



**NILGIRI TREE (EUCALYPTUS SP)** Oil produced from this tree. It hardly provides shade and does not support much wildlife. The bark gets shiny and grey as it peels and looks very beautiful. Flowers : September- October)



**EKKADA GIDA (CALOTROPIS GIGANTEAN)** They are commonly known as milkweeds because of the latex they produce. Flowers are in cluster, showy and stiff. The fruit posses white hairy seeds, which move in the air when opened. The plant has great medicinal properties. Flowers : Throughout the year



**CANON BALL TREE (COUROUPITA GUIANENSIS)** Also Called as Lingada Mara locally. Flowers appears on the tree trunk and are strongly scented. They have six petals in shades of pink and red near the bases and yellowish toward the tips. There is a ring of stamens modified into a snake-hood. Fruits resemble canon ball and monkeys love to eat the fruits. The tree and the fruit is believed to have medicinal properties for curing many diseases.



**MANGO (MANGIFERA INDICA)** is found in the wild in India and as cultivated varieties. It gives food and shelter to many birds and insects. Flowers : December- February)



**BELL FLOWER (SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA)** It is planted extensively. The flowers are showy reddish-orange or crimson (rarely yellow). The flower bud is ampule-shaped and contains water. These buds are often used by children who play with it to squirt water. The open flowers are cup-shaped and hold rain and dew, making them attractive to many species of birds. Flowers : December-March



**CURRY LEAF (MURRAYA KOENIGI)** This evergreen tree hails from Asia it has been popular garden specimen because it is the source of curry leaves used for culinary purposes. They are highly aromatic with a distinctive curry flavor. Its flowers are white to yellow, brone in heads.



**THE COPPER POD (PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM)** The name 'Copper Pad' comes from the several coppery-red seed pods. A cluster of yellow flowers at the end of the branches, together with dark green leaves make the tree more attractive. The pollen and nectar attract bees and insects which in turn attract insectivorous birds. Flowers : March – September



**THE NEEM TREE ( AZADIRACHTA INDICA)** flowers are white and fragrant. Every part of this tree has medicinal insecticidal or pesticidal properties. Some birds feed directly on the Neem fruits. Flowers : March –April



**JACARANDA (JACARANDA MIMOSAEIFOLIA)** A very beautiful tree and spectacular when in flower. The tree has a wide canopy consisting of fine, feathery leaves and bunches of mauve flowers. They drop around the tree creating a beautiful carpet of flowers. The seeds are enclosed in a round, woody capsule. Flowers : February-April



**PRIDE OF INDIA (LAGESTROEMIA SPECIOSA)** Flowers vary in colour from pink to purple. It is quite suitable for planting in gardens, parks and on roadsides. The tree can be easily identified even after the flowering season by the smooth bark which peels and the woody fruits which stay on the tree for a long time –sometimes even up to the next flowering season.



**TABEBUIA** is best known as an ornamental flowering tree. This tree when is bloom has spectacular yellow, pale pink or dark pink blossoms. The tree gets leafless when in bloom. Flowers : March -April



**HONGE (PONGAMINA PINNATA)** Not a very tall tree. The leaves are a shiny green and provide great shade. The flowers are white and pale pink. The oil has been used for soap making, lubricant and more recently as noifuel. Flowers: Throughout the year



**SAMPIGE (MICHELIA CHAMPACA)** has yellow or orange flowers which are very fragrant and extremely pleasant. The Oil from the flower makes the world's most expensive perfume. Flowers : April - December

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**SAUSAGE TREE (KIGELIA PINNATA)** The sausage tree is evergreen. Bats pollinate the maroon coloured flowers of the Sausage Tree. The fruits, which give the tree its common name, are sausage (cylindrical) shaped, large, woody and hang on long thick stalks. Flowers : March-June



**FLAME OF THE FOREST (BUTEA MONOSPERMA)** The historic place 'Plassey' is named after the Sanskrit name of this tree 'Palash'. It is used in medicine, religious purpose and dye. The leaves are used to make plates. Flowers : January-March.



**SAPOTA (MANILKARA ZAPOTA)** Commonly called the 'chiku' or 'sapota'. The tree has white latex, oozing when injured. The fruit has an exceptionally sweet taste and a malty flavor. Flowers: Throughout the year



**THE TAMARIND TREE (TAMARINDUS INDICA)** produces edible fruit which is used extensively in cuisines around the world. Other uses include traditional medicine. The wood can be used in carpentry. Because of the tamarind's many uses, cultivation has spread around the world. Monkeys, bats, squirrels elephants love the fruits of tamarind. Flowers : January – February



**BLACK SIRIS (ABLIZZIA LEBBECK)** it is commonly called the Baage mara or Bilvara mara. This tree is particularly noticeable after the flowering is over and the tree bears large, light brown flat pods. The pods can be seen hanging in winter. These make a loud rustling noise even in a gentle breeze. The greenish white flowers are very pretty and are like the flowers of the rain tree but are light green in colour. Flowers : April-May.



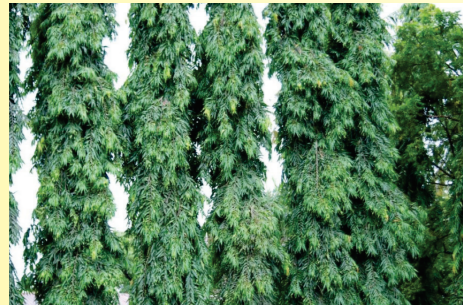
**SINGAPORE CHERRY (MUNTINGIA CALIBURA)** These cherries are very sweet and taste similar to cotton candy. Many animals love this tree for its fruits. It attracts plenty of bats at night. Flowers : Throughout the year.



**BANYAN TREE (FICUS BENGHALENSIS)** commonly known as the Indian banyan or 'aalada mara', is known as the 'key stone' species as the fruits are key resource for many animals. Flowers: Throughout the year



**GOLDEN SHOWER TREE (CASSIA FISTULA)** also known as kakke mara. Various species of bees and butterflies are known to be pollinators of cassia fistula flowers, especially carpenter bees. It has great religious importance among the people of Kerala. Flowers : March – May



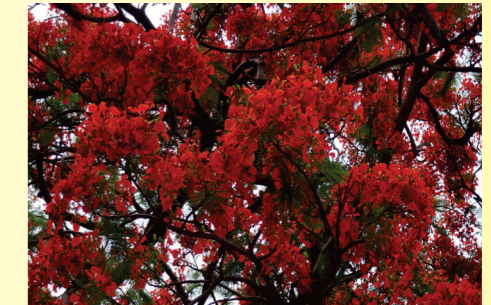
**AVENUE ASHOKA (POLYALTHIA LONGIFOLIA)** These trees are evergreen and grow tall. Leaves are long and drooping. The flowers are pale green. Flowers : March – May



**JACKFRUIT (ARTOCARPUS HETEROPHYLLUS)** Fruit is the largest tree-borne fruit. It is known for having a distinct aroma. Elephants, monkeys and many other animals love jackfruit. Flowers : November – January



**ATTIMARA (FICUS RACEMOSA)** is popularly known as the Cluster Fig Tree. The fruits are loved by macaques, squirrels, birds and that is how the seeds get dispersed and this fig variety propagates easily. Flowers : Throughout the year



**GULMOHUR (DELONIX REGIA)** A beautiful tree when it blooms. The leaves are feathery and beautiful. The tree bursts into bloom with beginning of hot season that is May. Hence the name May Flower. Flowers : May - June



**PAPER FLOWER (BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA)** They beautifully coloured paper-like flowers. The true flowers are small, whitish, where as the outer flower parts ( not petals) are colourful, which attracts insects for pollination. Flowers : Throughout the year



**AMLA (PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA)**, Indian gooseberry, is known for its edible fruits. Fruits are rich in vitamin C. monkeys, deer, squirrels and birds feed on the fruits. The tree is well known for its medicinal properties. Flowers : June-July



**PEEPAL (FICUS RELUGIOSA)** or sacred fig or 'ashvatha'. The leaves of this tree move continuously even when the air around is still and no wind is blowing. This can be explained due to the long leaf stalk and the broad leaf structure. The tree has medicinal properties. It supports many insects, birds, and many animals. Flowers: Throughout the year



**RAIN TREE (ENTEROLOBIUM SAMAN)** is easily recognized by its umbrella like canopy of evergreen, feathery leaves and tufted pink flowers. The fruit is a fleshy pod, sweet to taste and much relished by squirrels, horses and cattle. It supports plenty of birds. Flowers : March-May