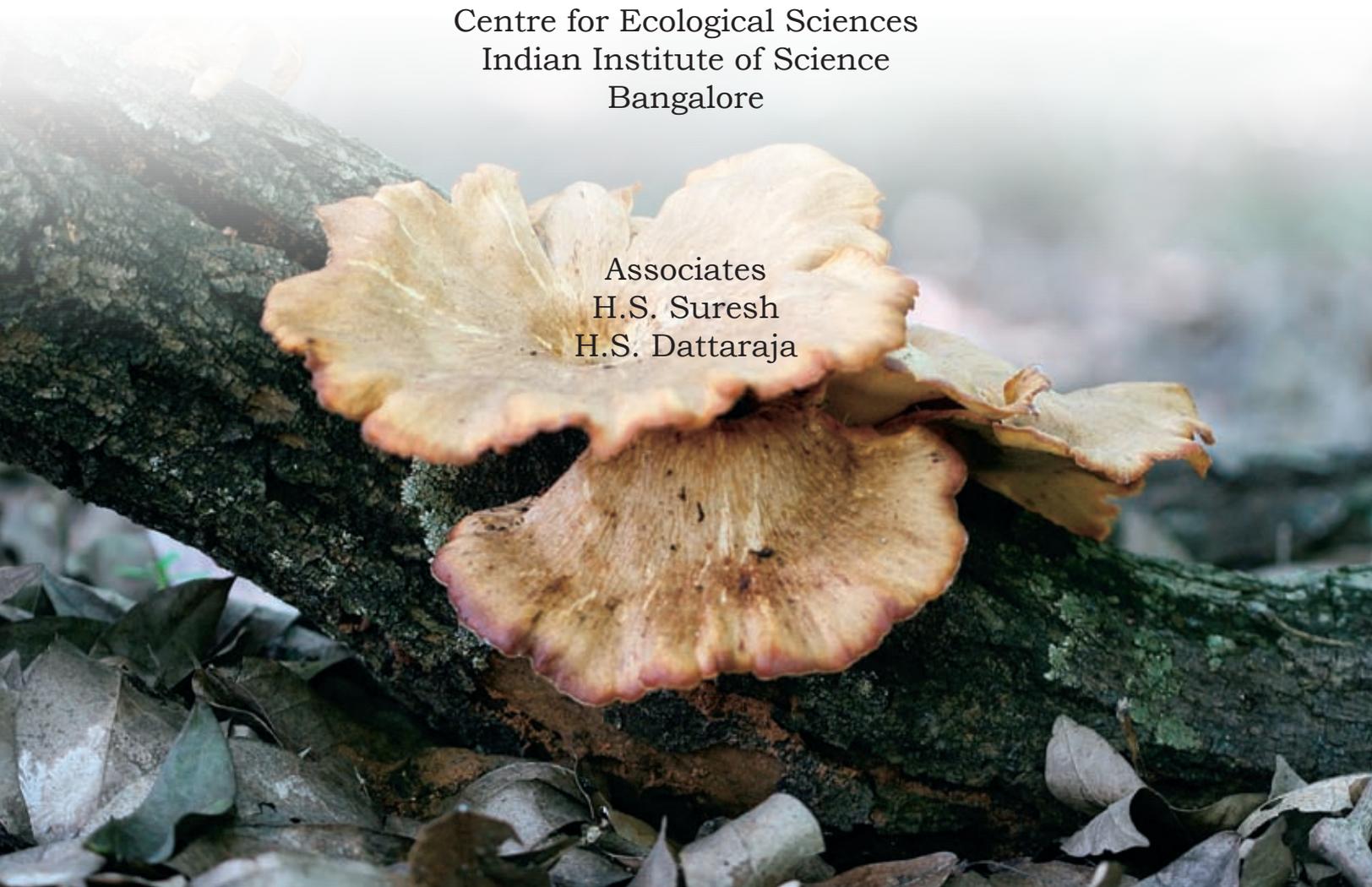


INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE CAMPUS: A BOTANIST'S DELIGHT

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Dedicated
to
Shirdi Sai Baba,
my Parents and Brothers

A bird's eye view of the campus





Main quadrangle

Foreword

The Indian Institute of Science, often called the Tata Institute by local residents, is one of Bangalore's enduring landmarks. The lush green vegetation of the campus provides the Institute with an environment that is the envy of those who reside in the midst of the urban chaos that characterizes Bangalore today. The Institute has grown over a century on a large tract of land that was gifted by the Maharaja of Mysore in March 1907. Over the decades, the contours of the Institute's boundaries have changed. At its inception the campus marked Bangalore's northwestern extremity. A century later, it lies at the heart of the city. When the first Director, Morris Travers rode on horseback from the West End Hotel to view the campus in 1907, it must have been a large and barren tract, rocky and sparsely wooded. The lush greenery that has come to be the Institute's characteristic feature is the result of planting and nurture by generations of lovers of nature. Early photographs reveal how little vegetation there was on the campus. The history of the greening of the Institute is yet to be written. However, there is before us a document of the great diversity of plant life on the campus. This book, which brings you some of the most beautiful sights on campus, is a labour of love undertaken by Professor K. Sankara Rao, who has meticulously catalogued the remarkable variety of flora, which residents of the Institute take for granted. This book features less than half of the species he has recorded, but the entire catalog is now available; a veritable treasure for those who love plants and the Institute.

P. Balaram

P. Balaram

Director
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore

Acknowledgments

Prof. P. Balaram, Director, Indian Institute of Science gave me the welcome opportunity to work on this book. It was his idea to have a pictorial inventory of plants of the campus. I feel most honoured that he bestowed in me the confidence to carry out this task. I thank him for this gracious gesture. Also, I consider myself fortunate to have his foreword for the book.

I am fortunate that I have my base in CES that has been a great advantage. I am most grateful to the Chairman and faculty of CES for this privilege. I am particularly thankful to Prof. R. Sukumar, Chairman, CES for his constant encouragement and for making available the herbarium and taxonomic literature which are most essential for this compilation. Prof. S. Mahadevan took keen interest in the project since its inception and closely followed it up with the sponsors, the IISc. He, along with Prof. A.G. Menon and Mr. Sharath Ahuja, worked relentlessly for the publication of this book. I thank them all for their whole-hearted support. Prof. K.G. Bhat, a noted Taxonomist, Udupi, has assisted me in the difficult task of validation of plant identifications and correct nomenclature and this assistance is deeply appreciated. It is my privilege to acknowledge Prof. Ramesh Maheshwari's unstinted support and invaluable advice during the preparation of this book. My interaction with him has greatly improved the quality of the presentation. I place on record my appreciation and thanks to Dr. T.V. Ramachandra of CES for his valuable inputs on the genesis of miniforest in the campus and also for kindly making available the aerial picture of IISc for the book. I thank Prof. K. J. Rao and Prof. V. Nanjundiah for their critical reading of the 'Introduction' and making valuable suggestions.

During the last nine months, I have experienced the sincerity and involvement of Mr. Harish R. Bhat, Honorary Wildlife Warden, Bangalore with every aspect of preparation of the book and for sharing his knowledge of plants on the campus with me. I acknowledge his kind gesture with gratitude. Thanks are also due to Dr. Sujatha Mohan Kumar, 'Resonance', Indian Academy of Sciences who kindly volunteered help with suggestions on the layout and text preparation. Mr. P. Sreedhar, Technical Officer and his men in the Nursery, particularly, Mr. K. Krishnappa have been a source of much needed help in my day to day exploration and documentation of plants on the campus. Mr. Sreedhar has further helped me trace the history of tree planting, designing of gardens and landscaping on the campus. I am very pleased to place their voluntary help on record with thanks.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks Mr. Pradip Krishen, author of *Trees of Delhi* for providing pictures for use in the Glossary part of this book. Contributions of Mr. Surendra Champanerkar, Dr. Natasha Mhatre, Mr. K.V. Vijayakumar, Dr. K. V. Gururaja, Mr. Kiran Varaprasad and Mrs. Vijaya Boosanur warrant a special mention and appreciation in computer processing of images and book designing. I gratefully acknowledge their assistance and express my sincere thanks for their generosity and helpfulness. Mr. Yashwant G. Kanade, Ms. Reva Rani and K. Venkatesulu of CES library have helped me procure valuable books on plants during the course of this work. I sincerely thank them for this help.

My appreciation and thanks to my wife Mrs. Malathi who has graciously assisted me at every stage in the preparation of this book.

Among the others who have helped me in one way or another, I would like to thank Mrs. Archana Prasad, Mr. Navendu Page, Ms. Shaista Ahmad, Ms. S. Nirmala and Mr. K. Palani.

Last but not the least, I place on record my appreciation to Pragathi Press, Hyderabad for accepting to print this book and coming up with an excellent professional job.



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Introduction

Spread over 320 acres, the campus of the Indian Institute of Science is among the oldest and the largest preserves of the botanical wealth of Bangalore. Some of its trees are older than the Institute itself. The wooded expanse of the campus with lush green vegetation, flower blooms of assorted colors and a variety of birds and butterflies has rendered the campus a dream setting for wild flower enthusiasts and conservationists. There are several hundred trees and a similar number of non-tree species on the campus, some are native to this land and others introductions from different parts of the world. They have all grown and flourished creating beauty beyond words and have transformed the dreariness of the unavoidable concrete and steel of the campus.

Plants can be seen everywhere on the campus, on the sidewalks and avenues, little open spaces and unattended corners both small and big. Many of them are native wild species of the area. They are relics of wilderness of the bygone days of this soil and climate. They existed here before the campus was founded. Exploring these plants is a veritable journey into the past.

Avenue trees are eye catching for their flowery canopies, their blooms cascading along the roadside. They constitute a large part of the campus vegetation as well (eg. Mahogany Marg, Gulmohur Marg and Nilgiri Marg). There is no locale here, which is bereft of trees. Despite the many concrete structures, which have come up on the campus, the greenery has held on and treasured all the wealth of flowers, some rare and some abundant. Most of the trees on the campus are spring and summer flowering species (*Jacaranda acutifolia*, *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, *Cassia fistula*, *Butea monosperma*, *Cochlospermum religiosum*, *Delonix regia*, *Erythrina variegata* for example) and create some truly beautiful sights from February through May. Amidst these trees flourish many moisture-loving and shade-enduring mosses, ferns and epiphytes.

A remarkable feature of the campus is that the academic departments, buildings, which house the various facilities, guesthouses, hostels, libraries, and official residence of the Director, and the Main Administrative Building are all surrounded by greenery. They have a fair share of campus trees. Some of the oldest and uncommon species have served as definitive landmarks of the campus. The two ancient Banyan trees - one next to Aerospace Engineering and the other behind Civil Engineering departments, the only specimen of Sal tree (*Shorea roxburghii*) on the campus behind Water Tunnel Lab, the huge liana, *Entada pursaetha* in front of CES, the rather rare (in Bangalore)

Pseudobombax next to Stores and Purchase, the lonely Screw Pine in front of Electrical Engineering Department and the massive Benjamin fig tree in the premises of Director's Bungalow are a few very striking examples.

A special microhabitat for trees on the campus can perhaps be added to the list; the 'Miniforest' of tree species native to the wet evergreen forests of Western Ghats. The miniforest (Q) has been a creation of the Centre for Ecological Sciences (see later).

Open spaces abound on the sprawling campus albeit some are only small pocket openings and scattered all over. Open spaces generally consist of a blend of some flora, which is very local along with a component, which has a common overall presence. Grasses form the common predominant plants of these areas. The aster family is much in evidence which includes *Tridax procumbens*, *Bidens biternata*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Synedrella vialis*, and *Wedelia lobata*.

Many herbaceous species have grown in open places, which have little grass. They have adapted to a short growing season, three months at the most and sometimes as little as eight weeks. All of them come to bloom together, in a remarkable ritual, which occurs with suddenness after the first showers of rain. They are generally seen in small patches and colonies. These moisture-dependent, sunshine-loving and ground-hugging species, their blooms and their flowery celebrations may often pass unnoticed. Some examples are *Zephyranthes citrina*, *Curculigo orchioides*, *Evolvulus nummularius*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Alysicarpus vaginalis*, *Glossocardia bosvallea*, *Heliotropium alpinum*, and *Indigofera linnaei*.

The lawns and roadsides of the campus are also home for many open space flowers, which spring up after monsoon and during winter months (*Oxalis latifolia*, *Desmodium triflorum*, *Hedyotis aspera* and *Richardia scabra*.)

The less disturbed semi-wild areas on the campus are potentially some of the richest harbours of native species and give a mixed deciduous appearance to the vegetation. Plants of all sizes and shapes make up the vegetation. Moderate to small-sized trees, shrubs of assorted types, woody and delicate climbers, and even undergrowth of small and large herbs inhabit these loci.

There are arid-like areas, covered with sparse vegetation (Airstrip and vicinity of NIAS). These places bear flora of their own (*Ziziphus mauritiana*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Calotropis gigantea*, and herbs like *Crotalaria pallida*, *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Achyranthus aspera* and *Leucas aspera*

for example).

Then there are the abandoned patches, dumps and landfills, waste places and what may be described as disturbed ground. In such places, the natural balance appears broken up and development completely upset. Such areas are rare though, and provide open opportunities for traveling plants (eg. *Calotropis*, *Parthenium*, *Argemone*, *Datura*) to land on them. The native plant cover having been destroyed or upset, the door is open to newcomers, strangers and immigrants content with the marginal fertility of the land.

The campus has a palm grove of the native palm, *Phoenix sylvestris*. This wild grove occupies a considerably large area. This is in addition to the many cultivated ornamental palms on the campus.

There are several small ponds on the campus and one large area of fresh water marsh. These wet places are essential for the growth and survival of some plant species and their distinctive communities such as *Typha*, *Aeschynomene*, *Ludwigia*, *Polygonum*, *Hygrophila* besides species of *Nymphaea*.

Green history of the campus

Bangalore, which is the home of the Indian Institute of Science, is situated in the heart of the Deccan plateau. The average elevation of Bangalore is 900 meters above sea level and it receives a mean annual rainfall of 859 mm. The climate is equable and the mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 33°C and 14°C respectively.

Phytogeographically, the region forms a transition zone where dry deciduous forest gradually changes over into scrub. Much of the needed information on the nature of vegetation on the campus in 1907 and later is available in Archives. 1907 was the year when Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar, the then Maharaja of Mysore, granted land to IISc. The vegetation was characteristic of this transitional region. But today the campus is astonishingly different, a densely wooded and lush-green region with its own distinctive microclimate and ambience, thanks to the landscape architects of yesteryears and to their abiding love for trees.

Detailed history of greening of the campus is yet to be uncovered. Tree planting that is believed to have begun around 1933 turned into a passion for many on the campus. The globe-trotting faculty brought many plants for IISc on impulse and planted them wherever the space beckoned. The post-war period witnessed planting of several different species of trees and non-trees all brought from outside. Mr. Nirodi under the influence and guidance of Mr. Krumbiegal (one of the architects of the famous Lalbagh in Bangalore) introduced a variety of tree species

on the campus. In those days the role of Resident must have been crucial in introducing diverse tree species on the campus. Several exotic plants gained entry in those times from near and far off lands, particularly from new world tropics. These plants made themselves perfectly at home on the campus and have become naturalized like a native of this land and climate.

An in-house nursery was founded to cater to the needs of flowering plants, the credit for which goes to the then Registrar Mr. A.G. Pai. Later, Mr. M.S.V. Iyengar, the Garden Supervisor developed much of the landscape of IISc., particularly around (then existing) academic departments. Dr. (Mrs) Nalini Dhawan introduced several species of shrubs, climbers, herbs and ornamentals, thereby developing the nursery into a full-fledged facility with the able assistance from Mr. B.N.N. Murthy, the Horticultural Superintendent in those days (1960s and 1970s). New academic departments came up on the campus from 1986 onwards. Mr. P. Sreedhar who succeeded Mr. Murthy designed and developed informal gardens and parks to suit their needs and nurtured them carefully.

During later years a determined thrust was given to further green the campus and to preserve its ecology and environment. The idea to create the 'miniforest' referred to earlier was mooted in 1987 and realized through the untiring efforts of Professor Madhav Gadgil, Dr. T V. Ramachandra and Rev. (Dr.) Cecil J. Saldanha. About 45 tree species were brought from a native plant nursery at Sirsi in North Karnataka to create the 'miniforest', which is now flourishing on the campus. Professor C.N.R. Rao, the then Director of IISc was a great lover of greenery and gave unstinted support to all types of campus greening ventures.

About the Book

Indian Institute of Science Campus: a botanist's delight is a modest attempt to portray the rich, colorful and fascinating plant life on IISc campus, which is both native and exotic. The book is meant to carry the message that by increasing awareness, it will help in the protection of plants - for the plants need protection. Knowing even a few of the flowers by their names and by their appearance, people will identify and appreciate them in their natural setting. This in turn is sure to kindle their interest and concern for plant life.

For effective conservation and sustained management of the bewildering profusion of flora on IISc campus, it is essential that the information on its character and identity is vividly and accurately documented. In order to deal with each of the native and exotic plants in reasonable detail, they have been photographed in different seasons. The captured images have been presented along with

a supporting text in the book. There was no attempt previously to present the campus flora on these lines. Further, a fully illustrated update of plants in the campus is a need and I was very pleased when the Director, Professor P. Balaram, prodded me to write this. While writing this book, I came to feel that I was participating in a vital conservation movement on the campus.

My guess is that the higher plant species on campus number about 800. They are distributed among different taxonomic groups and growth forms such as trees, shrubs, palms, woody climbers, trailing plants and herbs. Constraints of space in the book restrict the number of species, which can be included to 285. Even then the number of colour pictures representing different stages of life cycle of the plants is around 357 and borders the limit for a book meant for a general readership. Nevertheless, I have documented several other plant species, which could not be included and listed them at the end of the book. The intention of this book was to include those plants, which attract our attention because they are showy or are unusual, or exhibit varied patterns of growth, or occupy some strategic location on the campus, or simply represent the native wild flora.

Flowers are far lovelier in their natural environs than they appear in color photographs (although digital images provide greater fidelity). Nevertheless, photographs show flowers as they are seen in nature, rather than as interpreted by an inspired artist. I feel that a good photograph captures the shape and color of a wild flower in its natural setting accurately enough to make its identification easy. But there is that ineffable beauty in pictures captured by gifted photographers, which I am afraid, may be missing in this book. The book may still please and inform those who care for our campus.

The species described in this book have been mostly represented by their flowers, but leaves and other identifying features are also shown in many instances. The text that accompanies each photograph gives the common name, Latin (botanical/technical) name and the natural group (family) to which the plant belongs. In most cases, pictures do not give actual dimensions. The average actual dimensions are therefore mentioned. Species descriptions are kept simple, brief and non-technical to the extent possible. I have provided a glossary of technical terms used for descriptions.

It is my fervent hope that this book, 'Indian Institute of Science Campus: a botanist's delight' will reflect the enchanting beauty of plants for the pleasure of all plant lovers.



Kino Tree

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)





CAMPUS MAP



Gulmohur Marg



Glossary of botanical terms used in this book

Acute, sharply pointed, with an angle less than 90 degrees

Acuminate, ending in a tapering point at the apex

Achene, a dry 1-seeded indehiscent fruit

Actinomorphic, regular

Alternate, the relative position of leaves on an axis when inserted at different levels

Annual, a plant that grows to maturity, flowers and fruits in one year or one growing season and then dies

Anthesis, the time of opening of the flowers

Anther, that part of the stamen, which contains the pollen

Androecium, a collective word for all the stamens

Axil, the angle between the leaf and stem

Axillary, situated in the axil

Berry, a fleshy fruit with seeds embedded in the flesh

Biennial, a plant that completes its flowering, fruits and dies in two years

Bract, a modified leaf below a flower

Basal, at or near the base of the stem

Bracteole, a small bract

Bulb, a subterranean modified leafy stem serving as a storage organ

Calyx, the outer parts of a flower consisting of sepals, often green

Capsule, a form of a dry fruit, which opens by two or more valves

Claw, the narrow or stalk-like base found in some petals

Compound, a compound leaf has several or many distinct leaflets

Cordate, heart-shaped

Corolla, one of the envelopes of the flower and a collective name for petals

Corona, a circle of appendages between corolla and stamens

cv., *Cultivar*, a cultivated variety

Deciduous, refers to a tree that sheds its leaves in the winter or dry season; as opposed to evergreen

Dehisce, to open by the separation of the walls or valves

Dehiscent, dehiscing when ripe

Drupe, a form of fruit consisting of a more or less succulent fruit wall that encloses a single 1-many-celled stone containing the seed/s, e.g. a plum

Entire, with margin or edges not toothed or cut but even and continuous

Epipetalous, situated on the corolla or petals

Elliptic, shaped like an ellipse

Epiphyte, a plant, which grows on the tree

Filament, that part of the stamen, which supports the anther.

Forma, a minor variant, less different from the basic species than a variety. Abbreviated to f. or ff. if plural



Entada pursaetha DC.

Entada pursaetha DC.,



GLOSSARY CONTINUED -

Follicle, a dry fruit developed from a single ovary, usually opening along one line.

Genus, a grouping of species.

Glabrous, without hairs or glands.

Gynoecium, female reproductive part of a flower consisting of ovary, style and stigma.

Involucre, a whorl or circle of bracts beneath a flower or flower cluster.

Head (capitulum), a crowded cluster of flowers on very short stalks

Female flower, the flower with fertile ovary but without fertile stems.

Lanceolate, shaped like a spear head.

Leaflets, the parts of a compound leaf.

Legume, a dry fruit developed from a single ovary usually opening along two lines (c.f. Pod)

Linear, narrow, with parallel sides as in the leaf blades of grasses.

Lip petal (labellum), the lower petal of some irregular flowers, often elaborately showy as in orchids.

Oblanceolate, shaped like a spear head but the widest above the middle.

Obtuse, blunt

Opposite leaf, occurring in pairs at each node with one leaf on either side of the stem.

Ovate, egg-shaped.

Ovary, the swollen part of gynoecium within which seeds develop.

Palmate, with lobes or leaflets spreading like the fingers of a hand.

Latex, milky sap.

Male flower, flowers with fertile stamens but no fertile ovary.

Panicle, a branched inflorescence.

Peduncle, stalk of an inflorescence.

Petal, generally the colored part of the flower.

Pinnate, (pinnately compound) a leaf stalk with leaflets on either side like in a feather.

Pubescent, with fine coating of hairs.

Raceme, an inflorescence with flowers on a central growing stalk, oldest at the base.

Node, the point on a stem from which a leaf or group of leaves emerges.

Parasite, a plant living on another plant.

Perennial, a plant that lives for at least three years (usually denotes a herbaceous plant)

Perianth, the calyx and corolla of a flower.

Pistil, the female organ of a flower

Rhizome, an underground modified stem often swollen and fleshy.

Rosette, an encircling ring of leaves.

Petiole, the primary stalk of a simple or compound leaf.



GLOSSARY CONTINUED -

Pedicel, stalk of a single flower

Pod, a long cylindrical or flattened fruit usually splitting into two valves

Prickle, soft spine or thorn

Prostrate, growing close to the surface of the ground.

Scape, a leafless flowering stem that rises directly from the ground.

Sepal, green modified leaf together forming the outer whorl of the flower.

Simple, describes a leaf that has but a single blade

Sessile, without a stalk

Solitary, flowers that are single, not in clusters.

Species, a basic unit in the classification of plants and animals.

Spike, an elongated flower cluster, each flower of which is without a stalk.

Stamens, male reproductive organs which bear pollen.

Succulent, thick and juicy.

Tepals, a form that is intermediate between petal and sepal and not readily distinguished from either.

Tendrils, a slender coiling structure that helps a climbing plant to hold on to a support.

Tuber, a relatively short swollen part of the stem or root that is usually underground.

Variety (var.), differing in minor characters or a race not sufficiently distinct to be counted as a species.

Vein, a small rib in the leaf.

Serrate, sharply and finely toothed.

Stipule, leafy lobes near the base of a leaf stalk.

Umbel, inflorescence in which the branches arise from a single point usually forming a flat or gently rounded top.

Undulate, wavy, usually of the edge of a leaf.

Unisexual, flower with either stamens or pistil.

Whorled, a circle of three or more leaves, branches or pedicles at a node.

Leaf, Leaf form of plants is variable. Some plants have underground stems, bringing their leaves above the ground. These leaves are known as basal or radical leaves. In most plants, leaves are distributed on the aerial stem and its branches when they are referred to as cauline leaves.

Leaves may be simple or compound. Simple leaves have a single blade and stalk (or petiole). Compound leaves have a set of leaflets. When leaflets are organized in two rows on either side of the rachis (the extension of the petiole), the leaf is pinnately compound. Pinnate compound leaves may be once, twice or more number of times compound. Accordingly, they are known as unipinnate, bipinnate and multipinnate compound. When the leaflets radiate like a fan, the leaf is palmately compound.





Semi-wild area (J)

GLOSSARY CONTINUED -
Simple and compound leaves:



Simple



Simple lobed



Palmate compound



Palmate compound



Unipinnate compound



Bipinnate compound



Multipinnate compound

Leaf Shape:



Linear



Lanceolate



Oblanceolate



Ovate



Obovate



Oblong



Elliptic



Deltoid



Cordate



Spatulate



Orbicular



Triangular

The margins (edges) of a leaf are also highly variable – smooth to toothed to lobed.



Crenate



Serrate



Serrate



Dentate



Dentate



Smooth



Type of Leaf apex:



Obtuse Acute Acuminate Mucronate Retuse Emarginate Caudate

Inflorescence, A flower is borne singly or several flowers collectively arise in varied types of inflorescence: elongated spikes, racemes, in compact rounded heads, cymose clusters, much-branched panicles as shown under:



Raceme



Umbel



Head



Head-heterogamous



Spike



Panicle



Cymose cluster



Thyrus



Solitary flower

Flower, Flowers may be radially symmetrical (regular or actinomorphic) or bilaterally symmetrical (zygomorphic) as is evident from their face and appearance. Regular flowers divided in half separate into two equal parts. Zygomorphic flowers will yield two equal parts only if divided along one particular axis.

The various flower types based on their corolla shape are:



Papilionaceous



Funnel-shaped



Trumpet-shaped



Salverform



Rosaceous



Rotate



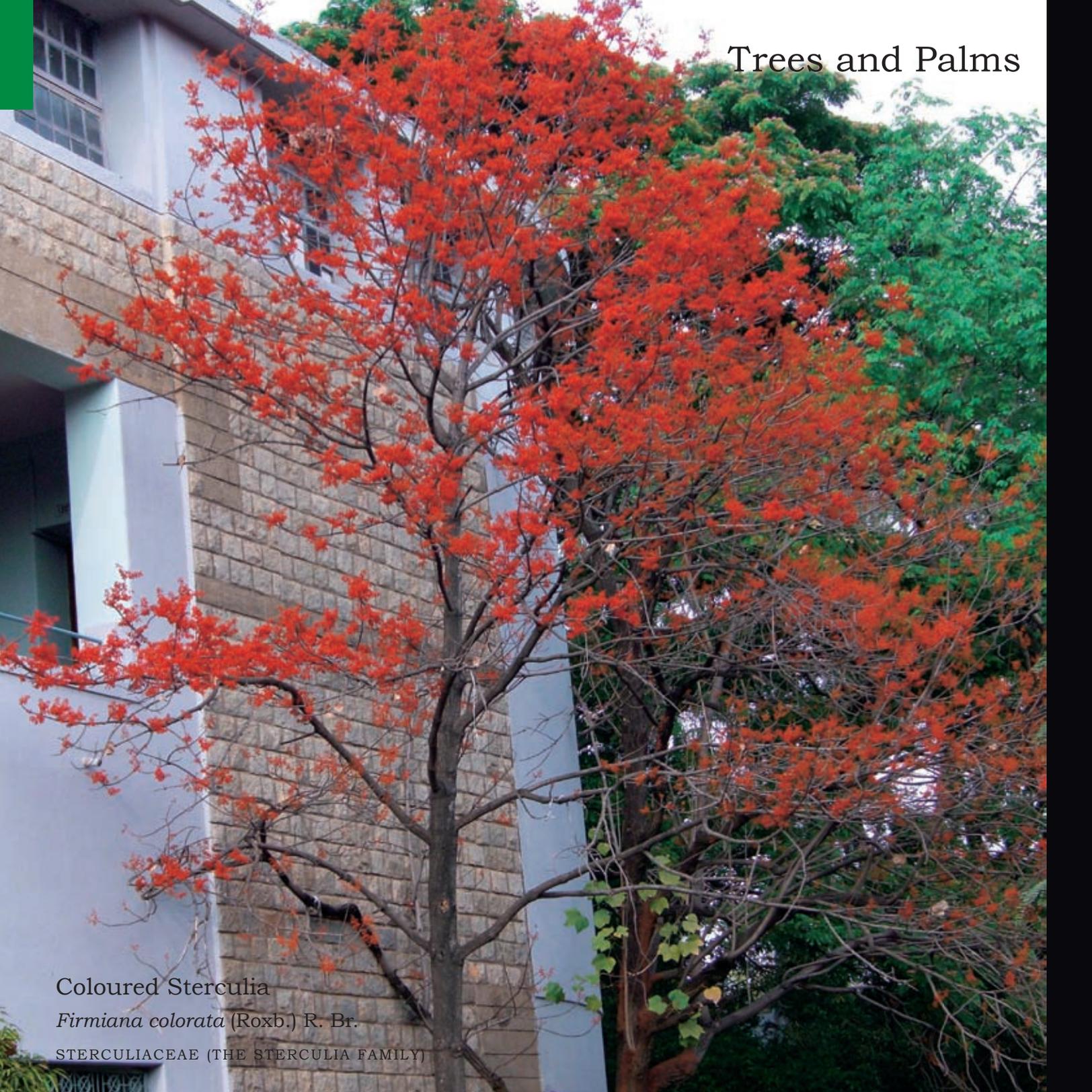
Campanulate



Bilabiate

Swamp (P)

Trees and Palms



Coloured Sterculia

Firmiana colorata (Roxb.) R. Br.

STERCULIACEAE (THE STERCULIA FAMILY)

White-barked acacia

Acacia leucophloea (Roxb.) Willd.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY- ACACIA SUBFAMILY)

A medium size armed tree with alternate or clustered, bipinnately compound leaves having glands on the rachis. Flowers are small, cream to yellow-coloured and aggregate into globose (1.5 cm) inflorescences which are in turn distributed on terminal panicles. Pod is brown, flat, curved and densely hairy. A frequent tree in scrub vegetation.

Flowering: Aug.-Nov.; Fruit: Dec.-Jan.

Native: Indomalayan region.

Location: Next to CEDT, Airstrip.





Scholar Tree

Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A large evergreen native tree with bitter milky latex. Leaves are simple, bright green on the upper side and greyish-white beneath. They occur clustered (4-7) around each node. Flowers are small (1-1.5cm long), greenish-white, sweet-scented and occur in dense tightly packed clusters. Stamens with short filaments are inserted near the throat of the corolla tube. A pair of fruits develop from each flower, which are long (20-50 cm), slender and pendulous. Seeds are papery and hairy at both ends.

Flowering: Oct.-Dec.

Location: Next to Biochemistry Department.

Neem Tree

Azadirachta indica A. Juss.

MELIACEAE (THE MAHOGANY FAMILY)

A large evergreen native tree with spreading crown and brownish bark, either planted or self-sown. Leaves are compound and the leaflets are somewhat oblique with toothed margin. Flowers are small (0.5 cm), white and borne on drooping branched inflorescence. Fruit is about 1.5 cm long, single-seeded, green and yellowish when ripe. Seed is enclosed in a hard shell, outer pulp and skin.

Flowering: Feb.-May, Fruiting: July-Aug.
Location: Airstrip, Vignanapura Campus.



Silver Oak

Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. ex R. Br.

PROTEACEAE (THE PROTEA FAMILY)

A daintily lacy ornamental tree while small, but growing into a mighty tree (45 m) with silvery, downy shoots and fern-like green leaves. Flowers are golden-yellow in one-sided racemes (10 cm). Fruit is a boat-shaped, woody follicle.

Flowering: March-May

Native: Australia

Location: Silver Oak Marg

Fish Poison Tree

Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz.

LECYTHIDACEAE (THE LECYTHIS FAMILY)

A large tree of South Pacific Islands with a dense canopy of large obovate leathery leaves (60 cm). Flowers are large (10-12 cm) with brush-like, long, white stamens tipped crimson and opening in the evening and falling in the morning. Fruit is quadrangular (1.3 cm), yellowish-brown when ripe, containing one large poisonous seed.

Flowering: Jan.-March

Location: Archives Cell premises



Indian Oak

Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn.

LECYTHIDACEAE (THE LECYTHIS FAMILY)

A middle-sized deciduous tree of SE. Asia and N. Australia. Leaves are crowded at the branch ends and are minutely toothed. Flowers are 1.5 cm across, deep scarlet, fragrant and produced in beautiful, pendulous racemes with four petals and numerous exserted stamens. Fruit is oblong, 3 cm long, angular, and smooth.

Flowering: Just before monsoon

Location: In front of JNCASR President's office



Paper Mulberry

Broussonetia papyrifera (L.) Vent.

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

An extremely rapid-growing large East Asian deciduous tree with milky latex, greyish hairy twigs and a crown of variable shapes. Leaves are either entire or deeply lobed. Flowers are small (less than 0.5 cm), and borne on two different inflorescence types: male flowers in nodding cylindrical spikes (inset) and female flowers with projecting styles in dense globular short-stalked heads. Female inflorescence develops into a globular syncarp of small orange-red fruits.

Flowering: Post-monsoon

Location: Behind CES



Red Silk-Cotton Tree

Bombax malabaricum DC.

BOMBACACEAE (THE BOMBAX FAMILY)

A tall native tree with straight trunk that is covered with hard, sharp, conical prickles. Leaves are large with 3-7 lanceolate to oval leaflets having pointed apex. Flowers are large (6-8 cm across), showy, clustered at the end of branches, and appear before the new leaves. Fruits are ovoid in shape with five partitions. Seeds are covered with silky white hairs.

Flowering: Feb.-March

Location: Next to Centre for High Energy Physics





Pride of the cape

Bauhinia galpinii N.E. Br.

Bauhinia L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

Medium to large size trees with characteristic simple leaves resembling 'camel foot'. Flowers are attractive, variously coloured, in simple or paniced-terminal or axillary racemes. Petals are 5, somewhat unequal, usually narrowed into a claw. Stamens are 10, free, some of which are reduced to staminodes. Pod is flat and long, dehiscent or indehiscent. Flowering: mostly summer. Nativity: Tropics of both hemispheres

Brazilian Orchid Tree

Bauhinia forficata Link

Purple Orchid Tree

Bauhinia purpurata (Vieill.) Schum.



Mountain Ebony

Bauhinia variegata L.





Hong Kong Orchid Tree
Bauhinia x blakeana Dunn.



Butterfly Tree
Bauhinia purpurea L.



Indian Kanchan
Bauhinia racemosa Lam.



White Bauhinia
Bauhinia variegata L. var. *candida* Voigt.



Burmese Silk Orchid
Bauhinia tomentosa L.



Flame of the Forest

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A medium-sized native tree which is highly ornamental when in bloom. Leaves are pinnately 3-foliolate with large leaflets. The flowers are bright red or orange red in color and 3-3.5 cm long. Pod is an oblong follicle. The tree is a host to the lac insect which secretes a resinous substance that yields shellac or lac.

Flowering: Summer

Location: Behind Main Guest House



Brazilian Ironwood

Caesalpinia ferrea Mart. ex Tul.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A strikingly graceful Eastern Brazilian medium-sized tree with delicate feathery foliage on long drooping branches. The bark is smooth, dark brown that peels off in long scrolls exposing pale underbark. Leaves are bipinnately compound. Flowers (2-2.5 cm) are fragrant and appear in terminal clusters. The standard petal is spotted red while the others are pale yellow. Pod is short and thick.

Flowering: May to July

Location: TMC Club



Drooping bottle-brush

Callistemon viminalis (Soland. ex Gaertn.) G. Don.

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

A graceful Australian willow-like medium-sized evergreen tree with slender drooping branchlets. Leaves are simple and narrow. Flowers are small with several long attractive coloured stamens and are densely arranged on an elongated axis giving a bottle brush-like appearance to the inflorescence. Flowering: July-Oct.

Location: By the side of Material Research Centre





Alexandrian Laurel

Calophyllum inophyllum L.

CLUSIACEAE (THE GARCINIA FAMILY)

A handsome medium to large size evergreen tree with milky latex. Leaves are simple, opposite decussate, oblong-ovate with several closely set parallel lateral veins. Flowers are in axillary, few-flowered corymbose inflorescences, about 4 cm across, fragrant, showy and bear many free stamens. Fruit is hard, globoid, of 3-4 cms dia. resembling a golf ball, green but turning yellow when ripe.

Flowering: Oct.-April

Native: Mozambique and Tropical Asia

Location: Biochemistry Department quadrangle

Scented Ylang-Ylang

Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thoms.

ANNONACEAE (THE CUSTARD APPLE FAMILY)

A medium to large size Indo-Malaysian tree with somewhat drooping branches and simple oblong dark green glossy leaves. Flowers are fragrant and are borne in fascicles in leaf axils, 4-5 cm long. Petals are six in number, leafy, narrow and greenish-yellow. Both stamens and pistils are many. Pistils from each flower mature into a cluster of several stalked greenish fleshy fruits. These trees are sometimes planted. Flowers are the source of a perfume.

Flowering: Aug.-Oct.

Location: Student Hostel Area



Indian Laburnum

Cassia fistula L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A medium-sized ornamental tree with spreading canopy. Leaves are pinnately compound with large leaflets. Flowers are 3 cm across, bright yellow in arrestingly beautiful drooping sprays. Fruit is a long indehiscent cylindrical pod with numerous seeds.

Flowering: Feb.-Apr., Fruit: July-Feb.

Native: India, China and Southeast Asia.

Location: Behind Tata Memorial Library.





Java Cassia

Cassia javanica L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA
SUBFAMILY)

A large handsome tree from Southeast Asia. Leaves are pinnately compound. Flowers are (2.5-3 cm across) in terminal panicle, pinkish with yellow coloured stamens. Fruit is a long cylindrical pod with many seeds. The tree is cultivated. Flowering: Summer months



Brazilian Cassia

Cassia grandis L.f.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A Tropical American middle-sized deciduous tree with deep-green, velvety leaves showing a coppery tone when young. Flowers (about 2 cm) are in clusters, pink or salmon, one of the petals with yellow-spots. Fruit is a dark cylindrical pod, up to 60 cm long.

Flowering: Feb.-March

Where to find: Student Hostel Area





Bronze Shower Tree

Cassia moschata Kunth

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A showy handsome moderate size tree (10 m) with young branchlets being hairy and longitudinally ridged. Leaves are pinnate with 10-18 pairs of leaflets. Inflorescence is of several flowers, either terminal or from the leaf axils of upper branches. Flowers are yellow (2.5 cm) to begin with, and turn brick-red with age. Pod is elongate, cylindrical and septate.

Flowering: Feb.-Mar.

Native: Panama and Columbia

Location: Next to Central Office Building and Nursery.





Red Cassia

Cassia roxburghii DC.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A large size Sri Lankan cassia with pinnately compound leaves. Flowers (2.5-3 cm) are in terminal racemes, and flame-coloured. Stamens are conspicuously yellow and swollen at the middle (only distinguishing feature from *Cassia javanica*). Fruit is a long pod, cylindrical and indehiscent and many-seeded.

Flowering: Feb.-March

Location: Behind Central Office Building





Popcorn Bush Cedar

Cassia spectabilis DC.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-
CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A handsome medium size tree with dense canopy and pinnately compound leaves. Flowers are yellow (2.5 cm) in terminal corymbose panicles. Fruit is a long, compressed and dehiscent pod. This plant is seen only in cultivation.

Flowering: March-Sept.

Native: Tropical Southeast Asia.

Location: Along the road to Main Guest House.



Indian Cassine

Cassine paniculata (Wight & Arn.) T. P. Ramamoorthy

CELASTRACEAE (THE STAFF-TREE FAMILY)

An infrequent native tree. Leaves are opposite, simple with characteristic wavy margin and a curved tip and drying black or reddish-brown. The greenish-white, small (less than 0.5 cm) flowers are borne on delicate, dichotomously branched inflorescence. Fruit is a two-seeded drupe.

Flowering: Aug.-Sept.

Location: Main Guest House



Spanish Cedar

Cedrela odorata L.

MELIACEAE (THE MAHOGANY FAMILY)

A large handsome deciduous tree with spreading branches. Leaves are compound with pairs of leaflets arranged on an elongated rachis. Leaflets are ovate to lanceolate, oblique with the apex more or less drawn out and margin toothed. Flowers are small (less than 1 cm long), creamish and borne on long, branched, drooping inflorescence. Stamens are united into a hollow tubular column around the style and stigma. Fruit is an oval to oblong capsule that opens into five valves to release seeds. The dehiscent fruit with the five valves of the woody wall and five-angled column of soft white pith at the center remains persistent and hangs on the tree. Seeds are thin, flat and provided with wings. The twigs give out a characteristic aromatic odour when broken from the plant.

Flowering: June and July

Native: West Indies, from Central America to South America

Location: Old Faculty Club

Floss-silk Tree

Ceiba speciosa A. St. Hil.

BOMBACACEAE (THE BOMBAX FAMILY)

A large tree with its trunk usually studded with sharp, stout thorns. Leaves are digitately compound and leaflets with toothed margin. Flowers are showy (about 7 cm across) with five petals. Fruits are pear-shaped containing silky floss on the seeds.

Flowering: June-Sept.

Native: Brazil and Argentina.

Location: In front of Cenral Office Building.





Autograph Tree

Clusia rosea Jacq.

CLUSIACEAE (THE GARCINIA FAMILY)

An attractive compact evergreen tropical tree with colored sap. Leaves are opposite, simple, dark-green, thick and leathery. Flowers are large (6- 7 cm across), attractive and occur solitary in the leaf axils. As the flower opens, the staminodes (sterile stamens) in the female flower deliquesce into a sticky mass that is attractive to bees. Fruit dehisces into many valves making it look like a flower. Resin from the tree is used as incense.

Flowering: Feb.-May, Fruit. Apr.-June

Location: Behind Central Office Building



Yellow Silk Cotton Tree

Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston

COCHLOSPERMACEAE (BRAZILIAN ROSE FAMILY)

A small deciduous tree of Asian tropics with smooth ash-coloured, fibrous, deeply-furrowed bark containing gum. Leaves are large and palmately lobed. Flowers which appear after leaf fall are large (6-8 cm across), golden-yellow, in terminal branched inflorescence. Fruit is large, and pear-shaped. Seeds are numerous and are covered with woolly hairs.

Flowering: March-May

Location: Main Guest House, Main Quadrangle



Colville's Glory

Colvillea racemosa Boj.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-
CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A medium size deciduous tree with thin coppery bark and slender feathery canopy. Leaves are bipinnately compound bearing many leaflets. Flowers (2.5 cm long) are fiery orange-red and produced on long drooping inflorescences. Stamens are longer than the corolla and are exserted. Fruit is a cylindrical pod. *Colvillea* is cultivated as an ornamental tree.

Flowering: May-June

Native: Madagascar

Location: Main Quadrangle





Elephant Apple

Dillenia indica L.

DILLENIACEAE (DILLENIA FAMILY)

An elegant, medium size native tree. Leaves are broad and long with many lateral veins and regularly toothed margin. Its large white flowers, up to 12 cm across, are very beautiful. The cricket ball-sized fruits mature slowly and detach from the tree only after the next flowering season. Linnaeus wrote “Dillenia has of all plants the showiest flower and fruit”.

Flowering: March-June

Location: Next to MBU Parking.



Gulmohur

Delonix regia (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA
SUBFAMILY)

A medium size deciduous tree with a spreading crown and pinnately compound leaves. Flowers (3.5-4 cm across) are orange-red and showy. Fruit is a long pod. This is a highly ornamental tree, and largely planted roadside and in gardens for its beautiful foliage and flowers. Gulmohur in full bloom and new leaves dominates other flora on campus in summer months.

Flowering: March-April

Native: Madagascar

Location: Gulmohur Marg

Blue-marble Tree

Elaeocarpus grandis F. Muell.

ELAEocarpaceae (JAMAICAN CHERRY FAMILY)

A tall Australian tree (35 m) with buttressed trunk and layered branches. Leaves that turn scarlet when old are simple, alternate, oblong-elliptic, 10-12 cm long with shallow-toothed margins. Flowers (about 2 cm long) in racemes are borne along branches from leaf scars. They are greenish-white, bell-shaped with five fringed petals and long pedicels. Fruit (2-3 cm dia) is a bright-blue ovoid drupe and is edible. Seeds, up to five, are encased in a hard, pitted stone.

Flowering: March-Aug.

Location: Director's Bungalow and Main Guest House



Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica (Thunb.) Lindley

ROSACEAE (THE ROSE FAMILY)

A small evergreen Chinese tree with a rounded crown, short trunk and woolly new twigs. Leaves are alternate, simple, 10-25 cm long, dark green, tough and leathery in texture, with serrated margin and densely velvety-hairy growth beneath. Young leaves are also densely hairy. The flowers are 2-2.5 cm diameter with five petals, and produced in stiff panicles of three to ten flowers. The flowers have a sweet aroma that can be smelt from a distance. Loquat fruits, growing in clusters, are oval, rounded or pear-shaped, 3-5 cm long and edible.

Flowering: Nov.-Feb.

Location: Director's Bungalow and Duplex Quarters





Indian Coral Tree

Erythrina variegata L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-
SUBFAMILY)

A medium size deciduous native tree with small conical prickles covering the thin grey bark. Leaves are compound having three leaflets. Flowers are bright red (about 3.5 cm) on elongated inflorescence. Flowering follows leaf-fall. Pod is cylindrical (15-25 cm) bears about 8 brown, bean-shaped seeds. Flowering: Feb-May
Location: Airstrip





Surinam Cherry

Eugenia uniflora L.

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

A small tree with slender branches and spreading crown. The leaves are simple, glossy-green, ovate, up to 5 cm long. New leaves are copper-colored. Flowers (2-2.5 cm) are fragrant and white with numerous stamens. Fruit is distinctly grooved, round, fleshy, deep crimson-coloured, and edible.

Flowering: July to Aug.

Native: Surinam, Guyana

Location: Nursery

Banyan Tree

Ficus benghalensis L.

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

A giant evergreen native tree with spreading branches supported by aerial roots that go down into the soil to form the 'props'. Milky latex is present in all parts of the plant. Leaves are leathery, simple and alternate, ovate with prominent veins. Figs are about 2 cm diameter, rich red, appear in pairs from leaf axils.

Flowering: Throughout the year

Location: Behind Aerospace Engineering.



Benjamin Fig

Ficus benamina L.

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

A large graceful, spreading tropical tree of dense growth with branches of somewhat pendant nature. Leaves are simple, alternate, shining deep green, pointed and ovate. Figs are small (about 1 cm diameter) round, blood-red when ripe.

Flowering: Throughout the year

Native: India and Malaya

Location: Director's Bungalow and Main Quadrangle



Mysore Fig

Ficus drupacea var. *pubescens* (Roth) Corner

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

A large native tree with a spreading crown, often leafless when in fruit. Aerial roots are few and embrace the trunk. Younger branches are grey and hairy. Leaves are shiny on the upper surface and rusty tomentose beneath. Figs (2-2.5 cm) occur in pairs in the leaf axils, hairy when young, yellow when ripe.

Flowering: Jan. to March

Location: Area next to Jubilee Park



Cluster Fig

Ficus racemosa L.

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

A large native tree with latex. Leaves are simple, ovate, glossy-green (15-20 cm), and alternate. The yellow-orange edible fruit is cauliflorous, from main trunk as well as from upper branches. Figs (2 cm) develop in large clusters.

Flowering: Throughout the year

Where to find: Department of Instrumentation





Quickstick

Gliricidia sepium (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A medium size South American tree with odd pinnate leaves. Flowers (about 2 cm long) are in terminal racemes. Petals are pinkish-white, typically like a bean flower. Fruit is a pod. This plant is seen only in cultivation.

Flowering: Early summer

Where to find: Main Quadrangle





White Teak

Gmelina arborea Roxb.

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)

A large deciduous native tree with a broad crown. Young twigs are angular and square in section. Leaves are long-stalked, broadly heart-shaped and are arranged in opposite pairs. Flowers (about 3 cm) arise in branching clusters towards the end of twigs, trumpet-shaped, predominantly brown and yellow-tinged. The free end of the flower has a gaping mouth. Fruit is ovoid, 2-3 cm long and yellow when ripe.

Flowers appear with new leaves in April/May

Location: Next to Water Tunnel lab



Phalsa

Grewia asiatica L.

TILIACEAE (THE BASSWOOD FAMILY)

A South Asian small tree with hairy branches. Leaves are simple, alternate, heart-shaped and coarsely toothed. Flowers are small, 1.5-2 cm across bearing several stamens, the filaments of which are fused at the base. Margins of petals are hairy. The fruit is about 1.3 cm, globose, indistinctly two-lobed, fleshy outside and hard inside.

Flowering: June-July

Location: Next to Mechanical Engineering

Honey-fruit Tree

Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.

STERCULIACEAE (THE STERCULIA FAMILY)

A medium size Central American evergreen tree that bears simple leaves and small (4-6 mm across) golden-yellow flowers in clusters. Tender parts of the plant are covered with rusty-brown star-shaped hairs. Petals are hooded with forked appendages. Stamens are ten of which only five are fertile. They are fused into a hollow cup-like structure. Fruit is dry, indehiscent, hard and dark when ripe.

Flowering: May-Aug.

Where to find: Next to MBU





Jacaranda

Jacaranda acutifolia Humb. & Bonpl.

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)

A moderate size South American deciduous ornamental tree with delicate 'fern-like' compound leaves. Flowers (about 3 cm long) are bell-shaped, attractive in open clusters. Fruit is a woody, dehiscent capsule.

Flowers appear with new leaves in April

Where to find: Main Quadrangle

Pride of India

Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers.

LYTHRACEAE (THE HENNA FAMILY)

A medium size handsome deciduous native tree. Leaves are simple, large, elongate, elliptic, short-stalked that turn red before falling. The rose-like flowers (about 4.5-5 cm across) with crinkly petals and numerous stamens are most attractive and are displayed on large, erect clusters at branch ends. Fruits are woody, spherical (about 2 cm dia.) and dehisce into a fruit-cup-like structure with five or more spreading lobes of the fruit wall.

Flowers during early summer in Bangalore.

Location: Main Quadrangle





Wood Apple

Limonia acidissima L.

RUTACEAE (THE RUE FAMILY)

A native deciduous thorny tree. Leaves are pinnately compound and aromatic. Flowers are small (2-2.2 cm across) and arranged in panicles. Stamens are 10-12 and differently coloured. Fruits are large, globose, of the size of a tennis ball with a hard shell. The pulp of ripe fruit is sweet and edible.

Flowering: Summer

Location: Main Quadrangle

Chapleno

Lonchocarpus minimiflorus J. D. Smith.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A medium-sized fast-growing evergreen tree with a dense canopy. Leaves are alternate and pinnately compound. Flowers (about 2 cm long) are in erect showy racemes. They are lavender to lilac in colour, fragrant and produced in great profusion. Fruits are long, slender pods.

Flowering: May to June

Native: Trinidad and Tobago

Location: By the side of J. N. Tata Library





Lily Tree

Magnolia grandiflora L.

MAGNOLIACEAE (THE MAGNOLIA FAMILY)

A small pyramidal evergreen Tropical American tree. Leaves (20 cm) are thick, decorative, leathery, rich-green, ovate-oblong with shining upper surface and rusty-hairy beneath. Flowers are large, beautiful, attractive (13 cm across) and fragrant. Fruit is cone-like and crimson-red when the follicles dehisce.

Flowering: July to Sept.

Location: on either side of Tata Statue.

Velvet-seed Tree

Majidea zanguebarica Oliv.

SAPINDACEAE (THE SOAPBERRY FAMILY)

A small (5 m tall) tree from Tropical Kenya with a diffuse crown. Leaves are pinnately compound with about 10 pairs of glossy, elliptic leaflets (5 cm). Flowers are unisexual on the same tree, small (1.6-2 cm) in dense, often terminal clusters. Fruits are 3-lobed capsules, 3-4 cm long, crimson-red inside with velvety blue-black seeds.

Flowering: March to April

Location: Main Quadrangle





Barbados Cherry

Malpighia glabra Millsp.

MALPIGHIACEAE (THE MALPIGHIA FAMILY)

A small Tropical American tree with more or less erect or spreading and drooping, minutely hairy branches. Leaves are elliptic, oblong-obovate, somewhat wavy and obtuse at the apex, dark green, and glossy when mature. Flowers (1.5-2 cm across) are pretty, carmine-rose in colour with fimbriate petals. Fruits are cherry-like and edible with acid flavour.

Flowering: June to July

Location: NIAS premises

Siala

Markhamia lutea (Benth.) K.Schum.

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)

A small tree from Tropical Africa with a narrow crown of conspicuous compound leaves. Leaflets are broad and long in 3-5 pairs. The bark is greyish-brown, flaking in small patches. Flowers (4 cm across) are trumpet-shaped, bright yellow in showy bunches. Fruit is a long, thin spirally twisted capsule.

Flowering: March to Oct.

Location: On the way to D gate



Persian Lilac

Melia azedarach L.

MELIACEAE (THE MAHOGANY FAMILY)

A moderate size deciduous tree with thick trunk, large crown of spreading branches. Leaves are long, twice compound bearing numerous dark-green, oblique and toothed leaflets. Flowers are small (1-1.4 cm long) lilac, and fragrant in open long-stalked branched inflorescence. Stamens are fused into a purple staminal tube. Fruit is a drupe, about 1.6 cm across.

Origin: Australasia

Flowering: March to April

Location: CST

Moulmein Rosewood

Millettia peguensis Ali

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A medium size handsome deciduous Burmese tree with drooping branches and compound leaves. In the leafless condition, the whole crown gets draped with drooping sprays of lilac or bright mauve flowers. Fruit is a flat pod containing two or three seeds. *Millettia* is highly ornamental and planted in avenues, gardens and parks.

Flowers: April

Where to look for it: Next to SERC



Kadamb Tree

Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.) Bosser

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

A beautiful deciduous native tree with horizontal branches and characteristic large leaves. Flowers are yellow or orange and aggregated into globose head inflorescences (6-7.5 cm dia.) Fruits are globose and yellow when ripe.

Flowering: Aug.-Sept.

Location: Behind Central Office building



Snuff-box Tree

Oncoba spinosa Forssk.

FLACOURTIACEAE (THE FLACOURTIA FAMILY)

A small South African tree reaching up to 8 m. The branches are spiny, spines being straight up to 5 cm long. The leaves are simple, ovate-elliptic with a somewhat pointed tip and rounded broad base, dark glossy-green in colour and somewhat leathery in texture. The margins are coarsely toothed. Flowers are large, 5-5.5 cm across, showy and sweet-scented with masses of yellow, overlapping stamens in the center. The rounded fruit consists of a hard shell that becomes dark reddish-brown when mature.

Flowering: Jan. to March

Location: On the roadside next to nursery

Balsa Tree

Ochroma lagopus Sw.

BOMBACACEAE (THE BOMBAX FAMILY)

A fast-growing tree (20 m) with an umbrellate crown. Leaves are simple, large, opaque-green, and alternate with a long petiole. Flowers are large (10 cm), bell-shaped, open late in the evening and fall off by morning. Fruits are brown elongated capsules (18 cm). Seeds are hairy.

Flowering: Dec. to March

Native: Panama and Columbia

Location: Near CST



African Wattle

Peltophorum africanum Sond.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A beautiful medium-sized South African deciduous tree. Leaves are twice compound with numerous small leaflets. Leaflets end in a tiny point. Flowers (up to 2 cm) are in upright clusters at the end of branchlets and are scented. Petals show a crinkly crape texture. Fruit is a flat pod in clusters, pointed at both ends.

Flowers: Feb.-May

Location: Next to Lecture Hall Complex





Copper Pod

Peltophorum pterocarpum
(DC.) Back. ex K. Heyne

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-
CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A large deciduous tree. Leaves are pinnately compound and hairy. Flowers (2- 2.5 cm) are in terminal panicles, golden yellow with a brownish stripe. Fruit is a copper-coloured rigid pod. Flowering: Summer
Native: Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia.

Where to find: on either side of road from the second gate.

Indian Medlar

Mimusops elengi L.

SAPOTACEAE (THE SAPODILLA FAMILY)

A handsome evergreen native tree with milky latex and tender vegetative parts covered with brown hairs. Leaves are simple and alternate. The tree is often cultivated in parks and as an avenue tree. The fascicled flowers are small (1.5 cm), white and sweet-scented. Petals are white or creamish. The ovoid berries are edible.

Flowering: May-June

Location: CST





Wild Gooseberry

Phyllanthus polyphyllus Willd.

EUPHORBIACEAE (THE SPURGE FAMILY)

A glabrous native shrub growing in dry places with short leafy branchlets which are 2-6 inches long. Leaves are oblong, obtuse with a short terminal point. Flowers are small (less than 0.5 cm), pretty and occur in leaf axils, either solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, both male and female being produced on the same plant. Fruit resembles a gooseberry except that it is small in size (0.5 cm).

Flowering: Aug. to Oct.

Where to find: On the way to Jubilee Park

Frangipani

Plumeria L.

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

Large shrubs or trees with milky latex, usually cultivated as ornamentals in tropics. Branches are characteristic, in that they are fleshy and marked with scars from fallen leaves. Leaves are simple, alternate, pinnately veined, the primary veins joining into an intramarginal vein. Flowers are large (4 to 6 cm across), attractive, variously coloured, fragrant and occur in terminal cymes. Petals show regular overlapping in one direction.

Flowering: Throughout the year

Native: Caribbean and Central America

Location: Next to Student Hostel area

Plumeria rubra L. forma *rubra*
(Pagoda Tree)



Plumeria obtusa L. var. *sericifolia*
(Wright) Woods.
(Cuban Frangipani)



Plumeria rubra L. forma *tricolor*
(Ruiz & Pav.) Woods.
(Frangipani Tree)



Plumeria obtusa L. var. *obtusa*
(Temple Tree)



Plumeria rubra L. forma *lutea*
(Ruiz & Pav.) Woods.



Plumeria rubra L. var. *acutifolia*
(Crimson Temple Tree)





Shaving Brush Tree

Pseudobombax ellipticum (H.B. & K.) Dug.

BOMBACACEAE (THE BOMBAX FAMILY)

A large softwood Mexican tree with green trunk. Leaves are deciduous, digitately compound with five leaflets, wine-red when young. Flowers are large (10 cm) and showy, with five purplish or white petals. Stamens are many, silky and long.

Flowering: Feb. to March

Where to find: Next to Stores and Purchase and Main Guest House; one of the few specimens in Bangalore.



Kino Tree

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A large deciduous native tree with often straight trunk. Leaves are alternate, pinnately compound with leathery and entire leaflets. Flowers are 1.5-2 cm long in terminal, highly branched inflorescence. Fruit is a winged, one-seeded indehiscent pod.

Flowering: Aug.-Oct.

Location: Next to Greenhouse in the nursery.





Buddha's Coconut

Pterygota alata (Roxb.) R. Br.

STERCULIACEAE (THE STERCULIA FAMILY)

A large deciduous native tree with a high, narrow, crown and horizontal branches. Leaves are simple and large. Inflorescence is branched, covered with rusty-brown hairs and is few-flowered. Flowers (about 2.5 cm wide) are brownish-yellow: males apetalous with sterile ovaries, while bisexual flowers are functionally female. Fruit is woody, dehiscent, about 12 cm across and minutely reddish-brown-felted outside. Seeds are many and winged.

Flowering: April-May

Location: Behind Main Guest House

Philippine Tung Tree

Reutealis trisperma (Blco.) Airyshaw

EUPHORBIACEAE (THE SPURGE FAMILY)

A small to medium-size deciduous tree with a dense crown. Leaves are large, glossy, heart-shaped bearing a pair of prominent glands at the end of the unusually long (25 cm) leaf stalk. Flowers (up to 2.2 cm) appear in clusters, generally at the branch ends, both male and female occurring on the same plant. Fruit is more or less spherical, 5-8 cm across, 3-grooved and densely velvety.

Flowering: March-April

Native to Malaysian archipelago and Philippines.

Location: Next to Materials Research Centre





Sandalwood

Santalum album L.

SANTALACEAE (THE SANDALWOOD FAMILY)

A small evergreen semi-parasitic native tree. Leaves are simple, opposite, shortly-stalked, glossy and elliptic. The bell-shaped flowers are small (about 0.5-0.75 cm), purplish-brown, borne in loose clusters in terminal as well as axillary paniculate cymose inflorescence. Sandalwood trees show considerable variation with respect to shape, size of their leaf and fruit.

Flowering: appears once in late summer and again between Oct. and Dec.

Location: At several locations on the campus; a few specimens are next to Main Guest House

Flowering Ashoka

Saraca asoca (Roxb.) de Wilde

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

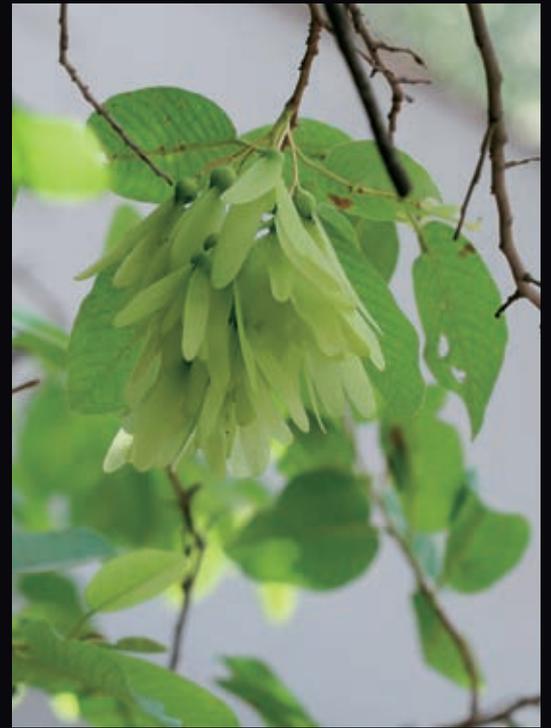
A medium-sized handsome evergreen tree with a short trunk and spreading canopy. Leaves are large, compound, alternate with strap-like leaflets. Flowers are 1.5 to 2 cm long, attractive and clustered in axillary inflorescences. Fruit is a few-seeded oblong pod.

Flowering: Mar.-Aug.

Native: India and Sri Lanka

Location: On either side of Central office building





White Meranti

Shorea roxburghii G. Don

DIPTEROCARPACEAE (THE DIPTEROCARP FAMILY)

A large resiniferous native tree. Leaves are alternate, coriaceous and elliptic-oblong. Inflorescence is axillary and paniculate. Flowers are attractive, 1.2 to 1.5 cm across, star-shaped and fragrant. Petals are hairy outside. Fruit is nut-like and enclosed in accrescent calyx that forms wings of the fruit.

Flowering: Dec.-Jan.

Location: Next to Water Tunnel Lab



African Tulip Tree

Spathodea campanulata P. Beauv

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)



A deciduous Tropical African tree with conspicuous wide crown and compound leaves. Flowers (about 7.5 cm) in showy, dense terminal clusters. Fruit is a woody capsule with pointed tip. Seeds are winged. Flowering: Feb.-April
Where to find: In front of Central Office Building

Cloves

Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & Perry

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

An evergreen tree which grows to a height ranging from 10-20 m. Leaves are simple, large, elliptic, gland-dotted and aromatic. Flowers are about 1.2 cm long with long inferior ovary, numerous stamens and clustered in terminal inflorescence. Before flowers open, buds turn pink.

Flowering: Summer

Native: Moluccas

Location: Duplex Quarters





Java Plum

Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

An elegant tall tree with a dense crown. Leaves are simple, elliptic, lush-green and leathery. Numerous flowers (1.5 - 2 cm across) aggregate into dense cluster with numerous long, white stamens. The edible fruits are globose to oblong, often single-seeded berries, which are deep-purple to black when ripe.

Origin: South- and Southeast Asia

Flowering: April-May

Location: next to Students Hostels



Rai jamun

Syzygium nervosum DC.

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

A medium-size evergreen native tree. Leaves are simple, broadly oval and leathery with 8-12 pairs of lateral veins and not-so-distinct marginal nerves. Flowers (1.5-2 cm) appear in clusters. Stamens are numerous, long and exserted. Fruit is a dark purple ovoid berry enclosing a single stone and the seed. Flowering: Mar.-April

Location: Former Faculty Club



Rose Apple

Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

A large evergreen Southeast Asian tree with spreading branches. Leaves are simple, rather elongated and shiny. Inflorescences appear at the branch ends. Flowers (up to 8 cm) are fragrant and showy with numerous exerted stamens. Fruits that bear a crown of persistent sepals are fleshy, globose and 3-4 cm across with one or two large seeds. The fleshy rind of the fruit with characteristic aroma is edible. The tree is cultivated for its fruits.

Flowering: Aug.-Nov.

Location: Main Guest House



Java Apple

Syzygium samarangense (Bl.) Merr. & Perry

MYRTACEAE (THE MYRTLE FAMILY)

A medium size evergreen tree. The trunk is crooked, often branched near the base. Canopy is dense and irregular in outline. Leaves are simple with short stalk, opposite, elliptic, large, pale to dark green, somewhat curled and slightly aromatic when crushed. Flowers (2.5-3.5 cm across) are showy in groups of 3-7 and appear in the leaf axil or at the branch end. Stamens are numerous, hairy and project out. Fruit is a berry (fleshy when ripe), one to four-seeded, pear-shaped, shiny, white to red in colour with translucent skin and crowned with calyx segments.

Flowering: May to July

Native: Malay Archipelago

Location: Nursery



Caribbean Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia aurea (Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex
S. Moore

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)

A small deciduous tree with open crown. Leaves are palmately compound, of five thick leaflets with long stalks. Flowers (3-4 cm long) are attractive, trumpet-shaped and appear in dense clusters at the ends of branches. Fruit is a pale-brown, hard capsule with winged seeds.

Flowering: Jan.-March

Native of South America

Where to find: Main Quadrangle



Cuban Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia pallida (Lindley) Miers

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)

A tall handsome tree from West Indies. Leaves are palmately compound with 3-5 spreading, broadly elliptic leaflets. Inflorescences are terminal panicles and consist of many pink-rose or white flowers with corolla of about 5 cm length. Fruits are cylindrical dehiscent capsules containing numerous winged seeds.

Flowering: July-Aug.

Location: Vignapura Campus

Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia impetiginosa (Mart. ex DC.) Standl.

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)



A small South American tree with light canopy of spreading delicate branches bearing compound leaves of five broad leaflets. Beautiful blossoms appear in dense clusters after the leaves are shed. New leaves appear following flowering. Flowers (up to 3 cm) vary from pale pink to purple, with yellow throat that turns deep pink as the flower ages. Fruit is a pale-brown capsule.

Flowers during Feb. and March

Location: In front of SID



Rosy Trumpet

Tabebuia rosea (Bertol) DC.

BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)

A densely foliaceous deciduous tree. Leaves are compound with normally 5 leaflets. Flowers (up to 4 cm) appear in dense terminal panicles, light pinkish and funnel-shaped. Fruit is a horn-shaped capsule.

Flowering: Summer

Native: Tropical South America.

Location: At several places, behind MCB and in the Vignapuram campus





Kavthi chapha-yellow

Talauma mutabilis Bl.

MAGNOLIACEAE (THE MAGNOLIA FAMILY)

A small evergreen tree from Tropical America. Leaves are simple, alternate, large, oblong and leathery with a stout petiole and hairy beneath. Flowers are solitary at branch ends, rather large and showy (7 - 8 cm). Sepals and petals are in three series and are somewhat fleshy. Several (about 10) independent fruits arise in a cluster from each flower following pollination. Seeds (red color) are many in each fruitlet. Flowering: Oct.-Nov.
Location: Nursery



Crocodile bark Tree

Terminalia crenulata Roth

COMBRETACEAE (THE COMBRETUM FAMILY)

A large deciduous tree. Bark is blackish-grey, fissured like a crocodile's back. Leaves are simple, alternate, with glands at the base. Flowers are small (less than 1 cm) and many in a spike. Fruit is a winged capsule. Common among deciduous trees. Flowering: May-June
Native: India and Southeast Asia.
Location: Medicinal and Aromatic plant garden



Tamarind

Tamarindus indica L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A medium to large size, long-lived deciduous tree with dense characteristic canopy. Leaves are pinnately compound with small leaflets. Flowers are small (up to 2 cm) many, on long inflorescence, pale-green and pink in colour with 3 unequal-sized petals. Fruit is a bean-like pod, fleshy and indehiscent, green at first, ripening cinnamon-brown.

Flowering: Late Summer

Location: next to MBU

Nativity: Tropical Africa



Teak

Tectona grandis L.f.

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)

A tall straight deciduous tree. Young branches are square and deeply channelled. Leaves are large, in opposite pairs with variable shapes and rough-textured. Flowers are small (less than 0.5 cm), white, sweet-scented and borne on highly branched inflorescences. Fruit is hard and enveloped by bladder-like calyx.

Flowering: Monsoon

Native: Southeast of Asia

Location: Main Guest House and Miniforest



Portia tree

Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex. Corr.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

An evergreen and fairly large, quick-growing tree. Leaves are simple, alternate, long-petioled and heart-shaped with 5-7 prominent nerves and with the apex drawn out. Flowers are single or in pairs in leaf axil, 8 cm long and 4-5 cm across, bell-shaped, pale yellow with purple base, slowly changing to purple on withering. Fruits are globose capsules, which turn brown on drying. Often planted as avenue tree.

Flowering: Monsoon

Origin: India, Africa and Pacific Isles

Location: NIAS





Rosewood

Tipuana tipu (Benth.) Kuntze

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A large unarmed tree (up to 40 m) with spreading crown. Leaves are opposite, pinnately compound bearing 7-10 pairs of oblong leaflets having an emarginate tip. Flowers are borne in axillary racemes, golden-yellow, about 3 cm across, and very attractive. Fruit is winged.

Origin: Northern Bolivia and Northern Argentina

Flowering : Summer

Where to find: Nursery





Milky way

Wrightia tinctoria (Roxb.) R. Br.

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A small deciduous tree with irregularly-shaped trunk, greyish-white scaly bark and milky latex. Leaves in opposite pairs are simple, oblong and whitish beneath. Flowers that occur in branched inflorescence are white, 2–3 cm across and fragrant. Calyx is glandular inside. Petals bear numerous linear white scales forming the corollary corona. A pair of 15–29 cm-long, slender, hanging fruits is formed from each flower.

Flowering: Mar.-July

Origin: Indomalayan region

Location: Next to MBU.



Golden Cane Palm

Dypsis lutescens
(Wendl.) Beentze &
Dransfield

ARECACEAE (THE PALM
FAMILY)

A palm from Madagascar (20 ft. tall) with a slender, graceful yellowish cylindrical stem and pinnate foliage nearly to the base. The narrow, thin leathery leaflets are glossy, yellowish-green and well-spaced on a willowy and furrowed rachis. Each leaf has about 80-100 leaflets. The yellowish flowers are borne on long, branched inflorescences that emerge from the top of the stems. Fruit is violet-black. Flowering: April-May
Location: Guest House



Florence Fall Palm

Hydriastele wendlandiana (C. Moore & F. Muell.) Wendl. & Drude

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)



A tall-growing and clump-forming palm with slender grey trunks up to 10 cm in diameter. There is usually a central dominant trunk surrounded by several smaller ones and a number of basal suckers. The crown comprises a number of dark green pinnately compound leaves. The leaflets are irregularly spaced, the ones towards the end of the leaf being formed like a fishtail. The dense sprays of flowers are produced on stiff pendent stems that cluster around the trunk just at the base of the crown of foliage. The ribbed egg-shaped fruits are bright red. Flowering: Post-monsoon
Native: Tropical Australia
Location: Main Guest House

Chinese Fan Palm

Livistona chinensis (Jacq.) R. Br. ex Mart.

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)

A spectacular large fan palm from South China with thick trunk that may grow up to 10 meters high, but extending in spread side-ways to a diameter of 8 meters. The gigantic glossy fresh green plaited leaves are more broad than long, cut half way into many narrow 1-ribbed segments which are split again. The leaf segment tips will hang like a fringe. Petioles are armed with small spines when the palms are young, which usually disappear later. Flowers are in yellow-cream inflorescences. Fruits are metallic blue. Flowering: July to Nov. ; Location: In front of Electrical Engineering Department



Dwarf Date Palm

Phoenix rupicola T. Anders

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)

An attractive evergreen feather palm. Trunk is dark grey, slender without persistent leaf-bases but with soft, sharp spines at the base of the leaf. Leaves are feather-type, about 3 m long, arching elegantly with several bright green slender glossy leaflets. Flowers are small, creamy-yellow in large clusters, male and female flowers being borne on separate plants. Fruits are about 18 mm long, purplish-red, in clusters.

Flowering: Post-monsoon

Native: India and Bhutan

Location: In front of Main Guest House





Wild Date Palm

Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb.

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)

A tall native palm bearing long pinnately compound leaves in a terminal cluster forming the crown. The large branched inflorescence carries small unisexual flowers and the fruit which is a one-seeded berry. The fruit is edible when ripe.
Flowering: March-April
Location: Near swimming pool

Macarthur Palm

Ptychosperma macarthuri Nichols

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)

A handsome solitary feather palm (6 m tall) from Queensland with a gracefully-slender trunk topped by 6-8, rather short(1-2 m) pinnate fronds. Leaflets are about 20 pairs and bright-green. Flowers are white and fragrant. Fruits are small, and bright red.

Flowering: February

Native: New Guinea and Australia

Location: Next to Automation

Department



Lady Palm

Rhapis excelsa Henry

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)

A miniature fan palm with bamboo-like canes (3.5 m. or more). The thin stems are densely matted forming clumps that arise from underground suckers. The leathery leaves are glossy-green and divided in to 10-30 broad segments.

Native: South of China

Location: Registrar's Quarters



Cuban Royal Palm

Roystonea regia (Kunth) O.F.

Cook

ARECACEAE (THE PALM FAMILY)

A tall Cuban palm attaining great heights in fields, but generally 40-60 feet tall and thickened mostly at about the middle. Leaves are pinnately compound. Pinnae are in 2 rows, strap-like, strongly several-nerved, particularly on the underside. Inflorescences occur beneath the crownshaft and emerge from a narrow, horn-shaped bract. Flowers are borne on a branched panicle, usually white and unisexual. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, 1-2 cm long and deep purple when ripe.

Flowering: July-Aug.

Location: Next to Lecture Hall complex



Woody Climbers



Port St. Johns creeper
Podranea ricasoliana (Tanf.) Sprague
BIGNONIACEAE (THE BIGNONIA FAMILY)



The Coral Creeper

Antigonon leptopus Hook. & Arn.

POLYGONACEAE (BUCKWHEAT FAMILY)

A fast-growing showy climber with angled and grooved stem. Leaves are simple, alternate, hastate, acute, and wavy-margined. Inflorescences are in axillary racemes, which terminate in forked tendrils. Flowers are attractive (1-1.5 cm across) with yellow stamens.

Flowering: Summer months

Origin: Mexico & Central America

Location: Behind High Energy Physics

Ceylon Caper

Capparis zeylanica L.

CAPPARIDACEAE (THE CAPER FAMILY)

A much-branched native climbing shrub. Leaves are rough in texture, broadly lanceolate with short, curved spines on either side of the leaf base. Flowers (about 3.5 cm across) are extra-axillary with 4 greenish-white petals. Stamens are numerous, white in a freshly-opened flower, turning pink later. Fruits are ovoid berries, bright scarlet coloured with many seeds.

Flowering: Feb. to April

Location: Next to High Energy Physics





Moonflower

Calonyction Bona-nox Boj.

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A rampant twining perennial. Leaves are large, simple, long-petioled, broad and cordate. Flowers are attractive, solitary, large (7-7.5 cm across) and showy with spreading petals, fragrant and night-blooming. Fruit is a capsule with 4 seeds.

Flowering: Early summer

Native: Tropical Mexico

Location: Jubilee Park



Climbing Fig

Ficus pumila L.

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

A freely-branching climber with small, obliquely-cordate, dark-green leaves (less than 3 cm). The plant clings to walls by roots like ivy and then spreads. Fruiting branches (10 cm long) are erect with stiff, larger leaves.

Native: China, Japan and Australia

Location: Materials Engineering Dept.



Large-leaved Chonemorpha

Chonemorpha fragrans (Moon)

Alston

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A scandent shrub with copious milky latex. Leaves are opposite, large, broadly-oblong, cordate at base and hairy beneath. Flowers are in terminal lax cymes, large, salver-shaped with lobes broadly rounded. Fruit is a follicle.

Flowering: Jan.-May

Native of Indomalayan region.

Location: semi-wild area

The Japanese Honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica Thunb.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE (HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY)

An evergreen to semi-evergreen vine with simple, opposite and oval leaves. Flowers are tubular, showy, fragrant, and whitish-pink to yellow in colour.

Flowering: Oct.-Jan.

Native: East Asia

Location: Nursery and Duplex Quarters



Large Bell Flower

Beaumontia grandiflora Wall.

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A giant himalayan woody climber with spreading branches and climbing to great heights on to tree tops. Leaves are opposite, simple, large and leathery. Flowers are large (up to 9.5 cm across), showy and funnel-shaped in terminal clusters. Fruit is a pair of follicles with hairy growth on the seeds.

Flowering: Twice a year, most flowers appear Nov.-Dec.

Location: Nursery





Showy Chalice Vine

Solandra maxima (Sessé & Moc.)

P. S. Green

SOLANACEAE (NIGHTSHADE FAMILY)

A rampant evergreen climber from Mexico. Leaves are simple, alternate fleshy and broadly elliptic. Flowers are large, solitary, trumpet-shaped, about 10 cm across at the mouth when fully spread, lobes recurving and deepening in colour to brownish-yellow by the third day.

Flowering: Late winter

Location: Next to Aerospace Engineering Department







Calliandra Vine

Entada pursaetha DC.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-ACACIA SUBFAMILY)

A large, prolific, tropical Afro-Asian unarmed, woody climber. Leaves are pinnately compound, the ultimate pinnae being tendrillar. Flowers are tiny (less than 0.5 cm long) in long narrow spikes with exserted stamens. Pods are broad, flat, woody and long (up to 5 feet) consisting of many discoid, one-seeded joints.

Flowering: April

Location: in front of CES



Purple Wreath

Petrea volubilis L.

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)

A twining woody vine up to 35 feet long. Leaves are rough on both sides, elliptic, 10-12 cm long with wavy margin and pointed tip. Flowers (1.5-2 cm across) are pale blue, funnel-shaped in axillary racemes. Sepals are obtuse, 3-4 times longer than petals and persistent in the fruit.

Flowering: Dec.-Feb.
Native to Cuba, Brazil.
Location: Nursery





Heyne's Vellaris

Vellaris solanacea (Roth) Kuntze

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A woody climber with milky latex. Leaves are simple, opposite or in whorls. Flowers are terminal or axillary, showy, 2 -3 cm across, fragrant and bell-shaped.

Flowering: Aug.-Sept.

Native: India and Burma

Location: Nursery

Green Milkweed Climber

Wattakaka volubilis (L.f.) Stapf

ASCLEPIADACEAE (THE MILKWEED FAMILY)

A large twining shrub. Leaves are broadly ovate or suborbicular, acuminate, with rounded or cordate base. Flowers are numerous (1-1.5 cm), yellowish-green, in lateral drooping umbellate cymes. Fruits are 7.5-8 cm long, slightly tapering to a blunt point. Seeds are with long dull-white and soft hairs.

Native of Indomalayan region.

Flowering: March-Nov.

Location: Next to Students Hostel area





The Screw Pine

Pandanus tectorius var. *laevis* Warb.

PANDANACEAE (THE SCREW PINE FAMILY)



Country Mallow

Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A native perennial undershrub with heart-shaped, soft-haired leaves. Flowers 2 to 3 cm across and open in the evening. Fruit splits into several one-seeded bits. A dominant plant on disturbed land.

Flowering: Sept.-April.



Lipstick Tree

Bixa orellana L.

BIXACEAE (THE BIXA FAMILY)

A large shrub seen only in cultivation. Leaves are simple, alternate and large. Flowers are large (7 cm), attractive and occur in terminal racemes. Stamens are many. Fruit is a bristly, many-seeded capsule. This plant is introduced from America and grown as an ornamental.

Flowering: Post-monsoon

Where to find: Student Hostels area

Soapnut-acacia

Acacia sinuata (Lour.) Merr.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-ACACIA
SUBFAMILY)

A prickly climbing shrub with compound leaves. Leaf rachis is prickly and has glands. Flowers are aggregated to form heads with red sepals and white petals. The heads are in racemes or panicles. Fruit is a dry dehiscent pod. Common in deciduous vegetation and scrub. Flowering: March to July. Native: Tropical Asia



The Lady of the Night

Brunfelsia americana L.

SOLANACEAE (THE NIGHTSHADE FAMILY)

A shrub of 2-4.5 m height. Twigs are soft-hairy or smooth. Leaves are mostly elliptic or ovate with an entire margin and base tapering to a short stalk. Tip of the leaf is pointed or blunt. Flowers are mostly solitary, terminal or axillary with a slender tube (4 cm) and spreading limbs (3.6 cm across), fragrant, yellowish but turning white with time. Fruit is a yellowish berry. Flowering: Year-long. Nativity: Tropical America



Giant Yellow Bamboo

Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.

POACEAE (THE GRASS FAMILY)

A medium size bamboo with golden yellow stems and green longitudinal stripes, quick-growing, to 25 m or more high in open clusters, without thorns, branching and arching above. Leaves are long (30 X 4.5 cm) and strap-like and drawn out at the apex. Leaf sheath is striped and bristly. Flowers occur in much branched, large inflorescence. It is cultivated for ornamental purpose. Flowering: Once in its life time
Native: Himalayas
Location: Nursery and behind Central Office





Powder Puff

Calliandra haematocephala Hassk.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-ACACIA SUBFAMILY)

A densely foliaceous shrub found only in cultivation. Leaves are pinnately compound. Flowers are small, in globose heads (7-8 cm), red or white in colour. Fruit is a pod, clustered and dehiscent. This plant is introduced from Mexico. Flowering: Summer
Location: Behind Organic Chemistry Department



Christ's Thorn

Carissa carandas L.

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A large native thorny shrub. Leaves are simple, opposite, smooth, rounded with blunt tip. Flowers (2.5-3 cm across) are in small clusters and fragrant, free lobes of petals spreading like a wheel. Fruit is a drupe and edible.

Flowering: June to Nov.

Where to find: Nursery



Tanner's Cassia

Cassia auriculata L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

A large shrub, most colourful when in flower. Leaves are pinnately compound with glands opposite to leaflets. Stipules are leaf-like and persistent. Flowers (3-3.5 cm across) in corymbose racemes are golden yellow. Fruit is a pod, long and dehiscent. This plant is found in highly disturbed areas and in dry places.

Flowering: July-Oct.

Native: South America



Night jessamine

Cestrum nocturnum L.

SOLANACEAE (THE NIGHTSHADE FAMILY)

A shrub upto 12 feet high with smooth, angled branchlets. Leaves are thin, ovate, short-pointed, more or less shining on both sides with broader base and distinct stalk. Flowers are in clusters, tubular, 3-3.5 cm long, greenish-white to cream coloured, and intensely fragrant at night.

Flowering: Year-long

Native: West Indies

Location: Duplex Quarters



Chinese Glory Bower

Clerodendrum philippinum Schau.

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)

A large erect shrub. Leaves are simple, opposite, broad with toothed margin. Flowers are 3 cm across, in dense terminal clusters, fragrant with several petals in whorls. Fruit is 1 cm across and globose. An occasional shrub in open or in shade.

Flowering: Aug.-Sept.

Native: South China



Asian Ticktrefoil

Desmodium heterocarpon (L.) DC.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A scandent undershrub with hairy branches. Leaves are trifoliate. Flowers are small (1-1.2 cm long), pretty in cone-like racemes. Fruit is a pod, linear with 6-8 reticulate joints. Frequently seen in open places; has wide distribution in old tropics.

Flowering: Sept-Jan.

Native: Asia and the Pacific Islands

Natal Fig

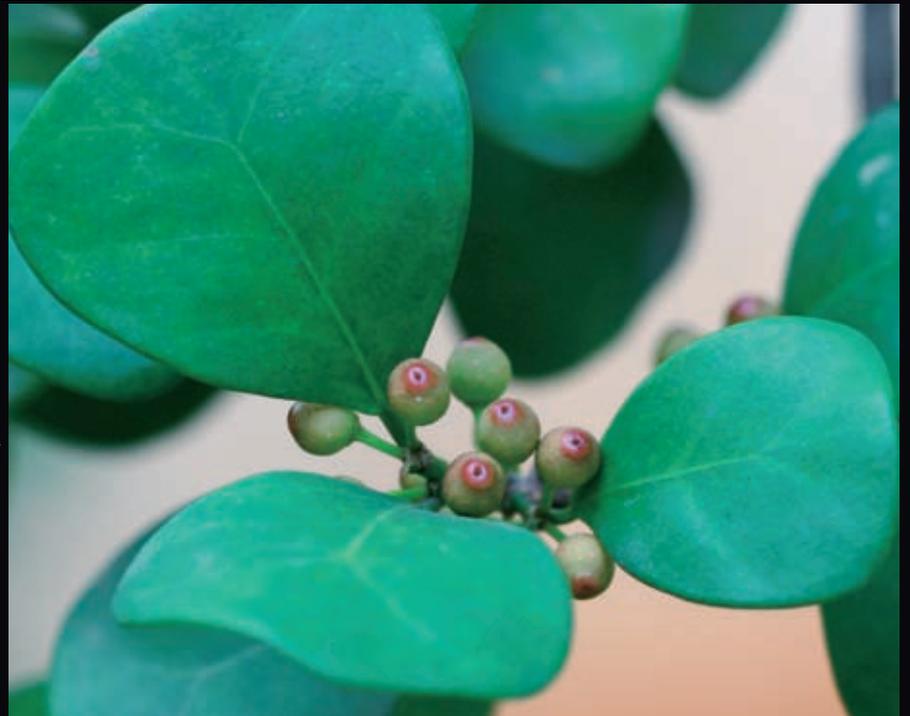
Ficus natalensis Hochst.

subsp. *eprieurii* (Miq.) C.C. Berg

MORACEAE (THE MULBERRY FAMILY)

A large South- and Central African evergreen shrub with brown bark and milky latex. Leaves are stalked, of roughly triangular shape, narrow towards base and broadly rounded at the free-end, shiny green, thick with rexin-like texture. Figs are small, of less than 1 cm dia. single or paired and red when ripe.

Location: Behind Tata Auditorium.





Shower of Gold

Galphimia gracilis Bartling

MALPIGHIACEAE (THE MALPIGHIA FAMILY)

A large evergreen Central American shrub with narrowly-ovate leaves. Flowers are in terminal clusters, star-like, and 1.5 -2 cm across. Petals are distinct and stalked.

Flowering: Year-long.

Location: Next to Mathematics Department

Cape Jasmine

Gardenia jasminoides Ellis

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

A robust shrub with strong woody branches. Leaves are rather sparry, large, shining dark-green, leathery, and quilted. Flowers are large (10 cm), fragrant, waxy white, turning creamy-yellow with age.

Flowering: May to July

Native: South China

Location: Behind C Mess.





Madhi Nasini

Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult.

ASCLEPIADACEAE (THE MILKWEED FAMILY)

A native straggling shrub with milky latex. Leaves are ovate to oblong, pubescent with base rounded to cordate, and apex shortly acuminate. Inflorescence is corymbose cyme. Flowers are dull yellow, small (less than 1 cm across) and star-like. Corolla is campanulate, and the corona with 5 fleshy projections. Follicles (fruit) paired and linear. Frequently seen amongst scrub. Flowering: All seasons.



Lemon-yellow Rose Mallow

Hibiscus calyphyllus Cav.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A dense South African perennial shrub growing wild up to 3 m high in partly shaded areas. Leaves are large, up to 9 cm broad, light green, soft and velvety. Flowers are lemon-yellow, large, 8-9 cm across with deep-red to purplish centre. The fruit is a papery capsule that splits open to reveal hairy to hairless seeds. It is fairly fast growing and will flower repeatedly, the flowers lasting for a reasonable amount of time.

Flowers: year round, but mainly from Jan. to April.



Dwarf red hibiscus

Hibiscus micranthus L.f.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

An undershrub, 5–6 ft. high, with stiff, straight, scabrid branches. Leaves are simple, ovate-cordate with stipules almost spiny. Flowers are small, about 1.5 cm across and pretty. Fruit is a capsule. Grows wild in open places among scrub.

Flowering: Oct.-Jan.

Native: Tropical Africa



Cotton Rose

Hibiscus mutabilis L.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A large deciduous shrub from Southern China. Leaves are simple, shallowly 3-5 lobed, softly hairy, 10-14 cm long and wide. Flowers are large (10-13 cm across), showy and set to change colour from white to pink from morning to evening.

Flowering: Aug.-Dec.

Location: Duplex Quarters



Monarch Rose Mallow

Hibiscus radiatus Cav.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A large annual herb (1-2 m high) with prickly branches. Leaves are simple, alternate, 6-8 cm, lobed, lobes being narrow and toothed. Leaf stalk is long and prickly. Flowers are large, 8-10 cm across, showy, yellow to burgundy-coloured in different varieties, appearing in the axils of upper leaves. Leafy appendages in a circlet are present at the base of the flower (involucral bracts). Calyx lobes are prickly on the margins. Stamens are many, forming a tube. Fruit is a beaked, hairy capsule. Found frequently in waste places.

Flowering: Aug.-April

Native: Tropical Asia

Location: Semi-wild area

Silky Indigo

Indigofera astragalina DC.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A hardy annual with dense silky hairs on the stem and leaves. Leaves are compound, leaflets elliptic and rounded at the apex. Flowers are small (0.5 to 1 cm across), and clustered in long, often terminal spikes (5-20 cm). Pod is hairy. Commonly seen in open places on poor soil.

Flowering: Sept.-Feb.

Native of India and Sri Lanka





Hedge Glory

Ipomoea carnea Jacq. subsp. *fistulosa* (Mart. ex Choisy) D. Austin

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A large gregariously-growing shrub, 1-2 m high. Branches are woody. Leaves are simple and alternate, rather large (10–15 cm), heart-shaped with pointed tip. Flowers are large, attractive and occur both in the leaf axil and at the branch apex in clusters. Corolla is funnel-shaped (7 cm long) with petals spreading (6-7 cm across), and prominently banded between the free lobes of petals. Fruit is an indistinctly lobed capsule. Seeds are large and few.

Flowering: July-Feb.

Native of South America, now naturalized. A Common weed in swampy areas.

Boater Bush

Waltheria indica L.

STERCULIACEAE (STERCULIA FAMILY)

A native branching subshrub. Leaves are simple, alternate, stipulate with characteristic crenate-serrate margin. Flowers (about 1 cm across) are in axillary or terminal fascicles, bisexual. Petals are yellow and spathulate. Fruit is a capsule. Common weed in open and among grasses.

Pantropical in distribution.

Fls. and Fru.: Aug.-Dec.



Camel Bush

Trichodesma zeylanicum (Burm.f.) R. Br.

BORAGINACEAE (THE BORAGE FAMILY)

An erect herb with stout stem covered by long, soft, white hairs. Leaves are lanceolate with sharp tip and covered with short, stiff, white hairs. Flowers are in clusters at branch ends with 5 pale blue-coloured petals, fused and spread like a wheel (1-1.4 cm across) having radial faint bands and folds. Fruits are ovoid nutlets.

Habitat: Rocky places, scrub openings

Flowering: Jan.-March

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Australia, Mascarene Islands.



Arabian Coffee

Coffea arabica L.

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

A large Tropical African evergreen shrub with horizontal lateral branches and opposite, elliptic or lanceolate, dark glossy-green leaves. Flowers are pure white, fragrant and star-like in dense axillary clusters. Corolla has a basal tube and wheel-shaped spreading lobes. Fruit is a subglobose drupe, deep crimson when ripe, and 2-seeded. Commercially cultivated.

Flowers: Feb.-April





West Indian Holly

Leea coccinea Planch.

VITACEAE (THE GRAPE FAMILY)

A tall slender clump-forming evergreen shrub. Leaves are glossy, compound with many leaflets, each with a wavy or recurved margin. They turn copper-red or reddish in some plants. Flowers are small (1-1.5 cm) and borne in large flat clusters. Fruit is a berry.

Flowering: most part of the year

Native of Burma. Grown as a garden or hedge plant.

Where to locate: In front of IPC Dept.



Orange Jasmine

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack.

RUTACEAE (THE RUE FAMILY)

A large evergreen native shrub. Leaves are alternate, pinnately compound with characteristic aroma. Flowers are in dense clusters both axillary and terminal, up to 1.5 cm across and fragrant. Fruit is ovoid, 1 cm long, one to two-seeded berry

Flowering: once in early summer and a second time in Sept. to Nov.

Location: Main Guest House.



Common Marsh Buckwheat

Persicaria glabra (Willd.) M. Gomez

POLYGONACEAE (THE BUCKWHEAT FAMILY)

A tall delicate annual herb. Leaves are simple, alternate and linear with stipules ensheathing stem at the node. Flowers are small (about 0.6 cm) in terminal, dense, elongated, branched spikes. Fruit is a trigonous nut.

Flowering: Sept.-May.

Habitat: Commonly seen growing in marshy areas.

The Cape Leadwort

Plumbago capensis Thunb.

PLUMBAGINACEAE (THE SEA LAVENDER FAMILY)

A semi-climbing glabrous shrub. Leaves are oblong or spoon-shaped, 4-5 cm long, blunt-tipped, the base tapering into short stalk. Flowers are in short clusters, blue, and salverform (corolla tube 5-6 cm and the spreading lobes 2.5 cm. across). Sepals are hairy with stalked glands.. Cultivated in gardens or sometimes found as an escape in hedges.

Flowering: Nov.-May

Native of South Africa



Blue Petrea

Petrea arborea Kunth

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)



A handsome large shrub or a small tree to 8 m high. Leaves are cordate-elliptic, and 9-11 cm long. Flowers are 2.5-3 cm across in dense axillary racemes with both sepals and petals being coloured. Sepals are linear whereas petals are oval. Sepals are persistent in fruit.

Flowering: Early summer

Native: Tropics

Location: Nursery





White Plumbago

Plumbago zeylanica L.

PLUMBAGINACEAE (THE SEA LAVENDER
FAMILY)

A low shrub with simple alternate leaves. Flowers (1 to 1.5 cm across; 3 cm long) are with a long narrow tube and spreading limbs. The sepals are covered with conspicuous stalked glands. Fruit is an elongated capsule. Grows abundantly in fallows and on wasteland.

Flowering: Dec.-April.

Native: India and Sri Lanka

Pink Ravenia

Ravenia spectabilis Griseb.

RUTACEAE (THE RUE FAMILY)

A popular shrub of gardens that attains a height of about 60-90 cm. Leaves are compound and trifoliate. Leaflets are elliptic -ovate, leathery, rich deep-green. Flowers are fleshy, salver-shaped (2.5 cm across) and are borne in few-flowered axillary clusters. The shrub is exquisite when in flower.

Flowering: July to Nov.

Native: South America

Location: In front of Main Guest House





Sweet-smelling rondeletia

Rondeletia odorata Jacq.

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

An evergreen shrub (3 meter high) with simple, acute, ovate leaves (upto 5 cm). Flowers are orange to red with an yellow eye, attractive, salverifrom (tube 15 mm long). Petals are round to elliptic and scented.

Flowers: Throughout the year.

Native of West Indies and Panama

Where to look for: Main Guest house

Kuth

Saussurea lappa (Decne.) C.B. Clarke

ASTERACEAE (THE SUNFLOWER FAMILY)

A tall, robust, perennial himalayan shrub. Leaves are simple, large, pubescent, and heart-shaped; radical leaves with long petiole while cauline leaves are short-stalked or half-stem-clasping. Inflorescence is a terminal flowering head and is surrounded by involucrel bracts. Fruits are small and indehiscent. Roots have pungent taste and a characteristic fragrant aromatic odour.

Flowering: June-July.





Devil's coach whip

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)

A perennial undershrub. Leaves are simple, opposite with characteristic toothed margin. Flowers are small (1- 1.5 cm across), distributed on a characteritic elongated inflorescence axis. A gregarious species along roadside and degraded habitats. Flowering: Oct. to April
Native: Tropical America

The variable stachytarpheta

Stachytarpheta mutabilis Vahl

VERBENACEAE (THE VERVAIN FAMILY)

A perennial densely hairy shrub of about 90 cm height with diffuse branching. Leaves are opposite, rather thick and leathery, ovate to elliptic-oblong, sometimes lanceolate with serrate margin. Flowers are on stout, erect, 10-60 cm-long spike. Corolla is showy, scarlet, crimson to rose or magenta and fading pink; occasionally purple, fading blue, the tube being 1.3-1.8 cm long.

Flowering: Late winter

Native: Neotropics from Mexico to Northern South America and the West Indies

Location: Area in front of Jubilee Park



Upright Thunbergia

Thunbergia erecta (Benth.) T. Anders.

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)

An erect evergreen shrub with slender branches. Leaves are simple, opposite, almost sessile, ovate, and leathery to touch. Flowers are solitary, large, attractive, trumpet-shaped (7 cm long and 3 cm across), and variable in their colour.

Flowering: Nov.-March

Native: West of Tropical Africa





Common Burbush

Triumfetta rhomboidea N. Jacq.

TILIACEAE (THE BASSWOOD FAMILY)

A small much-branched perennial shrub. Branches are slender and hairy. Leaves are alternate, heart-shaped, slightly three-lobed, and irregularly finely toothed at the margin. Leaves gradually diminish in size from base to the apex of branches. Flowers are small (1.2 cm) in terminal or leaf-opposed clusters and short-stalked. Sepals are five, long and are hooded at the apex. Petals are five. Stamens 8-15. Fruits are small, globose, spinous and bristly. Flowering: Aug.-Dec. Nativity: India, Nepal
Where to find: Open waste places



Common Purple Mallow

Urena lobata L. ssp. *sinuata* (L.) Borss.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A small perennial branched shrub with alternate, lobed leaves. Flowers are 1-5 cm across, solitary in the leaf axils and subtended by five bracts. Fruit is a capsule, about 1 cm and covered with blunt spines. Flowering: Jan-Feb. Nativity: India, Nepal
Where to find: Gymkhana grounds



Hairy Jasmine

Jasminum pubescens Willd.

OLEACEAE (THE JASMINE FAMILY)

A scandent climbing shrub. Leaves are ovate, acute with a smooth surface. Flowers are 1.6 cm across, fragrant in small clusters at the branch ends. Corolla has a slender long tube and spreading limbs. Fruits are rounded in 2 lobes, black in colour when ripe.

Habitat: Among scrub

Flowering: Dec. to Feb.

Distribution: Throughout India, China.

Indigofera subulata Vahl

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A native, weak, undershrub with long branches and sub-angular stems. Leaves are alternate, compound and hairy. Flowers 1-2 cm, attractive, arranged in elongated, often terminal inflorescences, up to 8 inches long. Fruit is a linear, slender pod which is curved outwards, 10-15-seeded.

Habitat: in open dry places

Flowers: Nov.-Jan.



Trailers and Climbers

Skyblue Cluster Vine

Jacquemontia pentantha (Jacq.) G. Don

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)



Lollipop Climber

Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) Jeffrey

CUCURBITACEAE (THE CUCUMBER FAMILY)

A native climbing herb with bifid tendrils. Leaves are simple, alternate, deeply 5-lobed, lobes with semilunar margins. Leaves are hairy on the upper surface and smooth underneath. Flowers arise in axillary fascicles, 1.2 cm across, unisexual with a shallow bell-shaped corolla that is covered with hairs. Stamens are three, one of them with only a single anther cell. Fruit is fleshy, yellowish-green with many seeds. Common in open places on bushes. Flowering: Aug.-Sept.; Fruit: Dec.-March

Indian Sarasaparilla

Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE (THE MILKWEED FAMILY)

A native straggler with milky latex. Leaves are simple, opposite decussate, narrow or broadly oblong, glabrous above, often streaked with white lines. Flowers (about 5 cm across) are crowded in subsessile cymes. Calyx lobes 5, ovate, acute. Corolla is greenish outside, purple inside with a short tube and spreading lobes. Fruit is a follicle and seeds are with brownish-white hairs. Common as undergrowth. Fls. and Fru. July-Jan.





Deccan Clematis

Clematis triloba Heyne ex Roth

RANUNCULACEAE (THE CROWFOOT FAMILY)

A rampant woody climber with flowers in much-branched clusters in leaf axils. Flowers are attractive, 2-2.2 cm across with numerous stamens. Leaves are pinnately compound with stalks of terminal leaflets elongated like tendrils; leaflets are entire and elliptic-ovate.

Flowering: Aug. to Sept.

Native: New Caledonia

Location: Nursery



Balloon Vine

Cardiospermum halicacabum L.

SAPINDACEAE (THE SOAPBERRY FAMILY)

A small native annual climbing herb with slender smooth branches. Leaves are alternate, broad, segmented with toothed margin. Flowers are small (1.2-1.4 cm across) in axillary umbels on a coiled wiry tendril. Fruit is 3-angled and inflated. A common vine on top of hedges in open places
Flowering: Dec. to Feb.

Cynanchum pauciflorum R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE (MILKWEED FAMILY)

A native twining herb with latex. Leaves are simple, opposite, entire, ovate with undulate margin. Flowers (up to 1.4 cm) arise in bunches in leaf axils. Petals are fused and bear membranous appendages that form the corona. Ovaries are two with a common stigma that is 5-angled. Fruit is a pair of follicles with long beaks. Seeds are many and hairy at the apex. Common twiner on hedges and fences. Flowering and Fruiting: May to Sept. and again in Jan.





Wax-plant

Hoya carnososa (L.f.) R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE (THE MILKWEED FAMILY)

A shrubby evergreen ivy-like climber with thick waxy leaves. Flowers (1-1.5 cm) are in compact rounded umbels, scented and attractive. Corona is waxy-white with a red centre. The species is often seen in cultivation.

Flowering: Throughout the year.

Native: India and China

Location: Nursery



Little Glory

Evolvulus alsinoides L.

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A small prostrate herb. The stem is slender, wiry and is covered with soft hairs. Leaves are ovate-elliptic, alternate and covered with soft silky hairs. Flowers are small (1.3 cm across), mostly single on a slender stalk, light blue in colour, appearing like small buttons. Fruit is globose with 4 seeds. A common trailing plant in open areas.

Flowering: July to Nov.

Native of Tropical Africa and Asia

Evolvulus nummularius (L.) L.

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A perennial herb with prostrate stems, which root at nodes. Leaves are simple, more or less circular. Flower are showy, 1 or 2 in leaf axil. Petals are spreading to form a wheel-like corolla, which is 2-2.4 cm across. Fruit is a globose capsule. An occasional weed in gardens and common in open places

Flowering: more or less throughout the year.

Native: Tropical America





Wood Rose

Argyreia bracteata Choisy

CONVOLVULACEAE
(THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A handsome native climbing shrub. Leaves are oblong-ovate, obtuse, sometimes emarginate, glabrous or nearly so above and silky beneath. Flowers are large, very attractive in few-flowered cymes. Sepals are thick, small and persistent. Corolla is purple, funnel-shaped, about 4.5 cm broad at the free end. Fruit is an ellipsoidal capsule, pointed and shiny. Common in the undergrowth of deciduous trees.

Flowering: July -Sept.

Ivy Gourd

Coccinea grandis (L.) Voigt.

CUCURBITACEAE (THE CUCUMBER FAMILY)

A tendril climber with simple, alternate, lobed leaves. Flowers are solitary, 2.5 to 3.2 cm across and bell-shaped, male and female being on the same vine. Fruit is fleshy with many seeds. It is a rampant vine that grows over bushes and small trees.

Flowering: Jan.-Dec.

Native: India and Sri Lanka





The Dawn-flower

Ipomoea learii Paxt

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A large Tropical American handsome climber. Stem is hairy, purple and woody at base. Leaves are simple, alternate, 3-5-lobed. Leaf lobes are lanceolate, pointed at the apex and hairy. Flowers are large (6-6.5 cm across), showy, sessile in leaf axils. Corolla is funnel-shaped and pleated, the petal lobes spreading at the free end. Stamens are 5 and stigma is 2-lobed. Flowers turn red on fading. Fruit is a globose, hairy capsule. Grown in gardens and also runs wild.

Flowering: Oct. to Feb.



The Railway Creeper

Ipomoea cairica (L.) Sweet

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A perennial climber with the stem rooting at nodes. Leaves are broad, deeply seven-lobed, the three central lobes being divided to the base while the outer pairs are attached. Flowers are 5-6 cm across, pretty, funnel-shaped with the petal lobes at the free end spreading and showing conspicuous banding. Although usually purplish pink, the corolla is red, purple or white sometimes. Fruit is a capsule and seeds are hairy. A common pretty weed.

Native: Tropical Africa & Asia

Flowering: Jan.-Dec.

The Redstar Glory

Ipomoea hederifolia L.

CONVOLVULACEAE (MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A slender annual twiner with broad, alternate simple, heart-shaped leaves. Inflorescence is few-flowered. Flowers are pretty, salveriform, 2-2.5 cm across with stamens projecting from the corolla throat. Fruit is globular and dehiscent. Common twiner on hedges.

Flowering: Sept.-Dec.

Native: North Mexico





Ipomoea staphylina R. & S.

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING
GLORY FAMILY)

An extensive Asiatic climber. Leaves are alternate, simple, entire, elliptic-ovate with a pointed apex. Flowers are in axillary and terminal branched inflorescence. Petals are fused into a funnel-shaped corolla with purplish throat. Stamens are 5 and the style is slender. Fruit is a capsule with enlarged persistent calyx. Seeds are black and hairy. It is a common straggling herb on hedges, bushes forming dense thickets. Flowers Oct.-Feb; Fruits: Dec.- Feb.

The Lesser Glory

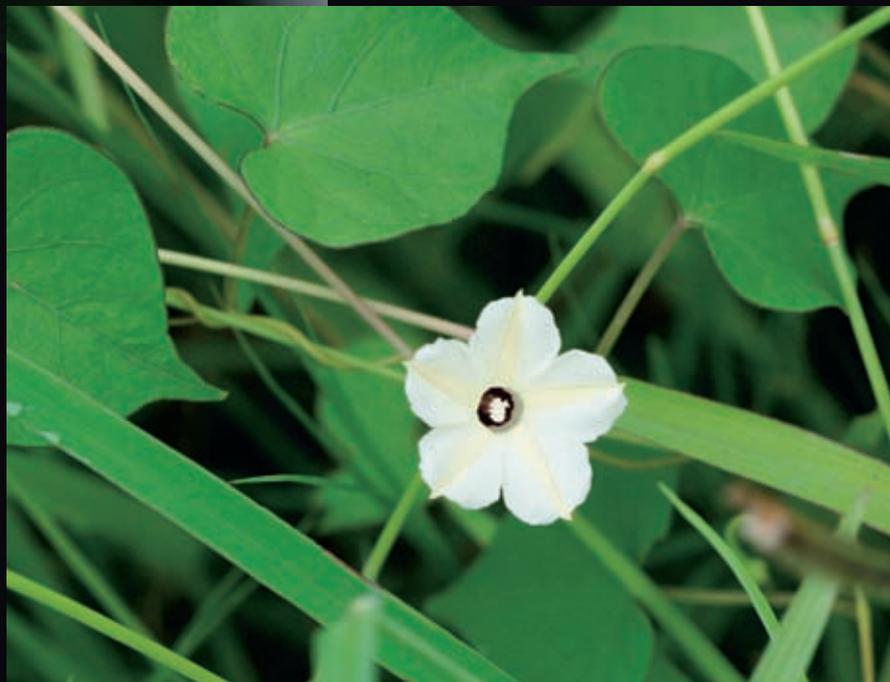
Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker-Gawl

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY
FAMILY)

A slender twining annual with simple heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are solitary and showy, 2.5-3 cm across. Fruit is a capsule with few seeds. A common twiner on thickets or bushes along roadside.

Flowering: Aug.-April.

Native: India, Sri Lanka





Wild Bush Bean

Macroptilium lathyroides var. *semierectum* (L.)
Urban.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A suberect, somewhat shrubby annual with branches clothed with hairs. Leaves are 3-foliolate and hairy. Leaflets are oblong-lanceolate and acute, the terminal leaflets being slightly larger than the lateral ones. Flowers occur in spike-like racemes reaching 12-13 cm. Corolla is 2-3 cm broad, butterfly-like, and deep purple. Pods are thin, cylindrical and sharply-beaked.

Flowering: Late winter

Native: Central and South America

Location: Area in front of Jubilee Park

Egyptian Day Glory

Merremia aegyptica (L.) Urb.

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING
GLORY FAMILY)

A pretty and large climber. Stems are slender, long, twining and glandular-hairy. Leaves are alternate, palmately compound with 5 leaflets, lanceolate and pointed, leaf-stalk long and hairy. Flowers (2.5-3 cm) are attractive appearing in axillary clusters. Pedicels are rather long and hairy. Sepals are also are densely hairy. Fruit (1 cm) is an ovoid capsule. Seeds are shiny. An occasional twiner in scrub.

Flowering: Aug.-Nov.

Native: Floreana island





Common Passion Flower

Passiflora foetida L.

PASSIFLORACEAE (THE PASSION FLOWER FAMILY)

A climbing vine on hedges and shrubs with simple alternate lobed leaves and tendrils. Flowers, 4 cm or more across, attractive and solitary. Fruit is fleshy and globose. Flowering : Nov.-July. Native: Tropical South America

Small Passion Flower

Passiflora suberosa L.

A perennial small climber. Stems are cylindrical, green and hairy. Leaves are simple, alternate, shortly 3-lobed with tendrils in their axil. Flowers appear in pairs, small, about 2 cm across, dull-green, and apetalous. Styles 3, terminating in club-shaped stigmas. Fruit is a berry, 0.8 to 1 cm dia, black when ripe. Occasional in scrub. Flowering: July to Feb. Native: Tropical South America



Scarlet Flame

Passiflora vitifolia HBK.

A vigorous woody climber with hairy stems. Leaves are dark green, broadly 3-lobed with shallow teeth. Flowers are large (7-8 cm across), showy, fragrant, both sepals and petals being brightly coloured. Fruit is ovoid (6 cm long), green, mottled with white, edible. Flowering: Summer Native: Nicaragua, Costa Rica Location: Nursery



The Potato Creeper

Solanum seaforthianum I. And.

SOLANACEAE (THE NIGHTSHADE FAMILY)

A twining glabrous herb forming dense bushes. Leaves are alternate, simply or deeply lobed. Flowers (2-2.5 cm) are in solitary or subterminal bunches. Sepals are small and angular. Petals are five, fused but free almost up to the base. Anthers are 5, oblong, and bright yellow. Fruit is a globose berry, dark red or scarlet-red when ripe. Cultivated in gardens and often found as an escape from gardens into the wild.

Flowering: July-March

Native: Brazil



Galphimia Vine

Tristellateia australasiaca A. Rich.

MALPIGHIACEAE (THE MALPIGHIA FAMILY)

A handsome twining shrub. Leaves are simple and smooth. Flowers are pretty, about 3 cm across, several (20-30) of them aggregating on a terminal bunch. Petals are free from one another with red stalks. Staminal filaments become red in older flowers. Fruit is starry.

Flowering: most part of the year.

Native: Taiwan, Malaysia, Queensland and New Caledonia.



Black-eyed Susan Vine

Thunbergia alata Boj. ex Sims.

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)

A slender climber with simple opposite, narrowly heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are large (2.5-3 cm across), showy with a pair of broad wing-like structures outside sepals. Fruit is a few-seeded capsule.

Flowering: Oct.-Nov.

Nativity: Tropical Africa

Mysore Thunbergia

Thunbergia mysorensis (Wt.) T. Anders

A large native climber with slender branches having simple, opposite, elliptic-lanceolate leaves. Flowers are large (about 8 cm long), attractive and occur in graceful, pendant racemes. Stamens 4, in 2 pairs and filaments are hairy.

Flowering: Sept. to Jan.



Fragrant thunbergia

Thunbergia fragrans Roxb.

A delicate perennial climber with simple, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are solitary, showy, about 3.5 cm across. Fruit is a few-seeded capsule. Common on roadside bushes and in wooded areas.

Flowering July-Nov.

Nativity: India, Sikkim

Large-flowered Thunbergia

Thunbergia grandiflora (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Roxb.

A large woody climber. Stem is four-angled. Leaves are simple, large, opposite, heart-shaped and toothed. Flowers are large (6-6.5 cm across), showy and are borne on a terminal, elongated (20-30 cm) pendulous inflorescence. Stamens are four in two pairs of different lengths. Flowers are occasionally white. Fruit is a globose, 3-6 cm-long capsule. Grown in gardens as an ornamental.

Flowers all through the year.

Nativity: Africa.



Herbs, Grasses and Sedges



Pink Lady

Dissotis rotundifolia (Sm.) Triana

MELASTOMACEAE (THE BLACKMOUTH FAMILY)



Bristly Starbur

Acanthospermum hispidum DC.

ASTERACEAE (THE SUNFLOWER FAMILY)

A common South American herb with opposite coarsely serrate, hairy leaves. Flowers are tiny (less than 1 cm), both tubular and ray flowers in a head inflorescence. Fruit is a small, compressed, bristly nut. A gregarious weed of the waste lands and disturbed sites.

Flowering: Jan.-July

Polpola

Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schult.

AMARANTHACEAE (THE AMARANTH FAMILY)

An erect or prostrate Afro-tropican herb with many hairy branches. Leaves are alternate, elliptic to obovate, obtuse or acute, entire with cottony hairs beneath. Flowers are tiny, white and are crowded in compact axillary spikes. A common weed in scrub, dry lands and waste places.

Flowering: Oct.-April



Aligator Weed

Alternanthera philoxeroides (Martius) Grisebach

AMARANTHACEAE (THE AMARANTH FAMILY)

A small Floridan herb to 3-50 cm with hollow stems and branches. Leaves are simple, alternate, sessile and spoon-shaped. Flowers are aggregated into head-like clusters on a long inflorescence axis. Floral lobes are shiny-white. Anthers and stigmas are yellow. Common on the margins of water bodies and marshy places.

Flowering: May-Nov.





Alyce Clover

Alysicarpus vaginalis (L.) DC.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A small tropical herb up to 5 cm high. Leaves are simple, alternate, ovate with long petioles. Flowers are borne on an erect inflorescence. Petal lobes of the flower are exserted and attractive. The pod is 4-8-jointed and slightly tetragonous. A common weed that grows amongst grasses. Flowering: Aug.-Oct.

Yellow Groundstar

Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.

HYPOXIDACEAE (STAR-GRASS FAMILY)

A bulbiferous native perennial herb. Leaves are strap-like on a shortened stem with parallel veins. Flowers are solitary, 1-1.5 cm across, attractive and borne on a long stalk that arises from the base of the plant. Fruit is a three-lobed capsule. Common in open places and appears with the onset of monsoon.

Flowering: June-Aug.



Andrographis serpyllifolia (Vahl) Wt.

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)

A prostrate native herb with stout root stock, branching radially from a densely-hairy main stem. Leaves are orbicular or reniform and glabrous. Flowers are subsessile, mostly solitary with small bracts. Calyx is glandular and hairy. Corolla is white, hairy, 1 to 2 cm, lower lip with violet blotches. Fruit is a capsule. Frequently seen in open, dry places.

Flowering: June-Sept.





Coromandel

Asystasia gangetica (L.) Anders.

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)

A procumbent much branched native herb. Leaves are simple, opposite, ovate, green above and paler beneath. Flowers are large, attractive, on axillary or terminal elongated inflorescences. Throat of the corolla is little dilated. Fruit is a few-seeded capsule. Grows in open areas and also cultivated in gardens.

Flowering: Aug.-Dec.

Birdsville Indigo

Indigofera linnaei Ali

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A trailing and profusely branching, grey pubescent herb. Leaves are pinnately compound with 7-9 leaflets. Flowers are clustered in small racemes, pretty and appear like small butterflies. Fruit is a small pod, thinly-hairy, subovoid and 2-seeded.

Frequent in dry, open places.

Native: Northern China, Korea and Japan

Flowering: July-Nov.



Creeping Blepharis

Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.) Roth.

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)

A prostrate straggling native herb that roots at nodes. Leaves are simple, 4-whorled in opposite pairs. Leaves are roughly elliptic with margins showing fine saw-like teeth. Flowers (1.2-3 cm) in axillary clusters of 2 or 3. Corolla is two-lipped, light-coloured with purple markings. Common herb on hedges and as undergrowth.

Flowering: Nov.-Feb.



Cassia L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-CASSIA SUBFAMILY)

The non-tree cassias are either herbs or shrubs with attractive flowers. Leaves are alternate, pinnately compound, often with glands on petiole or on rachis. Petals are generally yellow (except in *C. absus*). Stamens are 10, some are long and others shorter, a few are staminodes. Anthers dehisce by apical pores. Ovules many. Pod is generally flat and transversely septate.

Cassia leschenaultiana DC.





Bankuithi
Cassia absus L.



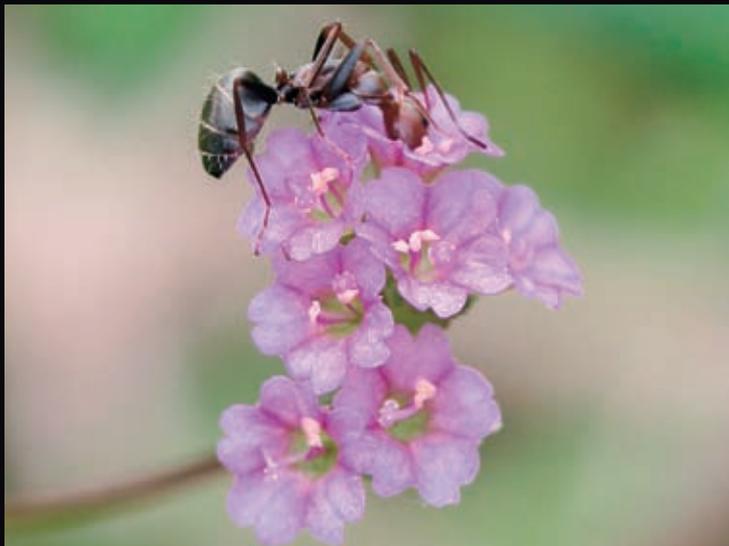
Feather-leaved cassia
Cassia mimosoides L.



Senna Sophera
Cassia sophora L.



Cassia hirsuta L.



Common Hogweed

Boerhavia diffusa L.

NYCTAGINACEAE (THE FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY)

A native perennial spreading herb with simple, opposite or whorled leaves. Flowers are tiny (0.5 cm across) and are aggregated at the apex of elongated inflorescence. A common herb in open among grasses.

Flowering: July–Sept.

Indian Mustard

Brassica juncea (L.) Czern

BRASSICACEAE (THE MUSTARD FAMILY)

An erect branched native herb with often a woody stock. Lower leaves are petiolate, often lyre-shaped, whereas the upper leaves are more or less without petiole, entire and smaller. Flowers are arranged on a terminal racemose inflorescence. Sepals and petals are spreading. Fruit is cylindrical and dehiscent. Flowering: Aug.-Oct.



Catharanthus pusillus (Murr.) Don

APOCYNACEAE (THE OLEANDER FAMILY)

A small (10-20 cm) erect annual native herb with several spreading branches, quadrangular stem and milky latex. Leaves are simple, opposite, lanceolate with a pointed tip. Flowers are small (less than 1 cm), solitary or in pairs in leaf axils. Free lobes of the corolla are spreading and wheel-shaped. Fruit is a pair of long, slender, cylindrical follicles. Common in grasslands and cultivated fields.

Flowering: Aug.-Nov.

Silver-spiked cockscomb

Celosia argentea L.

AMARANTHACEAE (THE AMARANTH FAMILY)

A tropical Asian tall (up to 1 m) annual herb. Stem is grooved and tinged with pink. Leaves are simple, alternate and elongated. Flowers are tiny and crowded in terminal cone-shaped spikate inflorescence. Floral parts are dry, paper-like, silvery. Abundant in waste lands.

Flowering: Sept.– Oct.





Bush Lily

Clivia miniata Regel

AMARYLLIDACEAE (AMARYLLIS
FAMILY)

A clump-forming South African perennial herb. Leaves are dark green, strap-shaped, which arise from a fleshy underground stem. The flowers (about 4 cm) are of brilliant orange colour (rarely yellow) and trumpet-shaped. The plant is cultivated in gardens. Flowering: Aug.-Nov.



Garden commelina

Commelina benghalensis L.

COMMELINACEAE (THE SPIDERWORT FAMILY)

A subsucculent native herb with diffuse branches, creeping and rooting below. Leaves are ovate or oblong, obtuse, hairy on both surfaces. Flowers are small (1.5-2 cm) and pretty. Fruit is a capsule. Common in moist places. Flowering: Aug.-Dec.

Climbing dayflower

Commelina diffusa Burm.f.

A small Asiatic herb (30 cm) that roots from nodes. The branches are prostrate and diffuse. Leaves are alternate, sessile, lanceolate with tapering tip. Flowers (up to 2.5 cm), 1-3 in an axillary inflorescence and are enclosed in an expanded leaf-like bract. Fruit is an oblong capsule. Commonly seen growing in shade amongst grasses. Flowering: March-Aug.



Carolina dayflower

Commelina hasskarlii Cl.

A prostrate native herb that roots at nodes. Stems are long and branched. Leaves are simple, long, strap-like with sheathing bases. Flowers are in clusters in leaf axils, enclosed by modified sheath-like leaves. They are small (1-1.5 cm) and attractive. Petals 3, of which 2 are larger and stalked, the third one is smaller without a stalk. Found growing in grasslands and moist places. Flowering: March-Aug.

Common Rattle Pod

Crotalaria retusa L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A handsome native herb. Branches are furrowed and white-hairy. Leaves are simple, obovate, retuse at apex, glabrous above and silky-hairy beneath. Inflorescence is a many-flowered terminal raceme. Flowers are pretty, 2.5-3 cm, yellow with purple tinge. Pod is stalked with many seeds. Frequently seen in waste places. Flowering: Sept.-Nov.



Blue Rattle Weed

Crotalaria verrucosa L.



A large herb with angled stems. Leaves are simple, ovate-rhomboid with prominent nerves and large stipules. Flowers are in terminal racemes, up to 3 cm and attractive. Pod is oblong, densely hairy when young. Common in plains, roadsides, and open places. Flowering: Dec.-March
Native of Asia



Common Rattle Pod

Crotalaria retusa L.



Rabbit Bells

Crotalaria angulata Miller

A diffuse silky native herb with a stout root stock. Leaves are simple, cordate-lanceolate, membranous and alternate. Inflorescence is lateral. Flowers are in pairs, rarely solitary, up to 2.5 cm, bright and beautiful. Pod is sub-orbicular and hairy. Occurs in dry open places. Flowering: March-Sept.

Fluffy Cat Ears

Cyanotis fasciculata (Roth.) Sch.

COMMELINACEAE (THE SPIDERWORT FAMILY)

A small, native, branched woolly herb. Leaves are sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, woolly on both sides. Inflorescences are axillary and terminal. Flowers are small (0.5 cm across), pink and hairy. Capsule oblong, trigonous and roughly six seeded. Frequent on the rocky soil.

Flowering: Aug.-Oct.





Crested Cat Ears

Cyanotis cristata (L.) Don

COMMELINACEAE (THE SPIDERWORT FAMILY)

A glabrous diffuse herb that branches from the base, branches creeping and rooting below, then ascending. Leaves are ovate-oblong with spreading hairs. Inflorescence is a solitary few-flowered cyme. Flowers are blue, 1 cm across and with tufts of staminal hairs. Fruit is a capsule. Common herb in moist places. Flowering: July-Nov. Native of India and Sri Lanka

Greater Cat Ears

Cyanotis tuberosa (Roxb.) Sch.

An annual native creeping or sub-erect herb with tuberous roots. Stems are swollen and hairy at the base. Leaves are sessile and sheathed. Basal leaves are purple beneath and sword-shaped. Upper leaves are shorter. Flowers (0.8-1 cm across) occur in terminal clusters, enclosed in a pair of small leaves. Stamens are 6, filaments are densely bearded. Very common herb in grasslands. Flowering: Sept.-Oct.



Creeping Cradle Plant

Amischophacelus axillaris (L.) R. Rao & Kamm.

COMMELINACEAE (THE SPIDERWORT FAMILY)

A slender, diffusely branched suberect creeping herb. Leaves are sessile, linear and pointed at apex with short inflated sheaths below. Flowers (1.2 cm across) are blue or pink. Staminal filaments bearded. Fruit is an oblong capsule. Common herb in marshy places. Flowers: Aug.-Nov.

Butterfly Lily

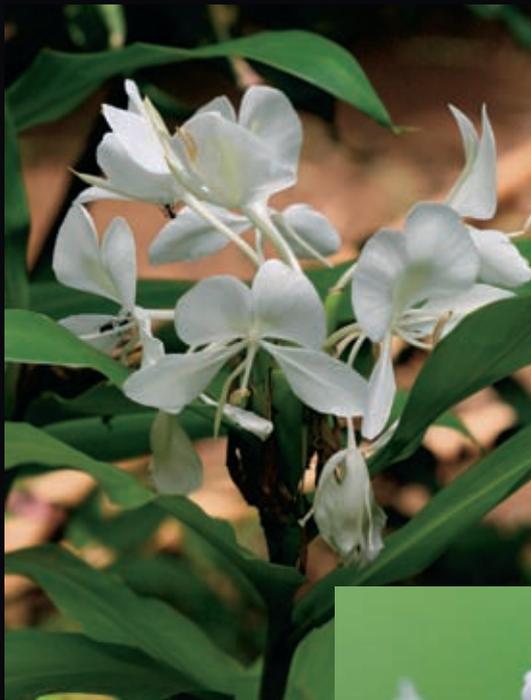
Hedychium coronarium Koenig

ZINGIBERACEAE (THE GINGER FAMILY)

An erect, tall herb, about 2 m high with a stout rootstock. Leaves are long, sessile, lanceolate, acuminate and glabrous. Flowers are showy, fragrant in dense oblong spikes. Both sepals and petals are petal-like. Corolla is narrow and tubular at the base (6 cm long) and spreading at the free end.

Native of India and widely cultivated in the tropics.

Flowering: Aug.-Sept.



Ceylon hound's tongue

Cynoglossum zeylanicum (Hornem.)Thunb.

BORAGINACEAE (THE BORAGE FAMILY)

An annual native herb with simple, alternate leaves. Flowers are less than 1 cm across, arranged on forked spreading inflorescence axis. Fruit is a quadruplet of small one-seeded nuts, which are covered with curved hook-like outgrowths. Common in open moist places.

Flowering: July-Oct.



Blue Daze

Evolvulus pilosus Nutt.

CONVOLVULACEAE (THE MORNING GLORY FAMILY)

A herb with woody base. Leaves are simple, alternate and silver-backed. Flowers are small, 1.5 cm across, with a wheel-shaped corolla that is white-centered. Common weed in dry open places.

Flowering March-July

Native: Midwestern North America



Phattar-suva

Glossocardia bosvallea (L.f.) DC.

ASTERACEAE (THE SUNFLOWER FAMILY)

A small annual native herb, 10 – 20 cm, branched from the base with grooved branches. Leaves are alternate and much dissected. Inflorescences (about 1.5 cm) are terminal or axillary heads on slender peduncles with ray and disc flowers. Common on grasslands and open places.

Flowers: Early monsoon.





Daman Pappar

Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam.

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

A small delicate profusely branched annual herb from Africa. Leaves are linear-lanceolate, acute, often with recurved margins. Flowers are tiny, usually 2-3 on top of slender solitary peduncle. Capsules globose. Occasional herb among undergrowth of scrub. Flowering: April-Sept.

Hedyotis aspera Heyne ex Roth

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

A small, suberect spreading herb. Leaves are simple, whorled, linear and pointed with recurved margins. Inflorescence is a terminal, branched cluster. Flowers are small with petals fused into a tubular corolla having free limbs. Fruit is a globose capsule. Found growing in open places. Flowering: Sept.-Dec.



Dwarf heliotrope

Heliotropium supinum L.

BORAGINACEAE (THE BORAGE FAMILY)

A small annual Tropical American herb with prostrate spreading branches covered with soft white hairs. Leaves are alternate and hairy. Flowers are small (less than 0.5 cm), sessile, in small clusters. Common in grasslands and open areas. Flowering: Oct. – Feb.



Hibiscus lobatus (J.A.Murr.) O. Ktze.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A paleotropic, erect, annual herb. Leaves are entire to 3-5-lobed and hairy. Flowers are solitary or on few-flowered racemes. Fruit is a small capsule, beaked and hairy with many seeds. Common in plains, usually in waste places.

Flowering: Aug.-Nov.



Common Leucas

Leucas aspera Spr.

LAMIACEAE (THE MINT FAMILY)

An erect slender aromatic native annual with quadrangular stem. Leaves are simple, opposite, whorled and linear. Flowers arise as compact clusters in leaf axils. Flowers are small (1 to 1.5 cm long) with tongue-shaped corolla. Fruit is a group of four small nutlets inside a protective calyx. Common in open and on roadsides.

Flowering: July-Dec.

Fennel

Foeniculum vulgare Gaertn.

APIACEAE (THE PARSLEY FAMILY)

A tall European perennial aromatic herb with delicate fluted stems and feathery leaves. Flowers are in compound umbellate inflorescence having ray-like subumbels. Flowers are tiny, yellow with five exerted stamens. Fruits are elliptic, aromatic with longitudinal ridges and furrows. An escape from cultivation and grows in waste places.

Flowering: Dec. to Feb.



Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.v. Muell.

VIOLACEAE (THE VIOLET FAMILY)

A handsome branching herb from Old-world tropics with pretty flowers . Leaves are linear-lanceolate with shallowly-crenate margin. Flowers are axillary, about 1.5 cm long, long-petioled, bilipped, the lower lip being larger, drawn out and broad. Fruit is a capsule. Common herb in wastelands, and pastures.

Fls.and Fru. July-Dec.



Broad-leaved Sorrel

Oxalis latifolia H.B. & K.

OXALIDACEAE (THE WOOD-SORREL FAMILY)

A stemless perennial herb with underground bulbs. Leaves are trifoliate compound with leaflets broadly rounded and triangular. Flowers are small, 1 to 1.5 cm across, pretty, bell-shaped, and clustered at the end of an elongated inflorescence. Fruit is a few-seeded capsule. A common garden weed.

Flowering: June-April

Native: Central and Tropical South America





Flame Flower

Talinum portulacifolium (Forssk.) Aschers ex Schweinf.

PORTULACACEAE (THE PURSLANE FAMILY)

A large perennial herb up to 2 m high. Branches are erect, smooth, and sometimes pink. Leaves are simple, alternate, fleshy and ovate. Upper leaves are with a stiff point. Flowers are attractive, 2-2.5 cm, in terminal branched inflorescence. Stamens are many, with pink filaments and yellow anthers. Fruit is a globose yellow capsule (3-5 mm). Common plant in open places and also under shade.

Flowers: Aug.-Nov.; Nativity: Tropical America



Murdania semiteres (Dalz.) Sant

COMMELINACEAE (THE SPIDERWORT FAMILY)

A small herb with tufted stems up to 20 cm high with sheathy stems. Leaves are simple, linear, terminating in an elongated tip. Flowers are small, 1.2 cm across, long-pedicelled on branched inflorescence. Fertile and sterile stamens are 3 each. Fruit is a subglobose capsule. Found common on rocky ground during rainy season.

Flowers: July-Oct.

Mexican Clover

Richardia scabra L.

RUBIACEAE (THE MADDER FAMILY)

A small annual prostrate herb with angled hairy branches. Leaves are simple, arranged in whorls of 2-3 cm, ovate and pointed with 3 prominent pairs of nerves. Upper leaves are sessile. Flowers are axillary as well as terminal, in compact clusters with leaf-like structures at the base. Petals are fused into a funnel-shaped, 6-lobed corolla. Stamens are 6, and the stigma is 2-lobed. Fruit is a capsule (3 mm). A weed in gardens, roadside and open places.

Flowers: Throughout the year.

Nativity: central and tropical South America





Phyllanthus virgatus Forst.

EUPHORBIACEAE (THE SPURGE FAMILY)

A slender, branched, glabrous herb to 60 cm tall; leaves alternate, elliptic-oblong, subsessile, about 1-1.5 cm long and 2 mm wide. Flowers are pedicellate; male flowers on shorter (2 mm) pedicels with oblong sepals and free stamens; female flowers on longer (4-7 mm) pedicels often associated with 1 or 2 male flowers; Found commonly growing on rocky slopes and crevices, sometimes in open dry land; capable of withstanding drastic insolation of summer.

Flowers: April-Sept.

Zornia diphylla (L.) Pers.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

An ascending or prostrate herb. Leaves are digitately 2-foliolate. Inflorescence is a 5-13 flowered raceme. Flowers are pretty, and 1.2 cm across. Pod is a prickly lomentum with several joints. Often seen in open wet places, also among grasses. Flowering: July-Dec.

Native of Peninsular India and Sri Lanka.



Polygala elongata Klein.

POLYGALACEAE (THE MILKWORT FAMILY)

Erect native herb. Leaves are linear, elliptic-lanceolate and hairy. Flowers (1.5 cm across) are usually in terminal racemes. Fruit is a rhomboidal capsule. Frequent herb in various habitats. Flowering: Aug.-Nov.



Polygala arvensis Willd.

POLYGALACEAE (THE MILKWORT FAMILY)

An erect or spreading native herb with woody rootstock. Leaves are sessile, elliptic or oblanceolate. Flowers (1.3 cm across) are in axillary racemes. Fruit is a two-seeded capsule. A common herb in undergrowth of various kinds of habitat.

Flowering: June-Dec.

Common Purslane

Portulaca oleracea L.

PORTULACACEAE (THE PURSLANE FAMILY)

A small ground-hugging succulent native herb with reddish stem and small (less than 1cm dia) flowers. Flowers remain open till mid-day. Fruit is small, somewhat globose and dehisces with the upper half of the wall coming off like a cap when mature. A common roadside herb. Flowering: Sept.-Feb.



Shaggy Garden Purslane

Portulaca pilosa L.

A small prostrate, succulent, perennial herb with thick and tuberous roots. Leaves are simple, alternate, linear and fleshy. Flowers are terminal or solitary, sessile and surrounded by brown hairs and an involucre of 6-8 long leaves. Fruit is ovoid, dehiscent, with a conical cap. Occasional in scrub and open dry places. Flowering : May or June (immediately following first showers). Native: Papua New Guinea





Wayside Tuberose

Ruellia tuberosa L.

ACANTHACEAE (ACANTHUS FAMILY)

An erect annual herb with simple, broad and opposite leaves. Inflorescences are few-flowered. Flowers are large (4-5 cm across) and showy. Fruit is a cylindrical few-seeded capsule. Common in waste places and along roadside. Flowering: year-long. Native: Tropical Northern America and the West Indies



Persicaria hastato-auriculata (Makino) Nakai

POLYGONACEAE (THE BUCKWHEAT FAMILY)

A large Indomalayan herb, semi-scandent over bushes. Leaves are elliptic-ovate, shortly acuminate with entire margins, often red; petioles are enlarged and auricled at the base. Flowers are sessile, in cymosely-paniculate head, white and about 1 cm across and cup-like. Nutlets trigonous and black. Common in wet areas.

Flowering: All seasons.



The Indian Borage

Trichodesma indicum (L.) Lehm.

BORAGINACEAE (THE BORAGE FAMILY)

An erect annual herb with simple alternate, hairy leaves. Flower are pretty, 1-1.5 cm across and pointed downwards on anthesis. A common herb along roadsides and in open places.

Flowering: Aug.-Oct.

Native: India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Country Mallow

Sida cordifolia L.

MALVACEAE (THE MALLOW FAMILY)

A much-branched native herb covered with soft hairs. Leaves are ovate with heart-shaped base, covered with soft white hairs and slightly toothed margin. Flowers are small (1.5 cm across) at the junction of the leaf. Fruits are round with fruitlets having 2 short spines. Frequent on the roadsides
Flowering: Oct.-Feb.



Prickly sida

Sida spinosa L.

An erect herb with simple, ovate-lanceolate alternate leaves having a pair of spines at their base. Flowers are solitary (2 cm across) wheel-shaped and pretty. Common herb in open places.
Flowering: July-Feb
Native: Tropical America

Angled sida

Sida rhombifolia L.

A much-branched minutely hairy herb. Leaves are variable, ovate-elliptic or rhomboid, sometimes retuse, often coarsely-toothed at the tip with short petioles. Flowers are 2 cm, 1 or many in cymose clusters. Common in open places.
Flowering: Jan.-Dec.
Native: India and Nepal.





Rain Lily

Zephyranthes citrina Baker

AMARYLLIDACEAE (THE AMARYLLIS FAMILY)

A clump-forming herb arising from underground bulb. Leaves are simple, linear, arising directly from the bulb. Flowers are solitary, attractive and borne on a leafless long stalk. Petals are 6, fused to form a funnel-shaped corolla, which is 3.5 – 4.5 cm long. Fruit is a three-lobed capsule.

Flowering : following first rains.

Native of Guyana.





Blood flower

Haemanthus katherinae Baker

AMARYLLIDACEAE (THE AMARYLLIS FAMILY)

A subtropical robust bulbous plant branching from off-sets. The soft-fleshy, fresh-green, sword-shaped leaves with channeled midrib run into the petiole. Flowers are on a scape with a soild stalk bearing an umbrella-shaped head of star-like flowers.

Flowering: Late summer

Location: Director's Bungalow

Mission grass

Pennisetum polystachyon (L.) Schult.

POACEAE (THE GRASS FAMILY)

An annual or perennial grass, 2-3 feet high and densely tufted. Leaves are linear-lanceolate. Flowers are minute, in dense, cylindrical cream-yellow or purplish panicles. Frequent in open and brightly lit places.

Flowering: Dec.

Native: Africa





Black spear grass

Heteropogon contortus (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.

POACEAE (THE GRASS FAMILY)

Annual or perennial grass with strongly-tufted stems. Leaf blades are lanceolate. Inflorescence is a solitary spike-like silky-hairy raceme with minute flowers. Some elongated pointed structures (awns) project out from the inflorescence. Common grass in open places and grasslands

Flowering: July to Nov.

Native: California

Natal grass

Rhynchelytrum repens (Willd.) C.E. Hubb.

POACEAE (THE GRASS FAMILY)

A tufted perennial herb. Leaves are linear with pointed tip, and slightly folded margins. Inflorescence is a terminal cluster of smaller units, purplish-pink when young, becoming silky white when old. An introduced perennial grass that thrives in dry places.

Flowering: Jan.-Sept.

Native: California





Whitehead spikesedge

Kyllinga nemoralis (Foster) Dandy ex Hutchinson

CYPERACEAE (THE SEDGE FAMILY)

A creeping rhizomatous sedge. Stem is slender and leafy. Inflorescence is an oblong, solid, white head. Fruit is a small brownish nut. Occasionally seen in wet places and on the roadsides.

Flowering: July to Nov.

Native: Tropical Africa

Succulents and Cactus-like Plants



The Heart of Flame

Bromelia serra Griseb.

BROMELIACEAE (THE PINEAPPLE FAMILY)

Barleria buxifolia L.

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)



A spinescent herb, up to 40 cm high. Leaves are simple, opposite, entire, ovate with a sharp pointed spine-like apex. The petals are fused and the corolla is tubular and funnel-shaped with the free lobes spreading, 2.5 cm across. Fruit is an oblong capsule containing few compressed seeds. Common weed of dry arid regions and waste places. Flowering: Oct.-Jan. Native: Indian archipelago

Mexican Poppy

Argemone mexicana L.

PAPAVERACEAE (THE POPPY FAMILY)

A perennial herb, with yellow latex and dissected leaves, the lobes ending in spines. Flowers are 3 to 5 cm across and attractive. Fruit is a prickly capsule with many seeds. Grows in waste lands.

Flowering: Jan-Dec.

Native: West Indies.





Column cactus

Cereus peruvianus (L.) Mill.

CACTACEAE (THE CACTUS
FAMILY)

A common Tropical American 'tree cactus' with fleshy 6-9-ribbed, bluish-green columnar stems. The older portions of the stems are with long, brown spines whereas the younger sections are often being nearly spineless and without leaves. Flowers are large (about 20 cm long) and open in the night. The crimson red fruit is edible. Flowering: Aug. to Sept. Location: Nursery





Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw.

AGAVACEAE (THE AGAVE FAMILY)

A South American stout perennial shrub with rhizomatous stem. Leaves are lanceolate, shiny, fleshy and crowded along a shortened stem. Flowers are bisexual and greenish. Fruit is a loculicidal capsule (rarely seen). Gregarious in open and exposed places and often planted on hedges.

Flowering: July-Jan.



Plants of Water and Marsh



Red Waterlily

Nymphaea rubra Roxb. ex Salisb.

NYMPHAEACEAE (WATER-LILY FAMILY)

Sparrow false pimpernel

Lindernia antipoda (L.) Alston

SCROPHULARIACEAE (THE FIGWORT FAMILY)

A prostrate Asiatic herb with rooting nodes. Leaves are simple, opposite and obovate-lanceolate. Flowers (1.3 cm across) are either solitary or in racemes. Fruit is a cylindrical capsule. Common in marshy places. Flowering: May-Oct.



Long Leaves Barleria

Hygrophila auriculata (K. Schumacher) Heine

ACANTHACEAE (THE ACANTHUS FAMILY)

A stout aquatic perennial herb with erect, mostly unbranched stem that is swollen at nodes. Leaves are simple, in whorls around nodes, long, strap-like, accompanied by straight and long spines. Flowers (about 3 cm across) are generally in four pairs at each node with conspicuous hairy bracts. Fruit is a linear capsule. Common in fresh water swamps. Flowering: Aug.-Dec. Native: South Africa



Primrose Willow

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven

ONAGRACEAE (THE EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY)

An erect Pantropical herb. Stem is woody at base, and much branched. Leaves are alternate, linear-lanceolate to elliptical, acute, tapering at base. Flowers are solitary, axillary, up to 2.5 cm. Calyx is quadrangular, 4-lobed and 1 cm long. Petals 4, broadly obovate, pinnately veined. Capsules 3-4 cm long, quadrangular, 8-ribbed, crowned with persistent calyx lobes. Common along fresh water marsh.

Flowering: Sept.-Nov.

Water-primrose

Ludwigia adscendens (L.) H. Hara

ONAGRACEAE (THE EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY)

A submerged aquatic herb with stems rooting at nodes, hollow and floating on water. Leaves are alternate, obovate, rounded at apex, base narrowed into petioles. Flowers are solitary, axillary, up to 2.2 cm across. Fruit is a cylindrical capsule with persistent calyx.

Flowering: Sept.-Nov.

Native: North Queensland



Budda pea

Aeschynomene indica L.

FABACEAE (THE PEA FAMILY-SUBFAMILY)

A small annual herb with slender and erect stem. Leaves are pinnately compound and prickly. Flowers (less than 1 cm) are 1-4 in short axillary racemes. Pods 3-4 cm are straight and 6-10-jointed.

Occasional in grasslands and along water bodies

Flowering: Post-monsoon

Native: Australia



Red Waterlily

Nymphaea rubra Roxb. ex Salisb.

NYMPHAEACEAE (THE WATER-LILY FAMILY)

A large red-flowered waterlily of NE India. Leaves are spotted, reddish to greenish-brown with toothed edges and hairy beneath. Flowers are up to 12 cm across, dark purplish-red, opening mainly at night, slightly scented.

Flowering: summer.

Location: Nursery and in front of SID



Star Waterlily

Nymphaea nouchali Burm.f.

NYMPHAEACEAE (WATER-LILY FAMILY)

A native perennial aquatic herb with large circular floating leaves. Leaf margin is toothed. Flowers are large (8 to 10 cm across), fragrant, showy and open throughout the day. A gregarious herb seen in lakes and ponds.

Flowering: Jan-Dec.

Location: In the pond in front of ECE.



Lilac tasselflower

Rotala fimbriata Wight.

LYTHRACEAE (THE HENNA FAMILY)

An erect slender herb, sometimes creeping, with 4-angled stem. Leaves are decussate, lanceolate to oblong, with rounded apex. Flowers are small, either single or in groups of few and sessile. Calyx campanulate and 5-lobed. Petals are 5 or rarely 6, 2-3 mm long and pinnately divided into linear segments. Fruit is elongate-ellipsoid. Frequent herb in shallow water in ponds and temporary pools or in marshes.

Flowering: Sept.-Jan.

Nativity: Endemic to India



Orchids



Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don
ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)



Spider Orchid

Arachnis labrosa (Lindl. ex Paxt.) Reichb. f.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

An epiphytic, much branched orchid with slender stems and scattered narrow leaves. Flowers are in erect spikes of 10 cm, heavily blotched, red-brown, more so in basal flowers and are musk-scented.

Flowering: Summer months

Location: Nursery

Nativity: Southern United States



Rhynchosstylis retusa Blume.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

An epiphytic herb, 30-50 cm long. Roots are long, fleshy, and spreading. Stems are thick and sheathed by leaf bases. Leaves are leathery, channeled and linear. Flowers are pretty, 1.5 to 2 cm long, numerous in one or more pendulous, long inflorescences (about 30 cm). The lip of the corolla is about 1 cm long and is purple with whitish base. The spur is about 7 mm and is pinkish. Fruit is an elongated (3-4 cm long) capsule. A common native orchid. Flowering: May-June.

Foxtail orchid

Aerides odorata Reinw. ex Blume

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

A free-growing handsome epiphytic orchid of Java. Leaves are 2-ranked, bright green, fleshy and broad. Flowers are on long drooping racemes with waxy, peach-pink flowers having yellow horns; very fragrant.

Flowering: April-July

Location: Nursery



The Dove-flower

Peristeria elata Hook.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

A handsome Costa Rican epiphytic orchid that can also grow terrestrial with ovoid pseudobulbs bearing 3-5 plaited leaves up to 1 meter long. Inflorescence is a tall scape, bearing fleshy, waxy-white, very fragrant flowers (6 cm). The column of the flower with its wings resembles a dove, and hence the name.

Flowering: Aug.-Oct.

Location: Nursery

Spathoglottis plicata Blume.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID
FAMILY)

A handsome Malaysian
terrestrial orchid with small
'corm-like' pseudobulbs and
grass-green, plaited leaves.
Flowers are in erect racemes,
2.5-5 cm across and rosy purple.
Flowering: April-July
Location: Nursery





Butterfly orchid

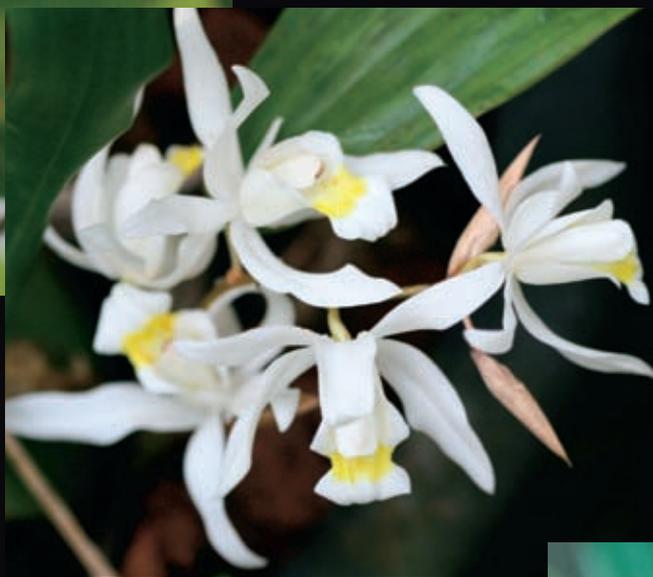
Epidendrum radicans Pav. ex Lindl.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

A tropical terrestrial orchid with slender, reed-like stems and aerial roots. Leaves are alternate and narrow. Flowers are brilliant carmine-red with a bright-yellow spot on the crested lip.

Flowering: Summer

Location: Nursery



Coelogyne nervosa A. Rich.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

A tropical small epiphytic orchid with rhizome forming mats of fleshy pseudobulbs and thin broad leaves. Flowers are large, in drooping clusters, snow-white with yellow patch on the lip.

Flowering: Early summer

Location: Nursery

Lady's slipper orchid

Paphiopedilum venustum (Wall.) Pfitz.

ORCHIDACEAE (THE ORCHID FAMILY)

A dwarf terrestrial Burmese orchid with fleshy dark green leaves. Flowers are often solitary, large (5-8 cm) with waxy, deep wine-red lateral petals, greenish-yellow hood and pitcher-like anterior lip.

Flowering: Summer

Location: Nursery



Flowering parasites

Common sopubia

Sopubia delphinifolia (L.) G. Don

SCROPHULARIACEAE (THE FIGWORT FAMILY)

Dodder

Cuscuta chinensis Lamk.

CUSCUTACEAE (THE DODDER FAMILY)

A native, leafless, thin, much-branched parasitic vine, often forming a tangled mass on bushes. Flowers are in cymes with short pedicels, less than 1 cm across. Fruits are capsular, globose, and divided into 2 lobes by a deep furrow on the top.

Flowering: June-July.

Location: Airstrip.



Scurrula parasitica L.

LORANTHACEAE (THE MISTLETOE FAMILY)

A small parasitic shrub. Leaves are simple, opposite and covered with fine short hairs. Flowers are tubular (3 -4 cm long), sessile on axillary fascicles. Fruit is with viscid pulp. Common parasite on fruit trees.

Flowering: Aug.-Sept.

Nativity: North Africa



Long-leaved Mistletoe

Dendrophthoe falcata (L.f.) Etting.

LORANTHACEAE (THE MISTLETOE FAMILY)

A native perennial woody parasite with leaves of variable shape and texture. Flowers are long (2.5-5 cm), tubular, showy with variable colours and arranged closely on a short inflorescence stalk. Fruit is with viscid pulp. A common parasitic herb on a range of host trees.

Flowering: Oct.-Feb.



Asiatic witchweed

Striga asiatica (L.) O. Ktze.

SCROPHULARIACEAE (THE FIGWORT FAMILY)

A hemiparasitic herb. Leaves are green and linear. Flowers are in a spike. Corolla is cream-yellow and sometimes pink, less than 1 cm across. Fruit is a capsule. Frequent in grasslands.

Flowering: May-Oct.

Native: Paleotropic



Densiflower witchweed

Striga densiflora Benth.

SCROPHULARIACEAE (THE FIGWORT FAMILY)

A small (10 -30 cm), annual parasitic herb. Stem is slender, angular and hairy. Leaves are simple, lower ones are opposite and the upper alternate. Flowers though small (less than 1 cm across), are handsome in terminal straight inflorescence. Fruit is elongated, small, dehiscent with several minute seeds.

Flowering: Aug.-Dec.; Nativity: Africa



Common Sopubia

Sopubia delphinifolia (L.) G. Don

SCROPHULARIACEAE (THE FIGWORT FAMILY)

An erect native herb with grooved stem. Leaves are opposite, long, linear, and needle-like. Flowers are many, axillary, solitary or in few-flowered inflorescence. Corolla is trumpet-shaped with the free lobes spreading (up to 2.5 cm). Fruit is an oblong capsule (6-8 mm).

Common in moist grasslands.

Flowering: Aug.-Jan.

Non-flowering Seed Plants

East Indian Podocarp

Podocarpus wallichianus Presl.

PODOCARPACEAE (THE PODOCARPUS FAMILY)



Bunya-Bunya

Araucaria bidwillii Hook.

ARAUCARIACEAE (THE
ARAUCARIA FAMILY)

A dome-shaped tree that grows to about 45 meters. The branches are horizontal bearing thick-leathery, dark, glossy-green and spine-tipped leaves at the end. The juvenile leaves are narrow and sickle-shaped (5 cm). The adult-stage leaves are shorter, spiral and overlapping. Female cones are huge, 8-12 cm long resembling pineapple. The seeds are big. Native: Queensland
Location: On either side of Cental office building



New Caledonian Pine

Araucaria cookii R. Br.

ARAUCARIACEAE (THE
ARAUCARIA FAMILY)

A tall pine-like tree with somewhat leaning trunks that grow as high as 60 meters. The leaves are needle-like. The branches are symmetrically arranged with five of them radiating around the trunk in each tier, and each branch is triangular in shape. The cones are ovoid (8-10 cm dia).
Native: New Caledonia
Location: On either side of Central office building.



Italian Cypress

Cupressus sempervirens L.

CUPRESSACEAE (THE CYPRESS FAMILY)

A classic conical cypress of the greek and roman writers with very short branches forming a dense narrow column. The stout branchlets bear scale-like leaves. Cones are small and woody (3 cm).

Native: South of Europe, West Asia and North India

Location: On either side of Central office building.





Oriental Arbor-Vite

Thuja orientalis L.

CUPRESSACEAE (THE CYPRESS FAMILY)

A bushy, densely-branched, ornamental, evergreen tree with foliage always held up in flat, vertical, fan-like sprays. Leaves are scale-like, overlapping, closely arranged on the shoot and dark-green. Male and female cones are separate but on the same tree; male cones are yellowish-green and arise at the base of shoots.

Native: West China and North Korea

Location: In front of NIAS auditorium.



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<i>Crotalaria angulata</i> Miller	Rabbit bells	FABACEAE	169

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<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Blue Rattle Weed	FABACEAE	169
<i>Curculigo orchiooides</i> Gaertn.	Yellow Groundstar	AMARYLLIDACEAE	160
<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) Don	Crested Cat Ears	COMMELINACEAE	171
<i>Cyanotis fasciculata</i> (Roth.) Sch.	Fluffy Cat Ears	COMMELINACEAE	170
<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> (Roxb.) Sch.	Greater Cat Ears	COMMELINACEAE	171
<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i> (Hornem.)Thunb.	Ceylon hound's tongue	BORAGINACEAE	172
<i>Dissotis rotundifolia</i> (Sm.) Triana	Pink Lady	MELASTOMACEAE	158
<i>Evolvulus pilosus</i> Nutt.	Blue Daze	CONVOLVULACEAE	172
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Gaertn.	Fennel	APIACEAE	176
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<i>Haemanthus katherinae</i> Baker.	Blood Flower	AMARYLLIDACEAE	187
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> Koenig	Butterfly Lily	ZINGIBERACEAE	172
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<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	Daman pappar	RUBIACEAE	174
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<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	Birdsville Indigo	FABACEAE	161
<i>Leucas aspera</i> Spr.	Common Leucas	LAMIACEAE	175
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<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> H.B.& K.	Broad-leaved sorrel	OXALIDACEAE	178
<i>Persicaria hastato-auriculata</i> (Makino) Nakai	-	POLYGONACEAE	184
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> Forst.	-	EUPHORBIACEAE	180
<i>Polygala arvensis</i> Willd.	-	POLYGALACEAE	181
<i>Polygala elongata</i> Klein.	-	POLYGALACEAE	181
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L.	Shaggy garden purslane	PORTULACACEAE	182
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Common purslane	PORTULACACEAE	182
<i>Richardia scabra</i> L.	Mexican clover	RUBIACEAE	179
<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Wayside Tuberosa	ACANTHACEAE	183
<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Country Mallow	MALVACEAE	185
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	Angled sida	MALVACEAE	185
<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	Prickly sida	MALVACEAE	185
<i>Talinum portulacifolium</i> (Forssk.) Aschers ex Schweinf.	Flame Flower	PORTULACACEAE	179
<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) Lehm.	Indian Borage	BORAGINACEAE	184
<i>Zephyranthes citrina</i> Baker	Rain lily	AMARYLLIDACEAE	186
<i>Zornia diphylla</i> (L.) Pers.	-	FABACEAE	180
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.	Black spear grass	POACEAE	189
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> (L.) Schult.	Mission grass	POACEAE	188
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> (Willd.) C.E. Hubb.	Natal grass	POACEAE	190
<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i> (Foster) Dandy ex Hutchinson	Whitehead spikesedge	CYPERACEAE	191

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<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Mexican Poppy	PAPAVERACEAE	193
<i>Barleria buxifolia</i> L.	-	ACANTHACEAE	193
<i>Bromelia serra</i> Griseb.	The Heart of Flame	BROMELIACEAE	192
<i>Cereus peruvianus</i> (L.) Mill.	Column cactus	CACTACEAE	194
<i>Furcraea foetida</i> (L.) Haw.	-	AGAVACEAE	195
Plants of water and marsh			
<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	Budda pea	FABACEAE	198
<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (K. Schumacher) Heine	Long Leaves Barleria	ACANTHACEAE	197
<i>Lindernia antipoda</i> (L.) Alston	Sparrow false pimpernel	SCROPHULARIACEAE	197
<i>Ludwigia adscendens</i> (L.) H. Hara	Water-primrose	ONAGRACEAE	198
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) Raven	Primrose Willow	ONAGRACEAE	198
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Star Waterlily	NYMphaeACEAE	199
<i>Nymphaea rubra</i> Roxb. ex Salisb.	Red Waterlily	NYMphaeACEAE	196,199
<i>Rotala fimbriata</i> Wight.	Lilac tasselflower	LYTHRACEAE	200
Orchids			
<i>Aerides odorata</i> Reinw. ex Blume	The Foxtail orchid	ORCHIDACEAE	204
<i>Arachnis labrosa</i> (Lindl. ex Paxt.) Reichb.f.	The Spider orchid	ORCHIDACEAE	202
<i>Coelogyne nervosa</i> A. Rich.	-	ORCHIDACEAE	206
<i>Epidendrum radicans</i> Pav. ex Lindl.	The Butterfly orchid	ORCHIDACEAE	206
<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i> (Wall.) Pfitz.	Lady's slipper Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE	206
<i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook.	The Dove-flower	ORCHIDACEAE	204
<i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i> Blume.	-	ORCHIDACEAE	203
<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i> Blume.	-	ORCHIDACEAE	205
<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don	-	ORCHIDACEAE	201
Flowering parasites			
<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lamk.	Dodder	CUSCUTACEAE	208
<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Etting.	Long-leaved Mistletoe	LORANTHACEAE	208
<i>Scurrula parasitica</i> L.	-	LORANTHACEAE	208
<i>Sopubia delphinifolia</i> (L.) G. Don	Common Sopubia	SCROPHULARIACEAE	207,209
<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) O. Ktze.	Asiatic witchweed	SCROPHULARIACEAE	209
<i>Striga densiflora</i> Benth.	Denseflower witchweed	SCROPHULARIACEAE	209
Non-flowering seed plants			
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<i>Araucaria cookii</i> R. Br.	New Caledonian Pine	ARAUCARIACEAE	212
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L.	Italian Cypress	CUPRESSACEAE	213
<i>Podocarpus wallichianus</i> Presl.	East Indian Podocarp	PODOCARPACEAE	210
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.	Oriental Arbor-Vite	CUPRESSACEAE	214

Plants in the campus not included in the book:

- Acacia auriculiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth.
Acacia chundra (Rottl.) Willd.
Acacia nilotica (L.) Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan
Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd.
Adenanthera microsperma Teijsm. & Binn.
Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Albizia lebbek (L.) Benth.
Albizia odoratissima (L.f.) Benth.
Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. ex G. Don
Anacardium occidentale L.
Annona cherimolia Mill.
Annona reticulata L.
Annona squamosa L.
Aphanamixis polystachya (Wall.) R. Parkar
Artocarpus altitilis (Park.) Fosb.
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Artocarpus hirsutus Lam.
Averrhoa carambola L.
Brassaia actinophylla Endl. var. *capitata* Clarke
Brownea coccinea Jacq.
Castanospermum australe A. Cunn. & C. Fraser
Casuarina equisetifolia L. ex J.R. & G. Forst.
Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.
Centrolobium microchaete (Mart. ex Benth.) H.C. de Lima
Citharexylum fruticosum L.
Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck
Cordia wallichii G. Don
Couroupita guianensis Abul
Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.
Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. ex DC.
Dimocarpus longan Lour.
Diospyros cordifolia Roxb.
Drypetes roxburghii (Wall.) Hurus.
Eucalyptus tereticornis Sm.
Erioglossum rubiginosum (Roxb.) Blume
Ficus auriculata Lour.
Ficus elastica Roxb. Ex Hornem.
Ficus lyrata Warb. ex De Wild. & Durand
Ficus religiosa L.
Filicium decipiens (Wt. & Arn.) Thwaites ex Hook.f.
Firmiana colorata (Roxb.) R.Br.
Flacourtia inermis Roxb.
Heritiera littoralis Dyrand.
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.
Joannesia princeps Vell.
- Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth.
Leucaena latisiliqua (L.) Gillis
Madhuca indica Gmelin
Mangifera indica L.
Manihot glaziovii Muell.-Arg.
Manilkara zapota (L.) P. Royen
Melaleuca bracteata F. Muell.
Melaleuca leucadendron L.
Melia dubia Cav.
Millingtonia hortensis L.f.
Moringa oleifera Lam.
Morus alba L.
Muntingia calabura L.
Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.
Parkia biglandulosa Wt. & Arn.
Persia Americana Miller
Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels
Phyllanthus emblica L.
Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thwaites ex Benth. et. Hook.f.
Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre
Psidium guajava L.
Pterospermum acerifolium (L.) Willd.
Salix tetrasperma Roxb.
Samanea saman (Jacq.) Merr.
Sapindus laurifolius Vahl
Sapium sebiferum (L.) Roxb.
Saraca cauliflora Baker
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.
Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz.
Streblus asper Lour.
Swietenia macrophylla King
Tabebuia heptaphylla (Vell.) Tol. Engl.
Tabernaemontana divaricata L.
Tecoma gaudichaudii DC.
Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.
Terminalia catappa L.
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.
Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) Merr.
Toona ciliata Roemer
Vitex altissima L.f.
Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.
- Bureau ex Grisebach
Cryptolepis buchanani Schultes.
Quirivelia frutescens (L.) M.R. & S.M. Almeida
Quisqualis indica L.
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd) J. Hooker & Thoms.
Adhatoda zeylanica Medikus
Artabotrys hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandari
Asparagus densiflorus (Kunth) Jessop
Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Roxb.
Barleria cristata L.
Barleria involucreta Nees
Barleria prionites L.
Brunfelsia pauciflora (Cham. & Schltdl.) Benth.
Bryenia vitis-idaea (Burm.f.) Fischer
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Sw.
Calotropis gigantean (L.) R. Br.
Camellia japonica L.
Campsis radicans Seem.
Carica papaya L.
Cassia occidentalis L.
Catheranthus roseus (L.) G. Don
Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.
Clerodendrum nutans Wall.
Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon
Clerodendrum speciosum D'Ombr.
Clerodendrum thomsoniae Balf.
Corchorus trilocularis L.
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Smith
Crossandra infundibuliformis (L.) Nees
Crotalaria goreensis Guill. & Perr.
Croton bonplandianus Baill.
Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb.
Duranta erecta L.
Ecbolium ligustrinum (Vahl.) Vollesen
Euphorbia heterophylla L.
Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch
Eupatorium odoratum L.
Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.
Gomphocarpus physocarpus E. Mey.
Hamelia patens Jacq.
Hibiscus schizopetalus (Mast.) Hook.f.
Ixora coccinea L.
Jasminum roxburghianum Cl.
Jatropha gossipifolia L.
Jatropha curcas L.
Jatropha pandurifolia Andr.
Jatropha podagrica Hook.
Lantana camara L.
Lawsonia inermis L.

Malvaviscus arboreus Cav.
Malvaviscus arboreus var. *mexicanus* Schldl.
Mussaenda erythrophylla Schum. & Thonn.
Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.
Ocimum americanum L.
Ocimum gratissimum L.
Orthosiphon aristatus (Bl.) Miq.
Pachystachys lutea Nees
Parthenium hysterophorus L.
Pavonia zeylanica (L.) Cav.
Pentas carnia Benth.
Pentas lanceolata Forssk.
Peristrophe paniculata (Forssk.) Brummitt
Punica granatum L.
Ravenala madagascariensis Sonn.
Ricinus communis L.
Russelia equisetiformis Schldl. & Cham.
Sanchezia nobilis Hook.
Scutia myrtina (Burm.f.) Kurz.
Securinega leucopyrus (Willd.) Nuell.-Arg.
Solanum erianthum D. Don.
Solanum torvum Burm.f.
Solanum vagum Heyne
Stachytarpheta mutabilis Vahl
Stylosanthes fruticosa (Retz.) Alston
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.
Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.
Vitex negundo L.
Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.
Alternanthera tenella Colla
Amaranthus spinosus L.
Amaranthus tricolor L.
Amorphophallus campanulatus Decne
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Asclepias curassavica L.
Barleria strigosa Willd.
Bidens biternata (Lour.) Sherff
Billbergia pyramidalis (Sims) Lindl.
Blumea mollis (D. Don) Merr.
Cardamine hirsuta L.
Centratherum punctatum Cass.
Chenopodium ambrosioides L.
Cleome monophylla L.
Cleome rutidosperma DC.
Cleome speciosa Raf.
Cleome viscosa L.
Cosmos sulphureus Cav.
Crassocephalum crepidioides (Benth.) S. Moore
Crotalaria pallida Aiton
Datura metel L.
Desmodium scorpiurus (Swartz) Desv.
Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.
Dianella ensifolia (L.) DC.
Echoliium ligustrinum (Vahl.) Vollesen
Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC.
Euphorbia heterophylla L.
Euphorbia hirta L.
Euphorbia thymifolia L.
Gomphrena celosioides Mart.
Hedychium chrysoleucum Hook.
Hedyotis pumila L.
Hemigraphis colorata (Blume) Hallier
Impatiens balsamina L.
Justicia trinervia Vahl
Lagascea mollis Cav.
Leucas martinicensis (Jacq.) R. Br.
Leucas stelligera Wall.
Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke
Mariscus dubius (Rottb.) Kuentz ex Fischer
Mecardonia procumbens (Mill) Small
Mentha arvensis L.
Mimosa pudica L.
Mirabilis jalapa L.
Mitracarpus hirtus (L.) DC.
Nicandra physaloides (L.) Gaertn
Nicotiana plumbaginifolia Viv.
Ocimum basilicum L.
Ocimum tenuiflorum L.
Oldenlandia herbacea (L.) Roxb.

Ophiopogon jaburan (Siebold) Lodd.
Ophiopogon japonicus (L.f.) Ker-Gawl.
Vicova indica (Willd.) DC.
Petiveria alliacea L.
Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thonn.
Phyllanthus maderaspatensis L.
Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam.
Pseudarthria viscida (L.) Wight & Arn.
Rauwolfia tetraphylla L.
Rivina humilis L.
Scoparia dulcis L.
Sebastiana chamaelea M. Arg.
Sida acuta Burm.
Sida cordata (Burm.) Borss.
Solanum nigrum L.
Spermacoce articularis L.
Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni) Bertoni
Strobilanthes dyerianus M.T. Mast.
Tephrosia tinctoria Persoon.
Tephrosia villosa W.A.
Trianthema portulacastrum L.
Tridax procumbens L.
Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.
Wedelia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.
Withania somnifera (L.) Dunel
Canthium coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston
Echinops echinatus Roxb.
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers
Opuntia cochenillifera (L.) Miller
Pedilanthus tithymaloides (L.) Poit.
Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. & Schult.f.
Yucca gloriosa L.
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell
Centella asiatica (L.) Urban
Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk.
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Lam.
Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) Raven
Phyla nodiflora (L.) E. Greene
Spilanthes acmella (L.) Murr.
Xanthosoma violaceum Schott.
Lemna gibba (L.)
Dendrobium chrysanthum Wall.
Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.
Viscum orientale Willd.
Cycas circinalis L.
Cycas revoluta Thunb.

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