

Trees



Vagdevi Vilas School of Marathalli



EVEN IF THERE IS ONLY ONE TREE FULL OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS IN A VILLAGE,
THAT PLACE BECOMES WORTHY OF WORSHIP AND RESPECT

- Mahabharata



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Tabebuia rosea

Pink trumpet tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Bignoniaceae

Genus : Tabebuia

Species : T. rosea



Preparations of the cortex of the tree are consumed to eliminate intestinal parasites, malaria and uterine cancer. A decoction of the cortex is recommended for anemia and constipation. A decoction of the flowers, leaves and roots has been used to reduce fevers and pain, cause sweating, to treat tonsil inflammation and other disorders. Among the various active phytochemicals in the tree is lapachol, a natural organic compound isolated from various other Tabebuia species. Lapachol also has antimarial effects.



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 1

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Couroupita guainensis

Cannonball tree / Nagalingapushpa

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Ericales

Family : Lecythidaceae

Genus : Couroupita

Species : C. guianensis



This tree is planted as an ornamental for its showy, scented flowers, and as a botanical specimen for its interesting fruit. The fruit is fed to livestock such as pigs and domestic fowl. The fruit is edible, but not usually eaten by people because it can have an unpleasant smell. In India the tree is sacred to Hindus, who believe its hooded flowers look like the n?ga, and it is grown at Shiva temples. There are many medicinal uses for the plant. Native Amazonians use extracts of several parts of the tree to treat hypertension, tumors, pain, and inflammation. It has been used to treat the common cold, stomachache, skin conditions and wounds, malaria, and toothache. The fruit pulp is rubbed on sick dogs to cure them of mange.

Plant No. 2

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Phyllanthus emblica

Indian gooseberry / Amla

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malpighiales

Family : Phyllanthaceae

Genus : Phyllanthus

Species : P. emblica



In traditional Indian medicine, dried and fresh fruits of the plant are used. Herbal preparations are made using the fruit, seed, leaves, root, bark and flowers. It is used to rejuvenate, to promote longevity, to enhance digestion, treat constipation, reduce fever, purify the blood, reduce cough, alleviate asthma, strengthen the heart, benefit the eyes, stimulate hair growth, enliven the body, and enhance intellect. The fruit is commonly pickled, eaten raw or made into a sweet. Popularly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils. Amla shampoos and hair oil are traditionally believed to nourish the hair and scalp and prevent premature greying of hair.

Plant No. 3

BACK↑



Mangifera indica

Mango tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sapindales

Family : Anacardiaceae

Genus : Mangifera

Species : M. indica



Mango is one of the most popular of all tropical fruits. Ripe mango fruit is considered to be invigorating and freshening. The juice is restorative tonic and used in heat stroke. The seeds are used in asthma and as an astringent. Fumes from the burning leaves are inhaled for relief from hiccups and affections of the throat. The bark is astringent, it is used in diphtheria and rheumatism, and it is believed to possess a tonic action on mucus membrane. The gum is used in dressings for cracked feet and for scabies. The bark also contains tannins, which are used for the purpose of dyeing. Sweets and pickles are made out of raw mangoes. The leaves are considered auspicious and used for decoration.





Syzygium hemisphericum

Rose Apple tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Myrtales

Family : Myrtaceae

Genus : Syzygium

Species : S. hemisphericum



In India, the fruit is regarded as a tonic for the brain and liver. The flowers are a rich source of nectar for honeybees and a sweetened preparation of them is believed to reduce fever. The seeds are employed against diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes and catarrh and have an anaesthetic property. The leaf decoction is applied to sore eyes, also serves as a diuretic and expectorant and treatment for rheumatism. Powdered leaves are rubbed on the bodies of smallpox patients for cooling effect. Rose apple wood makes very good charcoal. A yellow essential oil, distilled from the leaves, can be used in the perfume industry. The bark has been used for tanning and yields a brown dye. The decoction of it is administered to relieve asthma and bronchitis. The root is an effective remedy for epilepsy.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Thespesia populnea

Buguri mara / Behandi tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malvales

Family : Malvaceae

Genus : Thespesia

Species : *T. populnea*



The wood is mainly used in making furniture because of its good ability to undergo carving. Food bowls and utensils are made out of the same. It is used to make the thavil, a Carnatic musical instrument of South India. Ground up bark is used to treat skin diseases, dysentery and haemorrhoids. Leaves are applied to inflamed and swollen joints. When cut, the young fruit secretes a yellow sticky sap used to treat ringworm and other skin diseases. Roots are used as a tonic. A yellow dye is obtained from the flower and fruits, and a red one from the bark and heartwood. Other products extracted from the plant include tannin, oil and gums (a dark red resin exudes from the bark).

Plant No. 6

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Terminalia catappa

Indian almond / Badam

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Myrtales

Family : Combretaceae

Genus : Terminalia

Species : T. catappa

It is grown as an ornamental tree for its deep shade. The wood is red and solid, and has high water resistance and is used for making canoes. Fallen leaves are used as an herb to treat liver diseases. Herbal tea made from the leaves is prescribed against dysentery and diarrhea. The leaves may contain agents for prevention of cancers and show antioxidant characteristics. Keeping the leaves in an aquarium may lower the pH and heavy metal content of the water. It is also believed to help prevent fungus forming on the eggs of the fish.



Plant No. 7

BACK↑



Prosopis cineraria

Shami tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Prosopis

Species : P. cineraria

The wood is a good fuel source, and provides excellent charcoal plus firewood, fodder, green manure and goat-proof thorny fences. The tree is a nitrogen fixer (thus enriching the soil), and its deep roots avoid competition for water with crops (grows in deserts). Pods are used as animal feed and is used in the preparation of curries and pickles. This tree is considered sacred and is worshipped. The bark of the tree provides immediate relief to a person bitten by snake or scorpion. Its leaves and fruits are used in preparing medicines for curing nervous disorders. The medicines prepared from its bark are also used for treating diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, worm infestations and other skin problems. The bark is also used to cure leprosy, bronchitis, asthma, tumour of muscles and to improve concentration. The gum of the tree is nutritive and good in taste and is used by pregnant woman at the time of delivery.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Tecoma stans

Yellow trumpet bush

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Bignoniaceae

Genus : Tecoma

Species : T. stans

It is an attractive plant that is cultivated as an ornamental. It has sharply-toothed, lance-shaped green leaves and bears large, showy, bright golden yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. It is drought-tolerant and grows well in warm climates. The flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. The root of the plant is reported to be a powerful diuretic. A grinding of the root and lemon juice is reportedly used as an external application and also taken internally in small quantities as a remedy for snake and rat bites. The grinding is taken as a remedy for scorpion sting, as well.



Plant No. 9

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Broussonetia papyrifera

Paper mulberry tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Broussonetia

Species : B. papyrifera

This tree has been cultivated for food, fiber, and medicine. It is a significant fiber crop in the history of paper. It was used for papermaking in China by around 100 AD and Washi (Japanese handcrafted paper) in Japan by 600 AD. It is also used to make bags and bedding. The wood of the plant is useful for making furniture and utensils, and the roots can be used as rope. The fruits and cooked leaves are edible. The bark and fruit are used as a laxative and antipyretic.



Plant No. 10

BACK↑



Phyllanthus acidus

Gooseberry tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malpighiales

Family : Phyllantheae

Genus : Phyllanthus

Species : P. acidus



Various parts of the plant are used for food - the cooked leaves are eaten. While the fruit is eaten fresh, and is sometimes used as flavoring for other dishes. It is candied in sugar or pickled in salt, used in chutney, relish or preserves. It is used to make vinegar as well. The peppered leaves are used to make a poultice to treat sciatica, lumbago and rheumatism, while the seeds are used as a cathartic and the root as a purgative. The syrup is used to medicate the stomach, and in India the fruit is eaten as a blood-enhancer for the liver.



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Plant No. 11

BACK↑



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Syzygium cumini

Jamoon / Nerale hanu

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Myrtales

Family : Myrtaceae

Genus : Syzygium

Species : S. cumini



This tree is considered auspicious in Hindu culture. According to Hindu tradition, Lord Rama subsisted on the fruit in the forest for 14 years during his exile from Ayodhya. The seeds are used in herbal teas for diabetes. Wood from this tree is used to make bullock cart wheels, agricultural equipment, doors and windows.

Plant No. 12

BACK↑



Ficus benjamina

Ficus tree / Weeping fig

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Ficus

Species : F. Benjamina



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Plant No. 13

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Psidium guajava

Guava tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Myrales

Family : Myrtaceae

Genus : Psidium

Species : P. guajava



Guavas are rich in dietary fiber and vitamin C. Guava wood is commonly used for the smoking of meat. The wood is resistant to insect and fungal attack. Guava seed oil can be used for culinary uses, pharmaceuticals or cosmetics. In the cosmetic industry, the oil is used in skin care products. The moisture retention properties found in guava seed oil are valued. A tea made from young leaves is thought to be useful for diarrhea, dysentery or fever.

Plant No. 14

BACK↑



Magnolia champaca

Champak tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Magnoliales

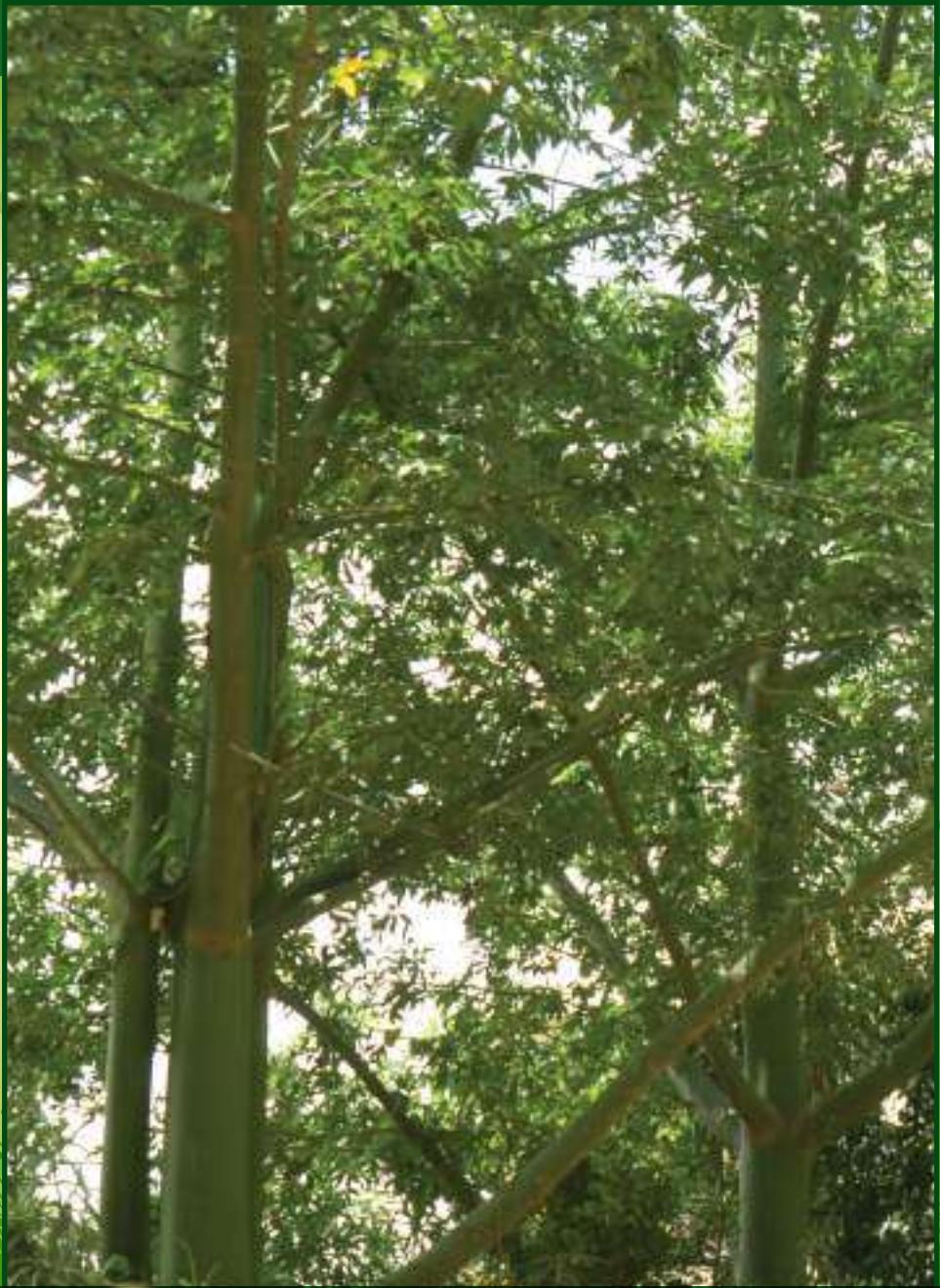
Family : Magnoliaceae

Genus : Magnolia

Species : M. champaca

It is best known for its strongly fragrant yellow or white flowers. It is, however, primarily cultivated for its timber, and is also used in urban landscaping. Its aril-covered seeds are highly attractive to birds. The flowers are used primarily used for worship at temples whether at home or out, and more generally worn in hair by girls and women as a means of beauty ornament as well as a natural perfume. Flowers are used to be floated in bowls of water to scent the room.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Ceiba pentandra

White silk cotton / Kapok

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malvales

Family : Malvaceae

Genus : Ceiba

Species : C. pentandra



The trees produce several hundred pods containing seeds surrounded by a fluffy, yellowish fibre that is a mix of lignin and cellulose. Kapok fibre is light, very buoyant, resilient, resistant to water, but it is very flammable. It is used as filling in mattresses, pillows, upholstery, stuffed toys and for insulation. The seeds produce an oil, used locally in soap and that can be used as fertilizer. The flowers are an important source of nectar and pollen for honey bees. The bark decoction has been used as a diuretic, aphrodisiac, and to treat headache, as well as type II diabetes. A vegetable oil can be pressed from kapok seeds. Kapok oil has some potential as a biofuel and in paint preparation.

Plant No. 16

BACK↑



Areca catechu

Areca palm

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Monocots

Order : Arecales

Family : Arecaceae

Genus : Areca

Species : A. catechu

Areca catechu is grown for its commercially important seed crop, the areca nut. The areca palm is also used as an interior landscaping species. The areca nut is also popular for chewing. The nut itself can be addictive and has direct link to oral cancers.



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Plant No. 17

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Millingtonia hortensis

Indian cork tree / Tree jasmine

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Bignoniaceae

Genus : Millingtonia

Species : M. hortensis



The tree is considered ornamental and the pleasant fragrance of the flowers renders it ideal as a garden tree. The wood is used as timber and the bark is used as an inferior substitute for cork. The leaves are also used as a cheap substitute for tobacco in cigarettes. The tree flowers twice a year from April till the rains and from October to December. The white flowers come as large panicles which emit a pleasant fragrance. The fruits are fed on by birds which aid in seed dispersal.

Plant No. 18

BACK↑

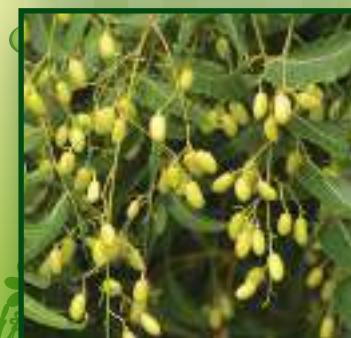


Azadirachta indica

Neem tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Sapindales
Family : Meliaceae
Genus : Azadirachta
Species : A. indica

The twigs are used as tooth brush. Neem leaves are dried and placed in cupboards to prevent insects eating the clothes and also while storing rice in tins. They are also burnt keep away mosquitoes. The tender shoots and flowers are eaten as a vegetable. Neem products are antifungal, antidiabetic, antibacterial, antiviral, contraceptive and sedative. Neem oil is also used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood, and balance blood sugar levels. Neem leaves have also been used to treat skin diseases like eczema, psoriasis. Neem is a key ingredient in non-pesticide management (NPM), providing a natural alternative to synthetic pesticides. Neem seeds are ground into a powder that is soaked overnight in water and sprayed onto the crop.



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Plant No. 19

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Artocarpus heterophyllus

Jackfruit tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Artocarpus

Species : A. heterophyllus



Jackfruit are known for having a distinct aroma and are a good source of antioxidants, vitamin C, vitamin B6, potassium, calcium, iron and dietary fiber. Seeds are used as snacks either by boiling or fire roasting, or to make desserts. Jackfruit seeds are rich in protein, cooked as snacks / chips. The wood of the tree is used for the production of musical instruments, to manufacture furniture, doors and windows, and in roof construction. The jackfruit is one of the three auspicious fruits mango and banana according to Hindu traditions. It is the state fruit of the Indian state of Kerala.

Plant No. 20

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Agathis australis

Kauri tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Pinophyta
Class : Pinopsida
Order : Pinales
Family : Araucariaceae
Genus : Agathis
Species : A. australis

It is the largest (by volume) but not tallest species of tree of New Zealand. This conifer attains a height of 30-50 m, and a smooth bark over 5m in diameter. Although today its use is far more restricted, in the past the size and strength of kauri timber made it a popular wood for construction in ship building for masts of sailing ships (absence of branches for much of its height), hulls and decks of boats because of its resistance to rot.



Plant No. 21

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Terminalia arjuna

Arjuna tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Myrtales
Family : Combretaceae
Genus : Terminalia
Species : T. arjuna

The arjuna is one of the species whose leaves are fed on by the *Antheraea paphia* moth which produces the tussar silk (tussah), a wild silk of commercial importance. The Arjuna was introduced into Ayurveda as a treatment for heart disease. It is traditionally prepared as a milk decoction. It is used in the treatment of wounds, haemorrhages and ulcers, applied topically as a powder. Arjuna is an excellent medicine for the heart.



Plant No. 22

BACK↑



Persea americana

Avocado / Butterfruit

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Laurales

Family : Lauraceae

Genus : Persea

Species : P. americana

The avocado is a climacteric fruit, which matures on the tree, but ripens off the tree. They are frequently used for milkshakes and occasionally added to ice cream and other desserts. Avocados are also processed into guacamole and can be used in sandwich spreads. Oil extracted from avocados can be used for cooking and preparation of salads, sauces and marinades. Avocado oil also can be used for skin care products such as sunscreen lotions, cleansing creams, moisturizers, hair conditioners and makeup bases.





Cocus nucifera

Coconut tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Monocots

Order : Arecales

Family : Arecaceae

Genus : Cocus

Species : C. nucifera



A coconut is an essential element of rituals in Hindu tradition and are part of the daily diets of many people. They contain a large quantity of "water" and when immature they are known as tender-nuts or jelly-nuts. When mature, they still contain some water and can be used as seed nuts or processed to give oil from the kernel, charcoal from the hard shell and coir from the fibrous husk. When dried, the coconut flesh is called copra. The oil and milk derived from it are commonly used in cooking and frying; coconut oil is also widely used in soaps and cosmetics. The husks and leaves can be used as material to make a variety of products for furnishing and decorating.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Muntingia calabura

Singapore cherry

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malvales

Family : Muntingiaceae

Genus : Muntingia

Species : *M. calabura*

The fruits are eaten and sold in markets. They are processed into jams and the leaves can be used for making tea. The trees are planted along river banks too. The fruits falling from the tree attract fish that are then caught. In traditional medicine, its leaves can be used as an antiseptic, antipruritic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and to treat abdominal cramps. The timber from what is also known as the Jamaican cherry, is reddish-brown. It is compact, durable and lightweight and can be used for carpentry. It could also be used as firewood. The bark can be used to produce ropes.



Plant No. 25

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Ficus racemosa

Indian fig

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Ficus

Species : F. racemosa



The bark is said to have healing power. It is rubbed on a stone with water to make a paste which is applied over the skin which is afflicted by boils or mosquito bites. For people whose skin is especially sensitive to insect bites; this is a very simple home remedy. This tree is considered sacred in Hindu religion. It is a popular medicinal tree and is used to treat various diseases/ disorders including diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhoea, inflammatory conditions, haemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases.

Plant No. 26

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Achras zapota

Sapota tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Ericales
Family : Sapotaceae
Genus : Manilkara
Species : M. zapota

The fruit has an exceptionally sweet, malty flavour. The unripe fruit is hard to the touch and contains high amounts of saponin, which has astringent properties similar to tannin. Gum chicle is derived from the bark juice, is used in the manufacture of chewing gum and in dental surgery. Decoction of the bark used for diarrhoea and fever. Seed kernel oil used as skin ointment and as dressing for falling hair.



Plant No. 27

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Blue jacaranda

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Bignoniaceae

Genus : Jacaranda

Species : J. mimosifolia

This tree is fast growing and resprouts easily if damaged. The flowers are long, and are grouped in panicles. They appear in spring and early summer, and last for up to two months. The wood is pale grey to whitish, straight-grained, relatively soft and knot-free. It dries without difficulty and is often used in its green or wet state for turnery and bowl carving. Water extract shows higher antimicrobial action. The seed - Round, flat, reddish brown, woody capsule, 4 - 5 cm in diameter containing numerous small winged seeds.



Plant No. 28

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Parkia biglandulosa

Badminton ball tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Parkia

Species : P. biglandulosa



This can grow into a large tree indeed with many spreading branches. The leaves are fine and feathery. The inflorescence is similar to a Badminton Ball hanging at the tip of a long thick stalk - the reason for its common name. The fruits that are flat are in clusters at the tip of long thick stalks. Known to grow quite fast. The entire inflorescence has a very soft appearance. However, once the flower is dry the core is pretty hard. Please do not even for fun try flinging it at any one. It really hurts!!

Plant No. 29

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Handroanthus impetiginosus

Pink tabebuia

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Bignoniaceae

Genus : Handroanthus

Species : *H. impetiginosus*



This tree is widely planted as ornamental tree in landscaping gardens due to its impressive and colourful appearance as it flowers. The inner bark is shredded, and then boiled, making a bitter brownish-coloured tea known as lapacho or taheebo. Lapacho bark is typically used during flu and cold season. Its bark is brownish grey, tough and hard to peel. The wood is of a pleasant yellowish colour, barely knotted and very tough and heavy. It's rich in tannins and therefore very resistant to weather and sun. It is not very useful for furniture since it is so hard to work by hand.

Plant No. 30

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Spathodea campanulata

Fountain tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Bignoniaceae

Genus : Spathodea

Species : S. campanulata



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. In its original habitat, the soft, light brownish-white wood is used for carving and making drums. The seeds are edible. The wood of the tree is soft and is used for nesting by many hole-building birds such as barbets. The flower bud is ampule-shaped and contains water. These buds are often used by children who play with its ability to squirt the water.

Plant No. 31

BACK↑

Schefflera elegantissima

False aralia

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Apiales

Family : Araliaceae

Genus : Plerandra

Species : P. elegantissima



Plerandra elegantissima (formerly called *Schefflera elegantissima* and *Dizygotheca elegantissima*) is a species of flowering plant in the Araliaceae family, native to New Caledonia. Growing to 8–15 m (26–49 ft) tall by 2 m (7 ft) broad, it is an evergreen shrub or tree. Its leaves are thin, coppery red to dark green with toothed edges. On adult plants the leaves are much broader. In autumn it bears clusters of pale green flowers followed by black fruit.



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 32

BACK↑



Grevillea robusta

Silver oak

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Proteales
Family : Proteaceae
Genus : Grevillea
Species : G. robusta

Before the advent of aluminium, the 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 it has been used for side and back woods on guitars, because of its tonal and aesthetic qualities.





Polyalthia longifolia

Avenue Ashoka / False Ashoka

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Magnolids

Order : Magnoliales

Family : Annonaceae

Genus : Polyalthia

Species : P. longifolia



The leaves are used for ornamental decoration and are used in festivals. This is a lofty evergreen tree, native to India, commonly planted due to its effectiveness in alleviating noise pollution. The tree is known to grow over 30 ft in height. It is sometimes incorrectly identified as the Ashoka tree (*Saraca indica*) because of the close resemblance of both trees. One might mistake it as a tree with effectively no branches, but in fact if allowed to grow naturally (without trimming the branches out for decorative reasons) grows into a normal large tree with plenty of shade. The tree can be cut into various shapes and maintained in required sizes. In past, the flexible, straight and light-weight trunks were used in the making of masts for sailing ships. That is why the tree is also known as the Mast Tree.



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 34

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Bauhinia purpurea

Camel's foot / Basavana paada

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Leguminosae

Genus : Bauhinia

Species : P. purpurea



Plant No. 35

BACK↑



Eucalyptus citriodora

Lemon Eucalyptus / Nilgiri tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Mytales

Family : Myrtaceae

Genus : Eucalyptus

Species : E. citriodora



This is an important forest tree, in demand for structural timber and for honey production. The name *Corymbia citriodora* comes from the Latin *citriodorus*, which means lemon-scented (a narrow-leaved crown which smells strongly of lemons). The essential oil of the lemon-scented gum mainly consists of citronellal. While unrefined oil from the lemon eucalyptus tree is used in perfumery, a refined form of this oil is used in insect repellents.



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 36

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Tamarindus indica

Tamarind tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Fabales
Family : Fabaceae
Genus : Tamarindus
Species : T. indica

The hard green pulp of a young fruit is too sour, but is often used as a component of savoury dishes, as a pickling agent. The ripened fruit is considered the more palatable, as it becomes sweeter and less sour (acidic) as it matures. It is used in desserts as a jam, blended into juices or sweetened drinks, sorbets, ice creams and all manner of snacks. Tamarind wood is a bold red colour. Due to its density and durability, tamarind heartwood can be used in making furniture and wood flooring. Tamarind concentrate can be used to remove tarnish from brass, bronze and copper utensils. Tamarind is used as a poultice applied to foreheads of fever sufferers.



Plant No. 37

BACK↑



Melia azedarach

White cedar / Kad baevu

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sapindales

Family : Meliaceae

Genus : Melia

Species : M. azedarach

The main utility is its timber of high quality. This is of medium density, and ranges in colour from light brown to dark red. The hard, five-grooved seeds are widely used for making rosaries and other products requiring beads. The cut branches with mature fruit are sold commercially to the florist.



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 38

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Ficus benghalensis

Indian Banyan tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Ficus

Species : F. benghalensis

Ficus benghalensis is the national tree of India. This tree is considered sacred in India. *Ficus benghalensis* produces propagating roots which grow downwards as aerial roots. Once these roots reach the ground they grow into woody trunks. The figs produced by the tree are eaten by birds. Fig seeds that pass through the digestive system of birds are more likely to germinate and sprout earlier.



Plant No. 39

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Lagerstroemia speciosa

Pride of India / Hole dasavala

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Myrtales

Family : Lythraceae

Genus : Lagerstroemia

Species : L. speciosa



It has a long history of folkloric medical applications that include blood pressure control, urinary dysfunctions (helps ease urination), cholesterol level control, treatment of diarrhoea, facilitates bowel movement, diabetes and as an analgesic. The leaves and other parts are used widely in tea preparation.

Plant No. 40

BACK↑



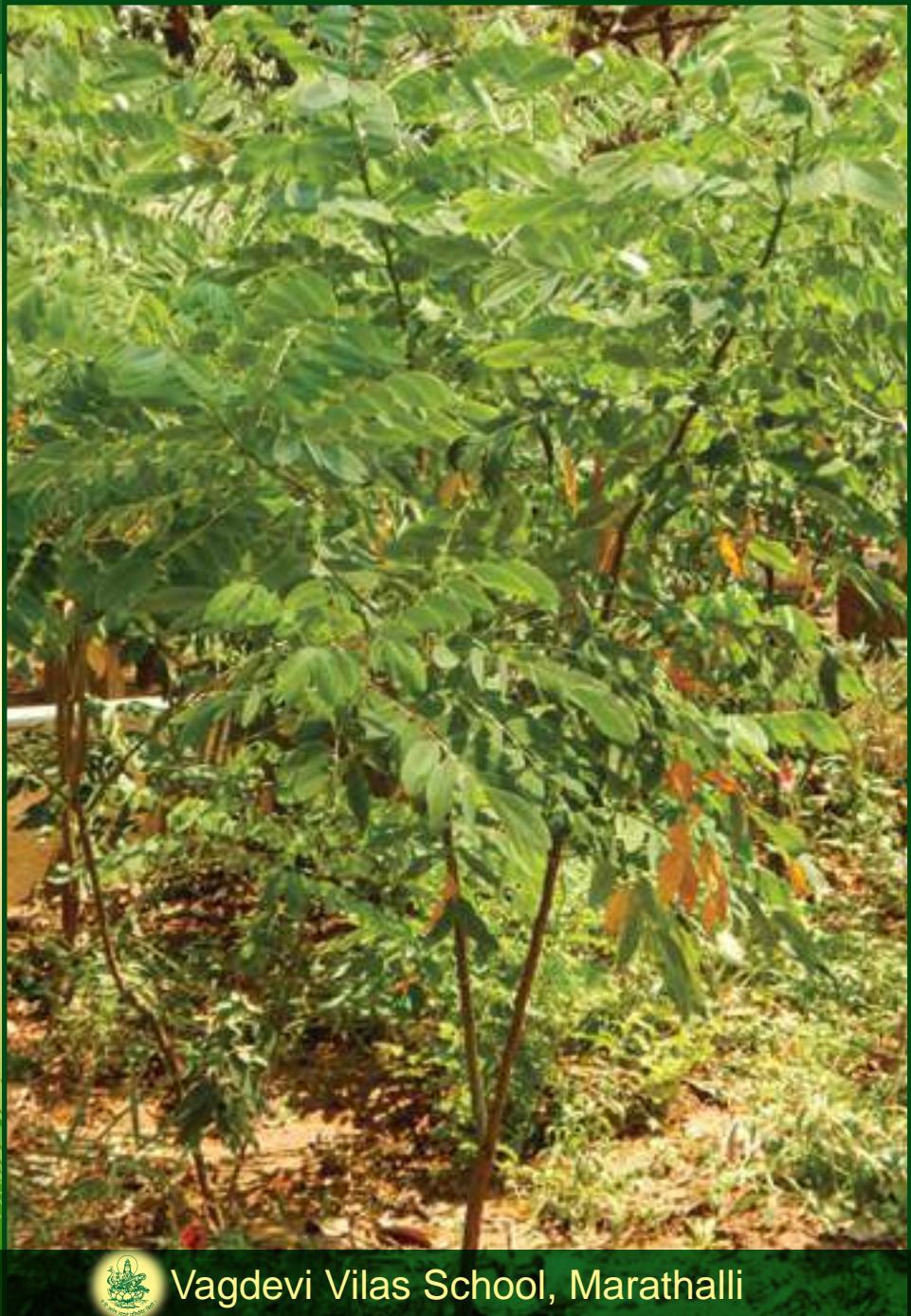
Santalum album

Indian Sandalwood

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Santalales
Family : Santalaceae
Genus : Santalum
Species : S. album

It is the most commonly known source of sandalwood and derived oil. Certain cultures place great significance on its fragrant and medicinal qualities. Indian sandalwood still commands high prices for its essential oil, but due to lack of sizable trees it is no longer used for fine woodworking as before. It has use as wood and oil in religious practices. It also features as a construction material in temples and elsewhere.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Gliricidia sepium

Mata raton / Gobbarada gida

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Gliricidia

Species : G. sepium

The tree is used for live fencing, fodder, coffee shade, firewood, green manure and rat poison. It is used for its medicinal and insect repellent properties. Farmers wash their livestock with a paste made of crushed leaves to ward off external parasites. Because it fixes nitrogen in the soil, it boosts crop yields significantly without the expense of chemical fertilizers.



Plant No. 42

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Saraca asoca

Sital Ashoka

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Saraca

Species : S. asoca



A popular tree known as “false ashoka tree” resemble the growth pattern this tree. This tree can easily be distinguished by its compound leaves and very different flowers. Ashoka flowers are red (initially orange in color) while False Ashoka flowers are apple green in color. Ashoka fruits look like broad beans containing multiple seeds while false Ashoka fruits are small, spherical and contain only one seed. Ashoka trees are small in height, while false Ashoka is taller. The Ashoka tree is considered sacred throughout the Indian subcontinent,

Plant No. 43

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis

Night-flowering Jasmine / Parijata

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Oleaceae

Genus : Nyctanthes

Species : N. arbor-tristis



The tree is sometimes called the “tree of sorrow”, because the flowers lose their brightness during daytime. The scientific name arbor-tristis also means “sad tree”. The flowers can be used as a source of yellow dye for clothing. The flower is the official flower of the state of West Bengal, India. Extracts of the seeds, flowers and leaves possesses immunostimulant, hepatoprotective, antileishmanial, antiviral and antifungal activities. The leaves have been used in Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic medicine for sciatica, arthritis, fevers and as laxative. It appears in several Hindu religious stories and is often related to the Kalpavriksha.

Plant No. 44

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Pithecellobium dulce

Manilla tamarind / Elaichi

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Pithecellobium

Species : P. dulce

The bark and pulp are astringent and haemostatic. The pulp and bark are used against gum ailments, toothache and haemorrhages in general. A bark extract is also used against dysentery, chronic diarrhoea and tuberculosis. An extract of the leaves is used for gall ailments and to prevent miscarriage. The ground seed is used to clean ulcers.



Plant No. 45

BACK↑



Cassia spectabilis

Golden Cassia

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

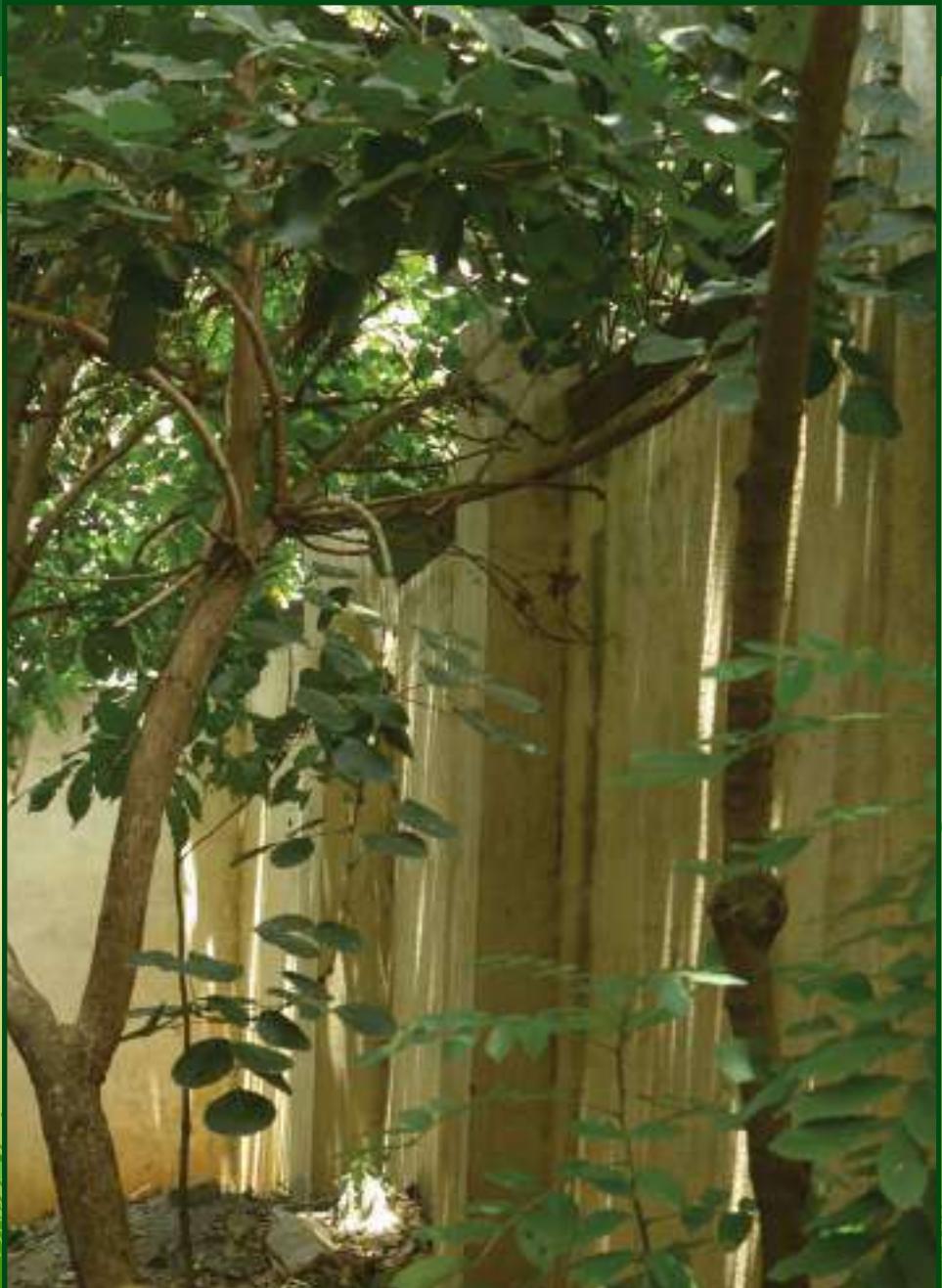
Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Cassia

Species : *S. spectabilis*

Cassia typically refers to cassia bark, the spice made from the bark of East Asian trees related to the “true cinnamon” (*Cinnamomum verum*) of Sri Lanka. Cassia is the typical “cinnamon” marketed in North America but is distinguished from it in Europe.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Butea monosperma

Flame of forest / Muttuga

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Tracheophyta

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Leguminosae

Genus : Butea

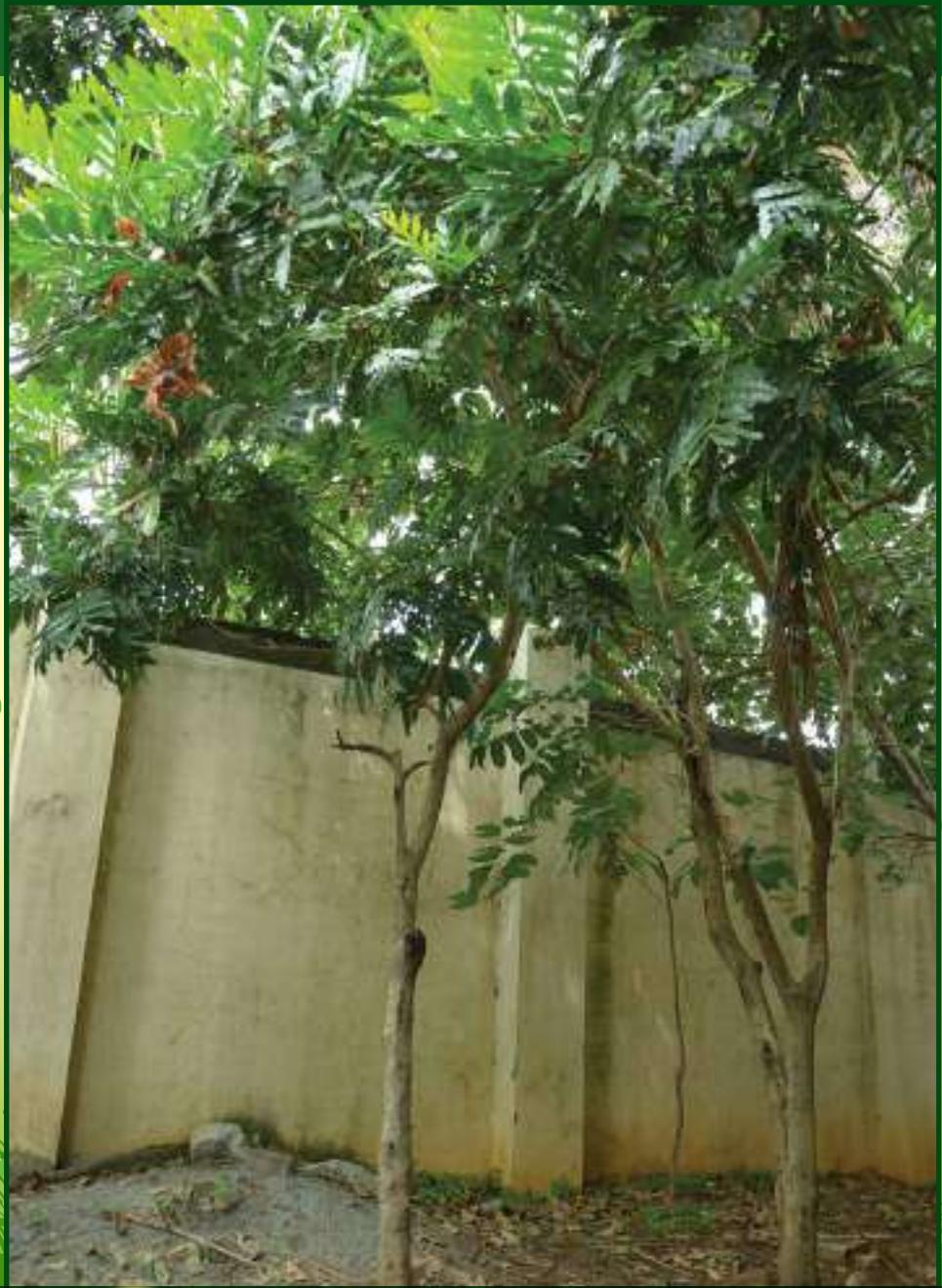
Species : B. monosperma

It is used for timber, resin, fodder, medicine, and dye. The wood is dirty white and soft and, being durable under water, is used for well-curbs and water scoops. Good charcoal can be obtained from it. The leaves are usually very leathery and not eaten by cattle. The flowers are used to prepare a traditional Holi colour. It is also used as a dyeing colour for fabric.



Plant No. 47

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Filicium decipiens

Indian fern tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Sipandales
Family : Sipandaceae
Genus : Filicum
Species : F. decipiens

It is a medium-sized tree, native to the Western Ghats. Leaves are pinnate, leaflets 6-8 pair, smooth, shining, opposite or some alternate, linear oblong, 4-6 inches long, with a prominent midrib. Leaf spine has a leafy wing on either side between the leaflets. Flowers are small, numerous, unisexual, in erect narrow panicles, 6-8 inches long, in leaf axils.



Plant No. 48

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Delonix regia

Gulmohar

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Delonix

Species : D. regia



The tree is mainly valued for its seeds, leaves, shade and ornamental value. The seeds yield 18 to 27.5 % fatty oil called pangam/karanga oil which is used in tanning industry. The oil and its "karjan" have insecticidal and anti-bacterial properties. Hence oil is used in soap making and pharmaceutical preparations. The oil cake is a good fertiliser. The seed cake is used in poultry. The seed is carminative, purifies and enriches the blood and is used in cases of inflammation, ear ache and chest complaint. The tree is mainly grown for its shade and ornamental value. Because of its hardy nature and aggressive root system, it is a good tree to control soil erosion in the arid and semi- arid areas.

Plant No. 49

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Simarouba glauca

Biodiesel tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sipandales

Family : Simaroubaceae

Genus : Simarouba

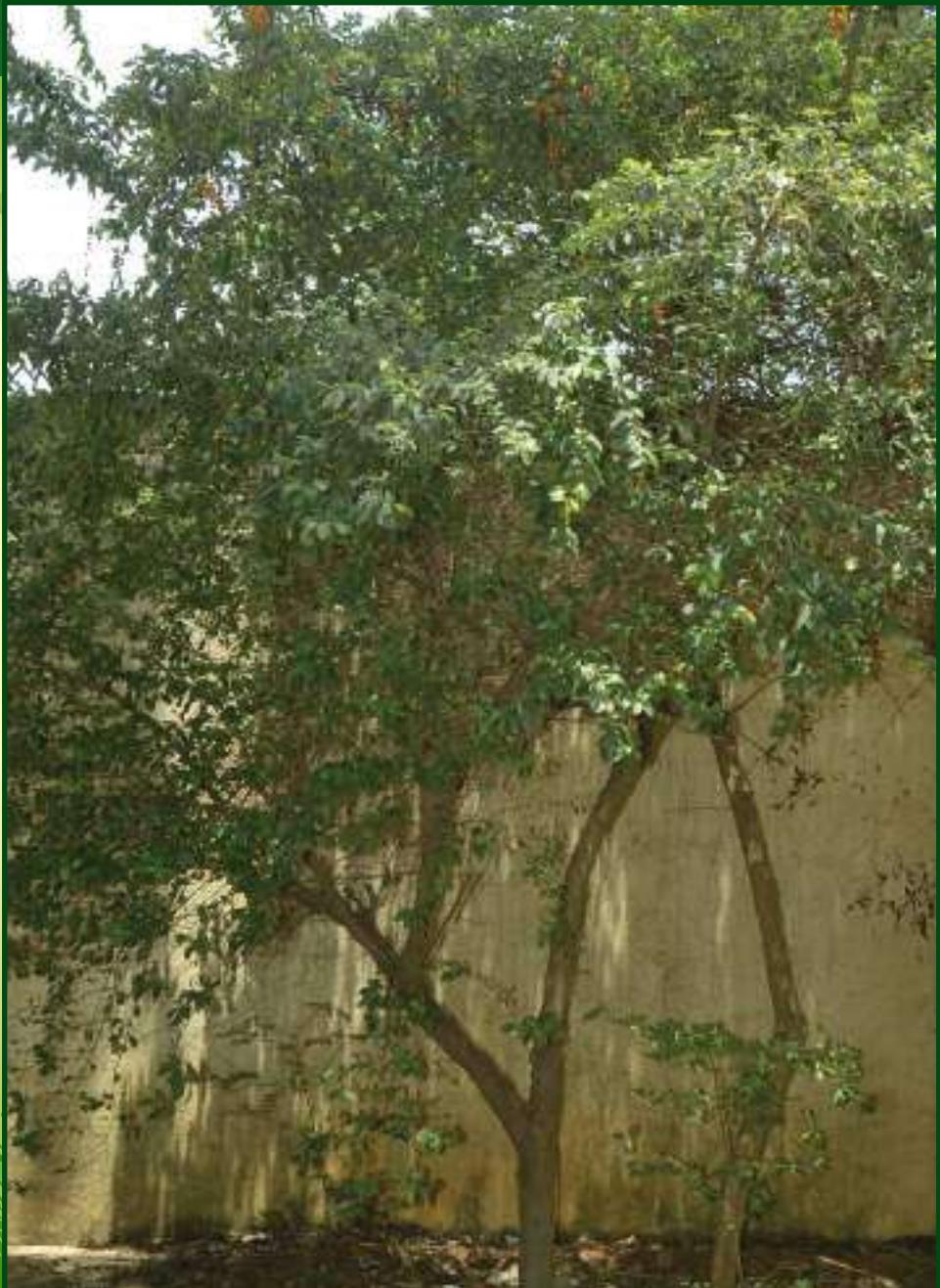
Species : S. glauca

It is a multipurpose tree that can grow well under a wide range of hostile ecological conditions. It has a potential as an oilseed feedstock for biodiesel and is regarded as untapped resource for Bio- Diesel industry of future. Production of Biodiesel from seeds, Ethanol and Biogas from fruit pulp are the unique features of this plant.



Plant No. 50

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Duranta repens

Golden dewdrop

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Verbenaceae

Genus : Duranta

Species : D. repens



The plant has showy flowers and beautiful coloured fruits making it a desirable addition to gardens and the blossoms attract butterflies and hummingbirds. The leaves and berries of the plant are toxic for both human beings and animals.

Plant No. 51

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Anthocephalus cadamba

Kadamba

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Gentianales
Family : Rubiaceae
Genus : *Anthocephalus*
Species : *A. cadamba*

It has scented orange flowers in dense globe-shaped clusters. The flowers are used in perfumes. The tree is grown as an ornamental plant and for timber and paper-making. Cadamba features in Indian mythology and religion.



Plant No. 52

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Ficus religiosa

Peepal tree / Arali mara

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Ficus

Species : F. religiosa



The Ficus religiosa tree is considered sacred and is used in traditional medicine for about 50 types of disorders including asthma, diabetes, diarrhoea, epilepsy, gastric problems, inflammatory disorders, infectious and sexual disorders etc. Its leaves serve as a wonderful laxative as well as tonic for the body. It is especially useful for patients suffering from Jaundice. The leaves of Peepal are highly effective in treating heart disorders. It helps to control the palpitation of heart and thereby combat the cardiac weakness. Ayurveda makes an extensive use of the leaves of Peepal due to the numerous benefits it provides.

Plant No. 53

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Thevetia peruviana

Yellow Oleander / Karyeera

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Gentianales

Family : Apocynaceae

Genus : Thevetia

Species : C. peruviana

The plant is cultivated as an ornamental plant and planted as large flowering shrub or small ornamental tree in gardens and parks in temperate climates. It tolerates most soils and is drought tolerant. The plant's toxins have tested in experiments for uses in biological pest control. The seed oil is used to make a 'paint' with antifungal, antibacterial and anti-termite properties.



Plant No. 54

BACK↑



Juniperus chinensis

Eastren red cedar

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Pinophyta

Class : Pinopsida

Order : Pinales

Family : Cupressaceae

Genus : Juniperus

Species : J. chinensis

Juniper, an important understorey shrub or small tree in the Caledonian Forest, has declined recently and is now the subject of conservation concern. As a shade-intolerant species, juniper is found in more open types of woodland, typically birch woods or pine woods in the Highlands. Juniper occurs at varying elevations and at its southernmost extent it has been recorded at altitudes of up to 3,500 metres. The cultivar 'Shimpaku' is a very important bonsai subject.





Thuja orientalis

Thujas

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Pinophyta
Class : Pinopsida
Order : Pinales
Family : Cupressaceae
Genus : Thuja
Species : T. orientalis

They are widely grown as ornamental trees, and extensively used for hedges. A number of cultivars are grown and used in landscapes. It is commonly used as an externally applied tincture or ointment for the treatment of warts, ringworm and thrush. The wood of *Thuja plicata* is commonly used for guitar sound boards.





Araucaria columnaris

Christmas tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Pinophyta

Class : Pinopsida

Order : Pinales

Family : Araucariaceae

Genus : Araucaria

Species : A. columnaris



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 57

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Mussaenda rubra

Mussaenda tree / Red flag bush

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Gentianales

Family : Rubiaceae

Genus : Mussaenda

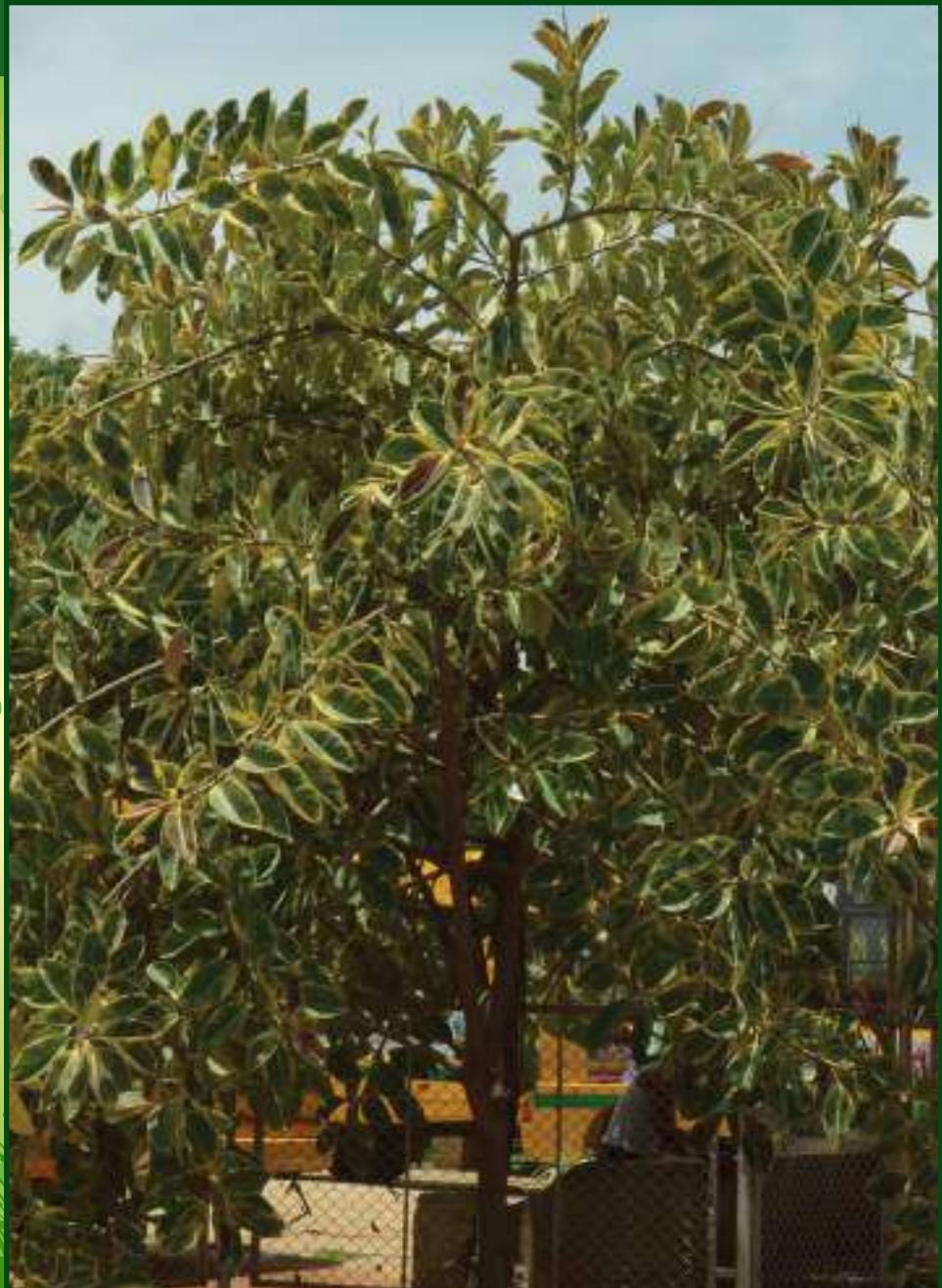
Species : M. rubra

They are native to the African and Asian tropics and subtropics. Several species are cultivated as ornamental plants.



Plant No. 58

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Ficus elastica

Rubber tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Ficus

Species : *F. elastica*

The plant yields a milky white latex, a chemical compound separate from its sap and carried and stored in different cells. This latex was formerly used to make rubber (it should not be confused with the Pará rubber tree latex used for rubber making). This latex is also an irritant to the eyes and skin and can be fatal if taken internally.



Plant No. 59

BACK↑

Aegle marmelos

Bael, Bilva patre

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sapindales

Family : Rutaceae

Genus : Aegle

Species : A. marmelos



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 60

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Pongamia pinnata

Indian Beach tree, Honge mara

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Pongamia

Species : *P. pinnata*

It is often used for landscaping purposes as a windbreak or for shade due to the large canopy and showy fragrant flowers. The flowers are used by gardeners as compost for plants requiring rich nutrients. The bark can be used to make twine or rope and it also yields a black gum that has historically been used to treat wounds caused by poisonous fish. It can be grown in rain water harvesting pits / ponds / lands up to 6 meters water depth without losing the greenery and to produce bio diesel.



Plant No. 61

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Litchi chinensis

Lychee

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Sapindales
Family : Sapindaceae
Genus : Litchi
Species : L. chinensis

Lychees have moderate amounts of polyphenols higher than several other fruits like grapes and apples. Lychee contains oligonol, a short-chain polyphenol with antioxidant properties. Basic research indicates oligonol may have physiological effects on certain organ systems, such as endothelial cells or adipocytes. On average, consuming nine peeled lychee fruits would meet an adult's daily vitamin C requirement but otherwise would supply little nutrient content. Lychees are low in saturated fat and sodium.



Plant No. 62

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Punica granatum

Pomegranate

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Myrtales

Family : Lythraceae

Genus : Punica

Species : P. granatum

The seeds and juice are considered a tonic for the heart and throat. The astringent qualities of the flower juice, rind and tree bark are considered valuable for a variety of medicinal purposes such as stopping nose bleeds and gum bleeds, toning skin, firming-up sagging breasts, and treating haemorrhoids. Pomegranate juice of specific fruit strains is also used as an eye drop, as it is believed to slow the development of cataracts. Pomegranate extracts (alkaloids) are used to treat intestinal parasite infestations in some nations.



Plant No. 63

BACK↑



Cordia sebestena

Scarlet cordia

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Unplaced

Family : Boraginaceae

Genus : Cordia

Species : C. sebestena

Cordia sebestena is widely planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental plant in gardens because of its flowers. It has dark green, oval shaped leaves, and grows oval shaped fruits that are edible, but not flavourful. Cordia sebestena tolerates drought but not frost.





Dolichandrone platycalyx

Nile trumpet tree

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Lamiales
Family : Bignoniaceae
Genus : Dolichandron
Species : D. platycalys

Nile tulip, Nile Trumpet or Siala tree is a tree species of the plant family Bignoniaceae, native to eastern Africa and cultivated for its large bright yellow flowers. It is related to the African tulip tree.





Citrus lemon

Lemon

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Angiosperms
Class : Dicots
Order : Sapindales
Family : Rutaceae
Genus : Citrus
Species : C. lemon

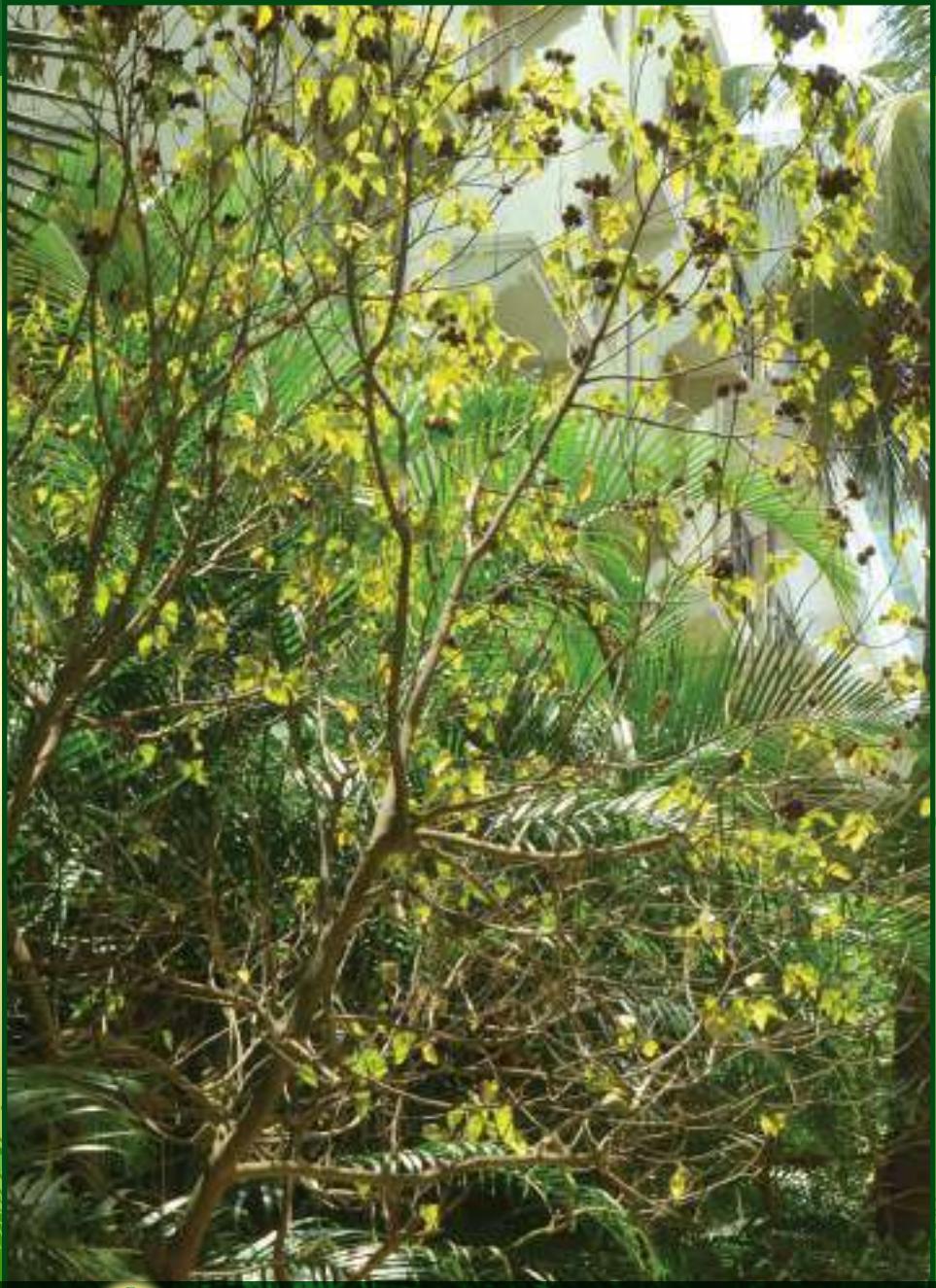
Lemons were the primary commercial source of citric acid before the development of fermentation-based processes. Lemon oil may be used in aromatherapy. Lemon oil aroma does not influence the human immune system, but may enhance mood. The low pH of juice makes it antibacterial, and in India, the lemon is used in Indian traditional medicines



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 66

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Bixa orellana

Achiote / Lipstick tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malvales

Family : Bixaceae

Genus : Bixa

Species : *B. orellana*

It is best known as the source of the natural pigment - annatto (bixin), produced from the seed. It can be extracted by stirring the seeds in water. It is used to add colour to butter, cheese, popcorn, drinks, breads and in hair dye. While it has a distinct flavour of its own, it can be used to colour and flavour rice instead of the much more expensive saffron. Achiote paste is made from the red annatto seeds, mixed with other spices and ground. The paste is dissolved in either lemon juice, water, oil, or vinegar to create a marinade. Achiote has long been used to make body paint, especially for the lips, which is the origin of the plant's nickname, lipstick tree. Its leaves are used to treat malaria and leishmaniasis. In traditional medicine of India, different parts of the plant are used as diuretic, laxative, antibilious, antiemetic, and astringent agents, as a blood purifier, in jaundice, in dysentery, and externally as scar-preventive.



Plant No. 67

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Ficus carica

Common fig

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Rosales

Family : Moraceae

Genus : Ficus

Species : F. carica



Although commonly referred to as a fruit, the fig is actually the scion of the tree, known as a false fruit or multiple fruit, in which the flowers and seeds are borne. It is a hollow-ended stem containing many flowers. The small orifice (ostiole) visible on the middle of the fruit is a narrow passage, which allows the specialized fig wasp *Blastophaga psenes* to enter the fruit and pollinate the flower, where after the fruit grows seeds. The sap of the fig's green parts is an irritant to human skin. The fig tree, with the water, cools the environment in hot places, creating a fresh and pleasant habitat for many animals that take shelter in its shade in the times of intense heat. Figs can be eaten fresh or dried, and used in jam-making. Most commercial production is in dried or otherwise processed forms, since the ripe fruit does not transport well, and once picked does not keep well. Dried figs are a rich of dietary fiber and the essential mineral, manganese, while vitamin K and numerous other minerals.

Plant No. 68

BACK↑

Carica papaya

Papaya tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Brassicales

Family : Caricaceae

Genus : Carica

Species : C. papaya





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Hibiscus mutabilis

Cotton Rosemallow

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Malvales

Family : Malvaceae

Genus : Hibiscus

Species : H. mutabilis



Leaves and flowers are emollient and cooling, and are used to treat swellings and skin infections. Mucilage from flowers and leaves is used by midwives to facilitate delivery during labour. Flowers are white in the morning, turning pink during noon and red in the evening of the same day.

Plant No. 70

BACK↑



Averrhoa carambola

Starfruit tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Oxalidales

Family : Oxalidaceae

Genus : Averrhoa

Species : A. carambola



The fruits have a thin, waxy skin that is orange-yellow coloured. The juicy fruits are yellow inside when ripe and have a crisp texture and when cut in cross-section are star shaped. The fruits have an oxalic acid odour, which varies between plants from strong to mild, the taste also varies from very sour to mildly sweetish. Carambola is rich in antioxidants, potassium, and vitamin C; and low in sugar, sodium, and acid. It is also a potent source of both primary and secondary polyphenolic antioxidants. It has both antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. Scavenging of nitric oxide (NO) by the fruit extract is dependent on concentration and stage of ripening. Extracts showed antimicrobial activity against E. coli.





Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Citrus maxima

Chakotra / Pomelo

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sapindales

Family : Rutaceae

Genus : Citrus

Species : C. maxima

It is a large citrus fruit and the leaf petioles are distinctly winged. The fruit tastes like a sweet, mild grapefruit (which is itself believed to be a hybrid of Citrus maxima and the orange), though the typical shaddock is much larger in size than the grapefruit. It has very little, or none, of the common grapefruit's bitterness, but the enveloping membranous material around the segments is bitter, considered inedible, and thus usually is discarded. The peel is sometimes used to make marmalade, can be candied and sometimes dipped in chocolate. In Brazil, the thick skin is often used for making a sweet conserve, while the middle is discarded.



Plant No. 72

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Spondias pinnata

Amate Kaai / Mombins

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sapindales

Family : Anacardiaceae

Genus : Spondias

Species : S. pinnata

Spondias is a genus of flowering plants in the cashew family, Anacardiaceae. The fruit is a drupe similar to a small mango, ripening yellow or orange. It has a single seed. About 10 species of Spondias bear edible fruits and have been domesticated for fruit production. These fruits are also consumed by herbivorous mammals such as deer. In the Western Ghats of Karnataka Flower buds and tender spondias are used in pickle preparation.



Plant No. 73

BACK↑



Vitex trifolia

Sindhuka / Nira-lakki-gida

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Lamiaceae

Genus : Vitex

Species : V. trifolia



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Plant No. 74

BACK↑



Vagdevi Vilas School, Marathalli

Vitex negundo

Bile-nekki gida

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Lamiaceae

Genus : Vitex

Species : V. negundo



Vitex negundo is used for treating stored garlic against pests and as a cough remedy. Roots and leaves used in eczema, ringworm and other skin diseases, liver disorders, spleen enlargement, rheumatic pain, gout, abscess, backache; seeds used as vermicide. It is also used to control population of mosquitoes. Its purple flowers bloom most of the summer and it is a popular plant visited by bees and butterflies.

Plant No. 75

BACK↑



Sesbania grandiflora

Agastya

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Fabales

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Sesbania

Species : S. grandiflora



Leaves used as tonic, diuretic, laxative, antipyretic, chewed to disinfect mouth and throat. Flowers are used to treat headache, dimness of vision, catarrh, cooling and improving appetite, bitter, astringent, acrid, antipyretic. Bark is used for cooling (Ayurveda and siddha medicinal terms), bitter tonic, anthelmintic, febrifuge, diarrhoea, small pox, astringent. Fruits are bitter and acrid are laxative and are used to cure fever, pain, bronchitis, anaemia, tumours, colic, jaundice, poisoning. Root used in rheumatism, expectorant, painful swelling, catarrh. The flowers are eaten as a vegetable in Southeast Asia. In India both the leaves and the flowers have culinary uses.



Plumeria rubra

Red jasmine / champa

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Gentianales

Family : Apocynaceae

Genus : Plumeria

Species : P. rubra

The flowers are used as necklaces as offerings to deities or as decoration for coffins. The leaves of this species are used in the care of sores and made into soothing infusions. This tree is associated with temples in both Hindu and Buddhist cultures. Plumeria is an ingredient in Indian champa incense. Some species of Plumeria have been studied for their potential medicinal value.





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Tectona grandis

Teak

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Lamiales

Family : Lamiaceae

Genus : Tectona

Species : T. grandis

Teak is a yellowish brown timber with good grain and texture. Teak, though easily worked, can cause severe blunting on edged tools because of the presence of silica in the wood. Teak is often an effective material for the construction of both indoor and outdoor furniture. Teak's high oil content, high tensile strength and tight grain makes it particularly suitable for outdoor furniture applications and other articles where weather resistance is desired. Over time teak can mature to a silvery-grey finish, especially when exposed to sunlight. 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. Mature teak fetches a very good price. It is grown extensively by forest departments of different states in forest areas.



Plant No. 78

BACK↑



Murraya koenigii

Curry tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Sapindales

Family : Rutaceae

Genus : Murraya

Species : M. koenigii



The leaves are highly valued as seasoning in southern and west-coast Indian cooking, and Sri Lankan cooking especially in curries, usually fried along with the chopped onion in the first stage of the preparation. They are also used to make thoran. They are also available dried, though the aroma is largely inferior. The leaves are also used as an herb in Ayurvedic medicine. They are believed to possess anti-diabetic properties. In the absence of tulsi leaves, curry leaves are used for rituals and pujas.



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Plant No. 79

BACK↑



Elaeocarpus ganitrus

Rudraksha tree

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicots

Order : Oxalidales

Family : Elaeocarpaceae

Genus : Elaeocarpus

Species : E. ganitrus

Elaeocarpus ganitrus, is a large evergreen broad-leaved tree whose seed is traditionally used for prayer beads in Hinduism and Buddhism. The seeds are known as rudraksha, or rudraksh. Usually the beads of Rudraksha are strung together as a m?l?. For someone who is constantly on the move and who eats and sleeps in various places, rudraksha is believed to be a very good support because it creates a cocoon of your own energy. It is said that if the situation around one is not conducive to one's kind of energy, it will not let one settle down. It is also a kind of shield against negative energies. The rudraksha tree starts bearing fruit in three to four years. As the tree matures, the roots buttress rising up narrowly near the trunk and radiating out along the surface of the ground.





Ptychosperma macarthurii

Macarthur Palm

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Monocots

Order : Arecales

Family : Arecaceae

Genus : Ptychosperma

Species : P. macarthurii

Ptychosperma macarthurii is a species of palm in the Arecaceae family. It is found only in isolated occurrences in the Northern Territory and Queensland in Australia, and also in New Guinea. Ptychosperma macarthurii was named for Sir William Macarthur (1800–1882), who was one of the most active and influential horticulturists in Australia in the mid-to-late 19th century.





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Wodyetia bifurcata

Foxtail Palm

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Angiosperms

Class : Monocots

Order : Arecales

Family : Arecaceae

Genus : Wodyetia

Species : *W. bifurcata*

Very attractive palm with long (2-3m.) plumose leaves (hence the name 'Foxtail'), and up to 10m tall with a grey trunk. It produces large (about the size of a duck egg) orange fruit. After it became known to the world, the Foxtail Palm's seeds were so highly sought after that a thriving black market trade formed. The species propagates readily in cultivation and this ultimately reduced the pressure on the wild population. It has become widely distributed across the world, being progressively planted out as one of the "world's most popular" palms.



Plant No. 82

BACK↑

Cycas revoluta

Sago Palm

Kingdom : Plantae

Division : Cycadophyta

Class : Cycadopsida

Order : Cycadales

Family : Cycadaceae

Genus : Cycas

Species : C. revoluta



This very symmetrical plant supports a crown of shiny, dark green leaves on a thick shaggy trunk. The trunk is very low to subterranean in young plants, but lengthens above ground with age. The plant is very slow-growing and requires about 50–100 years to achieve 6–7m of height. Roots are called coraloid with an Anabaena symbiosis allowing nitrogen fixation. The pith contains edible starch, and is used for making sago. Before use, the starch must be carefully washed to leach out toxins contained in the pith.



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Plant No. 83

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