TREES

OF MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Assessing Biodiversity and Cultivating Environmental Awareness
through Tree Labelling at Mahatma Gandhi University campus:
PROJECT REPORT

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Introduction:
Biodiversity within human interactive areas, such as urban settings, townships, schools, and colleges, transcends mere greenery and the presence of birds and animals. It serves as a vital indicator of ecological health, offering indispensable ecosystem services that would otherwise necessitate external sourcing at a cost, amplifying the ecological footprint. Biodiversity loss, a pressing global concern, is both a consequence of human actions and a force that significantly impacts human life. Given the prevalent urbanization, understanding the intricate interplay between urban cultures and biodiversity becomes imperative for fostering sustainable development and human well-being.

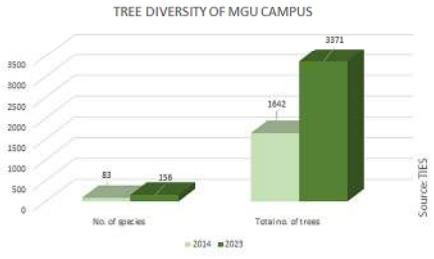
The Essential Role of Biodiversity:
Biodiversity forms the bedrock of sustainable development and human well-being, influencing the provision of essential resources such as food, fiber, and water. Additionally, it acts as a mitigator and provider of resilience in the face of climate change, while also contributing to human health and creating employment opportunities in various sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, and forestry.

Significance of Trees in Human Life:
Among the myriad fauna and flora, the importance of trees in sustaining human life is self-evident. Trees, like all plants, fulfill the fundamental necessities for survival, including oxygen, water, and food. Beyond these essentials, trees enhance recreational activities such as bird watching and photography, while also preserving and augmenting cultural value, aesthetics, and educational and research opportunities in institutional campuses and other urban ecosystems.

Tree Labelling as a Catalyst for Environmental Education:
Tree labelling emerges as a meaningful avenue for informal education, deepening the understanding of biodiversity among interacting communities. This approach not only imparts knowledge but also instills a sense of environmental responsibility in students, fostering their appreciation for the pivotal role nature plays in our lives.

Mahatma Gandhi University Campus Tree Labelling Project 2023:
The Tree Labelling project, commissioned by ACESSD and executed by TIES, undertook a comprehensive assessment of the richness and abundance of trees within the Mahatma Gandhi University campus. All trees with a Girth at Breast Height (GBH) exceeding 20 centimeters were meticulously counted, and their GPS locations were recorded. Presently, the campus boasts a total of 3731 trees representing 156 species, a significant advancement from the 2014 assessment, which identified only 1642 trees belonging to 83 species. Notably, exotic plants occupy a substantial portion, underscoring the need to prioritize native tree species.

Biodiversity Index and Future Initiatives:
The calculated Biodiversity Index (Simpson index - Simpson, 1949) for the tree diversity on campus reveals a high tree diversity (0.95). As an academic institution, Mahatma Gandhi University should embark on targeted projects to augment native biodiversity, thereby positively influencing the overall biodiversity index. The checklist of plants and information sheets for identified trees are included in this comprehensive report.



Conclusion:
The Tree Labelling project not only provides valuable insights into the evolving biodiversity of Mahatma Gandhi University but also serves as a call to action. By fostering a deeper connection between students and their natural surroundings, this initiative contributes to the broader goal of nurturing environmentally responsible citizens who appreciate and safeguard the diversity that sustains us all.

CHECK LIST OF TREES OF MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, 2023.
(Prepared as part of Tree Labelling Project)

SI.NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MALAYALAM NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NUMBER OF TREES
1	Acacia auriculiformis	അക്കേഷ്യ	EARPOD WATTLE	43
2	Acacia caesia	ഇഞ്ച	SOAP BARK	1
3	Acacia mangium	മാഞ്ചിയം	BROWN SALWOOD	158
4	Adenanthera pavonina	മഞ്ചാടി	RED BEAD TREE	33
5	Aegle marmelos	കൂവളം	INDIAN BAEL	4
6	Ailanthus excelsa	പൊങ്ങല്യം	COROMANDEL AILANTO	295
7	Alangium salvifolium	അങ്കോലം	SAGE – LEAVED ALANGIUM	1
8	Albizia lebbeck	നെന്മേനിവാക	INDIAN SIRIS	10
9	Albizia odoratissima	കുന്നിവാക	BLACK SIRIS	6
10	Alstonia scholaris	ഏഴിലംപാല	DEVIL TREE	24
11	Anacardium occidentale	കശുമാവ്	CASHEW	28
12	Annona muricata	മുള്ളാത്ത	SOURSOP	2
13	Annona reticulata	ആത്തച്ചക്ക	CUSTARD APPLE	4
14	Anthocephalus cadamba	മഞ്ഞക്കടമ്പ്	BUR FLOWER-TREE	1
15	Aporosa lindleyana	വെട്ടി	APOROSA	1
16	Araucaria heterophylla	ക്രിസ്മസ് ട്രീ	STAR PINE	2
17	Ardisia elliptica	കിളി ഞാവൽ	SEASHORE ARDISIA	1
18	Areca catechu	കവുങ്ങ്	BETEL NUT PALM	9
19	Artocarpus altilis	കടപ്ലാവ്	BREAD FRUIT	2
20	Artocarpus heterophyllus	പ്ലാവ്	JACK FRUIT TREE	92
21	Artocarpus hirsutus	ആഞ്ഞിലി	WILD JACK FRUIT TREE	241
22	Averrhoa bilimbi	ഇരുമ്പൻ പുളി	BILIMBI	1
23	Averrhoa carambola	ചതുരപ്പുളി	STAR FRUIT	3
24	Azadirachta indica	ആര്യവേപ്പ്	NEEM	13
25	Baccaurea courtallensis	മൂട്ടിപ്പഴം	BACCAUREA	1
26	Bambusa bombos	ഇല്ലി	THORNY BAMBOO	27
27	Bambusa ventricosa	ബുദ്ധമുള	BUDHA BELLY BAMBOO	1
28	Bambusa vulgaris	മഞ്ഞമുള	YELLOW BAMBOO	29
29	Bauhinia purpurea	മരമന്ദാരം	PURPLE ORCHID TREE	26
30	Bixa orellana	കുരങ്ങുമഞ്ഞൾ	LIPSTICK TREE	2
31	Bridelia retusa	മുള്ളുവേങ്ങ	SPINOUS KINO TREE	17
32	Butea monosperma	പ്ലാശ്	FLAME OF THE FOREST	1
33	Caesalpinia coriaria	ഡിവി ഡിവി	DIVI DIVI	8
34	Caesalpinia pulcherrima	രാജമല്ലി	PEACOCK FLOWER	1
35	Calophyllum inophyllum	പുന്ന	OIL NUT	1
36	Canaga odorata	കനകമരം	CANANGA	4
37	Canarium strictum	കറുത്ത കുന്തിരിക്കം	BLACK DAMMAR	2
38	Carallia brachiata	വല്ലഭം	FREASH WATER MANGROVE	1
39	Caryota urens	ചൂണ്ടപ്പന	FISHTAIL PALM	289
40	Cassia fistula	കണിക്കൊന്ന	INDIAN LABURNUM	58
41	Casuarina equisetifolia	ചൂളമരം	COAST SHE OAK	26
42	Ceiba pentandra	പഞ്ഞിമരം	SILK COTTON TREE	5
43	Chrysophyllum cainito	സ്റ്റാർ ആപ്പിൾ	STAR APPLE	15
44	Cinnamomum malabatrum	വഴന	WILD LAUREL	23
45	Citharexylum spinosum	പാരിജാതം	FIDDLE WOOD	2
46	Citrus limon	നാരകം	LEMON	1
47	Citrus reticulata	ചൈനീസ് ഓറഞ്ച്	CHINESE ORANGE	1
48	Cocos nucifera	തെങ്ങ്	COCONUT TREE	194
49	Couroupita guianensis	നാഗലിംഗമരം	CANNON BALL TREE	4
50	Crateva religiosa	നീർമാതളം	SACRED GARLIC PEAR	3
51	Cyrtostachys renda	ചുവന്ന പന	RED PALM	35
52	Dalbergia latifolia	ഈട്ടി	INDIAN ROSEWOOD	10

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SI.NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MALAYALAM NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NUMBER OF TREES
53	Delonix regia	പൂമരം	GULMOHAR	24
54	Dendrocalamus brandisii	വലിയമുള	BAMBOO	1
55	Dillenia indica	മലമ്പുന്ന	ELEPHANT APPLE	1
56	Diospyros blancoi	വെൽവെറ്റ് ആപ്പിൾ	VELVET APPLE	1
57	Diospyros buxifolia	മലമുരിങ്ങ	GREEN EBONY	23
58	Diospyros paniculata	കാരി	PANICLED EBONY	1
59	Dypsis lutescens	അലങ്കാര പന	BAMBOO PALM	1
60	Elaeis guineensis	എണ്ണപ്പന	OIL PALM	2
61	Elaeocarpus serratus	കാരയ്ക്ക	BEAD TREE	2
62	Elaeocarpus sphaericus	രുദ്രാക്ഷം	BEAD TREE	2
63	Eugenia uniflora	സുരിനം ചെറി	SURINAM CHERRY	1
64	Ficus auriculata	വലിയ അത്തി	ELEPHANT EAR FIG TREE	7
65	Ficus benghalensis	പേരാൽ	BANYAN TREE	1
66	Ficus Benjamina	വെള്ളാൽ	WEEPING FIG	23
67	Ficus drupacea	കല്ലാൽ	MYSORE FIG	1
68	Ficus elastica	ശീമയാൽ	RUBBER FIG	5
69	Ficus exasperata	തേരകം	BRAHMA'S BANYAN	32
70	Ficus hispida	പേരകം	HAIRY FIG	15
71	Ficus microcarpa	ഇത്തി	INDIAN LAUREL FIG	3
72	Ficus racemosa	അത്തി	CLUSTER FIG TREE	8
73	Ficus religiosa	അരയാൽ	PEEPALTREE	10
74	Ficus tsjahela	കരാൽ	SOUTH INDIAN FIG	1
75	Flacourtia inermis	ലൂവി	LUVI	1
76	Garcinia gummi-gutta	കുടംപുളി	CAMBOGE TREE	7
77	Garcinia intermedia	പുളി മാങ്കോസ്റ്റിൻ	LEMON DROP MANGOSTEEN	8
78	Garcinia mangostana	മാങ്കോസ്റ്റിൻ	MANGOSTEEN	1
79	Gliricidia sepium	ശീമക്കൊന്ന	GLIRICIDIA	3
80	Gmelina arborea	കുമിഴ്	WHITE TEAK TREE	3
81	Grevillea robusta	സിൽവർ ഓക്ക്	SILVER OAK	6
82	Grewia nervosa	കൊട്ട	ELM-LEAF GREWIA	1
83	Helicteres isora	ഇടംപിരി വലംപിരി	SCREW TREE	2
84	Hevea brasiliensis	റബ്ബർ മരം	RUBBER TREE	250
85	Holigarna arnottiana	ചേര്	BLACK VARNISH TREE	5
86	Holoptelia integrifolia	ആവൽ	INDIAN ELM	5
87	Hopea parviflora	തമ്പകം	MALABAR IRON WOOD	48
88	Hydnocarpus pentandrus	മരോട്ടി	HYDNOCARPUS	1
89	Lagerstroemia speciosa	പൂമരുത്	QUEEN'S CRAPE MYRTLE	7
90	Lannea coromandelica	ഉദി	INDIAN ASH TREE	22
91	Leucaena leucocephala	സുബാബുൽ	SUBABUL	12
92	Macaranga peltata	വട്ട	MACARANGA	166
93	Madhuca longifolia	ഇലിപ്പ	MAHUA	1
94	Magnolia champaca	ചെമ്പകം	PERFUME TREE	30
95	Mangifera indica	മാവ്	MANGO TREE	193
96	Manilkara hexandra	കിർണി	CEYLON WOOD	4
97	Manilkara zapota	സപ്പോട്ട	SAPOTTA	6
98	Melaleuca bracteata	വെള്ള ബോട്ടിൽ ബ്രഷ്	GOLDEN BOTTLE BRUSH TREE	1
99	Melaleuca viminalis	ബോട്ടിൽ ബ്രഷ്	BOTTLE BRUSH	10
100	Melia azedarach	മലവേപ്പ്	CHINABERRY	2
101	Memecylon umbellatum	കായാമ്പൂ	BLUE MIST BUSH	1
102	Mimusops elengi	ഇലഞ്ഞി	SPANISH CHERRY	38
103	Moringa oleifera	മുരിങ്ങ	DRUMSTICK TREE	2
104	Morus alba	മൾബറി	MULBERRY	2

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105	Murraya paniculata	മരമുല്ല	ORANGE JASMINE	7
106	Nephelium lappaceum	മുള്ളൻ പഴം	RAMBUTAN	6
107	Olea dioica	എടന	ROSE SANDAL WOOD	7
108	Oroxylum indicum	പലകപ്പയ്യാനി	INDIAN TRUMPET FLOWER	6
109	Pajanelia longifolia	ആഴാന്ത	PAJANELIA	1
110	Peltophorum pterocarpum	മഞ്ഞവാക	COPPER-POD	46
111	Persea Americana	വെണ്ണപ്പഴം	AVOCADO	1
112	Phyllanthus acidus	അരിനെല്ലി	STARGOOSEBERRY	2
113	Phyllanthus embilica	നെല്ലി	INDIAN GOOSEBERRY	14
114	Pimenta dioica	സർവ്വ സുഗന്ധി	ALLSPICE	1
115	Plumeria rubra	ഈഴ ചെമ്പകം	PAGODA TREE	3
116	Polyalthia longifolia	അരണമരം	INDIAN MAST TREE	37
117	Pongamia pinnata	ഉങ്ങ്	INDIAN BEECH	27
118	Pouteria campechiana	മുട്ടപ്പഴം	EGG FRUIT	3
119	Premna serratifolia	മുഞ്ഞ	HEAD ACHE TREE	1
120	Psidium guajava	പേര	GUAVA	32
121	Pterocarpus marsupium	വേങ്ങ	INDIAN KINO TREE	1
122	Punica granatum	മാതളനാരകം	POMEGRANATE	2
123	Santalum album	ചന്ദനം	INDIAN SANDALWOOD	1
124	Sapindus trifoliatus	സോപ്പുംകായ	SOAPNUT	4
125	Saraca asoca	അശോകം	ASOKA TREE	11
126	Sarcostigma kleinii	ഓടൽ വള്ളി	INGUDI PLANT	1
127	Schleichera oleosa	പൂവം	CEYLON OAK	1
128	Simarouba glauca	ലക്ഷ്മിതരു	PARADISE-TREE	8
129	Spathodea campanulata	ആഫ്രിക്കൻ പൂമരം	AFRICAN TULIP TREE	5
130	Spondias pinnata	അമ്പഴം	WILD MANGO	3
131	Stereospermum tetragonum	പാതിരി	TRUMPET FLOWER	1
132	Strychnos nux-vomica	കാഞ്ഞിരം	POISON FRUIT	2
133	Strychnos wallichiana	വള്ളി കാഞ്ഞിരം	POISON FRUIT VINE	1
134	Swietenia mahagoni	മഹാഗണി	MAHOGANY	215
135	Synsepalum dulcificum	മിറാക്കിൾ ഫ്രൂട്ട്	MIRACLE FRUIT	1
136	Syzygium aqueum	ചാമ്പ	JAVA ROSE APPLE	5
137	Syzygium caryophyllatum	ഞാറ	WILD BLACK PLUM	3
138	Syzygium cumini	ഞാവൽ	BLACK PLUM	28
139	Syzygium jambos	പനിനീർ ചാമ്പ	ROSEAPPLE	1
140	Syzygium malaccense	മര ചാമ്പ	MALAY APPLE	1
141	Syzygium samarangense	വലിയ ചാമ്പ	JAVA APPLE	1
142	Syzygium travancoricum	കുളവെട്ടി	WILD SYZYGIUM	1
143	Syzygium zeylanicum	പൂച്ചപ്പഴം	CAT EYE FRUIT	1
144	Tabernaemontana alternifolia	കൂനൻ പാല	NATIVE OLEANDER	2
145	Tamarindus indica	വാളൻ പുളി	TAMARIND	14
146	Tecoma stans	മഞ്ഞത്താലി പൂമരം	YELLOW BELLS	7
147	Tectona grandis	തേക്ക്	TEAK	249
148	Terminalia arjuna	നീർമരുത്	ARJUN TREE	40
149	Terminalia bellirica	താന്നി	BELARIC MYROBALAN	10
150	Terminalia catappa	ഇന്ത്യൻ ബദാം	TROPICAL ALMOND	42
151	Terminalia chebula	കടുക്ക	CHEBULIC MYROBALAN	1
152	Thespesia populnea	പൂവരശ്ശ്	SEA HIBISCUS	2
153	Trema orientalis	പൊട്ടാമ	INDIAN CHARCOAL TREE	54
154	Vitex altissima	മയിലെള്ള്	PEACOCK CAST TREE	3
155	Wodyetia bifurcata	നരിവാലൻ പന	FOXTAIL PALM	49
156	Ziziphus mauritiana	ഇലന്ത	INDIAN JUJUBE	1

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EARPOD WATTLE

Acacia auriculiformis

അക്കേഷ്യ

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This plant is indigenous to Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Southeast Asia. A riparian species that surrounds semi-perennial creeks and perennial rivers and has a tendency to develop discontinuous communities along drainage networks. The tree is occasionally planted in South America and Africa, but it is more frequently planted in tropical Asia, where it is grown primarily as a fuel crop and for its pulp, which is used in the paper industry. Grows in closed or low open woods, a longside waterways and swamps, in well-drained sandy or loamy sand soils. Between sea level and 400 m, it normally exists. It is generally shade intolerant. Branch tolerance to wind is limited because they snap readily in heavy gusts. *A. auriculiformis* can withstand unfavorable soil conditions very well.

DESCRIPTION

The Earleaf Acacia is an evergreen, unarmed tree that grows to a height of 15 meters (50 feet), has a narrow spread, and frequently has several stems. Simple, alternating leaves are reduced to phyllodes (flattened leaf stalks), and are blade-like, 5-8 inches long. Flowers are produced in loose, yellow-orange spikes at the leaf axils or in clusters at the tips of the stems; these flowers resemble mimosas and have many free stamens. Fruit is an oblong, flattened pod that twists as it ages. Its roots are so powerful that they may rip through concrete, damaging sidewalks and driveways and driving out other plants. In India, it is used for lac insect cultivation.

USES

A beneficial agroforestry plant with slight edible uses. Due to its solid wood and high energy content, *A. auriculiformis* is a common source of firewood. It produces excellent charcoal that lights nicely, produces minimal smoke, and doesn't spark

After nodulating with a range of Rhizobium and Bradyrhizobium strains *A. auriculiformis* can fix nitrogen. It has both ecto- and endo-mycorrhizal association.

Tree Location in the Campus

SOAP BARK

Acacia caesia

ഇഞ്ച

Family: Mimosaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Habitat and distribution Soap bark is a leguminous perennial climbing shrub which is seen in river banks, wasteland, scrub jungles, and along hill slopes. It is also found in the foot hills of evergreen and semi-evergreen forests. It mainly distributed in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malaysia.

DESCRIPTION

They are woody climbers. Leafs that are arranged in alternate-spiral manner, has oblong shape and entire margin. Pinnate leaves are 5-8 pairs. Pods are oblong, flat, acuminate at both ends and marginate. Fruit become dark brown when mature. Seeds are more than ten in number. Flowering period is between October-December. And fruiting from December onwards

USES

The bark is used to make herbal hair wash that kills headlice. The bark decoction is used to relieve pain in the body. Flowers are used to treat menstruation problems. There is no scientific study on this plant's ability to cure wounds, despite the custom of utilizing the bark juice for that purpose. In terms of ethnopharmacology, A. caesia bark exhibits strong prohealing properties. The therapeutic qualities of A. caesia may be attributed to the increased concentrations of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, and saponins found in the bark extracts of this plant.

Tree Location in the Campus

BROWN SALWOOD

Acacia mangium

മാഞ്ചിയം

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

With more than 1300 species, Acacia is a major genus which is extensively dispersed throughout the tropics and subtropics. The majority of species are found in the southern hemisphere, with Australia and the Pacific region serving as the primary hub of diversity. Acacia can be found, occasionally as the dominating species, in primary and secondary forests, forest margins, savannah, grasslands, and savannah woodland, as well as on poorly draining floodplains and along the edges of mangrove forests, where it is occasionally linked to Melaleuca and Rhizophora species. *A. mangium* has developed into a significant plantation species in Asia's damp tropical lowlands. Its success is attributed to its exceptionally sturdy growth, tolerance of very acidic, low-nutrient soils, and capacity to thrive quite well in environments with intense competition.

DESCRIPTION

Fast-growing, medium-sized, and evergreen, hickory wattle trees possess elongated petioles that function as leaves. In their natural habitat, trees grow up to 30 metres tall. The lower bole is frequently fluted, and the stem is typically straight with a symmetrical crown of rather light limbs at the top. The bark is light-furrowed and reddish brown in colour. The leaves, which are actually phyllodes, are light or dark green, 10-20 cm long, 5-10 cm wide, broadly elliptic to elliptic, and heavily veined. In the leaf axils close to the branch tips, the tiny flowers are arranged in spikes up to 6–10 cm long, either individually or in pairs. Every year, the trees bloom, usually around the conclusion of the rainy season or the beginning of the dry season.

USES

The *Acacia mangium* species wood is incredibly versatile and can be used to make everything from furniture and cabinets to light to heavy construction, mouldings, poles, posts, panelling, boats, carts, joinery, turnery, tool handles, and agricultural implements in addition to plywood, pulp, and paper. It can also be used to make particle boards, hard boards, and veneer. The wood is strong and sturdy, making it ideal for sporting goods and axe handles. The pulp can be used to make multiwall sacks, bags, wrapping paper, and linear boards. The wood's high energy value makes it a useful fuelwood and charcoal material. The manufacturing of honey, adhesives, and applications as ornaments and shades are further non-timber uses.

Tree Location in the Campus

RED BEAD TREE

Adenanthera pavonina

മഞ്ചാടി

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This tree is widespread in the World's tropics and native in India. A. pavonina may thrive on a variety of soils in humid and seasonally humid tropical regions, but it favours neutral to slightly acidic soils. It is widespread in the lowland tropics up to a height of 300–400 m. The best conditions for plant growth are found where the annual precipitation is between 3000mm and 5000mm.

DESCRIPTION

The red bead tree is usually a timber tree. In India, one might discover this shrub in the wild. It can grow to a height of 40 m and hardly ever forms buttresses. The bark of the tree is brown-gray, uneven, and slightly flaking. The tree's crown is rounded and uneven. Bi-pinnately compound leaves with 2–6 pairs of secondary stalks, measuring 6.5–20 cm in length. Compound bi-pinnate leaves are green when young and turn yellow as they get older. The tiny, whitish flower appears in clusters that resemble cat-tail flower clusters and are formed by drooping rat-tail flower heads. Fruits are curved, dangling, green pods that eventually turn brown, coil up, and break open to reveal tiny, brilliant red seeds as they mature.

USES

The wood is processed into a red powder that is used to make an antibacterial paste. The ground seeds are used in traditional Indian medicine to cure boils and inflammations. To cure gout and rheumatism, the leaves are brewed into a decoction. To wash hair, the bark was utilized. The tree, which aids in nitrogen fixation, is frequently grown for fodder, attractive garden plants, urban trees, and medicinal purposes. This tree provides a source of red dye and is used to create soap. Diarrhea is traditionally treated using a decoction made from the young leaves and bark of A. pavonina. Additionally, pulverized seeds are used to irritation.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN BAEL

Aegle marmelos

കൂവളം

Family: Rutaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is medicinal tree growing mainly in Himalayas, central Asia, and south India. In Kerala it is found in semi-deciduous and humid forests of Kerala. It is also seen in Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia. Koovala trees grows in deciduous forest and shed their leaves in summer.

DESCRIPTION

The Bael tree is a deciduous tree that can withstand arid, rocky environments. It may be found in India and can reach heights of up to 1000 meters. Bark of the tree is hard and fissured. Spines are present on the branches. Strong spines makes the tree easily identifiable. The leaves are compound and each has three leaflets, two which are seen at the base and one at the apex. Leaves are fish shaped and contain a volatile oil. Flowers are green in color and have a mild fragrance and are produced in small panicles. The fruit is a round, 7-15 cm diameter Berry that is green in color and turns yellowish brown when ripe. The fleshy portion have a sweet taste. A year is needed for it to mature. It has little natural regeneration. The seeds have a layer of fine hair like appearance and are readily sprouting. But the seedlings take more time to grow. Fruits and leaves vary in shape and size according to the trees. Flowers blooms in March and April.

USES

It is a temple tree that practically exists throughout Shiva temples. The heavenly star Chitra is symbolized by this tree. Its leaves are used to make tea, its roots are a key element in dasamoola. The fruit pulp produces a delicious, savory beverage that is beneficial to health. It alleviates dysentery. The leaves and seeds contain oil. The leaves also contain some alkaloid compounds. Its medicinal properties are used to relive phlegm, cough, diabetes, painful diarrhea and intestinal worms. Vilvadi pill made with koola root is ab excellent medicine for poisons. Frequently planted in Indian Shiva temples as a sacred tree. A fallen tree is never used as fuel; fruits are great importance in medicine, but in Kerala, people never eat them since they represent Shiva's head.

Tree Location in the Campus

COROMANDEL AILANTO

Ailanthus excelsa

പൊങ്ങല്യം

Family: Simaroubaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

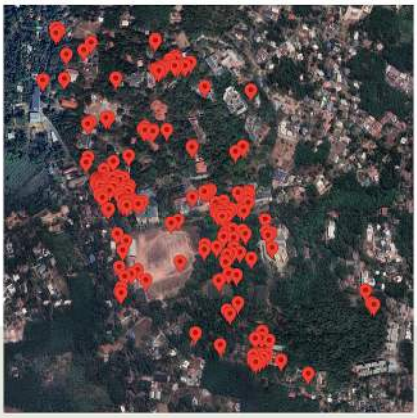
Rarely seen in forests, and is typically only found in cultivated regions. A. excelsa has been shown to be acceptable for planting in dry places with annual rainfall of about 400 mm and does well in semi-arid and semi-moist climates. However, it is uncommon in humid regions with heavy monsoons. It is typically found in mixed deciduous woods and certain sal forests. This species tolerates salt relatively well. It frequently grows up to 1000 feet above sea level in Sri Lanka and India.

DESCRIPTION

A huge deciduous tree, the Coramandel ailanto grows to a height of 18 to 25 m, has a straight trunk, and is 60 to 80 cm in diameter. Its bark is light grey and smooth at first, turning grey-brown and rough on larger trees, and is aromatic and slightly bitter. Large, alternate, pinnately compound leaves that are at least 30-60 cm long have leaflets that are at least 8-14 pairs, long stalked, and oval or broadly lance-shaped from highly unequal bases. Flowers are many, predominantly male and female on separate trees, short stalked, and greenish-yellow. Flower clusters droop at leaf bases and are shorter than leaves and heavily branched. Five slender petals that are 6 mm wide and have five sepals. Fruit a lance-shaped, flat, pointed at the ends, 5 cm long, 1 cm wide, copper red, 1-seeded samara.

USES

In India, bark had been used as a potent tonic and fever-cure. The juice of the leaves and fresh bark is used by the Konkans as a remedy for after-pains. Leaves and bark have a stellar record as a tonic after labour. Catamarans are built out of wood. Cultivated to provide fodder and soft wood. Matchsticks and Rajasthani puppets are made of softwood.



Tree Location in the Campus

SAGE - LEAVED ALANGIUM

Alangium salvifolium

അങ്കോലം

Family: Cornaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Angolam is a famous Ayurvedic herb. This small tree grows well in India and Sri Lanka. They like to grow in dry soil. It also grows in wet soil in forests, but they are shorter than those in dry soil. This tree cannot withstand extreme cold and heat. In Kerala, this tree grows in the wild and in the countryside.

DESCRIPTION

The bark of this tree has a yellowish brown in color. Wood does not have much size. Leaves are elliptic and leaflets are pointed at the tip. Flowering period is from December to April. Flowers are borne in clusters on axils or rarely on stems. The pale greenish white flowers are fragrant. They are symmetrically bisexual flowers. The fruit will begin to ripen in summer. There are many soft hairs on the outside of the dark red fruit pod. The seed is surrounded by a fleshy pulp. Seed dispersal and natural reproduction are carried out by squirrels, birds and monkeys.

USES

The core of the angolam is dark brown (black) in color. The core is firm and durable. So it can be used for furniture making etc. But does not weigh much. So it is difficult to use furniture etc. They can also be used as good firewood. Its leaves, root, fruit and bark are used for Ayurvedic medicine. Drinking a decoction of the root will reduce rabies poisoning. If its flower is crushed, the discomfort from the bites of poisonous animals will go away. The tree can lower blood pressure and purify the blood. If the root is ground and served in water, it will cure dysentery. Its skin contains a substance called alanine. Ankolaadi oil is an essential ingredient of Ankolam tree.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN SIRIS

Albizia lebbeck

നെന്മേനിവാക

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A large tree found in India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Africa, Malaya, China and Australia, grows wild in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka. It is a member of the family of Pulivaka. Commonly found in deciduous and dry forests. Forest areas with good rainfall are suitable for growing. They don't take extreme cold. Needs good sunlight for growth. Seedlings grow in the shade.

DESCRIPTION

Growing 20-30 meters high, the bark of Nenmenivaka is rough. It tends to shed a little. The branches are spreading and growing in clumps. Leaves with pinnae are bipinnate. These are aligned randomly. Each leaf has 5-9 pairs of leaflets. Each averages 4 cm. It will be long and about half as wide. Flowering period is from April to May. The flowers are yellowish white in color and have a slight odour. Known in English as 'Woman's Tongue Tea' and "Fwood Tree" because of the sound the dry pods make when blown. Frits are flat and straw coloured. Pods average 23cm long and 3cm wide, contain many seeds and have viable seeds. They grow quickly in moist soil. Natural regeneration is very high.

USES

The wood of Nenmeniwaka is heartwood and white. The core is dark brown. Wood is durable, strong and heavy. Can be used for furniture and household purposes. Leaves can be used as green manure. The wood is good for making agricultural implements, railway carriages, bullock carts, and for sculpting. It is also a medicinal plant. Bark, leaves, roots and fruits are all used for medicine. It is an excellent medicine for poisons. Its leaves are rich in vitamin A and D. Leaf juice is good for some eye diseases. The root, flower, bark ground with ginger, pepepr and tipli and served with honey and rock salt is good remedy for pest poison. They are also said to cure respiratory diseases. Bark contains tannin. Sapon also contain in moderate amount. It also contains oleic acid, echinocystic acid and glucose. It is used to protect fishing nets. It is cultivated as a shade tree in tea and coffee plantations. Falling leaves will turn into good fertilizer. Leaves and stems can be used as fodder. Reddish brown gum is obtained from bark.

Tree Location in the Campus

BLACK SIRIS

Albizia odoratissima

കുന്നിവാക

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It grows well in hill slopes, open forests, and humid valley forests. With deciduous forests in the plains as well. In India it is native to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Maharastra, Orissa, West Bengal, and Assam. And also in Indo- Malaysia and Southeast Asia.

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous trees; up to 30 m in height; bark 10–15 mm thick; surface rough, irregularly cracked, ranging from greyish-brown to dark brown; blaze reddish-pink; branchlets brown to black in color. Bipinnate, alternate leaves. Pinnae 2-8 pairs, opposite, even pinnate, 5-13 cm long; rachis 20-30 cm long, robust, grooved above, spulvinate, brown pubescent, with a gland at the base. Bisexual white flowers with globose heads that form terminal panicles. Corolla, ovate-lanceolate, pubescent, with five lobes; stamens, numerous, 1.2-2 cm long, monadelphous at base, tube equal to or shorter than corolla tube. Seeds: 6–12, compressed, oblong, orbicular. Flowering occurs April-June and fruiting from October- January. Seed dispersal is through wind. Pollinators include Bees and insects.

USES

Tea pest incidence is decreased by planting it in tea monocultures. Bark and leaves are used as medicinal parts in Ayurveda, folk medicine and Siddha.

Tree Location in the Campus

DEVIL TREE

Alstonia scholaris

ഏഴിലം പാല

Family: Apocynaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This plant is classified as having a Lower Risk/Least Concern on the IUCN Red List. This evergreen tree is native to southern China, tropical Asia, and Australia. According to the 2011 KFRI research report, *Alstonia scholaris* is widespread in Kerala's sacred groves. It is present throughout all districts of Kerala. Tribal communities of the Western Ghats are afraid to sit or pass under this tree out of fear of the devil. The local myth regarding the tree's demonic nature mainly the stem derives from the notion that its milky sap is rich in deadly alkaloid because of which it is avoided by animals. It is an evergreen tropical tree..

DESCRIPTION

Large trees with a surface that is randomly fractured and a grey-brown color produce milky white latex. The branchlets are whorled (they all emerged from the same spot). Simple, whorled leaves. Flowering season is between October and February. Greenish-white, bisexual flowers in terminal umbellate cymes. Calyx cupular, with five ovate lobes. Creamy golden corolla with five lobes that range in shape from salver to orbicular. Stamens 5, carpels 2, numerous ovules, filiform style, and obconic stigma. Fruit type is pendulous follicular mericarp.

USES

Sacred Indian plant that produces timber and treats skin diseases. Its bark, also referred to as "Dita Bark," is used in traditional medicine to cure fever and diarrhea. It is used as a bitter and astringent plant in Ayurveda to treat skin conditions, malarial fever, urticaria, chronic dysentery, diarrhea, snake bites, and for Panchakarma's upper purification method. Ulcers are treated with the tree's milky juice. The plant is traditionally used to cure myriad diseases and complaints. Slates, writing desks, and blackboards for students are all manufactured from this tree bark. As a result, the tree is also known by the title of the Blackboard Tree.

Tree Location in the Campus

CASHEW

Anacardium occidentale

കശുമാവ്

Family: Anacardiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The cashew tree is a flowering tree that is native to northeastern Brazil. Because of its cashew "nuts" and cashew apples, it is now commonly grown in tropical areas. Cultivated in almost all districts of Kerala. Widely grown and frequently naturalized in the wild, primarily in coastal regions. Grows well in hot, semi-arid, frost-free areas and bears fruit well with 500–900mm of annual precipitation

DESCRIPTION

It is a little evergreen tree that reaches heights of 10 to 12 m and has a short, frequently uneven trunk. The leaves have a smooth border and are arranged spirally. Each flower is small, pale green at first, turning crimson, and has five thin, sharp petals that range in length from 7 to 15 mm. The blooms are produced in a panicle or corymb that can be up to 26 cm long. Calyx 5-partite, imbricate, lanceolate, deciduous. Petal 5, linear-lanceolate, ligulate, recurved, imbricate; disc filling the base of the calyx, erect. Stamens 8-10, one usually longer than others; filaments connate at the base and adnate to the disc, glandular puberulus. Ovary superior, obovoid or obcordate, 1-celled, with one ovule rising from a lateral funicle; style filiform, excentric; stigma small. Fruit is a reniform (kidney shaped) nut, 2-3 cm long, grey in color, resting on a huge pyriform fleshy body made up of an expanded disc and the top of the pedicel. The pericarp produces an acrid, caustic oil, and the seed is reniform and ascending.

USES

Cashew nuts can be consumed on their own, salted, or added to a variety of confections. The fleshy hypocarp, often known as the cashew apple, is used to make jam and dried fruit. The leaves are used to cure gum issues and toothaches in India and Africa. In Ayurvedic medicine, the bark is used to detoxify snakebites. Inside the shell, there is a vesicant juice, which is fresh and acrid. In addition to curing ringworm, leprosy, and corns, it has also been used to remove warts. It is also administered to the soles of the feet to treat skin cracks. . Cashew fruit has a high mineral content in addition to having a nearly five-fold higher vitamin C concentration than oranges. Cashew nuts are commonly referred as the edible seeds

Tree Location in the Campus

SOURSOP

Annona muricata

മുള്ളാത്ത

Family: Annonaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A small evergreen tree that is grown in many nations, including India, and is typically found in tropical climates. Because of its vertical growth habit, it cannot tolerate cold temperatures.

DESCRIPTION

Many branches exist. They grow upward at first, then flatten out over time. The color of the sleek bark is a grayish brown. Skin becomes rough and cracked on aging. The smooth, glossy sessile leaves are arranged in two rows, one after the other, in the branches. The underside of the leaves is a grey green color, while the upper side is green. Their flowers are large and have a greenish yellow color. Flowers that are symmetrical and bisexual, including three separate outer petals that are small and green in hue. Six free petals that are slightly scented and yellow in color. The petals are thick. The fleshy flower head that rises has many free stamens arranged in a spiral pattern at its base. The ovary has one ovule and is ovate in shape. A cluster of berries that have joined together with thalamus to form a heart- or oblong-shaped fruit. It is the genus Anona's large fruit. It is known as mullatha in Malayalam and prickly custard apple in English due to the numerous spines on the dark green pods. Reddish brown seeds abound inside the pod. Plants reproduce through seeds. Due to low seed viability, natural regeneration is minimal.

USES

The ripe, edible fruits of this tree are the reason it is grown. Along with carbohydrates, dietary fiber, and vitamins B and C, the pulp has a slightly sour and sweet flavor. Every portion of a plant has the ability to repel insects. Marow can be drunk or eaten raw. A decoction of leaves works well to destroy lice and their eggs. Similar characteristics are shared by the ground seed and the oil extracted from it. The plant has medicinal uses as well. Cough, bronchitis, asthma, liver disorders, diabetes, and hypertension are among the conditions for which roots, leaves, bark, fruit, and seeds are used as remedies. Ingredients in it also have the ability to eradicate stomach worms. The fruit's alkaloid, acetogenin, has been shown in studies to have anti-cancer properties. According to a recent discovery, this prickly pear fruit has 10,000 times the capacity to kill cancer cells than chemotherapy. As a result, it holds great promise for the treatment of cancer. Wood is weaker and less resilient. so that it isn't used much.

Tree Location in the Campus

CUSTARD APPLE

Annona reticulata

ആത്തച്ചക്ക

Family: Annonaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This fruit tree, which is semi-evergreen, is native to the West Indies and Central America. Kerala is home to an abundance of it. Numerous nations, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brazil, and America, are capable of cultivating them.

DESCRIPTION

It is a small tree, and as new leaves emerge, the dead ones fall off. After growing vertically up to a certain height, branches begin to form. Irregular Banches are formed after growing vertically up to some height. The shape of the leaf is lanceolate. Both sides of the young leaves are hairy whereas, the underside of the mature leaves will be only hairy. The veins are evident on the smooth dark green leaves. Flowers with a light green or greenish yellow color are bisexual and can be found singly or in small clusters. 3 small, unattached outer petals make up the flower. There are two circles made up of petals (3+3). The outer three petals are longer, with a pale green exterior and a pale yellow interior. They are also larger. The inside of the fruit also has a dark red or purple patch. The lower half of the fleshy flower head that rises has a spiral arrangement of many free stamens. The stamen base is broad. The clusters of berries mingle together, and the inflorescence shapes the fruit into a heart. That's the reason this is referred to as a bull's heart. When ripe, the fruits have a yellowish red hue. Around the pith of the fruit's thick stem are numerous small fruits, each of which has a blackish-brown seed inside. The crispy, buttery flesh that envelops the seeds is slightly sour and sweet, with little to no pulp.

USES

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Tree Location in the Campus

BUR FLOWER-TREE

Anthocephalus cadamba

മഞ്ഞക്കടമ്പ്

Family: Rubiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Anthocephalus cadamba grows naturally in Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam. It is a favoured plantation species inside and outside its native range. It has been planted as an ornamental and plantation tree and has been successfully introduced into Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Surinam, Taiwan, Venezuela and other tropical and subtropical countries. Anthocephalus cadamba is a typical pioneer species that grows best on deep, moist, alluvial sites, and often in secondary forests along riverbanks and in the transitional zone between swampy, permanently flooded and periodically flooded areas. Sometimes large individuals can be found in primary rainforests. It grows on a variety of soils but is more abundant and dominant on well-accelerated fertile soils.

DESCRIPTION

The Anthocephalus cadamba tree is a huge tree with a straight cylindrical bole and a broad crown looking like an umbrella. The branches have a distinctive placed in layers. The tree could grow as high as 45 m, a stem diameter ranging from 100 to 160 cm, and there are occasionally tiny buttresses up to two meters high. The bark is smooth, and grey, but light colored in young trees. but coarse and splintered in aged trees. The branches expanded laterally and pause at the point.

USES

A number of illnesses, including fever, uterine complaints, blood disorders, skin conditions, tumors, anemia, inflammation of the eyes, and diarrhea, are treated with cadamba. Antihepatotoxic, antimalarial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, diuretic, and laxative are some additional applications of cadamba that have been documented.

Tree Location in the Campus

APOROSA

Aporosa lindleyana

വെട്ടി

Family: Pyllanthaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Typically up to 950 meters in open evergreen to semi-evergreen forests. Concentrated on Western Ghats and Sri Lanka

DESCRIPTION

It is a trees as tall as 15 meters. Brownish, smooth to slightly fissured bark with a pink blaze. Branchlets glabrous, terete. leaves: simple, alternate, spiral. Petiole: 0.7-1.3 cm long. Flowers are dioecious and unisexual; female flowers are in the form of condensed cymes, and male flowers in axillary catkins. Fruits are smooth, globose, 2-4 seeded, 1.3 cm across capsule

USES

To treat headaches, a fresh root decoction is consumed with a piece of jaggery.

Tree Location in the Campus

STAR PINE

Araucaria heterophylla

ക്രസ്മസ് ട്രീ

Family: Araucariaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A species of conifer is Araucaria heterophylla. The tree is indigenous to Norfolk Island, an Australian territory situated in the Pacific Ocean between New Zealand and New Caledonia, as its colloquial name, Norfolk Island pine, or Norfolk pine, suggests. It belongs to the genus Araucaria in the family Araucariaceae, which also includes the hoop pine, and is not a true pine, which is found in the genus Pinus in the family Pinaceae. Because of its symmetrical form as a sapling, it is sometimes referred to as a star pine, Polynesian pine, triangle tree, or living Christmas tree Habitat and Distribution:

DESCRIPTION

Tree with erect stem. Bark is gray-brown and peels in tiny pieces. Branches in widely spaced whorls, especially in young trees, that ascend; these branches frequently get ragged-looking as they age and lose their lovely conical shape. Dimorphic leaves: young leaves are soft, needle-shaped, and spread away from the stem; mature leaves are dark green, hard to the touch, narrow, densely packed, overlapped, and incurved at the apex; fertile shoots have broader, imbricated leaves. Pendulous and grouped male strobili. Female cones with long, pointed, incurved tips and triangular scales.

USES

Large trees provide wood that is used for shipbuilding, furniture, and construction.

Tree Location in the Campus

SEASHORE ARDISIA

Ardisia elliptica

കിളി ഞാവൽ

Family: Primulaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

An evergreen tree native to the west coast of India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia, and New Guinea is called Ardisia elliptica, sometimes referred to as shoebutton ardisia, duck's eye, and coralberry. It has been planted as a decorative plant in gardens in various tropical regions where its successful invasiveness has resulted from its prolific reproduction.

DESCRIPTION

It is a tall, understory shrub native to the tropics. In forest settings, undamaged plants have a single stem that produces short, perpendicular branches. The leaves are leathery, alternating, elliptic to elliptic-obovate, and whole. In the leaf axils of branch leaves, umbellate inflorescences grow. The petals have a pale pink color. Drupes, which are fruits, ripen from red to deep purple or black. Fingers stained a rich purple from pulp. The seeds have a roughly spherical shape.

USES

It has been used traditionally to treat fever, diarrhea, liver poisoning, and complications from parturition, as well as to relieve chest pains. Traditional Southeast Asian herbal medicines have utilized the leaves and roots of this plant.

Tree Location in the Campus

BETEL NUT PALM

Areca catechu

കവുങ്ങ്

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The betel nut is a monoecious, slender, single-trunked palm with an evident crown shaft. There has been speculation about an origin in the Philippines. Numerous other regions, such as South or Southeast Asia, have been proposed as the original homeland. It is grown throughout tropical Asia, Indonesia, East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the central Pacific, and New Guinea. It is distributed in all districts of Kerala. The "nut," which is actually the seed endosperm, is chewed by 5% of people worldwide as a masticatory stimulant; this makes it more popular than chewing gum but less popular than tobacco.

DESCRIPTION

The mature height of the palm tree is approximately 10–20 m (33–66 ft.) and rarely reaching up to a height of 30m (100 ft.). The trunk measures approximately 25–40 cm (10–16 in) in diameter. The canopy typically has 8–12 fronds and measures 2.5–3 m (8–10 ft.) in diameter. Over 2 meters long, the terminal crown contains numerous, linear or linear-lanceolate leaflets with a narrow base and a praemorse apex. The lower leaflets are plicate, while the upper ones are coherent and have two to five prominent nerves. Numerous spadices, up to 50 cm long, branched, and short peduncled, are located on the axils of fallen leaves. Spikes up to 30 cm long, either flexuous or straight. Spathes coriaceous and boat-like. Flowers are unisexual, bearing both female (pistillate) and male (staminate) flowers in the same inflorescence. Inflorescence are densely packed, numerously branched panicles that are distributed beneath the leaves. Both sexes have six tepals, are stalkless (=sessile), creamy-white, and fragrant flowers. There are a few female flowers at the base of each terminal branch, and many male flowers extending from base to the tip of the branch. Male flowers are small, deciduous, with six stamens, arrowhead-shaped anthers, and a rudimentary ovary while female flowers are larger, with six small sterile stamens and a three-celled ovary bearing a triangular stigma with three points at the apex. Fruit type is fibrous ovoid drupe that changes from yellow to orange or red when ripe. Fruit has fibrous pericarp.

USES

Betel nut are chewed as a stimulant narcotic, either fresh or dried, ripe or unripe. Areca catechu holds a unique position in the ayurvedic medical system. It regulates the Kapha and Pitta doshas. It has laxative and stimulant properties. It is used in Ayurveda to treat chronic urinary distress, swollen eyes, mental confusion, and pus formation. It is also used as an aphrodisiac and nervine tonic. Chewing areca nut strengthens gums, regulates sweat, gets rid of bad breath, and improves taste in the mouth. Moreover, it is also used as digestive, antiulcer, antidiarrheal, antihelmintic, carminative, diuretic, and laxative agent.

Tree Location in the Campus

BREAD FRUIT TREE

Artocarpus altilis

കടപ്ലാവ്

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Habitat and distribution This is a fruit tree that grows abundantly in Kerala. They are believed to be native to the Indonesian islands. Today, it is cultivated in most tropical countries of the world.

DESCRIPTION

The tree that crossed the sea; hence the name Kadaplavu. Grows about 10 to 12 meters tall. It needs well-drained soil. Large leaves are clustered at the tip of the branch. All plant parts will have white spots. Branches are less strong and therefore prone to snapping. Leaves are 35 to 55 cm long and 25 to 35 cm wide. Leaves are dark green in colour. They have two flowering seasons in a year. Male and female flowers are different on the same tree. The ovules of several flowers in a female inflorescence are fused together to form the fruit. It takes 60 to 90 days to ripen the fruit. If the roots are slightly cut on the surface of the soil, new sprouts will grow from there.

USES

Fruit can be eaten cooked and is tasty. The white fleshy pulp inside is rich in carbohydrates. It is mostly seedless, but there are varieties with seeds in foreign countries.

Tree Location in the Campus

JACK FRUIT TREE

Artocarpus heterophyllus

പ്ലാവ്

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The IUCN status of *Artocarpus heterophyllus* is not evaluated. Most likely, jackfruit is a native of the Western Ghats' rain forests. In fact, the word "jackfruit" comes from the Malayalam word "chakka." Every plant part has a white, tacky latex. The jackfruit tree is a tropical to subtropical, multi-use tree that is mostly farmed for its palatable, nutrient-dense fruits. For feeding livestock, its leaves, culled fruits, and fruit peelings are beneficial. It is a significant fruit tree in various Asian nations and is widely distributed worldwide. Cultivated in all districts of Kerala. There are numerous identified varieties. The jackfruit is the largest tree-borne fruit; it may grow to a length of 8 to 3 feet, a width of 6 to 20 inches, and a weight of 10 to 50 kilograms.

DESCRIPTION

The tree is attractive and imposing, growing to a height of 30 to 70 feet, and has evergreen, alternating, glossy leaves, oval on mature trees, and occasionally oblong on new shoots. Male inflorescences are terminal or axillary and club-shaped (clavate) or cylindric. Female inflorescences, which are larger than male in size and cylindric or oblong in shape, are carried on the main trunk and ancient branches. The compound or aggregate fruit's "rind," or outer layer, is formed of several hard, cone-shaped points that are joined to a thick, rubbery, light yellow or whitish wall. When unripe, the "rind" is green and yellow when ripe. Large "bulbs" of yellow, banana-flavored flesh in between slender ribbons of thin undeveloped perianths and a central, pithy core make up the interior. Each bulb contains an oval, light-brown "seed" that is smooth and wrapped in a thin, white membrane. In a single fruit, there could be 100 or as many as 500 seeds. When completely mature, jackfruit exudes a strong, unpleasant odor that is similar to that of decaying onions, while the pulp of the opened fruit has a pineapple and banana scent.

USES

When the fruit is young, the pulp can be cooked as a vegetable or added to curries and pickles. When the pulp is mature, it is either consumed raw or transformed into delicious foods like chutney, jam, jelly, and paste. Jackfruit trees can be employed to keep control of soil erosion and floods. They serve as windbreaks and as sources of shade in coffee plantations or in places here livestock can take advantage of their shade. The trunk offers valuable and strong wood that can be used for building, making musical instruments, and making furniture that is resistant to termites, fungal decay, and bacterial decay and is said to be of a higher quality than teak. The resin found in the latex can be utilized to make varnishes.

Tree Location in the Campus

WILD JACK FRUIT TREE

Artocarpus hirsutus

ആഞ്ഞിലി

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

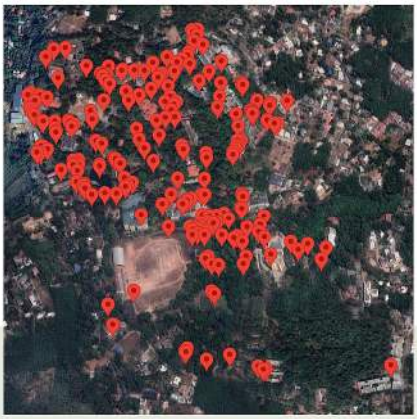
This plant is endemic (confined to a certain place) to Southern Western Ghats. Native habitat of *Artocarpus hirsutus* is in southwest India and western Sri Lanka. It is a tree that mainly thrives in the moist tropical biome. Semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, as well as the plains, constitute are the natural habitat. In Kerala it is found in all districts. It is a great source of bioactive secondary metabolites such xanthones, stilbenes, flavonoids, and triterpenoids. The fruit has a similar structure to the far bigger jackfruit.

DESCRIPTION

Wild jack fruit tree have smooth, dull grey-brown bark, produce milky-white, sticky exudate and have hirsute branchlets. Simple, broadly oval, alternating leaves. Flowers are tiny, unisexual, and yellowish-green. Male flowers are axillary, pendulous, and narrowly cylindric. Tepals 2 and united below, stamen 1. Female flowers arranged in ovoid spike at axillary position, tubular perianths and superior ovary. Fruit is sorosis, ovoid or globose, echinate, and spines cylindric, straight, hispid.

USES

Produce edible fruit, provide timber, and useful in making varnish. The seed has medicinal properties. In addition to serving as undergrowth in teak plantations, the tree is grown in coffee farms to give shade. White sapwood surrounds a yellowish-brown heartwood. The wood is tough and enduring; it withstands water well and is not damaged by white ants. This expensive wood is used to make furniture, boats, houses, and other structures.



Tree Location in the Campus

BILIMBI

Averrhoa bilimbi

ഇരുമ്പൻപുളി

Family: Oxalidaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The tiny plant known as bilimpi is grown throughout Kerala and is thought to have originated in Indonesia's Moluccas islands.They can be found in most of India's tropical regions, as well as in China, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia. For healthy growth, trees require both moist soil and favorable weather.

DESCRIPTION

They have numerous tiny branches and rough, brown bark. The thin, light green leaves are long and slender. Ten stamens and five outer petals make up the white and crimson flowers. The ovary contains many ovlues and five chambers. The fruit is an elongated berry that is yellowish green in color, sour to taste, and high in water content. Natural regeneration is limited because seeds that fall to the ground quickly decay away.

USES

Fruit is the reason bilimbi trees are grown. These can be eaten raw and have a higher acidity. It is frequently used to add taste to fish curries. It takes the place of walanpuli in other curries. The fruit is used to make pickles and jams, as well as soft drinks. Drying and salting are two ways to preserve it. bilimbi is also useful medicinally.Fruit syrup is used medicinally to treat intestinal ulcers, diarrhea, and dysentery. Salted fruit is useful in treating beriberi, a vitamin deficiency illness, and bile, while flowers and leaves are useful in curing coughs. Pus, scabies, and skin conditions can be treated by applying a paste made from crushed leaves. ilimbi has been found to be effective in lowering blood cholesterol. Cloth stains can be removed using the fruit's juice.

Tree Location in the Campus

STAR FRUIT

Averrhoa carambola

ചതുരപുളി

Family: Oxalidaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Native place of *Averrhoa carambola* is Indonesia and is cultivated in other tropical countries. The ideal soil conditions for growing are rich, acidic, consistently moist, properly drained loams. Best sites are those that are wind-sheltered. Often unable to withstand frost. It is currently extinct in the wild. Found in all districts of Kerala. Despite not being formally recognized, this species has two well-known cultivars-Sour type: the smaller, extremely sour kind with a rich flavor and high oxalic acid (nearly 1%); Sweet type: the bigger, milder-tasting, somewhat bland, with less oxalic acid (almost 0.4%), lighter, and more yellowish-colored kind.

DESCRIPTION

Up to 12 m tall and densely branched, the juvenile branches are pubescent. The leaves are imparipinnate and have 5–13 ovate–elliptic leaflets, with the terminal leaflet being the biggest and acuminate. Flowers are of pink and red colours. Tiny blooms in axillary panicles with crimson buds and stems. Sepals narrowly oval, 3-5 mm long. Petals white or pink with purple patterns, 7-9 mm long. Stamens 10, with frequently 5 fertile alternated with 5 short staminodes, only 1-2 fertile, filaments dilated at base. It has a pubescent ovary with five styles and capitate stigmas. Fruit matures from yellow to golden-brown and can be up to 10 cm long.

USES

Fruits can be eaten uncooked. When ripe, the fruit has a waxy yellow peel and is crisp and delicious. Fruit is used in salads, stews, curries, puddings, and tarts, as well as pickles, jams, preserves, and jellies. Peeling off the 'wing' edges, which eliminates the majority of the oxalic acid, improves the flavor of the fruit. Due to the oxalic acid it contains, the fruit has laxative properties. The wood is a good choice for firewood..

Tree Location in the Campus

NEEM

Azadirachta indica

ആര്യവേപ്പ്

Family: Meliaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Tall deciduous ever green tree, native to India and China. Widely farmed and naturalized in the tropics; typical in the villages. Common seen in plains from the coast to 900m.

DESCRIPTION

Medium sized fast growing, drought resistant plant reaching a height of 20 m. stem poses dark grayish bark with erractic flakes.Leaves- Oblong – lanceolate shaped leaves with alternate- spiral arrangement. The leaf is imparipinnate posess serrate margin. Rachis 14-30 cm long, slender, swollen at base, glabrous, leaflets 7-15, opposite or subopposite, estipellate; petiolule 3-5 mm long, slender, glabrous; lamina 4.5-7.5 x 1.5-2.5 cm. Flowers- are bisexual, 8 mm in diameter, white, in axillary panicles; bracteoles are scaly; the pedicel is 5 mm; the sepals are connate at the base and oblong-ovate in shape with ciliated margins; the petals are free and imbricate; Anthers 10, somewhat exserted, apiculate, opposite to lobes, sessile; ovary superior, globose, 3-celled; ovules 2 per cell; style slender, elongate; stigma 4 mm long.Fruit- oblong / ovoid drupe posess green colour when young and become yellow later. Seed is solitary. Fruting begins june onwards.

USES

Timber is durable and termite resistant. In rural India, twigs are used as ready-to-use toothbrushes. Broadly antibacterial and insecticidal qualities can be found in wood, leaves, and seeds. It is appreciated as a treatment for skin conditions, worm infections, and stomach ache in Assam. To avoid ticks and other pests, most families kept leaves under the beds. It is recognized highly as an air cleaner.

Tree Location in the Campus

BACCAUREA

Baccaurea courtallensis

മൂട്ടിപ്പഴം

Family: Phyllanthaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a medium sized tree found in South India. Found in evergreen forests, deciduous moist forests and semi-evergreen forests. It is a tree found only in the Western Ghats in the world.

DESCRIPTION

A characteristic feature of this tree is that the root of the tree usually produces flowers and fruits. Hence the name Moottippazham. Leaves average 14 cm in length and about half as wide. Their flowering season is December – January. Male and female flowers are found on different trees. Flowers are bright red in colour and more attractive as seen in groups. The arrangement of flowers is like hanging on a tree. There are no petals but there are outer petals. Fruit is a capsule about the size of a gooseberry. The fruit looks like a bunch of grapes. It is a good food source which contain lots of water and it taste like sour and sweet. Fruiting is seen in summer. Mutti tree with its mature red fruit and full of flowers is a rare visual treat. Apart from red, there are also white and yellow ones but are very rare. Seed distribution is carried out by wild animals. But recurrence is very low.

USES

Wood has low durability and strength. Wood is not particularly useful. Fruits are edible.

Tree Location in the Campus

THORNY BAMBOO

Bambusa bombos

ഇല്ലി

Family: Poaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is mainly grown in deciduous forest and also in homesteads. Distributed mainly in India and Sri Lanka. Additionally, it is naturalized in the Seychelles, the Philippines, Java, Malaysia, Maluku, Central America, and the West Indies.

DESCRIPTION

It is a tall type of spiny bamboo with bright green leaves that is made up of numerous densely clustered, massively branching culms. It naturally grows in the forests of the arid zones and reaches heights of 10 to 35 meters. Culms have thick, curving spines and are not straight. The newly formed shoots are a deep purple color and turn bright green to a brownish green color. The diameter of the culms is 3.0 -20 cm and 2.5-5.0 thick. Intermodal length ranges between 15-46 cm. lower nodes produce short aerial roots. Mature culm sheaths are dark brown in color elongated, cylindrical. Size ranges between 15-25 cm long and 12 – 30 cm width. Pubescence is present on the upper surface of the sheath which is blackish brown in color. A complex panicle with spikelets in the heads is the inflorescence. Exhibit monocarpic flowering beahaviour.ie. Fruiting and flowering is ones in a life time. Usually July – February. Propagation is done through seeds.

USES

The stem is used to build poles, baskets, ladders, and flutes. Seeds and fragile shoots are used for cooking. Leaf seed and root posses medicinal properties. It is used as a fodder for goat and cattle.

Tree Location in the Campus

BUDHA BELLY BAMBOO

Bambusa ventricosa

ബുദ്ധ മുള

Family: Poaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Bamboo species known as Bambusa ventricosa are indigenous to southern China's Guangdong province and Vietnam. Because the stems on this species are so distinctive, it is often grown as an ornamental plant in subtropical regions worldwide. It has a robust growth habit and grows extreme quickly. It is said that Buddha bamboo grows well in tropical climates. This species grows in either full sun or light shade. It needs well-drained, humus-rich, fertile soil. This plant can resist cold and low temperatures, minor frosts and extremely low temperatures of around 0. It prefers warm, humid regions.

DESCRIPTION

This bamboo gets its name from the short, bulging internodes it produces under hard conditions—Buddha's Belly. About half of its shoots under typical QLD growth circumstances would typically have short, swollen internodes, with the remaining shoots growing straight. But the circumstances certainly play a big role in this. It contains tannins, polyphenols, saponins, general and cyanogenic glycosides, flavonoids, coumarins.

USES

Excellent for windbreaks, erosion management, and privacy screening on acres. Because of the nature of the 'bellying,' this bamboo is one of the best for bonsais. The swelling internodes become more prominent by cutting the tops of the culms and inhibiting their growth. Its young stems can be eaten like vegetables. Traditional Chinese medicine has long been thought to use the young leaves and stems to cure various health issues. It remove toxins from human body. Shavings of culm cortex (chuk yu) are used in Chinese medicine to treat febrile illnesses, hematuria, epistaxis, and infantile epilepsy. It is considered cooling, relaxing, and phlegm resolving in traditional Chinese medicine, and it is utilized in many recipes to treat lung. Traditionally used in the treatment of several types of fever in Africa

Tree Location in the Campus

YELLOW BAMBOO

Bambusa vulgaris

മഞ്ഞമുള

Family: Poaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Evergreen plant which is seen in open forest and also cultivated as ornamental plant. It is distributed in China, Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka. Distributed in Kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Perennial moderate sized plant of size 8-10 m height and 5-15 cm diameter. When young they are bright green color and yellowish on maturity. The culms are erect or sub erect, polished and shiny. Internodal length ranges up to 45cm. Culm sheath are long and broad, green to yellow in color. Pubescence is present on the outer surface. Leaves are lanceolate , pale green in color. Inflorescence is a leaf like compound panicle

USES

It is used as a Folk medicine. Also used for ornamental purpose

Tree Location in the Campus

PURPLE ORCHID TREE

Bauhinia purpurea

മരമന്ദാരം

Family: Caesalpiniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an exotic tropical tree. Semi evergreen plant, native to Indian subcontinent and Myanmar.

DESCRIPTION

Small tree having a height of 8-9 m with smooth and fibrous bark. Warts are present on the branchlets. Leaves are alternate, bilobed, and connate with entire margin. Flowers are rose to pink in color having 5 petals. Insects are the main pollinators. Fruit of this plant is pod consisting of 12-16 seeds. They are flat and been shaped. Flowering occurs between September- Februarys.

USES

In Southeast Asia, poultices made from *B. purpurea* and related species are also used to treat swelling, bruises, boils, and ulcers. The plant's various parts are also used as an astringent and in decoctions to treat fever and gastrointestinal problems.

Tree Location in the Campus

LIPSTICK TREE

Bixa orellana

കുരങ്ങുമഞ്ഞൾ

Family: Bixaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Lipstick tree is an evergreen tree that grows in India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Africa, etc. It is growing in different regions of India. It is mainly an oranamental tree. These are also availabale in kerala. The tree is a guest tree from Central America. This tree also grows in moist deciduous forests of Kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Its speciality is not its flower, but its fruit. The flower is beautiful to look at. But the fruit has more beauty and charm than that. It cants stand extreme cold. This tree does not grow more than ten meters high and is somewhat drought tolerant and likes to grow in fertile soil. The leaves are heart-shaped. The arrangement of leaves is parallel. The plants blooms from the second year after planting. Flowering season is November-February. Clusters of flowers are borne at the tips of sub-branches. They have bisexual flowers. Lipstick tree has two varieties, one with white flowers and one with light rose flowers. The fruit of the first variety is green and the fruit of the second variety is dark red. The fruit stays attractive for weeks. A fruit will have many seeds. Regeneration can be done by cutting cuttings and planting and sowing seeds

USES

Lipstick tree is less reliable. Wood is useless. This tree is mainly cultivated for ornamental purposes. But recently they have been found to have medicinal properties. The leaves have medicinal properties. A type of dye is obtained from the outer pulp and seed coat. Bixin, an alkaloid, is the main component of this dye, which is used to add color to cotton fibers.

Tree Location in the Campus

SPINOUS KINO TREE

Bridelia retusa

മുള്ളുവേങ്ങ

Family: Phyllanthaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Grows in semi-evergreen forests up to 1200 m altitude in forests along river banks and in deciduous moist forests. It is a large tree found in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Sumatra, Malaysia. They reach a height of 20 to 30 metres in Middle and South India and can be found in forests and in the countryside. Commonly seen in kerala

DESCRIPTION

As the name suggests it is a thorny tree. Thorns can be present on young branches and main stem. The leaves with appendages are leaflets. They are arranged parallel to each other and their leaf stalks are about 1 cm long. Average length of leaf is 13cm and width is 9cm. 20 pairs of parallel lateral veins are ovate to their surface. At times, shoots are brown in color. Male and female flowers are on separate trees. The flowers are reddish green in color. There will be one or two seeds. The seeds of the fruit, which ripen in November, are distributed by birds. Natural regeneration is slow and seedlings need shade.

USES

The wood of spinous Kino Tree is white and hearty. Core has a greyish greenish white. The wood is fairly durable and strong. However, because they are prone to shattering, thick steels only be put to use. Can be used for construction and furnishings uses. It has therapeutic qualities. It is utilized to treat rheumatism and urinary issues.

Tree Location in the Campus

FLAME OF THE FOREST

Butea monosperma

പ്ലാശ്

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Originally from tropical and sub-tropical regions of South and Southeast Asia, Butea monosperma is found in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and western Indonesia. Flame-of-the-forest, dhak, palash, and bastard teak are some of the common names. Hailed as sacred by the Hindus, it is valued for bearing copious amounts of vibrant blossoms and is also grown as an ornamental elsewhere. The Butea monosperma tree makes a magnificent specimen.

DESCRIPTION

It's a tiny deciduous tree that thrives in the dry season. Growth of the tree is gradual. With a petiole and three leaflets, the leaves are pinnate. Growing in racemes, the flowers are long and vivid orange-red. "Pod" is the fruit. An amazing late-winter bloom is common for flowers. A parrot's curved beak resembles the keel of each flower, which has five petals, two wings, and other traits. Trees may not bloom in a winter that is excessively dry, too cold, or too wet.

USES

It is utilized in dye, medicinal, feed, lumber, and resin production. The wood is soft, white, and filthy. It is utilized for water scoops and well-curbs because it is resilient underwater. In many Hindu rites, ghee is poured into the fire using spoons and ladles made of its wood. It yields good charcoal. To lessen soil erosion, farmers usually plant trees on field bunds. Buffaloes munch young shoots as food.

Tree Location in the Campus

DIVI DIVI

Caesalpinia coriaria

ഡിവി ഡിവി

Family: Caesalpiniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Divi-divi, also known as Caesalpinia coriaria, is a huge, slow-growing evergreen shrub or small tree that is indigenous to open, coastal regions of Central America and the West Indies. In tropical Africa, it has also become locally naturalized and is grown rather frequently.

DESCRIPTION

As they reach maturity, plants can grow up to 30 feet tall and have a 40 foot wide canopy that spreads like an umbrella. The main stem and branches can twist and become twisted with age, similar to how they do in their natural windy coastal settings. The beautifully textured, bipinnately complex leaves can grow up to. These tiny, green-yellow blooms are not very beautiful; they are held in long, thick panicles. Short, twisted pods, about 2-3" long, bearing tiny, glossy brown seeds, follow the blooms.

USES

Certain components of divi-divi seeds may be effective against germs, parasites, and malaria.People use divi-divi to treat a variety of ailments, including parasite infection of the intestines, fever, diabetes, malaria, and other illnesses, however these claims are not well supported by science.

Tree Location in the Campus

PEACOCK FLOWER

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

രാജമല്ലി

Family: Fabeaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is very common in countries tropical and subtropical countries. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the real place of birth. Generally considered to be the West Indies. This tree grows to a height of about five meters and is widely found in Kerala. It is an evergreen small tree. Based on colors, they are of two types; yellow colored and red colored flower plant.

DESCRIPTION

Its young stem are green in color with gray bark. The trunk and branches have sharp spines in rounded bumps. Stems are weak. It is light green in color. The pinnate leaves resemble Tamarind. Their undersides are grayish green. The leaves are oblong. The flowers are borne in clusters at the tip of the branches. Flowers have long pedicels. The flowers at the base of the large inflorescence are the first to open. Flowers are attractive, red or yellow in color. Their very long red colored stamens are attractive. Pollen is yellow in color. There should be only one gender. Its ovary is green in color and is obtuse. There will be many eggs. Fruit a flat pod with pointed tip. They are green in color when ripe it turns down. There will be 4-5 seeds. The seeds are flat yellowish brown color. Seed dispersal is done by wind and water. Natural regeneration is relatively low due to low viability.

USES

Rajamalli is a beautiful flowering plant. It can be planted as a hedge and ornamental tree in gardens and roadsides. Wood has no durability or strength. Can be used as firewood. It is also an excellent herb. All its parts are said to have medicinal properties. But it is the flower that has the most medicinal properties. Their medicinal properties can control menstrual diseases, asthma, allergies, and fever. The root is said to be poisonous.

Tree Location in the Campus

OIL NUT

Calophyllum inophyllum

പുന്ന

Family: Clusiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

India, Sri Lanka, and other nations are home to the medium-sized punna tree. Kerala's evergreen forests and the moist soil of the coast are ideal growing environments for this tree.

DESCRIPTION

Punna trees, which have a lot of branches and leaves, are not able to tolerate extreme temperatures. Its dark grey bark conceals a red interior when the green skin is ripped. The oppositely oriented sessile leaves have thick, leathery petioles that are a vivid dark green color. March through April is when flowers appear. The same tree bears separate male and female white flowers, each with four petals. There are clusters of many stamens. Round gourds fruits are ripe with a greenish yellow color. In the forest, natural regeneration occurs. Bats and squirrels are two of the animals that disperse seeds, and water is another. The nut inside the seed yields greenish black oil, and tannin can be found in the tree's bark.

USES

The medicinal qualities of punna can reduce pain, inflammation, diarrhea, and a number of skin conditions. Punna wood is strong and will not deteriorate over time in water, making it perfect for furniture and agricultural machinery. It makes excellent firewood as well. Rheumatic illnesses are treated medicinally with the fruit's oil in Ayurveda. Similarly, the tree's bark demonstrates medicinal properties.

Tree Location in the Campus

CANANGA

Canaga odorata

കനകമരം

Family: Annonaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Its s an evergreen tree that grows to a height of 10 – 20 meters.

DESCRIPTION

Its bark is dull gray or white in color and grows into sub branches. The bark is smooth and the branches are almost straight. The leaves are simple and arranged on either side of the stem. The dark green leaves are 15-20 cm long and 5-10 cm wide. Ovate or oblong in shape. Flowers are seen as bunches each bunch having 2-6 flowers. Flowers are bisexual and are very fragrant. The greenish yellow flowers later turns dark yellow. The fruit is clusters of berry. Each bunch has 3-15 pods. They have an oblong shape and 1-2cm long stem. The young pods are dark green in color and turns black when ripe and contain many seeds. The flattened oblong seeds are grayish brown in color. Regeneration is by seed but natural regeneration is low due to their low viability.

USES

The fragrant flowers of the tree are used to warm the hair and for celebrations. From the flowers Ylang Ylang oil and Canaga oil are prepared by distillation. They are added to hair oils, perfum4es and sometimes to food and beverages. The decoction of the flowers was used in treatment of asthma and dried flowers were used in malaria treatment. Aromatic oils extracted from flowers are widely used in aromatherapy. The wood is less durable and is used only for making match sticks and boxes

Tree Location in the Campus

BLACK DAMMAR

Canarium strictum

കറുത്ത കുന്തിരിക്കം

Family: Burseraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A species of tree in the Burseraceae family, Canarium strictum is also referred to by the popular names black dammar, black dhup, Raal, and Raal dhup. It lives in woods that range from moist deciduous to semi-evergreen. At elevations, it can reach a height of 40 meters. Bipinnate leaves characterize this big canopy tree.

DESCRIPTION

Trees with towering, gray-white bark. First, the branchlets are heavily tomentose and rusty. The leaves are hard, leathery, or widely cuneate with an oblique base. The stipules are extremely early deciduous. Abaxially, the petals are thickly tomentose to almost glabrous. Anthers acuminate, disk edge and interior long pubescent, stamens glabrous. The plume has an oblong or ellipsoid pedicel, a nearly rounded cross section or a rounded triangular cross section, a smooth pyrene, obtuse ribs, and no noticeable midrib. April–May.

USES

In addition to being utilized in the production of varnishes, black dammer is also used to replace burgundy pitch in therapeutic plasters and to bottle vax. The resin is also used, in addition to oil, to treat chronic skin problems and rheumatism.The most popular applications for black dammer are as an insect repellant and incense.

Tree Location in the Campus

FRESH WATER MANGROVE

Carallia brachiata

വല്ലം

Family: Rhizophoraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a medium-sized tree found in India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Jamaica, and China. Grown in evergreen and sparsely deciduous moist forests of Kerala.

DESCRIPTION

This tree grows to a height of 9 to 14 meters. A peculiarity of this tree is that some of its branches are longer than its height. It is an evergreen tree, which usually sprawling with many branches. They are shade loving and do not tolerate extreme heat and cold at all. The stipitate leaves are arranged oppositely. Ovoid leaves shines like oiled dark green color. Flowering season is in the months of January and March. Flowers are small, off white in colour and are bisexual and symmetrical. They possess a mild frangrance. Fruits are Pepper-sized with blackish-red color. They ripen in summer and are single seeded covered with dark orange coloured crust . Their natural regeneration also occurs normally in the forest. But the seeds are likely to germinate in shady and moist soil. Seedlings need shade and seedlings can also be artificially grown.

USES

The wood is moderately heavy, durable and strong. It can be used for making furniture and agricultural implements. The oil obtained from the seed is used as a substitute for ghee in Karnataka. Bark has medicinal properties and is used to treat ailments such as itching, sores in the mouth and sore throat.

Tree Location in the Campus

FISHTAIL PALM

Caryota urens

ചൂണ്ടപ്പന

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a tree found in almost every region in India. Also found in Sri Lanka , Myanmar, Malaysia, Nepal, Australia, Cambodia, Java and Singapore. They are found in the countryside and towns of Kerala but are rare in the forests. Rarely found in deciduous dry forests and deciduous moist forests. It got its name fishtail palm because its thick thatched bark was used extensively to make bait.

DESCRIPTION

It is 13-18m tall tree. Round-stemmed wood will have many spots where the leaves have fallen. The gray colored wood is hard on the outside but soft on the inside filled with fibers. The tough cell exterior is strong and heavy. The leaf is shaped like a fish tail. Hence it is known as fish tail palm in English. Leaf blade is about two meters long. The petiole is stout and pole-like. This will partially cover the wood. It has no specific flowering period starts at the age of ten years. It has the largest inflorescence of any single tree. The inflorescence is a spadix. Male and female flowers are produced in the same inflorescence. Petals are oblong in shape. Seed viability is low. Most of the seeds that fall to the ground die without sprouting. So natural regeneration is very rare. Nursery should be relied upon for seedlings. Shade and moist soil are best for seedlings.

USES

Toddy can be also made by plucking its flower like Karimbana. The soft toddy produced from this is sweet. It is said to have medicinal properties. Toddy is rich in vitamin B and sugar. It is lush and intoxicating when ripe. But in Kerala, it is not widely used for toddy-production. Straw and wood marrow are the elephant's favourite food. Hence the name Anapana. If the marrow is replaced, the wood is stronger and stronger. It can be use to make agricultural implements etc. The fiber of the leaf stalk is used for brushing. It leaves and flowers are used to decorate temples, pandals, and arches. In that sense it is called as Alankarapana.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN LABURNUM

Cassia fistula

കണിക്കൊന്ന

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This tree is known as the official flower of Kerala. Apart from India, there are Sri Lanka, Myanmar. It is a drought and cold tolerant tree. It also grows in the forests of Kerala. It is assumed that these may have come from the wild. It is now grown as an ornamental tree in homes, roadsides and gardens.

DESCRIPTION

A medium sized tree with 10-15 m tall. During the period of March to April, it sheds its leaves. Leaves are pinnately compound. The moderately sized leaves are uniformly arranged. It blooms in summer. Flowering season is March to April. The flowers are a beautiful golden yellow color. Deciduous trees often bear inflorescence on bare branches. In the flowering season, the tree is full of flowers. The fruits are hangs like a drumstick. Young fruits are green in color. It is black or brown in color when ripe. Seed viability is low. So not all seeds germinate. Ripe fruits should be collected from the tree and sprouted. They thrive in well-drained soil. Breeding is more common in the forest than in the country.

USES

The wood of Kanikonna has heartwood and sapwood. The core is reddish pink in color. It has durability, strength and weight. A bit difficult to work with as it is tough. Wood is used for small pieces of furniture. Good for making agricultural implements, pillars etc. Kanikonna is also an excellent herb. It is considered a leprosy drug based on its usage. Although, almost all parts have medicinal properties, the effect is more important. Its root and bark contain a volatile oil and 12-14% tannin. Root, bark and flower are used for medicinal purposes. The fleshy part of the fruit called cassia pulp is reputed to cure intestinal diseases. It is an effective laxative. It is a remedy for heart disease, skin diseases and constipation.

Tree Location in the Campus

COAST SHE OAK

Casuarina equisetifolia

ചൂളമരം

Family: Casuarinaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Monoecious tree of small to medium size with scaly or wrinkled bark on older specimens, drooping branchlets, scale-like leaves in whorls, and winged seeds in the fruit. In Australia, New Guinea, Southeast Asia, and India, *Casuarina equisetifolia* can be found growing close to estuaries, behind beaches, and occasionally on rocky headlands. The species is indigenous to South Asian countries such as India and Bangladesh, Myanmar, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, and the Lesser Sunda Islands, as well as Southeast Asian nations such as Sulawesi and Sumatra, islands in the South China Sea, the Caroline Islands, Fiji, the Marianas, the Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu.

DESCRIPTION

Monoecious Casuarina equisetifolia trees have smooth, grayish bark on young specimens, and older trees have scaly or wrinkled bark. The branchlets are grouped in whorls of seven or eight, their long, drooping leaves reduced to scale-like teeth. Between the leaf whorls are long and wide branchlet portions. The male flowers grow in spikes. The female cones are lengthy and sparsely coated in soft or fuzzy hairs on the peduncle.

USES

Casuarina was investigated for its potential in the treatment of textile dye. 6–18% of the bark is made up of tannin. This can be used as a dye and is used to preserve ropes because it contains a red pigment. Root extracts are used to treat stomachaches, diarrhea, and dysentery. The twigs' decoction is used to treat swelling. Fresh bark works well as astringent. Dysentery and chronic diarrhea are both treated with it. Face acne can be treated with the powdered bark. Squeezing the cambium layer beneath the bark is used to calm aggressive or mentally ill patients.

Tree Location in the Campus

SILK COTTON TREE

Ceiba pentandra

പഞ്ഞിമരം

Family: Malvaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The tropical tree *Ceiba pentandra*, which belongs to the family Malvaceae and the order Malvales, is indigenous to Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, northern South America, and West Africa. In South and Southeast Asia, where it is grown, a smaller variation has been introduced The tree, also known as Java cotton, Java kapok, silk-cotton, or samauma, is grown for its cotton-like seed fiber, especially in south-east Asia.

DESCRIPTION

The tree is identified as climbing and tape-dropping. Large, straightforward spines are frequently densely distributed throughout the trunk. Typically, these main branches have 4 to 6 branches. Five to nine leaflets, each up to 20 cm (8 inches) long, make up palmate leaves. The tree produces thousands of fluffy, yellowish fibers made of lignin and cellulose that are surrounded by fluffy, seed-containing pods.

USES

The tree produces thousands of fluffy, yellowish fibers made of lignin and cellulose. It is an important source of fiber and its Used for mattresses, pillows cushions etc. Decoction of the bark of *Ceiba pentandra* has also been used to treat type II diabetes, headaches, and as an aphrodisiac. It is a component of some Ayahuasca drinks that contain psychedelic ingredients. The seeds can be used to press vegetable oil. The oil is yellow in color and has a mild, pleasant flavor and aroma that is similar to cottonseed oil. When exposed to air, it quickly goes rancid. The oil has some potential for use in the preparation of paint and as biofuel

Tree Location in the Campus

STAR APPLE

Chrysophyllum cainito

സ്റ്റാർ ആപ്പിൾ

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The star apple is a fruit tree native to the Caribbean (West Indies). Widely found in Central America, Mexico, West Indies and Panama, this medium-sized tree has now reached many countries including India. It is grown in many parts of India. In Kerala, it is kept in home gardens.

DESCRIPTION

It is an evergreen tree known as garden plant and fruit tree. Wet sandy soil is best for the growth of this tree. Its body part have white spots. Its seedlings, which do not tolerate severe drought, need shade to grow. The specialty of the leaves is that the underside is a beautiful, grayish gold color. It looks like silk. The upper part is nice green in color. The leaves are thick. The name 'Suvarnapatram' comes from the fact that the leaves look golden when they are blown by the wind. The flowers are small and borne in clusters in the axils of the leaves. There are 5-20 flowers in a cluster. The fruit is a round berry. It is an attractive dark purple-violet color. There are varieties with greenish-brown and yellow fruits. Close to the stem, it is greenish-yellow in color. If you cut the fruit crosswise, you can see a star shape inside. That is why this tree got the name Star Apple. Natural reproduction is by seed. But rarely. The sapling can be taken after cutting the stem.

USES

The wood is reddish brown or dark brown in color. Strong and tough enough. But the durability is low. Can be used for furniture and indoor decoration. Wood is good for paper making. This tree is usually grown for its fruits. Its pulp is tasty. It can be eaten directly. In Kerala, it seems that they take a long time to grow and bear fruit. Birds and small mammals eat the fruit. It is planted in gardens as an ornamental tree. A decoction of the leaves is used against diabetes and rheumatism.

Tree Location in the Campus

WILD LAUREL

Cinnamomum malabatrum

വഴന

Family: Lauraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, also in the plains. Endemic to the Western Ghats- South and Central Sahyadris. Karnataka: Hassan Kerala: All districts Tamil Nadu: Coimbatore, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Nilgiri, Salem, Tirunelveli. It is a tree of the Lauraceae family that is native to India's Western Ghats.

DESCRIPTION

Trees up to 20 m tall, with 5-10 mm thick reddish-brown bark that is smooth or slightly longitudinally broken; flame dull-red and scented. Apical bud is tiny, tightly packed, and pilose. Leaves simple, opposite , estipulate; petiole 10-20 mm long, stout, glabrous; lamina , elliptic-oblong, base acute, apex acute or acuminate, margin entire, glabrous above, highly aromatic when bruised, from at or a little above the base, the side ribs running almost to the apex, prominent with sparse crisp fine hairs. Flowers bisexual.

USES

The bark is occasionally used in cooking, although it is considered inferior to real cinnamon or cassia. Thorough macroscopic and microscopic examinations indicated that Cinnamomum malabatrum is used as an adulterant in 'Tamalapatra,' a highly regarded item in the drug and spice trade.[9] It is frequently used in kumbilappam or chakka-ada, a typical Kerala sweet, infusing the dumplings with its distinct flavor.

Tree Location in the Campus

FIDDLE WOOD

Citharexylum spinosum

പാരിജാതം

Family: verbenaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Native to Central America, it is grown as an ornamental in gardens. Worldwide Distribution: North America, South America, Asia, and India.

DESCRIPTION

Citharexylum species are shrubs or small trees. Citharexylum spinosum is a modest tree that is 20–30 feet tall. Fissured brown bark. Four angular, ribbed branches and branchlets. Leaves are decussate-opposite, simple, petioleate, exstipulate, entire, or dentate. There is a paired gland at the base of the leaf. Inflorescence is axillary or terminal. Corolla is white or yellow in color. The flowers of the Citharexylum species are bisexual, meaning that they have functional male (androecium) and female (gynoecium) features, such as stamens, carpels, and ovary. Entomophilous pollination is done by insects. Fruiting/Flowering: Nearly all year long. Fruit is a drupe

USES

Grown in gardens as an ornamental.

Tree Location in the Campus

LEMON

Citrus limon

നാരകം

Family: Rutaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Lime is a evergreen tree found in both deciduous and humid forests and dry forests region. They are believed to be native to South East Asia. But some researchers also suggest that North West India is the birthplace. It has been proved that lime was cultivated centuries ago. Lime is widely cultivated in India, Canada, Japan, Palestine, Spain, Portugal, Australia and Italy. Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were also cultivated. A tall growing lime is a small tree with branching branches.

DESCRIPTION

The stem of the lemon tree is hard and prickly. The leaves are fragrant. Secretions of oil glands from the leaf give them their unique aroma. Buds arise singly or in clusters from leaf axils. The fragrant flowers are white. Stamens are abundant. Fruit is spherical in shape and the skin is green at first and turns yellow when ripe. The inside of the fruit is full of sour juice. Its fruit are rich in Vitamin C, A, B, and also rich with phosphorous , magnesium, iron, potassium and calcium. Ointment extracted from lemon contains citral and limonene, as well as geranyl acetate and terpinol. Reproduction is by seed. Normally, reproduction is low. But in wet soils, natural regeneration takes place to a lesser extent. Seed viability is low.

USES

Lime wood is strong and durable. But, there is a possibility of breakage. Hence, it is used for toy, chess pieces, and handles of work tools. Lemon has medicinal properties. Lemon relieves congestion and pain and also makes bowel movement, increases bile. Lemon juice is good for heartburn, vomiting and loss of appetite. Lemon is used in the preparation of various types of food products. Lemon juice is added while preparing candy jams, cakes, candies, soft drinks, fish meats and pickles. Lemon is eaten pickled, pickled and curried. Lemon juice is an important ingredients is cosmetics and perfumes. The oil distilled from the twigs and leaves is used in perfumes, etc. Lemon juice is good for getting rid of wrinkles, blemishes on the face and increasing the glow of the face. Add to cleaning liquids as it is capable of removing stains and dirt. Lemon juice can also boost the immune system and used to treat cold, cough and fever. Consuming milk boiled with lemon seeds continuously for a week will soothe intestinal worms. Lemon juice is also used to treat insomnia, migraines, arthritis, and cholesterol. Lemon juice is also a good cardiac tonic as it can stimulate blood circulation. It can even prevent heart attacks.

Tree Location in the Campus

CHINESE ORANGE

Citrus reticulata

ചൈനീസ് ഓറഞ്ച്

Family: Rutaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Citrus reticulate, is indigenous to Indo-China. It was not until the 19th century that it was brought to the new world. It is farmed in Chiriqui on a commercial basis. It is mainly seen in hillside forests and also cultivated mostly in subtropical areas. This tree found in Assam, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Western India, Hills of India; Vietnam etc.

DESCRIPTION

Citrus reticulata is a small, symmetrical, spherical, evergreen tree with thin limbs and an open, often prickly crown. As it ages, it may grow to a height of 7.5 meters with a wider spread, and it extremely stiff and sharp spines can reach a length of 5 centimeters. Broad-or slender-trifoliate, glossy, evergreen leaves with tiny, rounded teeth and petioles with narrow wings that are 5 to 9.5 cm long and half that wide. White and extremely fragrant flowers are borne singly or in small clusters on the leaf axils, and they typically draw swarms of honey bees. Fruit is a depressed, globose or subglobose berry with a thin, loose peel that separates from the segments easily. When completely mature, the fruit is brilliant orange or scarlet-orange, juicy, and sweet. Their pieces are easily split, and their diameter ranges from 5.1 to 10.2 cm. Ten to twenty seeds per tangerine segment, evenly distributed throughout the fruit, are small, slippery, bumpy, and pointed at one end. The seeds contain a green embryo that is not edible. The fragrant blooms reproduce through apomictic pollination, which is a hermaphrodite process in which seeds are generated without sexual fusion. The best pollinators are insects, particularly honeybees, whose attractive colors and strong scent readily draw in pollinators. The plant can reproduce itself. The most common natural process is self-pollination since the stamens are next to the stigma.

USES

The mandarin fruit can be consumed fresh or cooked and used to make cakes, puddings, candies, etc. It tastes good and is sweet. Tangerine juice makes a wonderful natural grapefruit sweetness. The fruit's dried rind has a sweet, spicy flavor that is frequently used as flavoring in cakes and other baked goods. Citrus species contain a diverse spectrum of active compounds, and research into their applications is ongoing.They include a lot of vitamin C, flavonoids, and acids. The fruit contains antiemetic, aphrodisiac, astringent, laxative, and tonic properties. Analgesic, antiasthmatic, anticholesterolemic, anti-inflammatory, antiscorbutic, antiseptic, antitussive, carminative, expectorant, and stomachic are all properties of the pericarp. The blossoms are energizing. It is prescribed for dyspepsia, gastrointestinal distension, cough with profuse phlegm, hiccups, and vomiting. The unripe green exocarp has carminative and stomachic properties. It is used to treat pain in the chest and hypochondrium, gastro-intestinal distension, liver and spleen enlargement, and cirrhosis of the liver. The seed has analgesic and carminative properties. It is used to treat testicular pain or swelling, lumbago, hernias, and mastitis. The rind, which is used in salads in Indonesia, yields pectin and essential oils. The peel's essential oil is used to flavor dishes. Additionally, coumarins like bergapten, which make the skin more sensitive to sunlight, are found in citrus species. Although it might trigger dermatitis or allergic reactions in certain individuals, belangerten is occasionally used to tanning solutions because it encourages skin pigmentation. Peel oil is also utilized in the production of perfumes, which are mostly made in Algeria, Sicily, and Italy. Applications as sources of chemical exfoliants and antioxidants in specialty cosmetics date back to more recent times.

Tree Location in the Campus

COCONUT TREE

Cocos nucifera

തെങ്ങ്

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Coconut palm grown extensively in tropical places for its edible fruit, the coconut. Coconut trees are found almost everywhere along the world's tropical coasts and are said to have originated in Indo-Malaya. They are the most commercially significant palm species, with coconuts being one of the tropics' most important crops.

DESCRIPTION

The coconut palms thin, bending, ringed trunk climbs to a height of up to 25 meters (80 feet) from a swelling base and is crowned with an elegant canopy of gigantic featherlike leaves. Mature fruits have a thick fibrous husk encircling the characteristic single-seeded nut of trade and are ovoid or ellipsoid in form, 300-450 mm (12-18 inches) in length and 150-200 mm (6-8 inches) in diameter. A strong shell protects the small embryo and its copious endosperm, which is made up of both meat and liquid

USES

Coconut flesh is heavy in fat and may be consumed fresh or dry. The liquid extracted from the green nut, known as coconut water, can be drunk fresh or utilized in drinks. Copra, the dried extracted kernel or flesh from which coconut oil, a significant vegetable oil, is derived, is also obtained from the harvested coconut.

Tree Location in the Campus

CANNON BALL TREE

Couroupita guianensis

നാഗലിംഗമരം

Family: Lecythidaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an ornamental tree native to South America's tropical rainforests. Though it grows naturally in the Amazon rainforest, this deciduous tree is rare in Kerala. Thailand, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan are among the countries where it is grown.

DESCRIPTION

Its leaves fall off in the summer, and its trunk is covered in numerous lumps and bumps. Skin tone is dark gray. Light-colored leaves are clustered together at the tips of the branches. The underside of the elliptical or oblong leaf has hairy veins, while the upper side is glabrous. The entire leaf blade is present, with a pointed tip. Simple is inflorescence. After leaf fall, the flowering season begins in the summer. The flowers are carried at the tips of stout stems. The orange-red flowers are grouped into a curved white flesh disc and tip of the petals is greyish yellow. The white or pale yellow color anther is bent to one side, flattened, and looks like a snake's tail. There are many stamens and are seen on the top of a disc like a snakes claw. The ten erect sterile stamens are pearly white at the base and yellow at the tip. The middle part will be pink or white in color. The ovary has six chambers. The stamens can be seen in the center of the flower in the form of symbol of lord shiva. That's why the tree got its name. Its fruit is large and spherical. The fruit's outer shell is as hard as wood. Because of their cannonball-like appearance, these heavily brown trees go by the English names "ball tree" or "cannon ball tree." When ripe, fruits that fall from the tree split open and rot, giving off an unpleasant smell. The pith-encased seeds turn a bluish color on exposure to air. The seed is covered with hairs and these hairs help protect the seeds and keep them from getting damaged as they pass through the digestive system of the animals that eat them.

USES

The wood is of moderate strength and can be used for furniture and other purposes. Cannon ball tree has its own medicinal properties and its leaves can cure skin diseases. It is also used to treat malaria in South America and the leaves have the ability to reduce toothache. The smell of the stain repels insects. Medicinal components from it can also be used against cold and stomach aches. It is cultivated as a sacred tree in Buddhist countries such as Thailand Sri Lanka. Hindus also worship it as a holy flower, as the anther of the flower stand like the hood of a snake.

Tree Location in the Campus

SACRED GARLIC PEAR

Crateva religiosa

നീർമാതളം

Family: Capparaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Often known as the sacred garlic pear or temple plant, is a flowering tree. It belongs to the capers family. It is indigenous to much of tropical Asia as well as numerous South Pacific islands .It is grown for fruit in other regions of the world, particularly in Africa. It is found naturally from India to Southeast Asia.

DESCRIPTION

The leaves are septate along the twig pith... Flowers are huge and showy, with two large petals and two smaller petals that are clawed. Staminal filaments that are 6-8 cm long and scarlet or purple in color. Seedlings are cotyledons strap-like, thick and meaty, flat on the top surface and rounded on the lower surface. Venation is lengthy but hazy. Two cataphylls or axillary buds are frequently developed right above the cotyledons.

USES

The flavor of *Crateva religiosa* is sweet, spicy, bitter, and astringent. They use the tree's leaves and bark for medicinal purposes. It is the most effective medicinal plant for a variety of urinary diseases.

Tree Location in the Campus

RED PALM

Cyrtostachys renda

ചുവന്ന പന

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The catching red palm tree is indigenous to Indonesian marshes and coastal regions. This ornamental tree used to grow in the rich organic marshy soil around the communities, which occasionally became flooded. The red palm, which grows in dense cultures, is found in Kerala as well as other tropical countries.

DESCRIPTION

Numerous stems emerge from the base, and the distinctive color, which sets it apart from other palms, has earned it the nicknames lipstick palm and red palm. With slender green or yellow stems that have a diameter of 6 to 10 cm, they grow to a height of 10 to 15 meters. Whereas, gray or purple streaks may be seen throughout the stems. White in color, the palm joints are closed. The tips of solitary stems develop dark green leaves. The lower, deeply red portion of the petiole, which is about 100 cm long, is encircled by a tubular sheath around the stem. Because of its distinct color, which sets it apart from all other palms, it is also known as the sealing wax palm, lipstick palm, and red palm. The leaflets have a wax-like sheen and are a deep green color. Leaf axils give rise to inflorescence. A peduncle with branches holds many closed unisexual white or green flowers. Fruits are light green in color and oblong or oval in shape. When mature, it becomes black. The seeds have a pod-like form. There is limited natural regeneration because of low seed viability.

USES

The red palm tree is grown for ornamental purposes. Its deep red petioles and dark green leaves enhance its beauty. As a result, they are frequently found in gardens. Because they can grow for a long period even in direct sunlight, they are also becoming more and more popular as indoor plant

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN ROSEWOOD

Dalbergia latifolia

ഇൗട്ടി

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a high-quality timber species also known as Indian rosewood. It is indigenous to the low-elevation tropical monsoon forests of south-east India. It goes by the Indian names beete and satisal. The tree may reach a height of 40 meters (130 feet) and is evergreen, although locally deciduous in drier subpopulations.

DESCRIPTION

The tree has grey bark that peels off in long fibers, pinnately complex leaves, and clusters of little white flowers. Deciduous trees are thick, grey, smooth, and smooth with small irregular fissures, flaking in thin fibrous longitudinal flakes that flame yellow and become yellow-brown. Flowers are bisexual, 5-6 mm long, and white, growing in short corymbose panicles from the axils of last year's shoot.; petals 5, standard petal obovate, cuneate at base, reflexed.

USES

When properly cured, the tree produces a robust, sturdy, heavy wood that is resistant to decay and insects. To create its extremely prized long straight bore, it is produced as a plantation wood in both India and Java, generally in thick, single species trees. The tree's wood is utilized in high-end furniture and cabinetry, guitar bodies and fretboards, exotic veneers, sculptures, boats, skis, and replanting.

Tree Location in the Campus

GULMOHAR

Delonix regia

പൂമരം

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Delonix regia is a flowering plant endemic to Madagascar that belongs to the bean family Fabaceae, subfamily Caesalpinioideae. It is known for its fern-like leaves and a dramatic display of orange-red blooms throughout the summer. It is planted as a decorative tree in many tropical regions of the world, and it is known as royal poinciana, flamboyant, phoenix flower in English.

DESCRIPTION

Delonix regia blooms are huge, with four spreading crimson or orange-red petals up to 8 cm long and a fifth erect petal that is somewhat bigger and dotted with yellow and white. Corymbs form along and at the ends of branches. Flavida is a naturally occurring cultivar with yellow blooms. The compound (doubly pinnate) leaves are fluffy in appearance and a distinctive light, brilliant green. Each leaf is 30-50 cm long and has 20 to 40 pairs of major leaflets or pinnae, which are further subdivided into 10-20 pairs of subsidiary leaflets or pinnules.

USES

Mainly used for avenue planting. The leaves feed cattle, and the seed meal can be fed to agricultural animals. The blossoms provide a plentiful source of food for bees. The wood and woody pods are suitable for use as firewood. The wood can be used for simple construction.

Tree Location in the Campus

BAMBOO

Dendrocalamus brandisii

വലിയ മുള

Family: Poaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Dendrocalamus brandisii is one of the biggest tropical clumping bamboos in the world. It is also referred to as Velvet Leaf Bamboo, Teddy Bear Bamboo or Sweet Dragon Bamboo. Native to Southeast Asia, it is frequently utilized as a building material. Its natural range stretches from Myanmar, north-eastern India (Jiribam, Manipur), northern Thailand, Indo-China, China (Yunnan Province), and the Andaman Islands. It thrives best in wet evergreen tropical forests up to 1,300 m in elevation. While this bamboo can grow in a variety of soil types, it prefers loamy soil with good drainage. The plant yields one of the largest and strongest bamboos used in construction.

DESCRIPTION

It is an evergreen, perennial bamboo that forms clumps and can grow erect culms up to 33 meters tall. They have an ashy-gray to greenish-gray color. The length of the thick-walled internodes ranges from 30 to 38 cm. Nodes exhibit a slight swelling, with the lowest nodes displaying rootlets. Dark-gray young shoots have a dark-brown blade. The leaves are 20-30cm long, 2.5-5.0cm wide, oblong to lanceolate in shape, and have a glabrous petiole. Leaf sheaths are pubescent and striately veined. A short petiole-like attachment to the sheath may exist at the base of the leaf blade. The blades are pubescent and lanceolate or oblong. This species has been observed to flower both sporadically and gregariously. The flowering cycle is estimated to last 45–50 years. The inflorescence is synflorescence and bractiferous, mostly grouped at the nodes in globose formation. The spikelets measure 1-1.5 cm in length, are dense, have axillary buds at the base of the spikelet, and glumaceous subtending bracts that extend 2.5–4 cm between clusters. Fertile spikelets are sessile and contain two to four fertile florets. The spikelets are compressed laterally, ovate, and measure 5-7.5 mm in length. Flowers are veined and ciliated. Six yellow anthers with an apiculate tip are present. 1-2 plumose stigmas on a tube made of united filaments. ellipsoid, hairy, short style ovary with thick, club-shaped or divergent, plumose stigmas at the end. The seed is a 2.5–4 mm ovoid caryopsis with a persistent style tip and a crustaceous pericarp that is hairy above.

USES

In addition to being used frequently for food, the plant yields one of the largest and strongest bamboos used in construction. It is often collected in the wild; it is often grown in tropical and subtropical botanical and experimental gardens; it has occasionally been introduced for cultivation, particularly in India; and it is sporadically grown on small plantations. Culms are used to make paper, basketry, handicrafts, farm tools, furniture, boats, water pots, and building materials. Shoots are edible and utilized as a vegetable.

Tree Location in the Campus

ELEPHANT APPLE

Dillenia indica

മലമ്പുന്ന

Family: Dilleniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Elephant apple, or Dillenia indica, is a species of Dillenia that is indigenous to tropical Asia, including China and India. It grows along stony riverbanks. One of the many species that Linnaeus initially described in 1759 for his 10th edition of Systema Naturae was this one. The plant has a huge, hard, edible fruit that is exclusively available to megaherbivores like elephants in the wild, hence the name "elephant apple."

DESCRIPTION

With an uneven and crooked trunk, it is an evergreen tree or huge shrub that grows to a height of modest to medium size. The lengthy leaves have prominent vein impressions and a noticeably corrugated surface. The five white petals make up the enormous flowers. They have an inner bent yellow stamen set and an outer straight stamen set. Its huge, spherical, greenish yellow fruits have fifteen carpels total. Five seeds are inserted in each carpel, which has a delicious pulp that is also fibrous and sticky.

USES

Indian curries, jams, and jellies are made from the sour fruit pulp. Good firewood can be made from its branches .

Tree Location in the Campus

VELVET APPLE

Diospyros blancoi

വെൽവെറ്റ് ആപ്പിൾ

Family: Ebenaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Evergreen and 7–15 meters tall, the velvet apple tree has a conical crown. It is primarily found in tropical climates and has a terrestrial habitat. It prefers moist soils and fertile loamy soils. Found at low and medium elevations in primary and secondary forests. Up to 800 meters above sea level, the tree thrives in regions with a monsoon environment.

DESCRIPTION

Diospyros blancoi is an evergreen tree that grows quite slowly. Its growth habits range from a small, straggly tree with drooping branches to an upright, straight tree that may grow to a height of up to 18 meters (exceptional examples can reach up to 33 meters) with a sturdy, black, furrowed bole that can reach a diameter of 80 centimeters. It is also reported to be extremely typhoon-resistant. Trees that are mature enough can tolerate brief periods of light frost. Prefers to be in direct sunlight. An easily grown tree, thrives in nearly any type of soil, and needs very little maintenance. Tree that grows fairly slowly; seedlings may not be ready to be moved to permanent locations for up to three years. However, compared to many other tropical fruits, it is less popular since it lacks sweetness and is fairly dry. There are varieties without seeds and ones whose fruit contains less tannin. Usually dioecious, though there have been instances of monoecious forms. In order to effectively pollinate and produce fruit, male trees must be planted close to female trees. Ripe fruit has a white or cream-colored flesh that is slightly sweet, fragrant, and mealy. The fruit can be somewhat dry and astringent, and it has a pungent, cheese-like smell. The majority of the fruit's scent is found in the skin, which is often removed before consumption. To allow it to ripen more completely, it should be stored for three to four days after harvest. You can also chop the flesh and add it to salads along with other fruits. Some individuals would rather eat the unripe fruit because it's sweeter and juicier than an apple and still crisp. The fruit must be removed before eating since the fuzzy skin is disagreeable and can irritate the mouth. The fruit is a velvety, brown-reddish berry that can be globose or depressed-globose.

USES

Its dense, conical crown and velvety reddish brown fruits make it a beautiful plant to cultivate in parks, gardens, and beside roadways. Though little recognized in most of the world, the edible fruits are highly valued in specific regions. Additionally, the tree yields good timber that is exported and used locally, particularly for sculptures. This is one of 33 species that have been identified as acceptable Hongmu (red wood) timbers, used in the production of fine Chinese furniture in accordance with Ming and Quing dynasty traditions. In the tropics, the tree is occasionally grown for its fruit and wood; it is most frequently utilized as a backyard tree and as a shade tree beside roadways. It is grown as an ornamental and prized for its visually appealing fruit and foliage. Diabetes, heart problems, and hypertension can all be treated using a decoction made from the young leaves. To create a remedy for chest colds, the leaves are heated and squeezed along with Plectranthus amboinicus leaves. Because the bark has an astringent quality, a decoction of it is used to cure fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, and coughs. Skin conditions including irritated skin can be treated using a wash made from the bark and leaves. They are applied as an eye wash as well. For the treatment of snakebites, the bark and leaf juice is utilized. Unripe fruit has an astringent juice. It is applied as a wound wash. Aphthous stomatitis is treated with a fruit infusion applied topically. Diarrhea and dysentery are treated with an oil extracted from the seeds.

Tree Location in the Campus

GREEN EBONY

Diospyros buxifolia

മലമുരിങ്ങ

Family: Ebenacea

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Diospyros buxifolia can be found in unbroken woods up to 1700 meters above sea level1. It inhabits a wide range of habitats, including alluvial areas, slopes, ridges, and soils ranging from sandy to clay, as well as soils containing limestone. It can be found in dry evergreen forests and tropical rain forests at altitudes between 50 and 500 m2. It yields black heartwood, which is regarded to be the best supply of lumber, and is utilized for construction.

DESCRIPTION

Tree up to 20 m, young twigs are silky, glabrescent, and do not typically dry out black. Leaves chartaceous, dull greenish and glabrous to hairy below; Male flowers are ovoid or globose in shape. The calyx is hairy and is divided into four imbricate ovate lobes almost to the base female inflorescences with a single, small bloom. Female flowers have a hairy calyx that is imbricate and ovate-shaped, with four lobes almost reaching the base. Fruits are ellipsoid.

USES

The medical benefits of *Diospyros buxifolia* include the treatment of fever, headaches, and skin conditions. In addition, it is employed in carving, woodworking, and furniture building.

Tree Location in the Campus

PANICLED EBONY

Diospyros paniculata

കാരി

Family: Ebenacea

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is found in damp evergreen forests at elevations of up to 1200 meters, native to the South and Central Sahyadris in the Western Ghats. It is a tree that grows mostly in the tropical biome that experiences seasonal dryness.

DESCRIPTION

Panicled Ebony is a sixteen-meter-tall tree. The smooth, black bark has a dull orange color. Young branchlets are rounded and have sooty, black hairs covering them. Simple, alternating, distichous leaves are present. The flat, 0.5–1.1 cm long leaf stalks lack hair. The leaves are typically thin, elliptic-oblong to lanceolate, with a blunt tip or long point at the tip, a narrow base or rounded, an entire edge, leathery, and strongly and firmly net-veined on both surfaces. Elevated midrib; 6–9 pairs of secondary nerves. Flowers are unisexual; female flowers are axillary, solitary, or in cymes of two to five flowers; the calyx is covered with black, sooty hairs. Male flowers are in axillary paniculate cymes. Fruit is an oval shape, initially covered in rusty and sooty hairs before becoming glabrous; the calyx is accrescent, foliaceous, and has four smooth seeds with black sooty hairs inside. Flowering and fruiting season in between January-April.

USES

Diospyros campanulata is a folk remedy that has been utilized in the Siddha and Ayurvedic medical systems. A number of illnesses, including burns, gonorrhea, biliousness, blood poisoning, rheumatism, and ulcers, have been treated in folk medicine with the Diospyros campanulata Dalz.

Tree Location in the Campus

BAMBOO PALM

Dypsis lutescens

അലങ്കാര പന

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Known by various names such as golden cane palm, areca palm, yellow palm, butterfly palm, or bamboo palm, Dypsis lutescens is a type of flowering plant belonging to the Arecaceae family. It originated in Madagascar and has since spread to the Andaman Islands, southern Florida, Thailand, Vietnam, the Leeward Islands, and the Leeward Antilles. One of the most significant houseplants in terms of commerce, it is planted as an attractive plant in tropical and subtropical gardens as well as indoors.

Description

The tropical perennial plant Dypsis lutescens is a tall growing plant. The base develops into several cane-like stalks, giving the plant a vase-like form. The leaves have a yellow midrib and are tall, pinnate, and upward-arching. The petiole has a maculate base, is waxy in texture, and is yellow-green in color. Their shape is linear to lanceolate, and their leaflet arrangement is opposite. In July it develops tall panicles of yellow blooms. When fully grown, offsets can be removed as a means of propagation. It produces oblong fruit that matures to a dark purple or black color.

USES

The plant can be massed and used as a landscape feature, privacy screen, or informal hedge in its natural habitat. This plant is also used medicinally and for environmental purposes in some areas of eastern Madagascar. In the past, fishing nets were made from it as a source of fiber. It is a highly popular houseplant in milder areas. It is well known to lessen indoor air pollution and aid in air filtration. Throughout the summer, it can also be utilized for outdoor decorative installations.

Tree Location in the Campus

OIL PALM

Elaesis guineensis

എണ്ണപ്പന

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a single tree that resembles a coconut tree. At first glance, it is mistaken for a coconut, and scientists believe that it is native to West Africa from Liberia to Angola. The oil palm is believed to have reached many islands in the Pacific Ocean during the slave trade and from there the crop plant spread to other parts of the world.

DESCRIPTION

Oil palm is cultivated in various states of India. To study the potential of this crop in India, an agricultural experiment was conducted in 1961 in Thodupuzha, Kerala. Dura, Pisifera, Macrokariya, Tenera are varieties of oil palm. The oil palm grows to a height of 15 to 20 meters. Its trunk is 9 to 130 cm in diameter. The wood is black in colour. There will be signs of leaf fall on the wood. Oil palm fronds look similar to coconut fronds. They are two to five meters long. Each leaf has many leaflets in pairs. Some of the leaflets near the petiole have been transformed into spines. There are flowers throughout the year. Inflorescences are borne on the stem of the fronds. Male and female inflorescence are produced separately. It is pollinated by wind and the fruit ripens within 6 to 9 months after pollination. The mature fruit is black in colour. Size and shape is same as that of arecanut. The lower side of the fruit is red and the fleshy part is white colored. Each palm yields 5 to 15 bunches of fruits in a year. An old palm can have more than a thousand fruits. An average bunch weighs 35 kg and 20% of the weight of a mature bunch is palm oil. The oil palm has very little natural regeneration. A new plant is produced by germinating a seed. If the seeds are planted during the rainy season, it starts yielding fruits within three to four years. Then good yields are obtained for 25 to 30 years

USES

Palm oil is obtained from the outer shell of the fruit and nut oil from the inner nut. Oil is rich in vitamin A. Palm oil contains some anti-cancer compounds. Apart from being used as a food ingredient, it is also used for the manufacture of chocolate, candle, soap and other industrial uses.Its cake is good for fodder. Palm wine is a delicious drink made from young inflorescence. It's all parts can be used as firewood.

Tree Location in the Campus

BEAD TREE

Elaeocarpus serratus

കാരയ്ക്ക

Family: Elaeocarpaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The tree is resistant to drought. In Assam, places with permanent pockets of tropical and subtropical forest, as well as areas with a mosaic of broken groves, settled agricultural areas, and human settlements, are highly suitable for the plant. It grows less well in domestic gardens, settled agriculture and some human settlements. Low-suitability areas include certain human settlements, degraded open forests, and grasslands.The species is native to parts of southern, southwest, and Sri Lanka, as well as to Assam, northeastern India, and Bangladesh. Its range is disjunctive.

DESCRIPTION

The species is an evergreen tree that ranges in size from medium to large and has a wide spreading crown. The blooms feature a pale green petiole, white to pale olive green calyxes, long petals, white corollas, and a somewhat black anther. The flowers reach their full size in the late afternoon, indicating that they have evolved to withstand pollinators that fly at night, such as moths, Carries smooth, oval-shaped green fruits. The fruit has a brown seed. The seed's outer layer is tough. The seeds can take up to two years to germinate because of their poor germination rate. The wood has a yellowish-white color.

USES

In addition to being consumed frequently, people also use the fruit of the tree for folk medicine and decoration. Ceylon olive is another name for Elaeocarpus serratus. Research suggests that Elaeocarpus serratus has anti-diarrheal, analgesic, anti-diabetic, and anti-arthritic properties.

Tree Location in the Campus

BEAD TREE

Elaeocarpus sphaericus

രുദ്രാക്ഷം

Family: Elaeocarpaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The majority of trees are found on the islands of Myanmar, Indonesia, and South East Asia. The plant's range is limited in India, and as a result of excessive demand and overuse, the trees have become scarce in the wild. The plant is limited to the northeast, especially to Assam and the neighboring state of Arunachal Pradesh. Nonetheless, there are reports that certain trees can be found in Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, and Bihar. The plant is also planted as a decorative tree in some gardens, where it has been modified to develop according to its natural cycle.

DESCRIPTION

A medium-sized, evergreen tree. The primary trunk is round and cylindrical. The tough, grayish-white bark has narrow horizontal furrows and tiny vertical lenticels. Leaf color is dull coriaceous below and brilliant green above. They are almost glabrous, simple, alternating, and oblong-lanceolate, with an acuminate apex and serrated edges. The color of old leaves turns red.

USES

Fruits are used to treat epilepsy and heart issues because of their sedative, hypnotic, tranquilizing, anti-convulsive, anti-epileptic, and anti-hypertensive qualities. Fruits also have strong analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and bronchospasm-preventing properties. The astonishing ability of Rudraksh beads to ease tension, pain, and suffering while promoting tranquility is documented in ancient literature.

Tree Location in the Campus

SURINAM CHERRY

Eugenia uniflora

സുരിനം ചെറി

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Eugenia uniflora, also known as the Suriname cherry, Brazilian cherry, or cayenne cherry, is a flowering plant in the Myrtaceae family that is indigenous to the east coast of tropical South America. It can be found from French Guiana and Suriname to southern Brazil, Uruguay, and portions of Paraguay and Argentina. It is frequently utilized as a screen or hedge in gardens. Originally brought to Bermuda as an ornamental, the tree is now considered an invasive species because it has gotten out of control.Florida has also received the tree's introduction.

DESCRIPTION

Eugenia uniflora is a conical-shaped, large shrub or small tree that grows slowly. The leaves and branches emit a spicy, resinous scent when crushed, bruised, or cut, which may irritate sensitive people's respiratory systems. The leaves are held in opposite pairs, ovate, glossy, and devoid of stipules. When new leaves mature to a deep glossy green, they are colored bronze, copper, or coppery-pink. Leaves turn red in the winter. Four white petals make up the flowers, which are carried on long, thin stalks and feature a prominent center cluster of white stamens that terminate in yellow anthers. Ribbed fruits with green hues that transition to orange, scarlet, and maroon as they ripen are developed from flowers.

USES

Eugenia uniflora possesses numerous noteworthy pharmacological characteristics. Its essential oil exhibits antiviral and antifungal properties in addition to being analgesic, antidiabetic, antitumor, and antihypertensive.

Tree Location in the Campus

ELEPHANT EAR FIG TREE

Ficus auriculata

വലിയ അത്തി

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Asia is the region where *Ficus auriculata* is most usually found, and southern China, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand are among these places. Furthermore, to the plains, it can be found in dry deciduous forests. The months of November through February are when Ficus auriculata flowers.

DESCRIPTION

It is a tiny tree with many bristle-covered branches. The leaves are large and rounded, with a cordate or rounded base, an acute apex, and 5-7 major veins from the leaf base. I The plant emerges from the tree's trunk or ancient branches, and its oblate syconium and golden pubescence are both present. The male and female blooms of the dioecious Ficus auriculata are produced on different individuals. In damp valleys with woods, it grows.

USES

Fresh fruit from this plant is used as food and possesses laxative, diuretic, and digestive-controlling qualities. In Nepal, *Ficus auriculata* is utilized as fodder. Although it prefers good sunshine, it has a low fire resistance.

Tree Location in the Campus

BANYAN TREE

ficus benghalensis

പേരാൽ

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The Banyan tree is the national tree of India and is considered to be one of the most important trees in Indian history. It is a huge tree considered sacred by Indians. The Banyan tree is native to India. The word "banias," which was originally used by the Portuguese to refer only to Hindu traders who did business under this tree, is the source of the common name "banyan." The tree itself eventually took on the name "banyan." It is called Peral, meaning Periya al,as the . This tree is found in deciduous moist forests and human settlements in india. But does not grow in rainforests. It is mainly grown in India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Myanmar. In Kerala, it is found in Kozhikode, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram districts. IUCN conservation status of this tree is Not Evaluated (NE). The wasp species Eupristina masoni is the only one that pollinates flowers. Fruit-eating birds such as Indian Mynas are the primary dispersers of seeds.

DESCRIPTION

Huge, widely dispersing evergreen tree that is initially epiphytic, with many aerial roots growing from the branches that eventually thicken and become stilts. Grayish brown, smooth bark with delicate pubescence in the younger sections. The leaves are oval-shaped and measure 12-18 by 5-8 cm in length. The border is whole, the tip is obtuse, the base is rounded, the leaves are coriaceous, glossy above, and the veins are 5-7 on each side of the mid-vein, looped within the margin, and conspicuous below. Deltoid, sharp, and coriaceous stipules which measures 1.5- 2.5 cm and the petiole ranges between 2 and 3 cm. Figs are silky pubescent, sessile, globose, and have suborbicular basal bracts. They are arranged in axillary pairs. Flowers are minute and are of three types: male, female and gall. Both male and female flowers are born in the same receptacle. Male flowers are numerous in number and are located near the mouth of the receptacle. Female flowers have an extended style and a smaller perianth while gall flowers are all similar and have shorter style. The fruit is a dark brown, globose-ellipsoid achene. When ripe, Syconus fruit turns scarlet red.

USES

Wood is used to build houses and furniture because it is strong and long-lasting. Figs are edible and can be consumed either dry or fresh. Hair growth is enhanced by the application of a coconut oil and fig pulp mixture. The aerial prop root is used for treating syphilis, biliousness, dysentery and inflammation of liver. Its latex has anti-inflammatory, vulnerary, aphrodisiac, and tonic properties. It can also be used to treat gonorrhea, piles, and nose diseases. Seeds are regarded as a tonic and coolant. The banyan tree is a fast-growing plant that has been used as an afforestation species and for soil conservation. Applying the plant's milky latex topically helps relieve lumbago, rheumatic joints, toothache, bruises, and other painful areas. It is applied to treat gum swelling and bleeding, and it is dripped into wounds to kill or remove bacteria.

Tree Location in the Campus

WEEPING FIG

Ficus Benjamina

വെള്ളാൽ

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Weeping fig is indigenous to northern Australia and India. It is a 50-foot-tall broadleaf evergreen tree. It is extensively cultivated as an ornamental tree or hedge in the tropics. Native to both Australia and Asia. It serves as Bangkok's official city tree. Along with Florida and Arizona in the United States, the species has also established itself in the West Indies. Some birds like its little fruit in its native habitat.

DESCRIPTION

A large tree that grows to a height of about 30 meters, with smooth bark, drooping branches, and aerial roots that have the potential to become new trunks. Simple, alternating, elliptic, thick, 3–4-inch leaves with an acuminate apex; petiole 1 cm long; lanceolate stipules. hypathodium inflorescence. Figs are axillary on leafy branches, single or in pairs, ripe in red or yellow, globose, glabrous or pubescent, base narrowing into a stalk, sessile, and with small, glabrous, persistent involucral bracts. Within the same fig, there are male, gall, and female blossoms. Shortly pedicellate male flowers with a somewhat long stamen 1 filament. Numerous, narrowly spatulate gall blooms. Ovoid, smooth, and short ovary. Sessile female flowers with three small spatulate calyx lobes and a big stigma.

USES

Due to the plant's potential for use in medicine, it is well known. In addition to being utilized as a general tonic, its latex and some fruit extracts are used by indigenous societies to cure skin conditions, inflammation, piles, vomiting, leprosy, malaria, nasal ailments, and cancer. Also used for gardening purpose.

Tree Location in the Campus

MYSORENFIG

Ficus drupacae

കല്ലാൽ

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

These are canopy trees grows up to a height of 1000 meters. Distributed in evergreen to semi-evergreen forests. It is a tropical tree that is indigenous to Northeast Australia and Southeast Asia.

DESCRIPTION

Description It is a large, pretty tree that is 15-25 meters tall and offers shade. Many aerial roots that emerge in tufts from the sturdy branches. The bark is smooth, greyish-brow. The tree exudes a distinctive milky substance. Young shoot are brown and pubescent. Simple, alternating, spiral, and subdistichous leaves, measuring 10–25 mm in length. When mature, the delicate leaves become scurfy tomentose beneath and glabrous above. Orange, sessile, ellipsoid, axillary figs enclosing male, female, and gall flowers. Fruit is fleshy and yellow to red in colour. It starts off as an epiphyte on a bigger tree, which it finally devours, to complete its life cycle.

USES

Fruits can be eaten. Wood used for building and fuel. Powder of root can be applied to the wounds which act as an effective vulnerary

Tree location in the Campus

RUBBER FIG

Ficus elastica

ശീമയാൽ

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It originates in East India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and China. It can also be found in Sri Lanka, West Indies, Australia and parts of the USA. Eastern regions of South and Southeast Asia are habitat to this species. In Sri Lanka, the West Indies, and the US state of Florida, it has acquired naturalized status. *Ficus elastica* is cultivated all over the world as a decorative plant, both indoors and outside in colder countries as a houseplant. Hawaii lacks the species of fig wasp necessary for it to spread naturally.

DESCRIPTION

It belongs to the banyan group of figs and is a big tree. Aerial and buttressing roots form on the trunk to assist it become rooted in the ground and sustain large branches. Its broad, lustrous, round leaves are smaller on young plants than on older trees. The apical meristem, where the leaves sprout, has a sheath that encloses them as they develop. When fully grown, it unfolds and the sheath detaches from the plant. Another immature leaf is awaiting development inside the new leaf.

USES

It is grown around the world as an ornamental plant. The fruit of the *ficus elastica* includes a compound called mucilage. It is highly beneficial for a variety of stomach issues such nausea, general pain, digestive issues. Also used as laxative, cough suppressor etc...

Tree Location in the Campus

BRAHMA'S BANYAN

Ficus exasperata

തേരകം

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Small to medium-sized sandpaper trees are found in the Banyan group of figs. Native to India. Seen All districts of kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous trees with no aerial roots; thick, greenish-white, smooth, punctiform, fibrous bark; creamy white blaze; watery exudate; all portions rough and scabby with stout white hairs. Stipules are small, paired, lateral, and cauducous; leaves are simple, laxly alternate spiral to opposite or subdistichous; petiole long, slender, elliptic, ovate, oblong-lanceolate, or obovate, basal acute, round or cuneate, apex acute to shortly acuminate, margin denticulate or sinuate-crenate to serrate, leaves of saplings and coppice shoots often lobed. Flowers are unisexual.

USES

Various parts are used in traditional medicine as analgesics, antiarthritics, diuretics, wound healers, antiparasitic, vermifuges, abortifacients, ecbolics, and for treating hemorrhoids and venereal problems. Additionally, the plant's portions are used as animal feed. A wide range of in vitro and in vivo pharmacological properties, including antidiabetic, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, hypolipidemic, antioxidant, antiulcer, anxiolytic, and hypotensive, have been documented for crude extracts.

Tree Location in the Campus

HAIRY FIG

Ficus hispida

പാറകം

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Ficus hispida also known as the opposite leaf Fig is a small but well distributed species of tropical fig tree. It's leaves are sandpapey to touch. It is an evergreen shrub or medium-sized tree with a spreading crown that can be found growing year-round in moist areas, along the banks of streams, and in deciduous forests up to an elevation of 1800 meters above sea level. It is frequently grown in villages for shade, as well as for its edible fruits and folklore value. It is native to India and seen in all districts of kerala and in Southern Western Ghats.

DESCRIPTION

Hairy Fig is a coarsely hairy shrub or a moderate sized tree upto 15m tall. A fluid, milky-yellow discharge is produced when the petiole and twigs are broken. Simple, alternate leaves with 15–35 cm long and 6–20 cm broad blades. On the underside of the leaf blade, at the forks of the lateral veins and the midrib,rough and sandpapery flat glands are often visible. It is morphologically gynodioecious, but functionally dioecious. Figs are actually highly modified inflorescences with small flowers within, not true fruits. These syconia commonly referred to as "figs" are carried on leafy twigs and on certain branches down the trunk, often all the way to the ground. They have a pear- or even disk-like form, are hairy and become yellow as they ripen. The fruits are emetic and, in high quantities, can cause fatal intestinal damage.

USES

Ripe fruits are consumed fresh, whilst unripe green fruits are cooked and used as a vegetable. The juice of the root is used in the treatment of fevers. The juice from the fig is used to cure liver disorders. A fiber collected from the inner bark is used to make cordage.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN LAUREL FIG

Ficus microcarpa

കല്ലിത്തി

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Ficus microcarpa is also known as Chinese banyan or Indian laurel, is a type of fig tree. It is a typical ornamental plant that is frequently used in landscaping or as a houseplant. It has a distinctive appearance due to its glossy leaves and aerial roots. The Laurel Fig is a banyan that is native to Sri Lanka, India, the southern People's Republic of China, the Malay Archipelago, the Ryukyu Islands, Australia, and New Caledonia. It is mainly found in tropical and subtropical regions of India and is usually found in parks and gardens, as well as by the sides of roads. It is quite common in Delhi. An ordinary, enormous banyan (with lots of stilt roots). It can start off as an epiphyte and develop into a strangler, but it can also stand alone as a tree. The term "microcarpa" describes the small size of the fruits

DESCRIPTION

It is an evergreen tree that can grow to be 15 meters tall or more, with a rounded dense crown, smooth gray bark, milky sap, and long, thin, dangling aerial roots. Leaves are alternate, simple, leathery, deep glossy green, oval-elliptic to diamond-shaped, up to 5 inches long, and have short pointed, ridged tips. On the upper and lower surfaces of the leaf blade, there are tiny oil spots that can be seen through a lens. Small, unisexual, and numerous flowers are concealed within the "fig," a fleshy, specialized container that grows into a number of fruit. Possess glabrous tepals. Male flowers scattered among the ripe fig's fruitlets. Three bracts at the fig's base. The fig body lacks lateral bracts on the exterior. The fruit is pale green when young and turns yellow or dark red when it is ripe. It is stalkless and grows in pairs at the leaf axils and is only one centimeter in diameter.

USES

Ficus microcarpa contributes to a healthier and cleaner interior atmosphere by absorbing dangerous air pollutants. This plant gives visual interest to any indoor space with its distinctive thick branches and glossy leaves. Studies have demonstrated the calming effects of indoor plants, such as the F. microcarpa, which is a great addition to any space used for relaxation or meditation. Indoor plants can also help to reduce stress and improve mood. In China, this species is widely grown as a shade tree. F. microcarpa has anti-bilious, astringent, and cooling properties. Because of its demonstrated ability to promote healing, it is utilized to make oils and ointments that are applied externally to treat ulcers. It's bark has antibacterial, anti-secretory, antioxidant and antiulcer properties.

Tree Location in the Campus

CLUSTER FIG TREE

Ficus racemosa

അത്തി

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an exquisite fig tree with a spreading crown and a twisted trunk. The little clusters of red, hairy figs that emerge from this tree's trunk are its distinctive feature. The fig serves as a compartment containing a large number of flowers. It is native to India and seen all districts of Kerala and Southern Western ghats. Its habitat is semi-evergreen and deciduous forests, also in the plains to to 1500m.

DESCRIPTION

It is a large, 30-meter-tall deciduous tree. On twigs, leaves are arranged alternately. Young shoots and twigs are finely white hairy and branchlets are 1.5–3 mm thick. Young leaves are toothed. Bark is 8–10 mm thick, surface reddish–brown or yellowish–brown smooth, coarsely flaking, fibrous; blaze is creamy pink; latex is milky. Figs stick to trunks or primary branches directly. It has evergreen leaves, if it is close to a water source. Otherwise it sheds its leaves in january. Unlike the banyan, it has no aerial roots.

USES

It is used as an ornamental tree in parks and large gardens as well as a shade tree in plantations and used for slope, gully and river bank stabilization because it produces a deep and wide-spreading root system. The fruit is utilized in several side dishes and preserves. Unripe fruit is mashed, combined with flour, and baked into cakes during times of scarcity. The leaves are used to cure diarrhea. The sap is used topically to treat gonorrhea, mumps, and other inflammatory glandular enlargements. Tonsillitis is treated by chewing on the root. The latex has applications in the manufacturing process of water-resistant paper and as a plasticizer for Hevea rubber.

Tree Location in the Campus

PEEPAL TREE

Ficus religiosa

അരയാൽ

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is noted for great size and longevity and regarded as sacred by Buddhists. It is one of the oldest trees in Indian literature and finds its documentation in the holy books of Hinduism indicating its importance in Buddhist and Hindu religions and widely planted in temple premises. A large peepal tree provides perfect shade, and village meetings are frequently held under one. It is native to India and seen in all districts of Kerala. Its habitat is that of the submontane forest at altitudes of up to 1,520 meters.

DESCRIPTION

It is a semi-evergreen tree with a massive crown and deciduous leaves that fall in the dry season that may grow up to 30 m tall and 3 m in diameter. The trunk of an older tree can get strengthened and reach a diameter of up to 270 cm. The leaves are cordate (heart-shaped), 10-17 cm long and 8-12 cm wide, with a 6-10 cm petiole. The fruit is a tiny 1-1.5 cm diameter green syconium that ripens to purple. Aerial roots are absent; bark grey, smooth; exudation milky.

USES

Leaves and twigs are used as antidote against bites of venomous animals, and for the treatment of haemoptysis and fistula. Fresh sap from the leaves is used to cure diarrhoea, cholera and for wound healing. An infusion of the bark is used as an anti-diabetic. A decoction of the bark is used as a skin wash to treat scabies, ulcers, and skin ailments. The aerial roots are diuretic. They are used to treat ascites and are chewed by women to promote fertility. The bark contains tannins and is used as a dye for cloth. A latex obtained from the plant is used for making varnishes. The fibrous bark is used to make paper.

Tree Location in the Campus

SOUTH INDIAN FIG

Ficus tsjahela

കാരാൽ

Family: Moraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

South Indian fig tree found in our countryside, forests, river banks etc. This evergreen tree is deciduous. This tree is found in India, Sri Lanka and Australia. It is one of the big tree. Grows in moist soils and deciduous forests of Kerala. But these are rare in forests. They are very cold and drought tolerant.

DESCRIPTION

Tall tree, much branched, without aerial roots. Leaf lamina is ovoid and oblong. Leaves are simple, shining, glabrous, stipulate, alternate, spirally arranged. Inflorescence is Hypanthodium. The fruit is round and yellow in color. Fruits ripen in June- July. Defoliation usually occurs in summer.

USES

Its wood is pithy and white. It has a brown core not too heavy. There are also lovely annual circles in the wood. It is flattened and utilized for furniture, etc. not the finest, though. It is also a peculiarity that the wood is not easily eaten by termites.

Tree Location in the Campus

LUVI

Flacourtia inermis

ലൂവി

Family: Salicaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

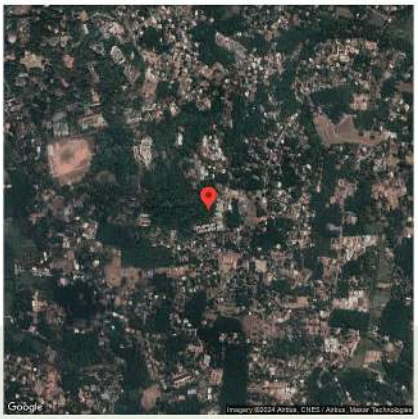
It is a flowering plant native to Philippines and Indonesia and naturalized to India. It is cultivated in some parts of Kerala for its fruits. Its native habitat is terrestrial (Primary Rainforest, Secondary Rainforest) and is cultivated in tropical areas.

DESCRIPTION

It is an evergreen, short-boled, bushy tree with a compact, rounded crown; it can grow 7.5 - 9 metres tall, unarmed, branches with sympodial growth. The bark is smooth, with patches of light brown and light grey. The wood is either orange red or red and solid. Leaves simple, alternate, pinnately veined, sometimes 3-5 pliveined at the base, thicker near the midrib and diminishing towards the margins and petiolate. Young foliage is orange-red. Fruit globular, reddish tp orange or pink to cherry red with persistent styles.

USES

The bright red, thin-skinned fruit is very sour, acidic taste and are used to make pies, syrups and jellies. The tree is often planted as an ornamental plant.



Tree Location in the Campus

CAMBOGE TREE

Garcinia gummi-gutta

കുടംപുളി

Family: Clusiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is found in Western Ghats - throughout in South and Central Sahyadris. Native to India and seen in all districts of Kerala. Habitat is Evergreen forests, along stream banks and Moist Deciduous Forests at altitudes between 50 and 1,800 meters.

DESCRIPTION

It is frequent understory Trees with a rounded crown up to 12 m tall. This plant has a rather dense and spherical crown, with branches that grow horizontally or hanging. The bark on the stem is black and smooth. The leaves are opposite, petiolate, glabrous, up to 18 cm long and up to 8 cm broad, with an elliptical or obovate shape and a bright dark green color. The fruit is a 5 cm diameter green, ovoid berry that turns yellow or red when completely mature. The epicarp is distinguished by 6-10 furrows that resemble a tiny pumpkin. The fruit pulp is made up of 4-8 smooth, big ovoid seeds enclosed by a juicy and highly sour shell (aril).

USES

The fruit has a very sour flavour used in curries. The rinds of ripe fruits are processed and used as a condiment to add flavor and taste while also improving preservation quality. A decoction produced from the plant (part unknown) is used to cure rheumatism and gastrointestinal issues. Hydroxy Citric Acid, an extract derived from the ripe fruit rind, is used to manage obesity. Gamboge, a gum-resin derived from the plant, is used as a yellow dye, and an illuminant, in varnishes. A fruit extract is utilized as a skin conditioner in commercial cosmetic formulations. As an astringent, an extract of the fruit peel is utilized in commercial cosmetic formulations. The wood is utilized in building and furniture production.

Tree Location in the Campus

LEMON DROP MANGOSTEEN

Garcinia intermedia

പുളി മാങ്കോസ്റ്റിൻ

Family: Clusiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A tropical American tree species called Garcinia intermedia yields delicious fruit. A humid understorey tree found in primary forests, often growing to a height of 1,200 meters, where it frequently nearly touches the canopy.It is sometimes referred to as monkey fruit or the lemon drop mangosteen in English. In Central America, the tree is frequently planted for shade or aesthetic purposes. California, Brazil, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico have all planted it as a fruit crop. Garcinia intermedia has a big population and a fairly broad spread.

DESCRIPTION

A straight, slender trunk and a densely branching pyramidal crown sustain the fast-growing Berba tree. When injured, the smooth, dark brown bark releases a viscous yellowish sap. Adjacent, thick, leathery, elliptic, elliptic-lanceolate, or bigger leaves with many lateral veins are noticeable on both surfaces. When the leaves are young, they are brilliant red, but as they mature, they turn dark green above and pale green or brownish underneath. Nestled among the leaves are tiny blooms that have a greenish-white or ivory hue. Fruit has an attractive sweet and sour flavor, and it is oval, smooth, orange, or yellow in color. The skin is thin and peels easily, and it has one or two seeds with a white, edible pulp that is sparse.

USES

They are edible and have an appealing sweet and sour taste. It is usually eaten out of hand, though can be used for drinks, jams and jellies.

Tree Location in the Campus

MANGOSTEEN

Garcinia mangostana

മാങ്കോസ്റ്റീൻ

Family: Clusiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a tropical tree native to Malaysia, and its fruits have a distinct and pleasant flavor, gaining it the title "queen of the fruits." Its fruit is regarded as one among the most delicious in existence. It is cultivated in all districts of Kerala. It is cultivated throughout the Western Ghats for their edible fruits. Its native habitat is rainforests and on hillsides and ridges in undisturbed mixed dipterocarp forests at elevations up to 200 metres.

DESCRIPTION

It is an erect slow-growing evergreen tree with a pyramidal crown. It may grow up to 25 meters tall, but it is considerably smaller, especially under cultivation. Wood moderately hard, bark grey, reddish or pale gray, branches often opposite, terete, glabrous, latex usually resinous. Leaves simple, opposite or rarely ternate, with translucent glands, petiole slender with raised margins. Fruit fleshy berry, sulcate or smooth, encased by persistent sepals covered with juicy cream white pulp. In the shadow of the canopy, it appears light green or almost white at first. The exocarp color intensifies to a deeper green as the fruit grows over the next two to three months. During this time, the fruit grows in size until its exocarp is 6-8 cm in outer diameter, at which point it becomes soft and ripe.

USES

The fruit is delicious with juicy, soft texture. The peel of the fruit is astringent and has been used to treat dysentery, diarrhoea, cystitis, and gonorrhoea internally. A bark extract known as 'amibiasine' has been sold to treat amoebic dysentery. An infusion of the leaves, along with unripe banana and a little benzoin, is given to the circumcision wound. A root decoction is taken to regulate menstruation. Various parts of the plant are used as ingredients in commercial cosmetic preparations.

Tree Location in the Campus

GLIRICIDIA

Gliricidia sepium

ശീമക്കൊന്ന

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This is a small tree that is planted along roadsides, fences, etc. It is widely found in Kerala. They are believed to be native from South America to almost Guatemala. The tree is believed to have been brought to Sri Lanka by herbivores from the Caribbean islands and from there to India. This tree reached India in the early 1900s. It grows well up to 1600 meters above sea level in regions with mean temperatures between 20 and 29 degrees Celsius, 900 to 1500 millimeters of annual rainfall, and a five-month dry season. Frost and lows of less than 15°C at night are too much for it. It can withstand a wide range of infertile soils and waterlogging.

DESCRIPTION

The species name ' Sepium' is given in the sense of being widely planted as a hedge plant. The word is derived from Latin word 'cepis'. Rats are said to die if they eat it seeds. The genus name Gliricidia refers to 'rat killers'. While it is primarily deciduous during the dry season, there are reports that it can stay evergreen in humid climates. This fast growing tree can grow to a height of about 8 meters. It is a Small tree with a loose canopy, smooth bark, and longer, thin branches with softer tips. The bark of the branched tree is green at first and turns gray as it ages. Small breathing holes can be seen in the skin. Trunk and branches are less vigorous. So it will break when strong wind blows. When full of leaves, the branches bend and form an arch. It is a deciduous tree. Strong fragrance of crushed leaves; vivid green above, pale below. Long, dense bunches of pinkish flowers. Flowering season starts in January. At this time all the branches are filled with flowers. Fruiting is starts with April. The green pods turn yellow-brown when ripe. Propagation can be done by sowing seeds and cuttings.

USES

Wood has no durability and strength. So, no special use. These are used as poles to make pandals for propagating creepers. This is a beautiful flower tree. Can be planted as a hedge or ornamental tree in gardens and roadsides. Leaves are excellent organic fertilizer. Leaves and young branches are good for mulching agricultural crops. They are used as shade tree and support tree. It can also enrich the soil with nitrogen due to its nitrogen fixing capacity. To boost productivity, feed leaves to poultry and cattle as they are nutrient-rich. Leaves combined with cooked maize are used as a rodenticide in Central America. It has also been noted that leaves are poisonous to horses, and that significant doses of gliricidia are intolerable for many animals. Normal eating does not appear to have any effect on ruminants.

Tree Location in the Campus

WHITE TEAK TREE

Gmelina arborea

കുമിഴ്

Family: Verbenaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This tree, which is of medium size, grows in Kerala's moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests. Though they are now planted in gardens, homes, and other places, they grow naturally on hillsides, valleys, and humid, rural locations with moderate rainfall. It is hard to grow in an area that is extremely cold and dry. In addition to being found in China, pakistan, bhutan, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Philippines, it exhibits good growth in South India.

DESCRIPTION

In contrast to teak and rosewood, this tree's wood is not a full log. While normal trees grow almost uniformly from the base to the top, this tree grows thinner to the top. That is, tree has a thicker base, but as it grows, that thickness decreases, which is why it gets the name "kumbil." Being a light tree, it has a large number of branches and white-gray bark. The heart-shaped leaves have a pointed tip. Summertime is when it sheds its leaves, and then the flowering season begins. The outer petals of the yellow flowers are ovate in shape. There are 4 stamens and an enlarged ovary. In the forests, natural regeneration occurs. Animals are responsible for seed dispersal. Following the rainy season is the ideal time to plant seedlings. The seed cannot be kept for an extended period of time due to its sour flavor. To allow the seeds to ripen, remove the fruit's fleshy portion. Normally, fleshy seeds do not germinate. Because of the fleshy part, the seeds no longer have viability and do not germinate.

USES

The thin, white wood of the kumbil tree has a white core as well. Though not as strong as other woods, this one is both beautiful and durable, making it less popular for furniture use. Instead, it's used to create exquisite handicrafts and idols. It is also suitable for carving, and the process releases a light fragrance. Some people sell handicrafts made from the wood after applying sandalwood oil to give the impression that the items are made of sandal wood. The wood is being used as décor. According to Ayurveda, kumbil has anti-inflammatory properties. The medicinal parts of the plant are the fruit, leaf, root, and flower. Alkaloids and benzoic acid are found in the root, while butyric and tartaric acids are found in the fruits. It also contains alkaloids and sugar. It helps manage physical pain and treat pitta-kapha disorders. As far as medicines go, flowers are thought to be the best. A remedy for headaches is to grind leaves and apply them to the head.

Tree Location in the Campus

SILVER OAK

Grevillea robusta

സിൽവർ ഓക്ക്

Family: Proteaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This medium-sized tree's natural habitat is in the mountains above a thousand meters. Silver oak a rare tree in the forest , which is grown in tea gardens. This tree was imported from Australia to provide shade in gardens. Because it can withstand some heat and cold, it thrives in a variety of climates.

DESCRIPTION

The main feature of the tree, which grows quickly and has few branches, is its trunk. The parallel compound leaves have a dull white lower surface and a light green upper side. The names "silk oak" and "silver oak" are derived from the silvery sily hairs covering the underside of the leaf. The leaf blade resembles a pannel leaf due to its deep division. The tree's flowering season lasts from the summer through the rainy season but in some places the trees blooms early. The inflorescence of the flower is shaped like a bottle brush, and it has an appealing golden color. There are one or two seeds in each pod. The wind aids in the natural regeneration of the winged, thin, flattened, and oblong seeds, which are less viable. In monsoon season, seeds can be sown to begin cultivation

USES

Because it is prone to cracking, the solid, rose-colored heartwood of silver oak is better suited for pulp and plywood. The wood of the silver oak, which is planted as an ornamental tree in some areas, is used as green manure and cattle feed.

Tree Location in the Campus

ELM-LEAF GREWIA

Grewia nervosa

കൊട്ട

Family: Tiliaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Grewia nervosa (Lour) Panighrahi, a member of the Malvaceae s.l. family, is found throughout India's Western Ghats. Medium-sized tree with numerous branches and an occasional shrubby appearance. It is found in the wild places of Bangladesh, particularly in the highland forest regions.

DESCRIPTION

Leaf Elm Grewia is a big tree or a medium-sized shrub. Young, stellate-hairy shoots. The leaves are three-costate, elliptic-lanceolate, whole, or slightly serrated; the cymes are small, pedunculate, and have two to three flowers clustered in a terminal or axillary nervous panicle. Pedicels are tiny and hairy, flowers are yellowish-white. The linear-oblong sepals have abundant hair on the outside and cucullate at the tip. Petals are half the length of the sepals and are oblong in shape. They have a hairy gland at the base and an emarginate or irregularly serrated tip. Many stamens that are hairy at the base.

USES

The herb was used to treat smallpox, dermatitis, and itches, as well as dyspepsia, typhoid, dysentery, and syphilitic mouth ulcers in India. An infusion made from the leaves is consumed as a cooling beverage and for dyspepsia in southern China. Children in Indo-China are given a drink made from boiled and roasted leaves as a vermifuge.

Tree Location in the Campus

SCREW TREE

Helicteres isora

ഇടംപിരി വലംപിരി

Family: Sterculiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A well-known medicinal plant with pods like split leaves. It is a small tree found in India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Malaysia, China, Cambodia, Pakistan, Java, Australia and the Philippines. In some places it grows as a shrub. It is found in Western Ghats including Kerala, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Natural habitat is deciduous moist forests. The local name is derived from the peculiarity of its fruit. This naming is because the fruits are split left or right.

DESCRIPTION

The bark is grey. Young stems are pubescent. Leaves of many sizes can be found on the same plant. The leaf blade is hairy and thick. Flowering season starts in June. It will last till October. The red flowers are borne singly and in clusters. The color of the flower changes during withering. They have 10 compound stamens. 5 sterile stamens are also seen. The fruit is a cylindrical shape of the follicle. It is 5-8 long and appears to split to the left or right. The former is called Edampiri and the latter is called valambiri. Both types of fruit are found on the same tree. There is a sharp lip at the end of the fruit. Young fruits are green in color. It turns brown when ripe. In general, seed viability is low. However, reproduction is taking place on a moderate scale. The fruits contains tannin, seed contains diosgenin, and the root and bark contains saponins.

USES

Edampiri valambiri's main use is as a medicine. Fruits, root and young stem have medicinal value. Their medicinal properties can help in killing diarrhea, pain and intestinal worms. The bark of the root is good for diabetes. The fiber obtained from its skin is used to make rope and sacks. The wood is used for paper making. Young stems and leaves are fodder.

Tree Location in the Campus

RUBBER TREE

Hevea brasiliensis

റബ്ബർ മരം

Family: Euphorbiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

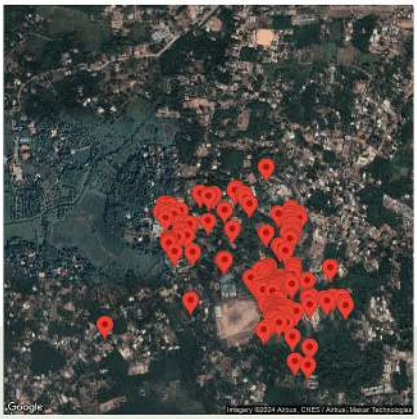
The milky latex collected from the tree is the principal source of natural rubber, making it the most commercially significant member of the genus Hevea. Native of Tropical America and cultivated in all districts of kerala. They are generally found in low-altitude moist forests, wetlands, riparian zones, forest gaps, and disturbed areas.

DESCRIPTION

Rubber Tree is a deciduous tree with a leafy crown that grows to be 30-40m in cultivation. The trunk is cylindrical but usually swollen at the base, and the bark is light to dark brown with a smooth surface, and the inner bark is pale brown with abundant white or cream-colored latex. The leaves are spirally arranged and have three leaflets. Flowers with no petals, brilliant or cream-yellow in color, and highly smelly. They can be either male or female, although they share the same inflorescence. The fruit is a three-lobed capsule that explodes. Trees in the wild may grow to reach over 40 meters tall and survive for 100 years, however in plantations, growth is limited due to rubber tapping.

USES

Natural rubber is made from the milky latex of the Para Rubber Tree. Rubber seed, a byproduct of rubber plantations, includes nutritional properties that may be used as animal feed, or biofuel for energy. Intercropping with coffee or cocoa, perhaps in conjunction with ipecac, is possible. After a few years under legumes, no nitrogen fertilizer may be required, although phosphorus, magnesium, and potassium may be limited in some regions. The seeds contain a semi-drying light yellow oil known as Para rubber seed oil.



Tree Location in the Campus

BLACK VARNISH TREE

Holigarna arnottiana

ചേര്

Family: Anacardiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a rare species found only in Western Ghats in India. Rarely grows in moist loamy soils and evergreen forests of the Western Ghats. It is a perennial and cannot withstand extreme heat and extreme cold. They also grow well along river banks.

DESCRIPTION

This tree can be described as the villain of the forest. If you touch the fruit or pick the fruit, the body will become itchy. Its toxic resin is the trigger behind this allergy. No one cuts this tree because it causes unpleasant itching. It could be a self-defense mechanism of the tree. It is also less used as firewood. The leaves are clustered at the tips of the branches that grow high. It6 has thick trunk with smooth bark and rounded strong branches. Resin of the tree is black in color. Leaves are blackish green in color. Flowering season starts in January. Flowers are bisexual. Inflorescence is an axillary or terminal panicle. Its pollen causes allergic reactions in some people. The fruit ripens after six month. Seed dispersal is through birds and animals. Their fruits are a favorite food item for animals. Seed dispersal also done through water.

USES

Oils and acids are found in the wood and seeds of the tree. Although the wood can cause allergies, the oil has medicinal value. Refined oil is used. The wood is dull black in color. The core is solid, durable and weightless. The use of firewood is also less because it can cause allergies.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN ELM

Holoptelia integrifolia

ആവൽ

Family: Ulmaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a medium-sized tree commonly found in South Indian hills and forests. It is also a medicinal plant. Apart from India, it is found in Malaysia, Nepal, and Myanmar. This tree is usually found in deciduous forest. But it is present in most forests of Kerala. They like well-drained soil.

DESCRIPTION

They are characterized by rough bark that peels off in small flakes and leaves has a foul odour when it is crushed. Their shedding season starts in winter and lasts until summer. The leaves of tree is simple. They are ellipsoidal in shape, aligned parallel to each other. The apex is pointed. 9 to 12 cm long and an average of 4 cm wide. Flowers bloom in January and February. Flowers are seen in bunches. Flowers are symmetrical. Unisexual flowers and bisexual flowers are seen on the same tree. The fruits are flat and dry. They are greenish-red in colour and ripe in the months of April and May. Seeds are flat. It has a single seed about two and a half centimetres in diameter. Seed distribution is done through wind.

USES

Used in the manufacture of matches, packing boxes and toys. It is used for medicine. Medicinal parts are the bark, young leaves and bark of the root. The bark contains lignin, Fredelan, Fredelin, Pentosan and seed contain a yellow colored oil, glutamic acid, protein, carbohydrate, phosphorus and vitamin C. It is used to purify the blood and relieve arthritis, leprosy and skin diseases. Its medicinal properties are also effective again

Tree Location in the Campus

MALABAR IRON WOOD

Hopea parviflora

തമ്പകം

Family: Dipterocarpaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Hopea parviflora is evergreen tree. It can grows up to 40 m tall. The bole can be 150cm in diameter. The tree produces a beautiful timber and is commonly harvested from the wild, both for local use and for trade. The plant is classified as 'Endangered' in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2011).

DESCRIPTION

Malabar Ironwood is a tree that may grow up to 35 meters tall, with a straight, buttressed bole, bark that is 6-10 mm thick, light brown or grey, speckled with white, rough vertically fissured, and fibrous; blaze that is yellowish, and branchlets that are reddish-brown and somewhat velvet-hairy. Stipules are tiny, lateral, and deciduous; leaf-stalks are 1.0-1.2 cm long, thin, velvet-hairy when young, hairless when developed, and grooved above. oblong, lanceshaped, or ovate-lanceshaped, pointed blunt base, heart-shaped or subheart-shaped, pointy or hairless tip, apiculate, leathery; lateral nerves 8-12 pairs, pinnate, prominent, intercostae scalariform, faint, domatia present. Flowers are bisexual, 3-4 mm wide, creamy yellow, in unilateral at branch ends and above in leaf axils, woolly racemose panicles; sepals are 5, 3 mm long, fuzzy outside; petals are 5, 6 mm long, oblong, hairless, fringed at tip.

USES

Wood is very good timber used for bridges, frames of buildings, railway sleepers and agricultural equipment's. and its bark used in tanning high quality leather.

Tree Location in the Campus

HYDNOCARPUS

Hydnocarpus pentandrus

മരോട്ടി

Family: Achariaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A native caste of the Western Ghats. An evergreen tree found only in the moist soil of the Western Ghats in the world. A medium-sized tree, it is also a good herb. This tree cannot withstand extreme cold and extreme heat. It has also got a Sanskrit name as Kusthavairi as the best medicine given by Ayurveda for the treatment of leprosy. It grows in wet soil in Kerala. It bark has a pungent smell.

DESCRIPTION

Leaves are oblong in shape. Rarely ovoid is also seen. December- March is the spring season. There are male and female trees. Stamens are numerous. Fruit is a globular berry and will be about the size of a small mango. They have a thick, brown bark. The nut inside the seed contains soil. Fruits are ripen during the period between September-November. Their seedlings grow in moist soil.

USES

Its fruit and root are used medicinally. Wood is less durable and strong. It is mainly used as medicine. The purified oil from fruit is used as medicine. If eaten, it causes pain in the stomach and internal organs. But if it is purified, it becomes an excellent medicine. It is good for skin diseases. It is an excellent remedy for leprosy. Sprains can be cured by applying its oil. The oil is also used to apply on sores in cattle.

Tree Location in the Campus

QUEEN'S CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia speciosa

പൂമരുത്

Family: Lythraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A species of Lagerstroemia called *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, often known as the enormous crepe-myrtle, Queen's crepe-myrtle, banaba plant, pride of India, "Queen's Flower" or "Jarul" is indigenous to tropical southern Asia. It is a deciduous tree with flowers ranging from brilliant pink to pale purple. Evergreen and semi-evergreen Stream banks and primarily surrounding forests were planted with avenue trees.

DESCRIPTION

It is a modest to large tree with a lovely symmetrical crown and a short bole or trunk covered in smooth, flaky light grey or cream-colored bark. Simple, deciduous, elliptic to oval, with a robust petiole and an acute apex, are the characteristics of the leaves. The blooms, which are produced in erect panicles, have six petals that range in color from white to purple. Its glabrous, broad, elliptic or oblong, lanceolate, simple leaves are large and glabrous. Elliptical or subglobose woody capsules make up the fruits. It grows well in warm, humid, and moist soils with deep, rich alluvial loams, and it can survive water logging.

USES

Tree is used in avenue planting. Traditional applications of the tree's leaves, roots, and bark include the treatment of hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, and diabetes, various renal dysfunctions, diarrhoea, and fever. The tree is also used for panelling, parquet flooring, paddles, agricultural implements, and handicrafts, as well as medium-heavy construction.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN ASH TREE

Lannea coromandelica

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Family: Anacardiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The Indian ash tree, grows throughout South and Southeast Asia, from Southern China to Sri Lanka. Commonly seen in kerala. Due to its outstanding termite resistant qualities, it is popularly referred to as the Gurjon tree and employed in plywood products. The tree is smaller and more twisted and typically grows in exposed, dry wooded areas. It is a larger spreading tree in areas that are more humid. Sri Lankan *Lannea coromandelica* frequently grows on inselbergs or rock outcrops.

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous trees with bark that is rough, exfoliates in small, irregular flakes, and is fibrous. The immature parts of the trees have stellate-rusty tomentose growth. imparipinnate, alternating, grouped leaves with estipulation, near the terminal of branchlets; leaflets , opposite. Flowers are unisexual and yellowish-green. Male flowers are in compound racemes that are across and have a 4-lobed calyx with oblong, imbricate, persistent lobes.

USES

Gout, dyspepsia, dysentery, skin eruptions, ulcers, and toothaches can all be treated with the bark. Scientific study has been done to support the use of Lannea spp. against numerous ailments based on these traditional usage. It has been demonstrated that leaves have antinociceptive, antioxidant, and antidiarrheal properties, and that twigs cause the apoptosis of human liver cancer cells. Barks were discovered to exhibit zoosporicidal efficacy as well as anti-inflammatory, hypotensive, antihyperglycemic, antibacterial, antifungal, analgesic, and antioxidant properties.

Tree Location in the Campus

SUBABUL

Leucaena leucocephala

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Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A deciduous tree that originated in Mexico is now grown throughout Asia and Europe. Three species—Peruvian, Hawaiian, and Salvadorann are grown in India. It can be found in Kerala's rural areas and forests.

DESCRIPTION

This nitrogen-fixing tree can withstand extremely low temperatures as well as prolonged drought. The areas exposed to direct sunlight are ideal for growth. The tiny leaves resemble banana leaves at first glance, with ten to fifteen pairs of leaflets on each leaf. Subabol has two distinct flowering seasons each year. that is between October and November and April and May. White bisexual flowers with a single chambered ovary are found on trees. A flat pod is the fruit. The flowers have an outer sepal and sepal with five petals each and ten independent stamens.

USES

Wood is strong but less durable, and it can be used as firewood. Leaves are utilized as green manure and cattle feed. In certain locations, it is also grown as an ornamental tree.

Tree Location in the Campus

MACARANGA

Macaranga peltata

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Family: Euphorbiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The plant *Macaranga* peltata is native to northern Thailand, Sri Lanka, and India. It is one of the most common early successional woody plants in Sri Lanka, particularly in the low country wet zone. It's a very common soft wood in kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Bark & Trunk, The bark is dark and lenticellate, with a crimson blaze.Branches and their offshoots Stout, subglabrous, glaucous branchlets. Exudates, Resinous crimson sap exudes from the cut ends of branches and branchlets. Leaves are Simple, alternating, and spiral leaves; Petiole 7-26 cm long, terete, subglabrous, swelling at base; stipules 1.2 cm long, lanceolate, caducous; lamina 13-32 x 8-18 cm, distinctly peltate, broadly ovate to orbiculate, apex acuminate or occasionally acute, margin entire or minutely denticulate, subcoriaceous, glabrous above, pubescent and resinous yellow glands beneath; nerves up to ten radiating from the center; tertiary nerves obliquely percurrent. Moist deciduous and secondary forests, also in the plains.

USES

In Sri Lanka, leaves are extensively used for seasoning. To soak up the taste, halapa dough is frequently flattened over a kenda leaf. Jaggery and other sweetmeats are wrapped in kenda leaves. Today, Macranga peltata is mostly used to make wooden pencils and in the plywood sector. Kollam manufactures 75-100 truckloads of pencil slats.

Tree Location in the Campus

MAHUA

Madhuca longifolia

ഇലിപ്പ

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Mostly found in the plains and forests of central, southern, and northern India, as well as in Nepal, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka, is the tropical tree Madhuca longifolia. It is frequently referred to as vippa chettu, madhūka, mahuwa, Butter Tree, Iluppai, and Mee.The tree grows quickly, is a member of the Sapotaceae family, and has evergreen or semi-evergreen leaves. Due to its adaptability to arid settings, it is a well-known tree in tropical mixed deciduous forests found in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Gujarat, among other Indian states.

DESCRIPTION

Simple, alternating leaves that are grouped at the tips of branchlets. The ability to preserve the blossoms virtually indefinitely makes it their most important food source. This massive, deciduous tree has wrinkles and cracks running vertically through its thick, grey bark. Most of the leaves fall from February to April, and during that time the musky-scented flowers appear. They hang in close bunches of a dozen or so from the end of the gnarled, grey branchlets. The plum-coloured calyx is also furry and divides into four or five lobes; within them lies the globular corolla, thick, juicy and creamy white. The pistil is a long, projecting green tongue, while the stamens are quite short and stick to the corolla's inside surface. The tree blossoms at night, and each fleeting flower drops to the ground by daybreak. The fruit opens a few months following the flowering season. These are huge, juicy green berries with one to four glossy, brown seeds inside.

USES

The tree has great medicinal value. The fruit is provided in cases of consumption and blood illnesses, the bark is used to treat leprosy and mend wounds, and the flowers are made to soothe coughs, biliousness, and heart problems.

Tree Location in the Campus

PERFUME TREE

Magnolia champaca

ചെമ്പകം

Family: Magnoliaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The tree is indigenous to the Indomalayan region, which includes South Asia, Southeast Asia, Indochina, and southern China. It is found at altitudes of 200-1,600 meters (660-5,250 feet) in tropical and subtropical wet broadleaf forest ecoregions. The Maldives, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam are its natural habitats. It is endemic to southern Tibet and southern/southwestern Yunnan Provinces in China. In 2021, an isolated, probably native population of Magnolia champaca was discovered in Yemen, making M. champaca the only Magnoliaceae species known to exist in the Arabian Peninsula.

DESCRIPTION

Magnolia champaca may reach heights of 50 metres (160 feet) or more in its natural habitat. Its trunk may grow to be as large as 1.9 metres (6.2 feet) in diameter. The top of the tree is thin and umbelliform. It has intensely scented blooms that range in color from cream to yellow-orange and bloom from June through September.During September and October, the obovoid-ellipsoid carpels generate 24 seeds.

USES

They are usually utilized in religious rites, whether at home or at temples; nevertheless, they are also commonly worn in hair by girls and women as a beauty accessory as well as a natural scent. Flowers are floating in bowls of water to smell the space and to serve as a fragrant and colorful adornment for wedding beds and garlands. Traditionally, the tree was used to manufacture aromatic hair and massage oils. Jean Patou's famous perfume, 'Joy,' is made in part from the essential oils of champaca flowers and is the world's second bestselling perfume. Timber has a finely textured, dark brown and olive-colored wood, which is used in furniture making, construction, and cabinetry *Magnolia champaca* is cultivated by specialty plant nurseries as an ornamental plant.

Tree Location in the Campus

MANGO TREE

Mangifera indica

മാവ്

Family: Anacardiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

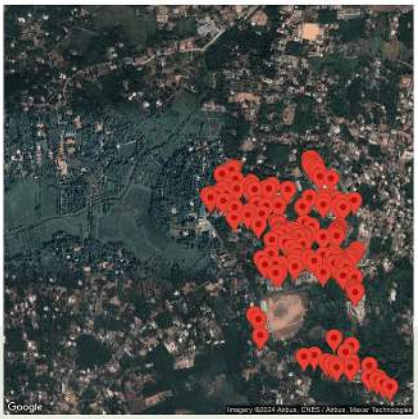
The genus name Mangifera ("bringer of mango") is derived from the Latin ferre "carry, bring", and is related to Lucifer ("bringer of light") or Christopher ("he who carries Christ"). Mango, the national fruit of India, the Philippines, and Pakistan, is a native of Burma, Sikkim, Khasia, and the Western Ghats (India). It is one of the most commercially and culturally significant tropical fruits, particularly in Asia. Mangoes are members of the Anacardiaceae family and the genus Mangifera. Several edible fruit-bearing species are found in the genus Mangifera. *Mangifera indica* is the plant that produces the majority of the fruit trees known as mangoes.

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen trees up to 30 m tall, bark 2-2.5 cm thick, dark grey and rough, with vertical fissures; flame yellow; exudation yellowish and sticky. Simple, alternating, grouped at branchlet tips, estipulate leaves; Lamina, elliptic, elliptic-lanceolate, linear-oblong, base attenuate or acute, apex acuminate, acute or obtusely acute, margin entire, glabrous, shiny, coriaceous; lateral nerves 14-28 pairs, pinnate, prominent; intercostae reticulate, prominent. Flowers are polygamous, yellowish-green, and borne in terminal panicles; pedicels are joined, and the bracts are deciduous. Calyx 4-5 partite, ovate, imbricate, hairy on the outside, cauducous; petals 4-5, oblong-obovate, subequal, nerves at base gland crested, free or adnate to the disc.

USES

Mango is high in iron, which helps to prevent anemia. Improves digestion: Digestive system disorders are a primary cause of poor health. Helps with weight growth: Many people struggle to acquire weight. Mango, in addition to vitamin C, provides folate, zinc, and vitamin B6.



Tree Location in the Campus

CEYLON WOOD

Manilkara hexandra

കിർണി

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Within the family Sapotaceae, the tribe Sapoteae includes the tree species Manilkara hexandra. Its native regions include much of the Indian subcontinent, including Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka, as well as Indo-China, which includes Vietnam, Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia. It is an evergreen species that grows slowly yet to a decent size. Both tropical and temperate woods support its growth..

DESCRIPTION

It's a tall shrub or tree with smooth branchlets and gray bark. Towards the terminal of branchlets, leaves with alternating arrangements are frequently densely packed and prominently scarred. Leaf blades are oblong to obovate-elliptic, with smooth surfaces on both sides and a widely wedge-shaped base that is obtuse. Fascicules of flowers form in the leaf axils. A thick pedicel. Velvety, golden gray, ovate-triangular sepals. White or pale yellow flowers are seen. There are oblong petals. Fruit is ellipsoid to obovoid-oblong in shape. In bloom from August to December.

USES

It is used in traditional medicine to treat a variety of gastrointestinal ailments, including ulcers, dyspepsia, flatulence, and colic. It is also used to treat bronchitis, fever, helminthiasis, and a burning feeling.

Tree Location in the Campus

SAPOTTA

Manilkara zapota

സപ്പോട്ട

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

An evergreen tree that grows in wet soil in Kerala. Although they grow in all types of soil, well-drained soil is suitable for best growth. It is assumed that it is native to South America. It is also found in America, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Philippines and some European countries. The fruit tree is the source of the gum needed to make chewing gum.

DESCRIPTION

Flowering season for the whole year. Greenish-white flowers are produced singly or in pairs at the ends of the leaves at the apex. Appearance 6. Petals have 6 lobes. Stamens 6. Ovary pubescent. Love chambers and numerous ovules. Fruit a round berry 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide. It has an outward resemblance to a potato. Fruit color is brown. Rough surface. 1.5 - 2.5 cm long, dark brown or black colored seeds, ten to four, are found in each pod. The end of the seeds has a hook-like part.

USES

Sapota is positioned as a fruit tree. Sapota pods are good for eating and making jams, sherbets, etc. Sapota is cultivated as a commercial crop in India, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, among the leading countries where it is cultivated. A medium-sized tree can yield 150-170 kg of fruits annually. It is also planted to decorate gardens.

Tree Location in the Campus

GOLDEN BOTTLE BRUSH TREE

Melaleuca bracteata

വെള്ള ബോട്ടിൽ ബ്രഷ്

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Native to Australia and it grow near the coast and inland, along stream banks and in wet sites. It widely cultivated for ornamental purpose. Dense foliage and tolerate drought.

DESCRIPTION

Small tree -6m height. Leaves have golden yellow color and fine textured.

USES

Mainly used as a decorative tree in world wide. Local use as medicine and a source of wood and essential oil. Leaves have antiseptic property. Also have insecticidal property.

Tree Location in the Campus

BOTTLE BRUSH

Melaleuca viminalis

ബോട്ടിൽ ബ്രഷ്

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an ornamental tree that originated in New South Wales, Australia. Bottlebrushes are most common in Australia's east and southeast. In New Caledonia, there are four species, while two species can be found in the south-west of Western Australia. From Australia's temperate south to its tropical north, bottlebrushes can be found growing. They frequently flourish in moist or damp environments, such as along creek bottoms or in flood-prone places.

DESCRIPTION

These are small trees with a height of about 10 meters. They are evergreen. The bark is dark brown. Lines can be seen along the lengths. The cut is pink in color. It turns reddish-brown in color as the day passes. Bottlebrushes produce flower spikes in the spring and summer that are made up of a variety of individual flowers. Each blossom bears a little woody fruit with hundreds of tiny seeds. These fruits grow in clusters along the stem and can stay on the plant for years. Many bottlebrushes have really attractive fresh leaves. The leaves are frequently colored, and some species have soft, tiny hairs covering them.

USES

The curiously shaped red flowers and dark green leaves make it an ideal tree for gardens. Can be planted in borders and roadsides. Also good for growing in homes and gardens.

Tree Location in the Campus

CHINABERRY

Melia azedarach

മലവേപ്പ്

Family: Meliaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Melia azedarach may survive in a variety of soil and climate conditions. Older trees withstand frosts better than younger ones. The mean minimum temperature of the coldest month is -5°C, and the mean maximum temperature of the hottest month is 39°C, which older trees can withstand. Drought scarcely affects this species.

DESCRIPTION

It is a deciduous tree, modest to medium in size. The dark bark has tiny grooves that give it a striped look. The dark green leaves are twice-compound (bipinnate), with leaflets that range in shape from oval to elliptical.
The star-shaped, chocolate-scented blooms range in color from pink to violet. They emerge from the leaf axils in pronounced clusters. Yellow fruit clusters that are toxic to both humans and animals follow the flowers. It is only one species.

USES

It has been utilized for fuel wood, shade trees, and decorative plants over the years. Chinaberry is also used medicinally; a peptide that has been extracted from leaf tissue and shown to be effective against the herpes simplex virus is one such application..

Tree Location in the Campus

BLUE MIST BUSH

Memecylon umbellatum

കായാമ്പു

Family: Melastomataceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A big evergreen shrub, Memecylon umbellatum is also called ironwood. A moderate sized tree is primarily found in low-elevation areas of Southern Assam. It can be found in a variety of environments, including moist deciduous forests, shola, semi-evergreen forests, and the plains of Sri Lanka and peninsular India. Native to India and widely distributed in India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia.. The tree can reach a height of eight meters.

DESCRIPTION

When it is older, the bark is thin, fissured, and pale brown. A big shrub or small tree that can grow to be 8–14 meters tall with amazing, seemingly unbelievable bright blue flowers. Leaves are simple, opposite decussate, petiolate, glaborous, entire margin. The inflorescence consists of a collection of different dense cymose umbrellas with peduncles that are either axillary or tubercle-based. Moreover, gorgeous deep blue-colored blooms. A very magnificent sight occurs when the trees blossom, which happens once or twice a year. The sand and rocks below have a mauve dusting as the flower petals fall. Fruits have a yellowish hue and are classified as berries Blooming season for flowers is March-June. Fruit ripens from October to November. When they ripen, the tiny (1 cm) green fruits turn scarlet and finally black.

USES

Leaves may be used to extract a yellow dye, and injuries can be treated with the bark. The leaves are used to cure gonorrhea, or they can be combined with a few other herbs to create effective external fomentations. The plant is taken from its natural habitat and used locally for food, medicine, and building materials. It is frequently grown for ornamental purposes and prized for its showy flowers. The leaves are astringent. They are administered internally to treat leucorrhea and gonorrhea. When applied externally, the leaves can be used as a cooling, astringent wash or lotion to relieve conjunctivitis. Conjunctival irritation is primarily treated with their flowers. They cure menstruation pain and excessive or irregular discharge using a decoction of their astringent. A common food source is the globose, bluish-black fruit of this plant. In addition to its medical applications, its strong, hard, and extremely flexible wood is used to make axes, heaps, and even boats and buildings. Many species of the genus have highly calorific wood, which is frequently flavored and used as fuel or to make charcoal. The leaves and blossoms can be used to extract the dye, which comes in two colors: yellow and crimson. Cotton and woven items like mats can be dyed using it.

Tree Location in the Campus

SPANISH CHERRY

Mimusops elengi

ഇലഞ്ഞി

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a tree belonging to the Nakshatra trees. Their position is related to Anizham Nakshatra. Spanish cherry is a tree with star-shaped flowers found in star trees. It can be cultivated at home. India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Pakistan and Malaysia are the places where it grows. It is generally less in the forest area and grows easily in Kerala. The Spanish cherry tree is found in evergreen forests. Spanish cherry tree is Lord Shiva's favorite tree.

DESCRIPTION

Blooming begins in summer. March May flowers are not similar to the flowers of other trees in star trees. The flowers are solitary or clustered. They are dull white in color. These bisexual flowers are fragrant. It is a characteristic of elegans that the fragrance remains even when the flower is dried. Spanish cherry seeds have low viability. So recurrence is very low. Fruits that fall on the ground tend to perish quickly. Tailoring should be done carefully. Spanish cherry can be bought in nurseries.

USES

Spanish cherry beard is red in color with a distinctly white tinge and the core is dull red in color. The core will have good durability and strength. This strong wood is heavy. It can be used for the construction of vehicles, buildings, bridges, etc. The wood is also a good wood. The seeds, flowers, skin and ripe fruit have medicinal properties and therefore have a prominent place in Ayurveda. Milk made from dried leaves is good for dysentery. It is best used for skin and seed diseases.

Tree Location in the Campus

DRUMSTICK TREE

Moringa oleifera

മുരിങ്ങ

Family: Moringaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A small tree mentioned in Sahasrayoga. It is a tree found only in India which is available in the country.

DESCRIPTION

This tree is a weak-stemmed plant that grows in branches at a height of 5 to 8 meter. The skin is greenish gray in color. Well-drained soil is suitable for its growth. It does not tolerate cold and extreme heat. Moringa is not naturally grown in the forests. It is called Tishnagandha in Sanskrit because the root contains a foul-smelling volatile oil. Moringa has compound leaves. Moringa has compound leaves. The upper side is dark green and the lower side is light green in color. Inflorescences is panicke that bloom several times a year. The white flowers are full of honey. The fruit is 20 to 50 cm long, cylindrical and drooping. It is a capsule that breaks into three. A fruit contains 8 to 10 seeds. The seeds are winged and the wing is seen at the three corners of the seed. Seedlings can be produced by seed and cuttings. Natural regeneration rarely occurs and is done through wind.

USES

Moringa root, leaf, skin, fruit and flower all have medicinal properties. The leaves are rich in vitamin A and C. Moringa also contains alkaloids called moringin and moringinin. Moringa can drain swelling and relieve pain. Also soothes worm sores and poisons. Moringa root decoction is good for abdominal pain and urinary obstruction in women associated with menstruation and intestinal cysts. If you grind moringa seeds and add cow's milk, sperm will not ejaculate quickly during sexual intercourse. Its medicinal properties are also used for blood pressure and phlegm. Moringa leaves have the ability to increase breast milk. Moringa is also important in the treatment of eye diseases, asthma and frequent fever. It can protect heart health and increase appetite and digestion. Moringa leaves, flowers and fruits are used as vegetables by the Malayalees.

Tree Location in the Campus

MULBERRY

Morus alba

മൾബറി

Family: Moracea

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

China is where the small tree used to raise silkworms first appeared.

DESCRIPTION

The mulberry tree has numerous branches, and its fruits are highly nutritious and medicinal. Ascorbic acid, carotene, calcium, tartaric acid, copper, and certain vitamins are typically found in thin, parallel-lying leaves. Greenish yellow flowers grow in clusters during the June–July flowering season. Flowers can be identified as male or female. In the inflorescence, male flowers are few in number and female flowers are numerous. When the grape-sized fruit ripens, it becomes fleshy. Depending on the variety, fruits can have colors ranging from pink to white. There will be a ton of spots as well. New seedling can be produced by cutting the branches and planting them. Rainy season is suitable for this.

USES

The mulberry tree is generally use to raise silk worms which are the pupae of moths belonging to the genus Moth. Mulberry leaves are the main food of white silkworms. Mulberry is a great herb. Its fruits, leaves and bark have medicinal properties. Eating the fruit is better for warding off oral diseases.

Tree Location in the Campus

ORANGE JASMINE

Murraya paniculata

മരമുല്ല

Family: Rutaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This tree is widely found in South India and grows wild in evergreen forests and semi-evergreen forests above 1000 meters in Kerala. It is a small tree that grows in tropical regions and also grows in countries like India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Pakistan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Indonesia, China. They cannot withstand harsh summers and severe colds. The genus Muraya is named after JA Mureyya , a contemporary of Linnaeus, the patriarch of the branch of plant hybridization.

DESCRIPTION

It is a small tree growing 3 - 6 meters in height. Its early growth is slow. The bark is gray. The trunk weight is low. It grows in a spreading manner with many branches. It is characterized by a dense canopy that is evergreen in nature and the leaves are unequally compound. Solitarily arranged Evas each have 3-9 leaflets. One can be seen alone at the tip and the rest face to face. The shiny dark green leaves have a pointed tip. These are mostly fish shaped. 3-5 cm long and 2-3 cm wide. The paper casing is intact. As it is a volatile oil, it is fragrant when crushed.

USES

It is mainly a garden plant. The white flowers in full bloom against the background of dark green leaves will attract anyone. The fragrance emanating from the flower field is also very pleasant. As it grows evergreen and thick, it is also good to grow it as a hedge. It is a favorite tree for garden enthusiasts as it can be grown indoors at a convenient height and shape. The leaves contain a kind of volatile oil. Also contains resins and Glucoside vitamins.

Tree Location in the Campus

RAMBUTAN

Nephelium lappaceum

മുള്ളൻ പഴം

Family: Sapindaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a fruit tree from Malaysia. This small tree is widely found in south East Asian countries and rarely grows in the country side of Kerala. Rambutan grows best in moist soil and grows to a height of about 15 meters.

DESCRIPTION

They grosses a single tree and after reaching the top, the branches are formed. The leaves are 10- 15cm long and about 5cm wide. Each leaf has 1-4 pair's leaflets. They have two flowering seasons in the months of June-August and three types of flowers are seen. They produce hairy panicle inflorescence. The greenish white flowers are symmetrical. Fruiting occurs about 10-15 weeks after flowering. Fruits are pods which are 3-6 cm long and 3-4cm wide. Which is seen as clusters of10- 20. The surface of the fruit is covered with soft, fleshy spines. The ripe fruit is red, dark, yellow or light yellow depending on the variety. Inside the fruit is a single seed with a light brown color. The seed is surrounded by whitish sour and sweet pulp, which is rich in nutrients and contains iron, Potassium, phosphorous, sodium, protein, fiber and vitamins. The sewed has low viability and low natural regeneration. Seedlings can be made by grafting or budding

USES

The poisonous substance saponin in the outer bark of the fruit has medicinal value. Leaves are used against headache and roots are against fever. The oil from the seeds can be used to make soap and light lamps. Leaf is used as cattle feed.

Tree Location in the Campus

ROSE SANDAL WOOD

Olea dioica

എടന

Family: Oleacea

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

There habitat is limited to plain areas, Semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, also in the plains. In both deciduous and evergreen forests up to 900m. Peninsular India, mainly in the Western Ghats. It is globally distributed to India and locally distributed to all district of kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Native to the Indian subcontinent, rose sandal wood trees can grow up to 15 meters tall. Smooth, grayish bark is present. Having pointy tips on both sides, oblong-elliptic leaves are 7–12 cm long. They have hairless, leathery, or distantly serrate (with powerful teeth) or whole edges. In branchlets underneath the leaves, panicles of flowers appear in an oppositely ordered panicle. Flowers are tiny, greenish white, and occasionally have a reddish tint. The globular, purple fruit is fleshy. This tree may be found in Maharashtra's Khandala and Mahabaleshwar regions. Dec-Mar is the flowering season.

USES

A tree related to the olive is called rose sandalwood. Trichosclereids, which resemble needle-like structures and are a great defense against herbivores, are present on this tree. Its fruits draw birds. In India, the whole tree has a long history of usage. Folk medicine also makes use of it.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN TRUMPET FLOWER

Oroxylum indicum

പലകപ്പയ്യാനി

Family: Bignoniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It belongs to general habitat. It founds in moist deciduous forests, also in the plains. It globally distributed to south India and srilanka. In India it is distributed to all districts in Kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Small tree with an open crown and few branches. Bipinate complex leaves that are 4-6 feet long. Broadly ovate, whole, acuminate leaflets. Big flowers, Fruit capsule with a long, terminal lax, fleshy purplish color, about 1-3 feet long. Around the seeds is a pappery wing. It is a fairly common tree in the entire state, growing as tiny trees up to 12 meters tall. It has bark and a trunk. Bark is soft and brownish gray with numerous corky lenticels covering it. Large, opposite-pinned, compound leaves that are 2-3 bipinnate, 90–150 cm long, and almost triangular in shape.

USES

Cooked mostly with fish, tender leaves and shoots are consumed. Flowers are also regarded to be medicinal vegetables. The whole plant is therapeutic for a number of illnesses.

Tree Location in the Campus

PAJANELIA

Pajanelia longifolia

ആഴാന്ത

Family: Bignoniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This tree, which is of medium size, can be found in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and India. It is grown for its aesthetic value and shade-giving qualities. It goes by the name payyani as well. This tree grows naturally in Kerala's moist, semi-evergreen forests. This deciduous tree grows best in soil that is damp.

DESCRIPTION

The skin has a grey tone. grows primarily single with a tendency to branch at the tip. A kind of liquid is present in the deep vein's bud and will emerge during pressing. Because it contains water like this, the English name for it is Fountain Tree. January through March is the flowering season; in certain places, this happens twice a year. March-February and October-December. At the tips of the branches, clusters of flowers are carried. Bright reddish-yellow flowers are visually pleasing. The bell-shaped flowers are in bloom. Wings adorn the long fruit.

USES

Wood is heavy and strong. It is used for making canoes and packing box. In contrast, it cannot be used as a firewood as it does not burn quickly. Hence forest fire can be defended with this.

Tree Location in the Campus

COPPER-POD

Peltophorum pterocarpum

മഞ്ഞവാക

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A species of Peltophorum, Peltophorum pterocarpum is a well-liked ornamental tree planted all over the world and is native to tropical southeastern Asia. It is also known as copperpod, yellow-flamboyant, yellow flametree, yellow poinciana, or yellow flame. It's widely used as an avenue tree in India.

DESCRIPTION

A member of the Family Leguminosae and Subfamily Caesalpiniaceaea, it is a deciduous tree that may reach heights of 15–25 m (occasionally up to 50 m) and has a trunk diameter of up to 1 m. The leaves are bipinnate, 30-60 cm long, and have 16–20 pinnae with 20–40 oval leaflets that are 8–25 mm long and 4–10 mm wide on each pinna. Large complex racemes up to 20 cm long are produced with yellow blooms that are 2.5–4 cm in diameter. Pollens have a diameter of 50 microns or less.

The fruit is a 5–10 cm long by 2.5 cm wide pod that initially becomes red before becoming black and holding one to four seeds. About four years after planting, trees start to bloom.

USES

The tree is frequently cultivated as an ornamental tree in tropical areas, especially in India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Florida, and Hawaii in the United States. At Telangana State's Batukamma festival as a decorative flower. In order to create a spectacular yellow and red look in the summer, the trees have been planted alternately in India as part of a shared strategy for avenue trees, as has been done on Hughes Road in Mumbai.

Tree Location in the Campus

AVOCADO

Persea Americana

വെണ്ണപ്പഴം

Family: Lauraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A tree belonging to the laurel family (Lauraceae), the avocado (Persea americana) is a medium-sized evergreen. The American continent is its native home, and Mesoamerica is where domestication began. The mountains linking south-central Mexico and Guatemala are most likely where the tree originated. The fruit of the plant, commonly known as an avocado or alligator pear. In many nations nowadays, avocados are grown in tropical and Mediterranean climes.

DESCRIPTION

Persea americana, commonly known as the avocado, is an evergreen tree belonging to the Lauraceae family that is cultivated for its edible fruit. The avocado tree is large and dome-shaped, with spiral-shaped oval or elliptical leaves at the tips of its branches. When the leaves first appear, they are pigmented red, but as they get older, they turn green. Avocado trees bear large, fleshy, pear-shaped fruits with a single large seed and clusters of small, yellow-green flowers at the tips of their twigs.

USES

Avocado seeds have the potential to lower hypercholesterolemia and aid in the management of diabetes, hypertension, and inflammatory diseases.

Tree Location in the Campus

STARGOOSEBERRY

Phyllanthus acidus

അരിനെല്ലി

Family: Phyllanthaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a small tree that is common in rural areas of Kerala and rarely found in forest areas. This tree is said to be native to Brazil. Apart from India, it is found in West Indies, Brazil, Jamaica, Madagascar, Philippines, and Indonesia.

DESCRIPTION

Arinelli is an evergreen tree that grows to a height of about 6 to 9 mete They rs. Known in rural areas as Nellipuli, this tree is a close relative of Nelly. There will be large signs of defoliation on the wood. At the end of the main stem there are branches and sub-branches. The leaves are oblong in shape. They are 3 to 5 cm long and about half as wide. The upper side of the leaf is smooth green and the lowerside is bluish green. The flowers are borne on the stems of this small, sparsely deciduous tree. Blooms after the rainy season and the small flowers are clustered in long panicles. Both male and female flowers and bisexual flowers are seen in it. Pale pink flowers are borne on the stem were leaves are not present. Fruit is Berry. The fleshy fruit is yellowish green in colour. It has 4 to 6 seeds. The fruit come in clusters and have a soft bark. Natural regeneration is very low. Natural regeneration is very low. Seedlings can be germinated by sowing, for which the fruit must be collected from the tree. With in 3-5 years yield can be obtained but will be low in the beginning stage.

USES

It is a very tasty food. Can be eaten raw or cooked. These are the most commonly used fruits for making pickles. Apart from pickles, it is also used to make jams and is rich in vitamin C and contains iron, calcium and phosphorus. The fruit has medicinal properties and is used in some medicines.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN GOOSEBERRY

Phyllanthus embilica

നെല്ലി

Family: Phyllanthaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

An up to 8-meter-tall little deciduous tree. A deciduous tree of average height. Small, sub-sessile, light green leaflets with pinnate leaves. Flowers are monoecious and yellowish, clustered in the axils. Drupe, globular, and becoming yellow when mature. The person is cosmopolitan. Located in dry and wet deciduous woods; sometimes grown in plains. Found in dry deciduous forests at 800-1500m along hill slopes and on exposed slopes. India, as well as South and Southeast Asia. The following Indian states are part of the worldwide distribution of it: Andaman and Nicobar Island, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. Localized distribution over Assam. It is also available internationally in Maharashtra, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Along the exposed hill slopes of deciduous woodlands is where you may also find it. Common. Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia.

DESCRIPTION

The tree is tiny to medium-sized and grows to a height of 1 to 8 meters (3 to 26 feet 3 inches). The branchlets are typically deciduous, 10-20 cm (3.9-7.9 in) long, finely pubescent (not glabrous), and pubescent. The light green, simple, subsessile leaves are closely spaced along branchlets and resemble pinnate leaves. The blooms have a greenish-yellow color. The fruit has six vertical stripes or furrows and is almost spherical in shape. It is a pale greenish-yellow color and seems to be fairly smooth and rigid. The fruit may reach a diameter of 26 mm (1.0 in), and while the fruit of wild plants weighs around 5.5 g (0.19 oz), farmed fruits typically range from 28.4 g (1.00 oz) to 56 g (2.0 oz).

USES

It is also employed in traditional medicine, including siddha, ayurveda, and unani. Water, particularly saline water, is purified using the twigs. Sambar and spotted deer eat fruit.Amla/Aonla is a fruit that may be eaten raw, pickled, or cooked and is very therapeutic. It is mainly used in *"chavanaprshyam"* in ayurvedha. Also it is a member of *"thriphala"* in ayurvedha.

Tree Location in the Campus

ALLSPICE

Pimenta dioica

സർവ സുഗന്ധി

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Pimenta dioica, commonly known as Jamaican pepper or pimento, is a tropical evergreen tree belonging to the Myrtaceae family. Its berries are the source of a spice with a strong aromatic flavor. The plant is indigenous to Central America and the West Indies. Because the flavor of the dried fruit resembles a blend of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg, allspice got its name.

DESCRIPTION

The tree grows slowly and is tall, with a robust trunk and a spherical crown that is heavily branched. Smooth, creamy-white underbark is visible behind the peeling, creamy-brown bark.Oval leaves with light green undersides and dark glossy green uppers are speckled with many oil-filled pores. The tiny, creamy-white flowers emit a spicy, full scent that is sweetly aromatic. Small, spherical, green berries with one or maybe two large seeds follow fertilized flowers. The berries ripen from late summer to autumn and turn purple to nearly black.

USES

Pimenta dioica, a tropical tree native to the Caribbean, has been utilized by people for a wide range of purposes, including medicinal, food spices, perfumes, and natural pest control.

Tree Location in the Campus

PAGODA TREE

Plumeria rubra

ഈഴ ചെമ്പകം

Family: Apocynaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

In both open spaces and forests, it may be found. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and the West Indies are among parts of India where it is widely dispersed worldwide. In Assam, it is widely dispersed locally. Species of the genus Plumeria that are deciduous include Plumeria rubra. Native to Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela, it has been widely planted in subtropical and tropical climes across the world and is a well-liked garden and park plant in addition to being used in temples and cemeteries. It is grown as a crop across the tropics, and in some areas of India, it may have become naturalized. P. rubra often lives in hot, rocky regions with light to moderate amounts of precipitation. They are able to flourish on the bare ground in places with frequent dry seasons.

DESCRIPTION

Plumeria rubra, a member of the dogbane family, can reach heights of 2 to 8 meters (5 to 25 feet) and a comparable width as a spreading shrub or small tree. It has sausage-like blunt branches and a strong, succulent trunk that is coated in a thin layer of grey bark. The branches are a little fragile and when they break, they leak a white latex that can irritate mucous membranes and skin. Although the latex in the plant stems is poisonous, unless it is present in high concentrations, it is not fatal. The thick, green leaves, which are alternately arranged and grouped at the ends of the branches, can be 30 to 50 cm (12 to 20 in) in length. These plants' boles can be up to 25 cm long.

They have five petals and a strong fragrance. The morning and the evening are when the blooms release their scent. This scent is comparable to rose, citrus, and cinnamon scents. With hints of yellow in the flower's center, the hues span from the typical pink to white. The blooms are 5-7.5 cm (2-3 in) in diameter when they are first tubular and then expand outward. They infrequently produce seed, which is enclosed in a pod that is 17.5 cm (7 in) in diameter and contains 20–60 winged seeds. The fruits, which are cylindric pods, are quite uncommon in cultivation.

USES

Fulvoplumierin, an antibiotic that prevents Mycobacterium TB from growing, is present in P. rubra. Additionally, the plant's antifungal, antiviral, analgesic, antispasmodic, and hypoglycemic properties have been demonstrated. Agoniadin, plumierid, plumeric acid, cerotinic acid, and lupeol are also said to be present in P. rubra, and the stem contains an alkaloid known as triterpinoid. The plant is known to support immunological and respiratory systems as well as digestion and elimination. The plant's sap can relieve bloating, stomachaches, and is used as a laxative. The bark is used to venereal sores and is reputed to be a purgative. In order to encourage bowel movement, urine flow, and to reduce gas and phlegm, the blossoms can be cooked in water or juice and put into a salad. The flower is used for asthma treatment.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN MAST TREE

Polyalthia longifolia

അരണമരം

Family: Annonaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Forest that is evergreen. It is native to southern India and Srilanka, but widely introduced in tropical Asia. These are trees and plants. The term Polyalthia is derived from a combination of Greek words that mean 'many remedies' in reference to the therapeutic capabilities of specific species.

DESCRIPTION

Polyalthia species are dioecious trees or shrubs that grow upright or scandent. Leaves can be simple, alternating, glabrous, or gently pubescent. Flowers are bisexual, single or few, leaf opposed, axillary, supra-axillary, pubescent, pedicellate, and bracteate. Sepals 3 are generally valvate. Petals 6 in 2 series, valvate, free, subequal, differently shaped, flat, spreading, outer petals somewhat smaller or bigger than inner petals. Stamens many, anthers cuneate, connectives rhomboidal or orbicular, apiculate on top. Carpels indeterminate, oblong, angled, or cylindrical, style long, short, or virtually absent, stigma dilated, sessile, ovules generally 1-2, sometimes up to 5. Ripe carpels or fruits apocarpous, monocarps numerous, globose or ellipsoid, fleshy, stalked or rarely subsessile, Usually one to five grooved seeds.

USES

Polyalthia longifolia is planted in Southeast Asia for its wood and as an ornamental.
Cultivated as an avenue tree in gardens and along roadsides. Wood is used for packaging containers, boxes, and other similar purposes.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN BEECH

Pongamia pinnata

ഉങ്ങ്

Family: fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Pongamia pinnata, is native to Asia and Australia. The plant is also cultivated in Africa, the United States, and other places. According to recent study, the tree has a high potential for reforesting damaged or degraded environments. The tree thrives in humid and subtropical regions, and it is drought resilient because to its deep root network and strong taproot.

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen trees up to 18 m tall, with bark 10-12 mm thick, surface grey, smooth, and speckled with brown; blaze-yellow branchlets. Stipules are lateral, tiny, oblong, and cauducous; leaves are imparipinnate and alternating; rachis 10-15 cm long, slender, pulvinate, pubescent; leaflets 5-7, opposite, estipellate; petiolule 6-10 mm; slender, pubescent; leaflet 4.5-12 x 2-7 cm, elliptic-acuminate, elliptic-lanceolate, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous, chartaceous; lateral nerves 5-8 pairs, pinnate, ascending, slender, faint; intercostae reticulate, obscure. Flowers are bisexual, purplish-white, 15-18 mm long, in lax axillary racemes, axis pubescent; bracts are small and cauducous; calyx tube campanulate; minutely 5 toothed

USES

Pongamia provides several advantages for both people and animals. The aromatic blossoms of this ornamental tree provide pollen and nectar for bees, allowing them to create black honey. This honey may be obtained for apiculture and used to support rural populations. The leaves are also used for a variety of medical reasons. The seeds' oil can be used as a liniment to treat skin problems and rheumatic conditions. It is also employed in the treatment of stomach pains, dyspepsia, and liver illness. Seeds are used for biodiesel production.

Tree Location in the Campus

EGG FRUIT

Pouteria campechiana

മുട്ടപ്പഴം

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an evergreen fruit tree with many branches. This tree was born in the city of Campech, Mexico. And hence the species name campechiana. It is believed to be native to Central America and southern Mexico. It is also found in India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Brazil.

DESCRIPTION

It grows up to a height of five to seven meters and, its bark is ash-brown in color. The skin is sometimes wrinkled. Young branches are velvety, covered with brown hairs. The leaves are light and relatively thin and are arranged in single and spirally as clusters at the end of twigs. Flowers are bisexual, occurs singly or in small groups. The milky colored flowers are covered with silky hairs. Flowers possess fragrance. Fruits are mostly oval in shape. Sometimes it is pointed at the tip. Spherical fruits are also found and young fruits are green in colour. When it matures it become yellow or orange-yellow in colour. Fruits will become soft and shiny. The fleshy part of the fruit is yellow in colour and has a mushy nature, resembling the yolk of a hard-boiled egg. This is the edible part that tastes like boiled sweet potato.

USES

The fleshy pulp of the fruit can be eaten directly or used in baking. You can also make juice by adding sugar milk and lemon juice. It is also added in cake, jam, ice cream and custard. It has been found to have medicinal properties. There are opinions that the decoction of bark is used against skin diseases. Because of the strength of the wood, it is used to make boards and beams.

Tree Location in the Campus

HEAD ACHE TREE

Premna serratifolia

മുഞ്ഞ

Family: Lamiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Commonly seen in coastal regions with moist sandy soil, mangrove forests, and scrub jungles also in plains; forests with deciduous trees. Worldwide Dispersal within Indo-Malaya. Indian dispersal; Kerala, Maharashtra, Assam. In Kerala, seen in the Districts: Kottayam, Kannur, Kozhikkode, Kasaragode, Thrissur, Ernakulam; State: Kerala, Maharashtra, Assam.

DESCRIPTION

A 20–30 foot tall tree. Bark is grayish brown, branches and branchlets are obtusely quadrangular, pubescent to a slight extent, and when mature, glabrous. Simple opposite leaves, oblong–ovate or ovate–elliptic, with a rounded or obtuse base. Terminal corymbs inflorescence, dichotomously branched, with 4-8 decussate opposite cymes. Flowers are numerous, bisexual, and zygomorphic, with pedicels about 1 mm long, calyx cupular, 5 toothed, and 2 lipped, and measuring about 2 x 2 mm across. Flowers are numerous, bisexual, and zygomorphic, with pedicels about 1 mm long. Fruit is drupaceous, succulent, and subglobose, measuring 2-3 mm in diameter and turning green and purplish black when ripe. Flowering and fruiting season: May to November

USES

Ayurveda, folk medicine, and Siddha are the medical systems that are used. Premna serratifolia leaves may be used to treat cancer, atherosclerosis, diabetes, skin melanogenesis, leishmaniasis, Parkinson's disease, aging and age-related disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, and obesity. Premna serratifolia is a viable option for novel herbal and vegetable beverages.

Tree Location in the Campus

GUAVA

Psidium guajava

പേര

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A tiny tropical tree or a spherical yellow tropical fruit with pink or white flesh and firm seeds. 150 species of evergreen trees and shrubs Guava (Psidium guajava) is a shallow-rooted shrub or small tree that can grow up to 10 m tall. It is native to the tropics, although it may bear fruit in subtropical climates or at elevations of up to 1700 m. Because of its versatility, it may be found all over the world and is sometimes considered an invasive weed. P. guajava may blossom during the first two years if circumstances are favorable. The trees achieve full bearing within 5-8 years, depending on growth circumstances and spacing. It lives for roughly 40 years, however the plants can give fruit for 15 to 25 years.

DESCRIPTION

Trees with little trunks. Peeling bark covers a smooth stem. four angles on a young stem. The leaves are elliptic-oblong, with a base that is rounded to obtuse-cuneate, an apex that is acute-apiculate, hirsute on both sides when young, thin-coriaceous, and visible lateral nerves. Petioles are 0.6–1 cm long. Axillary cymes have one to three flowers, and the peduncles range in length from 0.5 to 1.2 cm. The 4–9 mm long, ovoid, densely hirsute calyx tube with closed buds on its 4 united land lobes. Four white, 1-1.5 cm long, often oval, and caducous petals make up the flower. Many stamens are present. The ovary is globose, multicellular, and has a subulate style in addition to numerous ovules. A globose, 2.5–3.5 cm in diameter berry with enduring calyx lobes. A lot of seeds are covered in delectable pulp.

USES

It is planted mostly for its fruit, which is eaten fresh both green and mature, or cooked for preserves, jams, juice, and guava paste (or 'guava cheese'). *P. guajava* is an excellent home garden fruit tree owing to its hardiness, high yield, long supply season, and high nutritional value. It is cultivated in orchards or incorporated into agroforestry systems in India, and it is widely planted in Africa.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN KINO TREE

Pterocarpus marsupium

വേങ്ങ

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This large tree can be found in semi-evergreen and deciduous moist forests in the forests of central and south India. In addition to India, they can also be found in Sri Lanka.

DESCRIPTION

A red color emanating from the wood known as karavenga. This medicinal tree prefers moist soil to grow in, and it is not tolerant of severe cold or dryness. It is called the inidan kino tree because the medicinal kino is extracted from the cardamom tree. The bark is very thick and gray. Its oblong leaves have a stunning brown or green hue. July through September is when flowers bloom. Clusters of fragrant bisexual flowers with yellow color are found at the tips of the branches. Ten stamens are split into two clusters, and there are five butterfly-shaped petals. The fruits are round, and the ovary is oblong and single chambered.

USES

The wood's reddish-black core is characterized by its strength and durability, making it one of the best woods on the market for furniture and household goods. The long-lasting skin stain is processed to create kaino gum, which has medicinal significance. Its medicinal qualities are used to cure gout, diabetes, and pitta-kapha diseases, as well as to control scabies and leprosy by rubbing the leaves and bark. Venga is the main ingredient in asanadi kashayam and asanavilwadi thailam.

Tree Location in the Campus

POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum

മാതളനാരകം

Family: Lythraceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A well-known herb that grows throughout India is the pomegranate. It's one of the most common cola garden plants. In Afghanistan and Arabia, it grows wild. This is grown for commercial purposes in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh.

DESCRIPTION

The smooth and glossy narrow ovate leaves are arranged oppositely. The deep orange color of the odorless bisexual flowers which are in the axils or branch tips is quite appealing. At the base of the flowers are small bracts. There are many stamens. The round, ripe berries have an orange-red hue. They have numerous seeds inside and an outer shell. Because seeds are not very viable, natural regeneration is extremely rare.

USES

Both the pulp and seeds can be eaten. Pomegranates are mostly used in medicine. There are medicinal uses for the root, stem bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds. Protein, calcium, fat, minerals, magnesium, carbs, sulfur, tannin, sugar, and several vitamins are all present in the fruit. The root has a variety of tannins and alkaloids.

Tree Location in the Campus

SANDAL WOOD

Santalum album

ചന്ദനം

Family: santalaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous to tropical belt of India. Mainly seen in drier tropical regions. Sandalwood has been found to grow in areas up to 1300m above sea level. Well-drained loamy soil is most suitable. It grows well on hill slopes with good sunlight. Sandalwood growing in areas with annual rainfall of more than 1500mtr will have less core. .Small tree sandalwood is evergreen .Grows to a height of 10 - 15 mtr.

DESCRIPTION

Sandalwood leaf arrangement is opposite. Leaflets without appendages are 3-7 cm long and average 3 cm wide. The surface of the leaf is smooth. Their flowering season is twice a year. The first flowering season is in the months of March-May and the second is in the months of November. These are small flowers with a diameter of 5cm.

USES

The sandalwood tree's root and core contain the essential oil. Steam extraction is used in companies to isolate the sandalwood oil. Contains alcohol, resin, and isomer. Sandalwood has therapeutic qualities. Most commonly used in ointments, sandalwood is also utilized in handicrafts. The heartwood and heart of the wood are both white. Sandalwood is combined with sandalwood to create crafts like Akil and Manjakadambu.

Tree Location in the Campus

SOAPNUT

Sapindus trifoliatus

സോപ്പുംകായ

Family: Sapindaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A species of flowering plant in the Sapindaceae family, Sapindus trifoliatus is also known as the South India soapnut or three-leaf soapberry. It is native to Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, the Andaman Islands, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka, and it has also been imported to Tobago and eastern equatorial Africa. Wet deciduous and semi-evergreen forests can also be found in the lowlands.

DESCRIPTION

Soapnut trees are big. Compound leaves are. Broad, elliptic-lanceshaped, smooth, pointed-tipped, somewhat inclined at base, and longest in terminal pair, leaflets are almost stalkless. Flowers are in terminal, slightly velvety panicles and are greenish-white in color. The velvety, ovate-oblong sepals are somewhat united at the base. The clawed, bristly petals range in form from lance to oval. When the fruit is young, it has two to three lobed texture; as it ages, it becomes smooth and rigid. Every cell contains a spherical, black seed. Nov. to Jan. is flowering.

USES

For the purpose of performing Vamana, Virechana, and Nasya Karma, Sapindus trifoliatus is employed. It is used to treat burning sensations in the mouth, bronchial asthma, migraines, and epilepsy. Additionally, it goes into making detergents, hair shampoos, and body shampoos.

Tree Location in the Campus

ASOKA TREE

Saraca asoca

അശോകം

Family: Fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The tropical regions have an abundance of the Ashoka tree. Ashoka is its name because it dispels anguish or sorrow. It is revered by Buddhists and Hindus and is currently in danger of going extinct completely. It thrives in the lush evergreen forests of Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, India, and Sri Lanka.

DESCRIPTION

An evergreen tree, Ashoka. This tree a height of 6 to 9 meters. The bark is dark brown or gray in hue. Single, complex leaves have pinnate veins. Length: 24–32 cm. Each leaflet is divided into four to six pairs by arrangement. Each leaflet measures 9 to 13 centimeters long. The leaves have pointy points. The dark leaves are lovely. In December, flowering will commence.

USES

It is an excellent medicinal plant.The bark of this tree contains up to 6 percent tannin and kattaikol, oil. Also contains glucosides such as ketosterol and hematochylin. Ashoka's bark, flowers, and the outer bark of the root are of medicinal importance. Ashoka can be used as a decoction for bleeding and dysentery in women. It is a poison food and blood stasis. It is an excellent medicine for strengthening the uterus and gun diseases.

Tree Location in the Campus

INGUDI PLANT

Sarcostigma kleinii

ഓടൽ വള്ളി

Family: Icacinacae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Sarcostigma kleinii is a robust climbing shrub with many branches and stems up to 26 metres long and 8cm thick. The plant is usually evergreen, but when it blooms, it loses its leaves.The plant is gathered in the wild for local consumption as a food, medicine, and oil source. In India, the oil is widely used to cure rheumatism. Their habitat is in the forest elevation up to 550 km. Sarcostigma kleinii is a plant of the tropics, where it is usually found under seasonal climatic conditions. Seen in sacred groves of kerala.

DESCRIPTION

Woody climbers with glabrous branchlets. Leaves 17-22 x 8-12 cm, oblong-lanceolate, apex acuminate, base rounded or obtuse; 8 pairs reticulate lateral nerves; petiole 5-12 cm long. Spikes up to 35 cm long, slender, axillary, or tuberculate. Female flowers usually from old wood, ovary 1-celled, thickly hairy; stigma sessile, discoid; pistillode in male flowers conical. Drupe to 3 x 1.5 cm, orange-yellow and glabrous.

USES

The oil has analgesic, anthelmintic, bitter, depurative, and vulnerary properties. It is beneficial in vata vitiation and in the treatment of disorders such as helminthiasis, nasty ulcers, leprosy, and skin diseases.In India, the oil extracted from the seeds is highly valued for the treatment of rheumatism. Acrid, anaphrodisiac, anthelmintic, carminative, bitter, depurative, digestive, diuretic, stomachic, thermogenic, and vulnerary. They are beneficial in the treatment of vata-vitiated illnesses, as well as cephalalgia, gastropathy, anorexia, flatulence, helminthiasis, strangury, indolent ulcers, leprosy, skin ailments, hysteria, and epilepsy. Methanolic extracts of the leaf and bark have demonstrated significant antioxidant activity. They have the potential to be new sources of natural antioxidants for food and nutraceutical products.

Tree Location in the Campus

CEYLON OAK

Schleichera oleosa

പൂവം

Family: Sapindaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Poovam is a large tree that grows on the borders of Kerala's evergreen and semi-evergreen forests. This tree can be found in India, as well as in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Maldives, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

DESCRIPTION

The poovam tree is resistant to severe drought and extreme cold. It also has gray bark and occasionally sheds its leaves. It is called "krimitaru" in Sanskrit because it is one of the trees that is susceptible to downy mildew attacks. Dense growth of compound leaves near the tips of branches. The leaflets are oblong in shape and the shoot is colored red. January is when the flowering season begins. The same tree bears both male and female flowers, which are small, symmetrical yellow flowers without petals. The ovary consists of one or two ovules and has three chambers. After four to five months, the bitter fruit will ripen. Seeds and roots are the means of propagation. In the forest, natural regeneration occurs.

USES

In the past, ulakka was made of wood because it was durable and strong. The wood is utilized for home and agricultural uses, as well as the production of auto parts. Even though it's hard working through it can be challenging, and breaking it is a possibility. Poovam has medical benefits of its own. Many uses of the tree's fruit, peel, and ointment exist in medicine. The seeds' oil, which is used to treat leprosy, worms, sores, and itching, contains fatty acids, glucose, stigmasterol, tartaric acid, and oxalic acid. The oil has astringent properties that help control pitta-kapha disorders and relieve gout pain.

Tree Location in the Campus

PARADISE-TREE

Simarouba glauca

ലക്ഷ്മിതരു

Family: Simaroubaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This tree is indigenous to El Salvador, a country in Central America. It is currently found all over Kerala and grows naturally in the forests of Central America. In addition to Kerala, it is grown commercially in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Bihar. This tree typically grows in branches and needs very little water. This evergreen tree grows vertically and thrives best in a warm, humid tropical climate. In general it prefers soil that drains well.

DESCRIPTION

This tree is called Lakshmitaru by the spiritual leader Sri Sri Ravishankar. Its skin is brown, and it lives for about 70 years on average. The compound leaves are pulvinose and arranged in a parallel fashion. When fully grown, the leaves have a deep green hue. The tree's shoots have a greenish-brown hue. The panicle inflorescence bears yellow-white, fragrant flowers. The flowers have a lot of pollen on them. Lakshimitaru is classified as polygamous dioecious in botany. There are both unisexual and bisexual flowers on the tree. Based on the flower, trees can be divided into three categories. Trees bearing only male flowers do not yield fruit; trees bearing female flowers yield a large quantity of fruit. Male and female flowering trees, on the other hand, will produce fewer fruits. The outer petals are fused at the base, and the outer sepals and golden petals typically have five lobes each. Green fruits, which resemble Java plums, are berries. The color of the ripe fruit distinguishes two varieties of lakshmitaru trees. Kali (black) and Gori (white) varieties. When ripe, the kali variety's fruits turn red, and when fully ripe, they turn black. The fruits of the second variety are yellow-green in hue. The fruit of Lakshmitaru is the preferred fruit of birds, with a thick pulp and a juicy, fleshy portion inside. Distribution of seeds is done by foxes, birds, squirrels, and bats.

USES

Lakshmi Taru Seed Oil is low-cholesterol, suitable for baking and cooking. The Tree's wood, resistant to insects, is ideal for quality furniture and toys. Lakshmi Taru is a favorite in manufacturing soaps, cosmetics, and skincare products. Its oil acts as biofuel and lubricant, aiding nations reliant on oil imports, boosting economies. Crushed seeds act as anti-venom for snake-bites. Its oil and sugar-rich fruit-pulp make beverages; the shell creates fuel-grade activated charcoal.

Tree Location in the Campus

AFRICAN TULIP TREE

Spathodea campanulata

ആഫ്രിക്കൻ പൂമരം

Family: Bignoniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an ornamental tree native to the tropics of Africa. It was brought to India in the 19thcentury . Apart from India, they are also found in various countries of Asia. It is now seen in Kerala as a garden tree. They can be found in abundance along roadsides and gardens. However, it is rare in forests. Rarely grows in deciduous forests. They are generally situated in moist soil.

DESCRIPTION

Manipoomaram is a medium sized tree growing up to 10-35m. Mostly, it has a thick, uncurved, straight growth to some height and branches only at the tip. The branches are short and stout. Young stems are hairy. The scaly skin is gray in color. Its leaves are dark green. The leaves are densely clustered at the tips of the branches. Petiole and underside of shoots are hairy. Flowering season is December-march. The flowers are born in large panicles. Long inflorescences are found at the tips of the branches. The flower bud appear to be bent and raised like branches. They are brown in color and densely hairy, almost velvety. There is a kind of liquid inside the bud. Only a few buds of the inflorescence bloom at a time. These tend to bend outwards from the inflorescence and spread after growing .The flowers are large and attractive. They are dark red on the outside and orange on the inside. They are cup shaped and have asymmetrical bisexual full flowers. Stamens are large and four in number. Their filaments are orange in color and pollen cells are brown in color. Fruits have a rough exterior and are green in color. It turns brown when ripe. When ripe, the seeds split longitudinally and separate into two boat-shaped valves to release the seeds. Seed distribution is done by wind. Natural regeneration is low. The seeds are most likely to germinate in well-drained soil.

USES

Its wood is brownish white in color. Durability and weight are low. It is used for carving and making drums. It is generally used as an aromatic tree. Its colorful flowers throughout the year and dense, dark green leaves give it a rare beauty, making it an ornamental tree in parks, roadsides, etc. It is also a good shade tree. Leaves, roots, seeds and flowers have medicinal properties. The thick center of the pod is slightly poisonous

Tree Location in the Campus

WILD MANGO

Spondias pinnata

അമ്പഴം

Family: Anacardiacae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a deciduous tree up to 27 m tall. Spondias pinnata, sometimes also known as hog plum, is a species of tree with edible sour fruits. It is native to the Philippines and Indonesia, but has been widely naturalized in South Asia, Mainland Southeast Asia, Southern China, and the Solomon Islands.

DESCRIPTION

Trunk and bark is very smooth. Branchless terete, glaborous,Leaves compound, imparipinnate, alternate, clustered at twig ends, 18-50 cm long; petioles 5-15 cm long; leaflets 4-5 pairs with terminal one; petiolule up to 1 cm long; leaflet lamina 6-14 x 5-7 cm, elliptic to oblong, apex caudate to acuminate, base obliquely rounded, margin entire (or serrate-crenate in young leaves), membranous or subcoriaceous; secondary nerves ca. 18 pairs joining into intramarginal nerves, tertiary nerves admedially ramified. Inflorescence panicles axillary; flowers white, polygamous, subsessile.fruit drupe ovoid, seed aromatic

USES

The fruits are eaten raw when riped or as pickles or chutneys. The tender leaves and flower buds are also used in preparing a local fish delicacy.

Tree Location in the Campus

TRUMPET FLOWER

Stereospermum tetragonum

പാതിരി

Family: Bignoniaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Stereospermum colais is another name for it. It can be found in Sri Lanka, India, and Myanmar, where it is "occasionally found in the openings or margins of evergreen forests, up to 1200 m; commonly found in moist deciduous forests."

DESCRIPTION

This tree is deciduous and can reach a height of 15-20 meters, including the trunk. Long, large, pinnate leaves. Elliptic leaflets, three to six on each side of the midrib. Pale yellow flowers with somewhat twisted reddish-purple veining are present. The lower lip is velvety near the mouth and has three lobes, while the upper lip has two lobes. The fruit is long, 4-angular, curved, brown, and speckled with white.

USES

Stereospermum may lessen fevers, improve edema and blood sugar levels, shield the liver from toxins, and lessen discomfort and swelling. In addition, it may shield the brain against disorders like Parkinson's disease or

Tree Location in the Campus

POISON FRUIT

Strychnos nux-vomica

കാഞ്ഞിരം

Family: Loganiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a prominent medicinal plant. It grows in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Malaysia. This tree is also abundant in Kerala. They can be found in the wild and in the countryside.

DESCRIPTION

It grows as medium sized tree. The tree grows to a height of 17-20 meter with twisting branches. The bark is thin, dull in colour and has signs of shedding. The leaves are round, straight in the middle and slightly narrower at the ends, they are bright green in colour, 5 to 8 cm long and 5 to 7 cm wide. The flowers appear in clusters and are greenish white in colour. Fruit is round, about the size of a lemon, bright red when ripe, and has a white fleshy inner portion. Each fruit possess 3-4 seeds. The seed contain a hard outer covering.

USES

Roots, leaves, seeds and bark are medicinal parts. It has the ability to increase digestive power. It can soothe Kapha Pitta ailments, improve respiration and blood pressure. The components of this tree can also relieve swelling and pain in joints and other parts of the body. It also helps to increase intelligence and memory. A medicine known as Nux vomica is produced from the seeds of this plant. Seed contain 3 alkaloids. It is an effective remedy for gout. It is used to make oil pans. People suffering from rheumatism are said to be relieved to lie on a bed made of its wood.

Tree Location in the Campus

POISON FRUIT VINE

Strychnos wallichiana

വള്ളി കാഞ്ഞിരം

Family: Loganiaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

At altitudes between 200 and 600 meters, tropical evergreen forests and mixed woods are found on limestone. Asia includes Bangladesh, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, southern China, India, and Sri Lanka. Scaling a Shrub. Fruiting and Blooming from January to May.

DESCRIPTION

Double-fid tendrils on large, woody climbers. Ovoid or elliptic leaves that are shiny, sharp or acuminate at the apex, and circular at the base. Blooms in terminal cymes, arising from aged wood. The calyx lobes. When ripe, the fruit is a smooth, globose berry that becomes yellow.

USES

Root decoction used to treat fever, epilepsy, elephantiasis, ulcers, and rheumatism

Tree Location in the Campus

MAHOGANY

Swietenia mahagoni

മഹാഗണി

Family: Meliaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

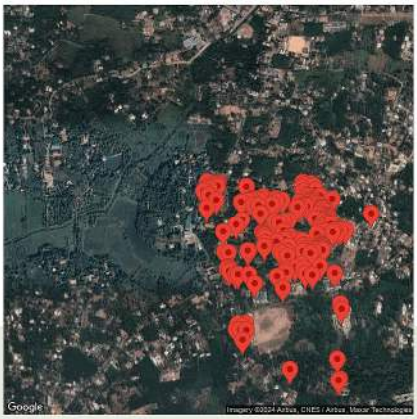
It is a deciduous forest tree native to southern mexico to peru and brazil. It was brought to India from the West Indies. In the early days it was caught in Kolkata, Mumbai and other places. These later became widespread in India. There are mahogany plantations in India as well as in some Asian countries and the tropical regions of America.

DESCRIPTION

This tree grows to a height of about 30mtr and does not suffer from severe drought and cold. There are two types of mahogany, small mahogany and big mahogany. They can be identified quickly by looking at the leaves. One of the smaller mahogany is smaller and the other is larger. The arrangement of sessile leaves is simple.

USES

The wood has water and pith. The wood has an attractive reddish-rose color. Moderate weight, good durability and beauty have made it a favorite tree in the market. Easy to set up and work. Excellent for furniture and widely used for building construction.



Tree Location in the Campus

MIRACLE FRUIT

Synsepalum dulcificum

മിറാക്കിൾ ഫ്രൂട്ട്

Family: Sapotaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A member of the Sapotaceae family, Synsepalum dulcificum is indigenous to tropical Africa. Its berry, which when eaten, turns sour foods (like lemons and limes) into sweet ones, is what makes it famous. The cause of this effect is miraculin. This species and its berry are known by several common names, including miracle fruit, miraculous berry, miraculous berry, sweet berry, and in West Africa, where the species is native, agbayun, taami, asaa, and ledidi.

DESCRIPTION

It is a shrub with dense foliage that grows in height. It has broad, glabrous leaves underneath. At the extremities of the branchlets, they are gathered. White flowers are in bloom. It has long, red fruits on it. There is one seed in every fruit.

USES

The fruit pulp is used to sweeten palm wine in tropical West Africa, the species' original habitat. Sorghum powder has been used as a flavoring and sweetener for a variety of foods and drinks, including pickles, vinegar, beer, and cocktails. It was originally used to enhance the flavor of soured cornbread.

Tree Location in the Campus

JAVA ROSE APPLE

Syzygium aqueum

ചാമ്പ

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The chamba tree is a small, native Southeast Asian tree that grows throughout Kerala, most of India, and parts of South East Asia, as well as America, Australia, and the Hawaiian Islands. The growth of chamba trees requires both moist soil and strong sunlight.

DESCRIPTION

There are numerous branches on the brown, smooth stem. The bark of the tree is thin and smooth. The many leaves, arranged in opposition to one another, have a powerful scent. The leaf's underside is a grayish green color, while its upper side is a vivid green color. Nearly the entire year is spent in bloom. The greenish-white or pale yellow flowers are situated in between the shoots. The small branches and main branches are both covered in flowers. The flower has numerous long stamens and an outer petal with four lobed persistence. The fruits resemble bell peppers in form and color, being white and once ripe they take on an attractive pink color. There is a fleshy, highly water-filled, section inside the fruit and will have a rosewater scent. Lighter fruits tend to be softer and more prone to bruising. The fruits should ideally be picked without falling into the ground and used right away and can't be kept foe long. Natural regeneration is quite well. The brown seeds are dispersed by the birds.

USES

For its fruits, the tree is cultivated. The juicy, sweet, prickly fruit is used to make jam, juice, and can be eaten raw. It is rich in different vitamins. Ripe fruits are distilled to make rose water. The wood has a moderate level of strength and durability. The dark red or brown core can be used to make firewood, toys, and agricultural implements. The oil from the flowers is used to make perfumes, and the flowers are used to make medicines that can lower fever. The wood can be used to make brown dye.

Tree Location in the Campus

WILD BLACK PLUM

Syzygium caryophyllatum

ഞാറ

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Native to south india and sri lanka. Grows in mid altitudes of the westernghat regions of kerala. Evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, also in the Plains, Riparian. Grows Tree along margin of evergreen forests or in open formations, up to 700 mtr

DESCRIPTION

Trees up to 6 m tall, with thick reddish-brown bark and terete branchlets. Leaves simple, opposite, estipulate; petiole upto 3 mm long, stout, glabrous; lamina 3-8 x 1.3-3.5 cm, obovate or obovate-oblong, base attenuate or acute, apex obtuse, obtusely acute or emarginate, margin entire, glabrous, coriaceous, brown on drying, pellucid-dotted; lateral nerves many, close, slender, prominent looped at the margin forming intramarginal nerve; intercostae reticulate. Flowers bisexual, white, 5 mm across, in terminal corymbose cymes, inflorescence branches moderately thick, ascending; calyx tube 2-2.5 mm long, turbinate, no thick disc; petals calyptrate, stamens numerous, bent inwards at the middle when in bud, 2.5-3.5 mm long; ovary inferior, 2-celled, ovules numerous; style 1; stigma simple. Fruit is a berry, 5 mm wide, globose, and black.

USES

Traditional medicinal uses of different Anacardium plant parts. Asthma. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiasthmatic, and antidiabetic agent; for gastrointestinal diseases, including diarrhea, warts, coughs, and wounds.

Tree Location in the Campus

BLACK PLUM

Syzygium cumini

ഞാവൽ

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Tree is native to india and widely distributed in Asian countries. Black plum is a favorite fruit tree of birds and animals. They love moist soil. It is an evergreen tree that grows over 20 feet and is spreading.

DESCRIPTION

Leaves are sessile and average 12 cm long and 4 cm wide. The letter shape The dark green leaves are shiny. There will be fragrance. Lateral veins can be clearly identified.

Flowering begins in December. Small bisexual flowers. Flowers white. They will have a mild fragrance. Petals and outer petals are four each. Ovary with many independent stamens and many ovules. Fruits are fleshy. When the fruit ripens, it resembles a grape. The fruits are in bunches. Ripe fruit is blackish red in color. These are good to eat. When eaten, the lips and tongue become dark. In connection with this, the names Mahaneela and Neelaphala were given in Sanskrit.

USES

The core and sapwood can be identified. Wood is less durable and reliable. But it is heavy. But not for home use or good furniture. Can be used as firewood .Stays intact in water for a long time. The bark, seeds, leaves and fruits have medicinal properties. Ayurveda considers it as a cure for diabetes. Its green skin is crushed and juice is added to goat's milk for children's stomach ache.

Tree Location in the Campus

ROSEAPPLE

Syzygium jambos

പനിനീർ ചാമ്പ

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It is an evergreen tree that is indigenous to Southeast Asia, China, and India. Rose apple requires a warm humid habitat.

DESCRIPTION

Usually found on the outside of the crown, the terminal inflorescence is a spectacular structure bearing four pale green flowers. When the leaves grow to their maximum size, they turn a vibrant red color, but once they are lance-shaped, pointy, and base wedge-shaped, they rarely have any leaf stalks. Beautiful white or greenish-white blooms with many long stamens are grouped in tiny clusters at the tips of the branches. The rose-scented, whitish-green fruits take a long time to ripen. The fruit is edible and resembles a little pear. Compared to apple flesh, this flesh is slightly softer. With a very subtle rose flavor and a little bitter aftertaste, it tastes like a hybrid of apple and watermelon. The ancient Indians themselves referred to the region that is now known as India as Jambudvipa, which translates to "Rose-apple-land" (jambu = rose apple; dvipa = land) in Sanskrit. The fresh fruit that is crisp and dry is used to produce jams. Seed or fruit can be generated after self-pollination.

USES

A sweetened preparation of the flowers is believed to reduce fever. The seeds are employed against diarrhea, dysentery and catarrh. It has anti bacterial and anti inflammatory effects. In India, the fruit is regarded as a tonic for the brain and liver.

Tree Location in the Campus

MALAY APPLE

Syzygium malaccense

മര ചാമ്പ

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

This medium-sized fruit tree is widespread throughout Kerala and the majority of southern India. It is thought to have originated in Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaysia. This tree can be found in Australia, America, some African countries, and Southeast Asia. It is a tropical tree that cannot withstand extreme cold or drought because it requires moderate sunlight and moist soil to grow.

DESCRIPTION

A dense canopy is formed by branches and leaves. The long leaves are positioned parallel to one another. The leaf's upper side is a bright green color. Thick leaves have distinct veins, and when crushed, they release a scent. Typically, the tree blooms twice a year. There are clusters of rose-colored flowers in between the leaves and both major and minor branches are in bloom. It is a delightful sight to see these falling off under the tree like a pink blanket. The largest fruits in champas are those from these plants. They have a faint smell and a grayish-white color. The pod's hollow in the middle contains the seeds.

USES

It is grown for its fruit. Its sweet ripe fruit can be eaten directly. It contains many types of vitamins and is used for salting, making jam, and juice. The wood is moderately strong and durable. It can also be used for making agricultural implements, toys and firewood.

Tree Location in the Campus

JAVA APPLE

Syzygium samarangense

വലിയ ചാമ്പ

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Syzygium samarangense is a flowering plant in the Myrtaceae family that is native to the Greater Sunda Islands, Malay Peninsula, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands but is now widely cultivated across the tropics. A plant found in the moist lowland tropics at elevations of up to 1,300 meters. It grows best in locations where yearly daytime temperatures range from 23 to 28°C, but it can survive temperatures ranging from 16 to 33°C. Despite the fact that it is not drought-tolerant, the plant thrives in locations with a relatively long dry season.

DESCRIPTION

It's a tall, tropical tree with evergreen leaves. They have almost no stalks, are elliptic-oblong, rounded at the base, or slightly heart-shaped, and range in color from yellow to dark bluish-green. There are many long stamens and white blooms. The edible berry is shaped like a bell and comes in a variety of hues, including white, pale green, green, red, purple, crimson, deep purple, and even black. The blossoms and fruit they produce can be found almost anywhere on the surface of the trunk and branches, not just in the leaf axils.

USES

Syzygium samarangense has anticancer, antidiabetic, antibacterial, antioxidant, and CNS depressive effects. Fruit can be used to make value-added goods such as jams, jellies, sweets, juice, wine, and vinegar.

Tree Location in the Campus

WILD SYZYGIUM

Syzygium travancoricum

കുളവെട്ടി

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

One species of plant in the Myrtaceae family is Syzygium travancoricum. It is indigenous to India and only known from a few spots in Kerala. The loss of its habitat threatens it.

DESCRIPTION

a big or medium-sized tree with tetragonous juvenile branches. ovate to broad, glabrous, uniting in a loop only, intramarginal vein, obtuse or bluntly acuminate at apex, narrowing at base; Cymes are primarily axillary, sometimes slack at the terminal segment; peduncle is lengthy. Little, creamy-white berries with tiny flowers.

USES

Bark for curing diabetes, arthritis, astringent, hypoglycaemic, bactericidal and antifungal
And neuropsychopharmacological effects. It is also source of essential oil.

Tree Location in the Campus

CAT EYE FRUIT

Syzygium zeylanicum

പൂച്ചപ്പഴം

Family: Myrtaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Banks of streams in evergreen forests, also in scrub jungles. Indian distribution. Flowering class: Dicot Habit: Shrub to Small Tree. *Syzygium zeylanicum,* the spicate eugenia, is a species of flowering plant in the family Myrtaceae. It is widely distributed, from Madagascar and India to China, Southeast Asia, and Malesia reaching 12 m, it prefers coastal secondary forests, forest edges, and riverbanks.

DESCRIPTION

Trees up to 10 m tall with black bark. Leaves simple, opposite, estipulate; petiole 3-8 mm long, stout, grooved above, glabrous; , elliptic-lanceolate, linear-lanceolate, ovate, ovate-lanceolate or oblong, base obtuse, round or acute, apex acute or acuminate, margin entire, pellucid dotted, glabrous, glossy, coriaceous; lateral nerves many, parallel, looped near the margin forming intramarginal nerve, prominent, intercostae reticulate, slender, faint. Flowers are bisexual, in axillary and terminal cymes, and are tiny and white. peduncle 4-6 mm long; pedicel 3-4 mm long and slender; calyx tube campanulate, greyish, gland-dotted, 25-30 mm long; lobes 5, 1 mm long, ovate; petals 5, 1.5-2 mm long, free, deciduous, white; stamens numerous, free, bent inwards at the middle when in bud; filament 4-6 mm long; no thickened staminal disc; A shrubby tree typically

USES

Medicinal (Leaf Infusion used to treat diarrhoea, decoction of leaves and roots used as vermifuge, and for their anti-diabetic and anti-rheumatic properties.) Timber & Products (Reddish-brown wood used as firewood, or for building houses, rafts and agricultural tools.)

Tree Location in the Campus

NATIVE OLEANDER

Tabernaemontana alternifolia

കൂനൻപാല

Family: Apocynaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Moist deciduous forests, also in sacred groves. Native to india. Endemic in Southern Western Ghats

DESCRIPTION

Small trees up to 8 m tall, with corky bark and small cracks and milky latex. Leaves 13-18 x 4-7 cm, elliptic-oblong, apex acuminate, base acute, lateral nerves 12-15 pairs, intercostae reticulate; petiole 2 cm long. Cymes can be terminal or axillary, with peduncles up to 4 cm long. Flowers pedicellate; calyx 4 mm long, lobes short, oblong, obtuse; corolla white, tube 25 mm long, lobes 15 mm long, oblong, obtuse, apex crisped. Capsule yellow, 5 x 1.5 cm, beak acuminate; aril crimson.

USES

Tabernaemontana alternifolia root is used among few Indian tribes as an antidote for snakebites. Used for treatment of skin infections. Used widely in ayurvedha.

Tree Location in the Campus

TAMARIND

Tamarindus indica

വാളൻപുളി

Family: fabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A large evergreen tree, upto 20m. Tamarind *(Tamarindus indica)* is a leguminous tree native to tropical Africa that has been naturalized in Asia. Tamarindus is a monotypic genus, which means it only contains this species. It is a member of the Fabaceae family.

DESCRIPTION

Trees, to 20 m high, bark brown to brownish-black, rough with vertical fissures; branchlets warty, tomentose. Leaves paripinnate, alternate; stipules lateral,. Flowers bisexual, 1 cm across, yellow with reddish-pink dots, in lax terminal racemes; bracts and bracteoles ovate-oblong, coloured, cauducous; pedicels upto 5 mm; calyx tube narrowly turbinate, lined by disc; lobes 4, subequal, oblong, imbricate; petals 3, outer one, 1 x 0.3 cm, rolled up, pink dotted, lateral 2, clawed, subequal, oblong-lanceolate, lower pair scaly; stamens 9 monadelphous, only 3 fertile, others reduced to bristle, base pubescent; anthers versatile; ovary half inferior, stipitate, adnate to the disc, ovules many; style attenuate, tomentose; stigma globose. Fruit a oblong, fruit wall crustaceous, mesocarp pulpy, endocarp septate, leathery, indehiscent; seeds 3-8 or more, obovoid-orbicular, compressed, brown.

USES

The tamarind tree produces brown, pod-like fruits that contain a sweet, tangy pulp, which is used in cuisines around the world. The pulp is also used in traditional medicine and as a metal polish. The tree's wood can be used for woodworking and tamarind seed oil can be extracted from the seeds. Tamarind's tender young leaves are used in South Indian and Filipino cuisine. Because tamarind has multiple uses, it is cultivated around the world in tropical and subtropical zones.

Tree Location in the Campus

YELLOW BELLS

Tecoma stans

മഞ്ഞത്താലി പൂമരം

Family: Bignoniceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Habitat. Prefers disturbed areas, grasslands, waterways and along roadsides. Yellow bells is a thickly branching shrub with yellow blooms that is native to tropical America. It quickly takes over natural bushland and roadside vegetation. Widely seen in kerala

DESCRIPTION

3-8m tall shrub.
The bark is pale brown to grey and becomes rougher with age.
The leaves are complex, with 2-5 paired leaflets arranged along the stem. Each leaflet may be up to 10cm long and has serrated edges.
Flowers are brilliant yellow and grow in bunches at the terminals of branches.
Fruit consists of 10-30cm long, bean-like pods. Green pods ripen to brown and emerge in clusters at the terminals of branches.
The seeds are winged, flat, oblong, and measure 7-8mm long and 4mm broad.

USES

Used in decorative purpose. The flower is traditionally used for cancer, diabetes and arthritis. Also show antioxidant, anti- inflammatory, antimicrobial, antifungal properties.

Tree Location in the Campus

TEAK

Tectona grandis

തേക്ക്

Family: Verbenaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

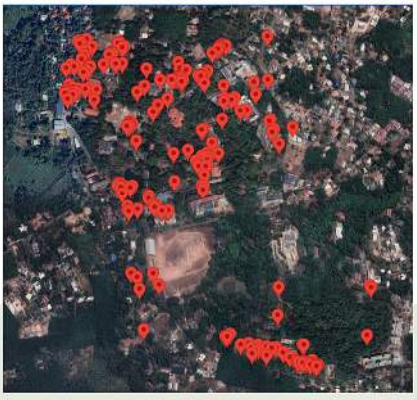
Native to south – east asia, mainly in india, Myanmar and java. Sunlight is essential for this deciduous tree. Generally January-March is the season of leaf shedding. Areas below 700 mtr are most suitable for them. The teak tree is found to grow taller in wet areas.

DESCRIPTION

Deciduous trees, to 30 m high, bark 10-20 mm thick, yellowish-brown, rough, shallowly vertically fissured, fibrous; blaze pale yellowish concentrically lamellate; bole often fluted at base; branchlets 5-10 mm thick, 4-angled, Leaves simple, opposite, estipulate; petiole 10-50 mm long, stout; ovate, obovate, base attenuate, apex acute or obtuse, margin entire, wavy, glabrous above and pubescent below with minute red glands, coriaceous; lateral nerves 8-10 pairs, pinnate, prominent, raised beneath, puberulent beneath;. Flowers bisexual, white, 7 mm across, in terminal cymose panicles, 10-30 cm across, puberulus; calyx 5 mm long, campanulate, lobes 5-6, subequal, ovate, tomentose; corolla 6 mm long, lobes 5-6, oblong, spreading; stamens 5-6, equal, erect, inserted at the throat, exserted; filaments 3 mm; anthers oblong; ovary globose, superior, densely hairy, 4-celled, 1 ovule in each cell; style slender, 4 mm; stigma linearly bifid. Fruit a drupe, 1.5-2 cm across, globose, brown, densely floccose hairy, covered by the inflated calyx, epicarp spongy, endocarp stony; seeds 1-4, oblong.

USES

Teak is a tree with all the best qualities timber. Because of the oil content of teak wood, the wood is used for making fine furniture and making musical instruments. Also it is used to make boat building, railway sleepers, veneer etc. Teak is used for medicinal purposes. The skin is excellent for pregnancy treatment. It is used to remove impure blood from the uterus. The core and root have medicinal properties. It is also good for leprosy and methroroga.



Tree Location in the Campus

ARJUN TREE

Terminalia arjuna

നീർമരുത്

Family: Combretaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Neermaruth is a tree that grows abundantly in India, Sri Lanka and Myanmar. Being a young tree, it is known in Sanskrit as Arjuna, which means strong. The name Veera Vriksha is also derived from that meaning. This tree is most common in South India. It grows well in the wet and humid soil of Kerala. It grows in deciduous and humid forests. It grows well in rain forests from 750 to 1600 mtr. It has been stated that a lush growing sapling is a proof of the fertility of the soil.

DESCRIPTION

A medium sized deciduous tree, branchlets pubescent. Leaves alternate to opposite, oblong-lanceolate, thick coriaceous, margin crenate-serrate, apex obtuse; two glands on the petiole close to the leaf-blade. Flowers small, in axillary spikes. Fruit a 5-angled drupe, 5-winged. Found generally in the hill slopes near the water bodies. t is one of the big trees of the forest.The tree bark of neem marut grows densely and grows densely at a height of 20-25 mtr. It has a tendency to peel off the skin with a light red color and gray color. The peeled wood is white in color. Although it is deciduous, the leaves do not fall together. Its leaves are 10-17 cm long and 5-6 cm wide.

USES

The core of the Neermarut is dark in color. White and pith can be identified. The beard will be strong and firm. But if it is dry, it is likely to crack. Therefore, it can be used for thick steels, but it is less used for household purposes. It is good for making agricultural implements and can also be used as firewood.

Tree Location in the Campus

BELARIC MYROBALAN

Terminalia bellirica

താന്നി

Family: Combretaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Deciduous tree. Grows in deciduous and semi-evergreen forests. In India, it grows in most areas except the desert. This tree cannot withstand severe heat and frost. So it is rare in North India.It grows well in the Western Ghats. It is also found in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam.It is common on the plains and lower hills in South and Southeast Asia, where it is also grown as an avenue tree.

DESCRIPTION

Bastard Myrobalan grows as a tree at a height of 20-30 mtr and is rare in the country. The leaves are crowded at the tips of the branches. Cracked bark is gray in color and thick. Leaves are arranged opposite or sub-opposite. There are thick veins. Defoliation occurs.It begins in winter and continues till summer. The sessile leaves are 9-20 cm long and 5-8 cm wide. Middle vein is fat.

USES

Belaric Mrobalan is an herb in the Triphala group of herbs in Ayurveda The beard is heavy. It has grayish white color. It stays in water for a long time without getting damaged. Ripe pods are the preferred fruits of Tattupalaka and Vanji. Seed distribution takes place through these. A seed is seen in a force. Its use is seen more in Ayurveda.

Tree Location in the Campus

TROPICAL ALMOND

Terminalia catappa

ഇന്ത്യൻ ബദാം

Family: Combretaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Indian almond is a foreign tree that arrived in India five centuries ago. It is found in Asian countries like India and Sri Lanka and European countries. It was brought as a shade tree to decorate gardens and roadsides. They grow vertically at a height of 20-30 mtr and have oblique branches. As the tree matures, the canopy appears flattened. The bark is dark gray with long fissures and furrows.

DESCRIPTION

The arrangement of its leaves without appendages is mono-parallel. Letters and veins are visible. The leaves are ovate in shape, averaging 25 cm in length and 14 cm in width. Leaves fall in December-January. Leaves fall together. Rare trees in well-drained areas do not fall together. Leaves turn pinkish-red before falling. The flowering season starts after the leaf fall. Flowers are seen in bunches.

USES

The wood of Indian almond cannot be used for domestic purposes. The wood is not durable and strong. It can be used as firewood. It has a good weight. The nut of the seed is a tasty food. The seed contains vitamins, protein, iron and zinc. It is a favorite food of bats and squirrels. It has medicinal properties. It is cultivated as a shade tree in gardens and roadsides.

Tree Location in the Campus

CHEBULIC MYROBALAN

Terminalia chebula

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Family: Combretaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

The Terminalia chebula Found in India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, among other parts of South and Southeast Asia. It is grown in Guangdong and China, where it is native. The Sub Himalayan region of India, extending eastward from Ravi to West Bengal and Assam, is home to it. The wild variety of this tree can be found in the forests of Northern India. Arid slopes up to 900 meters in altitude are part of its habitat.

DESCRIPTION

A medium-sized to large, trunk-bearing deciduous tree is Terminalia chebula. The oval leaves are arranged in an alternating to subopposite pattern. They feature a cordate base, an acute tip, entire margins, glabrous above, and a yellowish pubescence below. The fruit is blackish, drupe-like, and has five longitudinal ridges.The monoecious, drab white to yellow blooms have an overpowering, disagreeable smell. They are carried as brief panicles or terminal spikes. The fruits have a single angled stone and are smooth, ellipsoid to ovoid drupes that range in color from yellow to orange-brown.

USES

In India and Iran, traditional medicine uses Terminalia chebula extensively to cure a variety of ailments, including as diabetes, constipation, and dementia. The fruit of this tree, called halileh or halilaj in Iranian traditional medicine, is used to create remedies.

Tree Location in the Campus

SEA HIBISCUS

Thespesia populnea

പൂവരശ്ശ്

Family: Malvaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

It' is a medium-sized evergreen tree found in rural and coastal areas of Kerala and rarely in urban areas. Found in Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, China, Afghanistan, Malaysia and some African countries. It grows best in swampy and moist soils but this tree is found almost everywhere in Kerala.

DESCRIPTION

It grows to a height of 10 to 18 meters and as the name suggests it attracts with its flowers throughout the year. Because its leaves resemble the leaves of the poplar tree, Povarus got its species name Populnia. Heart-shaped leaves are 10 cm long and 7 cm wide. Blooms throughout the year. However, flowers are more abundant during January and March. The flowers are large and yellow in colour. When the flowers wither, the outer part turns brownish-red and the rest turns yellow. The open flower is cup-shaped. The apple-shaped fruit is small with less viable seeds. New seedlings are usually produced by cuttings and planting. Phosphoric acid is present in the seed. The core of the wood contains the resin and the bark contains tanins.

USES

The wood is of excellent quality. It has enough strength and durability and is smooth and can be used for furniture and household purposes. The bark, leaves, flowers and seeds have been found to have medicinal properties. They can soothe skin diseases and control inflammation and pain. Regular consumption of boiled water of four to five leaves of this plant helps to increase blood volume and platelet count in chemotherapy patients. The yellow sticky liquid obtained when young fruits are cut is used against skin diseases. The leaves are ground with rice and mixed with jaggery and given as a cure for childbirth.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN CHARCOAL TREE

Trema orientalis

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Family: Cannabaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Common in ravines and in clearings, less in plains. Hills above 400m. The tropical Africa, Sri Lanka, India, Himalaya, Indo China, West and South China, Australia. Disturbed forest areas. Dry and moist deciduous forests, also in the plains.

DESCRIPTION

Dioecious trees up to 15 m tall, with bark that is 0.6 cm thick, greyish or bluish-green, rough, and lenticellate; blaze that is creamy-yellow and streaked, and branchlets that are scabrous to adpressed pubescent. Petiole 5-10 mm, thin, tomentose, grooved above; lamina 7.5-15 x 2.5-6 cm, ovate-lanceolate, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, base obliquely cordate, apex acuminate, border serrulate, scabrid above, tomentose underneath; stipules lateral, cauducous; Chartaceous, prominent, 3-5-ribbed from base, lateral nerves 3-4 pairs, pinnate, prominent, intercostae reticulate, conspicuous. Male flowers usually sessile; tepals 4 or 5, equal, 2 mm long, curved, ciliate; stamens 5; pistillode oblong; female flowers: tepals unequal, ciliate; ovary superior, sessile, 1-celled, ovate; style bifid, villous; stigma plumose. Fruit is a drupe, 4 x 3 mm in size, globose, and black with a stylar tip.

USES

It is used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, respiratory diseases, oliguria, and malaria the herb is utilized medicinally in several regions of Africa. The Zulus of South Africa eat the young leaves as spinach and utilize the roots and stem bark as traditional medicine. Traditional medicine makes considerable use of the fruit, leaves, bark, stem, twig, and seeds. The source the root of *T. orientalis* plants is used in traditional medicine to treat injuries, blood stasis, hematuria, and intestinal and stomach hemorrhage.

The root the decoctions of the stem bark are employed as vermifuges and anti-dysenteries. An infusion of the stems and twigs is used to alleviate fever and toothache. Both the stem bark and leaf decoction of *T. orientalis* are used to cure malaria, as well as to relieve discomfort in fatigued muscles and aching bones.

Tree Location in the Campus

PEACOCK CAST TREE

Vitex altissima

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Family: Verbenaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Peacock cast tree is a large tree that grows in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Indonesia, Vietnam, and is commonly found in moist soils in deciduous and evergreen forests. It is rare in the country. Apart from Kerala in India, there are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa and Tamil Nadu.

DESCRIPTION

Obtusely quadrangular stem and branches. Leaves are opposite, palmately compounded with 3-8 foliolate, occasionally unifoliate, fragrant or foetid, petiolate, and exstipulate. The petiole is quite long. Flowering season begins in summer. Inflorescence panicle. The flower is whitish blue. Five petals join together to form a compound petal with two lobes. Stamens four. Two of these are long haired. Natural reproduction is low. Seed viability is low.

USES

The wood has a good durability and strength. It is used for buliding construction, making wagons and railway sleepers. Can also be used for furniture. But the wood will be less shiny. The fruit is usually used to cure stomatitis, cardiac disorders, anorexia, blindness, leprosy, and worm infestation. The heartwood, leaves, and bark contain the flavonoid-vitexin.

Tree Location in the Campus

FOXTAIL PALM

Wodyetia bifurcata

നരിവാലൻ പന

Family: Arecaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

Wodyetia bifurcata the foxtail palm, is a species of palm in the family Arecaceae, native to Queensland, Australia. It is the sole species in the genus *Wodyetia* . This species is found only in the Cape Melville range, which is protected by the Cape Melville National Park in Queensland, Australia. It was described in 1978 and is considered a rare palm in Queensland as well as on the IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species.The Foxtail Palm's seeds proved so popular once they were discovered that a lucrative black market trade developed, with illicit collectors virtually decimating the in situ populations. The species propagates easily in culture, reducing the strain on the natural population. It has spread quickly around the world, eventually becoming one of the "world's most popular" hands.ns.

DESCRIPTION

Flowering: A stalk of white flowers grows from the base of the crown shaft.

Foliage: A range of greenish colors, from deep green to light green. It got its more widespread Australian-English name from the form of its leaf, which resembles a fox's tail.Fruits are around 2 inches long. In the early stages, the color ranges from olive green to green. When ripe, it becomes orange red.The trunk of the foxtail palm is smooth, slender, and self-cleaning, similar to that of the king palm. It can reach heights of around 10 m (30 ft.) with a single, double, or triple trunk that is somewhat spindly to columnar. The trunk is likewise densely ringed, dark grey to light gray in hue, gradually turning white.

USES

The Foxtail Palm tree is mostly utilized in landscaping projects as a decorative plant. Because of its distinct look, minimal care requirements, and tolerance to pests and diseases, it is a popular option for residential and commercial landscaping.

Tree Location in the Campus

INDIAN JUJUBE

Ziziphus mauritiana

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Family: Rhamnaceae

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION

A tree that is used in many Indian rituals can be found growing in most kinds of soil. It is resistant to both extreme heat and cold. This tree can be found in Africa, Australia, China, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan in addition to India. It is a medium sized tree that grows wild in the mountains .

DESCRIPTION

Different people hold different beliefs about the tree. It is said that planting it in the southern section of the house will bring wealth, and planting it in the eastern section will bring birth. For Swati Puja, it is supposedly the best. The ground water level was also thought to be very near the surface in the soil where grass and ilantha are grown. There is a parallel arrangement of the lighter leaves. Each side of the branch has two rows of leaves. The flowering season, which spans roughly six months, begins in February and ends in March. Bisexual flowers have five petals, stamens, and sepals each. They are greenish yellow in color. The outer leaf is compound. Semi-oblong, two-chambered ovary with independent transactions for each chamber. December marks the beginning of the fruit's ripening. Orange-colored, ripe fruit with an approximate apple shape. Squirrels, bears, pigs, and deer distribute seeds. The seed is viable, but it needs appropriate heat, moisture, and light to germinate.

USES

The core is firm and strong.The wood is used to make firewood and agricultural implements. not for household items like furniture, which are easily broken. You can feed the leaves to your live animals. An excellent host tree for raising insects is ilanta. This tree has therapeutic qualities as well. The leaves are used as a purgative and the bark as an antidote. To treat and bandage sores, a decoction and paste made from the leaves are used. Its fruit is used to cleanse the blood and fight dysentery.

Tree Location in the Campus