

Trees Of Raje Ramrao Mahavidhyalaya, Jath Campus (A Pictorial Guide)

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Michelia champaca L.

Magnoliaceae Juss.

Chapha, Sonchapha, Pivala Chapha (M,)

Cultivated Near College Canteen

Evergreen tree; bark brownish black with numerous lens shaped protrusions; young branches silky pubescent.

Leaves simple, ovate- oblong.

Flowers appear twice in summer (March and April) and in rainy season (July- September), in leaf axils, dull white, turning yellowish orange, fragrant, solitary.

Fruits (Aggregate of follicles) appear November-March, cone shaped, woody, warty; seed single, scarlet, polished.

Native: India.

Uses: Flowers offered in temples and women decorate their hair; a source for Champa oil, valued in perfumery; wood is used for furniture making.



Annona reticulata L.

Annonaceae Juss.

Ramphal (M.), Bullock's Heart (E.)

Cultivated in front of Girls Hostel No.1

Small trees; bark greyish, smooth; young branches softly hairy.

Leaves simple, oblong-lanceolate, dark green, shining.

Flowers appear from August-September, greenish yellow, 2-3 on leaf opposed or extra-axillary cymes.

Fruit (Syncarp) appear from October-March, sub globose, wall with pentagonal appendages, yellow when ripe; seeds black, shining, embedded in pulp.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Fruits are edible.



Annona squamosa L.

Annonaceae Juss.

Sitaphal (M.) Custard Apple (E.)

Cultivated & Common in the College Campus

Small trees; bark greyish, dark brown with vertical lines in old trees.

Leaves simple, oblong-lanceolate, glossy green, nerves distinct on upper surface.

Flowers appear from July-August, greenish yellow, fleshy, solitary or in groups of 1-4 in leaf opposed cymes.

Fruit (Syncarp) appear from October-November, globose-ovoid with projecting bumpy external projections; seeds shining black, embedded in sweet pulp.

Native: West Indies. Naturalized in India.

Uses: Fruits are edible. All parts of the plant are used in ayurvedic medicine.



Monoon longifolium (Sonn.) B. Xue & R.M.K. Saunders var. *pendulus* Annonaceae Juss.

Ashok (M.)

Cultivated in the College Campus in front of main building

Medium sized evergreen tree with straight stem and pendulous branches; bark smooth, greyish-brown.

Leaves simple, glossy, lanceolate, wavy on margins.

Flowers appear from March, greenish-pale yellow in pendant umbels on the stem and branches hiding in foliage.

Fruits (Berries) appear from May-September, ovoid-globose, purplish black when ripe.

Frequently planted in gardens as an ornamental for its foliage.

Native: Sri Lanka.



Monoon longifolium (Sonn.) B. Xue & R.M.K. Saunders var. *angustifolia* Annonaceae Juss.

Ashok (M.)

Cultivated in the College Campus in front of main building

Medium sized evergreen tree with spreading branches; bark smooth, greyish-brown spreading, erect branches. leaves.

Leaves simple, linear, glossy, lanceolate, wavy on margins.

Flowers appear from March, greenish-pale yellow in pendant umbels on the stem and branches hiding in foliage.

Fruits (Berries) appear from May-September, ovoid-globose, purplish black when ripe.

Frequently planted in gardens as an ornamental for its foliage.

Native: Sri Lanka.



Bixa orellana L.

Bixaceae Endl.

Shendari, Kesari (M.)

Cultivated in the Medicinal Plant Garden

Small evergreen tree; bark greyish with yellow specks. Leaves simple, ovate-cordate.

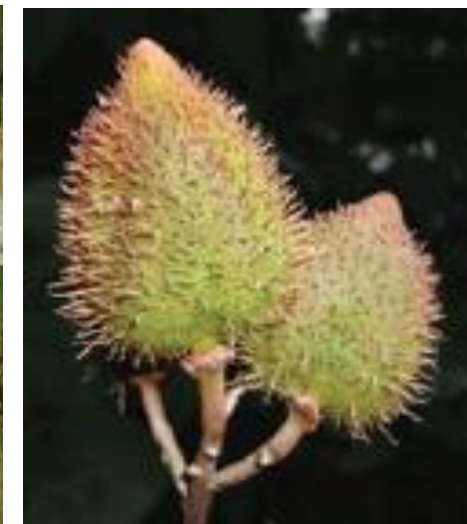
Flowers appear from August-October, on rusty brown terminal panicles, pinkish petals and stamens, fragrant.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from December-March, reddish green, clothed with soft prickles, dehisce into two valves and expose the brick red colored 3-angled seeds.

Planted in gardens, house yards and also cultivated on large scale.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Ornamental tree. Pulp around the seed yield red dye which is used as coloring agent in various products.



Calophyllum inophyllum L.

Clusiaceae Lindl.

Undi (M.); Alexandrian-Laurel (E.)

Cultivated in the Medicinal Plant Garden

Evergreen tree with crooked trunk; bark greyish black, deeply fissured, exudates milky yellow.

Leaves simple, large, ovate oblong, thick, leathery, shining with parallel venation.

Flowers appear from July-September, on terminal racemes, white, fragrant; stamens yellow; ovary pink.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from December-March, ovoid-globose, greenish yellow when ripe, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Wood is used in making boats and railway sleepers; seed-oil used in skin diseases and for application in rheumatism.



Clusia rosea Jacq.

Clusiaceae Lindl.

(M.); Signature/Autograph Plant (E.)

Cultivated in the Medicinal Plant Garden

Small evergreen tree with dense foliage; bark smooth, greyish, peeling in small thin flakes.

Leaves simple, closely developed at the end of the branchlets, spoon shaped, leathery, thick, dark green above.

Flowers appear from March-April, in terminal cymes, white; sepals and petals fleshy.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from May-September, ovoid, dehisce into 7 valves.

Native: America.

Uses: Ornamental tree for evergreen foliage.



Mammea suriga Buch.-Ham. Ex Roxb. Clusiaceae Lindl.

Nagkeshar, Surang, Surangi (M.)

Cultivated in the Medicinal Plant Garden

A large tree. Leaves simple, thickly coriaceous, oblong, obtuse or acuminate at apex subcarinate at apex; petioles 1.2 cm long.

Flowers numerous appear from Feb.-March, in short fascicles on tubercles from the axil of fallen leaves, buds globose, orange-red; bracts numerous. Sepals bursting into 2 valves, reflexed during flowering . Petals 4, white, streaked with red, ovate-oblong, acute, thin, deciduous. Stamens many, sterile in female flowers. Fruits berries appear from Feb.-March, ovoid-globose, greenish yellow when ripe, single seeded. Native: India.

Uses: Wood is used in making boats & railway sleepers; seed-oil used in skin diseases & for application in rheumatism.



Mesua ferrea L.

Clusiaceae Lindl.

Nag-Chapha/Nag-Keshar (M.)

Cultivated in the Medicinal Plant Garden

A middle sized glabrous tree; trunk straight, erect; bark smooth, ash coloured. Leaves simple, 5-18x1-5cm elliptic-oblong, acute or acuminate, red when young, rounded or acute at base, pale green above, glabrous beneath. Flowers numerous appear from Feb.-March, in axillary or terminal, solitary or in pairs, subsessile, buds sub globose, shortly pedicellate. Sepals 4, orbicular, densely pilose. Petals 4, white, 8-10 cm across, spreading, obovate-cuneate, with crisped margins. Stamens numerous, yellow, forming a globose mass. Style as long as or longer than stamens, Drupes woody, ovoid with a conical point, surrounded by enlarged sepals. Planted in gardens and in house-yards as an ornamental tree for showy flowers and evergreen foliage.

Native: India.

Uses: Cultivated as ornamental. Wood is a good timber, seed oil and dried flower are fragrant, roots, bark, flowers and leaves etc are used in Ayurveda, Tibetan, Unani, Sidha and folk medicine,



Talipariti tiliaceum (L.) Fryxell

Malvaceae Juss.

M: Belpata, E: Sea Hibiscus

Cultivated near Hanuman Temple

Evergreen tree with densely round headed crown; bark smooth, greyish brown.

Leaves simple, orbicular, deeply cordate at base.

Flowers appear from March, axillary, solitary, bright yellow with a deep red centre, pendulous.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from June-December, ovoid, hairy, with a short beak and persistent calyx, dehisce into 5-valves.

Native: India.

Uses: Avenue and ornamental tree for round headed dense crown and showy flowers.



Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Correa. Malvaceae Juss.

Gul Bhendi, Parosa Pimpal (M.)

Cultivated along football ground near compound wall

Evergreen trees; bark greyish black, fissured in longitudinal rows.

Leaves simple, ovate-cordate.

Flowers appear round the year, axillary, solitary, hiding in the leaves, yellowish cream with dark purplish blotches at throat, purplish pink in withering.

Fruits (Capsules) depressed globose, epicarp indehiscent; seeds ovoid, grooved on back, softly hairy.

Native: India.



Adansonia digitata L.

Bombacaceae Kunth.

Gorakh Chinch (M.); African Calabash, Baobab Tree (E.)

Cultivated in Amrut Van

Deciduous tree with strikingly fatty trunk; bark greyish brown, smooth.

Leaves digitate, clustered at the ends of branches; leaflets 5-7, obovate oblong.

Flowers appear from May-August, solitary in leaf axils; buds ovoid-oblong, drooping; open flowers white, spreads foul smell; calyx and petals fleshy.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from July-December, spindle shaped, densely silky hairy with persistent calyx.

Native: Tropical Africa.

Uses: Worshipped as Kalpavriksh. Planted in gardens for its curious shape of the trunk.



Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaerth. Bombacaceae Kunth.

Kate Savar (M.); White Silk Cotton Tree (E.)

Cultivated near Medicinal Plant Garden

Deciduous tree with cylindrical, green, smooth stem with or without prickles; branches in horizontal tiers and spreading widely.

Leaves digitate; leaflets 5-6, oblong lanceolate.

Flowers appear from February-March, in fascicles at the ends of the branches, yellowish white.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from March-May, spindle shaped; seeds many, small, black-brown, bear dense tuft of silky hairs.

Native: South Africa and South America.



Hildegardia populifolia (Roxb.) Schott & Endl. Bombacaceae Kunth.

Poplar Sterculia (E.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Poplar Sterculia is a smooth-barked deciduous tree.

Leaves: Leaf-stalks are long, 5-12 cm, leaves large, 7-10 x 10 cm, round, palmately 7-nerved, deeply heart-shaped at the base, tapering at the tip, and with entire margins.

Flowers: scarlet, borne in leaf-axils and at branch-end, in panicles shorter than the leaves, up to 15 cm long. Sepal-cup is small, 6 mm long, scarlet, with the sepals linear-spoon-shaped and divided nearly to the base, downy externally. 10 stamens. The bristly ovary is avoid, tapering to a short style, with a 5-lobed stigma.

Fruits composed of 5 follicles, which are up to 10 cm long by 5 cm broad, obliquely lance shaped, membranous, inflated, and strongly veined, with 2 seeds. The seeds are ovate-oblong, pale brown, and 15-20 mm long.



Muntingia calabura L.

Muntingiaceae C. Bayer, M.W. Chase & M. F. Fay

Singapore / Jamaica / Panama Cherry (E.)

Cultivated in Amrut Van

Small tree with spreading horizontal young branches forming umbrella shaped crown.

Leaves simple, elliptic or ovate lanceolate, sharply toothed on margins.

Flowers appear from May-July, solitary in leaf axils, white; stamens yellow.

Fruits (Berries) appear from July-September, globose, red when ripe; seeds numerous, minute.

Frequently planted in gardens and along road sides in residential colonies and also self propagating.

Native: South America.



Balanites aegyptica (L.) Del

Zygophyllaceae R. Br.

Hinganbet (M.)

Cultivated along football ground near compound wall

Small thorny tree with pendulous branches; bark rugged, grey to brown.

Leaves 2-foliate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, thick, sometimes thorns bear leaves.

Flowers appear from February-May, in fascicled cymes, greenish white.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from May-November, ash green, oblong-ovoid, slightly 5 grooved, single seeded, embedded in pulp.

Native: India.



Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa

Rutaceae Juss.

Bel (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Thorny deciduous tree; bark brownish, smooth, silvery white, exfoliating in irregular flakes in old trees.

Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate, unequal, ovate-lanceolate.

Flowers appear from April-May, in axillary racemes, greenish yellow, turning purplish.

Fruits (Berries) appear throughout year, woody, depressed globose, yellowish green with numerous seeds embedded in sweet yellow pulp.

Planted near temples, kitchen gardens, house yards and in medicinal plant gardens.

Native: India.

Uses: Sacred plant. Leaves are offered to god Shiva. Ripe fruits are used in traditional systems of medicine and edible.



Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle Rutaceae Juss.

Limbu (M.); Lemon (E.)

Cultivated in front of Ladies Hostel No.1

Small bushy tree with stout stiff thorns; bark blackish,

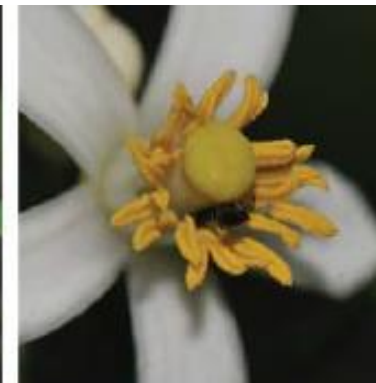
smooth. Leaves trifoliate, lateral two leaflets are completely reduced, terminal leaflet appears like simple leaf, elliptic-ovate; petioles broadly winged.

Flowers appear throughout year, solitary or clustered in the axils of leaves, white, fragrant.

Fruits (Hesperidium) appear round the year, globose, rind thin, yellowish; seeds many, ovoid.

Native: China.

Use: Fruits are rich in vitamin "C" and widely used for various purposes.



Limonia acidissima L.

Rutaceae Juss.

Kavath (M.); Elephant/Wood Apple (E.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

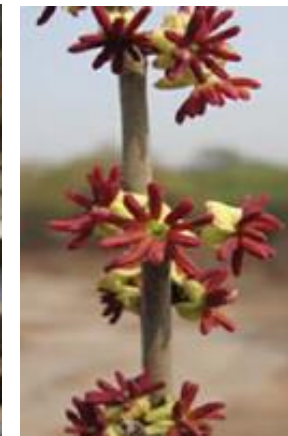
Thorny deciduous tree; bark greyish white with vertical, horizontal cracks.

Leaves pinnately compound, aromatic; rachis inconspicuously winged; leaflets ovate-obovate, shining.

Flowers appear from March-April, on leafless branches, polygamous (male and bisexual on the same inflorescence), greenish yellow with blood red anthers.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from June-March, depressed globose, greyish with numerous seeds embedded in sweet, fleshy pulp.

Native: India.



Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.

Rutaceae Juss.

Kadi-Patta (M.); Curry Leaf (E.)

Cultivated in Butterfly Garden & Behind English Department

Small evergreen tree; bark greyish, rough. Leaves pinnately compound, aromatic; leaflets elliptic-ovate.

Flowers appear twice in August-April, in dense terminal corymbose panicles, white, fragrant. Fruits (Berries), appear from April-June, globose, dark purplish when ripe.

Planted in kitchen gardens for its strong aromatic leaves.

Native: India.

Uses: Leaves used in flavouring curries and other foods, also eaten directly for digestion.



Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack.

Rutaceae Juss.

Kamani, Kunti (M.)

Cultivated in pot

Small, evergreen tree; bark greyish, rough.

Leaves pinnately compound, imparipinnate, alternate, leaflets elliptic-ovate, obovate or rhomboid, acute & oblique at base, entire, acuminate with notched tip, glabrous & shining green; petioles glabrous.

Flowers appear in June-October, in dense solitary or terminal corymbose panicles, white, fragrant.

Fruits (Berries), appear from April-June, globose, dark purplish when ripe.

Planted in gardens for its strong fragrant flowers.

Native: Tropics & subtropics of Asia & Australia.



Ailanthus excelsa Roxb.

Simaroubaceae DC.

Ghod-limb, Maharukh (M.); Indian Tree of Heaven
(E.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden

Tall deciduous tree; bark granular and greyish brown. Leaves clustered at the end of the branchlets; leaflets oblong lanceolate, unequal at base, margins irregularly toothed. Flowers appear from January-February, in large, lax, much branched panicles, pale yellow.

Fruit (Samara) appear from March- June, thin, narrowed at both ends, single seeded at middle.

Occurs wild in open places, gardens and in planted.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark and leaves are used in traditional systems of medicine.



Simarouba amara Aubl.

Simaroubaceae DC.

Laxmi-Taru (M.); Paradise or Bitter Wood Tree (E.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden

Evergreen tree; bark greyish, smooth. Leaves pinnately compound, at the ends of the branchlets; leaflets alternate, oblong, shining, glossy green.

Flowers appear from February-March, in drooping racemes, yellowish green. Fruits (Drupes), appear from April-June, ovoid-oblong, smooth, yellowish brown, single seeded. Planted in gardens and arboreta.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Ornamental tree for evergreen foliage. Seed oil is used as biodiesel.



Azadirachta indica A. Juss.

Meliaceae Juss.

Kadu Nimb, Nim, Limb (M.); Margosa, Neem (E.)

Common throughout the campus

Evergreen tree; bark greyish brown with deep vertical lines, peeling in small flakes. Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets lanceolate, unequal at base. Flowers appear from February-March, in axillary, lax, racemose panicles, white, fragrant. Fruits (Drupes) appear from May-September, ovoid-oblong, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Avenue for shade. Leaves and bark used in traditional systems of medicine. Seeds yield oil which contain pesticidal properties. Young twigs used as tooth brush.

Note: Though neem is widespread it is not considered native to India. But, the findings of John A. Parrotta (2001) unequivocally prove that it is native to Western Himalayas of India.



Melia azedarach L.

Meliaceae Juss.

Limbara, Bakana or Garad Limb(M.); Persian Lilac(E.)

Cultivated in the campus

Deciduous tree; bark brownish, vertical fissured. Leaves clustered at the ends of branches, pinnately compound; leaflets ovate lanceolate with unequal base, dark green.

Flowers appear from March- May, in axillary racemose panicles, white; petals oblong, spreading; staminal column dark purplish.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from May-September, ellipsoid, greenish yellow, single seeded.

Frequently planted along roadsides and gardens.

Native: India.

Uses: Avenue for shade.



Swietenia mahogani (L.) Jacq.

Meliaceae Juss.

Mahogani (M.); Persian Lilac(E.)

Cultivated near Medicinal Plant Garden

Deciduous tree; bark brownish, vertical fissured. Leaves clustered at the ends of branches, pinnately compound; leaflets ovate lanceolate with unequal base, dark green.

Flowers appear from March- May, in axillary racemose panicles, white; petals oblong, spreading; staminal column dark purplish.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from May-September, ellipsoid, greenish yellow, single seeded.

Frequently planted along roadsides and gardens.

Native: India.

Uses: Avenue for shade.



Nothapodytes nimmoniana (Grah.) Mabb.

Icacinaceae Miers.

Ghanera, Amruta, Narkya (M.), fetid holly, stinking tree (E.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Trees up to 8 m tall. Bark brownish, lenticellate; blaze light orange. Young branchlets subterete, lenticellate, puberulous.

Leaves simple, alternate, spiral, clustered at twig ends; petiole 1.2-6 cm long, flat above, puberulous; lamina 9-30 x 5-14 cm, broadly ovate-oblong to elliptic-oblong and sometimes obovate, apex acuminate, base acute to rounded attenuate or asymmetric, margin entire, chartaceous (at low elevations) to coriaceous with strong nerves (at high elevations), dark green above, pale beneath, glabrous; midrib flat; secondary nerves 6-11 pairs; tertiary nerves, distantly percurrent.

Flowers yellowish, in terminal cymes, emitting an unpleasant odour.

Fruits Drupe, purplish red, smooth, oblong, 1.5-1.8 cm; seeds 1.



Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.

Rhamnaceae Juss.

Bor, Ber (M.); Indian Cherry, Indian Plum (E.)

Common in Wild Plant Garden

Small thorny tree; bark greyish brown-black with vertical cracks.

Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate or orbicular, rusty wooly hairy below; stipular spines in pairs with one straight and other curved.

Flowers appear from August-September, in axillary cymes, greenish.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from November-February, globose, yellowish to brownish when ripe, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Ripe fruits are edible. Bark is used in traditional systems of medicine.



Ziziphus xylopyrus (Retz.) Willd.

Rhamnaceae Juss.

Hadkibor, Ghat-Bor, Guti (M.)

Common in Wild Plant Garden

Thorny deciduous tree; bark greyish brown, smooth; young parts greyish wooly hairy.

Leaves simple, ovate-rounded, margins sharply toothed.

Flowers appear from June-July, in axillary cymose clusters, greenish-pale yellow.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from September-March, ovoid, woody, brown, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Fruits are eaten by the sheep and goats. Stems and branches are used as fuel.



Anacardium occidentale L.

Anacardiaceae R. Br.

Kaju (M.)

Cultivated in Garden

Evergreen tree; bark brownish grey.

Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, thick, shining.

Flowers appear from January-April, polygamous, in terminal panicles and in leaf axils, pale yellow, turning pinkish red. Fruits (Nuts) appear from April-June, kidney shaped, with thick, fleshy hypocarp which is orange or crimson when ripe.

Planted in gardens, arboreta, backyards of houses and also cultivated in large scale on outskirts of city for its edible fruits.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Processed nut and fleshy hypocarp are edible; bark used in traditional systems of medicine.



Holigarna grahamii (Wight) Kurz

Anacardiaceae R. Br.

Bibbi, Ran Bibba (M.)

Cultivated near Medicinal Plant Garden

Large evergreen trees, to 30 m high, bark surface yellowish-grey, mottled with green and white, smooth, lenticellate; exudation scanty, colourless, become black on drying; branchlets brown tomentose.

Leaves simple, alternate, clustered at the tips of branchlets, estipulate; petiole 15-50 mm long, stout, broadened at base, brown tomentose; spur 2 pairs, stout, persistent, brown tomentose; oblanceolate, suddenly broad above the middle, base cuneate or acute, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous above, densely golden brown tomentose below, coriaceous; lateral nerves many, parallel, prominent; intercostae reticulate, prominent.

Flowers small, polygamous, dull white, in terminal rusty tomentose panicles.

Fruit a drupe, 2/3-3/4th included in hypocarp, vertically shallowly grooved, ovoid, reddish-purple.



Mangifera indica L.

Anacardiaceae R. Br.

Amba (M.)

Cultivated in Mango Garden

Evergreen tree; bark greyish to black, with numerous small fissures and exfoliating in scales.

Leaves simple, crowded at ends of the branches elliptic to lanceolate, shining.

Flowers appear from November- December, small, in terminal panicles, greenish yellow, polygamous,.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from March-May, ovoid oblong, highly variable in size and form; single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Ripe and unripe fruits are edible. Wood is used for various purposes.



Semecarpus anacardium L.

Anacardiaceae R. Br.

Bibba, Bhilva (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Deciduous tree; bark greyish brown, peeling off in thin irregular flakes. Leaves simple, obovate or oblong-elliptic, dark green above, pale beneath, leathery.

Flowers appear from August-September, in terminal large panicles, pale yellow with spreading stamens,.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from November-January, obliquely ovoid-orbicular, smooth, shining, black when ripe with fleshy orange colored receptacle.

Native: India.

Uses: Ripened receptacles are edible. Fruit contains corrosive juice which is used as marking ink.



Moringa oleifera Lam.

Moringaceae Martinov

Shevaga (M.); Drum Stick (E.)

Cultivated Behind Badminton Hall

Fast growing, medium sized deciduous tree; bark brownish, corky, deeply fissured in aged trees.

Leaves tri-pinnate; leaflets elliptic-obovate. Flowers appear twice in July and May, in spreading panicles, white, fragrant.

Fruits (Capsules) mostly round the year, pendulous, elongate, with 3-angled, winged seeds.

Native: India.

Uses: Fruits and leaves are used as vegetable.



Acacia auriculiformis Benth.

Leguminosae Juss.

Australian Babul (M.); Australian Acacia (E.)

Cultivated Behind Badminton Hall

Fast growing, medium sized deciduous tree; bark brownish, corky, deeply fissured in aged trees.

Leaves tri-pinnate; leaflets elliptic-obovate. Flowers appear twice in July and May, in spreading panicles, white, fragrant.

Fruits (Capsules) mostly round the year, pendulous, elongate, with 3-angled, winged seeds.

Native: India.

Uses: Fruits and leaves are used as vegetable.



Adenanthera pavonia L.

Leguminosae Juss.

In front of Chemistry Lab & Behind Hindi Dept.

Deciduous tree; bark greyish brown-black.

Leaves pinnately compound with grooved rachis; leaflets oblong-elliptic.

Flowers appear from July, in spiciform axillary or terminal racemes, pale yellow, scented.

Fruits (Pods) appear from December-April, sickle shaped, shining, dehiscent pods twisted and gaping with bright scarlet red, heart shaped shining seeds.

Native: India.

Uses: Shining scarlet color seeds are used as weights by jewelers and as ornaments in the form of beads and bracelets.



Albizia lebbbeck (L.) Benth.

Leguminosae Juss.

Shirish (M.)

In front of Chemistry Lab & Behind Hindi Dept.

Deciduous tree; bark greyish brown black, peeling in irregular flakes.

Leaves pinnately compound; rachis with glands near the base of petiole and below upper most pair of pinnae; leaflets elliptic-oblong.

Flowers appear from March, fascicled heads in corymbose racemes, fragrant, greenish yellow.

Fruits (Pods) appear from September-March, flat, compressed, yellowish green, shining, straw colored when mature, alternately depressed with ellipsoid-oblong, compressed, brownish seeds.

Native: India.

Uses: As Avenue tree for shade. Self propagating.



Bauhinia purpurea L.

Leguminosae Juss.

Kanchan (M.); Butterfly Tree (E.)

Cultivated near Football Ground along college road

Deciduous tree; bark brownish, smooth.

Leaves ovate- suborbicular, cleft into halfway down their length.

Flower buds club-spindle shaped. Flowers appear from August and September, in terminal or axillary racemes, purplish pink.

Fruits (Pods) appear from December-March, strap shaped, flat, seeds oblong-ellipsoid, light brown.

Frequently planted in gardens, along roadsides.

Native: India.

Uses: Avenue and ornamental tree; leaves used for making dinner plates.



Bauhinia racemosa Lam.

Leguminosae Juss.

Apta (M.); Butterfly Tree (E.)

Cultivated near Football Ground along college road

Deciduous trees with crooked stem and drooping branches; bark dark, with transverse rectangles. Leaves kidney shaped-broadly ovate, cleft into one tenth–one third way down their length.

Flowers appear February- March, buds spindle shaped; open flowers in terminal and axillary racemes, pale yellow.

Fruits (Pods) appear from July-December, narrowly oblong; seeds ovate-rectangular, compressed, dark brown.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark used in traditional systems of medicine; leaves are considered sacred and used by Hindus during Dussera 'Vijaya Dashmi'



Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. Leguminosae Juss.

Kanchan (M.); Mountain Ebony (E.)

Cultivated near Football Ground along college road

Deciduous tree; bark greyish brown, fibrous, exfoliating in small irregular flacks.

Leaves pinnately trifoliate, unequal, terminal leaflet broadly obovate, laterals elliptic-oblong, leathery.

Flowers appear from February-April, in terminal racemes, bright orange scarlet; calyx dark, olive green velvety; entire tree is leafless in flowering.

Fruits (Pods) appear from March-May, strap shaped, leathery, silky hairy; seed one, kidney shaped. Occurs wild in areas.

Native: India.

Uses: Leaves used for making dinner plates. Bright yellow dye obtained from flowers are used in Holi festival. Leafy twigs are revered during Hindu thread marriage. Bark used in traditional medicine. Seeds are eaten by squirrels.



Cassia fistula L.

Leguminosae Juss.

Bahava (M.); Golden Shower Tree, Indian Laburnum (E.) Cultivated behind Library Building along compound wall

Deciduous tree; bark yellow-green, Smooth.

Leaves paripinnate, pendulous; leaflets ovate, bright green, rounded at base, entire at margins.

Flowers appear from March-April, in axillary, dense pendant racemes, bright yellow; entire tree is leafless in flowering.

Fruits (Pods) cylindrical, nearly straight, smooth, shining, brown-black, indehiscent; seeds numerous, heart shaped, brownish, shining.

Occurs wild and also planted in gardens, along roadsides as an ornamental tree, for its showy bloom.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark and fruits are used in traditional systems of medicine.



Dalbergia sissoo DC.

Leguminosae Juss.

Shisav (M.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden and other parts of campus

Semi-deciduous tree with drooping branches; bark greyish brown, exfoliating in narrow longitudinal stripes.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets ovate-circular in outline.

Flowers appear from February-March, in axillary and terminal scorpioid racemes, creamy yellow.

Fruits (Pod) appear from March-December, strap shaped, narrowed at both ends, 1-4- seeded.

Frequently planted along road sides, gardens, and in open places.

Native: India.

Uses: Avenue for shade.



Delonix regia (Hook.) Raf. Leguminosae Juss.

Gulmohar (M.); Gul Mohar, Fire Tree (E.)

Cultivated in Butterfly Garden and growing wildly

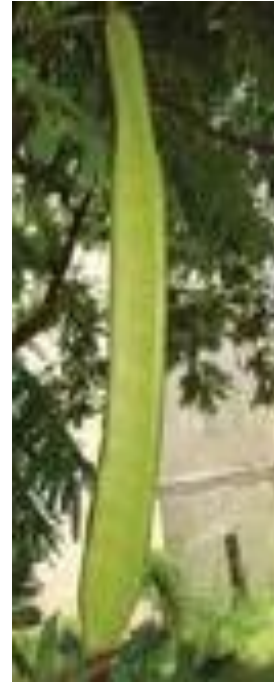
Deciduous tree with short crooked trunk and spreading horizontal branches; bark smooth, brown.

2 pinnate; leaflets oblong, dense. Flowers appear from March-July, in terminal racemes, showy, crimson red; entire tree is leaf less in flowering.

Fruits (Pods) appear from July-March, oblong, woody, slightly sickle shaped; seeds rod shaped with brownish and black stripes.

Frequently planted in gardens, along roadsides as an ornamental tree for showy bloom and avenue for shade.

Native: Madagascar.



Erythrina variegata L. Roxb.

Leguminosae Juss.

Pangira (M.); Indian Coral Tree (E.)

Cultivated in Amrut Van

Fast growing deciduous tree; bark greyish, shining, smooth; stems and branches with deciduous prickles.

Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets wedge shaped with yellowish veins and mid rib.

Flowers appear from February-March, in dense racemes with spathaceous calyx, scarlet red.

Fruits (Pods) appear from April-June, cylindrical with swellings and constrictions; seeds brownish, kidney shaped. Frequently planted in gardens.

Native: India.

Uses: Ornamental tree for showy bloom.



Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn. Leguminosae Juss.

Durangi Babhul (M.)

Occurs wild in the college campus behind Library Building and MSEB Road

A strong thorny small tree with solitary or multiple stems; bark greyish, peeling in thin longitudinal flakes.

Leaves bipinnate; pinnae 3-6 pairs; leaflets oblong.

Flowers appear from August-December, in elongate spikes, dimorphic, the upper bisexual with yellowish corolla and the lower neuter pinkish corolla and staminodes.

Fruits (Pods) appear from December-March, linear oblong, curled or twisted in clusters.

Occurs wild in the college campus.

Native: India.

Uses: Wood used for fuel.



Gliricidia sepium (Jacq.) Kunth

Leguminosae Juss.

Giripushp, Undirmari (M.)

Occurs wild in the college campus behind Library Building and MSEB Road

Deciduous tree; bark smooth, greyish, peeling in small, thin, vertical flakes.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets, elliptic ovate.

Flowers appear from January-March, crowded in axillary racemes, pinkish; standard petal orbicular with yellow throat and upcurved margins.

Fruits (Pods) appear from March-June, oblong, narrowed at base; seeds rounded, flat, yellowish brown.

Native: South America.

Uses: Stems and branches used as green manure.



Lysiloma latisiliquum (L.) Benth.

Leguminosae Juss.

Subabhul (M.)

Occurs wild in the college campus

Fast growing deciduous tree; stem straight with smooth, greyish bark. Leaves pinnately compound; main rachis ends with a weak spine; pinnae 3-8 pairs; leaflets linear-oblong.

Flowers appear from August-October, in dense globose heads, greenish yellow with numerous dull white stamens.

Fruits (Pods) appear from October-March, oblong, flat, brownish when mature; seeds ellipsoid, dark brownish.

Native: South America.

Uses: Leaves and young branches used as fodder. Self propagating and colonizes in gardens and open places.



Peltophorum pterocarpum (DC.) Backer ex K. Heyne

Leguminosae Juss.

Pitmohar, Sonmohar, Pitpapadi (M.)

**Cultivated along Compound wall near College Gate
No.2**

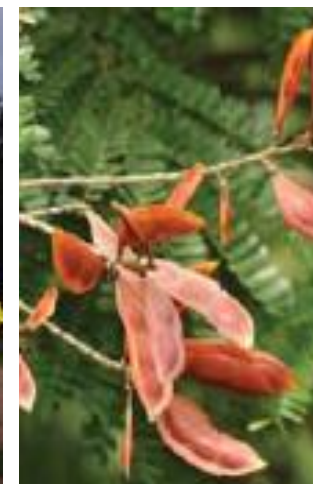
Deciduous tree; branches spreading; Stems rusty-red wooly; bark smooth, greyish black.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets oblong. Flowers appear intermittently throughout year, in terminal panicles; buds globose, brownish; open flowers bright yellow.

Fruits (Pods) appear throughout year, flat, elliptic, tapering towards ends, coppery in color, 1-2 seeded.

Native: South East Asia.

Uses: Avenue tree for shade and for showy yellow bloom and coppery pods.



Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.

Leguminosae Juss.

Vilayati Chinch (M.); Manila Tamarind (E.)

Occurs wild in the college campus

Thorny tree with smooth, greyish, bark, peeling in small rectangular scales, fissured and peeling on old trees.

Leaves bipinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong; petiole with solitary apical concave gland; stipules spinescent.

Flowers appear from February-March, in globose heads, pale yellow, fragrant.

Fruits (Pods) appear from March-April, spirally twisted, beaded necklace shaped, reddish when ripe; seeds 6-10, black, embedded in fleshy, white edible aril. Native: South America.

Uses: Aril is edible. Stems and branches used for fuel.



Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre

Leguminosae Juss.

Karanj (M.)

Cultivated as well as occurs wild in the college campus

Slow growing medium sized evergreen tree with drooping branches and dense foliage; bark greyish with tubercles.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets ovate-elliptic.

Flowers appear from February-March, in axillary dense racemes, pinkish white; standard petal orbicular, pinkish with white stripe and green throat.

Fruits (Pods) appear round the year, elliptic-oblong, flat; seeds brownish, kidney shaped. Native: India.

Uses: Avenue tree for shade. Seeds are source for biodiesel. Roots and leaves are used in traditional systems of medicine.



Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce.

Leguminosae Juss.

Shami, Soundad (M.)

Commonly occurs wild in the college campus

Thorny, slow growing, deciduous tree with drooping branches; bark brownish, with deep longitudinal fissures and horizontal cracks.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets oblong.

Flowers appear from February-March, in axillary and terminal spikes, yellow.

Fruits (Pods) appear from March-May, constricted between seeds; seeds ovoid-oblong, embedded in fleshy pulp.

Native: India.

Uses: As per Hindu mythology, it is believed that during exile, Arjuna (one of the pandava brothers) has preserved his bow and arrows on this tree.



Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC. Leguminosae Juss.

Vilayati Shami (M.)

Commonly occurs wild in the college campus

Thorny deciduous tree with spreading branches; bark greyish-black with longitudinal fissures.

Leaves pinnately compound; rachis grooved with a solitary gland; leaflets linear-oblong.

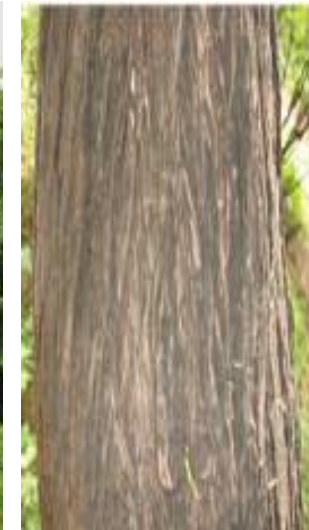
Flowers appear from July-September, in dense axillary pendulous spikes, pale yellow.

Fruits (Pods) appear from September-March, sickle shaped; seeds compressed, brownish, surrounded by pulpy aril.

Common in fallow lands & along drainage canals.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Roots, stems and branches gives charcoal which is widely used as fuel.



Samanea saman (Jacq.) Merr.

Leguminosae Juss.

Parjanya Vriksha (M.)

Cultivated near Football Ground along college road

Large fast growing evergreen tree with spreading crown; bark greyish brown black, irregularly fissured.

Leaves pinnately compound, rachis glandular between bases of pinnae; leaflets elliptic, shining, unequal at base.

Flowers appear from March-April, in globose heads, solitary or 2-3 together in axils of upper leaves, white with pinkish red stamens.

Fruits (Pods) appear throughout year, oblong, depressed between seeds, with thickened sutures; seeds dark brownish-black, shining, oblong, embedded in viscous pulp.

Native: South America.

Note: In peak summer, the tree shed water droplets, therefore, aptly named as Rain tree. Self propagating.



Saraca asoca (Roxb.) Willd.

Leguminosae Juss.

Sitecha Ashok (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Evergreen tree; bark brownish, smooth turning black in aged trees. Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets oblong-lanceolate, young leaves coppery, shining, overlapping and drooping.

Flowers appear from January-March, in dense, axillary and terminal panicles; calyx orange yellow, turning red; petals absent.

Fruits (Pods) appear from March-June, oblong-lanceolate, compressed; seeds ovoid-oblong, polished, brownish.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark and flowers are used in traditional systems of medicine & cultivated as ornamental tree for evergreen foliage and showy flowers.



Senna siamea (Lam.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby

Leguminosae Juss.

Kasid (M.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden

Medium sized tree with smooth greyish brown bark.

Leaves pinnately compound. Flowers appear from August-November, in axillary and terminal panicles, bright yellow; petals spoon shaped.

Fruits (Pods) appear from January-March, flattened, linear-oblong, brownish red, sutures thickened, indented between seeds; seeds compressed, brownish.

Native: Sri Lanka.

Uses: Avenue for shade, and ornamental tree for showy bloom; wood is hard and durable, yields excellent timber. Leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine.



Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Poir

Leguminosae Juss.

Hadaga (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Soft wooded tree with straight stem; bark greyish, smooth. Leaves pinnate; leaflets oblong-elliptic.

Flowers appear from September-April, in few flowered axillary racemes, cream colored.

Fruits (Pods) appear from January-April, cylindrical, pendulous, many seeded.

Native: Indonesia.

Uses: Flowers and unripe fruits are used as vegetable.



Tamarindus indica L.

Leguminosae Juss.

Chinch (M.)

Common in campus

Tall tree with irregular branches; bark blackish, horizontally and vertically fissured.

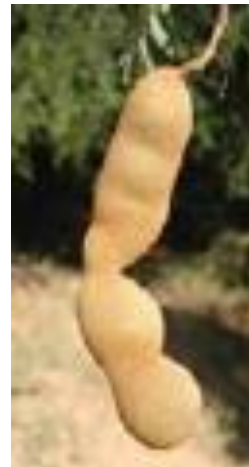
Leaves pinnate, leaflets, elliptic oblong.

Flowers appear from June, in axillary and terminal racemes, pale yellow; upper three petals with brownish stripes, middle one hooded, lower reduced to scales.

Fruits (Pods) appear from December-March, oblong, slightly curved, brownish; seeds blackish, shining, compressed.

Native: Central Africa.

Uses: Fruits are edible, young leaves are used as leafy vegetable.



Vachellia leucophloea (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger

Leguminosae Juss.

Hivar(M.)

Wild near MSEB Road

Thorny deciduous tree; bark light yellowish brown, exfoliating in irregular scales.

Leaves pinnately compound, rachis with a cup like gland between each pair of pinnae; leaflets linear-oblong.

Flowers appear from August-September, in globose heads in terminal panicles, pale yellow.

Fruits (Pods) appear from November-March, oblong, clothed with pale brown wooly hairs.

Origin : India.

Uses: Stems and branches used for fuel. Wood used in making country liquor.



Vachellia nilotica (L.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb. Leguminosae Juss.

Babhul (M.)

Common in open habitats, waste places

Thorny deciduous tree; bark greyish brown black, longitudinally fissured. Leaves pinnately compound with a gland between the first pair of pinnae and one between the terminal pair; leaflets elliptic-oblong.

Flowers appear from July-September, in globose solitary heads, or in axillary clusters of 2-5 heads, golden yellow, fragrant.

Fruits (Pods) appear from January-April, beaded necklace shaped, greyish white, constricted between seeds.

Native: Africa and India.

Uses: Wood is hard and used for furniture making, building constructions, hubs for cart wheels and well curbs. Gum obtained from the stem is used in traditional systems of medicine, young branches are relished by goats and also used for fuel.



Pyrus malus L.

Rosaceae Juss.

Safarchand (M.)

Cultivated in Mango Garden

Annual, deciduous but small-sized trees that can attain a maximum height of 1.8–4.6 m with the standard height of 7–10 m and the tree canopy generally extends up to 6–15 ft.

Elliptical leaves which are placed alternate to each other and are characterized by serrate margins.

The flowers, 3–4 cm in length, are whitish-pink in colour with an inflorescence. The flowers are initially white in colour and later turns pink as the ripening advances.

The fleshy thalamus part of the fruit is edible. The seed of the fruit is non-endospermic and propagates through epigeal germination

Uses: Fruits are edible



Pyrus communis

Rosaceae Juss.

Naspati, Tang (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

ear grows on broad headed, medium-sized trees that attain the height of 10–13 m when fully mature.

The leaves are 2.5 cm long and have leathery texture, dark green in colour, round or oval shape and a wedged base.

The flowers blossom in the month of April and May and comprised five sepals and five petals and a separated style at the base. Flowers, 2–4 cm broad, are usually white with a pinch of pink colour

The fruit attains the globose shaped

Native: Caucasus region(border between Europe and Asia)

Uses: Fruits are edible.



Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) roxb. (Bahera)

Combretaceae R. Br.

Behada (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Tall deciduous tree with whorled branches; bark brownish grey with vertical cracks. Younger branches brownish. Leaves simple, clustered at the ends of branches, broadly elliptic oblong, nerves impressed on upper surface.

Flowers appear from March- April, in axillary spikes, greenish yellow with offensive odour.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from June-September, broadly ellipsoid- sub globose, brownish, velvety, 5-6 ridged.

Native: India.

Uses: Fruits are one of the 3 ingredients in Ayurvedic drug "Triphala".



Terminalia catappa L.

Combretaceae R. Br.

Deshi Badam (M.); Indian Almond (E.)

Cultivated in Amrut Van Garden

Deciduous tree; bark grey, smooth, faintly fissured, branches horizontal, whorled at each node.

Leaves simple, oblong-obovate, yellowish green; petiole with 2 glands.

Flowers appear from January-May, in slender spike with more number of male and few bisexual flowers, pale yellow, small.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from January-September ellipsoid or ovoid, bilaterally compressed, 2 ribbed. Frequently planted in residential colonies and house yards.

Native: South East Asia.

Uses: Avenue tree for shade. Kernels are edible.



Eucalyptus globulus Labill.

Myrtaceae Juss.

Nilgiri (M.) Blue Gum (E.)

Cultivated in Butterfly, Mango & Coconut Garden

Tall trees with pendulous branches; bark greyish, peeling in thin large flakes.

Leaves simple, lanceolate sickle-shaped. Flowers appear from December-January, in capitate cymes on drooping branches; buds conical shaped; flowers pale white.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from March-June, sessile, depressed globose-top shaped, 4-ribbed.

Native: Australia.

Uses: Leaves yield essential oil.



Eucalyptus rudis Endl.

Myrtaceae Juss.

Nilgiri (M.) (E.)

Cultivated in Butterfly, Mango & Coconut Garden

Tall trees 5-20 m high, bark rough, box-type. with pendulous branches; bark greyish, peeling in thin large flakes.

Leaves simple, lanceolate sickle-shaped.

Flowers appear from December-January, in capitate cymes on drooping branches; buds conical shaped; flowers pale white.

Flowers white, Jul to Sep.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from March-June, sessile, depressed globose-top shaped, 4-ribbed.

Native: Australia.

Uses: Leaves yield essential oil.



Psidium guajava L.

Myrtaceae Juss.

Peru (M.); Guava (E.)

Cultivated in Mango & Cactus-Succulent Garden

Small tree; bark smooth, greyish brown, peeling in large flakes.

Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong.

Flowers appear from March-April, in axillary cymes; petals oblong, white, early deciduous; stamens pale yellow.

Fruits (Berries) appear from November-February, globose or pear shaped, yellow when ripe.

Planted for its edible fruits.

Native: America.



Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels

Myrtaceae Juss.

Jambhul (M.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden

Evergreen trees; bark greyish brown, smooth or with shallow depressions, exfoliating in scales. Leaves simple, elliptic-lanceolate, shining, midrib prominent.

Flowers appear from March-April, in panicles on leaf less branches, sweet-scented, pale yellow.

Fruits (Berries) appear from June-September, ovoid-oblong, dark purplish red, shiny, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Fruits edible and avenue tree for shade.



Punica granatum L.

Myrtaceae Juss.

Dalimb (M.)

Cultivated in Coconut Garden

Evergreen trees; bark greyish brown, smooth or with shallow depressions, exfoliating in scales. Leaves simple, elliptic-lanceolate, shining, midrib prominent.

Flowers appear from March-April, in panicles on leaf less branches, sweet-scented, pale yellow.

Fruits (Berries) appear from June-September, ovoid-oblong, dark purplish red, shiny, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Fruits edible and avenue tree for shade.



Carica papaya L.

Caricaceae Dumort.

Papai (M.)

Fast growing tree with soft trunk; stem unbranched with leaf-scars and milky latex.

Leaves simple, large, palmate, divided to the middle, forming a crown at the top of the tree.

Flowers appear throughout the year, in axillary panicles, dioecious (Male and female on separate plants), occasionally monoecious (Male and female on same plants), pale yellow, fragrant.

Fruits (Berries) appear throughout the year, peak during November-December, oblong, greenish yellow, orange inside, with numerous black seeds embedded in sweet pulp.

Native: West Indies, Central and Tropical America.

Uses: Ripe fruits edible.

Naturalized in College Campus



Gardenia jasminoides J. Ellis

Rubiaceae Juss.

Anant, Gandhroya, Gandhraj (M.)

Naturalized in College Campus

Shrubs, 0.3-3 m tall; branches terete to flattened, with internodes developed to shortened.

Leaves opposite or rarely ternate, subsessile to petiolate; densely puberulent or shortly pilosulous to glabrous; blade drying thinly leathery to stiffly papery, oblong-lanceolate, adaxially shiny and glabrous or sometimes puberulent on principal veins, abaxially puberulent or pilosulous to glabrous, base cuneate to acute, apex acute to acuminate or obtuse then abruptly long acuminate;

Flower solitary, terminal; peduncle 1-10 mm, puberulent or pilosulous to glabrous.

Uses: Ripe fruits edible.



Hamelia patens Jacq.

Rubiaceae Juss.

Chota Hamelia (M.)

Small bushy tree; bark greyish, smooth.

Leaves simple, ovate. Flowers appear round the year, scarlet, on terminal small panicles in helicoid cymes (flowers arranged on one side); calyx bell shaped, scarlet.

Commonly planted in gardens and home steads.

Native: America.

Uses: Ornamental tree for bushy habit and showy flowers.

Cultivated in Butterfly Garden



Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Mac. var. *latifolia*

Sapotaceae Juss.

Moha (M.)

Cultivated in Medicinal Plant Garden

Large deciduous tree; stems and branches with milky sap; bark brown with circular rings in young trees, greyish black with vertical cracks, exfoliating in thin scales in aged trees.

Leaves simple, clustered near the ends of branches, broadly ovate, densely soft hairy beneath.

Flowers appear from February-March, crowded at ends of branchlets on drooping rusty tomentose pedicels; calyx brown, hairy; corolla fleshy, juicy, sweet and with many lobes.

Fruits (Berries) appear from April-June, ovoid-globose, greenish, hairy, 1-3 seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: The Corolla is fleshy, juicy and sweet eaten by local people and by fermentation and distillation yield spirit; wood is used as timber. Leaves are used for making dinner plates.



Manilkara zapota (L.) Van Royen

Sapotaceae Juss.

Chikku (M.)

Cultivated in near Ladies Hostel No. 1

Evergreen tree; stem and branches with milky sap; bark brown with vertical lines.

Leaves closely set at top of branches, simple, oblong-lanceolate.

Buds rusty tomentose. Flowers appear twice in June and December, solitary, pendulous in leaf axils, pale yellow; calyx rusty brown.

Fruits (Berries) appear in cold season and hot summer, ellipsoid-globose, yellowish brown, scaly with ellipsoid, blackish brown seeds.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Ripe fruits are edible.



Mimusopa elengi L.

Sapotaceae Juss.

Bakul (M.)

Cultivated in Butterfly Garden

Evergreen tree; stem and branches with milky sap; bark brown with vertical lines.

Leaves closely set at top of branches, simple, oblong-lanceolate.

Buds rusty tomentose. Flowers appear twice in June and December, solitary, pendulous in leaf axils, pale yellow; calyx rusty brown.

Fruits (Berries) appear in cold season and hot summer, ellipsoid-globose, yellowish brown, scaly with ellipsoid, blackish brown seeds.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Ripe fruits are edible.



Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L. *Oleaceae Hoffm. ex Link.*

Parijatak (M.)

Cultivated in Butterfly & Mango Garden

Small tree with quadrangular branches; bark greyish brown, smooth, peeling in linear threads.

Leaves simple, elliptic ovate, rough textured.

Flowers appear from July-September, in axillary and terminal trichotomous cymes, fragrant, with white twisted corolla lobes and orange colored tube, opening at sunset and falling off at sunrise.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from August-December, cordate-rounded, compressed bilaterally, apex notched.

Frequently planted in house yards, gardens and near temples for its fragrant flowers.

Native: India.



Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.

Apocynaceae Juss.

Satvin, Saptparni (M.); Devils Tress, Scholars Tree (E.)

Cultivated in front of Library Building

Large evergreen tree with whorled branches and milky latex; bark brownish to black, corky.

Leaves simple, whorled at end of the branchlets, 5-7 at each node, oblong, leathery, dark green above, pale beneath.

Flowers appear from November- December, in umbellate, racemose cymes, white, strongly odorous in compact.

Fruits (Follicles) appear from February-May, pendulous; seeds numerous, papery with deciduous tuft of white silky hairs.

Frequently planted in gardens, as an ornamental and avenue tree for glossy evergreen foliage.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark used in traditional systems of medicine.



Cascabella thevetia (L.) Lippold.

Apocynaceae Juss.

Pivali Kanher (M.)

Cultivated along compound wall of the college campus

Shrub or tree and grows primarily in the seasonally dry tropical biome.

Leaves Numerous, alternate, close together, linear, acute.

Flowers Yellow, fragrant.

Fruits A fleshy drupe, 4 angled, compressed with 2 ridges, seeds 2 to 4.

Frequently planted in gardens, as an ornamental and avenue tree for glossy evergreen foliage and yellow flowers.

Native: Mexico to S. Tropical America

Uses: Common, wild and cultivated in the gardens. The whole plant is poisonous. Commonly planted near the temples, the flowers being offered to God Shiva. Seeds kept in the pocket for luck.



Plumeria alba L.

Apocynaceae Juss.

Pandhara Chapha (M.)

Cultivated near entry of Mango Garden

Small evergreen tree with dense crown and milky latex; bark brownish yellow, smooth with circular rings.

Leaves simple, spirally clustered at the ends of the branchlets, oblong, thick, dark green above, pale beneath.

Flowers appear round the year, in terminal, corymbs, white with spoon shaped petals and yellow throat, fragrant.

Fruits (Follicles) appear in March- May, in pairs or solitary, oblong, greyish black, with numerous, winged seeds. Frequently planted in gardens, office campuses, near temples.

Native: Central America.

Uses: Ornamental tree for evergreen foliage, showy bloom and compact habit.



Plumeria pudica Jacq.

Apocynaceae Juss.

Naag Champa (M.)

Cultivated in Butterfly garden

Small evergreen tree with dense foliage; bark greyish, smooth.

Leaves simple, spiral, appears whorled at apex of branchlets, shining, spoon shaped with tapering apex, dark green above, pale beneath.

Flowers appear round the year, in terminal umbels, fragrant, snow white with yellow throat.

Native: Central America.

Uses: Ornamental tree for showy flowers and evergreen foliage.



Plumeria rubra L.

Apocynaceae Juss.

Lal Chapha (M.)

Cultivated in Butterfly garden

Deciduous tree with dichotomous branches with full of tenacious milky latex; bark greenish brown, smooth.

Leaves simple, spirally aggregate at ends of branches, lanceolate-oblong, thick, nerves impressed on upper surface.

Flowers appear throughout year, in terminal peduncled corymbs creamish yellow to brick red, fragrant.

Fruits (Follicles) linear-oblong; seeds winged.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Ornamental tree for foliage and showy bloom.



Cordia dichotoma G. Forst.

Boraginaceae Juss.

Bhokar (M.)

Coconut Garden

Medium sized tree with drooping branches; bark greyish-black, with deep vertical lines. Leaves simple, ovate-orbicular.

Flowers appear in March, in axillary and terminal dichotomous cymes white.

Fruits (Berries) appear from May-September, globose-ovoid, with saucer-shaped persistent calyx, yellowish brown, single seeded with sticky pulp.

Native: India.

Uses: Ripe fruits are highly mucilaginous, edible, effective in curing mouth ulcers.



Millingtonia hortensis L.f.

Bignoniaceae Juss.

Akash Neem (M.)

Near compound wall of Cacti & Succulent Garden

Tall evergreen tree with drooping branches; bark yellowish, corky brittle.

Leaves pinnately compound, leaflets elliptic-ovate, unequal at base.

Flowers appear from October-December, in axillary and terminal, widely branched panicles, white, fragrant, open at night.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from March-May, elongated, linear, compressed with winged seeds.

Frequently planted in gardens, near temples, house yards, along road sides as ornamental tree for its hand some pyramidal crown and fragrant, showy flowers.

Native: South East Asia.



Spathodea campanulata P. Beauv.

Bignoniaceae Juss.

Pichkari, Aakash Shevaga (M.)

Near compound wall of Cacti & Succulent Garden

Deciduous tree; bark greyish brown, smooth; young branches brownish pubescent.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets 9-19, oblong-obovate.

Flowers appear major parts of the year, in compact, terminal, racemes, crimson orange; calyx golden brown, woolly.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from September-December, erect, flattened, apex pointed with papery winged seeds, dehisced fruits persist for long on tree.

Frequently planted in gardens, along roadsides as an avenue and ornamental tree, for showy flowers.

Native: Tropical Africa.



Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex Kunth.

Bignoniaceae Juss.

Pivali Phutani (M.)

In front of Library

Small tree; bark brownish, smooth.

Leaves pinnately compound; leaflets variable in number, sessile, toothed on margins, lanceolate, wedge-shaped at base; terminal leaflet longer than lateral ones.

Flowers appear round the year in terminal panicles, bright yellow.

Fruits (Capsules) appear from December–March, linear, compressed, brown at maturity; seeds winged.

Widely planted in gardens, along roadsides, in house yards as an ornamental tree.

Native: Tropical America.



Tectona grandis L.f.

Verbenaceae J. St. Hil.

Sagwan (M.)

Cultivated in Butterfly Garden

Large deciduous tree; bark greyish brown, vertically fissured.

Leaves simple, large, elliptic-ovovate, leathery with distinct nerves.

Flowers appear from July-August, in large dichotomously branched terminal panicles, white.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from August- December, globose, obscurely 4-lobed, enclosed in inflated persistent calyx.

Native: South East Asia.

Uses: Wood is strong and durable, used in building constructions, making furniture and agricultural implements etc.



Vitex negundo L.

Verbenaceae J. St. Hil.

Nirgudi (M.)

Cultivated along Compound Wall

Small tree with quadrangular branches; bark greyish, peeling in thin vertical flakes.

Leaves 3-5 foliolate; leaflets, unequal, laterals small, terminal large, ovate-lanceolate.

Flowers appear intermittently throughout year, in cymes on terminal panicles, bluish purple.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from September-December, globose, black when ripe.

Common, planted near houses, gardens.

Native: South East Asia.

Uses: Roots, Leaves and young twigs are used in traditional systems of medicine.



Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. ex R.Br.

Proteaceae Juss.

Silver Oak (M.)

Fast growing evergreen tree; branches finely short hairy; bark greyish, finely longitudinally furrowed.

Leaves lobed, fern-like, shining silvery white below.

Flowers appear from February-March, in terminal spikes, orange yellow. Fruits (Follicles) appear from May-September, boat-shaped, woody, compressed, blackish-purple; seeds elliptic. Widely planted in gardens, parks, and in house yards and also cultivated for its foliage.

Native: Australia.

Uses: Leaves used in preparation of bouquets.

Cultivated in Butterfly Garden



Santalum album L.

Santalaceae R. Br.

Chandan (M.)

Grown wild in the campus

Semi evergreen-tree growing with straight stem and drooping branches; bark dark grey outside, rough with deep vertical cracks. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceolate, shining, leathery.

Flowers appear from August, in axillary and terminal trichotomous cymes, opening pale yellow, turning maroon color.

Fruits (Drupes) appear from December-March, globose with apical disc, turning red to purplish black when ripe, single seeded.

Native: India.

Uses: Wood yields essential oil used in preparation of perfumes and cosmetics.



Synadenium grantii Hook.

Euphorbiaceae Juss.

Shend (M.)

Cultivated in Cati and Succulent Garden

Fleshy erect shrub or small tree; branches with twin stipular spines and milky latex.

Leaves simple, spoon shaped, crowded at the ends of branches, obovate-oblong.

Inflorescence (Cyathia), appear in February, in leaf axils on corymbs, greenish yellow; central flower male, sessile, 2 lateral flowers bisexual, stalked; glandular; stamens numerous, in 5 bundles. Fruits (Capsules) appear in March, deeply 3-lobed.

Native: India.

Uses: Ornamental tree. Latex and leaves used in traditional systems of medicine.



Euphorbia tirucalli L.

Euphorbiaceae Juss.

Sher-Kandvel (M.)

Cultivated in Cati and Succulent Garden

Profusely branched tree; branches terete, green, succulent, dichotomously branched.

Leaves small linear–lanceolate, falls of early.

Inflorescence (Cyathia), appear from March–April, subsessile, developed at forks of branches or terminal of branches, yellowish green.

Planted in gardens as an ornamental tree and hedge plant.

Native: Africa.

Uses: Ornamental tree.



Jatropha curcas L.

Euphorbiaceae Juss.

Sher-Kandvel (M.)

Cultivated in Cati and Succulent Garden

Small tree; bark smooth, peeling off in thin papery flakes.

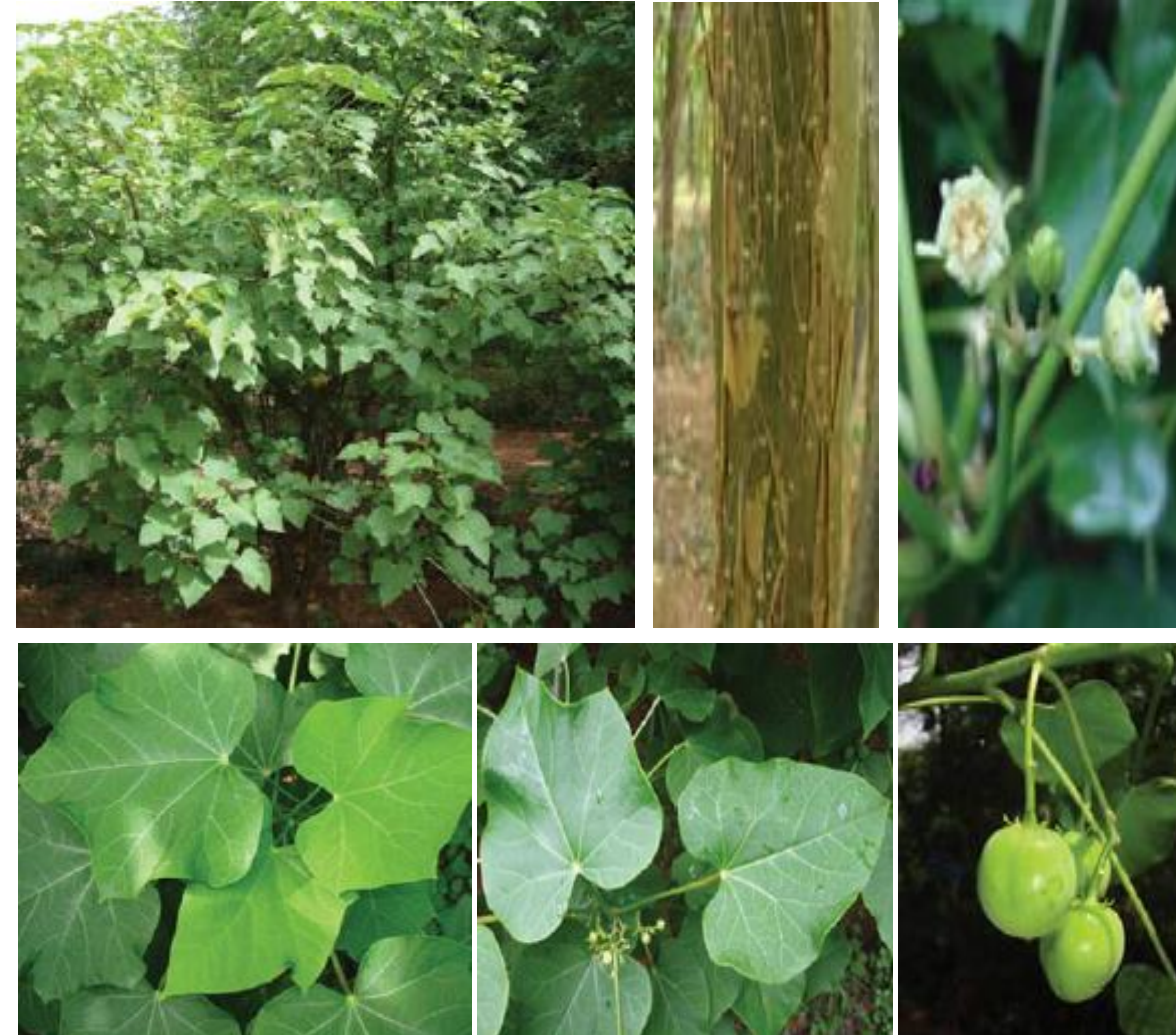
Leaves simple, 3-5 lobed, heart shaped.

Flowers appear from April-July, in terminal, dichotomous cymes with solitary terminal female and the rest male flowers, greenish yellow; male and female flowers produced on same inflorescence.

Fruits (Capsules) oblong-ovoid, with brownish black seeds.

Native: Tropical America.

Uses: Twigs used as tooth brush. Seeds are valued as bio-diesel.



Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch

Ulmaceae Martinov

Ainasadada/ Vavala / Vavali (M.)

Cultivated in Amrut van and along compound wall

Tall deciduous tree; bark greyish, smooth, peeling in corky scales on old trees.

Leaves simple, elliptic ovate.

Flowers appear from January- February, in short racemes, small, greenish-yellow-brownish.

Fruit (Samara) appear from March-April, orbicular, winged; seeds fl at.

Native: India.

Uses: Planted for shade. Bark is used in traditional systems of medicine.



Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels.

Phyllanthaceae Martinov

Rai Awala (M.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden

Small tree, branches thick, dotted with scars of fallen branchlets.

Leaves obliquely elliptic, or ovate-elliptic.

Flowers appear from April-May, densely clustered from leafless branchlets; male flowers numerous, red-pink, tepals unequal; female flowers greenish.

Fruits(Berries) appear from May-July, depressed globose, grooved, juicy, endocarp hard.

Native: Madagascar.

Uses: Unripe fruits are edible, and also used in Preparation of pickle.



Phyllanthus emblica L.

Phyllanthaceae Martinov

Awala (M.)

Cultivated in Mango Garden and Medicinal Plant Garden

Small-Medium sized deciduous tree; bark smooth, greenish-grey.

Leaves narrowly linear-oblong.

Flowers appear from March-May, unisexual, greenish yellow, small, in dense axillary clusters; male flowers numerous, on short slender pedicels; female flowers few.

Fruits (Berries) globose, appear from October-December, fleshy, yellowish green when ripe, faintly ridged; seeds trigonous.

Native: India. Uses: Fruits edible and also used in preparation of pickle and ayurvedic preparations such as 'Triphala'.



Ficus amplissima Sm.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Pimpri (M.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden & Along Compound Wall

Deciduous tree with spreading branches; bark greyish black, smooth peeling in thin horizontal scales; aerial roots absent.

Leaves simple, leathery, ovate-oblong, shining, petioles long.

Inflorescence (Hypanthodia) appear from February-April, solitary or in pairs on leafless branches, sessile, pear shaped, dark purplish black when ripe.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark used in traditional systems of medicine.



Ficus benghalensis L.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Vad (M.)

Cultivated in throught the campus

Evergreen trees, branches wide spreading with numerous aerial roots go down to develop into accessory trunks; bark smooth, greyish.

Leaves simple, ovate cordate, with cup shaped base towards lower side, leathery, shining.

Inflorescence (Hypanthodia) appear from September-May, axillary, solitary, in pairs, sessile, depressed globose, yellowish orange-orange yellow when ripe.

Native: India.

Uses: Common avenue tree for shade. Bark and latex used in traditional systems of medicine. Sacred plant for Hindus. Figs are eaten by birds.



Ficus carica L.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Anjir (M.)

Cultivated in Wild Plant Garden & Along Compound Wall

Small deciduous tree; bark smooth, silvery grey.

Leaves simple, with rounded projections along margins.

Inflorescence (Hypanthodia) appear in April-July, solitary, erect, in leaf axils, pear shaped, depressed at apex, pubescent when young, yellowish dark purple when ripen.

Native: Western Asia.

Uses: Ripe and dried figs edible.



Ficus elastica L.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Rabrache Zad (M.), Rubber Tree (E.)

Cultivated in Cacti & Succulent Garden

Evergreen trees with drooping branches; bark reddish brown, smooth; aerial roots present.

Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, leathery, shining, glossy evergreen or variegated; young buds enclosed with pinkish foliaceous stipules.

Figs not seen in under cultivation.

Native: India.

Uses: Ornamental tree for glossy green foliage.



Ficus microcarpa L.f.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Nandruk (M.)

Cultivated in Pot

Evergreen trees with drooping branches; bark reddish brown, smooth; aerial roots present.

Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, leathery, shining, glossy evergreen or variegated; young buds enclosed with pinkish foliaceous stipules.

Figs not seen in under cultivation.

Native: India.

Uses: Ornamental tree for glossy green foliage.



Ficus racemosa L.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Umbar (M.)

Cultivated also common in the campus

Large deciduous tree; bark grayish brown, peeling in rectangular scales; aerial roots absent.

Leaves simple, ovate or elliptic-oblong, shining.

Inflorescence (Hypanthodia) appear from January-April, on short leafless branches arising from the trunk and main branches, pear shaped, greenish yellow turning to bright orange-red.

Native: India.

Uses: Bark and latex used in traditional systems of medicine. Ripe figs edible.



Ficus religiosa L.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Pimpal (M.)

Cultivated, also common in the campus

Large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree up to 30 metres (98 ft) tall and with a trunk diameter of up to 3 metres (9.8 ft).

Leaves cordate in shape with a distinctive extended drip tip; they are 10–17 cm long and 8–12 cm broad, with a 610 cm petiole. The leaves of this tree move continuously even when the air around is still and no perceptible wind is blowing. This phenomenon can be explained due to the long leaf stalk and the broad leaf structure.

Fruits are small figs 1–1.5 cm in diameter, green ripening to purple. Native: India.

Uses: Bark and latex used in traditional systems of medicines.



Morus alba L.

Moraceae Gaudich.

Tuti, Shahtut (M.)

Cultivated for rearing Silkworms

Small deciduous monoecious or dioecious tree with drooping branches; bark dark brownish with small tubercles.

Leaves simple, ovate-cordate, round toothed on margins.

Flowers appear from June-July, greenish, in short peduncled, drooping axillary catkins.

Fruits (Sorosis) appear from August-December, cylindrical, dark purple-black when ripe.

Native: India.

Uses: Grown for rearing silk worms; sorosis edible and red powder of sorosis yield dye.

