BOTANICAL GARDEN

Looking to the Future - Conserving the Past

Yogi Vemana University

Vemanapuram, Kadapa- 516 003, A.P., India

2015


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Yogi Vemana University

Vemanapuram, Kadapa- 516 003, A.P., India

2015

Prof. B. Syama Sundar
Vice-Chancellor
Yogi Vemana University
Kadapa- 516003, A.P-India

MESSAGE

It is gives me immense pleasure to give message for a brochure being brought up Yogi Vemana University on the collection and nurturing of the Botanical Garden was established in year 2007 with the objective of providing facility for placement on Plant biology, Biodiversity and Conservation. The University garden truly a regional icon representing the traditions and heritage of Rayalaseema People.

The Yogi Vemana University garden is not only to protect and nourish the plants but also to equip it for its leading role in protecting plant diversity in a world of growing environmental challenges. The garden now sprawling over 20 acres with more than 3500 plants belonging to 700 species is attracting all walks of life with its beauty and diversity. The efforts of Dr. A. Madhusudhana Reddy have to be appreciated in this regard. He has nurtured the garden as his child and developed a range of projects covering science, sustainability, propagation of indigenous fruit crops, seed bank, herbarium and garden displays. Here at the Botanical Garden, it is playing the role of a vanguard of protecting biodiversity from threats of land use challenges, climate change, invasive species, over exploitation and pollution.

On the eve of the release of this brochure second time since the beginning of the movement related to the garden, I congratulate Dr. A. Madhusudhana Reddy, the administration and academia of the University and looking forward for their commitment for protecting the garden resources in future also.

"If you are planning for a year, sow rice; if you are planning for a decade, plant trees; if you are planning for a lifetime, educate people…"

This proverb is ascribed to the Chinese philosopher and poet Kuan Tzu which was supposed to have been phrased about 2300 years ago.

I wish the project all success in its future endeavours for imparting and educating the future generations.

(Prof. B. Syama Sundar)
Vice-Chancellor

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Coordinater Botanical Garden
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PREFACE

As you are all aware, botanical gardens are basically intended for exhibiting various plant species for aesthetic pleasure and out of conservational concerns. The plant collections serve the purpose of display, education, research, conservation, and enjoyment. It is an important instrument to promote and campaigning environmental education. The garden christened as the Yogi Vemana University Botanical Garden (YVUBG) is spread over 20.0 acres and holds a good collection of about 700 living plants species and around 3500 individual plants. With the committed efforts of the University administration, members of faculty of different departments, Research Scholars and Students, the dream of having a good botanical garden has been fulfilled.

Botanic gardens are living repositories of indigenous and exotic, cultivated and wild plants. It is a place where a wide variety of plants are cultivated for scientific, educational, and ornamental purposes, often including a library, a herbarium, and greenhouses. Botanic gardens serve as a living repository for plants of the regional and local area. Gardens useful in maintaining plant collections for the purpose of display, education, research, conservation, and enjoyment.

The medicinal plant section mainly composed of potted herbaceous plants which are having high medicinal value. All the pots are labeled with scientific names, family name, and important use. The cultivated grasses germplasm section covers all the cereal and millet species. Rock garden is basically meant for succulent species like cacti, euphorbia's. Different varieties of indigenous and exotic ornamental species will be grown in ornamental plants section. The artificial pond with submerged, floating and emergent local species representing different families. Of the five net houses, one is exclusively meant for propagating medicinal herbs, the other for shade loving plant species. With the guidance of the experts, I wish to enrich the garden further by procuring different varieties. I solicit the guidance of eminent botanists and researchers in my endeavor. In the coming years with anticipated support from the University administration I earnestly hope that garden in future will be a worth-visiting spot and besides becoming a resourceful centre for researchers. The images which were documented here taken from the Botanical Garden only.

My sincere thanks to Prof. B. Syama Sundar, Vice – Chancellor, Yogi Vemana University who sustained my professional interest and promoted my ideas.

(Dr. A. Madhusudhan Reddy)

INTRODUCTION

Botanical gardens are living repositories of indigenous and exotic, cultivated and wild plants. It is a place where a wide variety of plants are cultivated for scientific, educational, and ornamental purposes, often including a library, a herbarium, and greenhouses. Botanic gardens serve as a living repository for plants of the regional and local area. They display and exhibit various plant species of conservation concern. Gardens useful in maintaining plant collections for the purpose of display, education, research, conservation, and enjoyment. They are intended to communicate the importance of plant biodiversity to students, researchers and other walks of life and address the present and future needs for training, education, institution building, and research. They are the hub for publicizing and promoting environmental education. They are the refugee for threatened flora.

The Yogi Vemana University Botanical Garden was established under the able leadership of Honorable Vice- Chancellor Prof. Arjula Ramachandra Reddy during 2007 with the financial help of Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Since his inception as the faculty member in 2007, Dr. A. Madhusudhana Reddy, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, YVU is the key for development of the garden and he has taken all the efforts to make the garden as a plant conservation centre. The Botanical Garden extends over 20.5 acres and the Botanical holding more than 626 living plants species and more than 3500 individual plants. The garden has good esthetic layout that was planned at time of establishing the garden (it looks very beautiful even in Google Earth). The garden layout has various sections planned in different shapes and the plants are displayed/planted aesthetically.

The medicinal plant section is mainly composed of herbaceous plants which are having high medicinal value. All the plants are labeled with scientific names, family name, and important use. The cultivated grasses germplasm section covers all the cereal and millet species. Rock garden is basically meant for succulent species like cacti, euphorbia's. Different varieties of indigenous and exotic ornamental species will be grown in ornamental plants section. The artificial pond with submerged, floating and emergent local species representing different families. The sacred plant section is planned for growing plants representing navagrahas, nakshatras etc. The diversity of tree species grown in the garden area represents the arboretum. Of the five net houses, one is exclusively meant for propagating medicinal herbs, the other for shade loving plant species.


PLAN OF BOTANICA
Net House
Glass Hou
Pond
Pond Eco
Office
Fruit Pla
Hill Coun
Red Sande
Rose ga
Roads
Fencing
W
N
E
ENTRY

Botanical Garden – Physiography

The garden christened as the Yogi Vemana University Botanical Garden (YVUBG) was established in 2008. The garden lies at about 140 27' 84"N and 780 49' 02"E. The garden is extended over 2.5 acres at an elevation of 150meters above MSL. The soil is sandy, red and partly saline. The sub-soil is gravely. Most of the rainwater drains into two seasonal streams located in the northeast side of the campus. The climate is warm tropical. Average annual rainfall is 750mm. The number of rain days is less than 25 to 40 in a year and long spells between two showers are common. The maximum average temperature 320C is recorded in the month of April.

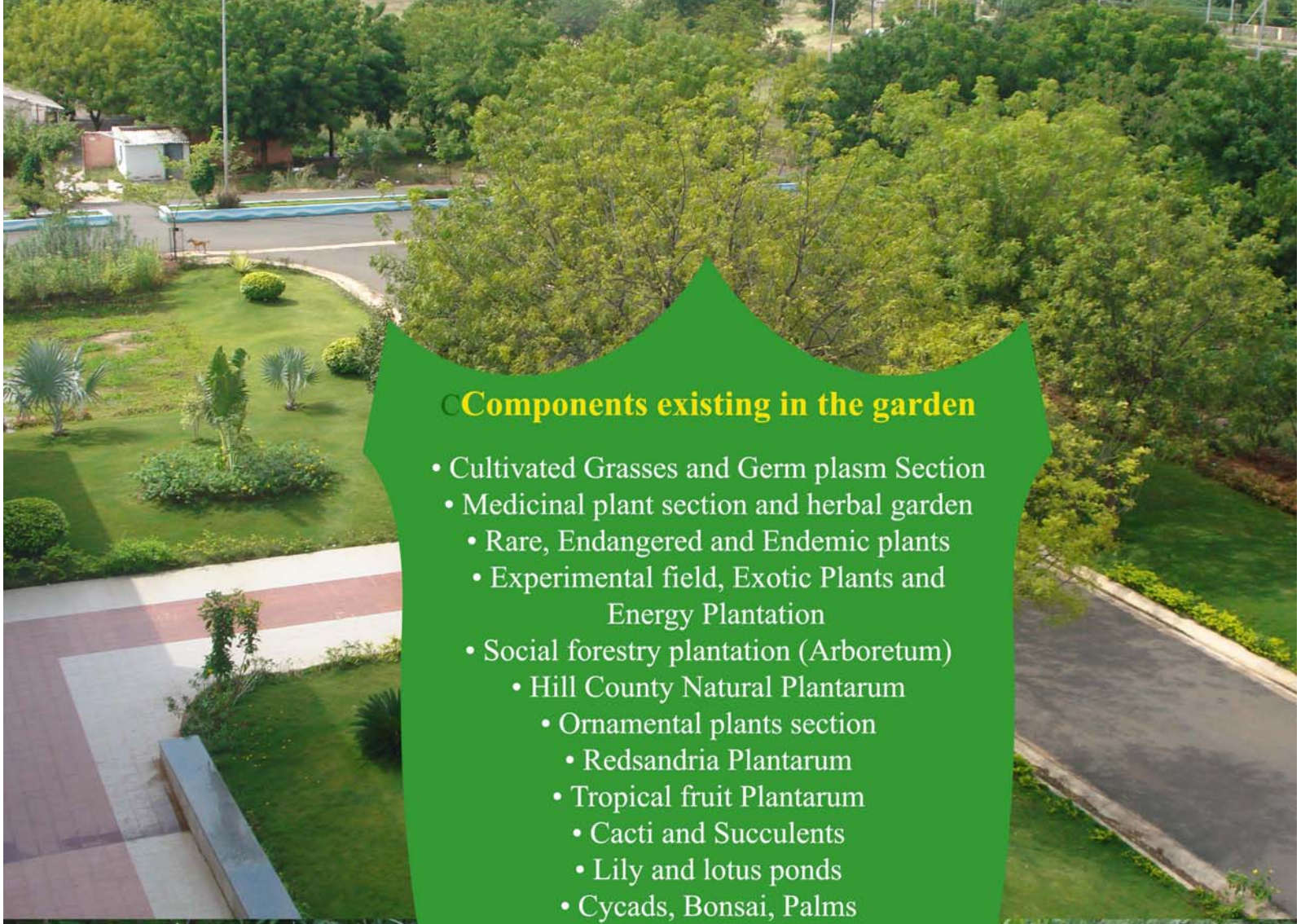
Before establishment of the garden in 2008, much of the area is open and supporting grass dominated vegetation. After the establishment of the botanical garden, quite a number of trees, sherbs and herbs have been planted and many of them are naturalized. Later, some more tree species were planted as a part of greenery improvement of the garden. Imparted protection allowed the plants to thrive better in subsequent years, although water scarcity in summer is a limiting factor, which hampered the tree growth, resulted in retarded and deformed growth of many trees. Common trees found in the campus are: Albizia lebbeck, Azadirachta indica, Leucaena leucocephala, Pongamia pinnata, Peltophorum pterocarpum, Hardwickia binata, Delonix elata and Delonix regia etc.. The ground vegetation is dominated by the grasses like Heteropogon contortus, Aristida adscensionis, Aristida hystrix, Brachiaria reptans, Chloris barbata, Chrysopogon fulvus, Dactyloctenium aegyptium, Eragrostis viscosa, Perotis indica etc. Grasses, which come up during the rainy season, dry up by January. Heteropgon contortus dominated the botnanical garden by December and dried up grass catch fire during January – March. The common annual herbaceous species are Boerhavia diffusa, Crotalaria medicagenia, Tridax procumbens, Cleome viscosa, Polycarpaea corymbosa, Merremia tridentata, Evolvulus alsinoides, etc.

LANDSCAPES IN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Objectives and functions of YVUBG:

- To serve as a living repository for plants of the regional and local area.
- To display and exhibit various plant species of conservation concern
- Ex-situ Conservation and Propagation of Indigenous Threatened and Endemic Plants
- To maintain plant collections for the purpose of display, education, research, con servation, and enjoyment
- To communicate the importance of plant biodiversity to students, researchers and other walks of life.
- To propagate selected economically important species and distribution to targeted communities in surrounding villages.
- To address the present and future needs for training, education, institution building, and research.
- To publicize and promote environmental education
- To serve as a safe abode of threatened flora
- To house the Germplasm collection of selected cultivated varieties, ornamental species and medicinal plant species.


ARGYREIA CUN



Components existing in the garden

- Cultivated Grasses and Germ plasm Section
- Medicinal plant section and herbal garden
- Rare, Endangered and Endemic plants
- Experimental field, Exotic Plants and Energy Plantation
- Social forestry plantation (Arboretum)
- Hill County Natural Plantarum
- Ornamental plants section
- Redsandria Plantarum
- Tropical fruit Plantarum
- Cacti and Succulents
- Lily and lotus ponds
- Cycads, Bonsai, Palms
- Sacred plants section
- Rock garden
- Bambusatum
- RET plants
- Fern House
- Rose Garden
- Orchids

PLANT COLLECTION

Infrastructural facilities

Fencing: The garden secured with good fencing consists of cement poles and barbed wire around the garden. It will protect the maximum interference.

Entrance Gate: The garden secured with iron frame gate and name board. The entrance gate has good access to vehicles.

Internal Roads: The garden consists of 3.5 Km internal roads established with red soil with iron wore according to the layout. The visitors and vehicles can make rounds easily to cover the all parts of the garden.

Store cum waiting room: The garden has 235sft room facility available for storage and waiting.

Irrigation Bore well: One bore well connected to the garden to irrigate garden, the well yielding good source of water.

Water sump: The garden has one water storage sump capacity of 45000 liters.

5 HP motor: One 5 HP motor connected to the water sump to irrigate the garden

Drip Irrigation: In the garden 3 acres of area has drip irrigation.

Water pipeline: The entire garden has pipeline system with 75 water points to irrigate the plats through plastic pipes. The pipeline connected with the water sump and bore well.

Glass House: The house has 3000 sft glass house with all facilities

Shade Net Houses: The garden has 5 shade net houses with different shapes each with 1000 sft and one hp motor with sprinklers, total the garden has 5000 sft shade net houses.

Tractor: The garden has one Tractor with traly, water tanker and all plowing implements.

Display Boards name plates: In the garden display boards and name plates arranges all over the garden

Water ponds: Two water ponds were established in the garden one for Lilly and another for lotus and other aquatic plants.

Electricity: The garden has power supply for room, sump motor and glass house.

Garden equipments: Minor garden equipments available in the garden.

Herbarium: The Herbarium material purchased and collected more than 1000 specimens prepared Herbarium.

Hill County: In one acre of land artificial hills established to maintain natural ecosystem and named as Hill County.


CANAVALIA GLA

Seed Bank:

Seed Bank established in the department of Botany comprises more than 400 wild plants seeds.


CARALLUMA UMBEL

Herbarium

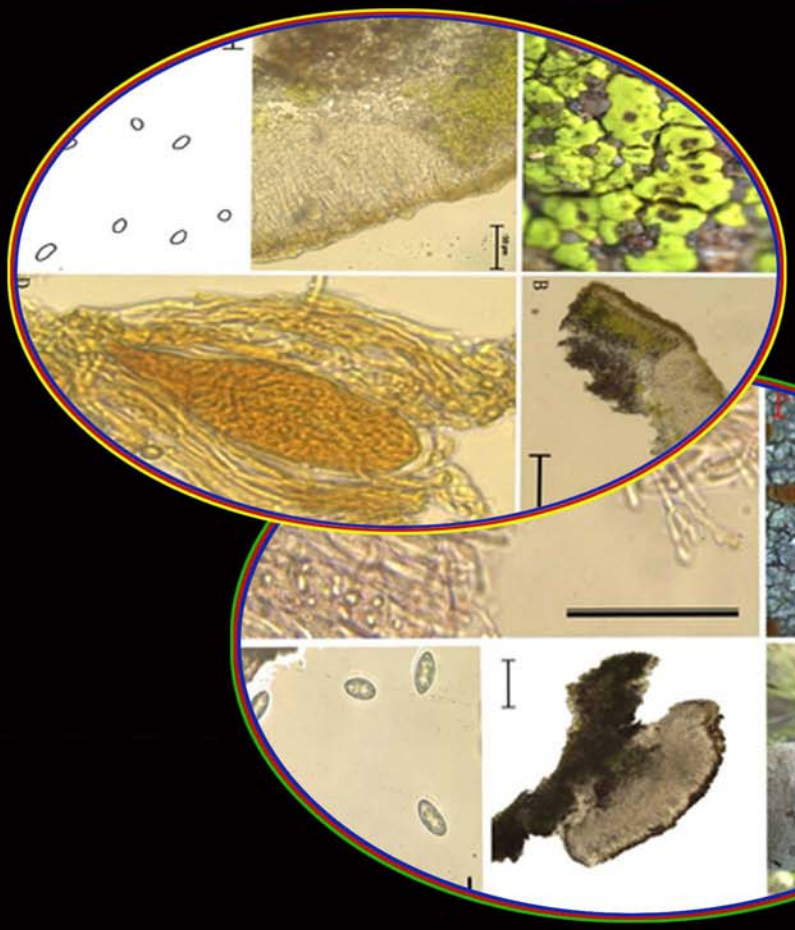
Herbarium is a storehouse of plant specimens collected from far and wide, mounted on appropriate sheets, arranged according to some known system of classification and kept in pigeon holes of steel or wooden cup boards, usually specially prepared for the purpose. Herbaria are generally associated with botanical gardens. Herbarium serves as a fundamental source in identification of plants. Herbarium helps in teaching and research. The specimens in the herbarium are identified correctly and give visual information about species. Herbarium serves as a source for biodiversity information and helpful in identifying the locality, habitat, habit and other phonological information. Herbarium serves as a repository of historic collections. The proposed herbarium is also intended to fulfill all these functions. The Herbarium holding more than 500 species of plant specimens. The plant specimens collected from local forests and south Indian forest

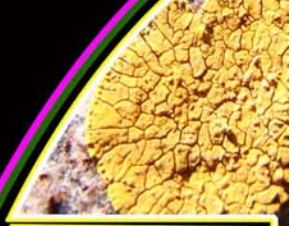

Gliricidia sepium habit

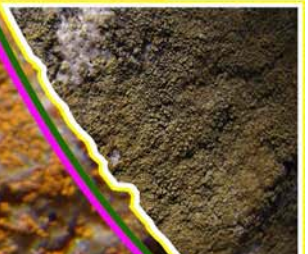

G. sepium flowers

Lichen Herbarium

Lichen Herbarium established first time in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Department of Botany with help of Dr. Sanjeeva Nayaka, Scientist C, Licehnology Laboratory, CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow, U.P. Seventy specimens were collected from various forest localities of Andhra Pradesh in this more than 75 lichens are found new records out of 210 to Andhra Pradesh, some of them new to India and some expecting some new species. Funded by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)



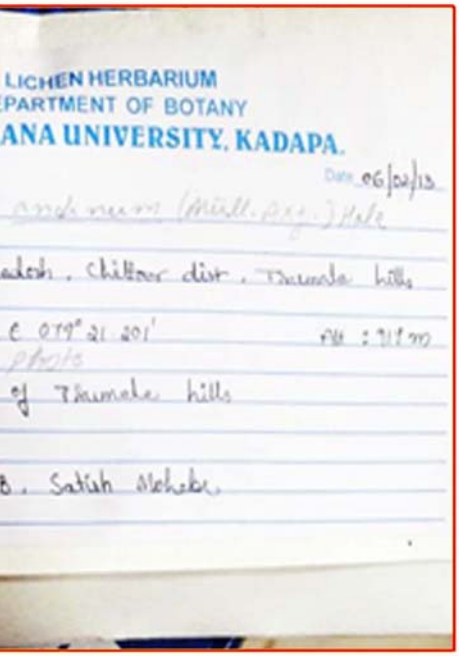





CASSIA FISTULA

Preservation of Lichens

hen sample



rium packet

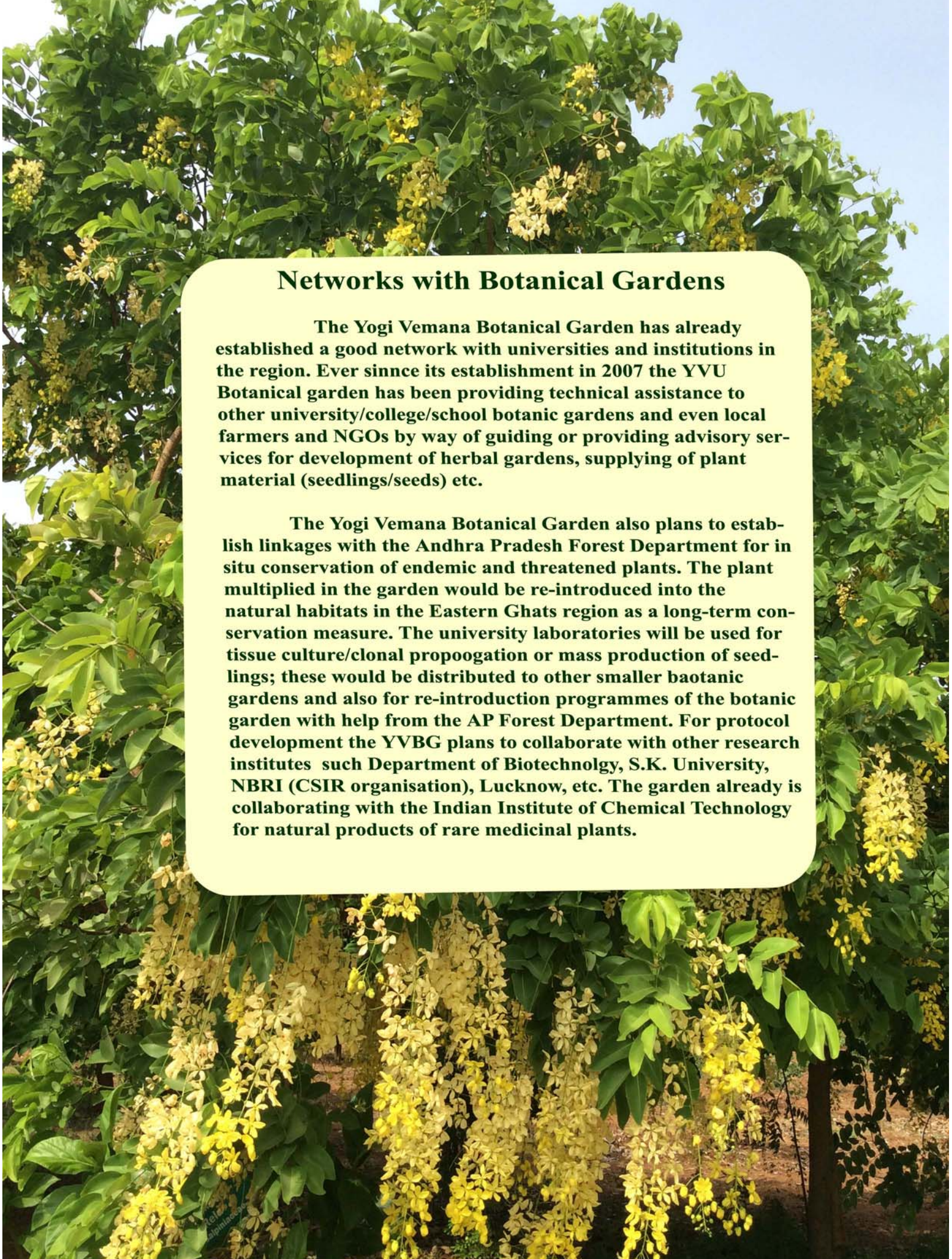
Herbarium racks with box


GLORIOSA SUPE

Plant Digital Library

Establishing the Digital Library In the herbarium and Museum so far 2000 plant photographs were taken from different forest localities of South India


FICUS HISPIDA



Networks with Botanical Gardens

The Yogi Vemana Botanical Garden has already established a good network with universities and institutions in the region. Ever sinnce its establishment in 2007 the YVU Botanical garden has been providing technical assistance to other university/college/school botanic gardens and even local farmers and NGOs by way of guiding or providing advisory services for development of herbal gardens, supplying of plant material (seedlings/seeds) etc.

The Yogi Vemana Botanical Garden also plans to establish linkages with the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department for in situ conservation of endemic and threatened plants. The plant multiplied in the garden would be re-introduced into the natural habitats in the Eastern Ghats region as a long-term conservation measure. The university laboratories will be used for tissue culture/clonal propoogation or mass production of seedlings; these would be distributed to other smaller baotanic gardens and also for re-introduction programmes of the botanic garden with help from the AP Forest Department. For protocol development the YVBG plans to collaborate with other research institutes such Department of Biotechnolgy, S.K. University, NBRI (CSIR organisation), Lucknow, etc. The garden already is collaborating with the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology for natural products of rare medicinal plants.


CUSCUTA REFLEXA

Net Houses and Glass House

The garden has 5 shade net houses with different shapes each with 1000 sft and one hp motor with sprinklers, total the garden has 5000 sft shade net houses.and 3000sft glass

INTERESTING PLANTS


Tylophora indica var. *glabra*


T. indica var. *glabra* flower

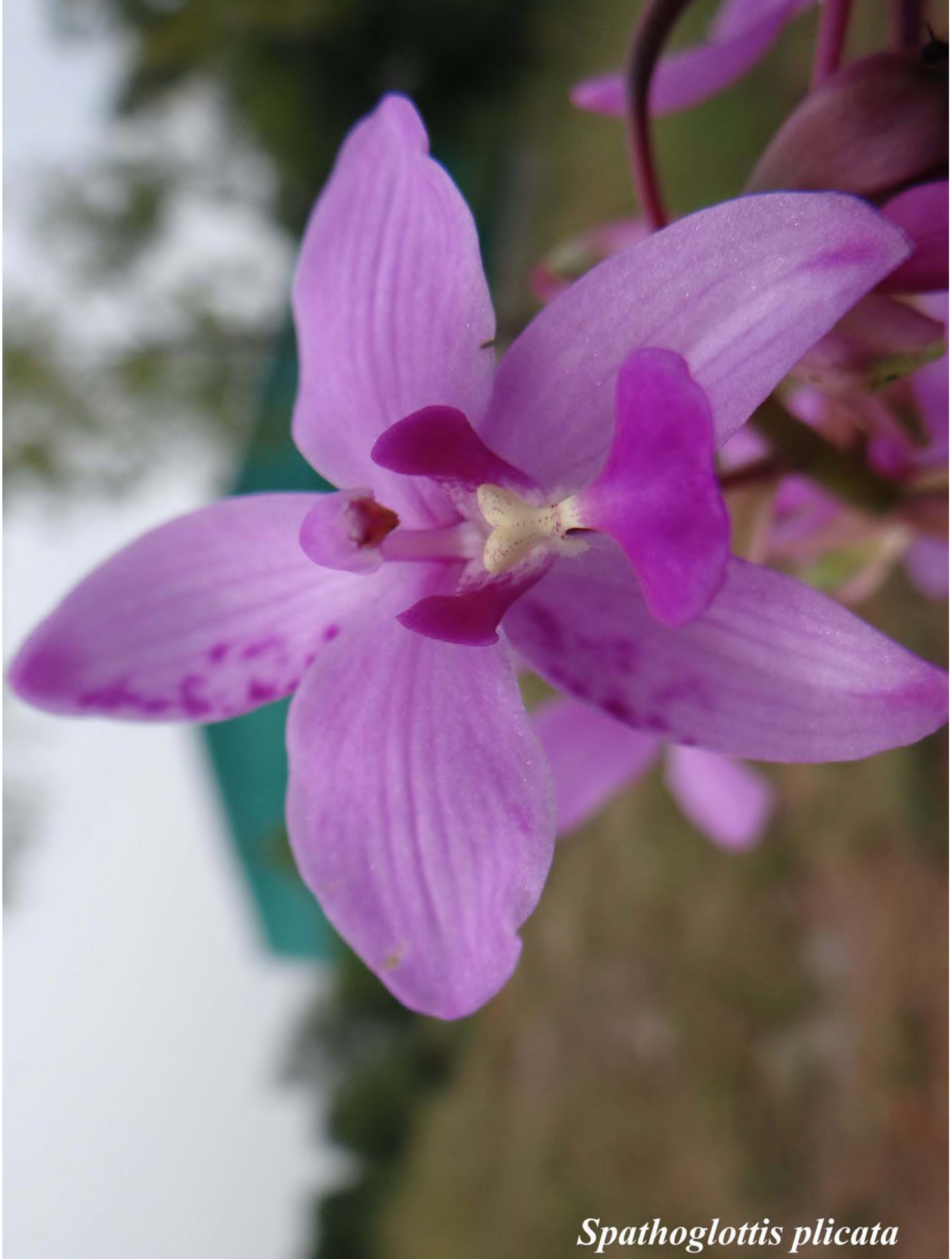

Spathoglottis sp.


Spathoglottis sp. flowers


Caralluma difusa

List of threatened species under conservation

S.No.	Name of the Species (Family)	Nayar & Sastry (1987,90)	Rao *et al.* (2003)	Jadhav *et al.* (2001)
1	*Aegle marmelos* (Rutaceae)	-	-	VU
2	*Albizia thompsonii* (Mimosaceae)	R	R	-
3	*Angiopteris evecta* (Marattiaceae)	-	-	EN
4	*Boswellia ovalifoliolata* (Burseraceae)	-	I	EN
5	*Celastrus paniculatus* (Celastraceae)	-	-	NT
6	*Ceropegia spiralis* (Asclepiadaceae)	V	R	-
7	*Costus speciosus* (Costaceae)	-	-	NT
8	*Croton scabiosus* (Euphorbiaceae)	-	I	-
9	*Cycas beddomei* (Cycadaceae)	V	CE	CE
10	*Decalepis hamiltonii* (Asclepiadaceae)	-	-	EN
11	*Entada pursetha* (Mimosaceae)	-	-	EN
12	*Euphorbia acaulis* (Euphorbiaceae)	-	-	VU
13	*Gloriosa superba* (Liliaceae)	-	-	VU
14	*Gymnema sylvestris* (Asclepiadaceae)	-	-	VU
15	*Holostemma ada-kodien* (Asclepiadaceae)	-	-	NT
16	*Indigofera barbata* (Fabaceae)	R	R	-
17	*Litsea glutinosa* (Lauraceae)	-	-	CE
18	*Merremia turpethum* (Convolvulaceae)	-	-	LC
19	*Oroxylum indicum* (Bignoniaceae)	-	-	VU
20	*Pimpinella tirupatiensis* (Apiaceae)	E	E	EN
21	*Piper attenuataum* (Piperaceae)	-	-	EN
22	*Pterocarpus santalinus* (Fabaceae)	-	-	EN
23	*Rhynchosia beddomei* (Fabaceae)	R	R	-
24	*Rubia cordifolia* (Rubiaceae)	-	-	VU
25	*Santalum album* (Santalaceae)	-	-	EN
26	*Shorea tumbuggaia* (Dipterocarpaceae)	-	E	EN
27	*Stemona tuberosa* (Stemonaceae)	-	-	VU
28	*Sterculia urens* (Sterculaceae)	-	-	VU
29	*Syzygium alternifolium* (Myrtaceae)	-	-	EN
30	*Tephrosia calophylla* (Fabaceae)	R	-	
31	*Terminalia pallida* (Combretaceae)	-	-	EN
32	*Zingiber roseum* (Zingiberaceae)	-	-	EN
33	*Ziziphus horrida* (Rhamnaceae)	-	I	-
34	*Hildegardia populifolia (Sterculiaceae)*			



Spathoglottis plicata

List of important existing plants in the garden

S.No	Name of the species	Family	Telugu name
1	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Maredu, Bilvamu
2	*Aloe vera* ((L.) Burm.f.	Liliaceae	Manchikalabanda
3	*Albizia amara* (Roxb.) Boiv.	Mimosaceae	Chigara
4	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Edakula manu
5	*Adenanthera pavonina* L.	Mimosaceae	Pedda guruvinda,
6	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Seetapalam
7	*Annona reticulata* L.	Annonaceae	Ramapalam
8	*Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lam.)A.Rich	Rubiaceae	Kadamba
9	*Areca catechu* L.	Arecaceae	Vakkalu
10	*Aristolochia indica* L.	Aristolochiaceae	Nalla eswari
11	*Arundo donax* L.	Poaceae	Kakiveduru
12	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Moraceae	Panasa
13	*Azadirachta indica* L.	Meliaceae	Vepa
14	*Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.)Del.	Balanitaceae	Gara chettu
15	*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. Ex J.C.Wendl.	Poaceae	Golden Bamboo
16	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Devakanchana
17	*Bauhinia recemosa* Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	Arichettu
18	*Boswellia ovalifoliolata* Bal. & Henry	Burseraceae	Konda Sambrani
19	*Bridelia cinerascens* Gehrm.	Euphorbiaceae	
20	*Butea monosperma* var *lutea*	Fabaceae	Tella Moduga
21	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.)Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Gachakaya
22	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) SW.	Caesalpiniaceae	Paradise flower
23	*Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Bottle Brush
24	Caryota *urens* L.	Arecaceae	Jeelugu
25	*Cassia fistula* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Rela
26	*Cassia siasmea* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Konda thangedu
27	*Cassia suffruticosa* Koen.	Caesalpiniaceae	
28	*Cassine glauca* (Roxb.) O.Ktze.	Celaratraceae	
29	*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaerten	Bombacaceae	Tellaburuga
30	*Centella asiatica* (L.)Urban.	Apiaceae	Swarasvathiaku
31	*Cereus pterogonus* Lam.	Cactaceae	
32	*Chlorophytum laxam*	Liliaceae	
33	*Chukrasia tabularis* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Konda Vepa
34	*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f.	Rutaceae	
35	*Cochlospermum religiosum* (L.)Alston	Cochlospermaceae	Koda pathi
36	*Combritum albidum* G.Don	Combretaceae	
37	*Commiphora caudata* (Wt. & Arn.) Engl.	Burseraceae	Konda mamidi
38	*Costus speciosus* (Koen.) Smith	Zinziberaceae	Vanavasa
39	*Cordia sebestena* L.	Boraginaceae	Native of USA
40	*Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf.	Poaceae	Nimma gaddi
41	*Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Nelathati
42	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Sisso
43	*Decalepis hamiltonii* Wt. & Arn.	Asclepiadaceae	Nannari gaddalu


YUCCA ALOIFOLIA

List of important existing plants in the garden

S.No	Name of the species	Family	Telugu name
44	*Dioscorea pentaphylla*	Dioscoreaceae	Yerra teega
45	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	Dioscoreaceae	Eseru gaddalu
46	*Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Tumki, Beediaku
47	*Dolichandrone atrovirens* (Roth)Spr.	Bignoniaceae	Niruoddi
48	*Dolichandrone falcata* Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Chitti Niruoddi
49	*Drimia nagarjunae* (Hemadri &Swahari) Anand Kumar	Liliaceae	Adaviulligadda
50	*Euphorbia caducifolia* Murr.	Euphorbiaceae	
51	*Euphorbia antiquorum* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Bontha jamudu
52	*Euphorbia milii* Der.	Euphorbiaceae	
53	*Euphorbia nivulia* Buch.-Ham.	Euphorbiaceae	Errakalli
54	*Erythrina variegata* L.	Fabaceae	Vaarajapu
55	*Euphorbia tirucalli* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Manchikalli
56	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae	Marri
57	*Ficus elastica* Roxb.ex Hornem	Moraceae	Rubber fig
58	*Ficus hispida* L.f.	Moraceae	Kakimedi
59	*Ficus mollis* Vahl	Moraceae	Juvi
60	*Ficus racemosa* L.	Moraceae	Medi
61	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	Ravi
62	*Gardenia gummifera* L.f.	Rubiaceae	Bikki
63	*Gardenia resinifera* Roth.	Rubiaceae	Pedda bikki
64	*Givotia moluccana* (L.) Sreem.	Euphorbiaceae	Tella poliki
65	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Cochlaceae	Nabhi
66	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Podapatri
67	*Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq.	Hernandiaceae	Poliki
68	*Gmelina asiatica* L.	Verbenaceae	Nelagummadi
69	*Couroupita guianensis* Aubl.	Lecythidaceae	Nagalingamu
70	*Hardwickia binata* Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Narayepi
71	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Sugandipala
72	*Helicteres isora* L.	Sterculiaceae	Nulikaya
73	*Hibiscus platanifolius* (Wild.) Sweet.	Malvaceae	Kondapathi
74	*Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.	Ulmaceae	Tapase
75	*Hymenodictyon orixense* (Roxb.) Mabb.	Rubiaceae	Dudippa
76	*Jatropha curcas* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Adavi amudam
77	*Jacaranda acutifolia* Humb.	Bignoniaceae	Gulmohur
78	*Justicia adhatoda* L.	Acanthaceae	Addasaramu
79	*Leptadenia reticulata* Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Palateega
80	*Limonia acidissima* L.	Rutaceae	Velaga
81	*Maerua apetala (*Roth.) Jacobs	Capparidaceae	
82	*Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Muell.-Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	
83	*Maytenus emarginata* (Willd.) Ding.	Celastraceae	Danthi
84	*Millingtonia hortensis* L.f.	Bignoniaceae	Manumalli
85	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae	Attipathi


Nelumbo nucifera


Nymphaea n


Nymphaea pubescens


Nymphae

List of important existing plants in the garden

86	*Mitragyna parviflora* (Roxb.) Korth.	Rubiaceae	Battaganapa
87	*Morinda pubescens* J.E.Smith	Rubiaceae	Maddi
88	*Muntingia calabura* L.	Elaeocarpaceae	Singapur cherry
89	*Mussaenda frondosa* L.	Rubiaceae	Mussanda
90	*Myrtus communis* L.	Myrtaceae	Panneeru jama
91	*Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nil.	Rutaceae	Kukkavelaga
92	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.)Benth.	Bignoniaceae	Mokka Vepa
93	*Opuntia dillenii* (Ker.- Gawl.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Nagadhari
94	*Passiflora edulis* Sims	Passifloraceae	Rakhi flower
95	*Pandanus fascicularis* Lam.	Pandanaceae	Mogali
96	*Pavetta tomentosa* Roxb.	Rubiaceae	
97	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Barker	Caesalpiniaceae	Kondachita
98	*Phoenix dactylifera* L.	Aracaceae	Datepalm
99	*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.	Aracaceae	Etha chettu
100	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Usirikaya
101	*Plumeria rubra* L.	Apocynaceae	Deva ganneru
102	*Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Seemachintha
103	*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce.	Mimosaceae	Jammi
104	*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f.	Fabaceae	Yerrachandanam
105	*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Yogisa
106	*Pterospermum xylocarpum* (Gaertn.)S.-W.	Sterculiaceae	
107	*Radermachera xylocarpa* (Roxb.)K.S.	Bignoniaceae	Naguru
108	*Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonner.	Musaceae	Panka arati
109	*Sansevieria cylindrica*	Asparagaceae	Snake plant
110	*Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult.	Asparagaceae	Chaga
111	*Sansevieria trifasciata* Prain.	Asparagaceae	
112	*Schefflera stellata* (Gaertn.) Harms	Araliaceae	Marrimamidi
113	*Simarouba glauca* DC.	Simaroubaceae	Paradise tree (USA)
114	*Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir.	Fabaceae	Avisa chettu
115	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels.	Myrtaceae	Neredu
116	*Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb.)A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Somidi
117	*Swietenia mahogany* (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae	Mahogani
118	*Tabebuia aurea* Benth. & Hook.f.	Bignoniaceae	
119	*Tamarindus indica* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Sweet Tamarind (Thailand)
120	*Spathodea campanulata* P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	Yerraneru
121	*Strychnos nux-vomica* L.	Loganiaceae	Mushti
122	*Sterculia foetida* L.	Sterculiaceae	Adavi badam
123	*Sterculia urens* Roxb.	Sterculiaceae	
124	*Tecoma stans* L.	Bignoniaceae	Pasupuganneru
125	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	Verbenaceae	Teak
126	*Terminalia catappa* L.	Combretaceae	Badham chettu
127	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Combretaceae	
128	*Terminalia arjuna* Roxb. Ex DC.	Combretaceae	
129	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	


Datura me

List of important existing plants in the garden

130	*Terminalia alata*	Combretaceae	
131	*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Soland.	Malvaceae	Gangaravi
132	*Vitex altissima* L.f.	Verbenaceae	Nemaliadugu
133	*Vitex leucoxylon* L.f.	Verbenaceae	Vavili
134	*Vitex negundo* L.	Verbenaceae	Vavili
135	*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Aswagandha
136	*Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Palvareni
137	*Ximenia Americana* L.	Olacaceae	
138	*Zamia integrifolia* L.f.	Zamiaceae	Native of USA
139	*Zamia furfuracea* L.f.	Zamiaceae	Cardboard Palm **(Mexico)**
140	*Yucca aloifolia* L.	gaceae	Spanish dragger

Abutilon hirtum

Acasia campbelli

Adhathoda zeylanica

Aganosma cymosa

Almanda sp.

Anisomeles malabarica

Argeria sp.

Argimone mexicana

Aristolochia indica

Barleria prionotis

Bauhinia purpuria

Bauhinia variegata

Abutilon hirtum

Acasia campbelli

Adhathoda zeylanica

Aganosma cymosa

Almanda sp.

Anisomeles malabarica

Argeria sp.

Argimone mexicana

Aristolochia indica

Barleria prionotis

Bauhinia purpuria

Bauhinia variegata

Canavalia gladiata

Caralluma lasiantha

Cassia alata

Celosia argentea

Cereus pterogonus

Combretum albidum

Conocarpus erectus

Crotalaria ramosissima

Crotalaria verrucosa

Cryptostegia grandiflora

Cucurbitaceae sp.

Datura stramonium

Erythrina variegata

Gmelina asiatica

Gymnema sylvestre

Habenaria roxburghii

Hibiscus platanifolius

Bauhinia tomentosa

Ipomoea biloba

Leptadenia reticulata

Leucas aspera

Leucas aspera


Barleria cristata


Caralluma adscendens


Drimia nagarjunae


G. superba habit


Gloriosa superba fruit


G. superba flower


Ipomoea connia fruit


Legasia mollis


Solanum seaforthianum


Tylophora indica habit


T. indica flower


Withania somnifera habit


W. somnifera fruit

Passiflora edulis

Pavonia zeylanica

Pistia stratiotes

Plumaria sp.

Pterospermum canescens

Rauvolphya serpentina

Sopubia dulfinifoloa.

Sphaeranthus indicus

Tecoma stans

Trichodesma indica


SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA

Argyreia cuneata

Argyreia hirsuta

Argyreia nervosa

Argyreia pilosa

Argyreia sericea

Evolvulus alsinoides

Evolvulus nummularius

Ipomoea aquatica

Ipomoea barlerioides

Ipomoea cairica

Ipomoea carnea

Ipomoea coptica

Ipomoea eriocarpa

Ipomoea hederifolia

Ipomoea indica


Rhynchosia


enia gummifera


Haldinia cordifilia


Mayt


Ocimum americanum


Stemonia tubarosa


Opuntia

Cactus Plants in Garden









Cactus Plants in Garden



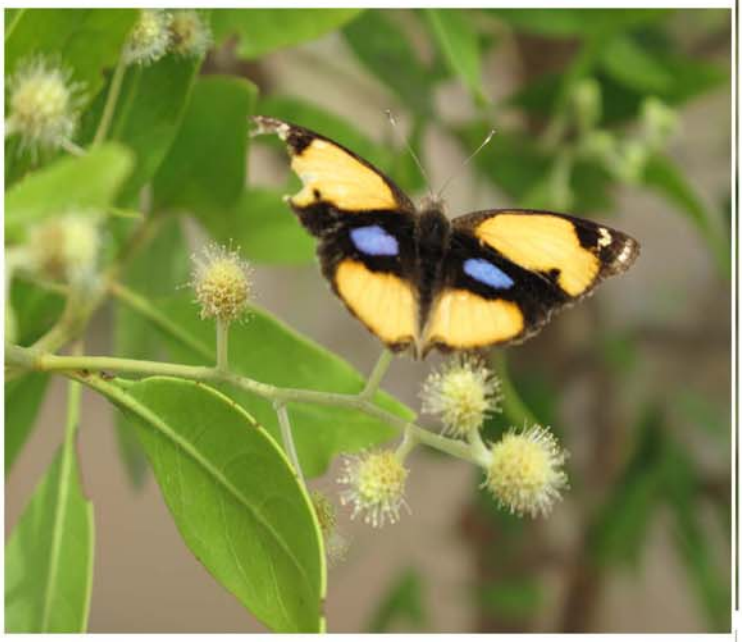









Butterflies in the Garden on *Conocarpus erectus* fruits




Phoenix sy

PROF. B. SYAMA SUNDAR, HONB'LE V.C. YVU
PLANTING A REDSENDER SAPLING


C 12B Commitee members and former V.C. of Y
with Garden booklet
KINLEY

UGC 12B COMMITTEE IN THE GARDEN

UGC 12B Commitee members visiting the Garde

UGC 12B Committee members planting saplings in the Garden

COLLEGE STUDENTS VISITS

VISITORS IN THE GARDEN


Biophytum sensituam


Tylophora indica


Biophytum sensituam


Tylophora indica

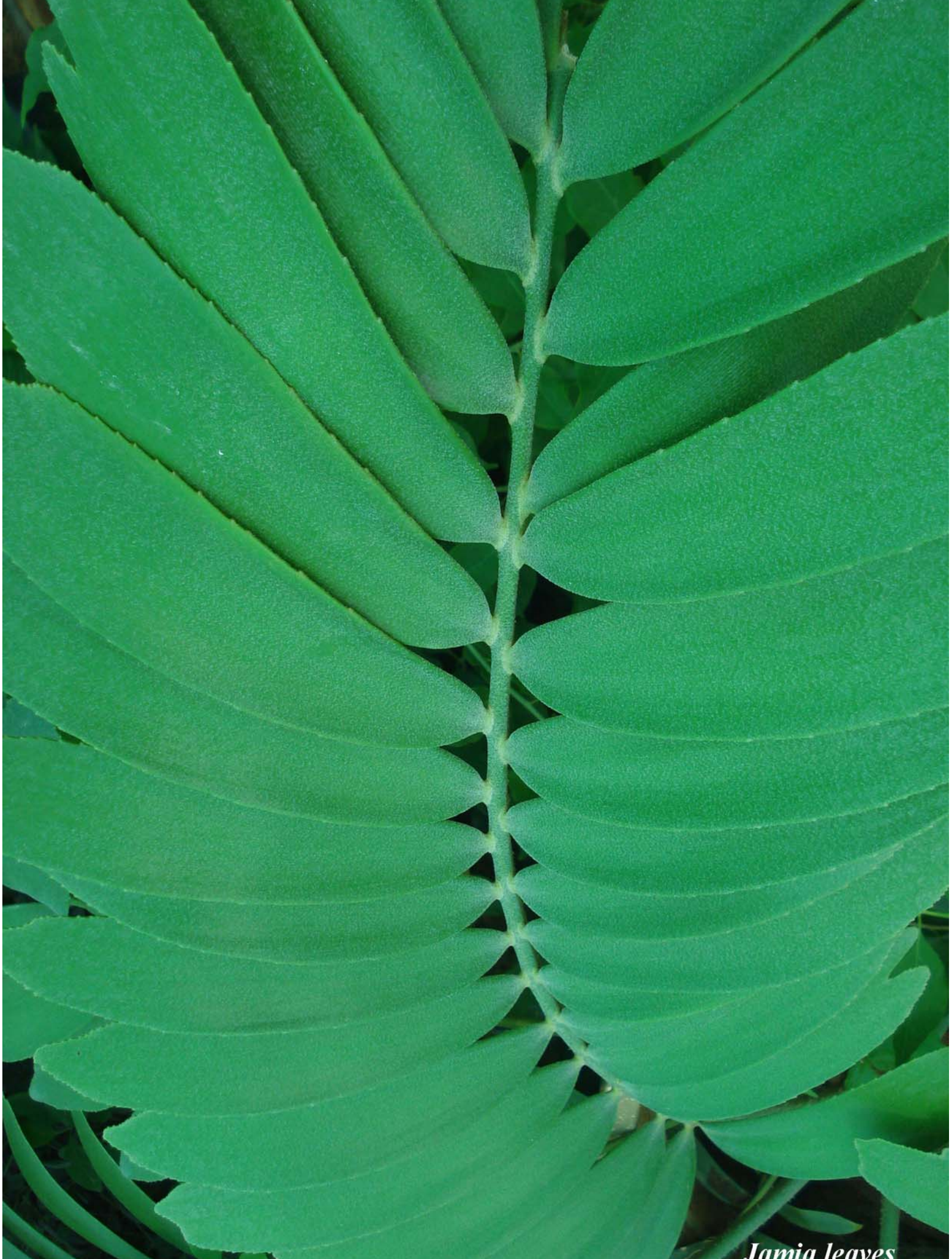

Bougainvillea habit


Flowers


Argyreia nervosa


Seeds
Caesalpinia bonduc


Ravenala madagasc



Jamia leaves