Trees of NIAS: Nature’s Bounty

Holiday project at
National Institute of Advanced Studies
IISc campus, Bangalore

by
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9th standard,
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Acknowledgements:

I am grateful to National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) for giving me the opportunity to do this extremely interesting and fulfilling holiday project and I thank the Director and administration for providing me with all facilities to complete it. I enjoyed doing this project, it helped me a lot. It was nice to meet many faculty members and all the staff. I got a chance to meet so many nice people. I enjoyed the canteen delicacies. I learnt the names of many trees and now I can identify them too. I also learnt about GPS, how to use it and how to make maps on Google Earth.

I am grateful to Mr Krishnappa, Head Gardener at NIAS for showing me the location of the trees and sharing his personal experiences in their planting and caring. I thank Ms Sreeja K.G. for teaching me to identify the trees and also their botanical names. I thank Dr. M.B.Rajani for guiding me regarding GPS and also map making. I thank Ms. Anu Joy and Ms. Nalini N.S. for their help during the project.

Last but not the least I thank my parents for giving me encouragement and support.
Introduction:
In summer of 2011 National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) conducted a workshop for middle/high school children called 'How to map what’s around you!'. Seventeen students from different schools participated in the workshop. In the workshop we learnt various aspects of mapping, such as about latitude/longitude, direction, scales, symbology, legends, etc. We also learnt to use Google Earth, locate places and make maps. We learnt to use GPS and then load the points on to Google Earth and view the points on the background of satellite image.

As part of the workshop we did a project on Trees of NIAS, in which 34 different kinds of trees were mapped. Each participant chose 2-3 or more types of trees and mapped their locations in the campus. While doing this I realized the rich diversity in NIAS, especially the different types of trees in the campus. After the course I got very interested in trees. I started noticing trees on road wherever I went, whether around home, around school or out of town during holiday trips. Then I found that NIAS was one place where many different kinds of trees can be seen within a small area. This inspired me to further extend the work we did in summer workshop and try to map as many trees as possible in NIAS campus. Though my school had started by then, I came and worked on Sundays and other holidays for this project.

Method:
We started by doing the GPS survey. Ms Sreeja K.G. guided me in identifying trees and classifying them. We went together around the campus, she identified the trees, I would mark a point in the handheld GPS and then make a note of the point ID number and the Plant name. These GPS points were then downloaded on to computer using MapSource software, and then viewed on Google Earth along with the background of satellite imagery. On Google Earth separate directories were made for each tree and ID numbers were saved into respective directories. Distinctive symbols were then assigned to each type of tree. After this we could make maps on Google Earth of
individual trees, groups of trees or all the mapped trees. I was guided by Dr M.B.Rajani regarding GPS and mapping. The GPS equipment we used has an accuracy of less than 10m. So the position of individual trees can be displaced by few metres. But with the help of maps one can go to the location and with the help of pictures the tree can be spotted.

**About the book:**

In spite of trying our best it was still not possible to cover all the trees in NIAS. We have identified and geocoded, in the approximately 5.2 acre NIAS campus, a total of 363 trees which belong to 82 different species, 69 genera and 33 families. This book has a map in the beginning showing all the mapped trees, each type of tree has a different symbol. There is a Legend Box that gives names for each symbol. After that one page dedicated to each type of tree in which there are few pictures of that particular tree, details and description about the tree, and a map showing its locations in NIAS campus as red dots (●). Among the pictures printed in this book around 76% were taken on campus. The rest were downloaded from the Internet. This is because the flowering and fruiting season vary and they are also in various stages of their life cycle, from saplings to mature trees. In some cases the tree was too tall or was hiding amidst other trees or behind and close to buildings. Therefore it was not possible to take good distinctive photos. The photos taken in NIAS can be identified as they are marked with black borderline (●) and photos downloaded from Internet are marked with blue borderline (●). After the pages with details of individual trees, there is an index with list of trees (botanical, family and common names), GPS IDs and page numbers. After the index there is reference list of books and websites that were referred to for description. At the end there is a database of GPS IDs which has listed latitude/longitude of each GPS ID, and also the date and time when each one was mapped.

This is in no way a complete list of trees in NIAS. In future anybody interested can add on and complete the list.
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Trees
Gymnosperms

The gymnosperms are a group of seed-bearing plants that includes conifers, cycads etc. The term "gymnosperm" comes from the Greek word ‘*gymnospermos’* meaning "naked seeds", after the unenclosed condition of their seeds.
**Quarpine**

Botanical name: *Araucaria heterophylla*

Family: *Araucariaceae*

Origin: Norfolk island

Flowering season: ---

Common name: Norfolk pine, Quar pine

Description: *Araucaria heterophylla* is a distinctive conifer. The trees grow to a height of 50–65 m, with straight vertical trunks and symmetrical branches. The leaves are awl-shaped. The thickest, scale-like leaves on coning branches are in the upper crown. The cones are squat globose. They disintegrate at maturity to release the nut-like edible seeds. They are sometimes used as Christmas trees. The wood of this tree is very valuable and is used in the manufacture of furniture [26].
Botanical name: *Cycas revoluta*

Family: *Cycadaceae*

Origin: Japan

Flowering season: Mar-Apr

Common name: Sago palm

Description: Sago palm is actually not a palm at all but is a cycad. Cycads are a group of plants that are very primitive in their origins. They are slow growing, perennial plants. They have erect sturdy trunks which can branch multiple times. Leaves are shiny and dark olive green in colour. The leaflets are long, narrow, stiff and have strongly recurved or revolute edges [61], [62].
Botanical name: *Platycladus orientalis*/ *Thuja orientalis*

Family: *Cupressaceae*

Origin: China, Korea

Flowering season: ---

Common name: Morpankhi

Description: It is a distinct genus of evergreen coniferous tree in the cypress family. It is an evergreen, slow-growing tree. The leaves are like little scales overlapping and tightly packed on the shoots. The bark is rusty-brown and fibrous. The cones are green ripening brown in about 8 months from pollination. They are small and are located at the tips of the twigs. They are widely grown as ornamental trees [57], [58].
The angiosperms are flowering plants and the largest group in the plant kingdom. The name derives from the fact that the seeds are enclosed in an ovary. Angiosperms provide us with our flowers, the vegetables in our diet, and our hardwood trees. They are of two types:

- **Monocotyledons**: A plant having single cotyledon in the seed and usually having parallel-veined leaves and flower parts arranged in groups of three (p.13-17).
- **Dicotyledons**: A flowering plant with two embryonic seed leaves or cotyledons that usually appear at germination (p.18-92).
Indian Thorny Bamboo

Botanical name: *Bambusa bambos*
Family: *Poaceae*
Origin: Tropical Asia
Flowering season: Once in its life time
Common name: Indian thorny Bamboo

Description: They are found in tropical and sub-tropical areas. A very densely tufted bamboo, producing large dense clumps of closely packed culms. Culms are strong, cylindrical, erect, hollow and dark green in colour. The upper leafy branches bear small spines. A single clump on flowering gives about 50-100 kg of seeds. The bamboo shoot is edible [54].
Botanical name: *Bambusa vulgaris*

Family: *Poaceae*

Origin: Himalayas

Flowering season: Once in its life time

Common name: Golden bamboo

Description: It is an open clump type bamboo species with lemon yellow culms in green stripes. They have dark green leaves. It is one of the largest species of bamboo. Flowering is not common, and there are no seeds. At the interval of several decades the whole population of an area bloom at once, and individual stems bear a large number of flowers. Fruits are rare. The most practised cultivation method is culm or branch cutting. The stems used as fuel and the leaves used as fodder [55].
Coconut

Botanical name: *Cocos nucifera*

Family: *Arecaceae*

Origin: South East Asia, South America

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Coconut

Description: It is found across much of the tropics. It is a large palm growing very tall with pinnate leaves. Old leaves break away cleanly, leaving the trunk smooth. The various parts of the coconut have a number of culinary uses. The nut provides oil for frying, cooking. The white, fleshy part of the seed is edible and used fresh or dried in cooking. Coconuts are part of the daily diet of many people. Coconut water and coconut milk are very popular during summer season. Both male and female flowers occur in the same inflorescence [9].
Botanical name: *Musa sp.*
Family: *Musaceae*
Origin: Tropical South and Southeast Asia
Flowering season: Annual
Common name: Banana

Description: This extensively cultivated plant has been common in all tropical countries for many, many years. It is not a tree, but a huge, herbaceous plant, which means that it does not form a woody stem. There are about 300 species of Musa, all growing best in hot, damp atmospheres. The many types grown vary greatly in size, colour and shape of the fruit. The skin of the fruit is used in dyeing, the sap contains tannin and makes a black stain on cloth and so can be used as marking ink. The flowers, the central portion of the stem, shoots and buds of young plants are all eaten [2].
Royal Palm

Botanical name: *Roystonea regia*
Family: *Arecaceae*
Origin: Florida, Mexico and the Caribbean Islands
Flowering season: Year-round
Common name: Royal Palm tree

Description: They are distinguished by tall, smooth, columnar trunks and large pinnate fronds. The bark is palest grey in colour. The leaves of the Royal Palm Tree are jam-packed with narrow leaflets. These leaflets are inserted alternately in opposite ways. The male and female flowers stay on the same tree. The fruits of this tree are small in size and round shaped. They are light purple in colour when they become mature and normally appear in clusters. It is planted as an ornamental tree [78].
Ear Pod Wattle

Botanical name: *Acacia auriculiformis*

Family: *Fabaceae (Mimosaceae)*

Origin: Australia, Indonesia

Flowering season: July-Oct

Common name: Auri, Earleaf Acacia

Description: It is a fast growing evergreen, tree. It has dense foliage with an open spreading crown. The trunk is crooked. Leaves are thick leathery and curved. Flowers are bright yellow and sweet scented. Pods are flat and cartilaginous, twisted at maturity. Seeds are transversely held in the pod. This plant is raised as an ornamental plant, as a shade tree and it is also raised on plantations for fuelwood [29].
White Bark Acacia

Botanical name: *Acacia leucophloea*

Family: *Fabaceae (Mimosaceae)*

Origin: Indo-Malayan region

Flowering season: Aug-Nov

Common name: White bark acacia

Description: It is a moderate sized tree with a spreading crown. The trunk is crooked. Fruits are thin, flat and curved pods. Bark is smooth and white to yellowish grey. Flowers are cream to yellow-coloured. Pod is brown, flat, curved and densely hairy. The feathery green foliage offers a strong contrast to the light-coloured bark. Plant pacifies cough, wounds, skin diseases etc. [30]
Red Bead Tree

Botanical name: *Adenanthera pavonina*

Family: *Fabaceae* (*Mimosaceae*)

Origin: China, Malaysia

Flowering season: Mar-Aug

Common name: Red bead tree, Red sandalwood tree

Description: It is a medium to large sized tree. Fruits are curved, hanging, green pods that turn brown, coil up and split open as they ripen to reveal small bright red seeds. The leaves are green. The flowers are small, yellow in colour and grow in dense inflorescence. The seeds are used in necklaces and ornaments. The raw seeds are toxic but when cooked they are edible. The wood of this tree is used in cabinet making. A red powder made from the wood is also used as an antiseptic paste. [31]
Batino

Botanical name: Alstonia macrophylla
Family: Apocynaceae
Origin: Sri Lanka
Flowering season: July-Sept
Common name: Batino, Hard Devil’s tree

Description: It is a fast growing, tall, evergreen tree. Leaves are in whorls of three and are clustered at the end of the branchlets. They are pointed at both the ends and are dark green and shiny. The flowers are small, white, scented and form loose clusters among the leaves at the end of the twigs. Two fruits develop from each flower, which are long, slender and hang in clusters. Seeds are small and very flat with tufts of long brown hair at either end. It is an ornamental tree. The bark in the form of a powder is used as a tonic [36].
Jack Fruit

Botanical name: *Artocarpus heterophyllus*

Family: *Moraceae*

Origin: South-East Asia

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Jack fruit

Description: It is a large evergreen tree which is widely cultivated in tropical areas. It is the largest edible fruit in the world. It is the national fruit of Bangladesh. Flowers are unisexual in separate inflorescences. The entire female inflorescences together with the parts of individual flowers forms a large multiple fruit. The bark is rich with milky latex. Sepals and petals become fleshy and juicy to form the edible part of the fruit [13].
Neem

Botanical name: *Azadirachta indica*
Family: *Meliaceae*
Origin: India sub-continent
Flowering season: Feb-May
Common name: Margosa, Bevu

Description: Neem is a fast growing tree growing in tropical and semi-tropical regions. It is evergreen, but in severe drought it may shed most or nearly all of its leaves. The branches are wide spread. The fairly dense crown is roundish or oval. The leaves are long and dark green in colour. The flowers are white and have a fragrance. Bisexual flowers and male flowers exist on the same individual. The fruit is extremely poisonous to mammals and not to birds. All parts of the tree is said to have medicinal properties [21].
Camel Foot Purpurea

Botanical name: *Bauhinia purpurea*
Family: *Fabaceae*
Origin: India, China, Pakistan
Flowering season: Nov-Feb
Common name: Camelfoot tree, orchid tree, Kachnar.

Description: It is a small size deciduous tree. The fruit is a pod containing several seeds. The flowers are in a dense, large panicles. This is a very popular ornamental tree in subtropical and tropical climates, grown for its scented flowers. It is also called mountain-ebony or orchid tree. It can be used to attract hummingbirds. In some areas it has become naturalized and invasive [8].
Yellow Bauhinia

Botanical name: *Bauhinina tomentosa*

Family: *Fabaceae*  
(*Caesalpinioideae*)

Origin: Tropical Asia, Africa

Flowering season: Year-long

Common name: Yellow orchid tree

Description: It is a medium to large shrub or a small deciduous tree with attractive bright yellow flowers. Leaves are light green in colour, with a leathery texture, carried on branches that are often drooping. The flowers are bell shaped, with a black to deep maroon centre. The fruit are pea like, slender and velvety. They are light green, turning a pale brown with age. Bark is gray or brown. The flowers of this tree are rich in nectar and attract many birds and insects. [32]
### Botanical name: *Bixa orellana*

### Family: Bixaceae

### Origin: America

### Flowering season: Oct-Dec

### Common name: Annatto, Lipstick tree

#### Description:
It is a perennial shrub or a small tree. The leaves are wide and pointed. Flowers occur in vertical upright clusters, which prominently appear above the foliage. They are showy, white or pink, with five petals and a dense mass of stamens in the center. The fruits are red and spiny. There are many seeds with a scarlet covering. The seedpod is either green or red. The dye obtained from this tree is used as a safe colouring agent for food [60].
Red Silk Cotton Tree

Botanical name: *Bombax ceiba/ B.malabarica*

Family: *Bombacaceae*

Origin: India and Malaya

Flowering season: Jan-March

Common name: Red Silk tree

Description: This is a tall native, fast growing tree. This tree is a blaze of colour and completely leafless when in bloom. The numerous, large, cup-shaped, crimson flowers are very attractive. They are clustered at the end of the branches and appear before new leaves. The leaves are large. Large green fruits dangle from the tree that turn brown ejecting the soft cotton attached to the seeds. The fruits have five partitions. Seeds are covered with silky white hair [1].
Scarlet Flame Bean

Botanical name: *Brownea coccinea*

Family: *Fabaceae (Caesalpiniaceae)*

Origin: Tropical America

Flowering season: July-Jan

Common name: Mountain rose

Description: Scarlet Flame Bean is a slow-growing, small tree with large heads of orange-red flowers. Generally, the exotic looking flowers are not visible at all from the outside. The leaves are pink-brown and pendulous when young. Flowers are borne in large, bright, orange-red clusters, hanging mostly beneath foliage primarily on older branches. Fruit is a woody pod. Bark is grey and vertically fissured. The young leaves make the tree look very showy. [33]
Botanical name: *Butea monosperma*

Family: *Fabaceae*

Origin: India

Flowering season: Jan-March

Common name: Palash, Flame of the forest

Description: It is a medium sized deciduous tree. It is slow growing. The leaves have three leaflets. The flowers are bright orange-red which are scentless and consist of five petals. The flowers are found at the ends of the stalks. The trunk is usually crooked and twisted with irregular branches and rough, grey bark. The fruit is a pod. The flowers are used to prepare the traditional holi colour [56].
Bottle Brush Tree

Botanical name: *Callistemon lanceolatus* / *citrinus*

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Origin: Australia

Flowering season: Feb – May; Oct-Dec

Common name: Bottle brush

Description: The name “Bottle Brush” is very apt for this tree, particularly the flowers. It attracts nectar feeding insects, especially bees, in good numbers. The fine leaves and the bright red inflorescence make this tree sought after for landscaping and planting in gardens and parks. It is also a tree suited for planting in small spaces. Each flower head produces a profusion of seed capsules which can remain on the plant for a long time [1].
**Papaya**

Botanical name: *Carica papaya*

Family: *Caricaceae*

Origin: America

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Pawpaw, Papaya

Description: The papaya is a large tree-like plant, with a single stem with spirally arranged leaves confined to the top of the trunk. The lower trunk is conspicuously scarred where leaves and fruit were borne. The tree is usually unbranched. The leaves are large. The fruit is ripe when it feels soft and its skin has attained an amber to orange hue. Papayas can be used as a food, a vegetable, and in medicine. The stem and bark are also used in rope production [22].
Golden Shower

Botanical name: *Cassia fistula*

Family: *Fabaceae*

Origin: India, Burma and Sri Lanka

Flowering season: Feb- Apr

Common name: Kakke mara, Amaltas

Description: The inflorescence of golden yellow flowers borne on green stalks resembles a chandelier. The leaves of this tree are very tender. Also characteristic are the pods of this tree which could be up to two feet in length. Each seed, encapsulated in a sweetish pulp is housed in a separate compartment within the foot-long pod. The pulp is said to have mild laxative properties. It is propagated from the seeds. When in bloom, the tree has somewhat sparse foliage otherwise it has thick, dark green foliage. It is used for ornamental purposes [1].
Pink Shower

Botanical name: *Cassia javanica*

Family: *Fabaceae*

Origin: Java and Sumatra

Flowering season: April-May

Common name: Java cassia, Pink shower

Description: It is a semi-deciduous, fast growing tree with a spreading crown. It has a straight trunk, horizontal branches and drooping branchlets which bear the foliage. During winter the tree is leafless and is in flush along with the pink flowers during the hot months. The flowers are pinkish with yellow coloured stamens. The leaves are made up of 12 pairs of leaflets. The fruit is long cylindrical pod with many seeds. The tree is cultivated for decorative purposes [1], [14].
Botanical name: *Cassia spectabilis*

Family: *Fabaceae*

Origin: Tropical South-East Asia

Flowering season: Mar-Sept

Common name: Popcorn Bush cedar

Description: It is fast growing, medium sized tree with a dense canopy. It has narrow, pointed leaves which are arranged alternately. Fruit is a long, compressed pod which is dry, hard and is brown in colour. Showy yellow flowers are scented and attract butterflies and they come in big clusters. They are multi-trunked and the branches droop. The seeds of this tree are a potential source of commercial gum [76], [77].
Parijat

Botanical name: *Citharexylum spinosum*

Family: *Verbanaceae*

Origin: Caribbean territories

Flowering season: Nov-April

Common name: Fiddlewood

Description: A fast growing moderate sized evergreen tree. Leaves are simple and lush green. The young leaves turn an unusual salmon-orange colour. The flowers are creamy white, scented and appear at the branch ends. Bark is grey, smooth and it peels off as vertical shreds exposing a lighter inner bark. The wood of this tree is used to make musical instruments. Moderate salt tolerance allows planting near the beach. The tiny flowers are a favourite to the bees [36].
Botanical name: *Citrus sp.*

Family: *Rutaceae*

Origin: Asia

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Lime

Description: It is an evergreen, thorny shrub or tree grown in tropical or subtropical regions. The fruits of this tree are round and green-yellow in colour. They have a green juicy pulp and they may or may not contain seeds. This tree has leathery leaves and small, white, fragrant flowers and stiff branches. Limes are a good source of vitamin C. The acid juice of the fruit is used in flavoring [51].
Colville’s Glory

Botanical name: *Colvillea racemosa*

Family: *Fabaceae (Caesalpiniaceae)*

Origin: Madagascar

Flowering season: May-June; Aug-Oct

Common name: Colvillea

Description: It is a medium sized deciduous tree with a slender feather canopy. Leaves bear many leaflets. Flowers are fiery orange-red and produced on long drooping inflorescences. Stamens are longer than corolla. Fruit is a cylindrical pod. Bark is coppery. *Colvillea* is best cultivated as an ornamental tree. Its genus is named for Sir Charles Colville, a former Governor of Mauritius [36].
Calabash

Botanical name: *Crescentia cujete*

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Origin: West Indies, Central America and the Caribbean.

Flowering season: Oct - Feb

Common name: Calabash, Sokeburude

Description: It is a small evergreen tree. The flowers of this tree have a foul smell and are produced on short pedicels. The fruit has a hard but smooth shell containing numerous flattened seeds, which are embedded in fleshy pulp. They take about 6 months to ripen. The fruits cannot be eaten but they are used for many ornamental purposes. The fruits are pollinated by bats. Now they are cultivated mainly for their oddity value. The fruits were used as bowls, the hardwood for tool making and bark foilers for twines and ropes. [6]
Gulmohur

Botanical name: *Delonix regia*
Family: *Fabaceae*
Origin: Madagascar
Flowering season: April-June
Common name: Kattikai mara, Gulmohur, Flamboyant

Description: It is a fast growing deciduous species. The leaves are feathery and beautiful particularly when young. The tree bursts into bloom with the onset of the hot season. And when it does, it is bereft of leaves and is transformed into a mass of scarlet. The flat, foot long pods of this tree are very characteristic and persist. The tree has conspicuous buttresses that at times spread extensively. The Small Green Barbets often find this tree ideal for nesting. These trees add colour to the city when they start blooming [1].
Golden Trumpet

Botanical name: *Dolichandrone platycalyx* / *Markhamia lutea*

Family: *Bignoneaceae*

Origin: East Africa

Flowering season: March-Oct

Common name: Nile tulip tree, Siala

Description: It is an evergreen tree and does not branch out much. The tubular yellow flowers are borne in clusters and are very attractive. After the flowering season one can see long pods hanging on the trees. As the pods turn brown, they become twisted. Leaves are broad and long. Bark is greyish-brown [1].
Eucalyptus

Botanical name: *Eucalyptus citriodora*
Family: *Myrtaceae*
Origin: Australia
Flowering season: Oct-Jan
Common name: Neelgiri

Description: There are about 700 species of this tree. Eucalypts are among the tallest trees in the world. The leaves are leathery in texture, hang vertically, and contain a fragrant volatile oil. The flowers in bud are covered with a cup-like membrane. The fruit is surrounded by a woody, cup-shaped receptacle and contains numerous minute seeds. The eucalyptus oil is stimulant, aromatic and antiseptic. It is probably the most powerful antiseptic of its class [10].
### Banyan

**Botanical name:** *Ficus benghalensis*  
**Family:** *Moraceae*  
**Origin:** South Asia  
**Flowering season:** Year-round  
**Common name:** Banyan, Aaala

**Description:** A banyan is a fig that starts its life as an epiphyte when its seeds germinate in the cracks and crevices on a host tree. It is the National tree of India. The seeds of banyans are dispersed by birds. The leaves of Banyan tree are large, leathery and glossy green. Older banyan trees are characterized by their aerial prop roots that grow into thick woody trunks which, with age, can become indistinguishable from the main trunk. Banyans have unique fruit structures and are dependent on fig wasps for reproduction. Various parts of the tree are considered medicinal [5].
Weeping Fig

Botanical name: *Ficus benjamina*

Family: *Moraceae*

Origin: South of Asia and Australia

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Weeping fig, Java fig, Benjamin fig

Description: It is the official tree of Bangkok and Thailand. It is a topiary tree with gracefully drooping branchlets and glossy leaves. The fruits are inedible by people but they are enjoyed by some birds. It is a very popular house plant in temperate areas, due to its elegant growth and tolerance of poor growing conditions. The roots are destructive and grow rapidly invading gardens and lifting sidewalks and driveways. The plant is sensitive to cold and should be protected from strong drafts. It comes in various varieties [7].
Botanical name: *Ficus benjamina* ‘Starlight’

Family: *Moraceae*

Origin: South-East Asia, Northern Australia

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Benjamin fig ‘Starlight’

Description: Starlight is a variegated form of green Weeping fig. It is a large evergreen shrub with slender-pointed green leaves broadly margined with creamy-white. The leaves are small, thick and shiny. Develops a thick trunk and aerial roots at a relatively early age. They have tiny flowers borne within a hollow receptacle which enlarges to form the fruit [74],[75].
Peepal

Botanical name: *Ficus religiosa*

Family: *Moraceae*

Origin: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Flowering season: Mar-Apr

Common name: Sacred fig, Peepal

Description: It is a large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree up to 30 m tall and with a trunk diameter of up to 3 m. The leaves are cordate in shape with a distinctive extended tip. The fruit is a small fig which turns purple after ripening. This plant is considered sacred by the followers of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. It is used in traditional medicine for about 50 types of disorders including asthma, diabetes, diarrhea etc. It is one of the longest living trees [23].
Silver Oak

Botanical name: *Grevillea robusta*

Family: *Proteaceae*

Origin: Australia

Flowering season: Feb-March

Common name: Silky-oak, Silver-oak

Description: It is a fast growing evergreen tree. The leaves are dark green, delicately dented and are reminiscent of a fern frond. Its flowers are golden-orange bottlebrush-like blooms used for honey production. The seeds mature in late winter to early spring with one or two flat, winged seeds. It is fairly drought resistant. It is a valuable timber. It is the best tree which can be used for fencing and it is one of the fastest growing trees. It is grown as shade trees in coffee/tea estates. [28]
Botanical name: *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

Family: Bignoniaceae

Origin: Brazil

Flowering season: Feb-March

Common name: Jacaranda

Description: Jacaranda is a very beautiful tree and spectacular when in flower. The tree grows to height of 5-15 mts. It has a canopy consisting of fine, feathery leaves due to which it has a great ornamental value. The leaves are lost during winter and bunches of flowers grow when the tree is leafless. The flowers are mauve coloured and tubular. The seeds are enclosed in a round, woody capsule and they have wings. Its bark is thin and grey-brown in colour. They hang from the tree for a long time before dropping off [1].
Sausage Tree

Botanical name: *Kigelia pinnata*

Family: *Bignoneaceae*

Origin: Mozambique

Flowering season: March-June

Common name: Sausage tree, Sasege mara

Description: It is a medium sized evergreen tree with a dense rounded crown. Bark is grey, generally smooth, round patches. Leaves are crowded near the end of the branches. Flowers are striking, dark maroon with heavy yellow veining on the outside. They have a foul smell and bloom at night. Fruit is very unusual, sausage shaped and greyish-brown in colour. The tree gets its common name from the fruit. The flowers and the fruits hang down from elongated wire like stalks. Raw fruits are poisonous to humans. A black dye is produced from the fruits of this tree. [34]
Queen Crape Myrtle

Botanical name: *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
Family: *Lythraceae*
Origin: Southern Asia
Flowering season: Early Summer
Common name: Queen Crape Myrtle, Banaba, Pride of India

Description: Queen's flower is a deciduous tropical flowering tree which is medium in size with smooth, flaky bark. The leaves are deciduous. It is also widely cultivated as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical areas. The name Crape myrtle is given to these trees because of the flowers which look as if made from delicate crape paper. The bark is commercially used and is a valuable timber. Decoction of dried leaves is used in diabetes. The leaves are able to lower blood sugar. [16], [17].
Him Champa

Botanical name: Magnolia grandiflora
Family: Magnoliaceae
Origin: Tropical America
Flowering season: July-Sept
Common name: Bull bay

Description: It is an evergreen tree widely cultivated around the world. It typically has a single stem (or trunk) and a pyramidal shape. The leaves are large, stiff, dark green in colour with smooth margins. The flowers are also large, scented, and white in colour, emerging from the tips of twigs on mature trees. Flowering is followed by a rose coloured fruit. The timber is hard and heavy, and has been used commercially to make furniture, pallets, and veneer. It is a very popular ornamental tree. [35]
West Indian Cherry

Botanical name: *Malpighia glabra*

Family: *Malpighiaceae*

Origin: Surinam

Flowering season: June-July

Common name: Barbados cherry

Description: It is a medium sized evergreen tree with wide spreading branches. The leaves are dark green and glossy. The tiny pink-white flowers are bisexual and produce red-orange to bright red, juicy fruits. This fruit is round to oblate. The seed is triangular with fluted wings. These cherries are often eaten and are very high in Vitamin C content. Fruit is used against common cold. This plant attracts bees and butterflies [37], [38].
Mango

Botanical name: *Mangifera indica*
Family: *Anacardiaceae*
Origin: India
Flowering season: Nov-Dec
Common name: Manga, Mango

Description: Mango is the national fruit of India, Philippines and Pakistan. It is an evergreen tree widely grown in the drier tropics. It has a rounded canopy. Bark is usually dark grey-brown to black. The leaves are simple and the upper surface is shining and dark green while the lower is light green. The flowers have a sweet smell [73].
**Chikoo**

**Botanical name:** *Manilkara zapota*

**Family:** *Sapotaceae*

**Origin:** Mexico, Central America and Caribbean

**Flowering season:** Year-round

**Common name:** Chikoo, Sapodilla

**Description:** It is an evergreen slow-growing tree. It grows up to 18-30 mts in height. The leaves are glossy and ornamental. The flowers are bell-like. Fruits are edible, smooth skinned with a grainy texture. They have two-five seeds which are black in colour. The bark is rich in a white, gummy latex. The trees can only survive in warm, typically tropical environments, dying easily if the temperature drops below freezing. The sapodilla trees yield fruit twice a year, though flowering may continue year round [12].
Ceylon Ironwood

Botanical name: *Mesua ferrea*

Family: *Clusiaceae*

Origin: Sri Lanka

Flowering season: Apr-Aug

Common name: Ceylon Ironwood, Naga sampige/champa

Description: It is a tall evergreen tree. It has simple, narrow, dark green leaves, with a whitish underside. The emerging young leaves are red to yellowish pink and drooping. The flowers have four white petals and a center of numerous yellow stamens. The fruits are somewhat round and red in colour and have 1-4 seeds. They are bisexual in nature. It is the National tree of Sri Lanka [39].
Botanical name: *Michelia champaca*

Family: Magnoliaceae

Origin: India

Flowering season: May-Dec

Common name: Champaca, Sampige

Description: It is an evergreen or semi-evergreen, medium-sized tree. Leaves are simple and arranged spirally. The upper surface of the leaf is smooth while the lower side is hairy. The flowers are large, yellow and fragrant. The bark is smooth and is greyish-white. Seeds are small and red in colour. It is an excellent timber for furniture. Flowers cure skin diseases [63], [64].
Moulmein Rosewood

Botanical name: *Millettia penguensis*/
*Pongamia ovalifolia*

Family: *Fabaceae*

Origin: Burma and Siam

Flowering season: March-April

Common name: Moulmein rosewood

Description: This is a small deciduous tree, planted mostly for ornamental purposes. It has drooping branches. When it is in flower, the tree becomes leafless. Fruit is a flat pod containing two or three seeds. The flowers are pea-like and the whole crown gets draped with drooping sprays of these bright violet flowers [36].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tree Jasmine</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Botanical name:</strong> <em>Millingtonia hortensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family:</strong> <em>Bignoneaceae</em></td>
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<td><strong>Origin:</strong> Burma &amp; Malayan archipelago</td>
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**Description:** It is a tall and straight deciduous tree, with comparatively few branches, its popularity lies in its ornamental value. It is a fast growing tree, but with brittle wood, liable to be damaged by storms. The ashy bark is fissured and is used as a substitute for true cork. The flowers are bell shaped, silvery-white with a delightful fragrance. The leaves are compound. The fruit is very long and narrow, pointed at both ends and contains thin flat seeds [40].
Botanical name: *Neolamarckia cadamba*

Family: *Rubiaceae*

Origin: South-East Asia

Flowering season: Aug-Sept

Common name: Kadam

Description: It is an evergreen tropical tree which has large leaves arranged loosely and therefore not forming a dense canopy. It has a broad crown. The fruit of this tree is yellow-orange in colour and occur in small, fleshy capsules packed closely containing approximately 8000 seeds. On maturing, the fruit splits apart, releasing the seeds, which are then dispersed by wind or rain. Leaves are glossy green in colour. Flowers inflorescence seen as globose cluster of subsessile flowers which are fragrant and bisexual. The fruit and inflorescence are reportedly edible to humans [15].
Copper Pod

Botanical name: *Peltophorum pterocarpum*
Family: *Leguminosae*
Origin: Ceylon, Andamans, Malaya and North Australia
Flowering season: March - Sept
Common name: Haladi Gulmohur

Description: The Copper Pod is considered to be a semi-evergreen tree. It is seldom leafless though it sheds leaves during the winter months for a very brief period. The name ‘Copper Pod’ comes from the coppery-red seed cases that are seen in profusion (they turn black with age). A species which is easy to propagate, hardy, and can survive in harsh conditions. A pretty sight when in bloom. It bears clusters of yellow flowers at the end of the branches, together with dark green leaves. The tree is large and very shapely [1].
Butter Fruit Tree

Botanical name: *Persea americana*

Family: *Lauraceae*

Origin: Central Mexico

Flowering season:

Common name: Avocado, Butter fruit

Description: It is an evergreen tree with huge dark green leaves in whorls. The flowers are inconspicuous, greenish-yellow and bi-sexual in nature. The fruit is a large drupe, containing a large seed. The fruit is eaten and many dishes are prepared out of it. These trees are partially self-pollinating. They are commercially valuable and are cultivated in many areas [41].
Indian Gooseberry

Botanical name: *Phyllanthus emblica*
Family: *Phyllanthaceae*
Origin: India
Flowering season: Feb-March, June-July
Common name: Amla, Indian gooseberry

Description: This is a deciduous tree which is known for its edible fruit, Amla. The tree is small to medium sized, with a crooked trunk and spreading branches. The leaves are simple, closely set along the branches and light green in colour. The flowers are greenish-yellow. Amla has been used to treat various diseases through Ayurvedic medicine therapy. It is popularly used in inks, shampoos, hair oils and dyes. [3].
Botanical name: *Plumeria alba*

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Origin: Central America

Flowering season: June-Nov

Common name: Temple tree

Description: It is a large evergreen shrub. The leaves are narrow and elongated. These trees have large and strongly perfumed white flowers with a yellow center which appear at the branch tips. The leaves are coarse and are clustered only at the tips of the branches. The branches are rough, blunt and grey-green in colour and are usually soft and brittle. A milky sap is exuded from the branches when they are bruised or punctured [59].
Mast

Botanical name: *Polyalthia longifolia*
Family: *Annonaceae*
Origin: Sri Lanka, India
Flowering season: March-May
Common name: Mast, False Ashoka, Buddha tree

Description: These are evergreen trees commonly planted due to its effectiveness in alleviating noise pollution. The tree is known to grow over 30 ft in height. The leaves are long and tapering borne on short slender horizontal branches. The flowers are pale green with a hint of yellow and not very prominent. They bloom during spring season but, for a very short period of time, usually for two or three weeks. The fruits are also small, found in clusters, and are loved by many birds [1], [18].
Pongamia

**Botanical name:** *Pongamia pinnata*

**Family:** *Fabaceae*

**Origin:** India

**Flowering season:** Mar-Apr

**Common name:** Indian beech, Pongam oil tree, Karanj

**Description:** A moderate sized semi ever green tree growing up to 20 meters in height. Leaves are pinnately compound producing a large and wide canopy. The leaves are a soft, shiny and deep green in colour. Flowers are found in clusters of pinkish white on their branches which later give rise to brown seed pods. It is used in landscaping, as a shade tree and also as windbreaks. Pongam oil extracted from the seeds is regarded as a strong antiseptic and also used for the treatment of rheumatism. The tree is also considered as a potential source of biodiesel.
Kanak Champa

Botanical name: *Pterospermum acerifolium*

Family: *Sterculiaceae*

Origin: India

Flowering season: Feb-May

Common name: Karnikara, Kanak Champa, Dinner Plate tree

Description: The top side of the leaves are dark green in colour and they are rough and rubbery. The bark is grey in colour and is considered to be fairly soft. Small twigs and new growth can sometimes seem feathery and are commonly more of a rusty-brown color. As the leaves are huge, they are used as plates. The flowers of this tree serve as a pleasant perfume and also keep insects away [42].
Sandalwood

Botanical name: *Santalum album*
Family: *Santalaceae*
Origin: India
Flowering season: Feb-May
Common name: Indian Sandalwood, Gandhada mara

Description: Indian Sandalwood is a small tropical evergreen tree, the most commonly known source of sandalwood. The tiny flowers are greenish to begin with and turn maroon eventually. The leaves are thin. The fruits are green when raw and become blackish when ripe. The bark is smooth in young trees. It has been the primary source of sandalwood and the derived oil. The tree still commands high prices for its essential oil, but due to lack of sizable trees it is no longer used for fine woodworking as before. They may live to one hundred years of age [27], [1].
Ashoka

Botanical name: *Saraca asoca*

Family: *Fabaceae/ Caesalpiniaceae*

Origin: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Malaysia

Flowering season: Throughout the year; mainly Nov - March

Common name: Ashoka

Description: This is a small sized evergreen tree with spreading branches and dense foliage of medium sized leaves. If planted in an open area, it assumes a well proportioned, round canopy. The flowers are borne on dry branches in dense clusters that are orange-red that deepens as they age. The tree looks particularly attractive when in bloom. This tree is also associated with mythology. Besides, it is attributed with a lot of medicinal properties especially the ailments of women. It is propagated by seeds. The young leaves are soft red and limp [1].
Botanical name: *Sesbania grandiflora*

Family: *Fabaceae*

Origin: Tropical Asia

Flowering season: Nov - Jan

Common name: Agathi

Description: It is a fast-growing, small tree. The leaves are regular and rounded and they turn bright yellow before shedding. The flowers are white or pink and they are large. The fruits look like flat, long and thin green beans. The bark is light grey and the wood is soft. The flowers of this tree are eaten as a vegetable in many areas. The young pods along with the leaves are also eaten. The juice of these leaves were used as a tonic [43], [44].
African Tulip Tree

Botanical name: *Spathodea campanulata*

Family: *Bignoneaceae*

Origin: Africa

Flowering season: Aug-Dec

Common name: African Tulip tree

Description: It is a dry season deciduous tree and is used as an ornamental tree. The leaves are dark green. The flower buds are ampule-shaped and contain a watery liquid. The flowers are cup-shaped and hold rain and dew and are deep orange in colour. Seeds are thin, flat and have wings. The wood of this tree is soft and brittle. The bark and the leaves are used in traditional medicines [45], [46].
**Mahogany**

Botanical name: *Swietenia mahogani*

Family: *Meliaceae*

Origin: Southern Mexico to Peru and Brazil

Flowering season: March-April

Common name: Mahogany

Description: *Swietenia mahogani* is a medium-sized semi-evergreen tree. The flowers are small, produced in panicles. The fruit is a woody capsule containing numerous winged seeds. The bark in younger specimens is smooth and grayish, becoming darker and furrowed with age. Supplies have now become very rare due to over-harvesting, and most mahogany marketed now comes from other related species, often with faster growth but lower wood quality. It is also grown as an ornamental tree in subtropical and tropical regions [19].
Botanical name: *Syzygium cumini*

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Origin: India, Indonesia

Flowering season: Mar-April

Common name: Jamun, Java plum

Description: It is an evergreen fast growing tropical tree. The leaves are oblong, smooth and glossy having a terpentine smell. Jamun has fragrant white flowers in branched clusters at stem tips and purplish-black oval edible berries. The fruit has a sweet and mildly sour flavour. The bark is very strong. The leaves are antibacterial, and are used for strengthening the teeth and gums [47], [48].
Yellow Tabebuia

Botanical name: *Tabebuia caraiba*

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Origin: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay

Flowering season: Jan-March

Common name: Silver trumpet tree, Yellow tabebuia

Description: They are small evergreen trees with silvery foliage. The flowers are golden-yellow, trumpet shaped. The leaves are semi-evergreen and often drop just before the flowers appear. The fruits are pod-like and are brown in colour, having winged seeds.
Pink Tabebuia

Botanical name: *Tabebuia rosea*
Family: *Bignoniaceae*
Origin: Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador
Flowering season: Nov-Jan
Common name: Pink trumpet, Basant rani, Pink Poui

Description: Pink trumpet is a tall, fast-growing deciduous tree. Leaves are palmately divided into 5 unequal leaflets. The fruits are elongated pods, which split open to released winged seeds. The bark can be gray to brown. The tree’s name comes from its large trumpet-shaped flowers, which range in colour from pink to white. A decoction of the flowers, leaves and roots has been used to reduce fevers and pain. This tree is known for its impressive flowering display [24], [25].
Botanical name: *Tamarindus indica*

Family: *Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)*

Origin: Tropical Africa

Flowering season: Late summer

Common name: Tamarind

Description: Tamarind is a long lived, medium growth evergreen tree. Leaves are bright green in colour. The branches droop from a single, central trunk. The tamarind produces red and yellow elongated flowers in clusters. Buds are pink as the four sepals are pink. At night, the leaflets close up. The fruit has a hard, brown shell, with a fleshy, juicy pulp. The seeds are somewhat flattened and glossy brown. Tamarind is best described as sweet and sour in taste [49].
### Yellow Trumpet Tree

**Botanical name:** *Tecoma stans*

**Family:** *Bignoniaceae*

**Origin:** Tropical America

**Flowering season:** Summer

**Common name:** Yellow trumpet, Yellow bells

**Description:** It is perennial shrub. It has sharply-toothed green leaves. Flowers are large, showy, bright yellow in colour and are trumpet shaped. They hang in showy clusters at the branch tips. The plant produces pods containing yellow seeds with papery wings. The fruit is a bean type capsule that ripens to a chocolate brown colour. The flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds [65], [66].
Indian Almond

Botanical name: *Terminalia catappa*
Family: *Combretaceae*
Origin: Middle East and South Asia
Flowering season: Feb-May
Common name: Kadubadami, Indian almond, Badam

Description: The almond is a small deciduous tree with a spreading canopy. It has large leathery leaves which turn a rich red colour before they are shed during autumn. Male and female flowers are separate but on the same tree (monocious). The young twigs are green at first, becoming purplish where exposed to sunlight, then grey in their second year. The flowers are white or pale pink produced singly or in pairs on the leaves in early spring. Almond trees become productive and begin bearing fruit after five years [4].
Botanical name: *Thespesia populnea*

Family: *Malvaceae*

Origin: India

Flowering season: Monsoon

Common name: Indian tulip tree, Portia tree

Description: It is a small tree. The leaves are heart shaped and shiny green in colour. The flowers are cup shaped and pale yellow in colour. They last for one to two days, turning maroon and then dropping. The seeds are greyish-brown in colour. The bark is brown and corrugated and they have scaly twigs. The fruits, flowers and young leaves are edible. The roots are used as a tonic. A yellow dye is obtained from the flowers and fruits [50].
Shrubs
Botanical name: *Brugmansia suaveolens* / *Datura suaveolens*

Family: *Solanaceae*

Origin: Tropical America

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Angel's Trumpet

Description: It is a shrub with large flowers. The flowers are large, funnel shaped (bell-like), white in colour and are sweetly fragrant. The corolla has five points that are slightly recurved. The flowers hang almost straight down. The leaves are generally oval in shape and are long. The trunk is branched in nature. It is widely grown as an ornamental shrub [67].
Botanical name: Brugmansia versicolor / Datura mollis

Family: Solanaceae

Origin: Tropical America

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Peach Angel's Trumpet

Description: Peach Angel's Trumpet is a semi-deciduous shrub or a small tree. The leaves are long with smooth edges. It has giant drooping flowers, light pink in colour, which hang upside down, which is where it gets its common name of Peach Angel's Trumpet. The flowers are heavily scented. These flowers are followed by thin, long greenish yellow fruits which are poisonous [68], [69].
Botanical name: *Brunfelsia americana*

Family: *Solanaceae*

Origin: South America

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Lady of the night

Description: It is a perennial shrub. The leaves are somewhat crowded on the ultimate twigs, often yellowish green and pointed at both ends. They have creamy white flowers with long tubes, which are extremely fragrant after dark. New flowers are white and fade with age to yellow. It is named Lady of the Night for its powerful fragrance in the evening, but it is mildly fragrant during the day also. Berry like fruits follow the flowers [70].
Botanical name: *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*

Family: *Fabaceae* (*Caesalpiniaceae*)

Origin: West Indies

Flowering season: Summer

Common name: Peacock flower

Description: They are perennial shrubs having beautiful flowers. The flowers may be red, orange or yellow in colour. Each flower has five petals. The leaves are fern-like and bright green in colour. The fruits are hard, thin and flat pods. The pods are brown in colour. This flower is the national flower of the Caribbean island. This tree is used for ornamental purposes [52].
**Botanical name:** *Calliandra haematocephala*

**Family:** Fabaceae (Caesalpiniaceae)

**Origin:** Southern Asia

**Flowering season:** Year-round

**Common name:** Powder-puff

**Description:** It is a fast growing shrub or a small tree. The flowers have numerous long slender stamens, and are produced in cylindrical inflorescences resembling a powder puff. They have silky leaves which close at night.
Exora

Botanical name: *Ixora coccinea*

Family: *Rubiaceae*

Origin: Tropical South-East Asia

Flowering season: Year-round

Vernacular name: Ixora, Jungle geranium

Description: Its name derives from an Indian deity (Eshwara). There are about 400 species in the genus *Ixora*. It is a dense, multi-branched evergreen shrub. The flowers are produced almost all year long. There are numerous named cultivars differing in flower colour (yellow, pink, orange) and plant size. It is used for hedges and screens, foundation plantings, massed in flowering beds, or grown as a specimen shrub or small tree. They are also known as the ‘Jungle flame’ or the ‘Jungle Geranium’ [11].
Egg Magnolia

Botanical name: *Magnolia lilifera*

Family: *Magnoliaceae*

Origin: South-West China

Flowering season: April-June

Common name: Purple magnolia, Lily magnolia

Description: It is a deciduous shrub or a small tree with large velvet leaves. The leaves are not too large. The goblet shaped fragrant flowers are the colour of egg yolk, whitish yellow, warranting the name, with thick petals. The flowers are hermaphrodite.
Botanical name: *Murraya exotica*

Family: *Rutaceae*

Origin: India

Flowering season: Early Summer; Sept-Nov

Common name: Kamini, Orange jasmine

Description: Kamini is a large multi-trunked shrub or a small tree. The leaves are dark green in colour. The flowers are cream coloured and are highly fragrant. They have an aromatic orange-like fragrance and hence, they are called orange jasmine. The flowers are followed by small oval red fruits with one or two seeds. The shrub is usually propagated from seed [53]. (The points on the map are the 4 corners of the green house: Kamini is planted as a screen plant on all four sides)
Pink Mussaenda

Botanical name: *Mussaenda erythrophylla*

Family: *Rubiaceae*

Origin: Philippines

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Ashanti Blood, Red Flag Bush, Prophet’s tears

Description: They are generally semi-deciduous shrubs. They produce many branches, and spread out. Most of the flower-like structures that we see in Mussaenda plants in bloom are the colorful bracts, which are modified or specialized leaves. The actual flower is very small and in the center of each bract, and may be often yellow, white or orange in color. Mussaenda flowers are bisexual, but they seldom grow into fruits or produce seeds. The leaves are thick and dark green in colour. They are grown as garden plants and ornamental plants [20].
White Mussaenda

Botanical name: Mussaenda philippica/ lutea
Family: Rubiaceae
Origin: Philippines
Flowering season: Year-round
Common name: White Mussaenda, Tropical Dogwood

Description: Mussaenda is a tropical shrub or sub-shrub. Each flower is composed of an inconspicuous small tubular five-petalled corolla in orangy-yellow and five greatly enlarged sepals (bracts). The bracts are mistaken for the real flower. They generally have thick foliage with medium-sized green leaves.
Botanical name: *Nerium oleander*

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Origin: India and Mediterranean

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Oleander, Kaner

Description: It is an evergreen shrub or small tree. It is toxic in all its parts. The flowers are purple in colour and are fragrant. Pink and white ornamental cultivators are also found. The flowers have 5 petals, fringed at the base. The tree has short branches and dark, dusty green, leathery and narrow leaves. The fruit is a long narrow capsule, which splits open to release numerous downy seeds [71].
Blue Jasmine

Botanical name: *Petrea arborea*
Family: *Verbenaceae*
Origin: Tropical America
Flowering season: Spring
Common name: Queen’s wreath, Sand paper vine

Description: It is a semi-shrub evergreen flowering vine with drooping long racemes of violet-purple star like flowers. Flowers are bi-sexual in nature. Leaves are rough textured giving it the common name sand paper vine. The leaves have a pointed tip.
Botanical name: *Solanum grandiflorum*

Family: *Solanaceae*

Origin: South America

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Potato tree

Description: It is a small ornamental tree. It has a round crown. The flowers are dark purple when they are young, turning paler with age. They occur in clusters and flowers of different ages can be seen in each cluster. Hence, at any given point of time the tree has flowers of all shades of purple. The large leaves are deeply indented. The young shoots and the undersides of the leaves are covered with prickles [1].
Botanical name: *Tabernaemontana divaricata*

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Origin: Tropical India

Flowering season: Year-round

Common name: Milk wood, Crape jasmine

Description: These plants are shrubs and small trees. The leaves are evergreen, with a milky sap and hence, they are commonly called 'milk wood'. The flowers are white in colour and are fragrant. They have a few medicinal properties. It is a popular house plant. It is also used for ornamental purposes [72].
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<td><em>Brunfelsia americana</em></td>
<td>Lady of the Night</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>571, 602</td>
<td>81</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td><em>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</em></td>
<td>Peacock Flower</td>
<td>Fabaceae (Caesalpiniaceae)</td>
<td>511, 530</td>
<td>82</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><em>Callyandra haematocephala</em></td>
<td>Powder-puff Plant</td>
<td>Fabaceae (Caesalpiniaceae)</td>
<td>574, 587</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Ixora coccinea</em></td>
<td>Exora</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>213, 228, 235, 236, 250, 251</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td><em>Magnolia lilifera</em></td>
<td>Egg Magnolia</td>
<td>Magnoliaceae</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td><em>Murraya exotica</em></td>
<td>Kamini</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>492, 493, 500, 502</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td><em>Mussaenda erythrophylla</em></td>
<td>Mussaenda (Pink)</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>113, 190, 192</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td><em>Mussaenda philippica</em></td>
<td>Mussaenda (White), (Yellow)</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>104, 112, 171, 172, 173, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193, 599</td>
<td>88</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td><em>Nerium oleander</em></td>
<td>Oleander</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td><em>Petrea arborea</em></td>
<td>Blue Jasmine</td>
<td>Verbenaceae</td>
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<td><em>Solanum grandiflorum</em></td>
<td>Potato Tree</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>546, 547</td>
<td>91</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td><em>Tabernemontana divaricata</em></td>
<td>Milkwood</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>92</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
References:


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