
COMMON TREES OF DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WILDLIFE, GNCT of DELHI

1. Botanical name- *Cassia fistula*

Locally known as Amaltas/girmala/kiar/alash

A medium-sized deciduous, ornamental tree with an irregular canopy. Yellowish bark, more or less smooth but got crusty when old. Leaves are feather-compound with 4-8 pairs of large leaflets. Flowers are bright yellow in colour and in long, droopy clusters with 5 petals. Fruits are long, cylindrical pipes which are green when young but later turned into black. Flowering usually occurs during late April or May and fruit mature around March-April of the year following flowering. Medicinally, it is useful in skin diseases, cardiac disorders, and intermittent fever and also as an anti-inflammatory.



2. Botanical name- *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*

Locally known as harshingar/har/kuri/saherwa

A small deciduous tree with drooping 4-angled branchlets. Bark pale or dark grey in colour, sometimes greenish, rough and wrinkled. Leaves in opposite pairs, dark green, very rough on upper surface, paler and hairy below, margins often large with distant teeth with pointed apex. Flowers white in colour with 5-8 petals at the end of bright orange tube in clusters and are highly fragrant. Fruits are flat, with round capsule bright green at first and later turned brown. Leaves shed in February or March and renewed in June-July. Flowering occurs in August with peaking in September-October. Fruit ripen in April-May.



3. Botanical name- *Ehretia laevis*

Locally known as chamrod/chambal/desi papdi/sakar

A medium-sized deciduous tree recognised by its pale, knobbly trunk and in season by loose white star shaped flowers. Bark is generally yellowish or grey. Leaves are usually quite broad, hairy at first becoming smooth and shiny lately with a pointed apex. Flowers are small, white star-shaped and present in loose clusters. Fruits are in form of tiny berries, bright orange, turned black when ripe. Prime time of flowering is March. Fruit set very quickly after the flowering, mostly by late March and turned orange in mid- April.



4. Botanical name- *Neolamarckia cadamba*

Locally known as kadamb/kadam

A quick growing deciduous tree with a long, clean bole and spreading branches. Branches are stiff diverging at right angles to the trunk. Bark of old trees dark, rough with vertical fissures. Leaves are large in opposite pairs, shiny on top with arching parallel secondary nerves. Flowers are deep yellow in colour, tiny, clustered in round heads. Fruits are yellow in round heads. Leaves start shedding in March and renewed by the June. Flowering is for a short duration mostly in August- September. Fruit ripen and fall in January- February.



**5. Botanical name- *Acacia auriculiformis*
(Earpod Wattle)**

Locally known as kadamb/kadam

A medium-sized evergreen tree having grey-brown bark with fissures. Leaves are actually modified appendages called “phyllodes” which are thicker, more leathery, usually curved with 3 arching nerves. Flowers are yellow, fragrant with 90-100 tiny flowers crowded together in form of an elongated spikes. Fruit pods are green at first become intricately coiled and almost got woody when ripe and split open on the tree. Flower usually in rainy season from August to early November. Fruit formed by October, ripening in late April or early May.



6. Botanical name- *Mimusops elengi*

Locally known as maulsari/maulshree/bakul

A middle-sized evergreen tree with low branching forming a dense, dark, glossy head. Bark is nut-brown or greyish, deeply fissured and cracked. Leaves are long, glossy on top with wavy edges. Flowers are white, fragrant with numerous narrow petals. Fruit is a beery, green at first and turned red-yellow when ripe. Leaves nearly evergreen and new leaves appear in late April contrasting to older ones. Flower in May- June; another flush in rainy season. Fruiting is from February to June.



7. Botanical name- *Psidium guajava*

Locally known as guava/amrood

A small semi-evergreen tree with an open crown and a slender, crooked stem often branching close to the ground. Bark is reddish brown, peeling off to expose smooth white or greenish underbark. Leaves are long with rounded base, pointed or blunt apex, usually downy on undersurface, edges often wavy. Flowers are solitary or in small clusters, pure white, fragrant. Fruits are round or pear shaped skin green and turned yellow to pink when ripe, flesh is sweet with numerous embedded seeds.



8. Botanical name- *Ficus religiosa* (Sacred fig)

Locally known as peepal/peepli

A large tall deciduous tree. Trunk is short, thick, often fluted and exudes milky latex. Bark is yellowish or grey brown, smooth and become scaly with age. Leaves are large with wavy margins and long stalk, heart-shaped at base with very long pointed tip. Figs are in pairs, grow out from leaf axils, reddish at first and eventually turned deep purple when ripe. Leaves start to fall in January and new leaves emerge in late March to late April. Figs ripen around mid-April. Sometimes second flush of figs ripen in October. The juice of bark is used as a mouthwash, for curing toothache and weak gums.



9. Botanical name- *Ficus virens*

Locally known as pilkhan/ram anjeer/palakh/pakad/pakdi

A fairly common large deciduous tree with an immense, spreading canopy that displays wonderful changing tints during foliage renewal in Spring season. Bark is greyish with a silvery tinge having milky sap. It has long aerial roots which tend to wrap themselves around the top of the trunk unlike Banyan tree. Leaves begin to drop in mid February and new leaves starts coming up in early March with colour changing from dusty purple to red, from bronze to pale green. Figs ripen usually during July to September.



10. Botanical name- *Ficus benghalensis*

Locally known as bargad/bargat/banyan/bar/badh

A large spreading nearly evergreen tree. Bark is greyish with a silvery tinge having milky sap. Leaves are long leathery broadly oval with a rounded base, hairy at base, mostly smooth when mature. Figs in pairs, on short stalks, white speckled with red dots when ripe. Leaves more or less evergreen, new flush in March-April can be strikingly beautiful because of pink tints. Figs ripen in April- May, but on some trees in late October. The Banyan has a host of medicinal uses.



11. Botanical name- *Ficus benghalensis* var. *krishnae*

Locally known as makkhan katora/Krishna badh

A comparatively smaller version of the banyan tree. This middle sized deciduous tree is having a greyish, dull and wrinkled bark. Aerial roots are occasional, thin and wiry. Leaves are diagnostic cup-shaped, forming a pocket at base and upper surface of leaf forms the outside of the pocket with a velvety underside. Figs are singled or paired, without stalks, dark pink in colour when ripe. Leaves thin out in late February and trees look straggly till mid May. Figs appear from March to June.



12. Botanical name- *Morus alba*

Locally known as shahtoot/toot/chinni/kandi

A modest deciduous tree with a spreading and irregular crown. Bark is brown, rough with vertical furrows. Leaves are variable, mostly oval, often lobed, heart-shaped base with toothed margins. Flowers are tiny, greenish and in spikes. Male and female flowers are separate but on the same tree. Fruits are succulent berries crowded together on short spikes, ripe fruit can be white, red or deep violet.



13. Botanical name- *Syzigium cumini*

Locally known as jamun/jaman/paiman/phalinda

A beautiful large canopied tree, more or less evergreen. Bark is pale brown, flaky and rough especially on lower trunk. Leaves are long, smooth and leathery with numerous secondary veins running parallel and united with marginal vein. Flowers in dense clusters with small petals and are whitish to creamish in colour. Fruit is a round or oblong berry, deep purple when ripe with sweet or tart flesh. The canopy looks loveliest in late March- April. Flowering is in May and fruit ripen by late June or July. The fruit is used in folk medicines for diabetes, dysentery and diseases of spleen.



14. Botanical name- *Drypetes roxburghii*

Locally known as putranjiva/putr jiva/ putajan/ joti/juti

A handsome evergreen tree with long, drooping branchlets bearing dark, glossy leaves. Bark is corky, grey or yellowish with white dots. Leaves are glossy on top, narrowed at both the ends with finely toothed edges. Flowers are greenish yellow in colour, tiny in size and male and female flowers on separate trees. Flowering is in early April. Fruit are small, nearly round and dun coloured when ripe and form very quickly after the flowers but do not ripen till February or March of the following year. The leaves and fruits are used to treat the cold, fever and rheumatism.



15. Botanical name- *Polyalthia longifolia*

Locally known as ashok/devdaru/ashupal

A tall, erect and nearly evergreen tree with dark grey-brown bark which become darker, scabby and cracked with age. Leaves are slim, glossy and long with wavy edges and extended pointed tips. Flowers are in clusters with 6 long, narrow with pale-green petals. Fruit are of grape-size, present in clusters growing from a common stalk and dark purple when ripe. Flowers during late March or early April and last for a short time. Fruit ripen between late June and early August. The bark is used medicinally to allay fevers.



16. Botanical name- *Polyalthia pendula*

Locally known as ashok

A medium, christmas-tree shaped and nearly evergreen tree with dark grey-brown bark which become darker, scabby and cracked with age. Usually attain a narrowly conical form with short, drooping branches. Leaves are slim, glossy and long with wavy edges and extended pointed tips. Flowers are in clusters with 6 long, narrow with pale-green petals. Fruit are of grape-size, present in clusters growing from a common stalk and dark purple when ripe. Flowers during late March or early April and last for a short time. Fruit ripen between late June and early August.



17. Botanical name- *Mangifera indica*

Locally known as aam/amri/ambi

A semi-evergreen medium-sized tree with grey-brown bark with shallow cracks. Leaves are slender with a long tapering apex, bluntly pointed with wavy edges. Flowers are yellowish green and tiny, strongly scented, in huge branched clusters even upto 6000 flowers with 4-5 yellow petals. Leaves shed mostly in January and renewed in March. Flowers first seen in mid February and at peak in March. Fruit is smooth skinned, waxy, in various colours, fleshy, fibrous or pulpy, stone flattened or kidney shaped. Fruit ripen in May-July depending on variety of mango.



18. Botanical name- *Terminalia arjuna*

Locally known as arjun/arjan

A large massive deciduous tree with a broad, oval crown with smooth bark and a buttressed trunk. Leaves are opposite, rounded or slightly pointy tip with faintly heart-shaped at base. Flowers are tiny, creamy, yellow, crowded in long spikes, no petals, flower-cup with long prominent stamens. Fruits are ovoid, woody with flat wings running along its length. Leaves shed towards mid April, renewed in late April or May. Flowers in late April and last through most of May. Fruit ripen nearly a year after flowering, dropping sometime between February and June. The bark is highly valued medicinally as a cure for cancer, heart, skin, urinary and gynaecological disorders.



19. Botanical name- *Plumeria obtusa* (White Frangipani)

Locally known as khair champa/ safed champa/champa

A small near-evergreen frangipani tree with a greyish brown bark with knobbly and warty trunk having milky sap. Flowers are in clusters and fragrant with narrow, white-petals and a deep yellow throat in the centre. Leaves are long, apex broad with a notch or only a tiny point. Fruit is in a pair of dark, shiny pods, joined in the centre. Flowering is in April, peaking in May and again in the rains and fruits can be seen in May.



20. Botanical name- *Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*

Locally known as mahua/mahula/maul

A large deciduous shapely, long lived tree with a twisted trunk and wide, spreading crown. Bark is grey-brown, rough, lightly fissured with milky sap. Leaves are firm; long, broadly oval, pointy-tipped, prominently clustered near the ends of branchlets. Flowers creamy white, in dense clusters near the ends of twigs. Fruit olive-shaped, fleshy and orange when ripe. Leaves start turning yellow in late March, most trees are bare by late April. New leaves appear early in May. Flowers through most of April. Fruit ripen in July or August.



21. Botanical name- *Terminalia bellirica*

Locally known as baheda/bhaira/bharla/sagona

A tall handsome deciduous tree with a massive some-shaped crown and broad leaves prominently clustered at the ends of twigs. Flowers greenish yellow, in slender, crowded spikes, scent sweet but nauseating. Fruit ovoid or flask shaped, grey brown, velvety on the outside. Leaves drop in late March and new leaves appear in early April. Flowering starts along with the new leaves towards end April. Fruit ripen in winter. Used in ayurvedic medicine Triphala.



22. Botanical name- *Tectona grandis*

Locally known as teak/sagwan/sagaun

Teak is tall evergreen tree. The bark is pale yellowish to brown in colour. It is generally grown straight with the uneven texture, medium lustre and the oily feel. The fruit is a drupe. It has bluish to white flowers present in very large terminal clusters. The fruit is enclosed by the bladder like calyx, which is light brown, ribbed and papery. The bark is bitter tonic and is considered useful in fever.



23. Botanical name- *Jatropha curcas*

Locally known as pahadi/jangli arand

It is a perennial, monoecious small tree having bark pale brown; branches glabrous, ascending, stout. Leaves alternate, lobes acute or shortly acuminate at the apex, margins entire or undulating, leaf base deeply cordate, glabrous or pubescent only on the veins below. Male and Female flowers are separate, greenish-yellow in colour and are bell-shaped. Fruit an ellipsoid 3-lobed capsule, yellow, turning black when ripe.



24. Botanical name- *Pterospermum acerifolium*

Locally known as kanak/katha champa/kaniar/muchkand

A large deciduous tree with very broad, shallowly lobed leaves, dark green on top and downy pale on underneath. It has large fragrant nocturnal white flowers. Fruit is a 5-angled woody capsule. Leaves shed in late February and followed soon after by new leaves. Flowers appear in March, with some trees still in flower at the end of April. Fruit take nearly a year to develop, releasing their seed in February-March.



25. Botanical name- *Azadirachta indica*

Locally known as neem/nimbi

A tall evergreen tree with the small bright green leaves. It has a straight trunk. Its bark is hard rough and scaly, fissured even in small trees. The colour of the bark is brown greyish. The leaves are alternate and consist of several leaflets with serrated edges. It blossoms in spring with the small white flowers. Its flowers are small and white in colour. The fruit is oval, round and thin skinned and edible. Neem also holds medicinal value. Each part of neem is used in the medicines. Neem oil extracted from its seeds is used in medicines, pest control and cosmetics etc. Its leaves are used in the treat Chickenpox.



26. Botanical name- *Prosopis Juliflora*

Locally known as Vilaiti keekar/ kabuli keekar/babool

A medium-sized, thorny deciduous tree with crooked main branches and a spreading, feathery canopy. Bark is ruddy brown with long vertical fissures and ridges. Spines in pairs, straight, arising from leaf axils. Leaves twice feathered and numerous crowded, blunt leaflets. Flowers tiny greenish yellow, crowded or narrow spikes. Fruit is a pod flattish, straw coloured and slightly curved. Flowering from mid March to late April and Fruit ripen in April-May or in late October- November also.



27. Botanical name- *Albizia lebbbeck*

Locally known as siris/siras/sirar/kalshish/tantia

A middle-sized deciduous tree with a shortish bole and thin, spreading crown. Bark is rough and brownish in colour. Leaves twice-feathered with only a few pairs of side-stalks, each side stalk has 3-10 pairs of leaflets. It bears long “powder puff” fragrant flowers with long, greenish-yellow stamens and is festooned for many months with straw coloured pods. Leaves start dropping in January, bare till March, when new leaf begins. Flowering is in early April; new flushes are



triggered by showers in June and July. Fruit pods start turning yellow in November and lasts till March. It is useful as a medicine for leprosy.

28. Botanical name- *Bergera koenigii*

Locally known as kadi patta/meetha neem/gandhela/bowala

A small deciduous tree, usually in a form of bush. Bark is thin and purplish brown. Leaves are feather-compound with pointy leaflets, asymmetric base, notched apex, edges often with rounded teeth. Flowers are small, white, fragrant, in sprays at the ends of twigs, 5 petals. Fruit is a berry, pink at first, turning purple, then shiny black with rough skin. Leaves are strongly scented and used in many Indian cuisines.



29. Botanical name- *Cordia dichotoma*

Locally known as lasora/lasuda/bhokar/gondi/laswara

A middle-sized deciduous tree with characteristic long, drooping branchlets. The bright green leaves are broadly oval, the upper half nearly always wavy-edged. Fruits are like a pale cherry with sticky pulp. Flowers are small, white, in loose clusters, opening at night with petals curved backwards and fused into tube at base.



30. Botanical name- *Ficus racemosa*

Locally known goolar/umri/dimeri/batbar/
daduri/palak

An attractive middle-sized deciduous tree with a crooked trunk and open, spreading crown. The bark is greyish yellow to rusty with milky sap. Leaves are long, leathery, tapering at both ends and toothed when young. The red, furry figs are very distinctive and arranged in short, branching clusters growing from the trunk or main branches. Figs often produced in 2 crops, one in March- April and the second one in rains.



31. Botanical name- *Melia azederach*

Locally known as bakain/drek/deikna

A long-limbed deciduous tree with a dense, spreading crown, superficially resembling the neem. Bark is dark brown with long, flat ridges and furrows. Leaves are large, twice-feathered, forking into 3-7 pairs of side stalks with 3,5 or 7 coarsely toothed leaflets on each side stalk. Leaves shed in January, renewed late in January or February. Flowers in loose clusters, white petals tipped with lilac, stamens fused into a purple central column. Flowering is in March and mostly over by April. Fruit shaped like miniature apples, in pendant clusters. Fruit ripen by October and remain till February.



32. Botanical name- *Moringa oleifera*

Locally known as sonjna/sainjhna/shajna/munga

A graceful, softwooded, medium-sized deciduous tree with an airy crown of fern-like foliage and generous clusters of creamy flowers. Bark is pale brown or silvery white with furrows. Leaves are twice-feathered, very large, main leaf stalk branches into 4-6 pairs of widely spaced side stalks; leaflets are bluntly oval. Flowers are white, present in large clusters and somewhat pea-like in form. Fruits are bean like, long with 9 faint ribs, pale green and tender at first, becoming dark green and firm later. Leaves start to fall in December and new foliage came by March. Flowering in February –March, sometimes twice a year. Fruit ripen in April- May. Fruits and leaves are rich source of calcium, iron and vitamin B, C and A.



33. Botanical name- *Punica granatum*

Locally known as anar

A small shiny-leaved bush or diminutive tree. Bark is thin, grey or brown in colour. Leaves are narrow, usually in opposite pairs, sometimes in tufts, margins are slightly wavy and glossy on top. Flowers are showy, funnel-shaped with a scarlet



flower cup with numerous stamens and are orange-red in colour. Fruits are large, globular with a leathery shell, enclosing numerous embedded seeds in sweet pulp. Fruit juice is usually helps in increasing haemoglobin.



34. Botanical name- *Prosopis cineraria*

Locally known as jhand/jat/kanda/sangria/khar/sheh/shami

A middle-sized deciduous tree with deeply fissured bark. Twigs are reddish when young and spines are solitary and scattered on twigs. Leaves are twice-feathered, small and pointy. Foliage is grey-green in colour that droops delicately from the ends of branches. Leaves shed in January and come by March. Flowering from late March to early May. Fruit ripen between May and August. The bark is used medicinally to treat a range of maladies from asthma, leprosy to tremors.

35. Botanical name – *Toona ciliata*

Locally known as toon/tun/tuni/mahaneem

Toona ciliata is a large deciduous tree with a spreading crown. Bark dark grey or reddish-brown, with shallow reticulate cracks exfoliating in irregular woody scales. Leaves usually glabrous, margin entire or wavy, base oblique. Flowers are white, small, honey scented, cream coloured, in drooping or sub-erect terminal panicles, usually shorter than the leaves. Capsule dark brown, oblong, usually smooth outside. Seeds pale brown, very light, winged at both ends. Flowering by mid March and lasts till early April. Fruiting is in May-June.



36.

Botanical name – *Bombax ceiba*

Locally known as sema/shembal/semur

A towering deciduous tree capable of reaching even 60 m. Large trees are supported at base by thin, spreading flanges. Its branches grow in tiers radiating from the trunk like the ribs of an umbrella. Leaves are palmately compound with 5-7 leaflets. Flowers are large, deep red, coral or yellow with 5 waxy petals. Fruit is a long capsule with white silky cotton inside. Flowering in February, lasts upto mid March. Fruit ripen and split open in May releasing microfibers in the air. Semal bark and roots are used as a tonic and a stimulant.



37.

Botanical name – *Acacia nilotica*

Locally known as Babool/gum/kikar

A medium sized tree with a short, usually attaining a height of 15 m with bark almost black to dark brown, deeply cracked, or longitudinally, fissured; leaves bipinnate, with spinescent stipulates. Flowers crowded in long-peduncled globose heads, forming axillary clusters of 2-5 heads, fragrant, golden-yellow. Pods white, flat containing 8-12 seeds. Bark is medicinally used to cure gum diseases, also used in toothpaste.



38.

Botanical name – *Acacia leucocephala*

Locally known as ronjh/rinj/reru/rini/kareer/nimbar

A middle-sized deciduous tree with a yellowish bark having dark blotches. Spines are paired, straight and brown. Leaves are twice-feathered with 6-13 pairs of side stalks each one with upto 30 pairs of tiny, crowded leaflets. Flowers are tiny, creamy, clustered in round heads. Fruit is a khaki pod, velvety, curved and curly. Leaves shed in January and new leaves appear in April. Flowering during rainy seasons. Fruit ripen in January and fall in April.



39.

Botanical name – *Delonix regia*

Locally known as gulmohar/gulmohur/gul mohr

A middle-sized, ornamental deciduous tree with a spreading, sometimes flat-topped crown. Bark is light brown in colour. Leaves are twice-feathered, blunt leaflets. Flowers in loose clusters, 5 petals- 4 scarlet, one white splashed with scarlet and yellow. One of the most beautiful flowering trees. Fruits are flat pods, woody and dark. Flowering begins in late April and over by June. Fruit pods persist till March or April.

40.

Botanical name – *Kigelia africana*

Locally known as sausage tree/balam khar/jhaar/fanoos

The tree is nearly evergreen. The leaves are opposite or in whorls of three with six to ten oval leaflets. The flowers hang down from branches on long flexible stems. Flowers are produced in panicles; they are bell-shaped, orange to reddish or purplish green. Individual flowers do not hang down but are oriented horizontally. The fruit is a woody berry hangs down on long, rope-like peduncles. The fruit pulp is fibrous and pulpy, and contains numerous seeds.



41.

Botanical name – *Dalbergia sissoo*

Locally known as shisham/sisam/sissai/tali/sissoo/shewa

A medium to large-sized deciduous tree with large, wide spreading crown. Bark thin, grey, longitudinally furrowed, exfoliating in narrow strips. The leaves are imparipinnate; leaflets 3-5, alternate, broad ovate. Flowers are inconspicuous, pale white to dull yellow present in short clusters. Pods are thin, narrowed at the base, flat with 1-4 seeds. Seeds are kidney shaped, thin and flat, light brown. Flowering in mid March. Fruit form soon after the flowering, persist till the following February. Wood rasping and bark is used medicinally for curing leprosy, boils, dysentery and skin diseases.



42.

Botanical

name – *Butea monosperma*

Locally known as dhak/palash/tesu/kesu/chhichra

A medium-sized deciduous tree with a pale-brown flaky bark. The compound leaves with 3 large, leathery leaflets form a patchy, open crown. Flowers are showy, bright orange in clusters on leafless branches in March are unmatched. Fruit pods are velvety with a single seed. Flowering sputters in April. Fruit form quickly after flowers and ripe just before the rains.



43.

Botanical name

– *Callistemon viminalis*

Locally known as botalburoosh/weeping bottlebrush/drooping bottlebrush

A graceful, willowy middle-sized evergreen tree with slender, drooping branchlets. Bark is dark brown, rough with deep, vertical furrows. Leaves are narrow, tapering at both ends. Flowers are small, crowded on spikes forming a bright scarlet with long red coloured stamens. Flowering in last week of February and fruit ripen in July- August.



44.

Botanical name –

Bauhinia variegata

Locally known as kachnar/koilar/guiral/padrian/kaniar



A medium-sized deciduous tree with a short bole and spreading crown. The bark is light brownish grey, smooth to slightly fissured and scaly. Inner bark is pinkish, fibrous and bitter. The twigs are slender, zigzag; when young, light green, slightly hairy, and angled, becoming brownish grey. Leaves broadly ovate to circular, tips of lobes broadly rounded. Flower clusters are unbranched at ends of twigs. Flowers are showy, variously coloured with 5 petals. Fruit is a flat pod. Flowering begins in January and over by mid April. Fruit form quickly after flowers and ripe towards late May.

45.

Botanical name – *Bauhinia purpurea*

Locally known as

kaniar/keelra/kandan/kachnar/karar

A small-sized nearly evergreen tree with a short, crooked trunk supporting a compact, cheerful canopy. Leaf are typically camel's hoof and slightly longer than broad. Flowers are rose pink or lilac with 5 narrow petals. Fruit is a thin, flat pod. Flowering in mid- November. Fruit form quickly after flowers and ripe towards March- April when they burst open.



46.

Botanical

name – *Bauhinia racemosa*

Locally known as

jhinjheri/jhinjha/gurial/maula/ghila/thaur

A small-sized deciduous tree with a short, crooked trunk having a spreading canopy with drooping branches. Leaves are typical Bauhinia like, shaped like cow's hooves. Small flowers are greenish white, borne in loose racemes. Fruit are pods thick, woody, dark reddish brown or black. Flowering in February-May. Fruit pods ripen in October- November and remain on the tree for many months.



47.

Botanical name – *Pithecellobium dulce*

Locally known as jungle jalebi/dakhani babool/vilaiti imli

A spiny large deciduous tree with a broad, spreading crown, commonly clipped down to form a dense, beautiful hedge. Leaves are twice-feathered, with only one pair of side-stalks each with one pair of curving blunt leaflets. Flowers in round, woolly clusters with long dirty white stamens. Fruit is slightly flattened pod, becoming tightly coiled as it matures, green tinged with red. Flowering from March to mid- April. Fruit ripen in June. In folk medicine, a decoction of its bark can cure frequent bowel movement. The leaves can be applied as plasters for pain and venereal sores. Decoctions of leaves are also used for indigestion and abortifacient.



48.

Botanical

name – *Tamarindus indica*

Locally known as imli/amli/tentul/chinta

Tamarindus indica is a large evergreen tree with dense crown, widely spreading, rounded; bark rough, fissured, greyish-brown. Leaves alternate, compound, with 10-18 pairs of opposite leaflets; slightly notched; base rounded, with a tuft of yellow hairs; margin entire, fringed with fine hairs. Stipules present, falling very early. Flowers are small attractive pale yellow or pinkish. Fruit a pod, indehiscent, subcylindrical, straight or curved, velvety, rusty-brown; the shell of the pod is brittle and the seeds are embedded in a sticky edible pulp.



49.

Botanical name – *Phyllanthus emblica*

Locally known as amla/aonla/aunra/amlaki

A distinctive medium-sized deciduous tree with a fluted trunk, fine, feathery foliage and thin grey bark peeling in small, irregular patches. The leaves are tiny, narrow, close-set and tiny pointed at apex. Flowers are also small with 6 pink or greenish petal like segments, in clusters on naked twigs below the leaves, male and female flowers are separate. Fruit is nearly round, smooth, yellow-green with thin, translucent skin, flesh crisp and extremely sour. Flowering from late



March to mid April. Fruit ripen in just under a year but remain long on the tree. Medicinally used as a source of Vit. C.

50.

Botanical name – *Hardwickia binata*

Locally known as anjan

A large deciduous ornamental tree. Graceful, drooping slender branches; crown conical in early life, becoming broader later. Bark of saplings almost silvery white and smooth, exfoliating in narrow flakes. Usually have a long, straight, cylindrical bole with an elevated crown. Leaves small, alternate, pinnate, almost kidney shaped and greyish-green. Flowers are tiny, white, and inconspicuous. Fruit is a short, flat brown pod with a single seed. Flowering in August- September. Fruit appear soon after flowers and remain till following May.



51.

Botanical name – *Senna siamea*

Locally known as kassod

A middle-sized deciduous tree with a dense, spreading crown of near-glossy leaves. Bark is light grey in colour and become cracked and rough. Leaves are feather-compound with upto 14 pairs of dark-green leaflets with blunt tips. Flower is pale yellow in colour in large clusters at branch ends having 5 unequal petals and 10 stamens of different sizes. Fruit is flattish narrow pod. The pods feel minutely furry. Young pods are often tanned deep magenta on sun facing side and pale green on side facing away. Leaves start to fall in late January and new leaf appears in late March or early April. Flowers in two distinct peaks, the major one after the rains lasting into December, a shorter one in May. Fruit ripen towards late February. The roots are used to treat intestinal worms.

52.

Botanical name – *Ailanthus excelsa*

Locally known as maharukh/mahaneem/pirneem/ulloo.ardu/arua

A large deciduous tree with a neat, dome-shaped crown. The main branches typically emerge at right angles to the massive trunk before sweeping upwards. Bark is grey, corky, thick and with intense vertical fissures. Leaves are very large, feather-compound with 8-14 pairs of toothed leaflets. Flowers are small, greenish yellow and in large clusters, male and female flowers on separate trees. Fruit is a thin, papery pod with pointed ends, single seeded, hanging in large bunches. The canopy fills out only in the rains. Flowering is over before the March end. Fruit form quickly on female flower trees and drop by July. Its leaves and bitter bark is used as a tonic and for curing fever, bronchitis and dyspepsia.



53.

Botanical

name – *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

Locally known as neel gulmohar/ neelmohur

A delicate-leaved moderate-sized deciduous tree with an open crown and low-branching habit. Bark is pale or dark-brown, shallowly cracked and fissured. Bi-pinnately compound leaves hold till late in winter. Flowers in spring are trumpet like lavender. There are white and pink also. If the tree is given too much water, the leaves appear first, somewhat spoiling the startling effect of the flowers. The flowers are followed by woody, disc-shaped seed pods.

