



Initiative taken by Gandhi Bhawan
Project: 'Naming the Trees of Core Campus'
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Acacia auriculiformis

Family: Fabaceae.

Common name: Earpod/tan wattle, earleaf/Japanese acacia

Acacia auriculiformis is an evergreen tree that grows between to 15-30 m tall.

Leaves: Modified, appendages called phyllodes, thicker, curved.

Flower: Yellow, fragrant, about 100 tiny flowers are crowded together in elongated spikes.

Fruit: Pods green, becoming coiled and almost woody when ripe, pods split open at the tree.

Location: Near zoology department, central park

Uses: This plant is raised as an ornamental plant, fuelwood, paper, furniture and tools. It contains tannin and Gum. Used to make an analgesic. Extracts of *Acacia auriculiformis* heartwood inhibit fungi that attack.



Adenanthera microsperma

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Red sandalwood, red bead tree, coralwood; Raktachandan, raktakambal, ranjana
Middle sized deciduous tree

Leaves: twice-feathered, about 30 cm long with 3-6 pairs of side-stalks, leaflets smooth, arranged alternately

Flowers: small, white to yellow, clustered in spikes

Fruit: pods, twisted when open, red seeds

Location: in front of Zoology department, near nursery

Uses: This tree is useful for nitrogen fixation, and it is often cultivated for forage, as an ornamental garden plant or urban tree, and as a medicinal plant. For example, the young leaves can be cooked and eaten. The **raw seeds are toxic**, but may be eaten when cooked. In traditional medicine, a decoction of the young leaves and bark of *Adenanthera pavonina* is used to treat diarrhoea. Also, the ground seeds are used to treat inflammation. Preliminary scientific studies appear to support these traditional uses. *In vitro* studies show that *Adenanthera pavonina* leaf extract has antibacterial activity against the intestinal pathogen. Also, high doses of seed extract have an anti-inflammatory effect in studies in rats and mice.



Agathis robusta

Family: Araucariaceae

It is an evergreen coniferous tree, native to Australia

Common name: Kauri pine, Queensland kauri, smooth-bark kauri.

Leaves: Mostly in opposite pairs, leathery, smooth.

Flower: Male and female separate on same tree; male cone-flower small, female flower is large green globular cones.

Fruit: Cone brown, woody with overlapping scales.

Location: Just outside Jawahar gulab vatika towards central Lawn. Inside quadrangle of Botany Department.

Uses: This plant is raised as an ornamental plant. Timber used.



Ailanthus excelsa

Family: Simaroubaceae

Common name: Indian Tree of heaven, Coromandal ailanto, maharukh, mahaneem, pirneem, ulloo, ardu, arua. Sanskrit Aralu vriksh. Ailanthus means tree of heaven in Indonesian

It is a large deciduous tree, 18-25 m tall; bark light grey and smooth, becoming grey-brown and rough on large trees, aromatic, slightly bitter. It is a native to India. Grows in semi-arid and arid regions and tolerant to salinity.

Leaves: large, feather-compound, with pairs of toothed leaflets.

Flower: Small greenish yellow, large clusters male and female flower usually on separate tree.

Fruit: A thin papery pod.

Location: Just outside Gandhi bhawan.

Uses: Bark used in India as a powerful fever-cure and tonic. Leaves and bark in good repute as a tonic after labor, and the juice of the leaves and fresh bark employed by the Konkans as a remedy for after-pains. Leaves used as fodder. Wood used as firewood, to make boxes, matches etc.



Albizia lebbek

Family: Mimosaceae

Common name: Koko, east Indian walnut, frywood, rattlepod, lebbek, siris, siras, sirish, sirin, sirar, kalshish, tantia.

Medium to large tree with gray-brown bark.

Leaves: Bipinnate, the primary leaflets subopposite, 2-4 pairs; ultimate leaflets opposite, 6-8 pairs, oblong, slightly asymmetric, 2.5-4.5 cm long.

Flower: Mimosa-like, in showy, rounded clusters near stem tips, 5-6 cm (2-2.5 in) across, cream or yellowish-white, each flower with numerous long stamens.

Fruit: Flat, linear pod, to 30 cm (1 ft) long, with many seeds; dried pods persistent after leaf-fall, often heard rattling in the wind.

Location: Near the entrance of the main University gate.

Uses: Its uses include environmental management, forage, medicine and wood. It is also used to treat boils, cough, to treat the eye, flu, gingivitis, lung problems.



Aleurites moluccana

Common name: Candlenut, Indian walnut, varnish tree

Smallish, nearly evergreen tree.

Leaves upto 20 cm long and 17 cm broad. Variable shaped; lobed or not; mealy below, shiny on top. Long stalk has 2 glands on top.

Flowers small, dirty white, in terminal clusters. Male and female flowers separate, on the same tree

Fruit semi circular to circular in outline, 4-6 cm long, green to brownish

Location: near physics block; in the nursery

Uses: The oil has been used as a paraffin, lubricant and as a constituent of varnish, paint and soap. Once poisonous substances are removed, it can be used as a cooking oil.





Alstonia scholaris

Family: Apocynaceae

Common name: Devil's tree, ditabark tree, white cheesewood, milkwood pine, blackboard tree, saptaparni, satpatia, chatium, satwin, satni, shaitan ka jhad.

It is a glabrous tree and grows up to 40 m tall, mature bark is grayish and young branches are copiously marked with lenticels.

Leaves: Rounded, leathery, dark green leaves form whorls of 4-7. And a very regular branching gives the tree a beautiful shape.

Flower: Cymes are dense and pubescent; peduncle is 4–7 cm long. The corolla is white and tube-like, 6–10 mm. The ovaries are distinct and pubescent.

Fruit: Oblong, with ciliated margins, and ends with tufts of hairs 1.5–2 cm.

Location: Near PG womens hostel

Uses: The bark contains the alkaloids ditamine, echitenine and echitamine and used to serve as an alternative to quinine. The wood of *Alstonia scholaris* has been recommended for the manufacture of pencils, In Sri Lanka its light wood is used for coffins.

It is used to make wooden slates. Rabindranath Tagore's Geetanjali was written under a grove of *Alstonia*.



Araucaria columnaris

Family: Araucariaceae

Common name: New Caledonian pine, cook's pine, coral reef araucaria.

The Cook pine, called Christmas Tree in India

Leaves: Small, green, incurved, point-tipped, spirally arranged, overlapping.

Flower: The female seed cones are scaly, egg-shaped, and up to 15 cm long. The smaller, more numerous male pollen cones are at the tips of the branchlets and are scaly, foxtail-shaped, and 5 cm long.

Fruit: Cones large, roundish, ripening 2-3 years.

Location: Central lawn in botany department

Uses: It is used as an ornamental tree.



Artocarpus heterophyllus

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Jackfruit, jack, jac, katthal, kantthal.

The jackfruit tree is well suited to tropical lowlands, and its fruit is the largest tree-borne fruit, reaching as much as 36 kg in weight, 90 cm in length, and 50 cm in diameter. Its origin is in southern India.. “Jack “ comes from chakka pazham (Malayali name for them)

Leaves: Broad, deep glossy green, 20 cm long.

Flower: Male and female separate on same tree: male flower tiny, in clusters emerging from new branchlets; female flowers densely crowded on old branches or directly on trunk.

Fruit: Gigantic, lumpy barrel- or pear-shaped; has a distinct aroma.

Location: Inside the boundary wall just opposite Gandhi bhawan.

Uses: Jackfruit is commonly used in South and Southeast Asian cuisines. Ripe fruit eaten.

Wood used for making instruments especially drums. Making Buddhist statuaries in temples.

Also used in construction work.



Azadirachta indica

Family: Meliaceae.

Common name: Margosa, neem, Indian lilac, nimb, balnimb, Persian Azad Drakht. Middle-sized tree; semi-ever green

Bark: Dark grey brown, rough, vertically furrowed.

Leaves: Feather-compound with 4-8 pairs of curved, toothed.

leaflets with one terminal leaflet.

Flower: 5 white sepals, stamens fused in a central column.

Fruit: 2 cm long, yellow when ripe.

Location: Near University main gate and JGV gate

Uses: bark, leaves and seed used to make medicines. Sometimes root, flower, fruit also used. Useful as antifungal, antibacterial, antidiabetic and antiviral. It has contraceptive (spermicidal), sedative, pesticidal and mosquito repellent properties. Oil used in soaps, shampoos etc.



Bauhinia variegata

Family: Fabaceae/*Caesalpinaceae*

Common name: Mountain ebony, Buddhist/variegated bauhinia, orchid tree, kachnar, koilar, guiral, khwairal, padrian, kaniar.

This is a very popular ornamental tree in subtropical and tropical climates, grown for its scented flowers and also used as food item in South Asian cuisine.

Leaves: The leaves are shaped a little like a cow's hoof. Some cultivars have leaves with white variegations.

Flower: The flowers are reminiscent of showy orchids, with five irregular, usually slightly overlapping petals in shades of magenta, lavender, purplish blue or even white.

Fruit: flattened brown woody pods up to 30 cm long.

Location: in front of Gandhi bhawan

Uses: Kachnar is widely used as an ingredient in many Indian, Pakistani and Nepali recipes. Traditional Kachnar curry is prepared using chicken, kachnar, yogurt and spiced which is delicious and good for health.



Bischofia javanica

Family: Phyllanthaceae

Common name: bishopwood, tiger tree; kain, bhillar, paniala

Middle sized deciduous tree.

Leaves: shiny, compound with three bluntly toothed leaflets. New leaves bronzed, old leaves turn red.

Flower: greenish yellow, in large clusters. Male and female on separate trees. Lacks petals.

Fruit: pea-sized berry, blue-black or reddish, in bunches.

Location: Nursery

Uses: The dark red, dense wood is used as a building material for items ranging from furniture to bridges; it is durable but is difficult to air-dry. The fruits are used in making wine. The seeds, which are edible, contain 30-54% oil, which is used as a lubricant. The bark has a high tannin content and is used as a source of red dye to stain rattan baskets. The roots are used medicinally.

The leaves are eaten in Southern Laos dipped into chili sauce.



Bombax ceiba

Family: Malvaceae

Common name: (red) silk cotton, bombax, Indian kapok, semal, shembal, semur.

It is commonly known as cotton tree. More specifically, it is sometimes known as Red Silk-Cotton; Red Cotton Tree.

Leaves: The leaves are palmate with about 6 leaflets radiating from a central point, an average of 7~10 centimeters wide, 13~15 centimeters in length.

Flower: Cup-shaped flowers solitary or clustered, at or near the ends of the branches. Calyx is cup-shaped usually 3 lobed, Staminal tube is short Stigma is light red,

Fruit: it is a size of a ping-pong ball, on maturity appears during March and April. These are full of cotton-like fibrous stuff.

Location: At the entrance of Jawahar gulab vatika.

Uses: It is for the fiber that villagers gather the semul fruit and extract the cotton substance called "kopak". This substance is used for filling economically priced pillows, quilts, sofas etc. Flowers are eaten as vegetable (Semal dodi). Valuable honey tree. Used by American Indians to make canoes.



Calliandra haematocephala

Family: Fabaceae/ Mimosoideae

Common name: Red powder puff, powder puff plant, and fairy duster shrubs and rarely small trees growing 0.5–6 m tall, evergreen.

Leaves: with bipinnate leaves.

Flowers: in cylindrical or globose inflorescences and have numerous long slender stamens which give rise to the common names **powder-puff**. These plants flower all year round, but the best blooming is in spring and summer.

Fruit: pod, 3-6 inches, brown when mature

Location: on Chattra marg

Uses: A multipurpose species grown primarily for forage as a supplement to low quality roughages for ruminant livestock. Also used for the provision of green manure, shade for coffee and tea, land rehabilitation , erosion control. Used as a pollen source for honey production and a host for the lac insect for shellac production. It is also important in parts of Africa (e.g. Uganda, Rwanda) in providing stakes for climbing beans. An excellent fuelwood for cooking and small fires; calliandra wood dries very quickly (overnight for small stems) and burns well with a smokeless fire.



Callistemon viminalis

Family: Myrtaceae

Common name: Weeping/drooping bottlebrush

It is a shrub or small evergreen tree. Weeping Bottlebrush grows up to 8 meters in height.

Leaves: Pendent branches with leaves which are 3 to 7 cm long and 3 to 7 mm in width, narrow, tapering at both ends.

Flower: The bright red flower spikes, which are 4 to 10 cm in length and about 3 to 6 cm in diameter occur between spring and summer.

Fruit: Small, woody, cup-shaped capsule.

Location: On the road divider in front of Gandhi bhawan.

Uses: A versatile plant, taller forms can make good street trees, also useful as a hedge or screen. Bird attracting, flowers and foliage can be used in flower arrangements.



Calpurnia aurea

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Wild Laburnum

Leaves: leaves are compound, up to 20cm long, each having 5-15 pairs of leaflets and a terminal one.

Flower: The flowers are bright yellow, each about 2.5 cm long, in showy hanging bunches of 8 to 30 flowers.

Fruit: The fruit is a thin pod drying light brown with a papery texture, 5-12 cm long and 0.8-1.9 cm wide.

Location: VC office

Uses: Leaves and powdered roots are used to destroy lice and to treat itches and allergic rashes. Extracts are used as an insecticide.



Caryota urens

Family: Arecaceae

Common name: Jaggery/wine palm, toddy palm, fishtail/horsetail palm, sago palm, mari, bankhajur.

Caryota urens species is a solitary-trunked tree that measure up to 12 m in height and more than 30 cm wide.

Leaves: The bipinnate leaves are triangular in shape, bright to deep green, 3.5 m long, and held on 60 cm long petioles. The obdeltoid pinnae are 30 cm long with a pointed edge and a jagged edge. Resembles tail of fish.

Flower: The 3 m long inflorescences emerge at each leaf node, from top to bottom, producing pendent clusters of white, unisexual flowers.

Fruit: The fruit matures to a round, 1 cm drupe, red in color with one seed. Like all *Caryotas*, the fruit contains oxalic acid, a skin and membrane irritant.

Location: In front of entrance of botany department.

Uses: In Sri Lanka, it is the source of kithul treacle, a liquid jaggery. Famous Bastar Beer prepared from *Caryota urens*, it is also cultivated as an ornamental tree.



Cassia fistula

Family: Caesalpiniaceae

Common name: Indian laburnum, golden shower, purging fistula, pudding-pipe tree, amaltas, girmala, rajbrikh, alash, kiar, kirwara, ali.

This native of India, commonly known as *Amaltaas*, is one of the most beautiful of all tropical trees when it sheds its leaves and bursts into a mass of long, grape-bunches like yellow gold flowers.

Leaves: The leaves are deciduous, 15-60 cm long, and pinnate with three to eight pairs of leaflets, each leaflet 7-21 cm long and 4-9 cm broad.

Flower: The flowers are produced in pendulous racemes 20-40 cm long, each flower 4-7 cm diameter with five yellow petals of equal size and shape.

Fruit: The fruit is a legume, 30-60 cm long and 1.5-2.5 cm broad, with a pungent odor and containing several seeds.

Location: Next to sports complex gate

Uses: *Cassia fistula* is widely grown as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical areas. The sweet blackish pulp of the seedpod is used as a mild laxative in medicine.



Casuarina equisetifolia

Family: Casuarinaceae

Common name: Whistling/Australian pine, she-oak, red beefwood, casuarinas, cassowary tree, jangli saru, vilaiti jhau.

Casuarina equisetifolia is an evergreen tree growing to 6-35 m tall.

Leaves: Obscure, encircling each joint of the twig; so small they are difficult to see with naked eyes.

Flower: The flowers are produced in small catkin-like inflorescences; the male flowers in simple spikes 0.7-4 cm long, the female flowers on short peduncles.

Fruit: The fruit is an oval woody structure 10-24 mm long and 9-13 mm in diameter, superficially resembling a conifer cone made up of numerous carpels each containing a single seed with a small wing 6-8 mm long.

Location: Near the metro station

Uses: It is widely grown as an ornamental plant.



***Chorisia speciosa* (syn. *Ceiba speciosa*)**

Family: Malvaceae

Common name: pink floss silk tree

Middle sized deciduous tree. Trunk studded with conical prickles when young.

Leaves: palmately compound. Leaflets 5-7, toothed, on short stalks of their own.

Flower: have five long petals with rippled edges; pink with ivory throat, flecked with brown.

Fruit: is ovoid, upto 20 cm long. Packed with white floss.

Location: In side Botany department.

Uses: The *cotton* inside the fruit pods, although not of as good quality as that of the kapok tree, has been used as stuffing as it is soft and flexible, and is employed in packaging, to make canoes, as wood pulp to make paper, and in ropes. From the seeds it is possible to obtain vegetable oil (both edible and industrially useful). The floss silk tree is cultivated mostly for ornamental purposes.





Crateva adansonii

Family: *Capparaceae*

Common name: Sacred barna, garlic pear, Bengal quince, barna, barun, bila, bilasi, biliana, narnohi

A moderate sized deciduous tree found throughout India, especially along the river banks. Bark grey, smooth horizontally wrinkled.

Leaves: Trifoliate, 3 leaflets, smooth, , pointy tips, 8-12 cm long.

Flower: The flowers occur in terminal corymbs, are about 5 centimeters in diameter, greenish-yellow, and the stamens are purplish. The petals are ovate or oblong, with the claw half as long as limb.

Fruit: The fruit is ovoid or rounded, and 3 to 5 centimeters in diameters, with hard and rough rind. The seeds are about 10 centimeters in length, numerous, kidney-shaped, and embedded in a yellow pulp.

Location: Just inside main University gate

Uses: It is used in Indian Ayurvedic medicine. It has anti-inflammatory, diuretic, lithontriptic, demulcent and tonic properties. Bark yields ceryl alcohol, friedelin, lupeol, betulinic acid and diosgenin. It is useful in disorders of urinary organs, urinary tract infections, pain and burning micturition, renal and vesical calculi.



Dalbergia sissoo

Family: *Fabaceae*

Common name: Indian rosewood, Indian dalbergia, Bombay blackwood, sisu, shisham, sissoo, shewa, sissai.

Shisham is a medium to large deciduous tree, native to India, with a light crown which reproduces by seeds and suckers. It can grow up to a maximum of 25 m in height and 2 to 3 m in diameter

Leaves: Leaves are leathery, alternate, pinnately compound and about 15 cm long.

Flower: Flowers are whitish to pink, fragrant, nearly sessile, up to 1.5 cm long and in dense clusters 5-10 cm in length.

Fruit: Pods are oblong, flat, thin, strap-like 4-8 cm long, 1 cm wide, and light brown. They contain 1-5 flat bean-shaped seeds 8-10 mm long.

Location: Near anthropology department

Uses: Wood is used as a timber and fuel. Decoction of leaves is useful in gonorrhoea. Root is astringent. Wood is alterative, useful in leprosy, boils, eruptions and to allay vomiting.



Delonix regia

Family: Fabaceae/ *Caesalpinaceae*

Common name: Flame tree, flamboyant, royal, Poinciana, gold mohar, firetree, gulmohur, gul mohr

It usually grows to a modest height (can reach an maximum height of 12 meters) but spreads widely, and its dense foliage provides full shade.

Leaves: Compound leaves have a feathery appearance and are a characteristic light, bright green. Each leaf is 30–50 cm long and has 20 to 40 pairs of primary leaflets or pinnae on it, and each of these is further divided into 10-20 pairs of secondary leaflets or pinnules.

Flower: Flowers appear in corymbs, are large, with four spreading scarlet or orange-red petals up to 8 cm long and a fifth upright petal called the standard, which is slightly larger and spotted with yellow and white.

Fruit: Pods are dark brown and can be up to 60 cm long and 5 cm wide.

Location: in front of physics department, in the corner of anthropology department.

Uses: It is grown as an ornamental tree.



Dillenia indica

Family: Dilleniaceae

Common name: Elephant apple; chalta, girnar
Middle sized tree; nearly evergreen. **Leaves** up to 35 cm long, with a pointy tip and sharply toothed margins; side nerves many, parallel, ending in serrations.

Flowers white, fragrant, solitary, up to 20cm wide with a fleshy flower cup

Fruit slightly larger than baseball, pale green

Location: in front of Botany Department

Uses: The fruit pulp is used in Indian Cuisine in curries, jam, and jellies.



Diospyros malabarica

Family: Ebenaceae

Common name: Gaub, gaub persimmon, gab, kumbh, kala tendu, kusi

Gab is an evergreen tree with a spreading crown. It can grow up to 37 m tall, with a trunk girth of 2 m. The bark is black, smooth, and the inner bark turns bluish on exposure to sunlight.

Leaves: Leaves are oblong, dark, shiny, firm and glossy, 20 cm long.

Flower: The male flowers are formed in 3-5 flowered cymes in leaf axils. Female flowers are solitary, 4-parted, with 4 styles, and an 8-celled ovary.

Fruit: Fruits are round, up to 3.5 cm in diameter, and seated on a persistent sepal structure. The fruit is green, tinted red.

Location: Near the entrance of Jawahar Gulab Vatika from main University gate.

Uses: Its bark is described in the Nighantas as a good application to boils and tumours, and the juice of the fresh bark as useful in bilious fever. The fruit when unripe is said to be cold, light and astringent, and when ripe beneficial in blood diseases, gonorrhoea and leprosy.



Dypsis lutescens

Family: Arecaceae

Common name: golden cane palm, areca/bamboo palm

Middle sized, feather leaved, clustering evergreen palm.

Leaves: up to 2.6 m long, yellow-green, arching, usually with slight twist.

Flowers: small, white, on stalks from among leaves

Fruit: yellow to purple, about 2 cm long.

Location: Central lawn

Uses: Because of its dense and clustering growth habit, golden cane palm primarily is used as a shrub, hedge or screen in subtropical or tropical landscapes.



Ehretia laevis

Family: Boraginaceae

Common name: Chamrod, desi papdi, datranga, darar, koda, Chambal, geen, sakar

This fast-growing small tree is found commonly in Delhi.

Leaves: Variable, usually quite broad, hairy, smooth and shiny.

Flower: Small, white, star shaped, in loose clusters.

Fruit: Drupes yellow or orange, 3-4 mm in diameter, endocarp wrinkled, divided at maturity into 4 one seeded pyrenes.

Location: At the crossing just outside zoology department

Uses: it is an important medicinal plant. Each and every portion of this plant is used for different medicinal purposes.



Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Family: Myrtaceae

Common name: River red gum, murray red gum, river gum, safeda, yeukali.

The tree can grow to 45 meter tall; it has smooth bark, ranging in colour from white and grey to red-brown, which is shed in long ribbons.

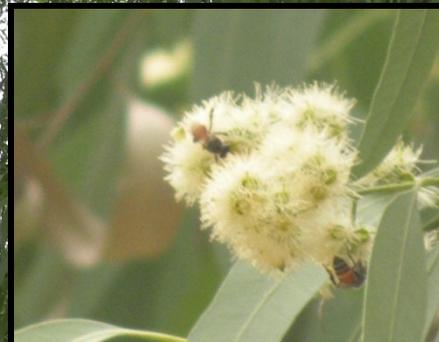
Leaves: The juvenile and adult leaves are stalked, with the adult leaves broad at the base, tapering to the tip. The adult leaf colour is a dull blue-green.

Flower: White, buds are small with a short round cap, fragrant.

Fruit: Capsule, small woody.

Location: All around the border of the central lawn

Uses: Red gum is so named for its brilliant red wood, which can range from a light pink through to almost black, depending on the age and weathering. It is somewhat brittle and is often cross-grained, making hand working difficult, the wood makes fine charcoal.





Ficus benghalensis

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Banyan tree, Bargad, Badh, Bar

Leaves: The large (5-10"), leathery leaves .

Flower: Both male and female flower are lie inside the fig.

Fruit: The figs are scarlet red, about a half-inch in diameter, and reportedly not particularly tasty.

Location: At the end of road between old and new chemistry blocs

Uses: A banyan tree makes a fine specimen and shade tree.



***Ficus krishnae* (*Ficus benghalensis* var. *krishnae*)**

Family: Moraceae

Common name: krishna's buttercup, Krishna fig

Middle sized deciduous tree

Leaves: leaves have a cup shaped pocket at the base. Upper surface of leaf forms the outside of the pocket.

Flower and Fruit: Figs single or paired, from leaf axils, without stalks, red when ripe.

Location: Near the gate of the nursery

Uses: Considered as effective and safe treatments for curing diabetes.



Ficus palmata

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Punjab fig; Anjeeri

Tall shrub or small deciduous tree

Leaves: Leaves stalked, broadly oval; soft hairy on top. Margins toothed, apex pointy. Sometimes 3-5 lobed.

Flower and Fruit: Figs solitary, stalked, up to 25 mm diameter; pear shaped, downy, yellow purple when ripe

Location: Nursery

Uses: It is used as a part of the diet in the treatment of constipation and diseases of the lungs and bladder.



Ficus religiosa

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Bo tree, sacred fig, peepal, pipal, peepli.

Large, deciduous tree

Bark: Yellowish or grey-brown, smooth, becoming scaly with age.

Leaves: Large with wavy margins and long stalks, heart shaped at base with very long pointy tip, shiny.

Fruit: The fruits are small figs 1–1.5 cm in diameter, green ripening to purple.

Location: Near VC office towards central lawn.

Uses: In traditional system of medicine, various parts such as stem bark, root bark aerial roots, vegetative buds, leaves, fruits and latex are used in diabetes, vomiting, burns, gynaecological problems, dysentery, diarrhea, nervous disorders, tonic and astringent.



Ficus virens

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Grey/java/spotted/white fig, pilkhan, pakad, pakadi, rams anjeer, khabar, palakh.

White Fig is a large strangling fig with a spreading canopy. The aerial roots commonly wrap around the main stem instead of forming props.

Leaves: Alternate on the stem, 5 to 20 cm long, 2.5 to 6 cm wide, ovate lanceolate in shape, which contrasts to the broader leaves of the white fig. Leaves are thin, shiny green above, duller paler green below. Leaves with a short but noticeable tip, often curling to one side.

Flower: Flowers are enclosed within the fig itself and generally pollinated by specific wasps. Male flowers: few, near apical pore, sessile; calyx lobes 4 or 5, lanceolate; stamen 1; filament short; anther broadly ovoid. Gall flowers: pedicellate; calyx lobes 3 or 4; style lateral, shorter than ovary. Female flowers: similar to gall flowers; style longer than ovary. Achenes wrinkled on surface.

Fruit: Globular figs 0.7-2cm in diameter. Pinkish brown or white with reddish spots ripening to purple and sometimes black.

Location: on Chhatra marg

Uses: Suited to parks and large gardens as an ornamental tree. The leaves are known in Thai cuisine as *phak lueat*. They are eaten boiled as a vegetable in Northern Thai curries.



Grevillea robusta

Family: Proteaceae

Common name: Silver oak, golden pine
Tall semi evergreen tree, crown conical with branches ascending at 45 degrees.

Leaves: feather-compound, with deeply divided leaflets; smooth, dark green above, silver-mealy below.

Flowers: Orange-yellow, in pairs on long brush like spikes.

Fruit: follicles like little black tadpoles

Location: Botany department

Uses: *Grevillea robusta* timber was widely used for external window joinery, as it is resistant to wood rot. It has been used in the manufacture of furniture, cabinetry, and fences. Recently *G. robusta* has been used for side and back woods on guitars made by Larrivée and others, because of its tonal and aesthetical qualities.



Gynocardia odorata

Family: Flacourtiaceae

Common name: Chhal mogra, chaulmugra, chavalmungri.

Gynocardia odorata is a evergreen tree, which can grow up to 30 m tall.

Leaves: Alternately arranged leaves are oblong- elliptic, rarely ovate-oblong or obovate-oblong, 13-20 cm long, 5-10 cm wide, leathery

Flower: Pale yellow flowers are sweet scented, and arise directly from the bark, hence the name *chhaal mogra*. Flowers have five rounded petals, and a mass of long stamens at the center.

Fruit: The fruits are round, ash-colored, and when mature, and also arise straight from the corky stems. A crude oil is extracted from the fruit which is used in cooking and lighting purposes. The fruit itself is poisonous.

Location: next to botany department

Uses: A crude oil is extracted from the fruit which is used in cooking and lighting purposes. The fruit itself is poisonous.



***Heterophragma adenophyllum* (syn. *Fernandoa adenophyllum*)**

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common name: katsagon, Madodphali

Large deciduous tree.

Leaves: up to 45 cm long, feather compound, with 5-7 leaflets, terminal leaflet largest; side ones without stalk

Flowers: bell-shaped, pale yellow; outside of petals and flower cup hairy

Fruit: up to 90 cm long, cylindrical twisted, ribbed

Location: Opposite Gwyer Hall

Uses: Its timber is orange-yellow streaked with brown is hard and resistant to termites. It is suitable for cabinet work, mouldings and house building. Also used to make fishing rods, billiard cues and carriage shaft.



Kigelia africana

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common name: Sausage tree; balam kheera, jhad fanoos

Large deciduous tree.

Leaves: feather compound with 3-4 pairs of large, leathery leaflets and a terminal leaflet.

Flower: large, fleshy, funnel-shaped, maroon or liverish

Fruit: large, woody, cucumber-shaped, upto 60 cm long

Location: at the gate of nursery.

Uses: In African herbal medicine, the fruit is believed to be a cure for a wide range of ailments, from rheumatism, snakebites, evil spirits, syphilis, and even tornadoes.

An alcoholic beverage similar to beer is also made from it. The fresh fruit is poisonous and strongly purgative; fruit are prepared for consumption by drying, roasting or fermentation. In Botswana the timber is used for makoros, yokes and oars. *Kigelia* is also used in a number of skin care products.



Lagerstroemia speciosa

Family: Lythraceae

Common name: Queen's crape myrtle, queen's flower, pride of india, rose of india, jarul, motabandara, arjuna.

It is a small to medium-sized tree growing to 20 metres tall, with smooth, flaky bark.

Leaves: The leaves are deciduous, oval to elliptic, 8-15 cm long and 3-7 cm broad, with an acute apex.

Flower: The flowers are produced in erect panicles 20-40 cm long, each flower with six white to purple petals 2-3.5 cm long.

Fruit: Nearly spherical, woody, about 2 cm long; splitting open when dry; fruit-cup with short, triangular lobes.

Location: Road divider in front of Gandhi bhawan

Uses: Seeds are narcotic; bark and leaves are purgative; roots are astringent, stimulant and febrifuge (fever removing). In Manipur, the fruit is used as local application for apathe of the mouth. Decoction of dried leaves is used in diabetes.



Leucaena leucocephala

Family: Fabaceae/ Mimusoideae

Common name: Wild tamarind, White Babool, Leucaena, Lead tree, Safed babool, Subabul

Leaves: Leaves are bipinnate with 6-8 pairs of pinnae bearing 11-23 pairs of leaflets 8-16 mm long.

Flower: The inflorescence is a cream coloured globular shap.

Fruit: flat brown pods 13-18 mm long containing 15-30 seeds.

Location: In front of zoology department

Uses: The legume is promoted in several countries of Southeast Asia (at least Burma, Cambodia, Laos^[8] and Thailand), most importantly as a source of quality animal feed, but also for residual use for firewood or charcoal production. The young pods are edible and occasionally eaten with Javanese vegetables salad with spicy peanut sauce and spicy fish wrapped in papaya or taro leaves in Indonesia, papaya salad in Laos and in Thailand, where they are known as *phakatin* Thai.



Livistona chinensis

Family: Arecaceae

Common name: chinese fan palm,
fountain palm

Smallish, evergreen fan-palm

Leaves: large, fan-shaped with 50-60
pleated segments; undivided centre,
forked at the tips, drooping.

Flowers: in much branched clusters of
tiny yellowish-green flowers.

Fruit: olive-shaped, bluish green, in
clusters

Location: in central park

Uses: widely grown as ornamental



Mangifera indica

Family: Anacardiaceae

Common name: Mango tree, aam, amri, ambi.

Large evergreen tree that grows to a height of 10-45 m, dome shaped with dense foliage, typically heavy branched from a stout trunk.

Leaves: Slender, with a long, tapering apex, bluntly pointed; young leaves pink or purple, flaccid, gradually turning deep green; edges sometime wavy.

Flower: The inflorescence occurs in panicles consisting of about 3000 tiny whitish-red or yellowish – green flowers.

Fruit: The fruit is a well known large drupe, but shows a great variation in shape and size. It contains a thick yellow pulp, single seed and thick yellowish – red skin when ripe.

Location: Inside the boundary wall just opposite Gandhi bhawan.

Uses: Various parts of plant are used as a dentrifice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles.



Manilkara hexandra

Family: Sapotaceae

Common name: Ceylon ironwood; khirni, khir, rayan, raini

Large, semi evergreen tree.

Leaves: Leaves 5-13 cm long, shiny, stiff and leathery; rounded and often notched at apex; dark green, paler beneath

Flower: small about 6 mm wide, white or cream. Petals small arranged in 2 whorls.

Fruit: about 1.5 cm long, olive shaped; yellow or yellow red when ripe

Location: Nursery

Uses: khirni fruits are considered to be a seasonal delicacy. Seeds of khirni contain 25% oil which is considered demulcent and emollient. Khirni has a strong and dense timber that is put to several uses in villages. Leaves are used as a fodder for cattle. Khirni tree also yields a gum. The bark contains 10 per cent tannins and can be used for tanning purposes. It is also used in fevers and as a general tonic. The bark also retards the fermentation the fermentation of toddy (a wine made from palm sap in Indian villages). Khirni is used as a rootstock for sapota in India.



Melia azedarach

Family: *Meliaceae*

Common name: Persian lilac, chinaberry, bead tree, bastard cedar, Indian/Barbados/cape lilac, bakain, drek, deikna.

Leaves: The leaves are up to 50 cm long, alternate, long-petioled, two or three times compound (odd-pinnate); the leaflets are dark green above and lighter green below, with serrate margins.

Flower: The flowers are small and fragrant, with five pale purple or lilac petals, growing in clusters.

Fruit: The fruit is a drupe, marble-sized, light yellow at maturity, hanging on the tree all winter, and gradually becoming wrinkled and almost white.

Location: On Chattra marg, House no. 32.

Uses: Bark and fruit extract is used to kill parasitic roundworms. In Manipur, leaves and flowers are used as poultice in nervous headache. Leaves, bark and fruit are insect repellent. Seed-oil is used in rheumatism. Wood-extract is used in asthma.



Mimusops elengi

Family: Sapotaceae

Common name: Spanish, Maulsari, Kirakuli, Bakul.

Leaves: Oval leaves, wavy at margin, about 5-16 cm and 3-7 cm wide.

Flower: Flowers are small, star-shaped, yellowish white in color, with a crown rising from the center.

Fruit: A berry, red yellow.

Location: In front of school of environmental studies

Uses: It is used in the treatment and maintenance of oral hygiene.



Mitragyna parviflora

Family: Rubiaceae

Common name: kadamb, kaim, kaima, kallam, phaldu, mundi

It is a large, deciduous tree

Leaves: in opposite pairs, variable in size and shape.

Flower: tiny, yellowish, clustered in round heads, fragrant.

Fruit: tiny capsules also in rounded head. Green at first, turning black when ripe..

Location: Near new physics block

Uses: The bark and root used to treat colic and fevers in traditional medicine. Leaves used as fodder. Wood good for charcoal and also for making small articles like combs, brush backs etc



Moringa oleifera

Family: Moringaceae

Common name: Drumstick tree, horseradish tree, ben/benzolive/benoil/ben nut tree, sonjana, sainjhna, shajna, munga.

Moringa oleifera is a fast growing, evergreen, deciduous tree. It can reach a height of 10-12 m and the trunk can reach a diameter of 45 cm.

Leaves: Twice-feathered, large, main leaf stalk branches into 4-6 pairs of widely spaced side-stalk; leaflets bluntly oval, about 2 cm long.

Flower: The flowers are fragrant and bisexual, surrounded by five unequal thinly veined yellowish-white petals, approximately 1-1.5 cm long and 2 cm broad. They grow on slender hairy stalks in spreading or drooping later flower clusters which have a longitude of 10–25 cm.

Fruit: The fruit is a hanging, three-sided brown capsule of 20–45 cm size which holds dark brown, globular seeds with a diameter of approximately 1 cm.

Location: crossing of the road going towards Gandhi bhawan and Chattra marg.

Uses: Different parts of this plant contain a profile of important minerals, and are a good source of protein, vitamins, beta-carotene, amino acids and various phenolics. Various parts of this plant such as the leaves, roots, seed, bark, fruit, flowers and immature pods act as cardiac and circulatory stimulants, possess antitumor, antipyretic, antiepileptic, antiinflammatory, antiulcer, antispasmodic, diuretic, antihypertensive, cholesterol lowering, antioxidant, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, antibacterial and antifungal activities.



Morus alba

Familiy: Moraceae

Common name: white/Chinese/silkworm mulberry, toot, tootri, shahtoot, chinni, kandi

It is a short-lived, fast-growing, small to medium sized tree, which grows to 10-20 m tall. The trees are generally deciduous in temperate regions, but trees grown in tropical regions can be evergreen.

Leaves: the leaves may be up to 30 cm long, and deeply and intricately lobed, with the lobes rounded. On older trees, the leaves are generally 5–15 cm long, unlobed, cordate at the base and rounded to acuminate at the tip, and serrated on the margins.

Flower: The flowers are single-sex catkins; male catkins are 2-3.5 cm long and female catkins 1-2 cm long. Male and female flowers are usually on separate trees although they may occur on the same tree.

Fruit: he fruit is 1-2.5 cm long; in the species in the wild it is deep purple, but in many cultivated plants it varies from white to pink; it is sweet but bland, unlike the more intense flavor of the red mulberry and black mulberry.

Location: On the divider outside Gandhi bhawan

Uses: White mulberry leaves are the preferred feedstock for silkworms. Fruit is used to treat prematurely grey hair, to "tonify" the blood, and treat constipation and diabetes. The bark is used to treat cough, wheezing, edema, and to promote urination. It is also used to treat fever, headache, red dry and sore eyes.



Musa acuminata

Family: Musaceae

Common name: Banana, Kela,

Leaves: Leaves of banana plants are composed of a "stalk" (petiole) and a blade (lamina). The base of the petiole widens to form a sheath; the tightly packed sheaths make up the pseudostem, which is all that supports the plant.

Flower: The individual flowers are white to yellowish-white in color, both male and female flowers are present in a single inflorescence

Fruit: Fruits are berries, each fruit can have 15 to 62 seeds.

Location: In front of Central Science Library

Uses: Banana is used as food and its leaves are used worldwide as cooking materials, plates, umbrellas, seat pads for benches, fishing lines, clothing fabric and soles for inexpensive shoes.



Nyctanthes arbor-tristis

Family: Oleaceae

Common name: Night-blooming jasmine, tree of sorrow/sadness, coral jasmine, harshingar, har, siharu,

They are shrubs or small trees growing to 10 m tall, with flaky bark.

Leaves: The leaves are opposite pairs, dark green, rough on upper side surface, paler and hairy below, margins often with large, distant teeth.

Flower: The flowers are produced in small clusters of two to seven together. 5-8 white petals at the end of a brilliant orange tube about one cm long.

Fruit: The fruit is a two-parted capsule, with a single seed in each part

Location: Near accounts section

Uses: Plant is used for its antibacterial, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, immunopotential, anti-pyretic, antioxidant, anti-fungal, diuretic, anti-bilious and antioxidant.



Ochna obtusata

Family: Ochnaceae.

Common name: Ramdhan Champa, Golden champak.

Leaves: Smooth, glossy, -18 cm long, edges, finely toothed, slightly wavy.

Flower: Large, showy, fragrant, petals 5-12, bright yellow.

Fruit: green at first, trunk black, seated on bright-red fruit cup.

Location: In front of botany department

Uses: Used to treat ulcer, asthma and bronchitis.





Oroxylum indicum

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common name: Broken bones tree, Indian trumpet flower, Tree of damocles, Bhut-vriksha. Dirghavrinta, Kutannat.

The large leaf stalks wither and fall off the tree and collect near the base of the trunk, appearing to look like a pile of broken limb bones.

Leaves: The leaves are huge, 0.5-1.5 m long, 2-3 pinnate, leaflets 12 cm long and 8 cm broad. **Flower:** The flowers are reddish-purple outside and pale, pinkish-yellow within, numerous, in large erect racemes.

Fruit: The fruits are flat capsules, 0.33-1 meter long and 5-10 cm broad, sword-shaped.

Location: In the central park, in front of department of anthropology

Uses: The tree is often grown as an ornamental for its strange appearance. Materials used include the wood, tannins and dyestuffs.



Peltophorum pterocarpum

Family: Caesalpiaceae

Common name: Copperpod, Rusty shield-bearer, Peela gulmohar.

It is a deciduous tree growing to 15–25 m (rarely up to 50 m) tall, with a trunk diameter of up to 1 m.

Leaves: The leaves are bipinnate, 30-60 cm long, with 16-20 pinnae, each pinna with 20-40 oval leaflets 8-25 mm long and 4-10 mm broad.

Flower: The flowers are yellow, 2.5-4 cm diameter, produced in large compound racemes up to 20 cm long.

Fruit: The fruit is a pod 5-10 cm long and 2.5 cm broad, red at first, ripening black, and containing one to four seeds.

Location: Near physics department

Uses: The tree is much cultivated as an ornamental and is often planted for the timber for cabinet work.



Phyllanthus emblica

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Common name: emblic, indian gooseberry, amla, amlaki

Medium sized deciduous tree

Leaves: only 8-12 cm long, narrow, close set, tiny point at the apex

Flowers: small with 6 pink-green sepals but no petals. In clusters on naked twigs below the leaves. Male and female flowers separate.

Fruit: nearly round, 2-4 cm in diameter, smooth, yellow green with thin, translucent skin, 6-8 faint lines, flesh crisp and extremely sour.

Location: in nursery

Uses: In traditional Indian medicine, dried and fresh fruits of the plant are used. All parts of the plant are used in various Ayurvedic/Unani medicine. *Emblica officinalis* tea may ameliorate diabetic neuropathy due to aldose reductase inhibition. In rats it significantly reduced blood glucose, food intake, water intake and urine output in diabetic rats compared with the non-diabetic control group. Popularly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils, the high tannin content of Indian gooseberry fruit serves as a mordant for fixing dyes in fabrics. Amla shampoos and hair oil are traditionally believed to nourish the hair and scalp and prevent premature grey hair.



Pithecellobium dulce

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Madras thorn, manila tamarind, monkeypod, sweet inga, blackbead, jungle jalebi, vilaiti imli, dakhani babool.

P. dulce is a tree that reaches a height of about 10 to 15 m (33 to 49 ft)

Leaves: leaves are bipinnate. Each pinna has a single pair of ovate-oblong leaflets that are about 2 to 4 m long.

Flower: The flowers are greenish-white, fragrant, and sessile and reach about 12 cm (4.7 in) in length, though appear shorter due to coiling.

Fruit: The flowers produce a pod, which turns pink when ripe and opens to expose an edible pulp. The pulp contains black shiny seeds that are circular and flat.

Location: Main University gate

Uses: The seed pods contain a sweet and sour pulp that is eaten raw as an accompaniment to various meat dishes and used as a base for drinks with sugar and water. The bark and pulp are astringent and hemostatic.





***Platycladus orientalis* (Syn: *Thuja orientalis*)**

Family: Cupressaceae (Gymnosperm)

Common name: Chinese/oriental Thuja;
Morpankhi

A bushy, densely branched, ornamental conifer with foliage always held up in flat. Evergreen;

Leaves: scale like, overlapping, closely arranged on the shoots.

Flowers: male and female cones separate on the same tree.

Fruit : fertilized female cone, bluish green in colour; 6-8 overlapping scales with a downturned hook.

Location: in the central lawn; Botany department.

Uses: It is used as an ornamental tree, both in its homeland, where it is associated with long life and vitality, and very widely elsewhere in temperate climates.

The wood is used in Buddhist temples, both for construction work, and chipped, for incense burning.



Plumeria obtusa

Family: Apocynaceae

Common name: White/Cuban frangipani, Singapore plumeria, temple tree, lily of the coast, khair champa, safed champa, champa. It is deciduous small trees, can grow up to 4 m in height.

Leaves: Up to 35 cm long, apex broad with a notch or only a tiny point; one variety is densely hairy below.

Flower: Fragrant, in clusters at the end of branches, 5 narrow white petals with a yellow at the base.

Fruit: A pair of dark, shiny pods joined in the centre.

Location: in the central lawn

Uses: Champa flowers very popular and they have been part of the culture in India from time immemorial. They are used in religious offering in various parts of India. Champa flowers are used to make the world's most expensive perfume 'Joy' in America.



Polyalthia longifolia

Family: Annonaceae

Common name: (Indian) mast tree, Indian fir, cemetery tree, ashok, devdaru, ashupal.

Polyalthia longifolia is a lofty evergreen tree, native to India, commonly planted due to its effectiveness in alleviating noise pollution. Evergreen, handsome, pyramid-like, columnar, tree: main stem straight, undivided, growing up to 12 m or more.

Leaves: Leaves alternate, exstipulate, distichous, mildly aromatic, 7.5-23 by 1.5-3.8 cm, shining, glabrous, narrowly lanceolate, tapering to a fine acuminate apex, margin markedly undulate, pinnately veined, leathery or subcoriaceous, shortly petiolate; petiole about 6 mm long.

Flower: Star-like flowers, which, being palest-green in colour, give the tree a peculiar hazy appearance. They grow in clusters from small protuberances all along the dark branchlets. Each flower, borne on a slim, green stem has a tiny calyx and six long, narrow, wavy petals arranged in two sets of three.

Fruit: Fruit is borne in clusters of 10-20, initially green but turning purple or black when ripe.

Location: Avenue in front of Botany department.

Uses: This plant is used as an antipyretic agent in indigenous systems of medicine. Pharmacologic studies on the bark and leaves of this plant show effective antimicrobial activity, cytotoxic function, antiulcer activity, hypoglycemic activity, and hypotensive effect.



Pongamia pinnata

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Indian beech, poonga-oil tree, karum tree, karanj, papdi, sukhchain, kanji

A legume tree that grows to about 15-25 meters in height with a large canopy which spreads equally wide. It may be deciduous for short periods.

Leaves: The imparipinnate leaves of the tree alternate and are short-stalked, rounded or cuneate at the base, ovate or oblong along the length, obtuse-acuminate at the apex, and not toothed on the edges. They are a soft, shiny burgundy when young and mature to a glossy.

Flower: The raceme-like inflorescence bears 2-4 flowers which are strongly fragrant and grow to be 15-18 mm long. The calyx of the flowers is bell-shaped and truncate, while the corolla.

Fruit: Indehiscent pods.

Location: On the avenue outside Gandhi bhawan

Uses: Thick brownish oil can be extracted from the large seeds, and is used industrially and in medicine, notably for the treatment of rheumatism.



Prosopis juliflora

Family: Fabaceae/Mimosoideae

Common name: mesquite, vilayti keekar

It is a bush or medium sized deciduous tree.

Leaves: twice feathered with only 1-2 pairs of side stalks and numerous crowded, blunt leaflets

Flower: tiny, greenish yellow in spikes.

Fruit: pods, flattish, slightly curved. Green when young, turning straw coloured at maturity.

Location: in the road outside Gandhi bhawan

Uses: Its uses include forage, wood and environmental management. The plant possesses an unusual amount of the flavanol (-)-mesquitol in its heartwood. It has become an invasive weed in several countries where it was introduced.





Pseudobombax ellipticum

Family: Malvaceae

Common name: Shaving brush tree cotton tree, pink bombax,

Pseudobombax ellipticum is a tree that can reach 18 m in height. It is a deciduous tree with succulent stems.

Leaves: Leaves are first bright red turning a fine green as they mature, palmately compound with 3-6 shortly stalked leaflets with wavy margins.

Flower: 5 long silky petals, pink or purple outside, pale inside, long stamen, shiny purple with golden anthers.

Fruit: A woody capsule up to 15 cm long, yellowish brown, seeds embedded in cottony fiber.

Location: Near the entrance of Jawahar Gulab Vatika from main University gate

Uses: Firewood and wood for carving handicrafts. The tree is grown as an ornamental.



Psidium guajava

Family: Myrtaceae

Common name: Guava, Amarood.

A small tree to 10 m high, with spreading branches.

Leaves: The leaves, aromatic when crushed, are evergreen, opposite, short-petioled, oval or oblong-elliptic, somewhat irregular in outline; 7-15 cm long to 3-5 cm wide, leathery.

Flower: The white flowers, borne singly or in small clusters in the leaf axils, are 2.5 cm wide, with 4 or 5 white petals and a prominent tuft of perhaps 250 white stamens.

Fruit: The fruit, exuding a strong, sweet, musky odor when ripe, may be round, ovoid, or pear-shaped, 5-10 cm long, with 4 or 5 protruding floral remnants (sepals) at the apex.

Location: in the nursery

Uses: Guavas are eaten out-of-hand, but are preferred seeded and served sliced as dessert or in salads. Guava is rich in tannins, phenols, triterpenes, flavonoids, essential oils, saponins, carotenoids, lectins, vitamins, fiber and fatty acids.



Pterospermum acerifolium

Family: Sterculiaceae

Common name: bayur, maple-leaved bayur; kanak champa, kaniar.

Large deciduous tree.

Leaves large, very broad, irregularly lobed; glossy green on top, wooly-grey underneath.

Flower buds khaki, rusty-hairy. 5 very long petals, pure white, fragrant. Flower cup peels backward like a banana peel

Fruit 5 angled woody capsule upto 15cm long

Location: Near main University gate, near State Bank of India

Uses: Leaves can be used as actual dinner plates or as packaging and storage by wrapping materials inside. They can also serve as a primitive method of re-enforcing roofs and preventing leaks. The pubescent under surface of the leaves is said to stop bleeding and can be used as tinder for a means of sparking fires. The flowers of the Bayur tree can serve as a pleasant perfume and can even keep away insects. The flowers also provide a number of medicinal uses. An effective tonic can be prepared, as well as being used as a cure for inflammation, ulcers, blood problems, and even tumors. The reddish wood of the Bayur Tree can be used for planking. Because the wood is soft, it is not considered to be very strong. However it is incredibly durable and somewhat flexible, making it perfect for planking and wooden boxes.



Putranjiva roxburghii

Family: Putranjivaceae

Common name: Child-life tree, lucky bean tree, wild olive, putrranjiva, putra jiva, jiaputa, putjia, putajan.

It is a famous, moderate-sized, evergreen tree, growing up to 12m in height.

Leaves: Leaves are simple, alternately arranged, dark green, shiny, elliptic-oblong, distantly serrated.

Flower: Male flowers, with short stalks, in rounded axillary clusters, female flowers 1-3 in leaf axil.

Fruit: Fruits ellipsoid or rounded drupes, white velvety; seed normally one, stone pointed, rugose, very hard.

Location: in front of the old post office, before entering Jawahar gulab vatika.

Uses: Bark and leaves used as medicine; leaves and fruits used as medicine for rheumatism.



Ravenala madagascariensis

Family: Strelitziaceae

Common name: Traveller's Tree or Traveller's Palm.

Leaves: The enormous paddle-shaped leaves are borne on long petioles, in a distinctive fan shape aligned in a single plane, up to 3 m long

Flower: Small white flowers, in a foot long inflorescence, are held in bracts.

Fruit: The fruits are brown while the seeds are blue

Location: inside nursery

Uses: It is planted as ornamental tree.



Roystonea regia

Family: Arecaceae

Common name: Royal palm, Cuban Royal Palm.

Roystonea regia is a large palm which reaches a height of 20–30 m tall.

Leaves: Trees have about 15 leaves which can be up to 4 m (13 ft) long.

Flower: The flowers are white with pinkish anthers.

Fruit: The fruit are spheroid to ellipsoid in shape, 8.9–15 mm long and 7–10.9 mm wide. They are green when immature, turning red and eventually purplish-black as they mature.

Location: in a row inside central lawn

Uses: it is planted as an ornamental. The seed is used as a source of oil and for livestock feed.



Sabal palmetto

Family: Arecaceae

Common name: Cabbage palm, Palmetto, Cabbage palmetto, Palmetto palm, Blue palmetto, Carolina palmetto, Common palmetto, Swamp cabbage and sabal palm.

Leaves: Leaf is up to 3.7 m long overall including the spineless petioles (leaf stems) which measure about 1.5-1.8 m in length and 5-7.6 cm wide.

Flower: The flowers are yellowish-white, 5 mm across, produced in large compound panicles up to 2.5 m long, extending out beyond the leaves.

Fruit: The fruit is a black drupe about 1.3 cm long containing a single seed.

Location: central lawn

Uses: It is very salt and drought tolerant and can be used in beachside plantings.



Salix tetrasperma

Family: Salicaceae

Common name: Indian willow, bains, bilsa. *Salix tetrasperma*, is a medium-sized tree of wet and swampy places.

Leaves: The leaves are lance-like, or ovate-lancelike, 8–15 cm long, with minutely and regularly toothed margins.

Flower: The male sweet scented catkins are 5–10 cm long, and are borne on leafy branchlets. The female catkins are 8-12 cm long.

Fruit: The capsules are long, stipulate, in groups of 3 to 4.

Location: On the road in front of Gandhi bhawan

Uses: The bark of Indian Willow is used to treat fever.



Schleicheria oleosa

Family: Sapindaceae

Common name: Ceylon oak, Lac tree, Gum lac tree, Kusum.

Large deciduous tree

Leaves: The leaves are pinnate, with each leaf having 2-4 leaflets.

Flower: Flowers are tiny, occurring in short dense yellow clusters. The flowers are hardly noticeable.

Fruit: The fruit is 2.5 to 3cm long - roughly the size of a small plum - and ovoid, 1-3 celled, and more or less abruptly tapering to a point, dry indehiscent.

Location: Behind the central park, by the side of zoology department.

Uses: Kusum oil is used in hairdressing and to promote hair growth. The oil can also be used for cooking and lighting, and is used in traditional medicine systems for skin problems such as acne, itching, and burns. It is used as massage oil to relieve the pain of rheumatism.



Spathodea campanulata

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common name: Fountain tree, African tulip tree, Pichkari, Nandi flame., Rugtoora

The tree grows between 7–25 m tall and is native to tropical dry forests of Africa

Leaves: The 1-2 ft long opposite leaves, which emerge a bronzy color, are massed at the ends of the branches. They are composed of 5-19 deeply veined oval leaflets.

Flower: The horn shaped velvety olive buds appear in upturned whorls at the branch tips. The buds of the lowest tier bend outward and open into big crinkled red orange tulip like bells with red streaked gold throats, frilly yellow edges, and four brown-anthered stamens in the center.

Fruit: 5-10 in green brown fingerlike pods pointing upwards and outwards above the foliage

Location: In front of Physics and Astrophysics building

Uses: The bark has laxative and antiseptic properties, and the seeds, flowers and roots are used as medicine. The bark is chewed and sprayed over swollen cheeks. The bark may also be boiled in water used for bathing newly born babies to heal body rashes.



Syzygium cumini

Family: Myrtaceae

Common name: Java/Malabar/Portuguese or black plum, indian, blackberry, jamun, jaman, jamao, phalinda.

A slow growing species, it can reach heights of up to 30 m and can live more than 100 years.

Leaves: The leaves which are an aroma similar to turpentine, are pinkish when young, changing to a leathery, glossy dark green with a yellow midrib as they mature.

Flower: The flowers of are fragrant and small, about 5 mm in diameter.

Fruit: The fruits develop by May or June and resemble large berries. The fruit is oblong, ovoid, starts green and turns pink to shining crimson black as it matures.

Location: In the central lawn, towards university sports complex.

Uses: The seed is also used to control diabetes and digestion. The pulp of the fruit, extracts from the bark and seeds is of great benefit when it comes to lowering of blood glucose level.





Tabebuia aurea

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common name: Tree of gold, Caribbean trumpet tree, Silver trumpet tree, Yellow tabebuia.

Leaves: The leaves are palmately compound, with five or seven leaflets, each leaflet 6–18 cm long, green with silvery scales both above and below.

Flower: The flowers are bright yellow, up to 6.5 cm diameter, produced several together in a loose panicle.

Fruit: The fruit is a slender 10 cm long capsule.

Location: near the VC office

Uses: It is grown as an ornamental tree.





Tabebuia impetiginosa

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common name: Pink trumpet tree, Palmer trumpet tree.

Leaves: Leaves are opposite and petiolate, 3-8 cm long, elliptic and lanceolate, with lightly serrated margins and pinnate venation.

Flower: The flower is large, tubular shaped, its corolla is often pink or magenta, though exceptionally seen white, about 5 cm long. There are 4 stamens and a staminode.

Fruit: The fruit consists of a narrow dehiscent capsule containing several winged seeds.

Location: near VC office

Uses: It is planted as ornamental tree, plant is believed to have antibacterial, anti-fungal, and anti-inflammatory properties and may also have a mild analgesic effect.



Tabernaemontana divaricata

Family: Apocynaceae

Common name: Chandni, Pinwheel Flower, Crape Jasmine, East India Rosebay and Nero's Crown.

Leaves: The large shiny leaves are deep green and are 18-20 cm in length and about 4-5 cm width.

Flower: white in color, flowers have the characteristic 'pinwheel' shape.

Fruit: Follicle, curved, at their beaks, up to 5 cm long.

Location: in the central lawn

Uses: It is cultivated as ornamental plant, and used in inflammation, eye diseases, skin diseases, to relieve toothache and given internally for intestinal worms.



Tamarindus indica

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Tamarind, imli, amlı.

The tamarind is a long-lived, medium-growth, bushy tree, which attains a maximum crown height of 12 to 18 m.

Leaves: Leaves are evergreen, bright green in color, elliptical ovular, arrangement is alternate, of the pinnately compound type, with pinnate venation and less than 5 cm in length.

Flower: Flowers are 2.5 cm wide (one inch), five-petaled, small racemes, and yellow with orange or red streaks.

Fruit: The fruit is an indehiscent legume, sometimes called a pod, 12 to 15 cm (3 to 6 inches) in length, with a hard, brown shell.

Location: Inside Jawahar Gulab Vatika

Uses: Tamarind is used as food in various ways. The tender, immature, very sour pods are cooked as seasoning with rice, fish and meats in India. In native practice, the pulp is applied on inflammations, used in a gargle for sore throat and, mixed with salt, as a liniment for rheumatism.



Taxodium mucronatum

Family: Taxodiaceae (Gymnosperms)

Common name: Montezuma cypress, mexican swamp cypress, mexican cypress
Semi evergreen, medium sized tree

Leaves: crowded, narrow, flat, up to 12 mm long, loosely arranged on annual branchlets.

Flowers: male and female cones separate on the same tree, male is long, slender, pendant strings, females grey green

Fruit: more or less round, with pointy scales, grey green.

Location: in the central lawn

Uses: Montezuma Cypresses have been used as ornamental trees since Pre-Columbian times. The wood is used to make house beams and furniture. A decoction made from the bark was used as a diuretic and an emmenagogue. Pitch derived from the wood was used as a cure for bronchitis The leaves acted as a relaxant and could help reduce itching



Tectona grandis

Family: Lamiaceae

Common name: Teak, sagwan, sagaun
Large, deciduous tree.

Leaves: very large in opposite pairs.
Shape variable.

Flower: small in large terminal clusters; 6
white petals

Fruit: a small, hard stone densely covered
with wool enveloped in papery jacket

Location: Near main University gate

Uses: It is used in the manufacture of
outdoor furniture, boat decks, and other
articles where weather resistance is
desired. It is also used for cutting boards,
indoor flooring, countertops and as
a veneer for indoor furnishings. Teak is
used extensively in India to make doors
and window frames, furniture, and
columns and beams in old type houses. It
is very resistant to termite attacks.



Terminalia arjuna

Family: Combretaceae

Common name: Arjun, arjun, arjan.

The arjuna is about 20–25 m tall; usually has a buttressed trunk, and forms a wide canopy at the crown, from which branches drop downwards.

Leaves: Leaves are sub-opposite, 5-14 × 2-4.5 cm in size, oblong or elliptic oblong.

Flower: Flowers small, white, and occur on long hanging racemes.

Fruit: Fruit is 2.3-3.5 cm long, fibrous woody, glabrous and has five hard wings.

Location: Avenue in front of Gwyer hall and P.G. Men's hostel

Uses: According to Ayurveda it is alexiteric, styptic, tonic, anthelmintic, and useful in fractures, ulcers, heart diseases, biliousness, urinary discharges, asthma, tumours, leucoderma, anemia, excessive perspiration etc.



Terminalia bellirica

Family: Combretaceae

Common name: belleric, baheda, bhaira, bharla

Large, deciduous tree

Leaves: smooth, broadly oval, tapering at base, blunt or notched at the apex.

Flowers: greenish yellow, in cylinder, crowded spikes, lacking petals, scent sweet but nauseating.

Fruit: ovoid or flask shaped, up to 4 cm long, grey brown, velvety on the outside.

Location: inside the nursery

Uses: In traditional Indian Ayurvedic medicine. In its fruit form, it is used in the popular Indian herbal rasayana treatment triphala.



Terminalia myriocarpa

Family: Combretaceae

Common name: Hollock

Leaves: Large, opposite or nearly so, margin minutely toothed, leaf stalk short, thick with 1-2 prominent glands near top.

Flower: Small, pink, clustered on slender spikes arranged in large branching clusters.

Fruit: Yellowish, 4 mm long, with 3 angles, 2 of which are expected into wings.

Location: Near new chemistry block

Uses: The wood is hard and strong and has versatile use in construction and carpentry. The timber is extensively used in house-building in the form of scantlings, beams, rafters and planking. It is suitable for the manufacture of furniture and plywood for tea-chests. Formerly used e.g. for making match-boxes, internal fittings of truck bodies, railway sleepers, railway carriages, dugouts, oars, wells and cart shafts. The wood makes good quality charcoal. Bleached pulp is suitable for the production of wrapping, writing and printing papers. The bark is a cardiac stimulant, mild diuretic and used in medicine



Thevetia peruviana

Family: Apocynaceae

Common name: Yellow oleander, be-still tree, lucky nut/bean, exile tree, tiger apple, peeli kaner.

Leaves: Leaves mostly in whorls of three, long and narrow up to 10 inches long. Tip of leaf is pointed with a dark green color.

Flower: Flowers are generally yellow, but there are varieties with white and orange flowers too.

Fruit: Fruit is small, containing two to four flat seeds.

Location: Near metro station

Uses: The plant is widely grown as an ornamental tree. The cardiac glycoside peruvoside from yellow oleander is used medicinally for treatment of cardiac insufficiency.



Washingtonia filifera

Family: Arecaceae

Common name: Desert fan palm, California palm, Fanpalm, Petticoat palm, Cotton palm, Arizona fan palm.

Stately and distinctive, the California fan palm is one of the most widely grown palms in subtropical climates. California fan palm can grow 18.3 m tall with a crown spread of 4.6 m.

Leaves: Gray-green palmate (fan-shaped) leaves, each 0.9-1.8 m across.

Flower: The bisexual blossoms are white and yellow and give rise to oblong or round red-black fruit, each about a 1.3 cm in diameter.

Fruit: The fruits of California fan palm contain a single seed, approximately 0.6 cm in diameter

Location: In the nursery

Uses: Palm is grown as an ornamental tree.