Understanding the Pune Tree Census 2015

Aseem Deodhar | PPUA 5302

The Tree Census was first conducted in 2015, and enumerated data on 3.2 million trees spread across the Municipal limits of Pune city. According to T.V. Ramachandran from the IISc, a ratio of 1 tree per person is required for a healthy urban environment. Given that the 2011 census indicated a human population of 3.12 million, we can consider this to be a healthy coverage.

However we can also see a large imbalance in the location of these trees, with some areas having a greater density.

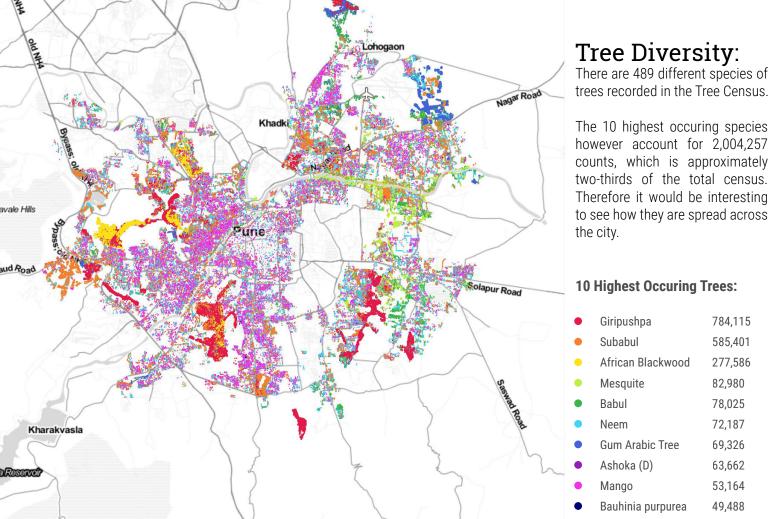


Monthly Flowering Pattern: Despite being in the Tropics, vegetation in Pune shows a

moderately large seasonal variation in both foliage and

These series of maps show which areas in the city flowers bloom by season or month. Flowering season peaks in the Summer from March to May.

In June with the advent of the monsoon, trees are green again, with flowering decreasing steadily through the winter months, until it's summer again. By December, almost all the



trees recorded in the Tree Census.

however account for 2,004,257 counts, which is approximately two-thirds of the total census. Therefore it would be interesting to see how they are spread across

	•	Giripushpa	784,11
	•	Subabul	585,40
	•	African Blackwood	277,58
	•	Mesquite	82,980
	•	Babul	78,025
	•	Neem	72,187
	•	Gum Arabic Tree	69,326
^	•	Ashoka (D)	63,662
	•	Mango	53,164
	•	Bauhinia purpurea	49,488

Seasonal Pattern:

Count We see a large number of trees start blooming between 10,000 March and May and end blooming in June. This is the 20,000 summer in Pune, just before the monsoon. There is 60,000 relatively low blooming in the rest of the year.

There is also significant blooming which begins in July and ends in January. This is the Subabul Tree, or botanically called Leucaena leucocephala. There are 585,401 Subabul trees in Pune, which account for around 18% of the total

