the bark and are used as medicine against intestinal worms. The seeds are held in a bunch of cotton-like fibres that help to disperse the seed and propagate the tree.

The scientific name *Alstonia* is in honour of the famous botanist Charles Alston, Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh University. In olden days the wood of this tree was used to make slates for school children, hence *scholaris*.

Animals avoid eating the leaves as the tree is toxic in nature. However, goats eat the leaves and transmit the bitter taste of the tree to the milk. There is a popular belief in Konkan that the tree is an abode of evil spirits and that the devil guards it. Infact, Shaitan (Devil) is the corruption of Satvin (seven-leaved). The massive height and girth adds to the relevance of its name. It is therefore also known as Devil’s Tree or Shaitan Tree. The locals avoid even passing by this tree, thus it is protected in its natural habitat.

The tree is grown from seed and is often planted as an avenue tree along roadsides and as an ornamental in gardens. The Dita bark of the tree is used in Indian medicine for treating Asthma and heart ailments, fever and diarrhoea. During the Diwali festival, the bitter bark is consumed before eating sweets to neutralize the excessive intake of sugar.
The seeds germinate easily, hence the tree is propagated by
seeds.

The seeds are used as a vegetable and in a southern Indian
preparation, "Snakeroot" or "Cauliflower Curry". The leaves are Skylla amara and are printable by
of a tree.

The flowers are white and pink and are printed in early summer.

The scientific name refers to the Mahogany name of the tree.

Scientific Names:
Moringa (Moringa) (Malabar, Java, etc.)
Moringa (Moringa) (India, Java)
Moringa (Moringa) (Japan, China)
Moringa (Moringa) (Malaysia, Indonesia)
Moringa (Moringa) (Philippines, India)
Moringa (Moringa) (Brazil, etc.)
Moringa (Moringa) (Central America)

Common Names:
Common Names:

(26) Drumstick Tree

Trees of Mangalore
It also hosts lace lizards.

The tree is planted for ornamental purposes and is propagated by seeds.

Fonds

deciduous refers to the deciduous leaves of the tree, which are like ferns.

The scientific name Plagianthus refers to the fern-like shape of the tree. Stems are purple in May. They are purple when ripe and contain a single seed.

The flowers are small, enclosed in the leaves. The flowers are white, but the stamens are yellow, and the style is green. The fruits are small, purple, or black.

The tree blooms during February-March. The flowers, which appear in February, are not very noticeable, but are attractive in the spring.

The leaves between the flowers are spoon-shaped.

The fruits are small, green, and contain the seeds of the ferns. The seeds of the ferns are released in July.

Alternate or compound leaves make the tree recognizable in the wild.

An evergreen medium sized tree of African origin, 10-15 m tall, with a

**Fern Tree**

**Sager Upton (Ceylon)**

**Jalum Upton (Southern Md)**

**Philand Decipens (Will) A. Rehn**

**Philand Decipens (Will) A. Rehn**

**Common Names**

**Scientific Name**

1. Sager Upton (Ceylon)
2. Jalum Upton (Southern Md)
3. Philand Decipens (Will) A. Rehn
4. Common Names

**Trees of Murcia**
It has a large number of banana trees. The name comes from the obsolete term "banana leaf," and all species are still present in the compound near the house. The leaves are green, the flowers are yellow, and the fruit is yellow to red. The fruit is used as food and is also used to make paper. The tree is native to South America and is popular in tropical regions. The roots are thick and strong, and the tree is able to grow in dry conditions. The fruit is eaten raw or cooked, and the leaves are used for packaging. The tree is drought-resistant and can tolerate dry conditions.

The leaves are used for making baskets and mats. The seeds are used as food and are also used for making paper. The tree is deciduous, and the leaves turn yellow in the autumn. The flowers are white, and the fruits are yellow to red. The tree is native to South America and is popular in tropical regions. The roots are thick and strong, and the tree is able to grow in dry conditions. The fruit is eaten raw or cooked, and the leaves are used for packaging. The tree is drought-resistant and can tolerate dry conditions.

**Scientific Name:** Musa acuminata

**Common Names:**
- Banana
- Cavendish
- Plantain

**Uses:**
- Food
- Medicine
- Ornamental
The tree is suited for natural and divinatory use. It is associated with the element of fire and is used in various magical rituals. The seeds are gathered in spring, but they are not particularly abundant. The tree is known for its hard and durable wood, which is used in furniture and construction projects. The leaves are often used in herbal medicine, and the bark is used in traditional healing practices.

Scientific Name: Ficus religiosa
Common Names: Banyan, Indian Banyan, Bo tree, Ficus benghalensis, Sacred fig

(29) Peepal
The tree grows in poor, disturbed soil and is often seen in wastelands. It is propagated by seeds and root suckers.

The fruits are small and dark green, and the seeds inside are used as medicine.

Opposite leaves are characteristic of Boekeda.

The figs appear between February and July. They are round, smooth, and slightly wrinkled. The fruits of the inflorescences grow in clusters on the branches of the tree. They are tough to touch due to their papery skin and softer surface. They are covered by small hairs. The gray bark peels in irregular places.

A small tree up to 10 m tall with rough, scaly, brown bark and branches.

Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Bombay)

Zon, Weddeli, Coragilia

Seher lawn (Calabria)

Near International Science City

Kheer Gao Road

Common Name: Boekeda

Scientific Name: *Ficus lyrata* (L.)

R. Rohan, S. Rohan

Kewa Gha (Ben.)

R. Rohan, S. Rohan

H. Rohan, S. Rohan

R. Rohan, S. Rohan

Common Names:

- Rough-leaved Fig (Eng.?)

Trees of Bombay

(39) Boekeda
In the early stages, it is propagated from seeds or by cuttings and layering. It is epiphytic.

It is propagated from seeds or by cuttings and layering. It is epiphytic.

Frequent trees yield more latex than the older ones. The tree is a good source of latex, which is more in the stem and main branches and appears for latex, which is more in the stem and main branches and appears for commercial purposes.

In the past, the tree was a source of Indian rubber, but it is now

in the past, the tree was a source of Indian rubber, but it is now

replaced by Hevea brasiliensis for commercial purposes.

The scientific name Ficus is derived from the fig fruits and estates.

The scientific name Ficus is derived from the fig fruits and estates.

The greyish brown bark is somewhat smooth or scaly.

The greyish brown bark is somewhat smooth or scaly.

Prominent midrib. The leaves contain some section, which is not elastic.

Prominent midrib. The leaves contain some section, which is not elastic.

The elliptical leaves are 5-10 cm long, oblong in shape and have a

the elliptical leaves are 5-10 cm long, oblong in shape and have a

number of small leaves borne from the branches, which very often unite with

number of small leaves borne from the branches, which very often unite with

a large, robust evergreen tree 20 m tall. The straight trunk has wide

a large, robust evergreen tree 20 m tall. The straight trunk has wide

buttresses.

buttresses.

Ficus elastica Roxb.

Ficus elastica Roxb.


Scientific Name: Ficus elastica

Scientific Name: Ficus elastica

Common Name: Rubber Tree

Common Name: Rubber Tree

Fort and many city gardens.

Fort and many city gardens.

Where to see: Pune, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

Where to see: Pune, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

(31) INDIAN RUBBER TREE

(31) INDIAN RUBBER TREE

TREES OF NAMIBIA
A sacred tree, it is planted near temples dedicated to Lord Dattatreya. Both as an herbal medicine and for spiritual applications, it is revered for its medicinal properties.

The bark contains tannins, which are used to treat leprosy.

A thin waxy sap that oozes out from the root was used for rendering candles.

Cali/cal Edecele Fig

In Chinese, the country fig is a close relative of the edible fig and is also known as the countrywood. These fruits are rich in vitamin C, vitamin A, and iron, which are essential for human health. They are also used in making teapots and as a decoration for the home.

The scientific name for it is Ficus microcarpa, which comes from the Greek words for "small" and "fig". These fruits are considered a symbol of prosperity and longevity.

There are numerous records of the country fig being used in traditional medicine. For example, the Chinese used it to treat various ailments such as fever, cough, and constipation. The bark was used to make a tea, and the leaves were used to wrap food. The roots were used to make a paste to treat skin conditions.

In the Philippines, the country fig is called "cali" and is used in making teapots. The fruits are also used as a decoration for the home.

The country fig is a hardy plant that can grow in a wide range of conditions. It is commonly found in the Philippine Islands, where it is considered a symbol of abundance and fertility.
Trees of Mumbai

(Ficus religiosa) or the ‘Sacred Fig Tree’ is considered sacred and symbolizes the moon. The leaves, flowers, and fruits of this tree are used in various rituals and ceremonies. It is often planted near temples and shrines.

The tree grows in a variety of ecosystems, including forests, swamps, and wetlands. The seeds are spread by birds and other animals, which disperse them through their droppings.

The flowers are small and white, and the fruit is a green fig that turns red when ripe. The figs are an important food source for many animals.

Scientific Name: Ficus religiosa

Common Names:
- Sacred fig
- Buddha tree

Where to See:
- Zoological Garden
- Jijamata Udyaan
- Sanjay Gandhi National Park
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Park
- Bandra Maidan
- Alkapuri Park
- Andheri Sports Complex
- Keshav Park
- Ramabai Ambedkar Park
- Dadar Park
- Shivaji Park

Native Park (Park): Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Bandra

Native Place: India

A deciduous tree to 12 m high. The tree trunk is not straight and is crooked. The leaves are oval and have a toothed edge. The flowers are small and white. The fruit is a green fig that turns red when ripe. The tree is often planted near temples and shrines.

Photo: Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Bandra
(49) **GHOST TREE**

**Scientific Name:** *Sorbus virgata* (Rocky Mountain Hawthorn)

**Common Names:**
- Rocky Mountain Hawthorn
- Virgin's Bower

**Description:**
- Deciduous tree with a medium-sized canopy, up to 15 m tall
- Leaves are simple, oval to heart-shaped, and serrated
- Flowers are white, pink, or red
- Fruits are red or orange

**Habitat:**
- Found in mountainous regions
- Prefers well-drained soils

**Uses:**
- Ornamental tree
- Used in gardens and landscaping

**Maritime Newport, Oregon**

**Photo:** *BNPS Conservation Centre, Newport*
The Narra, during the rainy season, the seeds start to fall by the miller from its branches. In February, the tree was introduced in 1965 when Millan. The tree is an ornamental purpose.

Due to its quick growth, the tree is planted as an avenue tree and for street lighting. The tree is pronounced as an avenue tree and for street lighting.

The scientific name *Callicarpa* is derived from the Spanish name *callo,* meaning callus. The fruits are 1-2 cm long pods with two seeds. The seed is a beautiful black, the fruits are 1-2 cm long pods with two seeds. The seed is a beautiful black, the fruits are 1-2 cm long pods with two seeds.

The ripe seeds of male flower have a cup-shaped calyx. The flower becomes a beautiful black, the fruits are 1-2 cm long pods with two seeds. The seed is a beautiful black, the fruits are 1-2 cm long pods with two seeds.

Trees of Narra appear on modest bare branches from January to April. The flowers appear from the axil of the leaf and are arranged in clusters of pink flowers appear on modest bare branches from January to April. The flowers appear from the axil of the leaf and are arranged in clusters of pink flowers appear on modest bare branches from January to April.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Callicarpa* | Narra |}

(3) Spotted Glicidia
The tree is a native of Australia. It is planted near Buddhist temples in Manjula. In Purnia, Manjula is an avenue of this tree near a Buddhist temple. The tree is a native of Australia. It is planted near Buddhist temples in Manjula.

Heads thrive in wooded areas. The bark and leaves are poisonous, and used for killing pests and ailments. The bark and leaves are poisonous, and used for killing pests and ailments.

An ornamental tree with aromatic flowering periods, it is planted in ornamental space with aromatic flowering periods. It is planted in ornamental space with aromatic flowering periods.

It is in literature.

A medium-sized tree grows up to 15 m tall. The leaves are long. A medium-sized tree grows up to 15 m tall. The leaves are long. A medium-sized tree grows up to 15 m tall. The leaves are long.

Fruit: Small, black, round in shape.

Phoe: Near Manjula Railway Station (CR)

Trees of Manjula

(36) Guest Tree

Five Gums (Manjula), Andhra (Cest)

Homman Cuda (Fen) (Tel)

Kollu (Tel)

Fruit: Small, black, round in shape.

Common Names: Guest Tree

Where to see: Dehradun, Haridwar, Delhi, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna, Kolkata, Guwahati, and Bombay.

Scientific Name: Albizia lebbeck (Linn.)
Days after Easter
Glossy leaves as the peak flowering coincides with the rest of February. 30

**Phoromonea** Phoromonea, is also referred to as Phoromonea tree or the Hoysa Phoromonea. It was brought to India from Madagascar, where it is called

**Scientific Name** : Phoromonea

**Common Name** : Flaming Tree (Eng.)

**Height** : Up to 10 m

**Flowering Period** : June to October

**Fruits** : Small, red, solitary

**Uses** : Ornamental, Shade, and Commercial.
The seeds are spread on the ground during monsoon and grow well on nursery beds. The seeds are also grown in well-drained hills exposed to strong light. Its seedlings are also grown in nurseries for transplantation.

The tree has a religious significance in Hinduism. The roots are used as an ingredient in Ayurvedic medicine and the wood is used for various purposes. The bark is used to make cloth and the wood is used for making furniture.

The generic name 'Haemadryas' is derived from the local name 'Haemadryas' in the Arabic language. It is also called a tree of amber.

The flowers are small, yellow, and appear in the month of the next March. The fruit is round and green. The tree blooms between June and August. The flowers grow on the ends of each small flower cluster, forming a golden halo when viewed from the sides. Each flower cluster has 2 to 3 or more flowers, and they are yellowish in color.

The scientific name 'Haemadryas' is derived from the local name 'Haemadryas' in the Arabic language. It is also called a tree of amber.

Young trees grow in a dry area, and opposite leaves are growing parallel to the ground. The leaves are broad, with pointed tips. The flowers are small, yellow, and appear in the month of the next March. The fruit is round and green. The tree blooms between June and August. The flowers grow on the ends of each small flower cluster, forming a golden halo when viewed from the sides. Each flower cluster has 2 to 3 or more flowers, and they are yellowish in color.

A medium-sized tree with a large crown, grows to 20 m high. It can grow in various soil types, including alluvial soils.
The tree is propagated from seeds and is used in minor furniture work. The ripe fruits are eaten by children. Stem and root barks are used for tanning. The wood is of medium strength and the side yields an abundance of timber. The tree secretes a gum and the kernel yields an abundance of timber.

Indian Almond (Bombax ceiba)

The scientific name 'Bombax ceiba' refers to the cluster of leaves at the base of the branch.

Scientific Name: Bombax ceiba

Common Names:
- Indian Almond
- Bombax
- Ceiba

Trees of Mumbi (39)
The Indian coral tree, also known as the Indian coral tree, is a deciduous tree native to the eastern and southern parts of Asia. It is known for its large, deciduous leaves, which range in color from green to yellow and red. The tree is often used for street planting and as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks.

**Scientific Name:** Erythrina indica

**Common Names:**
- Indian Coral Tree
- Coral Tree
- Indian Coral Bean Tree

**Characteristics:**
- Deciduous tree
- Large, deciduous leaves
- Flowers are red or pink

**Uses:**
- Ornamental tree
- Street planting
- shade tree

**Distribution:**
- Native to eastern and southern Asia

**Notes:**
- The tree is sensitive to cold temperatures and requires protection from frost.
(41) INDIAN CORK TREE

Trees of Humai

When observing a white capital of the cork, below the tree, growing among the brown leaves, one can appreciate the beauty of the tree. The cork is a fleshy mass that is used for various purposes, including the production of furniture, flooring, and insulation. The cork is harvested from the bark of the cork oak tree, which can live for over 200 years. The outer bark is stripped away to reveal the inner layers of cork, which is harvested approximately every 10 years. The harvested cork is then dried and processed to create various products. The cork oak tree is native to the Mediterranean region and is found throughout southern Europe, North Africa, and parts of western Asia. It thrives in areas with mild winters and hot, dry summers. The tree is known for its ability to adapt to a variety of soil types and can grow in both sandy and clay soils. It is an important species in the Mediterranean ecosystem, providing habitat for a wide range of wildlife and contributing to the region's biodiversity.
**Indian Medlar Tree**

- **Scientific Name**: *Morus indica*
- **Common Names**: Indian medlar, black medlar
- **Habitat**: Found in gardens, semi-arid areas.

**Uses**

- **Edible**: The fruit is edible and is used in salads and beverages.
- **Medicinal**: The bark is used in traditional medicine for various ailments.

**Tips**

- **Soil**:Prefers well-drained soil.
- **Water**: Requires moderate water.
- **Pruning**: Prune in late winter to encourage new growth.

**Observation Point:** Hindi, English, and Urdu.

**Photo:** Observation point, Hindi, English, and Urdu.
The scientific name *Samudraulis* is given in honour of James Barnett, the first to describe the tree. In coastal areas, seeds are dispersed by sea, transportation of sandy grounds, tidal pools, and birds. The seeds are also good for propagation and are dispersed by sea. It is planted as an ornamental and windbreak and is also good for erosion control.

**Kochi:**

Shining podocarp. The seeds are oval.

**Flowers:**

Flowers are white and appear in spring. The flowers are arranged in short racemes. The flowers are two lobed. The flowers are small and can be seen in early autumn.

**Uses:**

The flowers are used for decorating, the seeds are used as a foodstuff, and the fruit is eaten as a snack.

**Scientific Name:** *Samudraulis* (Jacq.) Lindl.

**Common Names:**

(43) *Samudraulis*
The wood is used for railway sleepers and for making musical instruments; pool hand rails and poles.

In ‘janewat’ it is known as ‘petul’ and in the British army as ‘kemoeva’.

The tree is used for shading plows. The tree is used for growing trees for timber.

The red flowers are fragrant.

The flowers have 4 petals.

The flowers bloom in May.

The leaves are dark green above and dull grey underneath with a waxy

A medium to large shade evergreen tree up to 45 m tall. The tree trunk

Scientific Name:

Common Names:

Family:

Genus Specie:

Prosoxa Jasminia hybrid
Seeds have hairy appendages which assist dispersal by the wind.

The seeds are called sanded indigo and are used in Ayurvedic treatment.

The flowers are produced in clusters at the ends of the branches. They have a greenish-blue dye, which gives the tree its specific name (Indigo). The leaves are long and bluish-green. The flowers are white. The bark is bitter and contains anthocyanin pigments. The leaves are deciduous, 3-4 m tall, with minutely toothed thin white leaflets.

Scientific Name: *P. Indigo* (Eng.)

National Park (Gondal):

- Ranthambore National Park
- Bharatpur National Park
- Miyan Jheel Wildlife Reserve

Whitened Indigo, Blue

Ayurvedic Name: *Pala Indigo* (Eng.)

Local Name: *Indigo* (Eng.)

Kashmiri Kudzu (Eng.)

Common Names: *Pala-Indigo* (Eng.)

Where to see: 

- Ranthambore National Park
- Bharatpur National Park
- Miyan Jheel Wildlife Reserve
The Jacaranda tree is an evergreen tree native to South America. It is valued for its large, feathery leaves and its vibrant blue flowers, which bloom in the spring and early summer. The tree is often used in urban landscaping due to its attractive form, tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, and provide shade. The scientific name is *Jacaranda mimosifolia*.

**Scientific Name:** *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

**Common Name:** Blue Jacaranda

**Where to see:**

- **Avenue Road:** (London, UK)
- **Dallas, Texas:** (USA)
- **Mumbai:** (India)

**Description:**

- **Flowers:** Blue, usually in profusion in the spring and early summer. The flowers are arranged in large clusters, giving the Jacaranda its distinctive appearance. The flowers are tubular and typically have five petals.
- **Leaves:** The leaves are compound and heart-shaped, with three to five leaflets each. They are usually deciduous, but some cultivars may retain their leaves year-round.
- **Trunk:** The trunk is typically smooth, dark brown, and can reach heights of 100 feet or more. The tree's shape can range from a single trunk to a multi-trunked structure.

**Cultivation:**

- **Soil:** Tolerant of a wide range of soils, including drought-tolerant and clay soils.
- **Light:** Prefers full sun but can tolerate some shade.
- **Watering:** Requires moderate watering in dry periods, with deep watering encouraged during the dormant season.

**Uses:**

- **Aesthetic:** Used as a street tree, ornamental in gardens, and as a shade tree in parks and landscapes.
- **Pollination:** Beneficial for pollinators due to its large flower clusters.
- **Shade:** Provides shade in urban areas, reducing heat and improving air quality.

**Notes:**

- Jacarandas are native to South America and are not native to the US, but have been successfully introduced in many southern states. They are particularly common in California, where they have become popular as street trees and landscaping elements.

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*Images: Sugar Leupan and Pary Craft, Baker.*
The scientific name *Artocarpus altilis* is derived from the Greek word adamas, meaning "meat" and "hardness," referring to the hard, meaty fruit of this tree.

**Seeds:**

Seeds are produced in a pyramidal fruit, the hard endocarp is a pyramidal, green, hard shell. The inner endocarp is a thin, soft, translucent, edible shell containing the seed. The seed is a small, oval, black seed with a white, powdery coating. The seed coat is hard and not easily removed. The seedling emerges from the seed coat, and the young plant grows rapidly, reaching 1-2 m in height by the end of its first year. The mature tree can reach 30-40 m in height and 2-3 m in diameter. These trees can be found in low-altitude, lowland forests.

**Common Names:**

- Artocarpus altilis (Eng.)
- Nakal (Hindi)
- Poona (Marathi)
- Paan (Panjabi)
- Pau (Kerinci, China)
- Pau (Bangladesh, India)
- Pau (Sanskrit, India)
- Pau (Penang, Malaysia)
- Pau (Sino-Japanese, China)

**Scientific Name:**

*Artocarpus altilis* (Eng.)

**Where to see:**

- Tropical rainforests (Andhra Pradesh)
- Jharkhand (India)
- Odisha (India)
- West Bengal (India)

**Notes:**

- The wood is hard and strong, used for furniture and other hard wood products.
- The leaves are large, pinnate, and provide shade in the forest.
- The fruit is a large, hard, green pod, containing many seeds, and is a major source of food for many animals.
- The tree is fast-growing and reaches maturity quickly, making it a valuable timber species.
- The bark is used for tanning and the wood is used for construction and furniture.
Syzgium cumini

In Malaysia, a number of other Syzygium species are erroneously called Ziziphus. In Australia, Syzygium is commonly confused with the native Ziziphus, which in turn is confused with another native Ziziphus species known as "Ziziphus spinosa".

The common name Ziziphus is derived from the Greek word zizephos, meaning "lizard's eye". The fruits are oval and contain a single stone, which is black and sweet. They are an important part of the diet in many parts of Asia, particularly in India.

Ziziphus (or "Chinese jujube") is widely cultivated in China and other parts of Asia. The fruit is used in traditional medicine for its supposed health benefits.

Syzgium cumini, on the other hand, is native to tropical Asia and is widely cultivated in India, where it is known as "jamun". The fruit is dark purple and sweet, and is commonly used in desserts and as a medicine.
Roadside Tree

transplanting seedlings. A quick growing tree, it is planted as an ornamental

The seeds are round, the overlap is tegumentary, and is used for food.

The tree produces a green, the overhangs tegumentary, and is used for food.

The tree produces a green, the overhangs tegumentary, and is used for food.

The fruits have a sweet astral pulp that is enjoyed by children.

Latin names and Arabic names:

The Arabic names have a similar meaning to the Latin names.

which attacks trees for pollination.

inflorescence, the small white flowers are all found and have a small

and female flowers are separate but both appear on the same raceme-like

The male flowers and produce nuts before the female flowers appear. In June, the male flowers produce nuts. Ovules from October and November appear in June. The leaves have a short stalk, which may be absent in some leaves. The leaves are compound and compound.

The leaves are compound and compound

The branches are woody. The bark is gray and has vertical cracks.

dense foliage. When fully grown, it produces distinctive fruits at the base.

A useful, fragrant deciduous tree, 20-30 m high with a girth of 1-1.5 m at

outside Malayan / Sha (wasa)
approach road to Indian Maligned,
roadside along ridge
near 700 m bright

Wear to see

Scientific name

Common Names

(49) Wild Almond

5000 (TM)
30k (30k)
Acacia often planted near temples.

The tree is associated with Lord Krishna in ancient Indian folklore and

ornamental. It requires sufficient sunlight for healthy growth.

Growing along the sides of rivers and streams in warm climates, it is also planted as an

edge tree. Its flowers and fruits are used for both decorative and practical purposes.

The fruit of Acacia is valuable as a source of tannin and is used to prepare dyes.

The ripe fruits of Acacia are used to flavor vaccines and are also used

in medicine.

Acacia seedlings are dispersed by birds and birds.

The Acacia flowers bloom in April. They have several small

flower heads that attract various pollinators.

- Scientific Name: Acacia
- Common Names: Kadamba, Kadamb (Hindi), Kadam (Marathi)
- Image: Picture: Malungas (W) Fly Station
It is propagated from seeds and cuttings.

The tree is grown in gardens for its green foliage and fragrant flowers. Boxwood is used to make various wooden items. The wood is also used as tool handles. The wood is also used as Chinese decorative ornament due to its anesthetic properties. The fragrance is also applied on clothing and wounds. The powder of the leaves is used for the treatment of dermatitis and dysentery. The leaves have antiinflammatory and antiseptic properties and are also given for dysentery.

Berries last 1 to 2 years.

The fruits are small berries, which when ripe turn orange red each 2-3 days.

The flowers are smelly, which is enhanced at night. Each flower has 5 petals arranged in a circle. The small white flowers appear in small clusters. They have a pleasant fragrance. The small white flowers appear in small clusters. They have a pleasant fragrance. The flowers bloom from March to August. The flowers are light green and the tree grows slowly after the blooms. The tree grows well with low rainfall. The tree is often grown in sandy soil. The tree is often grown in sandy soil. The tree is often grown in sandy soil. The tree is often grown in sandy soil.

Another name is 'Carissa.'

Where to see:
Scientific names:
Common names:

(51) KAMANI

Trees of Murabai

Photo: Sahar Upar, Colaba
The tree is propagated by seeds.

Properties:

- Fruits contain gallin, acid used in Ayurvedic medicine.
- The tree has medicinal properties. The galls contain galls, which are used in Ayurvedic medicine.
- The leaves are alternately arranged along the branches.
- The flowers are white, and the fruits are dry and brown.
- The tree is deciduous, and the leaves are simple and alternate.

- The tree is propagated by seeds.
- The seeds are propagated by birds. The seeds are transported by birds and are dispersed through their droppings.
- The seeds are dispersed by the wind. The seeds are dispersed by the wind, and they land on the ground and germinate.
- The tree is propagated by seed. The seeds are propagated by birds and wind.
- The tree is propagated by seed. The seeds are transported by birds and are dispersed through their droppings.
- The tree is propagated by seed. The seeds are dispersed by the wind, and they land on the ground and germinate.
- The tree is propagated by seed. The seeds are transported by birds and wind.
- The tree is propagated by seed. The seeds are dispersed by the wind, and they land on the ground and germinate.
- The tree is propagated by seed. The seeds are transported by birds and wind.
Trees of Nambali

(53) Kapor Tree / White Silk Cotton

**Where to see**: [un], Banda Pandan island

**Scientific Names**: *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.

**Common Names**:
- * görü (Kha)*
- *llevu (T'na) -* *mulu (Mar)*
- *seed/spindle (Hin)* - *flying fruit (Mar)*
- *weaver's material (Sam)*

*White Silk Cotton (Eng)*)
Plants: 29. QP. Chirping Stakes

This plant is called Chirping Stakes. It is believed that drawing inside the chimney was used to warm the house. The smoke rises and disperses, creating a beautiful effect. The leaves are oval and green in color. The flowers are small and white, with a sweet fragrance. The plant prefers well-drained soils and full sun. It is commonly grown in gardens and parks. The leaves are used in traditional medicine. It is believed that the plant releases a sweet fragrance when touched. The flowers are white and fragrant. The plant is easy to grow and thrives in well-drained soils. It is a beautiful addition to any garden. The leaves are used in traditional medicine,
among flowering plants existing today. Many species of the oplopanaceae tea tree is one of the most primitive

The flowers are also eaten by wild fowlers and the leaves are used as

The saplings are resistant and withstand dry. The wood is used for

The tea can be reaped from seeds by growing saplings, to some extent.

The flowers are a bright yellow, with a fragrant smell. The leaves has

The flowers need to be collected for drying. The leaves, flowers, and

The scientific name Dillenia is given by Linnaeus in honour of Christian

Two kidney shaped seeds. They appear in pairs from May to June. Each plant has one or

Yellow flowers bloom in large numbers and have mild fragrance.

The orange yellow fruits 1.5-2 cm in size are aromatic. After ripening, the
donuts. The fruits are produced on slender stalks with each seed containing 5-10 flowers. The
dont get too ripe before harvesting. The flowers form bell-like shapes from February to April.

June. They appear in pairs from May to June. Each plant has one or

The leaves are shed in February and new leaves appear in

During the winter, the leaves are shed in February and new leaves appear in

February (June),

Other common names: (Tea)

Where to see: Scottsboro, Menlo, Lake City, Yellow Springs, Chicago

Scientific Name: Dillenia indica

Common Names: (Tea) Karamet, (Tea) AESC, (Tea) ERS, (Tea) AEG, (Tea) AESC

Trees of Alabama
The tree can be propagated by germination of seeds and root suckers.

Botanist: against means of yielding
The scientific name 'Quercus' is in honour of J.C. Sudeticus, a Swiss

Tannin hides.

The woods is used for liming and mortars. The bark yields tannins.

The seeds yield on oil called 'Gum oil', which is used for acid tests.

The seeds are enclosed in heavy, edible pods which have a pleasant acid taste.

The flowers are small and white or white and arranged in branched

The tree is therefore also called lacin tet.

A large tree of Indo-Malayan origin, 0-1-5 m tall. It has a hard woody

Park (country):

Gymnocalcium, Sanjay Gandhi National

Scientific Name: Quercus

Common Names: Lea Tree, Sapling Oak, English Oak

(56) Kusum
The Scientific Name: Aglaia excelsa in honor of the Italian naturalist Filippo Delli Abbizzi, "The scientific name Aglaia excelsa is in honor of the Italian naturalist Filippo Delli Abbizzi".
The tree is native to West Africa and was first introduced into Malaysia in 1895. By Dr. W. Wellman, it was named Lignum Vitae. The wood is used for making wooden blocks and ship blocks in the shipbuilding industry. The wood is used for the treatment of skin and eye infections. The timber is also used for furniture and flooring. The tree's leaves are used for medicinal purposes. It produces a nut and a fruit. The nuts are harvested from the trees. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The tree's leaves are used for medicinal purposes.

**Lignum Vitae**

*By: Dr. W. Wellman*

*Common Name: Jipamara, Ulean.*

*Scientific Name: *Lignum Vitae* (Fag.).

*Where to See:*

- ERM Hospital (Compound Road),
- MahaKala Hill (R. Forest Office),
- Chemamam Office (E/F).

**TSOS**

[Image of tree]
Macrophilia damarifolia

Large-leaved Mahogany or Mexican Mahogany. Its scientific name is *Swietenia macrophylla*. It is native to the Americas and is cultivated for its timber, which is known for its durability and strength. The wood is used in construction and furniture making.

It is famed for its large, glossy leaves, which can reach up to 1 meter in length. The flowers are small and white, appearing in clusters along the branches.

The tree is widely used in landscaping and as an ornamental plant. Its wood is also used in the furniture industry.

Scientific Name: *Swietenia macrophylla* (L.) King.

Common Names:
- Mahogany (Eng.)
- Madera Holz (Sp.)
- Chinese Mahogany (Mar.)
- Cuba Mahogany (Eng.)
- Dama Holz (Sp.)
- Dama Mahogany (Eng.)

To see:
- futuristic mahogany (Eng.)
- modern mahogany (Eng.)

Trees of Havana
The tree can be propagated by seed germination.

The seeds are dispersed by wind. The seed germinates very easily and quickly during spring, if the seeds are rich in nutrients and are fed water. Germination begins when the seeds are scattered on the ground, and the first small sprouts appear. The trees can also be propagated by softwood cuttings in spring. The cuttings are made from the shoots of young trees and are placed in a nursery bed, which is kept moist and shaded. The root system develops quickly, and the young trees are transplanted to their permanent locations the following spring.

The tree is used for making furniture, cabinets, and other ornamental wood. It is also used for making doors, windows, and other decorative wood products. The wood is light in weight and is used in the construction of boats. The bark is also used for making dyed yarn and for making decorative wood products. The bark is collected and used in the preparation of dyes. The wood is also used for making furniture and for making ornamental wood products. The wood is light in weight and is used in the construction of boats.

Scientific Name: 

*Prunus malabarica* (Engl.) 

Common Names:

- Malabar King
- Bawang (Malay)

Photo: Malabar National Park, Bantul
Trees of Humain

Mangifera Indica L. (Cretaceous Swallow Mango)

Aliases:
- Mangifera Indica
- Marula (Zul)
- Manthou (Frangl.)
- Mangip (Ker.)
- Maril (Mal.)
- Amando (Guj.)
- Amando (Am.)
- Amando (Ph.)

Common Names:
- Mango Tree

The mango tree is the King of Indian Fruits. It is the largest fruit and has a variety of fruits. The mango is a member of the Rutaceae family. The fruits are used in various dishes and desserts. The leaves are used in medicines. The tree is grown in tropical and subtropical regions. The leaves are green and are used for making the famous mango pickle. The flowers are white and are used for making the famous mango chutney. The fruits are used for making the famous mango juice. The tree is grown in various parts of Asia and Africa. The fruits are used in various dishes and desserts. The leaves are used in medicines. The tree is grown in tropical and subtropical regions.
The tree is planted along roadsides, beside the shrubs in the garden, and near the waterfront. Its leaves are used to prepare beverages. The latex is also used to prepare beverages. The leaves are used to prepare beverages. The leaves and flowers are used in salads. The seeds are eaten.

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germinate easily, which also help in their dispersal. The seeds collected from this drooping
are eaten on a small range of birds. Some birds feed on the flowers and leaves
of these plants, spreading the seeds over a vast area. This helps in the dispersal
of the seeds. The flowers and fruits of Mimusops elengi are rich in vitamins and
minerals. The young leaves are used to treat fevers, the bark and leaves are used
medicinally. The fruits are used to treat fevers and the seeds are used for various
purposes. A part of the Mimusops genus is cultivated in India, where it has
seen significant growth in recent years.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Vernacular Name (Telugu)</th>
<th>Vernacular Name (English)</th>
<th>Vernacular Name (Hindi)</th>
<th>Vernacular Name (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(69) Margosa Tree</td>
<td><em>Argemone indica</em></td>
<td>A. Juss.</td>
<td>Yenaka (Telugu)</td>
<td>Neem (Hindi)</td>
<td>Tobacco (English)</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phylicia fruticosa, also known as Vachellia nilotica and Nilgiri, is a tree with a widespread distribution. The leaves are opposite and palmate, with small, toothed edges. The flowers are yellow and appear in clusters at the ends of branches. The pods are long and flat, with a leathery texture. The tree is commonly found in dry areas and can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions. It is known for its ability to thrive in areas where few other trees can survive.
West Indies.

The pink tabebuia, also known as Tabebuia rosea, is a beautiful flowering tree native to Mexico and Central America. It is a member of the oleandaceae family and is often found in gardens and parks in tropical regions.

**Scientific Name:** Tabebuia rosea (DC.) Steud.

**Common Name:** Pink Tabebuia

**Description:**
- **Leaves:** Simple, opposite, oval to heart-shaped, 3-9 cm long, 2-4 cm wide, glossy green above, paler below.
- **Flowers:** Pink to red, 4-5 cm long, sometimes white, in clusters up to 15 cm long, appearing from late spring to late summer.
- **Fruit:** A round, 5-7 cm long, smooth, pink Samara enclosed in a papery winged calyx.

**Habitat:**
- Found in tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas, especially in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

**Uses:**
- Ornamental tree in gardens and parks.
- Used in landscaping and as a shade tree.

**Notes:**
- The pink tabebuia is a showy tree that adds color and beauty to any landscape. It is a popular species for landscaping in tropical regions.
planning seedlings raised in a nursery.

The tree is common cultivated as a hedge plant. It is propagated by
seeds. The seeds are dispersed by wind.

The fruits are small pea-shaped capsules, each with numerous small
seeds. The seeds are dispersed by wind.

The flowers are white or rose-colored, small and fragrant. They grow
in large clusters of groups at the ends of the branches. The tree blooms during
April–May and is fragrant at night. A variety of insects
have small ‘wedge of moonlight’ leaves arranged oppositely.

Where to see:

(a) Jejimaz Lopa (Vogel.)
(b) Sager Lopa (Carrad.)
(c) Lawsonia inermis
(d) Lawsonia (Tan.)
(e) Lawsonia inermis [Engl.]

Common Names:

Trees of Numad

PHOTO: Saggar Lopa, Caledon.

(Event) Henna / Mehandi (Eng.)
It is a small resistant tree and is planted for landscaping coastal areas.

The yellow flowers, which are fragrant and abundant, are a lovely feature of this tree. The scientific name *Tabebuia aurea* is derived from the Brazilian name of the tree, which is *Tabebuia* for the genus and *aurea* for golden yellow flowers. The tree is prized for its beautiful golden trumpet flowers. The yellow of the fragrant flowers contrasts a variety of shades. The crown of the tree makes it an attractive focal point in any landscape.

The leaves shed in January, followed by mass flowering in March, with continuing blooms into April. The bunches of trumpet flowers are thick and when young have minute silky hairs. The leaves are Compound, entire with 5-7 lanceolate leaflets. The leaves are 4-9.5 cm x 0.5-2.2 cm, with a smooth texture and spreading branches.

**Sciatica Names:**

Common Name: Mexican Golden Trumpet

**Scientific Names:**

*Tabebuia aurea* (Tab.) Britton

**English Names:**

Mexican Golden Trumpet

**Chinese Names:**

Tabebuia aurea (Chun.) K.-Y. 

**Other Names:**

Tabebuia aurea (Chun.) K.-Y.
TREES OF MUMBAI

Scientific Name: Fagraea arborescens (L.) Willd.
Common Names: Kanak Champaka, Kanak

Where to see:
- Emperor Yashwantrao Chhatrapati Park
- Sector 14 (Cembur) III Powai

Fragrant Powered. The seeds germinate easily. It prefers sandy loam and grows best in full sun. It can also be grown in shaded areas. The bark is rough and dark brown, sometimes covered with small lumps. The flowers are fragrant and a light yellowish white. They appear between March and May. The fruit is a long, oval, greenish purple. The leaves are simple, with three leaflets. The fruits are edible and can be used in salads. The tree is also used as an ornamental plant.
propagated by seeds. The tree is indigenous to South America.

The tree is planted in gardens because of its showy flowers. It is

vigorous in the garden and is propagated from cuttings; the flowers and

meaning of the Latin name of Scrophulariaceae is derived from the Latin word Solanum.

The botanical name Solanum is derived from the Latin word Solanum.

The flowers are round, broad at the base of the green pedicel, each enclosed in several sepals.

The flowers ripen while with age, the tree becomes therophylic. The leaves of the leaves are green, the flowers being light green and

- The leaves are alternate, large and oval shaped with deeply lobed margins. The leaves are simple, large and oval shaped with deeply lobed margins. The

A small tree 4-5 m tall with short stems and spreading branches. The


Solanum grandiflorum

Scientific Name

Common Name (Eng)

Night Shade Potato Tree

TREES OF HUMANA

(69) NIGHT SHADE POTATO TREE
The Pagoda tree, known in Chinese as "Chao Cheng", is native to South America and is known for its unique and beautiful flowers. The flowers are large, white, and aromatic, and they bloom in clusters during the summer months. The leaves are long and narrow, and they turn yellow as they mature. The tree is grown for its ornamental value and is commonly found in gardens and parks.

Scientific Name: Platycocca longifolia
Common Name: Pagoda Tree

Where to see:
- Near Landers in gardens
- Kiwi Grove (mea)
- Chao Cheng (Chao)!
- Phokua (Pho)!
- Temple Trees (Pagoda)!

Trees of Muñaral
Indian gardens. It is frost resistant and can be propagated by seeds.

Edinburgh.

Patrick Murray, Director of Edinburgh Botanic Garden at
Tolworth, London, founded the Edinburgh Botanic
Garden in 1761. The Garden is one of the oldest in Europe
and is home to a large collection of plants from around the
world. The Garden is open to the public and is a popular
attraction for locals and tourists.

The Chinese fan palm (Livistona chinensis) is a
beautful palm with long, narrow leaves that extend
from a central trunk. The leaves are fern-like in
appearance and are used in landscaping and as
ornamental plants. The seeds are
common in tropical gardens.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>English Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese fan palm</td>
<td>Livistona chinensis</td>
<td>Fishtail palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese fan palm</td>
<td>Livistona japonica</td>
<td>Japanese fan palm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where to see:
- Tolworth, London, Edinburgh Botanic Garden
- Japanese gardens around the world

Trees of North America
Coconut

The coconut is a beautiful palm for large gardens and coastal areas. It is also grown well along riversides. It is propagated from seeds. The nut is used for making copra, while the kernel or oil is used for edible and also used for production of economically important products. The oil industry uses coconut water.

The various parts of the coconut tree are used as food and in processing.

Coconut water contains a milky white liquid known as coconut caolin of milky white flesh and contains a nutritious liquid known as coconut caolin or coconut milk. The flesh is covered by a thick white skin. The flesh is yellowish or greenish in color. The flesh is covered by a smooth green skin. The coconut is eaten raw or cooked. The nut is rich in oil and is used for cooking.

Coconut leaves are used for making mats, ropes, and other products. The coconut fruit is a source of oil, which is used for cooking.

In the classification:

- Common name: Nucifera
- Scientific name: Cocos
- Common names: T.G. COCONUT PALM

Trees of Humai
40 years. The tree has a short life span and does not live more than 40 years. The tree is propagated by propagation of seeds or cuttings from the root system. The tree is used for producing wood and edible oil (in the form of palm oil). The oil is used for cooking and lighting. The tree is also used for making furniture and utensils. The fruit is used for making bread cakes and biscuits. The fruit is also used for making jams, jellies, and puddings. The leaves of the palm tree are used for making mats and mats, and the fibers are used for making rope. The leaves are also used for making mats, mats, and mats. The leaves are also used for making mats, mats, and mats.

Scientific Name: *Parajna*

Common Names: *Parajyn, Parajyn, Parajyn, Parajyn*

Family: *Arecaceae*

Genus: *Parajyn*

Species: *Parajyn*

Origin: *Malaysia*

Uses: *Food, Medicine, Furniture, Decorative*

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Family: *Arecaceae*

Genus: *Parajyn*

Species: *Parajyn*

Origin: *Malaysia*

Uses: *Food, Medicine, Furniture, Decorative*
GERMATION IS NURSE

Central America to South America. However, the percentage of seed
young leaves of the plant are used as fodder for camels.

White, The tree trunk yields a sap, and the young sprout buds are eaten. The
millier. The tree trunk yields a sap, and the young sprout buds are eaten. The
wax in cakes and sweets. The unique kernel is also used as a substitute for
wax in cakes and sweets. The unique kernel is also used as a substitute for

The sweet honey flowers of the plant look like ginger bread and is

By the African Hills - Nigeria.

and since it is distributed more in coastal areas, it must have been brought

It is native to the Egyptian Down Palm, and must be of African origin.

covering of the seed. The kernels are often covered by black, when the

The scientific name (Hyphaene - Enigmata) refers to the fruits

This name. The leaves are oval and have a

The leaves are ovular and have a

The ripe flowers from January and the ripe mature in April. The flowers

When young

woolly bristles. The female spadix is shorter than that of the male and shiny. A

The male inflorescence (spadix) is short and about 10 cm long, and

This row of black spines

the leaf. The stalk of the spadix of the female is longer, the stalk and

They measure 90-100 cm from the tip of the central segment to the base of

more of the round and dull black end-product of gallnuts in the opposite leaf.

Germans. The Gormis leaves present in eastern and western Africa are

A rare tree of uncertain origin. It is about 15 meters tall. The stems are

(74) INDIAN DOWN PALM

Trees of Humala

Where to see: Scientific Names: Common Names:

Hyphaene thebaica (K. Schum.) F. Muell.

India, Pakistan; Oku Kundu (Gu.)

Banding Palm (Gu.)

These are used in traditional medicine for various purposes.
Pritch: Observation post, Ergonian (E)

The young flowering sprouts were called "Spiget.""

The wood of palm is used for construction works, for masts and
felling the trees. The wood is very stiff and square. The leaves
are with numerous fronds. The fronds are 1.2-1.5 m in length and
are cylindrical and drooping. The fronds are pressed towards
the middle of the palm, and the petioles grow at the end of the palm. They are
open at the same length of the main leaf, and the frills open in May and June. The flowers
drop on the ground. The flowers are produced in large inflorescences, which are composed
of numerous flowers. The flowers are white or pink in color, usually
in groups of 6-8 on long, upright

(75) Palmyra Palm

Scientific Name: *Elaeis guineensis*
Common Name: "Spiget"
Where to see: Trees of Humidai
and awns for ornamental purposes. Both the palm, it is propagated from seeds. It is popularly planted in gardens. The fronds give it the shape of a bottle and is therefore commonly called the bottle palm. The base is indistinguishable to Cuba. The spines are on the middle of the fronds. The pistol is the fronds on the fruit which cuando yields oil. Which is used as food. Young leaves are eaten as vegetables. The fronds are used as what is.

Names Royal Poinciana

The scientific name is "Roystonea regia". An American army engineer from Florida, Reginald Royson (1836-1907), gave the palm its common name after General Royson-Courteney, a commissary general in the Army. The fronds are glossy, drooping, and are usually 1-2 meters long. The small, red, colored flowers appear on 4-5 dropping clusters. The seeds are covered with a white substance. The leaves are up to 3 m long and are also covered with a dark spot. The leaves of up to 1.5 m fall with a common pole. It is smooth.

TREES OF HUMUS

(Royal Palm)

Where to see: Scenic Names

Scientific Names: Roystonea regia

Common Names: Bottle Palm, Mountain Clary, Palmastra
Kniphofia trees in the vicinity.

The Kniphofia is a popular ornamental plant known for its striking red and yellow flowers. The flowers are borne in tall, slender spikes that rise from the base of the plant. The leaves are narrow and elongated, adding to the plant's elegant appearance. Kniphofia is native to Africa and is commonly found in gardens and landscapes worldwide.

**Scientific Name:** *Kniphofia*

**Common Names:**
- Wild Date Palm
- Sugar Palm
- Cabbage Palm
- Torch Plant
- Hot Poker

An elegant palm with a large crown, up to 15 m high, the crown is

**In city gardens growing as a hedge:**

- *Phoenicis sylvestris* (L.) Roem.
- *Phoenicis drummondii* (L.) Roem.
- *Phoenicis officinalis* (L.) Roem.
- *Phoenicis phillipsii* (L.) Roem.
- *Phoenicis thunbergii* (L.) Roem.

**Where to see:**

- The Kniphofia is often found in parks, gardens, and public spaces. It is also popular as a houseplant.

**Notes:**

- Kniphofia is drought-tolerant and requires minimal maintenance, making it a good choice for urban gardens.
- It is a showy addition to any landscape, providing a striking contrast against other plants.
Trees of Numbal

Scientific Name: Ficus carica

Common Names:
- Persian Lime
- Persian Fig
- Indian Fig
- Common Fig

Where to See:
Science Name: Ficus carica

Description:
Ficus carica, commonly known as the common fig tree, is native to the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. It is a deciduous species that grows well in the plains and is adapted to various climates. The tree is often used for ornamental purposes due to its attractive appearance and fruit-bearing qualities. It is also utilized for various medicinal purposes, and its leaves are used to treat various ailments. The tree is known for its large figs that ripen in late summer, providing a sweet treat to both humans and animals. Its hardy nature makes it a popular choice for gardens and landscaping.
region along roadsides for shade and beautification. It grows well in the coastal
seeds is known as "thrive mango" are also used for wrapping food. The deep red, thick oil produced from the
food in the rivers. It is also found in cotton seeds and is the favorite
insecticide called Gypsyol that causes infertility in
several bird species. Each capsule has become a fragrant bloom when dry. The flowers are
a little umbellate bush. The female flowers are green and
a long stalk. They are small like a cup of tea or
family. The flowers are yellow. The "gypsy"compresses near the stick. and are supported
The tree blooms throughout the year. The flowers are yellow. A few blooms appear as
sun yellow in February. A tree with yellow leaves from a distance appears as
Common Names:

Portia Tree (Eng)
Umbrella Tree (Eng)
Fertilizer 1-1-5 in dry. It has

Trees of Malaysia

(79) PORTIA TREE
and bears pink-to-white flowers. The flower is also known to bloom in late December and early January. This tree is known for its large, rounded shape and its ability to survive in a variety of climates. It is often used as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks.

Scientific Name: *Dipterocarpus alatus*

Common Name: *Pride of India / Taman*

**Photo:** Pride Indian

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**Properties:**

- **Habitat:** Found in tropical regions, especially in Southeast Asia and the Philippines.
- **Height:** Can grow up to 30 meters tall.
- **Diameter:** Trunk diameter can range from 0.5 to 3 meters.
- **Leaves:** Long, narrow, and evergreen, providing shade and beauty.
- **Flowers:** Pink to white, appearing in late December and early January.
- **Fruits:** Produces round, red fruits that are sweet and edible.

**Uses:**

- **Aesthetic:** Widely used in landscaping and parks for its ornamental value.
- **Economic:** Used in the timber industry due to its valuable wood.
- **Cultural:** Important in local folklore and as a symbol of prosperity and longevity.

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**How to Care:**

- **Soil:** Well-draining, fertile soil preferred.
- **Water:** Moderate watering required, especially during the dry season.
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade.
- **Temperature:** Tolerant of a wide range of temperatures, but prefers warm climates.

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**References:**


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**Photo:** Pride Indian

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during the rainy season, the plant grows in clumps. One or two year old nursery seedlings are planted in rows along the nursery, and the plant is propagated in the nursery. The tree is found in evergreen forests and along rivers and streams. It is also grown for its timber and as an ornamental tree. The tree provides good shade and is planted in parks and gardens as an ornamental tree.

The fruit is a small, green seedling with a hard seed. The leaves are broad, with a heart-shaped base. The flowers are small, with a greenish-white color. The fruits are green, and the seeds are black. The name of the tree is derived from its Latin name, 'Caryota urens.'
By heat treatment and thorough desiccation in hot and humid conditions, seeds from rain trees can be harvested and their dormancy broken. It is preferable to grow seeds in complete darkness. This tree is one of the best known in a companion species group. It is widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Widely used in milk, which is said to improve the quality of milk and even be a remedy for diabetes. The leaves are used in food, and their coloring comes down like raindrops.

The leaves and pods (fruit) are used in medicine as a remedy for fever.

Trees of Mumbai

(02) Rain Tree

Scientific Name: Samanea saman (L.) H.Wolff
Common Name: Bahera (Hindi), Tānā (Marathi)

Where to see: Park, Aarey Milk Colony

Forest Department: Mumbai, Western Subdivision, Eastern Division (Mumbai)
The tree is a native of Brazil and was introduced to India for its beautiful flowers. It is planted as an ornamental tree. It is propagated by seeds.

The tree has large, compound leaves with 's' shape leaflets. The flowers are borne in large clusters at the ends of branches. The flowers are white and have a sweet fragrance. The fruit is a pod containing several seeds.

**Scientific Name**: Tabebuia megalopetala

**Common Name (Eng)**: Rio Grande Trumpet Flower

**English**: Where to see, habit in spring.
On mature trees, the tree is propagated from seeds, which germinate well in a damp soil. The leaves are opposite, broad, and glossy. The flowers are white, fragrant, and appear in clusters at the ends of branches. The fruit is a woody pod, containing seeds.

The bark is used in traditional medicine: it is dried, powdered, and used as a diuretic. The leaves are used as a diuretic and are rich in vitamin C.

The tree is common in gardens, especially in tropical regions. It is valued for its shade and beauty.

**Scientific Names:**
- *Ceiba pentandra*
- *Ceiba speciosa*

**Common Names:**
- Cotton Tree
- Kapok Tree
- Sacred Tree

**Location:**
- East Africa
- India
- South America

**Uses:**
- Medicinal
- Ornamental
- Shade Trees

**Photos:**
- Flowers
- Leaves
- Fruits
containing a mixture of sand and soil.

The leaves are often mistaken for sandpaper due to their rough texture. Sandpaper is used for sanding and polishing surfaces. It is made from a material that is designed to be abrasive. The leaves of the sandpaper tree are also used for sanding and polishing purposes. The leaves are smooth and have a consistent thickness. They are also able to be easily cut and shaped.

The sandpaper tree is a common sight in tropical regions. It is a small tree that grows to a maximum height of 5-6 meters. It is often found in areas where there is a lot of sand and soil. The leaves are light green and have a rough texture. The tree is able to tolerate a lot of sand and soil. It is also able to tolerate a lot of water. The leaves are able to absorb a lot of water and are able to keep the tree hydrated.

Scientific Name: Smilax deceptor (Eng.) Loes.
Common Names: Khamuang (Thai); Lum (Hmong); Phoamhinn (Laotian); Kong (Muang).
The tree is propagated from seeds during rains. It also grows well in dry areas. The bark is used in medicine and for making rope. The seeds are eaten during food scarcity. However, they have some side effects if improperly consumed.

The scientific name Aegle is derived from an Arabian name: aegel.

The tree is deciduous. They appear like sausage. Hence, the common name sausage tree.

The fruits are about 1 to 2 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide, yellow or orange. The seeds are about 1 inch long and 0.5 inches wide. The flesh is sweet and edible. The leaves are opposite and compound. The leaflets are 2 to 3 inches long and 0.5 to 1 inch wide. The leaves have serrated margins. The flowers are white and fragrant. The fruit is orange and edible. The fruit is 1 to 2 inches long and 0.5 to 1 inch wide. The tree grows in shade and full sun.

(60) Sausage Tree

Common Names:
- Common Sausage Tree

Scientific Name:
- Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. ex DC. in DC.

Where to See:
- At different locations in India.
Scarlet Cordia (Cordia subcordata) is a small to medium-sized tree native to Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. It is also found in the United States, particularly in Florida. The tree is valued for its attractive flowers, which are deep red or orange, and its deck-like foliage. The leaves are oval, shiny, and glossy. The tree is often grown as an ornamental in gardens and parks.

**Scientific Name**: Cordia subcordata

**Common Names**: Scarlet Cordia, Red Cordia, Mexican Cherry

**Where to See**: Various locations in the United States, especially Florida and California.

**Description**: Scarlet Cordia is a deciduous tree that can grow up to 10 meters tall. It has a single trunk and a spreading crown. The bark is smooth and grayish-brown. The leaves are glossy green and oval-shaped, measuring up to 10 centimeters long. The flowers are deep red or orange, appearing in clusters of 3 to 5, and are followed by small, dark red fruits that are rarely seen in the wild.

**Uses**: Scarlet Cordia is primarily grown as an ornamental tree. It is resistant to pollution and can thrive in urban environments. The wood is hard and durable, making it suitable for furniture and other household items. The tree is also used for its medicinal properties, particularly in traditional medicine.

**Conservation Status**: Scarlet Cordia is not currently listed as endangered or threatened. However, habitat loss and fragmentation pose a threat to the species, especially in areas where it is growing in natural forests.

**Planting Guidelines**: Scarlet Cordia prefers well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. It is drought-tolerant once established and requires minimal maintenance. Propagation can be achieved through seed or cuttings.
Simsia. It is planted for ornamental purposes.

The tree is propagated from seeds and also from cuttings of woody explants. The wound is strong and quick, and is used for making cases.

The fruit is attractive, aromatic, nutritious, diuretic, demulcent, and
effervescent. The wood rate is 80% to 85% of the trees. All C. glabra species have
buds from June to March, while fruits in the same value.

The scientific name, *C. glabra*, is in honor of Niederer Cardus, a German

In households, a pod is prepared from the green fruits, which is popular
and medicinal. A pod is prepared from the green fruits, which is popular
and medicinal. A pod is prepared from the green fruits, which is popular

The nuts are pea sized, 2-5 cm in diameter, and have a sticky

A medium sized tree with short covered trunk, 1 m in height,

Where to see: seger upton (ct)

C. glabra (ca).

Common Names (en):

Scientific Name: *C. glabra*

Near campus hospital (ct).

Where to see: seger upton (ct).

Seeger upton (ct)

Common Names (en):

*Sebaster plum / bhokar*

*Sebaster plum / bhokar*

Trees of Humurla
The red phlomis is propagated from the fruit by grazing and burning.

The scientific name, *Phlomis pubescens*, refers to its woolly seeds. The spreading or tufted form, *P. pubescens var. subulata*, is valued in the landscape for its low, wispy habit.

- **Scientific Name:** *Phlomis pubescens*
- **Common Name:** Red Phlomis
- **Origin:** Native to Mediterranean and Asia Minor

**Uses:**
- **Soil:** Tolerates most soils, prefers well-drained
- **Light:** Full sun
- **Water:** Moderate water needs
- **Pest:** Resistant to pests

**Varieties:**
- *P. pubescens var. subulata* (Tufted Phlomis)
- *P. pubescens var. pubescens* (Red Phlomis)

**Caracteristics:**
- Low-growing, spreading habit
- Silvery, woolly foliage
- Pink, white, or red flowers in summer

**Tips:**
- Plant in groups for a dramatic effect
- Use as a groundcover or in rock gardens
- Attracts bees and butterflies
The wood of Sissonia is used for making furniture, but it is less valued than Dalbergia melanoxylon (Indian Rosewood).

In North India, the wood of Sissonia is known as Cabe Blackwood, and the scientific name is Dalbergia sissoo. The tree is also known as "Cabe Blackwood" and "Indian Rosewood".

The fruits are borne in pods, 2.5-3 cm long, and 1 cm broad, and generally have a single seed in the center. They are generally borne in clusters of 6-12 pods. The seeds are black, 3-5 mm long, and 1.5-2 mm wide, with a shiny black surface. The fruits appear in April-May and are usually harvested in December-January. The leaves are compound, with 3-7 leaflets in each leaf.

These trees are found in dry, open habitats, such as grasslands and savannas. They are also found in, gardens, parks, and along roadsides. The wood is used for making furniture, and the leaves are used for making tea.

Edible Parts: Leaves, stems, bark, and roots.

Common Names: Sissonia, S. sissoo.
The red silk cotton tree is a significant species in the Chettinad region of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as Bombax ceiba and is used in various traditional and modern applications. The bark is used in the production of tannin, while the wood is utilized in carpentry. The fruits are edible and used in cooking, while the flowers are used in making dyes.

**Scientific Name:** Bombax ceiba

**Common Names:**
- Red Silk Cotton
- Cotton Tree
- Indian Cotton Tree
- Malabar Cotton
- North Indian Cotton
- Red Silk Cotton
- Calcutta Cotton
- Cochin Silk Tree
- Red Cotton Tree
- Tree of Love
- Tree of Eravu
- Tree of Gold
- Tree of Wealth
- Tree of Victory

**Where to See:**
- Chettinad region, Tamil Nadu
- Garden sheds in the Kollur area (near Coimbatore)
- Garden cancell with red flowers
- Gardens near Coimbatore
- Gardens near Madurai
- Gardens near Trichy
- Gardens near Chidambaram
- Gardens near Thanjavur
- Gardens near Madurai
- Gardens near Coimbatore
- Gardens near Trichy
- Gardens near Chidambaram
- Gardens near Thanjavur

**Uses:**
- Wood is used in carpentry and furniture making.
- Bark provides tannin for tanning leather.
- Fruits are edible and used in cooking.
- Flowers are used in making dyes and in traditional medicine.
- Young shoots and leaves are used in Ayurvedic medicine.
- The root is used in Ayurvedic medicine.

**Appearance:**
- Tree is tall and robust, reaching up to 50 meters in height.
- Leaves are large, green, and heart-shaped.
- Flowers are large, red, and bloom in clusters.
- Fruits are large, red, and contain numerous seeds.

The red silk cotton tree is a symbol of wealth and prosperity in the Chettinad region.
The tree grows naturally at the edge of swamps and near the sea. It is used as a source of fiber for paper and building materials. The timber is also used for boat building, and the wood is utilized as a source of fuel. The powdered bark is applied to relieve pain from bruises. It can also be boiled as a drink for relief from headaches. The bark and seeds are antiseptic and insecticidal. The powdered bark has medicinal properties and is used to relieve constipation and also as an antiseptic.

Scientific name: Quercus indiana
Other names: Indian Oak, Small Indian Oak
Hindi (Hindi): कैलो (कैलो)
Marathi (Marathi): कैलो (कैलो)
Telugu (Telugu): కాలా (కాలా)
English (Common): Small Indian Oak

Common Names: (2) Small Indian Oak / Dattiphal
The tree is grown near temples and often seen in gardens because of its fragrant flowers. It requires a warm climate with moderate light to thrive. The flowers are used as an ingredient in religious ceremonies. The bark has stimulant and diuretic properties. The roots are used to treat boils. The leaves are used to make a yellow dye used for carpets. The wood is used for poles, boards, veneer, and furniture.

**Scientific Name:** *Ficus religiosa*

**Common Names:**
- *Buddha Tree*
- *Gandhi Tree*
- *Temple Tree*
- *Sacred Tree*
- *Sakhi Tree*
- *Hindu Tree*
- *Meditation Tree*
- *Devotional Tree*

**Where to see:**
- Gardens
- Temple premises
- Parks
- Forests

**Trees of Bombay:**

**SONCHAMPA**

*(93)*
The plant is propagated by seeds.

In the warmer parts of India, it thrives well on deep, well-dug nursery soil.

The tree is a native of West Indies and Central America and is planted as an ornamental plant in gardens and parks.

Leaves:

Observe three leaves, which look marvellous when sunlight falls on its glistening surface.

If you are passing through the hedges of a fort area do not forget to view the ripe fruits that are used to feed the deer.

Cynoglossum - gold, and Phylillum - ear.

The scientific name Cynoglossum is derived from the Greek word cyno, meaning dog, and glossa, meaning tongue.

The colour of the fruit ranges from white to purple.

The fruits are purple before they turn green and have a delicious flavour.

The fruits are purple before they turn green and have a delicious flavour. After ripening, they turn yellow and are harvested. The round fruits are 5-10 cm in diameter and when cut open reveal the small greenish white or purpleish flowers that appear in clusters during the summer season.

The underside of the leaves, which are dark green on the upper side and golden with silvery lustre on the reverse.

A medium sized evergreen tree growing up to 10-15 m high, with a stem diameter of 0.5 m.

REHMA Hospital Campus
Jawahar Lal Nehru
The central police C/O
North Eastern University at Calcutta and
Bihar University at Patna.

In front of the campus, near the football field.

Cynoglossum paniculatum
Cynoglossum paniculatum (Engel.)

(94) STAR APPLE

Trees of Humail
(55) TAMARIND

**Scientific Name:** *Tamarindus indica

**Common Names:**
- Chilam (Telugu), *Chilam* (Tamil), *Chilam* (Marathi), *Chinam* (Hindi), *Amli* (Guari), *Amli* (Amar, Amli) (Hindi)
- Chilaim (Kannada), *Chilam* (Tulu), *Chilam* (Kannada), *Thulam* (Kannada)
- Anila (Malayalam), *Amal* (Malayalam)
- Amil (Kannada), *Amli* (Kannada)

**Images:**
- Photo: S.V. Road, Coorg (w)

**Description:**
- The Tamarind tree is a large, semi-evergreen tree growing to 7-12 m high, with dark green, oval leaves, and clusters of long, brown pods that dry and become hard. The pods are used for flavoring and are a rich source of tannins.

**Human Habitation:**
- The presence of a tamarind tree near a house or compound can add aesthetic value and provide shade and beauty.

**Botanical Facts:**
- Tamarind is a tropical tree native to the Indian subcontinent.
- It produces a sweet fruit used in various culinary applications.
- The seed is used in medicine and as a dye.

**Cultural Significance:**
- Tamarind is a cultural symbol in many parts of Asia, often used in religious and festive rituals.
The tree is planted in forests, parks, and gardens. The tree is propagated from seeds by developing seedlings in nurseries. The leaves are oblong, and flowers are used in bouquets and eastern arrangements. The leaves yield a yellow resin, which is used in the manufacturing of paper and in agriculture. The wood is used to make cheap umbrellas, floors, and as an ingredient in the production of paper. The tree is known for its physical and mechanical properties.

The generic name *Teak* is derived from its native name Tree in English.

**Teak**

*Phoena Samy Candil National Park, Bolivia*

**Scientific Name**

*Tectona grandis* L.

**Common Names**

Teak (English), Teka (Hindi, Telugu), Teka (Malayalam), Seng (Sinhalese, Tamil), Seng (Khmer), Sengam (Javanese), Tewa (Burmese), Tawk (Burmese), Teka (Hindi), Teka (Telugu), Teak (Malay).

**Where to See**

Samy Candil National Park (Botany).

Samy Candil National Park (Botany), India.
The tree grows well in sandy well-drained soil. The tree is propagated by propagating seedlings in nurseries. Seedlings are sensitive to frost.

The fruit is a drupe, the fleshy fruit is edible, and the seed is inedible. The seed is embedded in a red, glabrous, pulpy aril. The seed is oval, smooth, and brown in colour.

March and May

Where to see

Scientific Names:

*Schinus terebinthifolius*

Common Names:

(Terebinthifoli, Terebanthifoli, Terebanthifoli, Terebanthifoli)
**Scientific Name**: Hibiscus trionum

**Common Names**: Yellow False Mallow, Tree Mallow, False Mallow

**Where to See**: Trees of Oman

**Scientific Name**: *Hibiscus trionum*

**Botanical Name**: Lam. (Malvaceae; Mallow family)

**Origin**: A species native to the Mediterranean region, from which it has since spread to other parts of the world, including Oman.

**Description**: The tree mallow is a large shrub or small tree that can grow up to 10-12 m high. It has a broad, spreading crown with a small, dry canopy. The leaves are large, oblong, and toothed, with a white or pinkish-red underside. The flowers are showy, with a red to purple corolla, and are followed by large, dry, seed pods that are used for ornamental purposes.

**Uses**: The tree mallow is cultivated for its ornamental value, and its seeds are used in traditional medicine. The flowers are also used in gardens for their attractive color and scent.

**Conservation Status**: The tree mallow is considered a weed in some areas, particularly in Oman, where it can displace native vegetation.
used as fuel. A thick latex extracted from the tree is used for skin ailments.

The fruits are spherical capsules 2-5 cm long. The wood of the tree is
cruxy and crossed, making it suitable for furniture and construction.

The leaves are compound, pinnately arranged, and grow in terminal clusters. The leaflets have a slightly crowded lanceolate
shape. The tree blooms in March-April, and the pinkish-white flowers are fragrant.

The leaves grow opposite or in whorls at the end of the branches. The leaves are
pointy and pointed apex. The leaflets grow opposite or in whorls at the end of the branch.

A large tree with brownish grey scaly bark. The compound leaves are

**Trees of Nepal**

*Waras (Ch.)

**Scientific Name**: *Waras (Ch.)

**Common Name**: Waras (Ch.)

**Where to See**: Where to see

**Description**: Description

**Height**: Height

**Diameter**: Diameter

**Growth Habit**: Growth Habit

**Leaves**: Leaves

**Flowers**: Flowers

**Fruits**: Fruits

**Wood**: Wood

**Uses**: Uses
and beautiful flowers, and for shady foliage.

The tree is grown from seeds and cuttings. It is planted for its fragrance, isolated from the animal kingdom, and is under further investigation. It's resistance and ability to withstand heat temperatures, producing a Gibbs, the flowers are pink, blue, and white, adding beauty to the garden. The leaves are ovate and pointed at the tips, and the flowers are yellow. Common names: Lucky Nut Tree (Eng);"
Yellow Silk Cotton

**Scientific Name**: Ceiba pentandra

**Common Name**: Yellow Silk Cotton

**Description**: The Yellow Silk Cotton is a large, evergreen tree native to tropical regions. It is known for its large, pinnate leaves and large, showy, yellow flowers that resemble silk, giving it its common name. The fruit is a large, woody capsule that splits open to release numerous small seeds.

**Uses**: It is used in traditional medicine for its medicinal properties. The wood is used for furniture, and the fibers from the seed pods are used to make textiles.

**Flowering Time**: Flowers are visible from November to January.

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### Trees of Humab

#### BHNS Conservation Education Centre

- **Common Names**: Silk Cotton, Yellow Silk Cotton
- **Scientific Name**: Ceiba pentandra
- **Description**: Large, evergreen tree with pinnate leaves and large, yellow flowers resembling silk. The fruit is a large, woody capsule.
- **Uses**: Medicinal, wood for furniture, fibers from seed pods for textiles.
- **Flowering Time**: November to January.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Where to see</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silk Cotton</td>
<td>Ceiba pentandra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Silk Cotton</td>
<td>Ceiba pentandra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
White Mangrove

Scientific Name: Avicennia marina

Common Name: White Mangrove

Habitat close to the sea coast.

The genus name Avicennia is commemorating the name derived from the name of the Persian physician and poet Avicenna.

These areas are for construction work. The expense of cost of cleaning up the mangrove vegetation and retrieving the area below the roots is too high.

The leaves are often used as fodder. The hard wood is used for building and as fuel. The plant is also used for its medicinal properties.

Common Names:
- Arabic: Marj Al-Mahmoudi
- Turkish: Vankaran (Taş)
- Farsi: Gazravan (Ghava)
- Telugu: Varuvani (Narsi)
OTHER SPECIES OF MANGROVES
(103) GREY MANGROVE, TIVAR

Common Names : Baen (Hin.); Tivar (Mar.); Oepata (Mal.)
Scientific Name : *Avicennia officinalis* L.
Where to see : On coastal areas along Ghodbundar (Thane).

This differs from *Avicennia marina* in having ovate or egg-shaped leaves, which are blunt at the apex and its stamens exceeding its petals in length.
The earlier record of this species is found in Drakenstein van Rheede's 320 year old *'Hortus Malabaricus'* published in 1683, under its Malayalam name 'Oepata' with its description in Latin and black and white line-drawings.
The tree bears dingy yellow flowers, which appear between April and June.

Its specific epithet *officinalis* is indicative of its use in medicine. Its kernels contain a compound called Lapachol, which is known to have antitumor properties. Its aerial roots show anti protozoan activity. The flesh of unripe fruits is used for healing skin lesions. The leaves are used as fodder.

(104) BLATTI

Common Names : Sudarigan, Chipi (Guj.); Blatti (Mal.)
Scientific Name : *Sonneratia caseolaris* (L.) Engl. (syn. *Sonneratia acida* L. f.)
Where to see : Colaba Causeway, Elephanta, Khar Danda.

A small tree of Indo-malayan origin growing upto 10 m tall (one very tall tree about 20 m in height and over 2 m in diameter can be seen at Keri, Goa on the bank of Terekhol Creak). The sub-terranean roots have soft and cork-like pneumatophores or breathing roots.

Leaves are opposite without prominent stalks, thick and fleshy, obovate or elliptic-oblong, with narrowing bases and obtuse apices.

Flowers start blooming from February and continue till March. They appear singly at the ends of branches, on short and thick stalks.

Flowers have 6 sepals and 6 dark rose-coloured petals. Stamens are in many rows, arising from the throat of calyx-tube. The style is long, much longer than the filaments of the stamens. Capsular fruits begin to form from March and ripen in July. They are cushion shaped with a pointed apex. They are acidic in taste.

The first name in the binomial *Sonneratia* is given in commemoration of Pierre Sonnerat, a traveler and botanist. The other specific epithet *acida* indicates the acidic nature of its fruits.

The fruits are used as a poultice in sprains and swellings.

This species has become the target of Mumbai's coastal development. It is almost wiped out from mangrove areas of Mumbai city.
Vesavia Candunjhar

Scientific Name: Euphorbia griffithii

Kerala: Palyam (Cn)

English: Tribulus (Fr)

Common Name: Kando (Mal), Kandu (Eng)

Kandel

The plant has spiny leaves which are also covered with spiny thorns. The flowers are small and white, appearing in clusters at the ends of the branches.

Orangemanegrove, Kandu-Kandel

The fruit is used as a vegetable. The edible part is the unripe pods and the flesh. The seeds are also used for making medicinal drugs. The leaves are also used in traditional medicine.

Manegrove Apple

The flowers are small and white, appearing in clusters at the ends of the branches. The fruit is an edible seed, which is used in traditional medicine.

Trees of Kerala
The generic name *Rhizophora* is derived from Rhizos meaning roots and phora meaning bear. The specific name *marina* is a Latin word meaning marine, referring to the pantropical mangrove found throughout the world.

The mangrove family is represented by red mangroves which are found in coastal areas. They can tolerate and survive in both salt and fresh water. The roots of red mangroves are thick and wide, providing stability in the often unstable and shifting sand. The upper portion of the roots, known as the aerial roots, is associated with the growth of roots for water uptake and oxygen exchange.

1. *Rhizophora mangle* "Red Mangrove, Kum" KANDAL

   Common Name: Kandar (Sungai), Kandar, Dumul (Mar.)
   Scientific Name: *Rhizophora mangle*

   It is a small tree 2 to 4 m tall, usually higher on alluvial coastal rocks. It is a small tree 2 to 4 m tall, usually higher on alluvial coastal rocks.

   Where to see: Ground beneath pressure

   Scientific name: *Rhizophora mangle*
   Common name: Kandar (Sungai), Kandar, Dumul (Mar.)

   108. RED MANGROVE, KUMA, KANDAL

   It is a small tree 2 to 4 m tall, usually higher on alluvial coastal rocks.

   Where to see: Ground beneath pressure

   Scientific name: *Rhizophora mangle*
   Common name: Kandar (Sungai), Kandar, Dumul (Mar.)

   The bark is used for building and the wood is used for furniture.
### LIST OF TREES IN MAHARASHTRA AND MUMBAI CITY (WITHIN CITY LIMITS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Phytogeographical zones</th>
<th>spp. in Maharashtra</th>
<th>spp. in Mumbai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acacia</td>
<td>Trop. &amp; Warm. Esp. Australia.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(c) 10 + 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acer</td>
<td>India.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Acrocarpus</td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Acrornychia</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Australia, Pacific.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Actinodaphne</td>
<td>Indomalaya &amp; E.Asia.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Actinorhitis</td>
<td>Malay, Solomon Isl.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Adansonia</td>
<td>Africa, Madagascar.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Adenanthera</td>
<td>Trop. Asia, Australia Pacific.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Aegle</td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Agave</td>
<td>S. America.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(c) 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Althorhus</td>
<td>Asia, Australia.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(1c) + 1?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Alphanes</td>
<td>Trop. America, Brazil.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Alangium</td>
<td>Indomalaya, S.E Asia, Australia.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Albizia</td>
<td>OW Tropics, S. America.</td>
<td>9(2c)</td>
<td>9 (2c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Aleurites</td>
<td>Indomalaya, W. Pacific.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Alstonia</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Polynesia.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(1c) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Amherstia</td>
<td>Burma.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Anacardium</td>
<td>Tropical America.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Annona</td>
<td>Tropical America &amp; Africa.</td>
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<td>(c) 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Anegeissus</td>
<td>OW Tropics, Africa, Arabia, S.E Asia.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(1c) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Antiaris</td>
<td>Java, Java.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Aphananixis</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Solomon.</td>
<td>2 (1?)</td>
<td>1c</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Aphananthe</td>
<td>Madagascar, Indomol. Australia, Mexico.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### LIST OF TREES IN MAHARASHTRA AND MUMBAI CITY (WITHIN CITY LIMITS) (cont'd)

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<th>spp. in Mumbai</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24. Aporusa</td>
<td>Indomal., Solomon Is.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Araucaria</td>
<td>America, New Guinea, Australia New Zealand, Nork-folk Is.</td>
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<td>2 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Archidendron</td>
<td>Indomalaya, New Guinea, Australia</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Archontophoenix</td>
<td>E. Australia.</td>
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<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Areea</td>
<td>Indomal., Solomon, N. Australia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(c) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Arecastrum</td>
<td>Brazil.</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Arenga</td>
<td>Asia, Australia.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 (c)</td>
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<td>31. Artocarpus</td>
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<td>92. Cinchona</td>
<td>Andes, Costa Rica.</td>
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### LIST OF TREES IN MAHARASHTRA AND MUMBAI CITY (WITHIN CITY LIMITS) (contd.)

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<tr>
<td>93. Cinnamomum</td>
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<td>95. Citrus</td>
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<td>96. Clausena</td>
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<td>97. Cleidion</td>
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<td>115. Cycas</td>
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### LIST OF TREES IN MAHARASHTRA AND MUMBAI CITY (WITHIN CITY LIMITS) (contd.)

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<td>117. Delonix</td>
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### List of Trees in Maharashtra and Mumbai City (Within City Limits) (cont'd.)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>162. <em>Heterophrygma</em></td>
<td>Asia, Indo – China.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. <em>Hevea</em></td>
<td>Amazon, Trop. America.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164. <em>Hibiscus</em></td>
<td>Warm Temp. &amp; Tropics.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>165. <em>Hildegardia</em></td>
<td>Trop. Africa, Madagascar, China.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166. <em>Hippomane</em></td>
<td>Mexico, W. Indies.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167. <em>Holarrhena</em></td>
<td>Trop. Africa, Indomalaya.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>168. <em>Holopa</em></td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>169. <em>Holoxyta</em></td>
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<td>170. <em>Homalium</em></td>
<td>Africa, Madagascar, Malay, America.</td>
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<td>171. <em>Hupa</em></td>
<td>Indomalaya, China.</td>
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<td>172. <em>Hovenia</em></td>
<td>Howe Island.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
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<td>173. <em>Humboltia</em></td>
<td>India, Sri Lanka.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>174. <em>Hura</em></td>
<td>Mexico, W. Indies.</td>
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<td>175. <em>Hynodocarpus</em></td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
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<td>176. <em>Hymenodictyon</em></td>
<td>Trop. Africa, Madagascar, Cebebes, India.</td>
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<tr>
<td>177. <em>Hyphaenae</em></td>
<td>Madagascar, Arabia, India, Africa.</td>
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<td>2 (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>178. <em>Ixora</em></td>
<td>Trop. Africa, Asia.</td>
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<td>179. <em>Jacaranda</em></td>
<td>Trop. America.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>180. <em>Jatropha</em></td>
<td>Trop. &amp; Warm N. America.</td>
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<td>181. <em>Juniperus</em></td>
<td>Europe, Africa.</td>
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<td>182. <em>Kandelia</em></td>
<td>E. Asia, Malaysia.</td>
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<td>183. <em>Khaya</em></td>
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<td>184. <em>Kidelia</em></td>
<td>Mozambique.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>185. Kleinholvia</td>
<td>S. Africa, Arabia.</td>
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<td>186. Kneea</td>
<td>Indomalaya SE Asia.</td>
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<td>187. Kydia</td>
<td>India.</td>
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<tr>
<td>188. Lagerstroemia</td>
<td>Trop. Asia, Africa.</td>
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<td>189. Larrea</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Trop. Africa.</td>
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<td>190. Laurus</td>
<td>Mediterranean, Maccarthen Island.</td>
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<td>191. Lawsonia</td>
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<td>192. Leptanthes</td>
<td>OW Trop. Asia.</td>
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<td>2 (?I)</td>
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<td>193. Leucaena</td>
<td>Trop. America, Polynesia.</td>
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<td>194. Licuala</td>
<td>Asia, Australia, Solomon Island.</td>
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<td>195. Ligustrum</td>
<td>Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Indomalaya.</td>
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<td>196. Litchi</td>
<td>India, China.</td>
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<td>197. Litsea</td>
<td>Warm &amp; Trop. Asia, Australia.</td>
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<td>198. Lonchocarpus</td>
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<td>199. Livingstona</td>
<td>China.</td>
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<td>200. Lophopetalum</td>
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<td>201. Maba</td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
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<td>202. Macaranga</td>
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<td>203. Madhuca</td>
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<td>204. Magnolia</td>
<td>India, Java, America, Venezuela.</td>
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<td>205. Mallotus</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Australia, Africa.</td>
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<td>206. Mammea</td>
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<td>207. Mangifera</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>208. Manilkara</td>
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<td>209. Margaritae</td>
<td>Tropical.</td>
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<td>210. Martindia</td>
<td>S. Amer, W. Indies.</td>
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<td>211. Mastixia</td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
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<td>221. Meyegyne</td>
<td>Indomalaya, China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>222. Melaleuca</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Australia, Pacific.</td>
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<td>223. Melian.</td>
<td>OW Tropics.</td>
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<td>224. Memeylon</td>
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<td>225. Mesua</td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
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<td>226. Meyna</td>
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<td>227. Michelia</td>
<td>Indochina, Asia.</td>
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<td>228. Microcos</td>
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<td>229. Milusia</td>
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<td>232. Minusops</td>
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<td>233. Mitragnya</td>
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<td>234. Morinda</td>
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<td>235. Moringa</td>
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<td>236. Morus</td>
<td>N. America, Africa, Japan, India.</td>
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<td>239. Musa</td>
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<td>240. Myristica</td>
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<td>231. Myroxyylon</td>
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<td>232. Nanorrhops</td>
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<td>233. Naringi</td>
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<tr>
<td>234. Naelaeia</td>
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<td>235. Neolamarkia</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>236. Neolitsea</td>
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<td>237. Nothopegia</td>
<td>Indomalaya, Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>238. Nyctanthes</td>
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<td>239. Occhandra</td>
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<td>240. Olea</td>
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<td>241. Orzyxulum</td>
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<td>242. Osmanthus</td>
<td>Asia, Hawaii</td>
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<td>243. Oxytenanthera</td>
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<td>246. Randanus</td>
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<td>247. Parkia</td>
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<td>248. Parietaria</td>
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<td>249. Parnassia</td>
<td>America</td>
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<td>250. Peltophorum</td>
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<td>251. Persea</td>
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<td>252. Phoenix</td>
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<td>253. Pinanga</td>
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<tr>
<td>254. Pinus</td>
<td>Europe, America, Java, Sumatra, India.</td>
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<td>255. Piscidia</td>
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<td>256. Pisonia</td>
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<td>257. Pithecolium</td>
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<td>260. Podocarpus</td>
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<td>263. Populus</td>
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<td>272. Pterospermum</td>
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<td>275. Radermachera</td>
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<td>276. Ravenala</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<tr>
<td>277. <strong>Rhamnus</strong></td>
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<td>278. <strong>Rheedia</strong></td>
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<td>281. <strong>Salal</strong></td>
<td>America.</td>
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<td>282. <strong>Sageraea</strong></td>
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<td>283. <strong>Salacca</strong></td>
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<td>284. <strong>Salix</strong></td>
<td>Temp. Europe, Cold Regions.</td>
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<td>290. <strong>Shefflera</strong></td>
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<td>3 (2c)</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291. <strong>Schinus</strong></td>
<td>Trop. America.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292. <strong>Schleicheria</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293. <strong>Schrebera</strong></td>
<td>Trop. America, Africa, SE Asia.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294. <strong>Semecarpus</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295. <strong>Sesbania</strong></td>
<td>Warm and Wet Regions, India.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296. <strong>Shorea</strong></td>
<td>Sri Lanka, Indomalaya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297. <strong>Sideroxylon</strong></td>
<td>OW Tropics.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298. <strong>Sonneratia</strong></td>
<td>India, Pacific.</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299. <strong>Soymida</strong></td>
<td>Tropical Asia.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### LIST OF TREES IN MAHARASHTRA AND MUMBAI CITY (WITHIN CITY LIMITS) (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Phytogeographical zones</th>
<th>spp. in Maharashtra</th>
<th>spp. in Mumbai</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300. <strong>Spathodia</strong></td>
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<td>301. <strong>Spondias</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya, SE Asia, America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>302. <strong>Sterculia</strong></td>
<td>Tropical, Africa.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6, (4c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>303. <strong>Stereospermum</strong></td>
<td>Tropics of OW.</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>304. <strong>Streblus</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya, Madagascar.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>305. <strong>Strombosia</strong></td>
<td>Trop. Africa, Indomalaya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>306. <strong>Styrchnos</strong></td>
<td>Tropical, Africa, India.</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>307. <strong>Swietenia</strong></td>
<td>Trop. America.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>308. <strong>Symlocomos</strong></td>
<td>Trop. America, OW.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>309. <strong>Syzygium</strong></td>
<td>Tropics of OW.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10, (6c)</td>
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<td>310. <strong>Tebeula</strong></td>
<td>Trop. America.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 (c)</td>
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<td>311. <strong>Tamarensis</strong></td>
<td>Tropical Africa.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>312. <strong>Teckella</strong></td>
<td>Arabia, SW Asia.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>313. <strong>Tectona</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya, SE Asia.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>314. <strong>Terminalia</strong></td>
<td>Tropical.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 (3c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315. <strong>Tetrameles</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316. <strong>Thespesia</strong></td>
<td>Trop. Africa.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>317. <strong>Thvetia</strong></td>
<td>Peru.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
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<td>318. <strong>Thuja</strong></td>
<td>Asia, America.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319. <strong>Toona</strong></td>
<td>Indomalaya, Australia, China.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320. <strong>Tremna</strong></td>
<td>Tropics &amp; Sub-tropics.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>321. <strong>Trevia</strong></td>
<td>India, Sri Lanka.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>322. <strong>Vateria</strong></td>
<td>India, Sri Lanka, Seychels.</td>
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<td>?</td>
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</table>
in example of fully submerged hydrophytes. These are plants that grow in water or moist soil, such as reeds and rushes.

Hydrophytes are divided into two main groups:

- Plants with submerged leaves (e.g., water hyacinth, cabomba, water lettuces)
- Plants with leaves floating on the water surface (e.g., water lilies, water hyacinth)

Hydrophytes play a crucial role in aquatic ecosystems, providing habitat and food for many species.

2. Shading trees

- Acer (maple)
- Aesculus (horse chestnut)
- Alnus (alder)
-Betula (birch)
- Carya (hickory)
- Fraxinus (ash)
- Populus (poplar)

These trees are commonly grown in parks and along streets for their aesthetic value and ability to provide shade.

3. Trees growing near water

- Carya (hickory)
- Populus (poplar)
- Salix (willow)
- Ulmus (elm)

These trees are adapted to growing near water, often found in wetlands, swamps, and riversides.

Hints for planting trees:

- Choose tree species that are well-suited to your region's climate and soil conditions.
- Plant trees in groups to provide shade and support each other.
- Consider the mature size of the tree to avoid blocking views or damaging buildings.

Phylogenetic zones:

- Africa
- Madagascar
- Nauru

(List of trees in Maharashtra and Mumbai city, within city limits (contd.)
Firming

Firming is most essential for tree growth and development when planting a tree. Trees need deep planting for the roots to spread and develop. Trees need deep planting if the tree is less than 3 x 3 feet or 4 x 4 feet. This is especially true for fruits, vegetables, and tree saplings. Firming helps to maintain the tree in a desired shape. There are no general rules regarding the depth of planting and development in trees. It helps to maintain the shape and reach the desired height. There is no general rule regarding the development in trees.

Types of Soil

Types of soil can vary depending on the type of soil. Some types of soil are acidic, while others are alkaline. Soil pH levels can also vary depending on the type of soil. Different types of plants require different types of soil and grow best in specific types of soil. For example, some plants thrive in sandy soil, while others prefer clay soil. Understanding the different types of soil can help in selecting the right type of soil for planting trees.

Value of Time

Value of time is a concept that is often used in planning and decision-making. It refers to the time and effort required to achieve a particular goal. The value of time is often used to evaluate the cost of various options and make decisions. In the context of planting trees, value of time refers to the time required to plant and grow trees. The value of time can be affected by various factors, such as weather conditions and the availability of labor.

Growing trees on sandy soils (Firming)

Growing trees on sandy soils can be challenging. Sandy soils have low water retention capacity, which can lead to poor soil structure and reduced root development. However, sandy soils are ideal for growing certain types of trees, such as pine trees. These trees have deep root systems that can tap into the water and nutrients present in the soil.

Growing trees on clay soils (Firming)

Growing trees on clay soils can also be challenging. Clay soils have high water retention capacity, which can lead to waterlogging and reduced oxygen levels in the soil. However, clay soils are ideal for growing certain types of trees, such as hardwoods. These trees have shallow root systems that can easily access the water and nutrients present in the soil.

Growing trees on loamy soils (Firming)

Growing trees on loamy soils is ideal for most types of trees. Loamy soils have the right balance of sand, silt, and clay, which provides the right amount of water retention and drainage. These soils are also ideal for growing vegetables and fruits.

Growing trees on acidic soils (Firming)

Growing trees on acidic soils can be challenging. Acidic soils have low pH levels, which can affect the growth of certain types of trees. However, some trees, such as azaleas and rhododendrons, thrive in acidic soils. These trees have special root systems that can tolerate low pH levels.

Growing trees on alkaline soils (Firming)

Growing trees on alkaline soils can also be challenging. Alkaline soils have high pH levels, which can affect the growth of certain types of trees. However, some trees, such as oaks and maples, thrive in alkaline soils. These trees have special root systems that can tolerate high pH levels.

Growing trees in sunny areas that are not overly hot or very dry (Firming)

Growing trees in sunny areas that are not overly hot or very dry can be challenging. Sunny areas have high light levels, which can lead to rapid growth and reduced water retention. However, some trees, such as birches and elms, thrive in sunny areas. These trees have special root systems that can tolerate high light levels.

Growing trees in areas that are not overly hot or very dry (Firming)

Growing trees in areas that are not overly hot or very dry can be challenging. These areas have lower light levels, which can lead to slower growth and reduced water retention. However, some trees, such as pines and firs, thrive in these areas. These trees have special root systems that can tolerate low light levels.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cassia fistula</td>
<td>Golden shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus elastica</td>
<td>Rubber tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus sinensis</td>
<td>Lemon tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus persica</td>
<td>Peach tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea indica</td>
<td>Azalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia denudata</td>
<td>Magnolia denudata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumeria rubra</td>
<td>Frangipani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syzygium cumini</td>
<td>Cinnamon tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annona squamosa</td>
<td>custard apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus aurantium</td>
<td>Sour orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus maxima</td>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum tinctorium</td>
<td>Ceylon cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum verum</td>
<td>True cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabebuia rosea</td>
<td>Rosewood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**YELLOW/WELLOWSH SHADE**

- Spondias mombin
- Celastra angulata
- Laurus nobilis
- Banana
- Spondias mombin
- Syzygium cumini
- Mahogany
- Myrtus communis
- Indian cork tree
- Ficus benghalensis
- Pterocarpus macrocarpus
- Calamus aromaticus
- Cinnamomum verum
- Emblica officinalis
- Andrographis paniculata
- Eupatorium odoratum
- Alpinia galanga
- Coriandrum sativum
- Acorus calamus
- Galium aparine
- Glycyrrhiza glabra
- Astragalus membranaceus
- Celastrus angulatus
- Erythroxylum coca
- Ocimum sanctum
- Hedyotis diffusa
- Calotropis gigantea
- Kigelia africana
- Cassia occidentalis
- Balizia ruscifolia
- Nigella sativa
- Erythroxylum coca
- Ocimum tenuiflorum
- Peganum harmala
- Zanthoxylum piperitum
- Echinacea purpurea
- Aloe vera
- Trichosanthes cucumerina
- Thymus vulgaris
- Salvia officinalis
- Lavandula angustifolia
- Melissa officinalis
- Matricaria chamomilla
- Achillea millefolium
- Alchemilla mollis
- Anethum graveolens
- Asparagus officinalis
- Allium sativum
- Echinacea purpurea
- Aloe vera
- Trichosanthes cucumerina
- Thymus vulgaris
- Salvia officinalis
- Lavandula angustifolia
- Melissa officinalis
- Matricaria chamomilla
- Achillea millefolium
- Alchemilla mollis
- Anethum graveolens
- Asparagus officinalis
- Allium sativum
PRELIMINARY

CHAPTER 1

PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF TREES

RESTRICTION ON PLANTING OF TREES AND LIABILITY FOR DESTRUCTION OF TREES (URBAN AREAS) PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF TREES (URBAN AREAS) PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF TREES ACT, 1972

Maharashtra, 28th July, 1972, GAON 324, begins Part II, clause 1.1, as modified by Notification 328, for Part II, 1972.

Section 212.

(a) The Officer means an officer appointed as such by the Authority

(b) means any personal wooden plant or part of the any way

(c) or any injury done to such any manner of trees.

(d) person.

(e) who conducts the cutting or felling of trees.

(f) means, by rules made under Section 12 of the Act, "Trees Protection Act, 1972.

(g) trees may include the measurement in (urban areas) protection

(h) under any order made by the Authority.

(i) the tree or the cutting of

(j) trees may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

(k) the tree or the cutting of

(l) under any order made by the Authority.

(m) trees may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

(n) the tree or the cutting of

(o) under any order made by the Authority.

(p) trees may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

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(tt) trees may be prescribed by rules made under the Act.

(uu) the tree or the cutting of

(vv) under any order made by the Authority.
Trees to attract nectar-feeding and insect-eating birds


dictionary: common

Myrtus communis

Frangula alnus

Ptelea trifoliata

Ficus carica

Semen prunus domestica

Armeniaca marmelos

Carmona microphylls

Trees that attract birds

Trees provide food shelter and nesting sites for birds and in turn benefits them. Seeds and nuts from trees attract birds to congregate and feed. The trees also provide food for other wildlife. The presence of wildlife in an area can increase the value of the area and the attractiveness of the land. The presence of birds also adds to the aesthetic appeal of the area.

Trees of Washington
21. Phoemena
22. Phleum
23. Phoenicurus
24. Phalaenopsis
25. Phalaenopsis湄洲
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Trees in Indian Astrology

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The constellations and trees dedicated to them are as follows:
MARSHY AREAS

Sacred Banyan
Pongal Temple Tree
Neem
Mangoe
Kadamba
Cyper
Prepal
Shamian

Coastal Regions

Banyan
Sacred Fig
Beaumarchais
Sacred Indian Oak
Kempas
Indiarubber Fig
Triangular Fig
Gardenia
Jatropha

Sacred Places

Sacred Banyan
Pongal Temple Tree
Neem
Mangoe
Kadamba
Cyper
Prepal
Shamian

COSTAL REGIONS

Banyan
Sacred Fig
Beaumarchais
Sacred Indian Oak
Kempas
Indiarubber Fig
Triangular Fig
Gardenia
Jatropha

GARDENS & PARKS

Cucumber
Sikok Chinar Tree
Rajasthani G匙
Rhododendron
Safera
Dipterocarpus Alatus
Ficus Indica
Ndora
Mangoe

Trees of nudahal

Acacia nilotica
Casuarina equisetifolia
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Ficus benjamina
Banyan
Neem
Mango

Trees of mangalore

Acacia nilotica
Casuarina equisetifolia
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Ficus benjamina
Banyan
Neem
Mango

Trees of kollam

Acacia nilotica
Casuarina equisetifolia
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Ficus benjamina
Banyan
Neem
Mango

Trees of trivandrum

Acacia nilotica
Casuarina equisetifolia
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Ficus benjamina
Banyan
Neem
Mango
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