1. *Taare - Terminalia bellirica*

*Tropical climate, height of up to 30m. Found in India, Sri Lanka and South East Asia. Leaves crowded at the ends of branches. Deciduous tree.* Flowers pale greenish yellow with an offensive odor

The fruits ripen in November. ability to lower cholesterol level.

*Herb uses – against weak eyesight, constipation, skin diseases.* It is unique in being both laxative and astringent, so it purges the bowels, while simultaneously toning the tissues of the digestive tract. Considered a good fodder for cattle.

In traditional Indian [Ayurvedic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayurveda" \o "Ayurveda) medicine, Beleric is known as "Bibhitaki". In its fruit form, it is used in the popular Indian herbal treatment [triphala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triphala" \o "Triphala).

It seems to be these nuts that are used as dice in the epic poem [Mahabharata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahabharata). A handful of nuts would be cast on a gaming board and the players would have to call whether an odd or even number of nuts had been thrown.

English - Bedda nut tree

Hindi –बहेड़ा, कल्क

Kannada- ವಿಭಿತಕ, ಬೆಹಾರ, ತಾರೆ

Tamil- தான்றி, தன்றி, தாண்டி

Telugu-

విభీతకము,

భూతావాసము

Credits - <http://www.bimbima.com/health/post/2014/09/03/bibhitakabaheda-terminalia-bellirica.aspx>, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminalia_bellirica>, <http://herbpathy.com/Uses-and-Benefits-of-Terminalia-Bellirica-Cid1583>

1. *Banni - Acacia ferruginea*

not more than 12 m. March—May flowering season. pods ripen from November to February Deciduous. Foundin India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Leaves are lopped for fodder.

Branches slender, armed with conical prickles .

According to the Mahabharata, Pandavas hid their weapons in this tree, hence considered sacred and worshipped during the Dasara festival. Farmers recognize and protect the naturally propagated saplings in their fields, due to the trees religious significance. Peninsular India and Sri Lanka.

English - Rusty Acacia

Hindi – सफ़ेद ख़ैर

Kannada- ಬನ್ನಿ

Tamil-சிமைவெள்வேல்

Telugu-అనచంద్ర

Credits - <http://indiabiodiversity.org/species/show/228560> , <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb/AFTPDFS/Acacia_ferruginea.PDF>

1. *Bilwa - Aegle marmelos*

*Native to India, found in SouthEast ASia*

up to 18 meters tall. The shell of the fruit is so hard it must be cracked with a [hammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammer) or [machete](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machete). The fibrous yellow pulp is very aromatic. It has been described as tasting of [marmalade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marmalade) and smelling of roses. It has a reputation in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India" \o "India)for being able to grow in places that other trees cannot. It can be made into [sharbat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharbat" \o "Sharbat) (Hindi/Urdu) or *Bela pana* ([Odia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odia_language" \o "Odia language): ବେଲ ପଣା), a very popular summer drink in almost every household. The Drink is especially significant on the Odiya New Year (Pana Sankranti) which is in April.

I n Hinduism, the leaves of the plant are being offered to Gods as part of prayers. he fruit is used in religious rituals. It is used in the worship of [Shiva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiva), who is said to favour the leaves, where the tri-foliate form of leaves symbolize the [trident](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trident) that Shiva holds in his right hand.

Unripe fruit as a well-known laxative, treating [*constipation*](http://www.herbcyclopedia.com/tag/blog/CONSTIPATION), however, the unripe fruit is also a common remedy for [diarrhoea](http://www.herbcyclopedia.com/tag/blog/DIARRHEA)

English - Golden apple

Hindi – बेल

Kannada- ಬೇಲು

Tamil- கூவளம்

Telugu- బిల్వము, బిల్వచెట్టు

*Credits -* [*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegle\_marmelos*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegle_marmelos)*, http://www.herbcyclopedia.com/item/aegle-marmelos-quince-2*

1. *Bevu - Azadirachta indica*

native to [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and the [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent) including[Nepal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal), [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan), [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh) and [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka). Tropical regions. Usually 15-20m, but sometimes upto 40m. The branches are wide and spreading. (white and fragrant) [flowers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flower).  it is very common to see neem trees used for shade lining streets, around temples, schools and other such public buildings or in most people's back yards. Neem leaves are dried in India and placed in cupboards to prevent insects eating the clothes, and also in tins where rice is stored.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azadirachta_indica#cite_note-bbc.co.uk-10) Neem leaves are dried and burnt in the tropical regions to keep away mosquitoes.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]These flowers are also used in many [Indian festivals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_festivals) like [Ugadi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ugadi" \o "Ugadi).

It is considered a major component in [siddha medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siddha_medicine) and Ayurvedic and [Unani medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unani_medicine" \o "Unani medicine) and is particularly prescribed for [skin diseases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skin_diseases).[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azadirachta_indica#cite_note-14) Neem oil is also used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood, and balance blood sugar levels. The twigs are also used as toothbrushes. One end of a twig is chewed to turn it into soft bristles to clean the teeth by brushing.

In [Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana" \o "Telangana), [Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) and [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka), a small amount of Neem and [Jaggery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaggery" \o "Jaggery) (Bevu-Bella) is consumed on [Ugadi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ugadi" \o "Ugadi) day, the [Telugu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_people) and [Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada_people) new year, indicating that one should take both bitter and sweet things in life, joy and sorrow.

English - Neem

Hindi – नीम

Kannada- ಬೇವು

Tamil- வேப்பை

Telugu- వేప

[*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azadirachta\_indica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azadirachta_indica)

1. *Muttuga - Butea monosperma*

native to tropical and sub-tropical parts of the [Indian Subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Subcontinent) and [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia)

[dry season](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dry_season)-[deciduous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deciduous) [tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree), growing to 15 m tall. In [West Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Bengal), it is associated with [spring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring_(season)), especially through the poems and songs of Nobel Laureate [Rabindranath Tagore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath_Tagore), who likened its bright orange flame-like flower to fire. In [Santiniketan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santiniketan" \o "Santiniketan), where Tagore lived, this flower has become an indispensable part of the celebration of spring.

It is said that the tree is a form of [Agni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agni), God of Fire. It was a punishment given to Him by [Goddess Parvati](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goddess_Parvati) for disturbing Her and [Lord Shiva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Shiva)'s privacy. In [Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana" \o "Telangana), these flowers are specially used in the worship of [Lord Shiva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Shiva) on occasion of [Shivratri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivratri" \o "Shivratri).

The leaves are used by street food sellers to serve food placed on the leaves, too leathery to be eaten by cattle.

English - Flame of the Forest

Hindi – पलाश, ढाक

Kannada- **ಮುತ್ತುಗ**

Tamil- பரசு

Telugu- మోదుగ

*Credits -* [*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butea\_monosperma*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butea_monosperma)

1. *Arishina buruga - Cochlospermum religiosum*

 from the tropical region of [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia) and the [Indian Subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Subcontinent).

small [tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree) growing to a height of 7.5 m usually found in dry[deciduous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deciduous_forest)

The name *religiosum* derives from the fact that the flowers are used as temple offerings

In [Theravada Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theravada_Buddhism), this plant is said to have used as the tree for achieved enlightenment by the nineteenth Lord Buddha.

The flowering season is between February and April, particularly after the leaves are shed. The fruits are brown and oval shaped. This silky cotton is said to induce sleep when stuffed into pillows.

Fruiting from March-June. branchlets thick

English - Yellow/Golden silk cotton

Hindi – गलगाल

Kannada- ಅರಸಿನ ಬೂರುಗ

Tamil- கட்டுப்பருத்த்இ

Telugu- కొండ గోగు

[*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cochlospermum\_religiosum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cochlospermum_religiosum)[*http://www.flowersofindia.net/catalog/slides/Buttercup%20Tree.html*](http://www.flowersofindia.net/catalog/slides/Buttercup%20Tree.html)

1. *Putranjiva - Drypetes roxburghii*

Trees up to 12 m tall.

Branches slender drooping

Flowering and fruiting: March-August

Sacred to Hindu women, rosaries made with nuts of the fruit are used to keep children healthy and ward off evil spirits. According to the Garuda Purana, during the sandhya puja a man should wear a garland made of crystals, lotus beads, or rudraksha or putranjiva beads.

The plant is believed to cause onception in sterile women leading to te birth of a male child.

English – **Putranjiva, Lucky Bean Tree**

Hindi – पितौजिया, पुत्रजीव

Kannada- ಪುತ್ರಮ್ಜೀವ

Tamil- கறிப்பாலை, புத்திரசீவி

Telugu- పుత్రజీవిక

[*https://books.google.co.in/books?id=M\_xsAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT322&lpg=PT322&dq=putranjiva+roxburghii+sacred&source=bl&ots=0V5A4\_8YpC&sig=WWtGId8XmQ7xNYuq1oTtyJSmJdc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiC8-XPqN7MAhWLt48KHf5XAjAQ6AEIMDAE#v=onepage&q=putranjiva%20roxburghii%20sacred&f=false*](https://books.google.co.in/books?id=M_xsAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT322&lpg=PT322&dq=putranjiva+roxburghii+sacred&source=bl&ots=0V5A4_8YpC&sig=WWtGId8XmQ7xNYuq1oTtyJSmJdc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiC8-XPqN7MAhWLt48KHf5XAjAQ6AEIMDAE#v=onepage&q=putranjiva%20roxburghii%20sacred&f=false)

[*http://www.biotik.org/india/species/d/dryproxb/dryproxb\_en.html*](http://www.biotik.org/india/species/d/dryproxb/dryproxb_en.html)

[*http://indiabiodiversity.org/species/show/11076*](http://indiabiodiversity.org/species/show/11076)

1. *Nelli - Phyllanthus emblica*

is a [deciduous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deciduous) tree

reaching 1–8 m in height

The flowers are greenish-yellow. The fruit is nearly spherical, light greenish yellow, quite smooth and hard. Ripening in autumn In India, it is common to eat emblic steeped in salt water and red chilli powder to make the sour fruits palatable.

The tree is considered sacred by Hindus as the god [Vishnu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishnu) is believed to dwell here.

In other Hindu myths, Amla is said to have originated from the drops of [Amrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amrita" \o "Amrita) which spilled on earth accidentally, because of the fight of Gods and Demons after [ksheera sagar manthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samudra_manthan" \o "Samudra manthan). And hence also this religious belief makes claims that it almost cures every disease and is also good in extending the longevity of life.

In the Sanskrit Buddhist tradition half an [amalaka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amalaka" \o "Amalaka) fruit was the final gift to the Buddhist sangha by the great Indian emperor [Ashoka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashoka" \o "Ashoka).

English - **Indian gooseberry**

Hindi – आँवला

Kannada- ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿ

Tamil- நெல்லிக்கனி

Telugu- ఉసిరి కాయ

[*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phyllanthus\_emblica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phyllanthus_emblica)

1. *Aala - Ficus benghalensis*

native to the [Indian Subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Subcontinent), Specimens in India are among the largest trees in the world by canopy coverage.

The tree is considered sacred in India,[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficus_benghalensis" \l "cite_note-5) and temples are often built beneath. Due to the large size of the tree's canopy it provides useful shade in hot climates.

In [Theravada Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theravada_Buddhism), this tree is said to have been used as the tree for achieved enlightenment or Bodhi by the twenty seventh Lord Buddha.

One individual specimen, [Thimmamma Marrimanu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thimmamma_Marrimanu" \o "Thimmamma Marrimanu), in [Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh), covers 19,107 m2 (205,670 sq ft) and is the largest single tree by two-dimensional canopy coverage area.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficus_benghalensis#cite_note-7) This tree is also the world's largest known tree by perimeter length with a perimeter of 846 m (2,776 ft).

 It is said to be the abode of Lord Krishna as he mentions the banyan tree in the Gita. It is so significant that it is also the national tree of India. The name “Banyan” comes from the Gujarati word “Baniya” for merchants who would trade with the Portuguese under the shade of these trees.

 has the ability to survive and grow for centuries and is often compared to the shelter given by God to his devotees In Hindu mythology, the tree is called Kalpavriksha, the tree that provides fulfilment of wishes and other material gains. It symbolizes Trimurti - Lord Vishnu is believed to be the bark, Lord Brahma the roots, and Lord Shiva the branches

English -  **Indian banyan**

Hindi – बरगढ

Kannada- ಆಲದ ಮರ

Tamil- ஆள்

Telugu- పెద్దమర్రి

[*http://topyaps.com/6-sacred-plants-hinduism*](http://topyaps.com/6-sacred-plants-hinduism)

[*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banyan*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banyan)

1. *Atthi - Ficus racemosa*

is native to[Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia), [South-East Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South-East_Asia) and the [Indian Subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Subcontinent).

In the [Atharva Veda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atharva_Veda" \o "Atharva Veda), this fig tree ([Sanskrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit): *uḍumbara* or*udumbara*)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficus_racemosa" \l "cite_note-2) is given prominence as a means for acquiring prosperity and vanquishing foes.

The tree is seen planted in all the places associated with Lord Dattatreya who is seen as an icon Rishi a sage who represents all the three of the TRINITY of hinduism-Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, Creator, Preserver and destroyer needed for each one to learn by unlearning the obsolete.  The tree has been worshipped as Abode under which Lord [Dattatreya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dattatreya" \o "Dattatreya) teaches that to teach first learn from others however small or Big.

I n [Theravada Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theravada_Buddhism), the plant is said to have used as the tree for achieved enlightenment, or Bodhi by twenty sixth [Lord Buddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Buddha) called "Konaagama”

 In countries like India, the bark is rubbed on a stone with water to make a paste and the paste is applied over the skin which is afflicted by boils or mosquito bites

English - Gular fig

Hindi – ऊमरि, उदुम्बर

Kannada- ಅತ್ತಿ ಮರ

Tamil- ஆனை, உதும்பரம்

Telugu- బ్రహ్మమామిడి, అత్తి

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficus_racemosa>

1. *Ashwattha/Arali – Ficus religiosa*

native to [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent), south-west [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) and [Indochina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indochina)

up to 30 metres (98 ft) tall and with a [trunk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree_trunk" \o "Tree trunk)diameter of up to 3 metres

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. However, religious minded people in Hindu/Buddhist religion attribute this movement of the leaves to the fact that "devas" or "gods" reside on these leaves and make it move continuously. This fact is also mentioned in the Bhagavad Gita as a verse "O Ashvatha, I honor you whose leaves are always moving..."

tree is considered sacred by the followers of[Hinduism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism), [Jainism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jainism) and [Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism).

[Gautama Buddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gautama_Buddha) attained [enlightenment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bodhi) (*bodhi*) while meditating underneath a *Ficus religiosa*. The site is in present-day [Bodh Gaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bodh_Gaya) in Bihar, [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). The original tree was destroyed, and has been replaced several times. A branch of the original tree was rooted in [Anuradhapura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anuradhapura), [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) in 288 BCE and is known as [Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaya_Sri_Maha_Bodhi); it is the oldest [flowering plant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowering_plant)(angiosperm) in the world, 2300 years old.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficus_religiosa#cite_note-RMTRR-6)

English - Peepal

Hindi – पीपल

Kannada- ಅರಳಿ ಮರ

Tamil- அரசு, அரச மரம்

Telugu- రావి చెట్టు

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficus_religiosa>

1. *Sampige – Magnolia/Michelia champaca*

 It is native to [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh), [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), [Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia), [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia), [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar),[Nepal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal), [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand), and [Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam). grows to 50 metres (160 ft) or taller. It has strongly fragrant flowers in varying shades of cream to yellow-orange The flowering season is from May- December.

The fruits of the tree grow in clusters, appear like grapes

 It is used in the worship of all gods except Lord Shiva.

English - Golden Champa

Hindi – चम्पा

Kannada- ಸಂಪಿಗೆ

Tamil- சம்பகன்

Telugu- ఛంపంగి

*Have to – make a pageg for sacred trees, make a button with credits dialogue box*