

**Brookfield
Properties**

The
Green
Cover



*An encyclopedia
of flora across our
assets in India*



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Preface

At Brookfield Properties, environmental sustainability and the mitigation of climate change are top priorities. We are fully committed to our ESG values, ensuring that they are integrated into every aspect of our business. Our goal is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040, and we are continuously working towards this objective.

We're committed to sustainable development and have integrated biodiversity into our campus design standards. This includes prioritizing native species and protecting pollinators that support agriculture.

As part of our efforts to promote a greener world, we have created an encyclopedia that contains valuable information on all the plants grown across our various campuses. It covers essential topics such as sun exposure, soil moisture requirements, medicinal value, and flowering. We have organized the compendium into different plant groups, including trees, palms, shrubs, annuals, climbers, and indoor plants. Each entry includes detailed information on the plant's origin, family, color, and seasonal variations, accompanied by a photograph so that you can see exactly what it looks like. In addition to the over 200+ plants illustrated in the compendium, we also cover other important topics such as location, carbon absorption, and water conservation providing comprehensive information on how we are working towards increasing the green cover.

By incorporating biodiversity efforts into our sustainability initiatives, we hope to make a meaningful contribution towards reducing our carbon footprint and promoting a more sustainable future for all. Deforestation in tropical regions accounts for a significant percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions, and we believe that every effort counts towards mitigating climate change.

Building a better world

The word "Nature" comes from the Latin word, "natura", meaning birth. Nature can also be referred to the phenomena of the physical world, and to life in general. But as humans find ways to rapidly develop the world, nature faces the brunt of this innovation. Humans occupy only a minuscule proportion of the total living biomass on Earth, but the effects of our kind on nature are disproportionately large. Due to the extent of human influence, the number of natural environments that is free of discernible human impact is diminishing at an increasingly rapid pace. Studies found that anthropogenic mass (human-made materials) outweighs all living biomass on earth, with plastic alone exceeding the mass of all land and marine animals combined. Only 3% of the planet's terrestrial surface is ecologically intact with low human footprint.

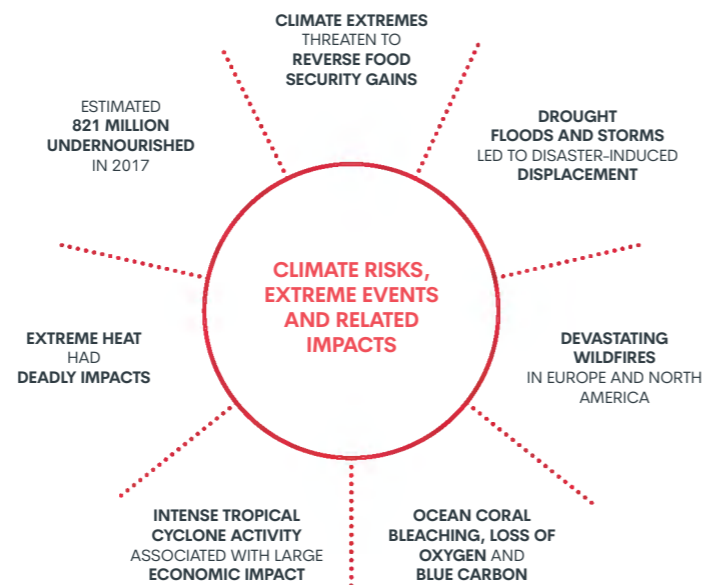
The development of technology by humans has managed to alleviate some of the risk from natural hazards, but has caused the greater exploitation of natural resources. The loss of biodiversity and ecosystem over the last five decades has impacted the extent that nature can contribute to human quality of life, and the continued decline could pose a major threat to the existence of human civilization.

The annual global cost of public subsidies that damage nature is estimated at \$4-\$6 trillion. Deforestation is one of the major contributors to global warming

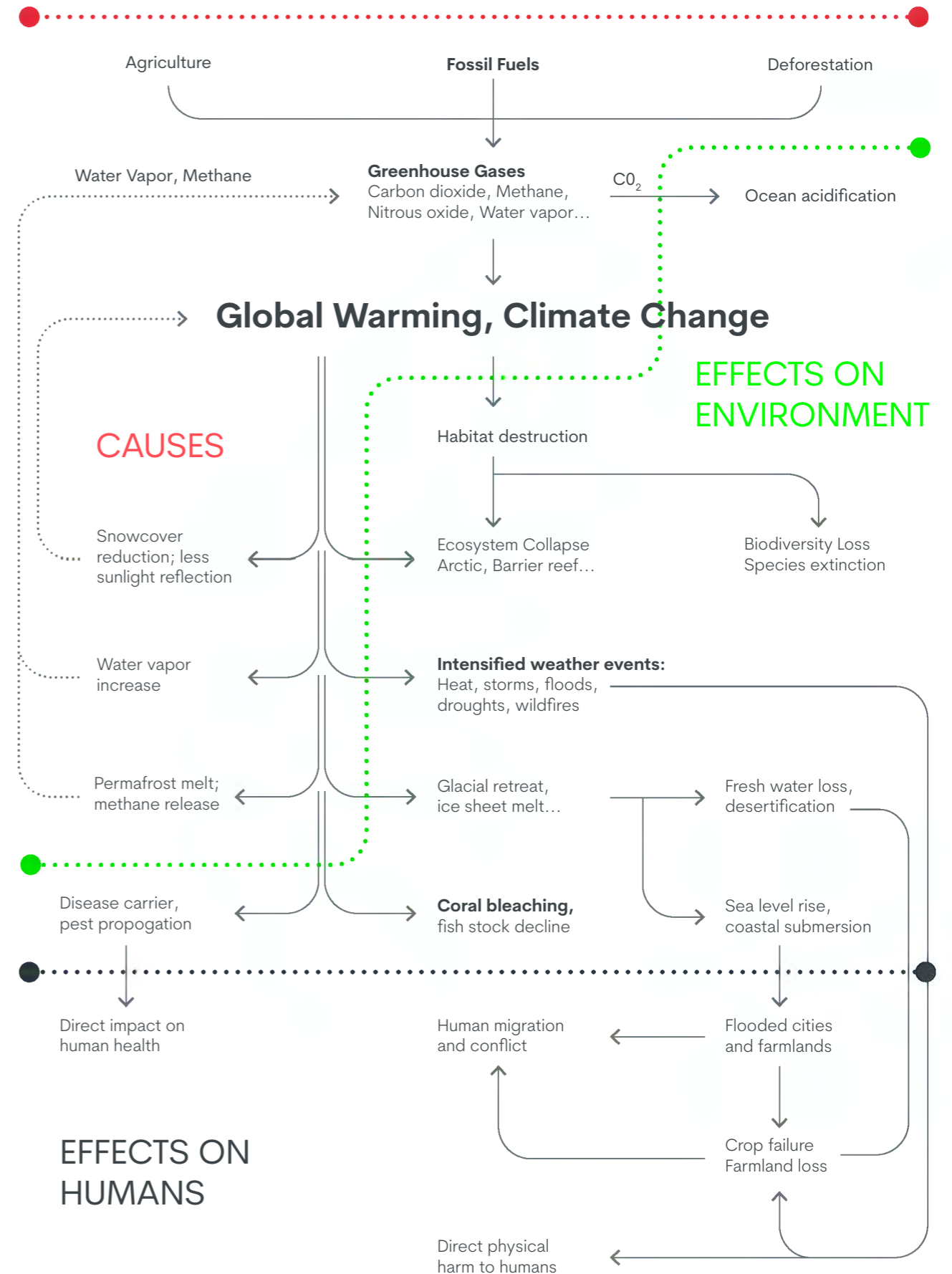
and is often cited as the biggest cause of the enhanced greenhouse effect. Tropical deforestation is responsible for approximately 20% of greenhouse gas emissions. Recent studies suggest that carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and forest degradation contribute to about 12% of total anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions.

We at Brookfield Properties, are committed to meeting our 2022 ESG goals and achieving our objective of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. We plan to accomplish this by continuing to invest in solar installations that both reduce our carbon footprint and generate positive financial savings across our portfolio.

Brookfield Properties is focusing on planting native trees and plants around the world in our different estates with focus on sustainability and carbon absorption. We have reduced approximately around 1357.25 metric tons of carbon footprint by planting various native trees and plants in our office campuses in India by 2021. We are also committed to saving water by utilizing advanced techniques for irrigation.



Global Warming and Climate Change Causes and effects





Green area of pan-India campuses

Area data-all region				
Region	Asset	Total area (m ²) approx.	Softscape area (m ²) approx.	Softscape area percentage (approx.)
North	Candor TechSpace, Sector 48, Gurugram	100362	22603	23.12
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 21, Gurugram	111976	25170	22.48
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 62, Noida	77900	17428	22.37
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 135, Noida	120000	28837	24.03
East	Candor TechSpace, Newtown, Kolkata	195798	99026	50.58
	Downtown Powai, Mumbai	32015	12992	40.58
West	Kensington, Downtown Powai, Mumbai	19230	3369	17.52
	Equinox, BKC, Mumbai	30983	4500	14.52
South	Ecoworld, Bengaluru	194654	39609	20.35
	Ecospace, Bengaluru	73167	13547	18.52
	Azure, Bengaluru	7770	1137	14.63
	Centennial, Bengaluru	21408	6300	29.43
	The Galleria Mall and Northstar, Bengaluru	19465	3070	15.77
	NXT, Bengaluru	38243	5497	14.37
	Millennia Business Park, Chennai	53419	16757	31.37
	Total		1058147	299842

Key to symbols



Tree



Sunny



Palm



Semi Shade



Shrub



Shade



Ground Cover



Weekly once



Climber / Creeper



Weekly twice



Flowering



Daily



Fruiting



Evergreen



Deciduous



Abbreviations

N1	Candor TechSpace, Sector 62, Noida	G1	Candor TechSpace, Sector 48, Gurugram
N2	Candor TechSpace, Sector 135, Noida	G2	Candor TechSpace, Sector 21, Gurugram
K1	Candor TechSpace, Newtown, Kolkata	DP	Downtown Powai, Mumbai
KS	Kensington, Downtown Powai, Mumbai	EQ	Equinox, BKC, Mumbai
MC	Millennia Business Park, Chennai	EW	Ecoworld, Bengaluru
CE	Centennial, Bengaluru	ES	Ecospace, Bengaluru
AZ	Azure, Bengaluru	NX	NXT, Bengaluru
GM	The Galleria Mall and Northstar, Bengaluru		





Trees

Trees are the only permanent element in any planting scheme, making a strong visual impact by virtue of their size alone. Not only are trees a sight for sore eyes, they also have many other benefits- providing shade in the summer months, shelter in winter, and nesting sites for several species of birds, insects, and other wildlife, to name a few. Trees also help reduce pollution and combat climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and replacing it with oxygen. They even help regulate groundwater, an important benefit in areas at risk of flooding and soil erosion. Truly a gift that keeps on giving.

Trees across pan-India campuses

Sr.No.	Trees	South campuses	North campuses	West campuses	East campuses	Total
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
1	Acacia auriculiformis	-	1	-	131	132
2	Adansonia digitata	-	1	-	-	1
3	Anthocephalus cadamba	6	51	1	3	61
4	Artocarpus heterophyllus	-	-	-	6	6
5	Alnus glutinosa	-	-	2	-	2
6	Alstonia scholaris	62	71	26	52	211
7	Albizia lebbeck	-	-	-	40	40
8	Annona squamosa	-	9	-	-	9
9	Araucaria cookii	3	-	-	30	33
10	Azadirachta indica	31	35	2	50	118
11	Bauhinia purpurea	19	111	12	74	216
12	Bignonia megapotamica	6	-	-	-	6
13	Bombax ceiba	-	-	-	14	14
14	Brassia actinophylla	47	-	7	-	54
15	Calophyllum inophyllum	-	-	2	-	2
16	Casuarina equisetifolia	-	80	-	-	80
17	Cassia fistula	2	11	10	-	23
18	Cassia siamea	5	-	-	-	5
19	Cassia javanica	15	-	-	-	15
20	Callistemon lanceolatus	30	15	-	50	95
21	Chorisia speciosa	23	196	-	-	219
22	Chukrasia tabularis	-	17	-	-	17
23	Cinnamomum tamala	-	-	-	1	1
24	Conocarpus erectus	5	205	9	-	219
25	Dalbergia sissoo	-	9	-	-	9

Sr.No.	Trees	South campuses	North campuses	West campuses	East campuses	Total
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
26	Delonix regia	40	34	-	55	129
27	Dillenia indica	4	-	-	-	4
28	Erythrina crista-galli	3	-	-	-	3
29	Erythrina indica	-	76	34	-	110
30	Eriobotrya japonica	-	-	10	-	10
31	Eucalyptus citriodora	22	-	-	16	38
32	Ficus auriculata	1	-	-	-	1
33	Ficus benghalensis	11	-	-	-	11
34	Ficus benjamina	55	898	115	432	1500
35	Ficus infectoria	-	43	-	-	43
36	Ficus reginald	-	40	-	-	40
37	Ficus religiosa	10	8	5	10	33
38	Ficus retusa	-	181	-	1250	1431
39	Filicium decipiens	29	-	-	-	29
40	Ficus glomerata	1	-	-	-	1
41	Fortunella japonica	-	14	-	-	14
42	Grevillea robusta	146	-	-	-	146
43	Grewia asiatica	-	-	-	2	2
44	Inga dulcis	2	-	4	-	6
45	Jacaranda mimosifolia	3	41	-	-	44
46	Juniperus communis	-	36	-	-	36
47	Lagerstroemia speciosa	46	25	55	12	138
48	Leucaena leucocephala	2	8	-	-	10
49	Mangifera indica	4	2	1	19	26
50	Manilkara zapota	-	-	4	-	4

Trees across pan-India campuses (contd.)

Sr.No.	Trees	South campuses	North campuses	West campuses	East campuses	Total
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
51	Markhamia lutea	19	-	-	-	19
52	Melia dubia	3	-	-	-	3
53	Michelia champaca	48	-	12	-	60
54	Millingtonia hortensis	65	111	-	20	196
55	Mimusops elengi	1	21	10	13	45
56	Moringa oleifera	6	4	-	-	10
57	Morinda citrifolia	-	-	5	-	5
58	Muntingia calabura	7	-	-	-	7
59	Pandanus odorifer	-	-	2	-	2
60	Parkia biglandulosa	-	-	3	-	3
61	Pterygota alata	-	-	4	-	4
62	Pimento dioica	3	-	-	-	3
63	Peltophorum pterocarpum	51	-	2	-	53
64	Phyllanthus acidus	2	-	-	-	2
65	Phyllanthus emblica	-	-	-	1	1
66	Plumeria alba	100	620	14	80	741
67	Populus nigra	-	-	4	-	4
68	Plumeria rubra	23	-	1	84	108
69	Psidium guajava	-	62	-	15	77
70	Pongamia pinnata	27	-	-	-	27
71	Putranjiva roxburghii	-	12	1	-	13
72	Punica granatum	-	2	-	1	3
73	Samania saman	39	-	3	-	42
74	Saraca asoca	26	390	112	30	558
75	Senna auriculata	16	-	-	-	16

Sr.No.	Trees	South campuses	North campuses	West campuses	East campuses	Total
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
76	Spathodia campanulata	63	-	25	3	91
77	Swietenia mahagoni	4	-	6	2	12
78	Sterculia foetida	2	-	-	-	2
79	Syzygium cumini	-	4	-	14	18
80	Syzygium samarangense	-	-	-	2	2
81	Tabebuia argentea	17	2	-	-	19
82	Tabebuia rosea	219	-	14	-	233
83	Tabebuia avellanedae	14	-	-	-	14
84	Tectona grandis	1	-	-	-	1
85	Terminalia catappa	30	-	8	1	39
86	Terminalia mantaly	72	106	-	-	178
87	Triplaris weigeltiana	-	-	3	-	3
88	Thuja occidentalis	-	-	-	80	80
89	Ziziphus mauritiana	-	-	-	3	3
Grand total		1491	3552	528	2596	8167

Alstonia scholaris

(Devils tree)

India, Tropical Asia
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Greenish-White
Flower Color

October – December
Flowering Season

ES, G1, G2, N1, N2, K1, DP, CE
Location



Tree Flowering Evergreen Sunny Weekly once

This native Indian variant is an evergreen tree that grows up to 40 m tall. Its bark is rough, grayish-white, and exudes a bitter latex when injured. The thick and shiny green leaves are produced in a whorl of five to seven. The flowers are greenish-white and umbrella-shaped. It is suitable for planting alongside roads, in groups or as a specimen in parks as they are excellent for providing shade.

The paste that the Devil's tree bark secretes can be applied locally on chronic skin ulcers as recommended by Ayurveda. The sap is also excellent for increasing lactation for expecting mothers. Due to its antiseptic properties, it is also a powerful medicine that can rid fever by improving digestive functions.

Anthocephalus cadamba

(Kadamb)

The Kadam tree is often associated with the Hindu Lord Krishna as he is believed to have famously played in a swing under this very tree variety. The tree's most striking feature is its long and straight bark with longitudinal fissures. The large leathery leaves surround the ball-shaped flowers of this tree. The flower buds are green, but eventually change to a golden hue

as they bloom. Propagated through seeds, this tree grows tall and is a beautiful addition to the greenery in parks and to roadsides.

The tree's parts are used for anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-diabetic treatments. It is also an excellent natural painkiller. The golden ball-shaped flowers are often used in perfumes.

India
Origin

Rubiaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

June - September
Flowering Season

EW, G1, G2, K1, DP
Location

Tree Flowering Evergreen Sunny Weekly once



Artocarpus heterophyllus (Jackfruit)



India, Sri Lanka
Origin

Moraceae
Family

Green
Flower Color

March - April
Flowering Season

ES, GM, K1, DP
Location



Jackfruit is cultivated throughout tropical regions of the world. It has a short trunk with a dense top. It easily reaches the height of 10 to 20 m when fully grown. It bears the largest fruit of all trees reaching as much as 85 kg in weight, 90 cm in length and 50cm in diameter. The fruit matures during the monsoon season from July to August.

As the fruit matures, the yellow flesh inside the rough exterior

becomes sweet. The ripe fruit has a pineapple-like flavor. Jackfruit is rich in dietary fiber. The fiber content helps protect the colon eliminating cancer-causing chemicals. The fresh fruit has small but significant amounts of vitamin-A, and flavonoid pigments. Together, these compounds play vital roles in antioxidant, anti-inflammatory functions in addition to keeping a healthy eyesight.

Azadirachta indica (Neem)



The Neem tree is tall with brown stems and bitter dark green leaves. In the summer months, its white flowers bloom and give off a sweet scent. The mature fruits are yellow in color. Historically, the neem tree is regarded as a medicinal gem and is said to have several healing

properties. In India, these trees are found in roadside plantations and also in several hospital compounds.

The leaves from this tree are also used in aromatherapy to relieve fatigue, soothe itchy skin and even cure headaches.



India
Origin

Meliaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

ES, EW, G2, N1, N2, NX, MC, K1, DP, CE
Location



Acacia auriculiformis (Akashmoni)



Australia, Indonesia
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

K1, G1
Location



Tree Flowering Deciduous Sunny Weekly once

The Akashmoni tree is an evergreen variety that grows to about 15 to 30 m in height. The crooked trunk and vertically fissured bark are some of its iconic features. It also sprouts dense crown leaves that are thick and leathery.

The wood is excellent for making turnery articles, toys, and chess pieces. This variety of wood is a popular choice for furniture making and it is also used for making fuel in India.

Adansonia digitata (African baobab)

The trees usually grow as solitary individuals and are large in size. All baobab trees are deciduous and lose their leaves in the dry season. They remain leafless for eight months of the year. They can grow up to 25 m in height. The trunk tends to be bottle-shaped, smooth, and shiny with a reddish brown to

grey hue. A tell-tale sign of this tree are its heavy white flowers.

The baobab is a traditional food plant in Africa. The plant parts are used to treat various ailments such as diarrhea malaria and microbial infections.

Tree Flowering Deciduous Sunny Weekly once



Africa
Origin

Malvaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

June - September
Flowering Season

G2
Location

Albizia lebbek

(Siris tree)



New Guinea and Northern Australia
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Cream-White
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

K1
Location



The Siris is a deciduous, perennial legume tree that grows to a height of 18 to 30 m. The flowers are white, with numerous long stamens, and are very fragrant. The fruit is a pod that contains six to twelve seeds.

It is an astringent, also used by some cultures to treat boils, cough, eye infections, flu, gingivitis, lung problems, and pectoral problems. It is also used as a tonic, and to treat abdominal tumors. The bark is also used to treat inflammation.



Alnus glutinosa

(Alder)

The common Alder provides food and shelter to wildlife; several insects, lichens, and fungi are completely dependent on this tree. The timber has been used in underwater foundations and to manufacture paper and fiber board for smoking food, joinery, turnery and carving. The extracts of the seeds are active against pathogenic bacteria.

These trees thrive in wet locations where its association with the bacterium Frankia enables it to grow in poor quality soils. It has short-stalked rounded leaves and separate male and female flowers in the form of catkins. The small, rounded fruits are cone-like.

Europe
Origin

Betulaceae
Family

Scarlet red
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

DP
Location



Annona squamosa

(Custard apple)

South America
Origin

Annonaceae
Family

Greenish-yellow
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

K1
Location



From jellies to fermented drinks, the Custard Apple lends itself to many such preparations. The peelings and pulps contain oil that is useful in flavoring. In tropical America, a decoction of the leaves is used as a cold remedy.

This tropical deciduous tree grows up to 10 m tall. The leaves are thin

and oblong while the flowers are a greenish-yellow. Flowers never fully open and have drooping stalks, and three fleshy outer petals. The conical fruit, with purple knobby skin, is sweet can be eaten fresh or added as an ingredient to several dessert preparations.



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once



Araucaria cookii

(Monkey puzzle)



Tree



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

The distinctive feature of the Monkey Puzzle tree is its conical shape. These trees have a slender, spire-like crown. The bark peels off in thin paper-like sheets and is rough, grey, and resinous. The branches are horizontally covered with needle-like spirally-arranged leaves. To maintain the lushness of these trees and to protect them from the severe cold during winter

and the scorching heat during summer, artificial rain is sprayed.

The light color wood is fine grained and keeps well under water. It is used for general carpentry and as a specimen tree in large gardens. When it is small and grown in a tub, it makes an unusual but excellent Christmas tree.

South America
Origin

Araucariaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, MC, CE, ES, K1
Location

Bauhinia purpurea

(Mountain ebony)

Indian Subcontinent
Origin

Caesalpiniaceae
Family

Pink
Flower Color

September - December
Flowering Season

G1, G2, EW, ES, MC
Location



Tree Flowering Deciduous Sunny Weekly once

The Mountain Ebony is a small deciduous tree growing to 5 meters tall. The leaves are broad, rounded and composed of two oval shape leaflets united in the center. The flowers are bright pink, and fragrant with five petals. The fruit is a pod containing 12 to 16 seeds. Easily propagated

through seeds, this tree is of great medicinal value. A decoction prepared from its plant is a good herbal remedy for ulcers. Its extract is used for healing wounds and injuries and its flower buds are cooked as vegetables.

Bignonia megapotamica

(Bignonia)

An evergreen tree of medium size, the Bignonia produces clusters of gorgeous light mauve to pink flowers. It thrives in warm humid climates but the flowers remain

bloomed almost throughout the year. The flowers from this tree are a popular choice for adornment among several Indian cultures.

Tree Flowering Evergreen Sunny Weekly once

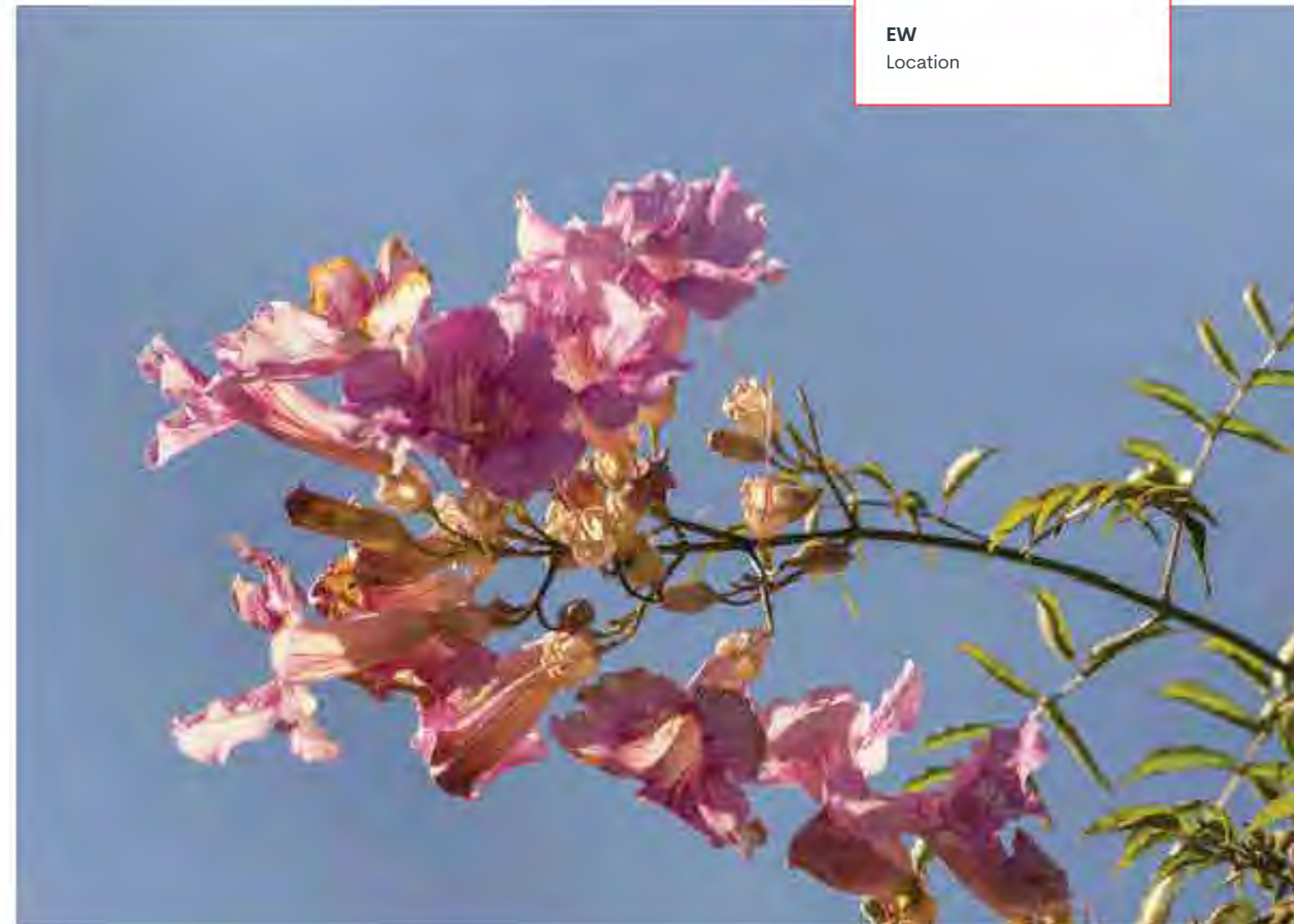
Tropical America
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

Light Pink Flower
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW
Location



Bombax ceiba

(Silk cotton tree)

This tree grows to an average of 20 m and is even taller in wet tropical regions. The trunk and limb bear numerous conical spines particularly when young, but get eroded as the tree matures. The leaves are palmate with about six leaflets radiating from a central point. The tree sprouts cup-shaped flowers that grow even when the tree is devoid of leaves. Another distinctive feature of this tree is its seeds which are long and packed with cotton-like fibers.

The fruit that this tree yield is the size of a ping-pong ball. These are also full of cotton-like fibers. Many cultures gather the fruits of this tree to extract this fiber called kopak to fill pillows, quilts, and sofas.



Tree Flowering Deciduous Sunny Weekly once



Australia
Origin

Bombacaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

January - March
Flowering Season

DP, K1
Location



Brassia actinophylla

(Umbrella tree)



Tree Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly once

The Umbrella Tree is a large ornamental tree that reaches up to 30 m in height. The leaves are umbrella-like in appearance. It needs full sun to partial shade with a rich well drained soil mix to thrive.

These are one of the most popular house tree varieties throughout the world. They are suited for gardens and avenue planting.

Australia
Origin

Araliaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

January - May
Flowering Season

EW, NX, MC
Location

Cassia fistula

(Indian laburnum)



Indian Subcontinent
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

G1, G2, ES, EW, N1, N2
Location



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

The Indian laburnum tree is widely grown as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical areas. The Indian laburnum tree is the state flower of Kerala. It is a medium-sized tree growing to a height of 10 to 20m. The leaves are deciduous and pinnate with three to eight pairs of leaflets. The flowers bloom with five yellow petals of equal size

and shape. The fruit is a legume, long and broad with a pungent odor containing several seeds.

In Ayurvedic medicine, Indian laburnum tree is known as 'disease killer.' The fruit pulp is considered a purgative. The roots of the tree are used as a tonic, febrifuge, and as an astringent.

Cinnamomum tamala

(Bay leaf)

This tree can grow up to 20m tall with leaves that are long and wide, usually olive green in color. It is thought to have been one of the most effective medicinal plant leaves known in ancient medicine as malabathrum.

Its leaves have a clove-like aroma with a peppery taste making them a culinary staple in many cultures.



Tree



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

India
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Greenish-white
Flower Color

January - March
Flowering Season

K1, DP
Location



Chorisia speciosa

(Mexican semal)

Callistemon lanceolatus

(Bottle brush)

Mexico
Origin

Malvaceae
Family

Pink with creamish-white center
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

G1, G2, ES, EW, N1, N2
Location

The Mexican Semal is an erect tree with a waxy green stem. The branches tend to be horizontal and are also covered in thorns. The leaves are light green color and grow in five to seven long leaflets. This garden- variety blooms flowers when its surrounding trees are bare.



Australia
Origin

Myrtaceae
Family

Bright Red
Flower Color

February - May
Flowering Season

EW, NX, K1, CE, ES, G2
Location



The Bottle Brush is a small tree that grows to 5 meters tall. It has a hard, fibrous, and papery bark and is usually covered with soft, silky hairs during its early stages. Its leaves are arranged alternately, are wide, hard, flat and narrow egg-shaped with a narrower end near the base. It is commonly called a Bottle brush on account of

appearance of its red color flowers at the end of the branches.

Different parts of this tree have different medicinal purposes. Antifungal, antioxidant, antithrombin, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antimicrobial and herbicidal agents are present in this species.

Calophyllum inophyllum

(Sultan champa)



Australia, Tropical Asia
Origin

Calophyllaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

May - November
Flowering Season

DP
Location

It is a low-branching and slow growing tree with a broad and irregular crown. It usually reaches 20 m in height. The tree supports a dense canopy of glossy, elliptical leaves. The very fragrant flowers have snow-white petals with a thick center of yellow stamens. The fruit (the ball nut) is a round, green drupe reaching two to four cm in diameter and having a single large seed. When ripe, the fruit is wrinkled, and its color varies from

yellow to brownish-red. This tree often grows in coastal regions as well as lowland forests.

The fragrant flowers of this tree have been prized as an adornment and as a perfume. It is used as traditional medicine for the treatment of chronic diseases such as ulcers, eye infections, haemorrhoids, and hypertension, infections.

Casuarina equisetifolia

(Australian pine tree)



Australia
Origin

Casuarinaceae
Family

Reddish-brown
Flower Color

February - April
Flowering Season

G1, G2, N1, N2, EW, DP
Location

This variant of the Pine tree is an evergreen tree that can grow up to 35 m tall. The foliage consists of slender green to greyish-green twigs, bearing minute scaled leaves in whorls of six to eight. The flowers are produced in small catkin like inflorescences while the fruits are oval-shaped.

It is widely used as a bonsai subject. The wood of this tree is used for shingles and fencing, they make excellent firewood. Casuarina leaves were also found to be useful as absorbent materials for the removal of textile dyes.



Cassia javanica

(Java cassia)



Java
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Deep pink to rose pink
Flower Color

April - July
Flowering Season

ES
Location



The Java Cassia is a, fast-growing, deciduous tree reaching a height of 40 m. The leaves are compound, elliptical and green. With the flowers blooming in gorgeous clusters, this tree variety is perfect for roadside plantations.

Its leaves are effective against herpes simplex and the bark is one of the key ingredients in ayurvedic and other traditional medicine's anti-diabetic formulations.



Cassia siamea

(Kassod tree)

The Kassod is a large tree with a columnar crown. Its leaves are alternate, pinnate, compound, and of olive-green color. Its branches are brittle and break away very easily. The flowers of this tree are a vibrant yellow making this variety a good choice for boundary plantation and for demarcation of large areas. It is also suitable for roadside planting.

In Cambodia, a decoction using Cassia is used to treat scabies and rhinitis. It also contains some analgesic and diuretic properties. It is considered a first class psycho-pharmaceutical. It is used as fodder plant, in inter-cropping systems and as shelter-belts.



Indo-Malaya
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

July - January
Flowering Season

EW, ES, NX
Location



Chukrasia velutina

(Indian mahogany)



Southeast Asia
Origin

Meliaceae
Family

Cream or White
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

G2, N1, N2
Location



The Indian mahogany is a deciduous tropical forest tree species. The trees are tall with a cylindrical bole and spreading crown. Leaves are abruptly pinnate or bipinnate with leaflets that alternate or are subopposite, entire and unequal at the base. The erect, oblong flower, which are rather large and born in terminal panicles, possess four to

five petals. Mature fruits are three to five valved capsules.

The bark of the tree is used as an astringent, and the seed extract possesses agglutinating properties (the ability to combine into one mass).



Conocarpus lancifolius

(Damas)



Coastal and riverine areas of Somalia
Origin

Combretaceae
Family

Yellow green
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

G1, G2, ES, N1, N2
Location

Damas is a drought-resistant evergreen tree species that grows up to 20m. However, it is believed that the larger trees have now been almost entirely felled. The tree has a symmetrical growth habit. It can easily be shaped into a variety of different forms. It can be shaped into short and tall hedges.

The tree's wood is dense and is suitable for charcoal. It is effective for creating a visual and sound barrier. The leaves of this tree have anti-diabetic properties.

Dalbergia sissoo

Shisham (Indian rosewood)



Indian subcontinental

Origin

Fabaceae

Family

Whitish-pink

Flower Color

March - April

Flowering Season

G1, G2, EW, N1, N2

Location



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

The Indian Rosewood is a medium to large deciduous tree with a light crown. It can grow up to a height of 30m. Its leaves are leathery, alternate, and pinnately compound. The flowers have a whitish-pink hue and are fragrant, growing in dense clusters. Pods are oblong, flat, strap-like, and contain one to five flat, bean-shaped seeds. They have

a tap root and numerous surface roots that produce suckers. It is the best-known economic timber species of the rosewood genus used to make furniture, cabinets, paneling, carving, plywood, and musical instruments. It is also used as fuel wood.

Dillenia indica

(Elephant apple)

It is an evergreen small to medium sized tree growing to 15m tall. The leaves are 15-36 cm long, with a corrugated surface with impressed veins. The flowers have five white petals and numerous yellow stamens. The tree's characteristic round fruits are large, greenish-yellow, have many seeds and that are edible.

In Ayurveda, it is considered as an anti-rheumatic and biliary supplement. Elephant apple juice mixed with sugar and water is used to treat cough and fever. Its branches are used to make good firewood. The leaves, fruits, and bark of Dillenia indica are used for medicinal purposes. Elephant apple helps in relieving stomach toxins and regulates body temperature.



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



India, Tropical Asia
Origin

Dilleniaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

January - July
Flowering Season

GM
Location



Delonix regia

(Flame of the forest)



Madagascar

Origin

Fabaceae

Family

Orange to red

Flower Color

April - July

Flowering Season

**N2, N1, EW, MC,
K1, NX, DP**

Location



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

Commonly known as Gulmohar in India, this tall tree reaches a height of more than 15 m. The trees are semi- evergreen, with umbrella-shaped broad-spreading crowns. The compound leaves are feathery and the flowers appear along or at the end of branches. The color of the flowers varies from bright red to orange to a scarlet- salmon color. Owing to its shallow root system, grass does not grow under this tree.

The wood is used for fuel and its flowers are used in producing bee forage. The Gulmohar tree produces a thick water-soluble gum which is used as a binding agent in textile industries. The seeds are used in making an oil called pangam which is used in tanning industries.

Erythrina indica

(Indian coral tree)

The Indian Coral tree is a spiny, deciduous tree species normally growing to about 6 to 9 meters. Its bark is smooth and green when young and becomes thick, corky, and deeply fissured with age. It has many stout branches that are armed with black claw-like spines. Leaves are bright emerald-green and flowers are bright pink to scarlet. The fruits this tree produces come in pods. They are

green, and turn black and wrinkly as they ripen.

The new leaves are used extensively in Indian cooking. They are also used as livestock fodder when lopped as they are rich in nitrogen. The bark is stringy and provides a strong fiber that is used in rope making. A bark decoction is used to cure stomach infections, malarial fever, and liver problems.



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

India

Origin

Fabaceae

Family

Red

Flower Color

January - March

Flowering Season

G1, G2

Location



Eriobotrya japonica

(Loquat)

China
Origin

Rosaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

September- November
Flowering Season

DP
Location

The Loquat is an evergreen fruit tree. It has a rounded crown, a short trunk, and woolly twigs. The tree can grow up to 10 m tall. Alternately arranged elliptic leaves are dark green, tough, and leathery in texture, with a serrated margin of thick yellowish-brown hairs. The flowers have a sweet aroma. Loquat fruits grow in clusters and are oval, rounded, or pear-shaped with a yellowish-orange hue.

Loquat extracts have been used for the treatment of cough, chronic bronchitis (CB), inflammation and diabetes. Loquat fruit is especially high in vitamin A and beta carotene, an antioxidant. These nutrients lower the risk of colorectal, lung, and other cancers. The loquat leaf, seed, and fruit have been shown to reduce inflammation.



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny

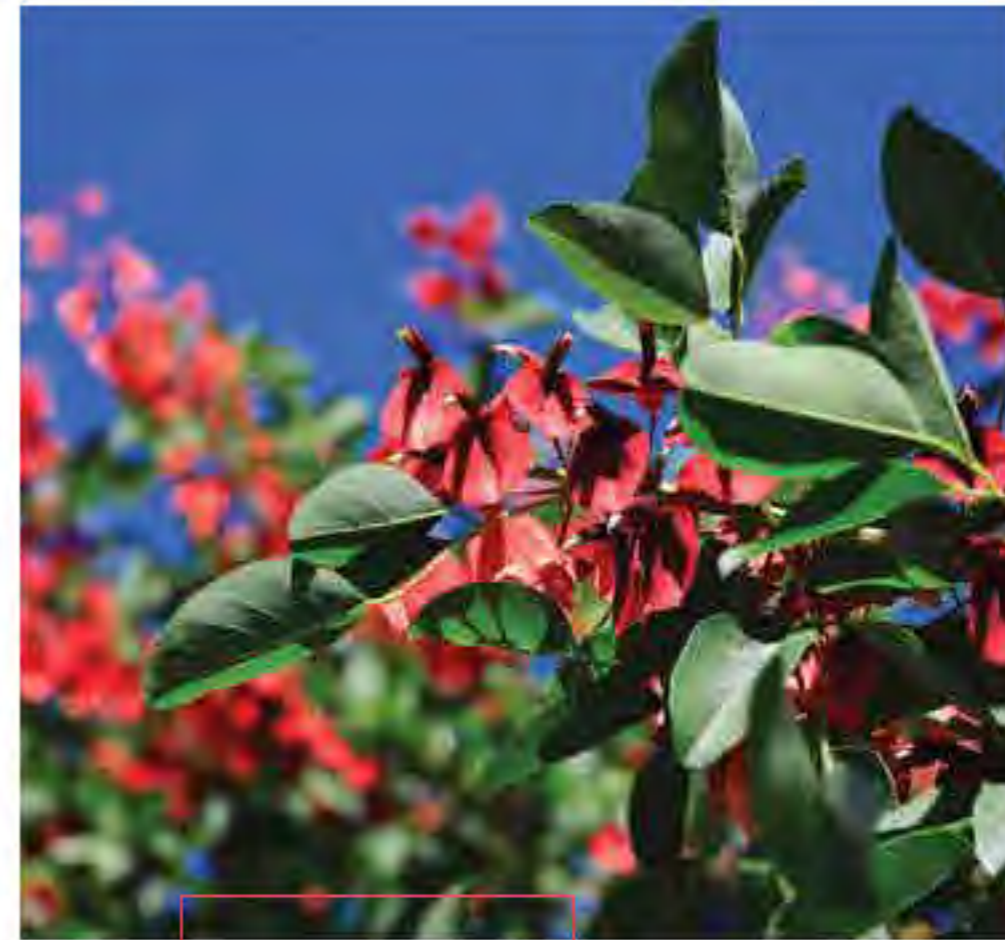


Weekly once



Erythrina crista-galli

(Coral shrub)



Argentina
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

ES
Location



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

This is a small tree that normally grows to the height of five to 8 meters. The tree trunk is woody with irregular, spiny branches. The flowers are red in color arranged in bilateral symmetry. The root is a tap root with nodules produced by nitrogen fixing bacteria. The bacteria live in symbiosis with the tree, facilitating the tree's absorption of nitrogen in return for

organic substances which the bacteria need.

The tree fruit is a legume, the plant is narcotic and purgative. A decoction of the bark is a powerful soporific. It is used to treat rheumatism and hepatitis. An infusion of the bark is used as a gargle to treat sore throat and as a wash to treat cuts.

Eucalyptus citriodora

(Safeda/blue gum)



Tree Flowering Evergreen Sunny Weekly once

Australia
Origin

Myrtaceae
Family

Greenish-white
Flower Color

March - June
Flowering Season

EW, MC, K1, NX
Location



The Blue Gum is a tall, upright and fast-growing tree. The bark is smooth and peels off in long flakes. The leaves are simple and lens-shaped and rich in oil. The greenish-white flowers produce ample pollen for bees. It is suitable for areas where the water table is high.

These trees are exotic and are extensively cultivated for extracting oil. Its stem and branches are used to make paper and as fuel or coal. It is perfect for roadside cultivation.

Ficus benghalensis

(Banyan)

The Banyan is a tree species with great significance in Indian culture. This is also a sacred tree according to Hindu mythology and is considered to be a symbol of fertility. It is a large evergreen tree that is commonly planted in rural areas near ponds for shade. It also provides shelter and food for birds.

Parts of this tree are used in medicinal preparations that help relieve pain, and wounds. These cure ulcers concoctions also act as a blood purifier, and are used for treating any type of swelling.



Tree Fruiting Evergreen Sunny Weekly once

India
Origin

Moraceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

ES, EW
Location



Ficus infectoria

Pilkhan/pakhad (white fig)



India
Origin

Moraceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, G2
Location



Tree



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

The White Fig is a large strangling tree with a spreading canopy. The aerial roots wrap around the main stem instead of forming props. The pea-sized figs are in pairs with greenish-white to brown spots. Leaves begin to drop mid-February and new leaves emerge in March in colors of purple and red and bronze, giving the tree a wonderful look. The color transformation goes on till April.

The fig tree's fruits can be consumed fresh or dried. Fresh figs are delicious and nutritious as they are rich in calories, protein, calcium and iron. The fruit is also credited with laxative and medicinal properties and can be used to treat several skin infections.



Ficus reginald

(Weeping fig)

This tree is characterized by its yellowish-green leaves. As the leaves mature in age, the yellow-green leaf color becomes a darker green. The leaves are slightly glossy and elliptic with a rather long pointed top.

It is a common plant for the home and office landscapes because of its low maintenance and exotic appearance.

India
Origin

Moraceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G2, N2, EW
Location



Tree



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



Ficus religiosa

(Pipal/bodhi)

Ficus auriculata

(Roxburgh fig)

India
Origin

Moraceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, ES, K1, G1, CE
Location

The Pipal is often associated with three deities from the Hindu religion- Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva and also Owing to this with Buddha. association, this tree species is worshiped in several cultures. It is a huge tree with spreading branches. Leaves are cordate in shape and shine. Easily propagated through

seeds and cuttings, this tree is commonly planted near ponds for shade.

Ficus religiosa is used in traditional for disorders including diabetes, epilepsy, and medicine asthma, inflammation diseases.



Tree



Fruiting



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once



Tree



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

This fig variety is a small tree with bristle-covered branches. The leaves are big and round with a rounded base. The fruits from this tree are pear-shaped and reddish-brown in color.

The fresh fruits of this plant are consumed as food, and have

diuretic, laxative and digestive properties. The large figs are edible and are used in the preparations of jams, juices and curries. The latex from the stems is used to treat cuts and wounds.

East Asia
Origin

Moraceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

ES
Location

Ficus glomerata

(Audumbar tree)



Indo-China

Origin

Moraceae

Family

NA

Flower Color

NA

Flowering Season

GM

Location



Tree



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

The Audumbar is a fast-growing plant with large and rough leaves. Its fruits grow on or close to the tree trunk. The fruits are commonly eaten vegetables after the seeds have been removed and made into stir-fries and curries. The fruits are a staple of the common Indian household.

For ages, Indians have used the bark to create a paste to treat mosquito bites. The rough leaves of the plant can also be used to remove caterpillar bristles lodged in the skin. A common folk remedy is to rub the affected area lightly with a leaf from this tree to effectively dislodge the sting.

Ficus benjamina

(Ficus black)



The Ficus Black is a tree reaching 30m tall in natural conditions, with gracefully drooping branchlets and glossy oval leaves. The bark becomes light gray and smooth with age. The bark of younger branches is brownish. The widely spread treetop often covers a diameter of 10m. The young foliage

is light green and slightly wavy while the older leaves are green and smooth.

The Ficus tree is a popular houseplant as it is extremely effective in purifying airborne toxins while enriching the atmosphere with oxygen



Tree



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

Asia

Origin

Moraceae

Family

NA

Flower Color

NA

Flowering Season

G1, G2, EW, ES, GM, MC, K1, V1, KS
Location



Filicium decipiens

(Fern tree)

Fortunella japonica

(Kumquat)

India
Origin

Sapindaceae
Family

Greenish-white
Flower Color

January - March
Flowering Season

EW, MC, ES
Location

This medium to large size tree grows up to 25 m tall. The crown is rounded and the leaf scars are prominent on young stems that grow without thorns. The bark of the Fern tree is smooth, grayish-brown and may slowly become rough and flaky, revealing an orange under the bark. The leaves are dark green on top and a lighter shade on the bottom with fine texture foliage resembling ferns.

This tree is good for avenues and group planting in humid and tropical regions.

The Fern is traditionally used as an anti-diabetic agent in India and Sri Lanka. It also possesses a variety of biological properties, such as anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, and molluscicide.



Tree



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



China
Origin

Rutaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

G1
Location



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

Kumquats are a slow-growing evergreen shrub or short tree variety with dense branches and small thorns. The glossy leaves are dark green and the flowers are white, similar to other citrus flowers. Depending on the size, the Kumquat tree can produce hundreds or even thousands of fruits each year.

The fruit is usually consumed whole with its peel and is sometimes used in fruit salads. The fresh fruit, in Vietnam, is steamed with sugar and made into candies. The Kumquat is also used in the treatment of sore throats.

Grewia asiatica

(Falsa)

Malay Peninsula and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Origin

Malvaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

March - April
Flowering Season

K1
Location



-  Tree
-  Flowering
-  Fruiting
-  Evergreen
-  Sunny
-  Weekly once

The Falsa is a small tree growing to 8 meters tall. The leaves are broadly rounded and the flowers are yellow with five large sepals and five smaller petals. The fruit is an edible drupe that changes from purple to black when ripe.

The fruit is supposed to possess astringent, cooling, and stomachic properties. A spirit is distilled and a pleasant sherbet is made from it. The leaves are used to treat some skin inflammations.

Grevillea robusta

(Silver oak)

-  Tree
-  Flowering
-  Evergreen
-  Sunny
-  Weekly once



The Silver Oak is an upright, quick-growing tree producing columnar growth. The bark is brown and rough and the leaves are pinnately divided, green on top and silvery at the bottom. Golden flowers are attractive to bees making it a honey plant. It is propagated from seeds which are collected in July and sown immediately thereafter. It is good for boundary planting, specimen, group planting, and for planting alongside roads.

Suitable for treating sore throats, earache, chest problems, flu, toothache, headaches and dizziness, the Silver Oak has many medicinal properties. Before the advent of aluminium, Grevillea Robusta timber was widely used for external window joinery as it is resistant to wood rot. It has been used for the manufacture of furniture, cabinetry, and fences. It is also good for formal planting

Australia
Origin

Proteaceae
Family

Golden yellow
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

EW, ES, MC, NX, CE
Location

Inga dulcis

(Manila tamarind)

Mexico
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Whitish-green
Flower Color

January - March
Flowering Season

GM, DP
Location

Also known as Jungle Jalebi, the Manila Tamarind is a nearly evergreen tree that grows up to 20m or more in height. It has a broad crown and a short trunk. Leaves are deciduous but the foliage is persistent because as new leaves appear, the old ones shed. This way, the tree looks evergreen. Pods are irregularly shaped and flattened and strangled between the seeds. The pods look like the north Indian sweet, Jalebi,

providing its common Hindi name. The leaves can be used as a plaster to allay pain from venereal sores and can relieve convulsions. A paste made from the leaves is applied externally to treat muscular swellings caused by some inflammations. The leaves together with salt can cure indigestion and, in larger doses, can also induce abortion.



Juniperus communis

(Juniperus)



Oregon
Origin

Cupressaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

April - May
Flowering Season

G2
Location



The Juniperus is a dense sub-erect, perennial shrub growing up to 2 meters in height. The leaves appear in whorls and are linear, sharply pointed and spreading nearly at right angles from the branchlets.

Different tree parts have anti-diabetic, anti-tumor, anti-fungal, natural analgesic and anti-bacterial properties. Flowers are sweetly fragrant and are used in perfumes.



Jacaranda mimosifolia

(Fern tree)

Lagerstroemia speciosa

(Pride of India)

Brazil
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Blue
Flower Color

April - May
Flowering Season

G1, G2, MC, CE
Location

The Jacarandas are impressive trees in May when covered with clusters of blue tubular flowers. The ground below them turns rapidly blue. The tree has moderate to fast growth during warm seasons and can be completely deciduous in winter. Flowers in spring are trumpet-like, lavender, and about two inches long.

The flowers also boom in pink and white colors.

Extracts of this tree are effective against Escherichia coli. The tree is used to treat hepatitis and in folk tradition the flowers, leaves and bark are used to ease neuralgia and varicose veins.

 Tree
  Flowering
  Deciduous
  Sunny
  Weekly once



 Tree
  Flowering
  Deciduous
  Sunny
  Weekly once

The Lagerstroemia speciosa is a medium-sized tree with a light green patchy bark and red purple foliage that bloom in autumn. The leaves are large and elliptic, which shed at the end of April. Easily propagated through seeds, this variety is great as a specimen tree,

for group planting and for planting alongside roads.

This is a medicinal tree traditionally used to lower blood sugar in the body. It is also an effective anti-diabetic drug.

India
Origin

Lythraceae
Family

Pink - red
Flower Color

April - August
Flowering Season

EW, ES, K1, MC, DP, KS
Location

Leucaena leucocephala (Subabul)

**South, Mexico and northern
Central America**
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW, MC, GM, G1
Location

The Subabul is an evergreen, fast-growing tree that grows up to 15m tall. Leaves are bipinnate with four to nine pairs of pinnae per leaf. The inflorescence is a cream-colored globular shape ball, producing clusters of flat brown pods. It grows well only in sub-humid or humid climates with moderate dry seasons.

The pods and seeds are a good tonic. It has been considered for biomass production and is also efficient in nitrogen fixation which helps the soil. It provides medium density wood and high-protein fodder from its leaves.



Tree



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



Mangifera indica (Mango)



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

The mango tree is erect and branching with a thick trunk and a broad, rounded canopy. The leaves are shiny and dark green. The flowers are produced in dense clusters with cream-pink petals. The fruit is roughly oval, with uneven sides and the fruit is a drupe with an outer flesh surrounding a stone. The flesh is soft and bright yellowish-orange in color. Mango trees can grow to

a height of 45m and can live for in excess of 100 years.

They are a great source of magnesium and potassium, both of which are connected to lower blood pressure and a regular pulse. Mangoes are the source of a compound known as mangifera, which early studies suggest may be able to reduce inflammation of the heart.

India
Origin

Anacardiaceae
Family

Pinkish-white
Flower Color

December - April
Flowering Season

**ES, MC, G2, GM, CE,
NX, DP**
Location



Melia dubia

(Hebbevu/malbar neem)



The Neem is a fast-growing, tall deciduous tree with cylindrical straight trunk and a spreading canopy. The bark is blackish-brown with close vertical fissures. Fruits are drupe, longitudinal, and yellow.

Fruits of this tree are considered to be important in fighting

skin diseases. The wood has good demand from furniture manufacturing industries. The wood is used for packing cases, cigar boxes, ceiling planks, pencils, match-boxes, splints and kattamarams.



India
Origin

Meliaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Michelia champaca

(Champa)



India, Southeast Asia
Origin

Magnoliaceae
Family

Light Yellow
Flower Color

June - September
Flowering Season

EW, MC, GM, DP
Location



The Michelia Champaca is commonly called 'Swaran Champa' or 'Sone Champa'. The tree is tall with brown bark. The leaves are simple, large and of light green color. Fragrant flowers of light-yellow color appear in the second week of May and last up to October. This variety is easily propagated through seeds which should be sown immediately after collection.

The leaves have antioxidant properties. The trees are mainly cultivated for fragrant flowers. It has a finely textured, dark brown and olive-colored wood, which is used in furniture making, construction, and cabinetry.

Millingtonia hortensis

(Akash neem / tree jasmine)

India
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Silvery-White
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

EW, ES, NX, MC, G2, AZ
Location

The Tree Jasmine is a fast-growing, tall, upright tree. The tree grows to a height of 25 m and has a spread of 11 m. The trunk is straight and the branches emerge vertically. The leaves are compound, dark green, and shiny. The flowers are highly fragrant. Easily propagated through root suckers, cuttings, and

fresh seeds. This tree is suitable for boundary plantation and roadside plantation.

The stem bark is used as a lung tonic for its anti-asthmatic and anti-microbial properties. Flowers have a rich and pleasant scent.



Tree



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



Manilkara zapota

(Sapota)



Southern Mexico
Origin

Sapotaceae
Family

Pinkish-white
Flower Color

April - May
Flowering Season

K1
Location



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

Sapodilla can grow to more than 30 m tall. The fruit is a large berry with an exceptionally sweet, malty flavor. The unripe fruit is hard to the touch and contains high amounts of saponin, which has astringent properties similar to tannin, drying out the mouth.

The high content of tannins makes sapota an effective anti-inflammatory agent, which helps in improving the condition of the digestive tract through prevention of diseases like esophagitis, enteritis, and irritable bowel syndrome.



Markhamia lutea (Markhamia)



Africa
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW
Location



This fast-growing small tree may reach more than 10 meters in its native zones. The leaves are normally arranged in groups at the ends of the branches. The flowers appear in terminal clusters, they are trumpet-shaped, yellow in color with reddish-orange spots. It is an attractive tree worth planting as a screen or background tree for gardens and on golf courses.

The roots, barks, stems and leaves have been used by traditional healers for the treatment of miscellaneous disease conditions such as microbial and parasitic diseases, back-aches, sore eyes, intercostal pains, pulmonary troubles, rheumatoid arthritis and external skin diseases.

Moringa oleifera (Drumstick)

Tropical Asia
Origin

Moringaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

December
Flowering Season

DP, MC
Location



The Drumstick tree is a small, deciduous tree that can reach a height of about 9 meters. They have a corky gray bark and fern-like leaves. Young shoots have purplish or greenish-whit hairy barks. The tree has an open crown of drooping, fragile branches, and the leaves build up a feathery foliage of tripinnate leaves. The

highly-scented white flowers and long bean-like pods are an edible staple in South-Indian cuisines.

The leaves are extensively used as a vegetable. The bark, sap, roots, leaves, seeds and flowers are used in traditional medicine.



Morinda citrifolia

(Great morinda)



Southeast Asia
Origin

Rubiaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

DP
Location



The Morinda is a small tree that grows well on sandy or rocky shores. Apart from saline conditions, the plant also can withstand drought and grow in secondary soils. It can grow up to 9 meters tall and has large, simple, dark green, shiny, and deeply veined leaves. The plant produces flowers and small white fruits all year round. The fruit is a multiple

fruit that has a pungent odor when ripening.

The noni fruit is used to treat a variety of health problems including, high blood pressure, arthritis, ulcers, depression, sprains, menstrual cramps, pain relief, inflammation, burns, fever, food poisoning, intestinal worms, and joint problem.

Mimusops elengi

(Spanish cherry)

Southeast Asia
Origin

Sapotaceae
Family

Cream
Flower Color

April
Flowering Season

K1, N2
Location

The Spanish Cherry is an evergreen tree reaching a height of about 16 m. The leaves are glossy, dark green, oval-shaped. The flowers are cream-colored, hairy, and scented. The fruits are fleshy with a yellowish-brown color and contain a large brown seed. The bark of the tree is thick with striations and a few cracks on the surface.

Its timber is valuable. As the trees give good shade and the flowers emit fragrance, they are a prized collection in gardens. The bark, flowers, fruits, and seeds of are used in Ayurvedic medicine as astringent, cooling, anthelmintic, tonic, and febrifuge. It is mainly used for dental ailments such as bleeding gums, pyorrhea, dental caries, and loose teeth.



Muntingia calabura

(Singapore cherry)



The Singapore Cherry is a fast-growing tree of slender proportions with nearly horizontal branches. The flowers resemble a strawberry bloom, hence the common name, Strawberry Tree. The abundant fruits are round with red or sometimes yellow juicy pulp and a very sweet, musky somewhat fig-like flavor. They are filled with exceedingly minute, yellowish

seeds. it is drought resistant. Wherever the tree grows, fruits are borne nearly all year. The flowers are said to possess anti-septic properties. An infusion of the flowers is valued as an anti-spasmodic. It is used to relieve headache and the first symptoms of a cold.

Mexico
Origin

Muntingiaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, ES, CE, NX, GM
Location

Pterygota alata

(Buddha coconut)

The Buddha Coconut is a tall tree, which gets its name from its coconut like fruit. Leaves are crowded towards the ends of branches. Leaves are heart-shaped, wavy, smooth, and pointed or tapering. Flowers are borne in small, few-flowered

racemes. The fruit is large, woody, and obliquely round. The seeds are oblong, compressed in two rows and winged.

The seeds from this tree are eaten, and the plant is used medicinally.



Mexico
Origin

Muntingiaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, ES, CE, NX, GM
Location



Punica granatum (Pomegranate)

A small tree growing up to 10 meters high, the Pomegranate has multiple spiny branches and lives for decades, with some specimens in France surviving for 200 years. Its leaves are glossy, narrow, and oblong. The flowers are a bright red with three to seven petals.

Pomegranates are rich in anti-oxidants and flavonoids. Regular consumption of pomegranate helps in improving gut health, digestion, and keeps bowel diseases at bay.



Malay Peninsula and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Origin

Malvaceae
Family

Red, Orange, Pink
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

K1
Location



Pandanus odorifer (Kevada)



Australia, South Asia
Origin

Pandanaceae
Family

Orange- Yellow
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

DP
Location

The fragrant Screw Pine is a small-branched tree with fragrant flowers found in southern India, Burma and the Andamans. It is a small, slender -branching tree supported by brace roots. With rosettes of long-pointed, stiffly leathery, spiny, bluish-green fragrant leaves. It

bears fragrant flowers in summer. Flowers have a sweet odor that has a pleasant quality similar to rose flowers but, kewra is fruitier.

It is used in making perfumes, aromatic oil (kevda oil) and fragrant distillation called keorra-ka-arak.

Parkia biglandulosa

(Badminton ball)



West Africa
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

December - January
Flowering Season

EW
Location



The Parkia is a tall tree that grows up to 20 m in height. The leaves are bipinnate with numerous leaflets. Presence of two glands at the base of leaf lends this species the name biglandulosa. In the winter season, hanging from the leaf axil are rust-colored bead-like flower heads which gradually gain the size of a tennis ball. The flowers bloom into spectacular

white bulbs. The farinaceous pulp which surrounds the seeds is edible and so are the seeds which taste like garlic.

Its various parts are used against a wide range of ailments. Traditionally, different parts of the plant are used as anti-ulcer, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory agents.

Peltophorum pterocarpum

(Yellow flame tree)

Southern Asia
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

EW, ES, NX, MC, CE, GM, G1, G2
Location

The Flame Tree is a deciduous tree growing to 15–25 m tall. It has a dense, spreading, umbrella-shaped crown. The leaves are bipinnate and the flowers are yellow. The fruit is a pod which is red at first and ripens to a black shade. It contains one to four seeds. Trees begin to flower after about four years. It is widely cultivated, both for vanity and shade.

The tree is widely grown as an ornamental tree. Used as decorating flower in Telangana State's Batukamma festival. The wood has been used for cabinet making and the foliage is used as a fodder crop. It is also used as tooth powders.



Phyllanthus acidus

(Indian gooseberry)

Brazil

Origin

Phyllanthaceae

Family

Red

Flower Color

April - May

Flowering Season

EW, K1, NX

Location

The Gooseberry is a small tree reaching about 10 meters in height. Leaves are compound, long, and crowded at the ends of the branch. The leaflets are alternately arranged along the rachis. The flowers are minute and the fruit appears imultaneously with the flowers.

The fruit is used chiefly for pickling and for the preparation of preserves. It also makes an excellent jam. It is used to treat a wide spectrum of diseases such as inflammatory, rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, respiratory disorder, hepatic diseases and diabetes in India, Asia, Central and South America.



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once



Phyllanthus emblica

(Amla)



Australia, Indonesia

Origin

Phyllanthaceae

Family

Greenish-yellow

Flower Color

April - May

Flowering Season

K1

Location



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

The Amlaki tree is small to medium in sized reaching 8 meters in height. The branchlets are usually deciduous and the leaves are simple, subsessile, and closely set along branchlets. The fruit is nearly spherical, light greenish-yellow in color, quite smooth and hard to the touch with six vertical stripes.

All parts of the plant are used for medicinal purposes, especially the fruit which has been used in Ayurveda as a potent rasayana. In traditional medicine, it is used for the treatment of jaundice and inflammation.



Pimenta dioica

(All spice)

Plumeria alba

(Pagoda/temple tree)

Central America
Origin

Myrtaceae
Family

Creamy white
Flower Color

May - July
Flowering Season

DP
Location

The Allspice plant fascinatingly derives its name from the English, who thought it combined the flavor of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. This tree is classified as an evergreen small tree that can reach 10–18 m in height. It can be grown outdoors in the tropics and subtropics with normal garden soil

and watering. The fruits are picked when green and unripe and are traditionally dried in the sun. When dry, they are brown and resemble large, smooth peppercorns.

Allspice is one of the most important ingredients of Caribbean cuisine.

 Tree
  Flowering
  Evergreen
  Sunny
  Weekly once



 Tree
  Flowering
  Deciduous
  Sunny
  Weekly Twice

This variant of the Temple tree is a popular choice for decorative plants in gardens and homes. It is well-liked for its architectural shapes and fragrant flowers which are waxy white. It has narrow, elongated leaves which are dark, leathery, and shiny. The fruit of this species is a dry follicle which splits

along one side to release winged seeds.

Flowers can be used to prevent rheumatism and relieve high fever. The bark of plumeria itself is useful for relieving pain due to swelling or the smoothen cracked heels. The essential oil extracted from flowers is used for anti-microbial activity.

Mexico
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, ES, CE, MC, NX, AZ, G1, G2, N1, N2, K1, DP, KS
Location

Plumeria rubra

(Pagoda/temple tree)



Mexico
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

May - September
Flowering Season

EW, MC, DP
Location



The Temple Tree is a small tree with a thick succulent trunk. The branches are somewhat brittle and ooze a white latex when broken. The large green leaves are arranged alternately and clustered at the end of the branches. The flowers are terminal, appearing at the ends of branches during the summer. The flowers are strongly fragrant, and have five petals.

This species is reported to have anti-fertility, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, hepato-protective and anti-microbial properties. It has been used in traditional medicine for the treatment of toothaches.



Pongamia pinnata

(Karanj/honge)

Burma-Indonesia
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Purple white
Flower Color

April - May
Flowering Season

ES, EW, CE, NX
Location

The Karanj is a medium tree that grows up to 15-25 m tall. The leaves are compound, alternate round and green. They are soft, shiny, and burgundy in color when young, and mature to a glossy, deep green as the season progresses. Foliage is densely crowded. It is planted for shade in gardens.

It is often used for landscaping as a windbreak or for shade due to the large canopy and fragrant flowers. The bark can be used to make twine or rope. The root is effective for treating ulcers and skin diseases.



Populus nigra

(Black poplar)



The Poplar is a medium-sized deciduous tree, reaching 20-30m. The leaves are diamond-shaped and green on both surfaces. The flowers bloom on the tree mid-spring. Male catkins are red,

the females green. It is widely cultivated in Ladakh.

The buds are anti-scorbutic, anti-septic, balsamic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant.



Tree



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once



Asia

Origin

Salicaceae

Family

Red

Flower Color

February - April

Flowering Season

DP

Location

Psidium guajava

(Guava)



Central America

Origin

Myrtaceae

Family

White

Flower Color

January - February and

June - July

Flowering Season

DP, K1

Location



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



The Guava is a small tree with spreading branches, smooth, thin, copper-colored bark. The bark flakes off showing the greenish layer beneath. Faintly fragrant white flowers bloom in small clusters in the leaf axils. The fruit, exuding a strong, sweet, musky odor when ripe, may be round or pear-shaped. It is enjoyed when

ripe and unripe in sweet and savory preparations.

The decoction made from this tree is drenched twice daily for four to five days to cattle as a cure for dysentery. Guava is rich in Vitamin C therefore helps to boost immunity.

Putranjiva roxburghii

(Lucky bean tree)



Asia
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

Orange
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

N2, DP
Location



The Bean Tree is a moderate-sized, evergreen tree, growing up to 12m in height. It has pendant branches and a dark grey bark with horizontal lenticels. Leaves are simple, alternately arranged, dark green, shiny, and distantly serrated. Fruits are rounded drupes that are white and velvety.

The leaves of the tree are analgesic, anti-pyretic and anti-inflammatory, used to treat fever. A decoction of leaves is used for treating cold, fever, and rheumatism. For swollen and inflamed joints, the leaves of the tree are used externally. The seed paste is useful against headache and powdered seed used for knee pain.



Saraca asoca

(Sita ashoka)

The Ashoka is associated with goddess Sita, of the Hindu mythology, who is believed to have been kept in captivity under this tree in gardens of Sri Lanka.



It is a medium to tall evergreen tree with spreading shiny green leaves that are alternate and copper red in color when young and green when mature. Ashoka bark is smooth with ridges and circular lenticels that are dark green to greenish grey.

The local application of Ashoka paste on affected part is effective in relieving pain. The paste is also used in to cure poisoning as it has antidotal properties. It helps in treating common problems of digestion. Flowers have astringent properties and are helpful in curing internal bleeding and hemoptysis.



India / Sri Lanka
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Scarlet red
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

EW, ES, G1, G2, K1, CE, KS
Location

Syzygium cumini (Jamun)



India / Sri Lanka
Origin

Myrtaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

March - April
Flowering Season

EW, K1, DP
Location



As a rapidly growing species, the Jamun can reach heights of up to 30 m and can live more than 100 years. At the base of the tree, the bark is rough and dark grey. The leaves which have an aroma like turpentine, are pinkish when young and change to a leathery, glossy dark green with a yellow midrib as

they mature. The unripe fruit looks green and as it matures, its color changes to pink then to a shining crimson red and finally to black color.

The fruit works miraculously in fighting against diabetes and helps curing bacterial infections.

The wood is water-resistant after being kiln-dried. Because of this, it is used in railway sleepers and to install motors in wells. The leaves are used as food for livestock, as they have good nutritional value. Its dense foliage provides shade and is grown just for its ornamental value.

Samanea saman (Rain tree)

The Rain Tree is a wide-canopied tree with a large symmetrical umbrella-shaped crown. It usually reaches a height of 15–25 m. The leaves fold in monsoon and during the evenings, hence the names 'Rain tree' and 'five o'clock tree'. Leaves are alternate and compound with small asymmetrical leaflets. The trunk is a dark brown that becomes more fissured with edge

and peels off in long fibrous strips. Fruits are loment seed pods that are fleshy with thickened edges.

Different traditional remedies are prepared from its various parts used as the remedy for headaches, colds, stomachaches, and sore throats. The boiled bark is used as a bandage to cure constipation.



South America
Origin

Mimosaceae
Family

Light pink
Flower Color

March - June
Flowering Season

**EW, MC, ES,
GM, DP, KS**
Location



Syzygium samarangense (Jamrul)



Malay Peninsula and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Origin

Myrtaceae

Family

White

Flower Color

April

Flowering Season

K1

Location



Tree Flowering Fruiting Evergreen Sunny Weekly once

The Jamrul is an evergreen tree growing to 12 m tall. The fruit is a bell-shaped white colored edible berry. When mature in about five to six years' time, the tree is considered a heavy bearer yielding a crop of up to 600 - 700 fruits. Water Apples grow on a wide range of soils but a fertile well-drained loamy soil is most suitable. The plants bear fruit for about

20 years. The yielding capacity increases with the age of the plant.

The fruit can be used to treat high blood pressure and several inflammatory conditions, including sore throat, and can also be used as an anti-microbial, anti-scorbutic, carminative, diuretic, and astringent.

Senna auriculata (Tanner's cassia)

Australia, Indonesia

Origin

Fabaceae

Family

Yellow

Flower Color

Throughout Year

Flowering Season

K1

Location



Tree Flowering Evergreen Sunny Weekly once



The Tanner's Cassia is a branched shrub, growing up to a meter high. It has a smooth reddish-brown It has many ascending branches and 8-10 cm long pinnate leaves. There are 8-12 pairs of leaflets, each 2-3 cm long. Bright yellow flowers appear at the end of branches and

the fruit is a flat brown pod.

In Ayurveda, the root of this plant is used in a decoction to treat fevers, diabetes, diseases of the urinary system and constipation.

Spathodea campanulata

(Tulip tree)



Tropical Africa
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Orange - crimson
Flower Color

January - April
Flowering Season

EW, ES, NX, K1, MC
Location



The Tulip is a tall, evergreen tree with upright growth. The leaves are compounded with dark green leaflets. Bell-shaped flowers appear at the end of branches. It is propagated through seeds and root suckers.

Extracts of the bark, leaves and flowers are used to treat malaria, HIV, diabetes mellitus, oedema, and as a poison antidote. The wood is creamy-white, soft, and light; it is suitable for rough carpentry, crates, and shuttering.



Swietenia mahagoni

(American mahogany)

The American Mahogany is a tall tree with a spreading crown. The bark is blackish-brown with deep fissures. The leaves are compound and leaflets are dark green and small. It is easily propagated by seeds suitable for shade in parks and along roads.

The bark of the Mahogany tree has anti-septic properties. It is rich in Iron and Vitamins. The bark extract is used to cure malaria, anemia, and fever. The decoction is taken orally for the cure.

Tropical America
Origin

Meliaceae
Family

Brownish Yellow
Flower Color

April - May
Flowering Season

ES, K1, MC
Location



Sterculia foetida

(Sterculia nut)

Africa

Origin

Malvaceae

Family

Green, Purple

Flower Color

February - March

Flowering Season

MC

Location

The Sterculia's branches are arranged in whorls and they spread horizontally. The tree's bark is smooth and gray and the leaves are placed at the end of branchlets. The stalks are the source of a foul smell from the plant. The fruit consists of four to five follicles with each follicle generally containing 10-15 seeds.

The follicles are scarlet red when ripe.

The gum from this tree has been used in traditional medicines for 5000 years. It is also used in the making of medical jellies and pastes. Karaya gum is used in the production of adhesives for surgical purposes.



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once



Terminalia catappa

(Indian almond)



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly once

Commonly known as 'Badam' or 'Indian Almond' this is a tall tree with columnar growth. The bark is grayish-brown and the leaves are long, smooth, shiny and turn red before they shed in February and September. The edible fruits are fibrous and green in color with a tender skin.

Its leaf extract is used for dermatological applications and against rheumatoid disease. Ethanol extract of leaves is used to cure Sickle Cell Disorder. The trunk is a source of gum and yellow and black dye. It is suitable for group planting and as an avenue tree.

India

Origin

Combretaceae

Family

Light Yellow

Flower Color

February - May

Flowering Season

EW, ES, K1, MC, CE

Location

Tectona grandis

(Teak)



Indo-Burma
Origin

Verbenaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

June - September
Flowering Season

ES, NX
Location



The Teak is a tall, quick-growing, deciduous tree with a light gray bark which peels off easily in longitudinal flakes. The leaves are large and green in color. It bears fragrant white flowers and is generally propagated through seeds. It is a timber tree, and the wood is always in great demand for making furniture.

The bark has been used as an astringent and in the treatment of bronchitis, an oil extracted from the roots is used to treat eczema, ringworms, and inflammation. Teakwood has been used in the manufacture of charcoal and as fuel wood.

Tabebuia argentea

(Yellow trumpet)

The Yellow Trumpet is a small deciduous tree growing to 8 meters tall. The leaves are palmately compound with five or seven leaflets covered in green with silvery scales. The flowers are a bright yellow. The fruit is a long slender capsule.

Owing to its bright flowers, the Yellow Trumpet is great for road median planting and avenue planting good on the seaside.



South America
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

February - March
Flowering Season

EW, MC, GM
Location



Tabebuia rosea

(Mauve tabebuia)



Mexico
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Mauve red
Flower Color

January - April
Flowering Season

EW, ES, MC, CE, NX
Location



The Tabebuia is a fast-growing tree that grows up to 30 m in height. The leaves are compound and the flowers are funnel-shaped. It is easily propagated through seeds.

A decoction of the flowers, leaves and roots has been used to reduce fevers and pain, induce sweating, treat tonsil inflammation and various other disorders. It is suited as specimen or group planting in landscape plans.

Tabebuia avellanedae

(Pink trumpet tree)

The Pink Trumpet is a large tree reaching 30 m in height. The leaves are opposite and petiolate with lightly serrated margins and pinnate venation. Its bark is a brownish-grey, tough, and hard to peel. It is rich in tannins and therefore resilient to harsh weather. The fruit consists of a narrow capsule containing several winged seeds.

It is widely planted as an ornamental tree in landscaping gardens, public squares, and boulevards due to its impressive and colorful appearance. Parts of the tree are used to stimulate the immune system, cleanse the body, and increase the production of red blood cells.

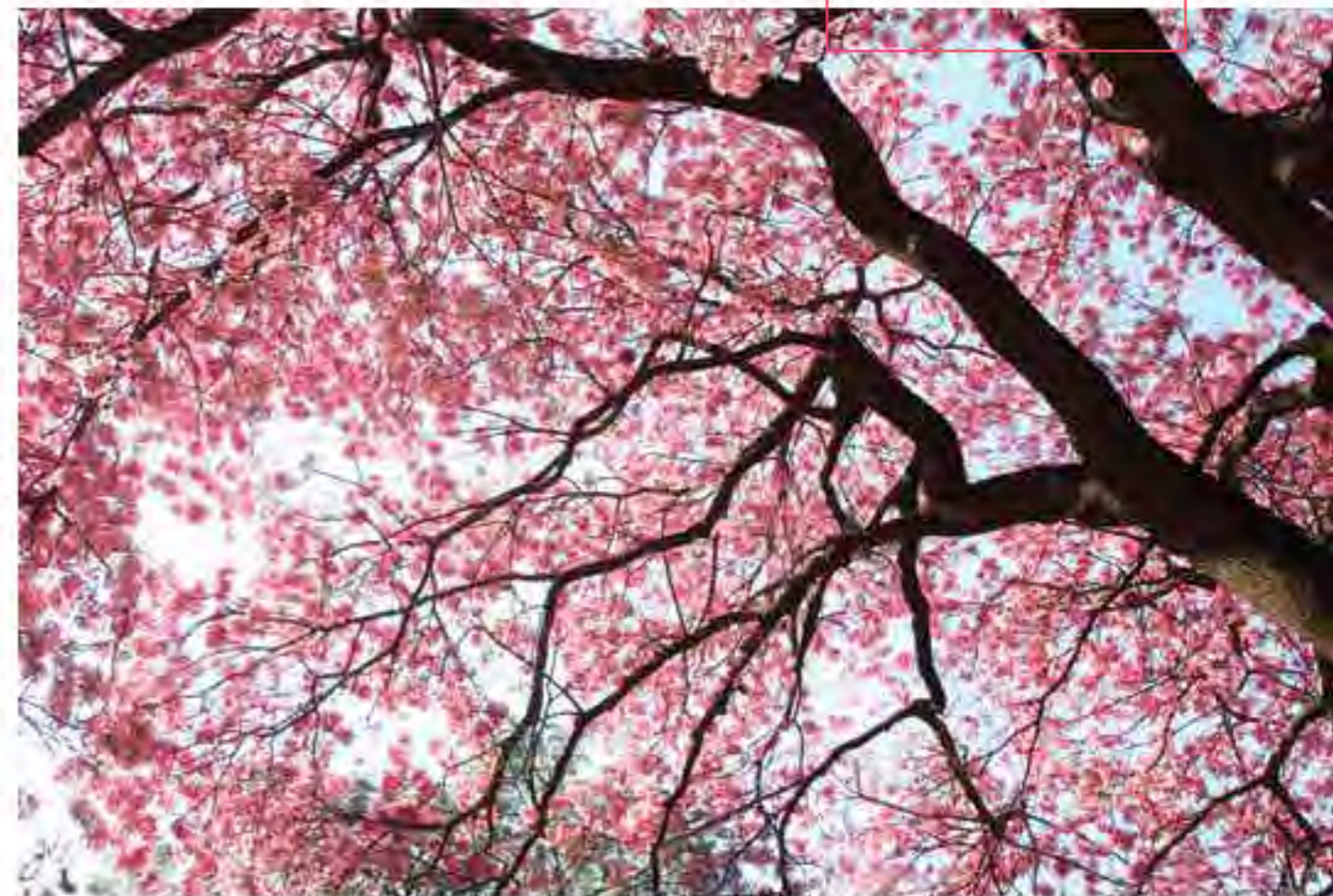
Central and South America
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Magenta
Flower Color

July and January
Flowering Season

ES
Location



Triplaris weigeltiana

(Ant tree)



South America
Origin

Polygonaceae
Family

Red, Pink
Flower Color

November - March
Flowering Season

DP
Location



The Ant Tree grows up to 5 meters tall with leaves that are nearly stalk-less. The flower spikes enclose the fruit. They are a reddish-pink color.

It is used for furniture components, boxes and crates, interior construction, joinery, fiberboard and, particleboard



Terminalia mantaly

(Umbrella tree)

The Umbrella is a small tree that grows to 20 m in height. The crown is arranged in layered tiers and the bark is smooth. The leaves are a slightly glossy green and the flowers are also green with no petals, The fruits are smooth,

wingless drupes which are green when unripe.

This tree is used as an avenue plantation and is traditionally used to cure diseases such as dysentery, gastroenteritis, hypertension, and diabetes.



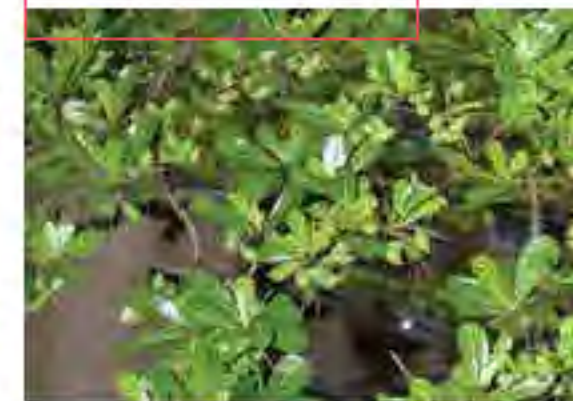
Madagascar
Origin

Combretaceae
Family

Green
Flower Color

September - November
Flowering Season

G2, EW, ES, NX
Location



Thuja occidentalis (Thuja)



Thuja is an evergreen tree which grows up to 60 meters tall with stringy textured, reddish-brown bark. The shoots are flat with leaves that are scale-like.

Thuja is used for respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis, for bacterial skin infections, and for cold sores.



Tree



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



Australia, Indonesia

Origin

Cupressaceae

Family

NA

Flower Color

NA

Flowering Season

K1

Location

Ziziphus mauritiana (Ber)



Tree



Flowering



Fruiting



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

Ber is a medium-sized tree that grows a rapidly developing taproot, a necessary adaptation to drought conditions. It grows to the height of 10 to 12 m tall. It may be erect or wide-spreading, with gracefully drooping thorny branches, zigzag branchlets, and sharp straight or hooked spines. The leaves are alternate and the flowers are tiny, yellow, five-petaled. The fruits are brown

in color with an edible white pulp.

The dried fruits are used as anodyne, anti-cancer, pectoral, refrigerant, sedative and tonic. They are used to purify blood and aid digestion. A decoction of the root has been used in the treatment of fevers.

Indo-Malaysian region

Origin

Rhamnaceae

Family

Greenish-yellow

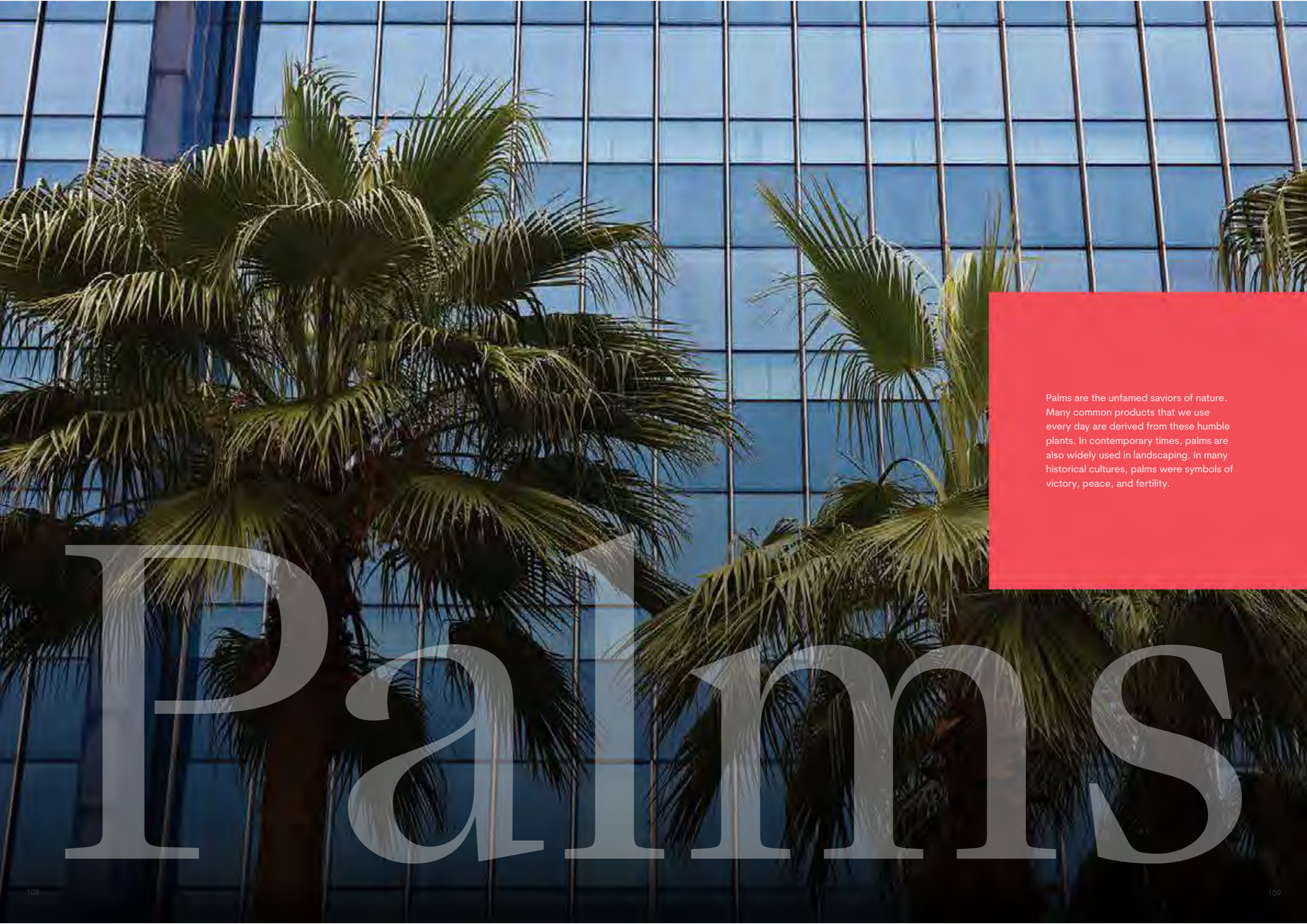
Flower Color

July - October

Flowering Season

K1

Location



Palms are the unfamed saviors of nature. Many common products that we use every day are derived from these humble plants. In contemporary times, palms are also widely used in landscaping. In many historical cultures, palms were symbols of victory, peace, and fertility.

Palms

Archontophoenix alexandrae

(Alexandra palm)

The Alexandra palm is a tall, solitary palm growing to a height of 30m. It is often swollen at the base and bears prominent leaf scars. The graceful crown has ten pinnate, feather-like fronds with 60 to 80 leaflets on each side of the

midrib. The entire frond is usually twisted laterally.

These palms can be made into spears and the fruit and leaf bases can be eaten. They are of great horticulture importance and are used in many gardens.



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Australia
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Creamy white
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

ES
Location

Areca catechu

(Betel palm)

Philippines
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Creamy white
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

KS, ES
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Betel palm is a medium-sized tree growing to 20 m tall. The trees have numerous crowded leaflets. The flowers grow below the leaves, they are stalk-less, creamy white in color, fragrant and fibrous. The

fruits are yellow to orange when unripe and red when ripe.

This is the palm which produces the popular betel nut or supari, which is an essential ingredient of paan.



Beaucarnea recurvata

(Ponytail palm)

The Ponytail Palm is an evergreen perennial growing up to 5 meters tall with an expanded stem base that stores water. The single palm-like stem produces, at branch ends, clusters of leathery leaves.

The plant blooms with panicles of small white flowers once the plant reaches over ten years of age.

The Ponytail Palm is often grown as a houseplant.



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Once



Mexico

Origin

Liliaceae

Family

Creamy white

Flower Color

February - June

Flowering Season

DP

Location

Borassus flabellifer

(Palmyra palm)



Tropical Africa

Origin

Areaceae

Family

Creamy white

Flower Color

Throughout Year

Flowering Season

DP

Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Palmyra is a large tree that grows up to 30 m high. The leaves are leathery, grayish-green, fan-shaped, and folded along the midrib. They are divided into marginally spiny segments. The flowers are produced in big clusters of long, white string-like inflorescences. The coconut-like

fruits are three-sided when young, and become rounded with age.

In India, this palm is planted as a windbreaker on plains. The chief product of the palmyra is the sweet sap (toddy) obtained by tapping the tip of the inflorescence.



Caryota urens

(Fish tail palm)



Asia
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Creamy white
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW, MC, ES
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Fish tail palm has long plumose leaves and a gray trunk. It grows up to 15 m in height and has widely spaced leaf-scar rings covering its trunk which culminate in a tall leaf crown. The bipinnate leaves are triangular and deep green. The inflorescences emerge at each leaf node, from top to bottom,

producing pendent clusters of white flowers.

Brushes made by roots are used for tooth ailments. Flower sap before fermentation is used for gastric, ulcers and as a tonic. A porridge made by pith is given for snake bites.

Cocos nucifera

(Coconut)

This is a large palm, growing up to 30 m tall, with pinnate leaves. The old leaves break away cleanly, leaving the trunk smooth. On fertile soil, a tall coconut palm tree can yield up to 75 fruits per year. The coconut fruit is a drupe, not a true nut.

Byproducts of this palm variety have anti-fungal and antimicrobial properties for skin and mouth problems. The high nutritional values of the light, moisturizing oil have been found to boost skin elasticity, protecting it against ageing and the development of wrinkles and lines.



Palms



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

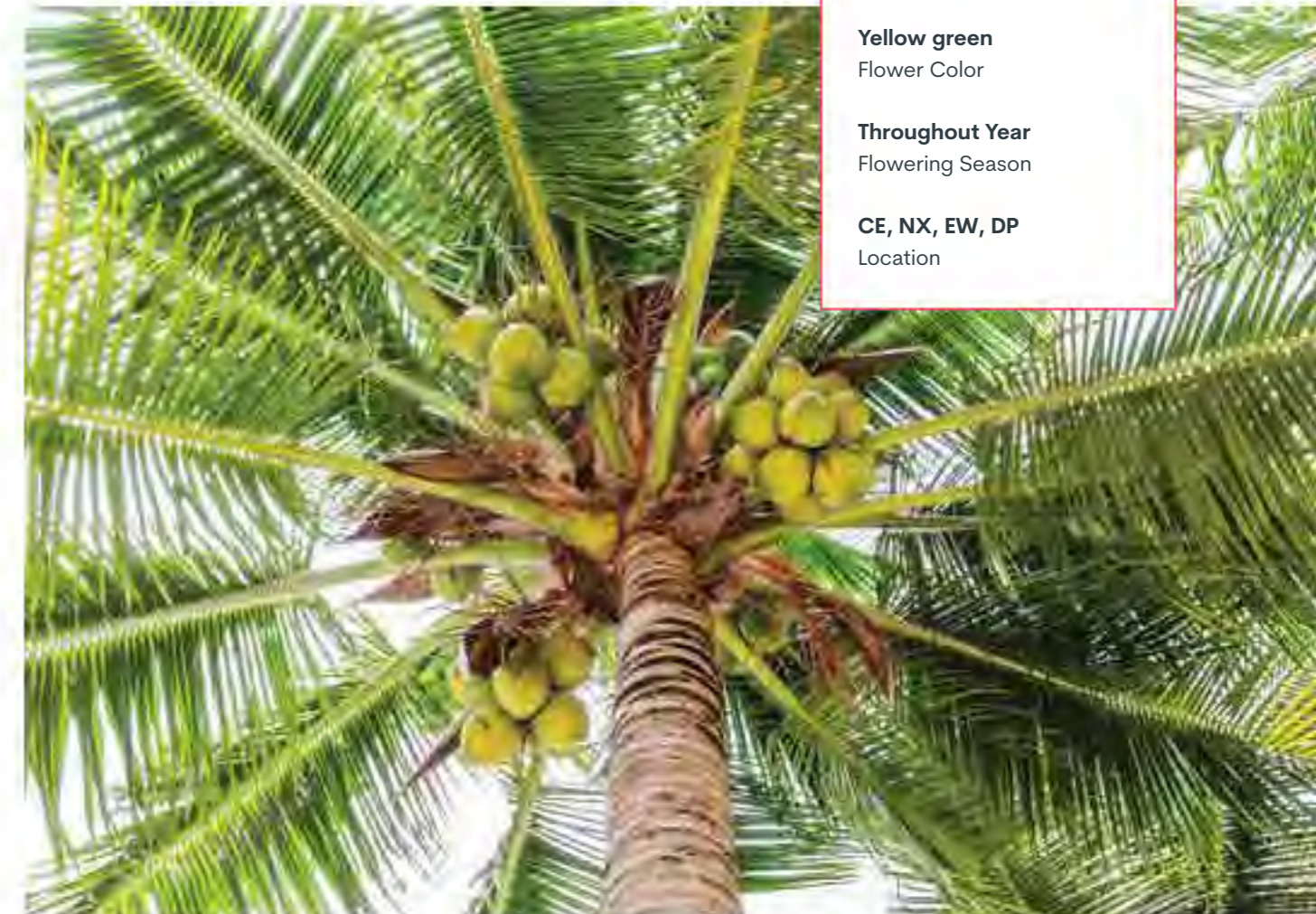
Southeast Asia
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Yellow green
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

CE, NX, EW, DP
Location



Cycus revoluta

(Sago palm)

Japan
Origin

Cycadaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, G2, N1, N2, CE, MC, GM, K1, KS, DP
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Sago is a symmetrical plant that supports a crown of shiny, dark green leaves on a thick shaggy trunk. The trunk is low to the ground in younger plants but lengthens above ground with age. The trunks can branch several times, thus producing multiple heads of leaves. The leaves grow out into a feather-like rosette. Sago palms only bloom once every three

to four years with either male or female flowers.

The pith contains edible starch which is extracted from the flower by cutting the pith from the stem, root, and seeds, grinding the pith to a coarse flour and then washing it. The starchy residue is then dried and cooked, producing a starch similar to palm sago/sabudana.

Dypsis lutescens

(Areca palm)

The Areca grows up to 12 m in height. Multiple stems emerge from the base and the fronds are arched with 40-60 pairs of leaflets. It bears panicles of yellow flowers in the summer. Offsets

can be cut off when mature as a propagation method. It is grown as an ornamental plant in gardens, in tropical and subtropical regions. It is also grown indoors as a houseplant



Palms



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Madagascar
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

January - March
Flowering Season

EW, ES, MC, NX, CE, GM
Location

Chamaedorea seifrizii

(Bamboo palm)

Tropical America
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, G2
Location

They are small palms, growing up to 6 meters tall with slender, cane-like stems. The flowers are produced in inflorescences. Leaves are a glossy green and leaflets are

evenly spaced along the rachis and spread in a single plane. It is an elegant indoor plant, with excellent air purifying qualities



Palms



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Sunny



Weekly Once



Dypsis decaryi

(Triangle palm)



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Madagascar
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

Grey green
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW
Location

The Triangle palm is a medium-sized palm. The leaf bases are arranged in three vertical columns set about 120 degrees apart on the main stem forming a triangular shape. The leaves grow almost upright from the trunk and arch gracefully outward about a meter from their tips.

Palm leaves are harvested for food, fiber and building materials. They are often planted as buffer strips near highways and used to enhance residential landscapes, specifically around walkways.



Howea forsteriana

(Kentia palm)



Australia
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

Creamy white
Flower Color

February - May
Flowering Season

NX, ES
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Kentia palm is an elegant plant and is a popular choice of indoor plants as it requires little light. It

prefers tropical weather but will also grow in cooler regions and can tolerate temperatures down to -5 °C.



Licuala grandis

(Ruffled fan palm)

The solitary trunk of the Ruffles Fan palm grows up to 3 meters in height. The leaf is circular, undivided, and regularly pleated. The ruffled fan palm is perhaps one of the most interesting and elegant of all small palms due to its unique appearance. In early or

mid-summer, a cluster of yellowish-white blossoms appear. These develop into small, round, red fruits by autumn.

It is ideal for small, tropical landscapes as well as interiors capes.



Palms



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Sunny



Weekly Twice

India
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

Pale Yellow
Flower Color

July - August
Flowering Season

MC, CE
Location



Livistona rotundifolia

(Chinese fan palm)



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Chinese palm is an evergreen, fan-leaved, single-stemmed tree with an unbranched stem up to 15 m tall. The stem is topped by a dense crown of leaves. Each frond

can grow 40 to 60 inches long. The palms grow best in partial shade.

The palm is cultivated as an ornamental tree in gardens and conservatories.

Japan/China
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Pale Yellow
Flower Color

July - August
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Phoenix sylvestris

(Indian date)

The Indian date grows to a height of 15 m. The leaves are long, gently curved, and bluish-green in color. The flowers are white and form a large, pendent infructescence. The single-seeded fruit ripens to a purple-red color.

It is considered as a traditional medicine to cure various ailments like fevers and loss of consciousness. The fruit serves as a tonic and as a restorative, it is also used as an analgesic to mitigate pain.



Palms



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

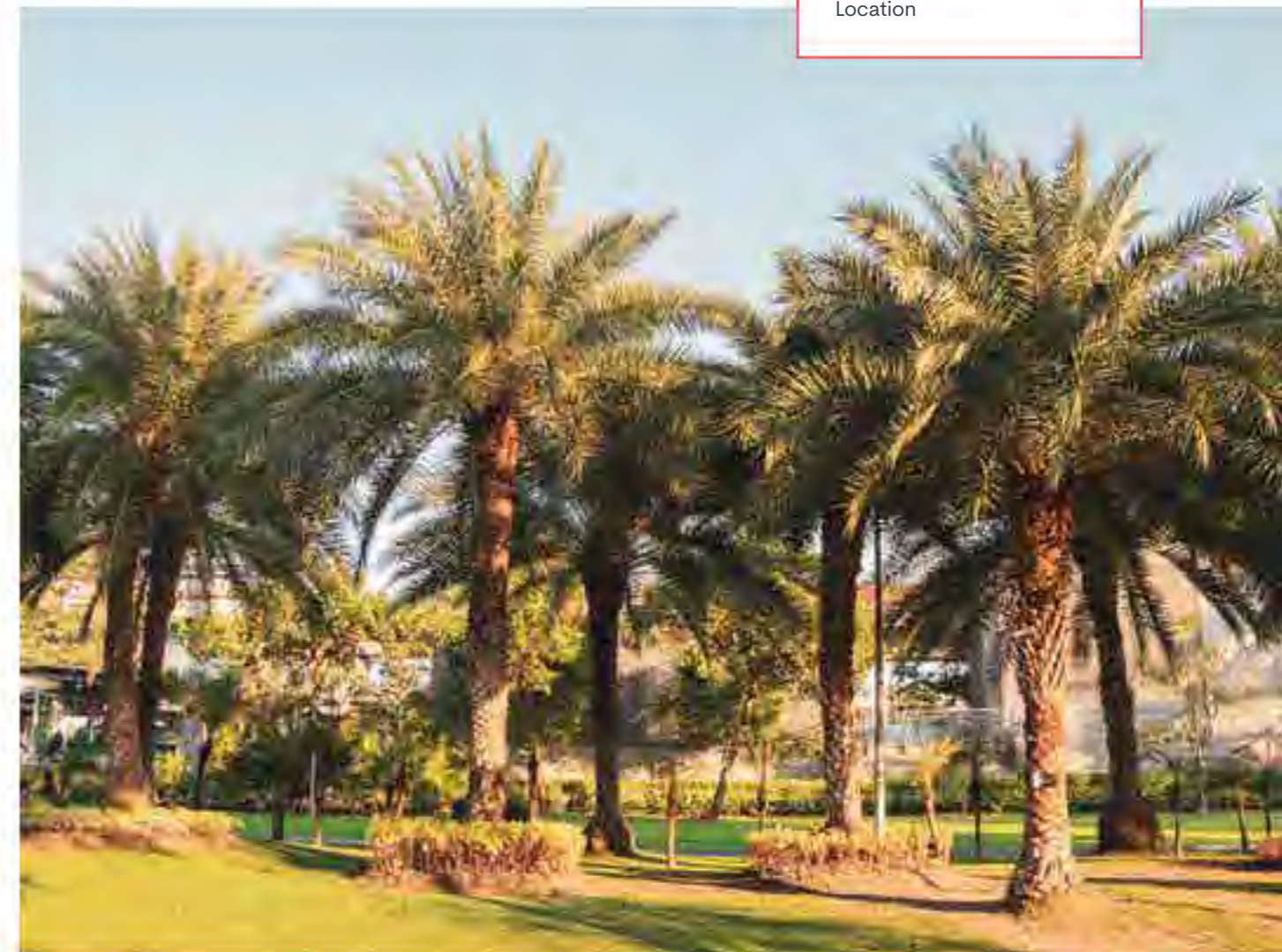
India
Origin

Areaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

August
Flowering Season

EW, MC, GM, N2, N1
Location



Ptychosperma elegans

(Solitaire palm)



The Solitaire palm is a single-stemmed palm growing to a height of 12 m. The slender stem is slightly bulged at the base, light gray in color, and has prominent leaf scars encircling. The crown shaft is green in color with a whitish waxy

coating. Inflorescences are long and produced on the trunk just below the crown shaft. The flowers are light green.

It is cultivated as an ornamental tree for planting in gardens and parks.



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Australia

Origin

Areaceae

Family

Light Green

Flower Color

February - May

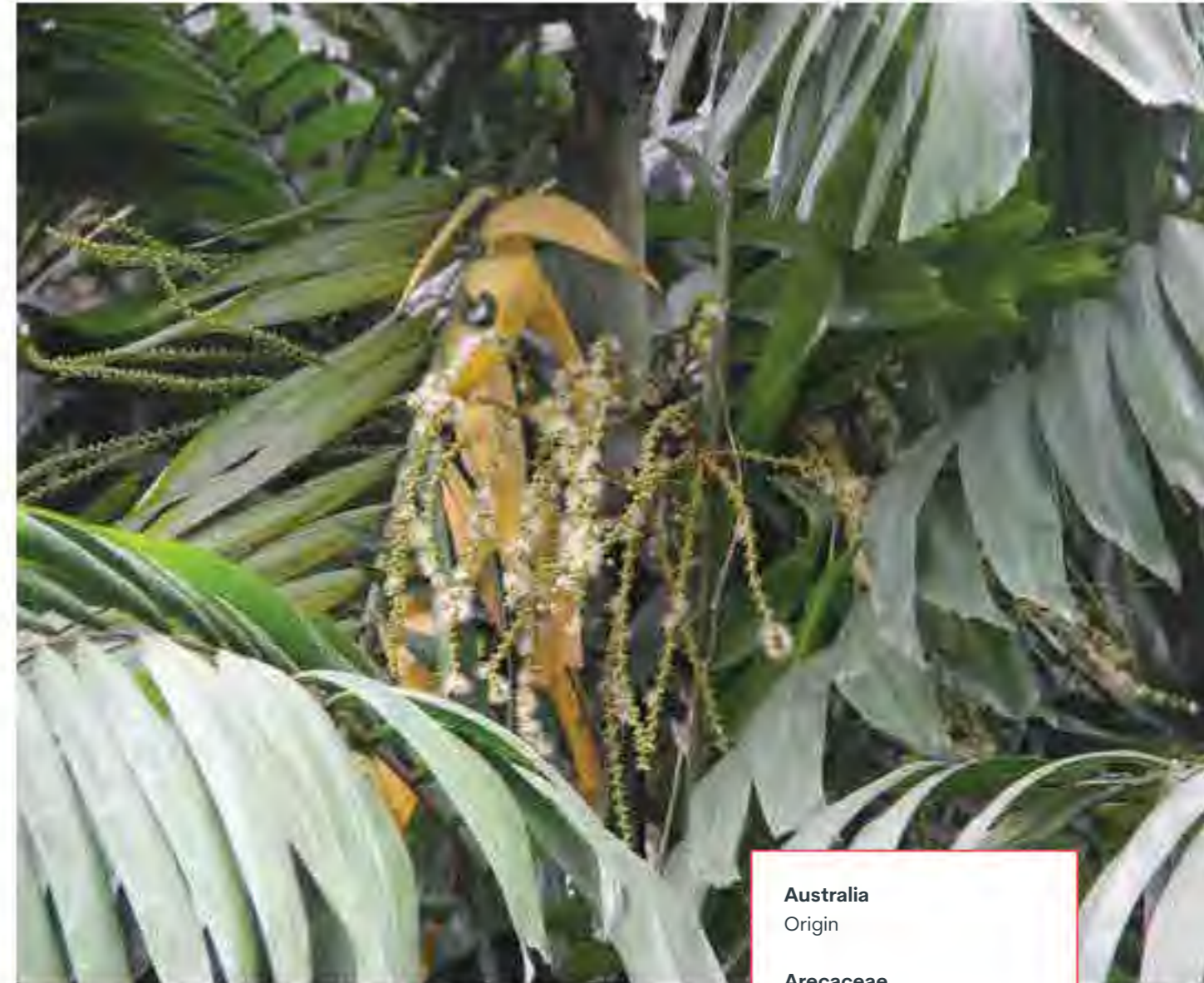
Flowering Season

NX, CE

Location

Ptychosperma macarthurii

(Macarthur palm)



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Macarthur is a multi-stemmed palm growing to a height of 10 meters. The slender stems have prominent leaf scars encircling

them. They are green near the trunk just below the crown shaft but may be gray in color in other sections.

Australia

Origin

Areaceae

Family

Cream green

Flower Color

October - November

Flowering Season

ES, K1

Location

Rhapis excelsa

(Broadleaf lady palm)



China
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

February - April
Flowering Season

G1, G2, EW, ES, NX, CE, MC, N1, N2, K1, GM
Location



Palms



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The palm grows up to 4 meters in height in multi-stemmed clumps with glossy, palmate evergreen leaves divided into broad, ribbed segments. The leaf-ends are saw-toothed, unlike most other palms. This species produces a small inflorescence at the top of the plant

with spirally-arranged, yellow flowers containing three petals fused at the base. Ripe fruits are white in color.

Low light and humidity requirements make this an excellent indoor plant.

Ravenala madagascariensis

(Traveler's tree/palm)

The enormous paddle-shaped leaves are borne on long stems in a distinctive fan shape aligned in a single plane. The large white flowers are structurally like those of its relatives, the bird-of-paradise flowers.

The plant is rich in anthraquinones, cardiac glycosides, cyanogenic glycosides, flavonoids, phlobatannins, saponins, steroids, tannins, terpenoids, and triterpenoids. It has antidiabetic, antimicrobial, and antithrombotic properties.



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Madagascar
Origin

Musaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

NX
Location



Roystonea regia

(Royal palm)

The Royal palm is a large plant that reaches a height of 20–30 m. The trunk is stout, smooth and grayish-white in color with a bulge below the crown shaft. They have about 15 leaves and the fruits are spheroid to ellipsoid in shape. They are green when immature and turn red and eventually turn a purplish-black as they mature. Large

attractive palm with smooth bottle shaped trunks and large pinnate leaves are planted as ornamental pieces.

The fruits are used as feed for livestock. Palm heart is edible and the trunks and leaves are used in the construction of houses.



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Mexico and Central America
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Creamy Yellow
Flower Color

April - October
Flowering Season

EW, ES, MC, K1
Location

Trachycarpus fortune

(Chinese windmill palm)

China
Origin

Areaceae
Family

Light Yellow
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

K1
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Growing to 12–20 m tall, the Windmill palm is a single-stemmed fan palm. Its texture is very rough. The leaves have long petioles which are bare except for two rows of small spines, terminating in a rounded fan of numerous leaflets.

It has been cultivated in China and Japan for thousands of years for its coarse but very strong leaf sheath fiber which is used for making rope, sacks, and coarse cloth.

Veitchia merrillii

(Dwarf Royal palm)



Philippines
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

Creamy- White
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

DP
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

The Dwarf palm is a single-trunked, pinnate leaf palm. Growing to a height 15 m, the palm has a dark gray trunk with golden colored leaves. There are usually 12 strongly arching leaves per plant. The bright red fruit stays on the plant for several weeks.

This is a compact and versatile palm. It can be planted as single specimen in very small spaces or as groups in larger ones. They are highly recommended for planting near swimming pools.

Washingtonia filifera

(California fan palm)

Southwest United State
Origin

Arecaceae
Family

White- Yellow
Flower Color

February - April
Flowering Season

G2, ES, CE, G1, N1, N2, NX
Location



Palms



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Once

The California fan palm is an evergreen monocot with a tree-like growing habit. It grows to 15–20 m tall and has a sturdy, columnar gray and tan trunk and waxy, fan-shaped leaves. The fronds bear a fan of leaflets. When the fronds die, they remain attached and drop down to cloak the trunk in a wide skirt. The shelter that the skirt creates provides a micro-habitat for many small birds and invertebrates.

The sweet fruit pulp of the fan palm is edible. The stems are used to make cooking utensils.



Wodyetia bifurcata

(Fox tail palm)



Palms



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Australia

Origin

Areaceae

Family

white

Flower Color

April - June

Flowering Season

MC, EW, K1, G1, G2

Location

The foxtail palm trunk is smooth, thin, and self-cleaning. It grows a single, double, or triple trunk that is slightly spindle-shaped to columnar reaching heights of about 10 m. The trunk also has a closely ringed, dark grey to light gray color which slowly turns more and more white. The crown shaft of the foxtail palm is light to bright green and slightly swollen at the base. Leaves are greenish colors; deep green to light green colors. Received its more commonly known Australian-English name from the appearance of its foliage, which is in a shape of a fox's tail.

The Nectarine flesh of the fruit are edible, although rather flavorless—not sweet, but slightly acid. Seeds are used for making Bodhi beads.





Shrubs and Ground Covers are key to any planting design as they provide color and interest throughout the seasons with their wide variety of foliage, flowers, fruits, and stems. They create a year-round display with a selection of beautiful spring and summer flowering shrubs.

Shrubs and Ground Covers

Acalypha

(Copper leaf)



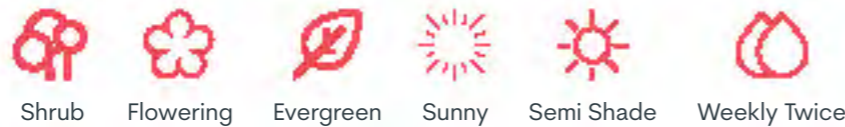
East Indies
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, ES, K1, CE, MC, NX, DP
Location



This shrub is famous for its copper color and variegated foliage which is highly desirable for contrast effect in the landscaping of gardens. It is a medium shrub growing up to 1.2-1.5 m, and prefers semi-shade with flowers that are red and long like catkin. The leaves are alternately arranged,

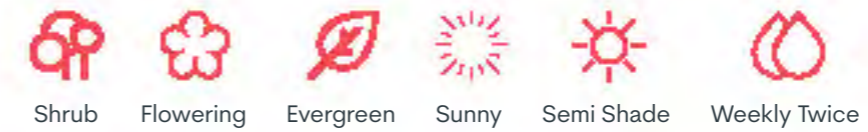
and undivided with blades that are entirely veined. The shrub produces the flower throughout the year but profusely from February to July and is easily propagated by cuttings. It is used as a hedge plant. Acalypha wilkesiana ointment is used to treat fungal skin diseases.

Adenium

(Desert rose)

The desert rose is appreciated for its colorful flowers, but also for its unusually thick caudices. The flowers are arranged in groups at the top of leafless branches during flowering seasons. The

shrub produces a sap in its roots and stems that contains cardiac glycosides. This sap is used as arrow poison for hunting large game throughout much of Africa and as a fish toxin.



Shrub Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice

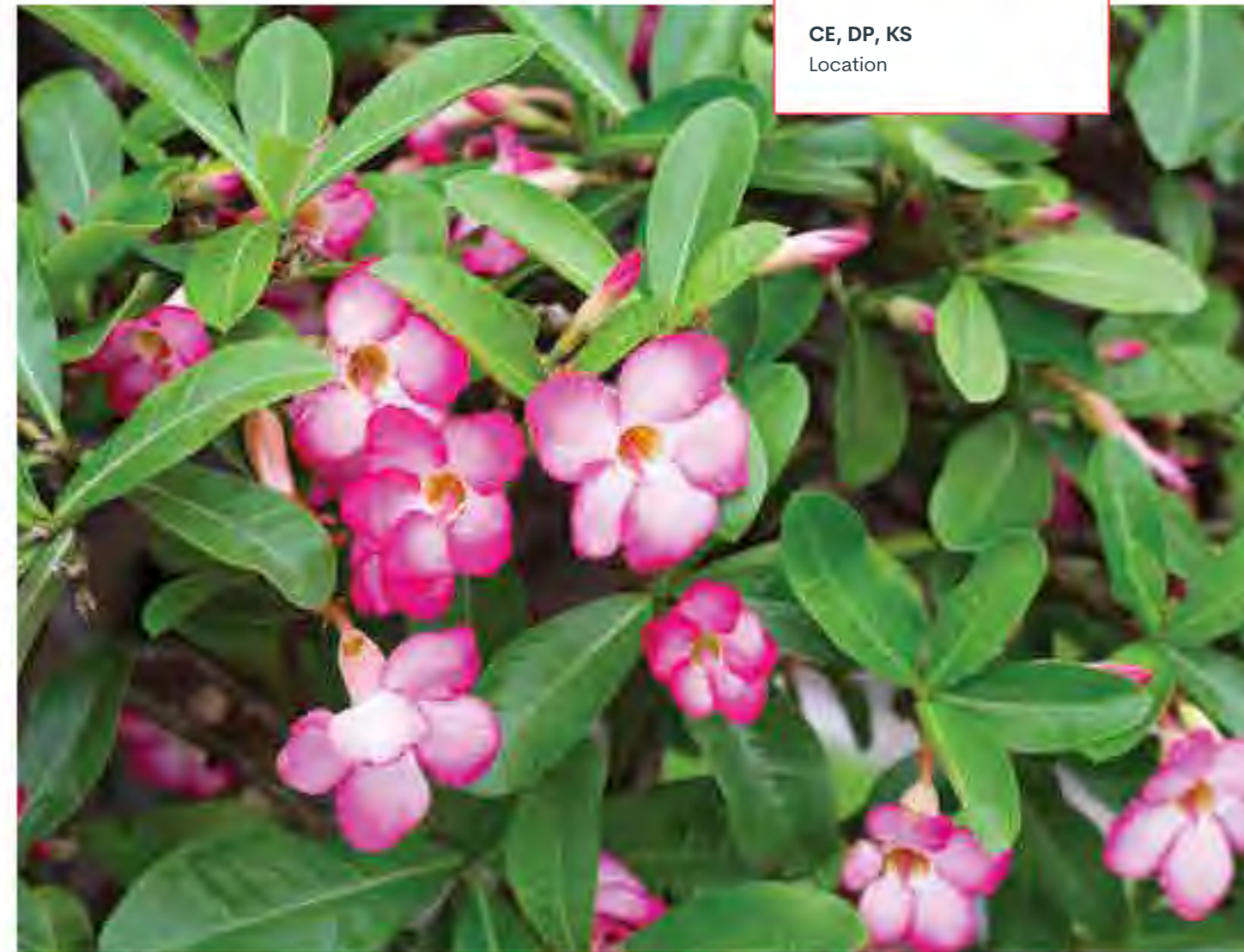
Africa
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Red, Pinkish
Flower Color

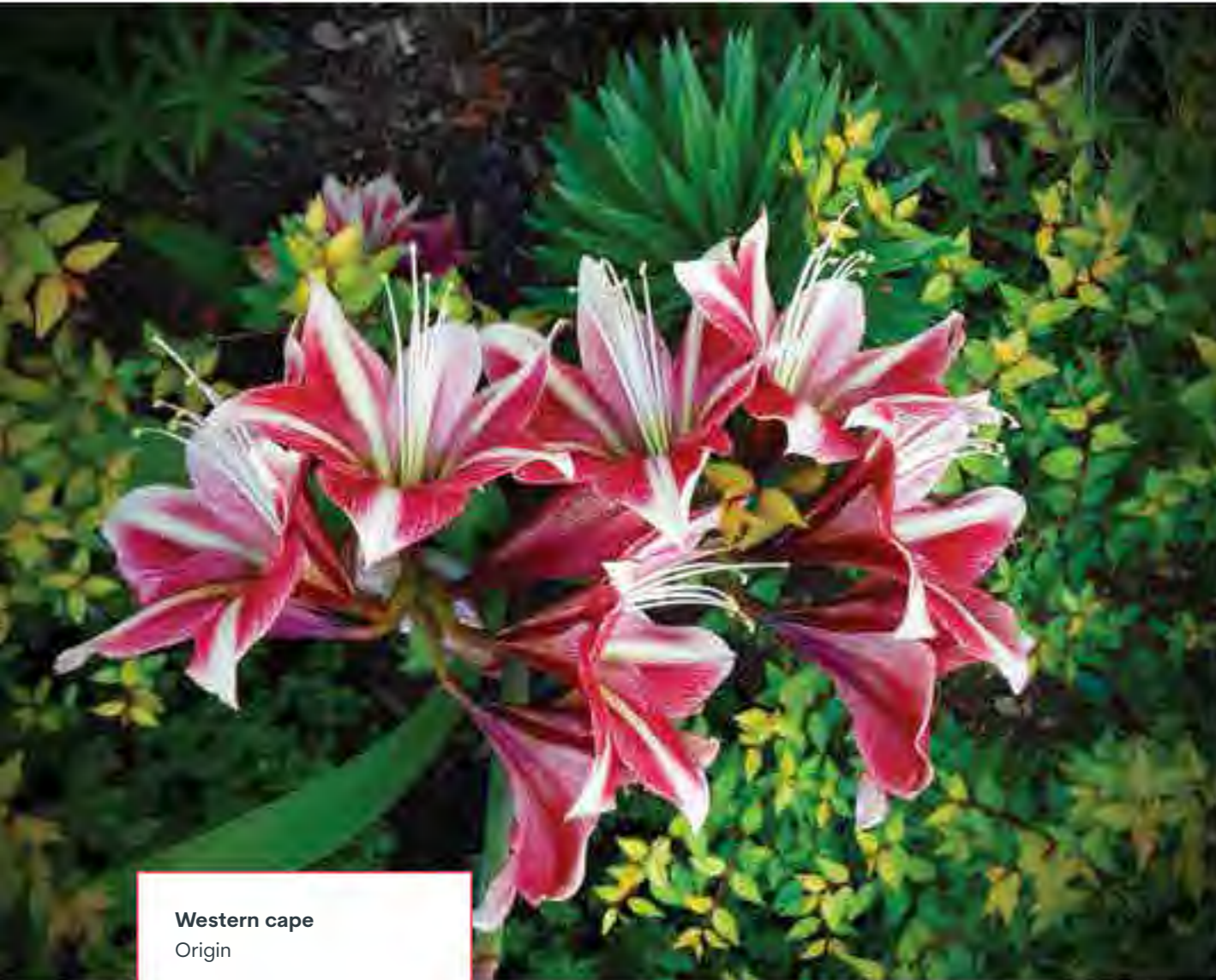
March - July, September - October
Flowering Season

CE, DP, KS
Location



Amaryllis

(Belladonna lily)



Western cape
Origin

Amaryllidaceae
Family

White, pink, purple
Flower Color

December - April
Flowering Season

G1, G2
Location

- 
Shrub
- 
Flowering
- 
Evergreen
- 
Sunny
- 
Weekly Twice

The Belladonna Lily is a bulbous plant. It has several star-shaped, hysteranthous, green leaves arranged in two rows. The plants have stout, persistent and erect

stems which bear at the top a cluster, two to twelve funnel-shaped flowers. The plant is considered poisonous to humans if ingested.

Aglaonema

(Chinese evergreen)

These are evergreen perennials with stems growing erect or decumbent and creeping There is generally a crown of wide leaf

blades. Care of this houseplant involves protecting it from cold. temperatures and excessive sunlight. It requires moist soil.

- 
Shrub
- 
Evergreen
- 
Semi Shade
- 
Weekly Twice

Tropical Asia
Origin

Araceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, G2, N2, EW, MC
Location



Anthurium (Laceleaf)

America
Origin

Araceae
Family

Variable
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2, N2
Location

This shrub variety grows on other plants and derives moisture and nutrients from the host plant. The leaves are clustered and are variable in shape. The inflorescence bears small flowers.

The flowers are contained in close spirals. Beneath the spadix is the spathe, a type of bract. This is variable in color and shape. Mainly it is lance-shaped. It may extend out flat or in a curve.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice



Asparagus sperengeri (Asparagus)



South Africa
Origin

Liliaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2, NI, N2, CE, K1, EW, MC, DP
Location



Ground Cover



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

It is a rounded herbaceous perennial that is less than a meter tall. The leaves are simple, alternate, scale-like, and inconspicuous. The flowers are white in color and are widely grown as an ornamental plant. The shrub

can also be used as a ground cover to prevent soil erosion. The feathery cascading branches make the Sprenger fern a favorite choice for garlands, wreaths, and bridal bouquets.

Asparagus densiflorus 'Myers' (Asparagus)



South Africa
Origin

Liliaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G2, G1, NI, N2, EW, CE
Location



Myers' asparagus fern is a spreading perennial herb that has a fine texture with a stiff, upright habit. The leaves are narrow and light green. The flowers are white

and occur in axillary racemes. It is generally used for mass planting, as ground cover, and as border or ground planters.



Allamanda neriifolia (Allamanda)

The Allamanda is a shrub grown as an ornamental plant. The leaves are elliptic to obovate arranged in whorls of three to five or are sub-opposite along the stem and

measure up to 14 cm in length. The large yellow flowers are terminal appearing at the ends of branches and can appear year-round but predominantly in spring.



Brazil
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Dark Yellow
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW, K1, DP
Location



Aloe barbadensis

(Aloe vera)

Africa
Origin

Liliaceae
Family

Orange
Flower Color

February - March
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Aloe Vera is mainly cultivated for leaves which are produced in rosettes which are thick and fleshy. Inflorescence arises from the axils of leaves. Aloe vera is good for irritated or inflamed skin. It helps repair the skin. It also helps

speed the process of healing and is great for treating burns and other wounds. Aloe vera is hydrating and rejuvenating. It is a popular choice among skin chemists due to its moisturizing and healing properties.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Alpinia purpurata

(Red ginger)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Malaysia
Origin

Zingiberaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

February - May
Flowering Season

EW
Location

The Red Ginger plants are with showy flowers on long brightly-colored red bracts. They look like they are in bloom, but the true flower is a small, white colored flower at the top.



Alpinia zerumbet

(Shell ginger)



This shrub variety bears funnel formed flowers. Flowers have white or pink perianths with yellow labella with red spots and stripes. In congenial climate, it grows up to 2 meters tall

Indian subcontinent
Origin

Zingiberaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

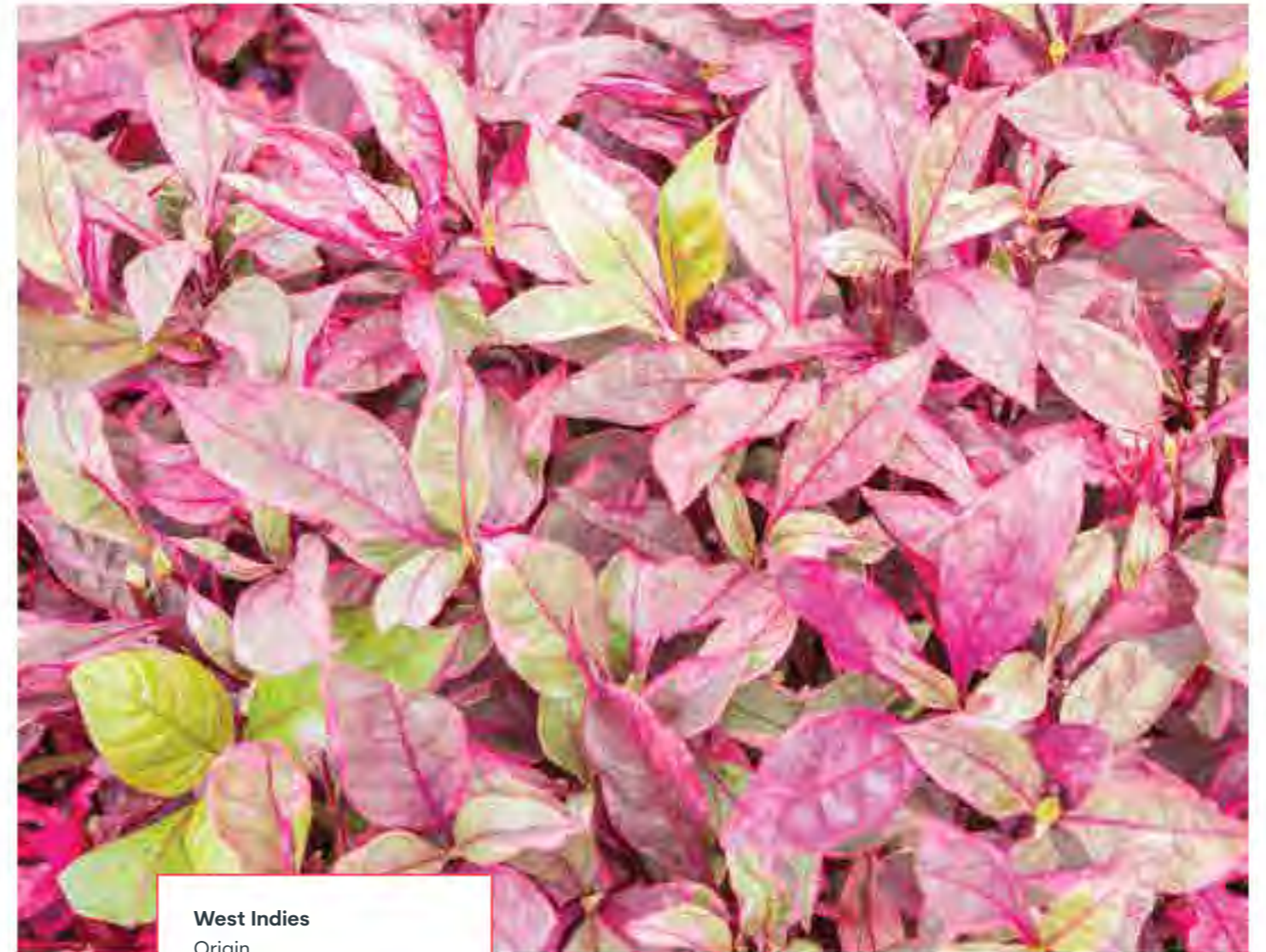
March - May
Flowering Season

EW, AZ, DP
Location



Alternanthera dentata

(Alternanthera red)



West Indies
Origin

Amaranthaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, K1, NX, CE
Location



The Alternanthera has bright reddish-pink variegated leaves. It grows from 45 to 70 cm tall and loves heat and humidity. It is used as a houseplant and thrives when planted in moist potting soil with

good drainage. It will grow right under the sun and also in partial shade and is great for use on the patio in the summer or for display in gardens to provide additional color.

Aphelandra squarrosa

(Zebra plant)

The Zebra plant is a popular plant which is grown for its flower bracts and dark green leaves with prominent white colored veins. These leaves grow to about nine

inches long and a few inches wide within the center of the leaf, and they have pointed tips. The flowers grow in cone-shaped blossoms at the tips of a stem.



Brazil
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

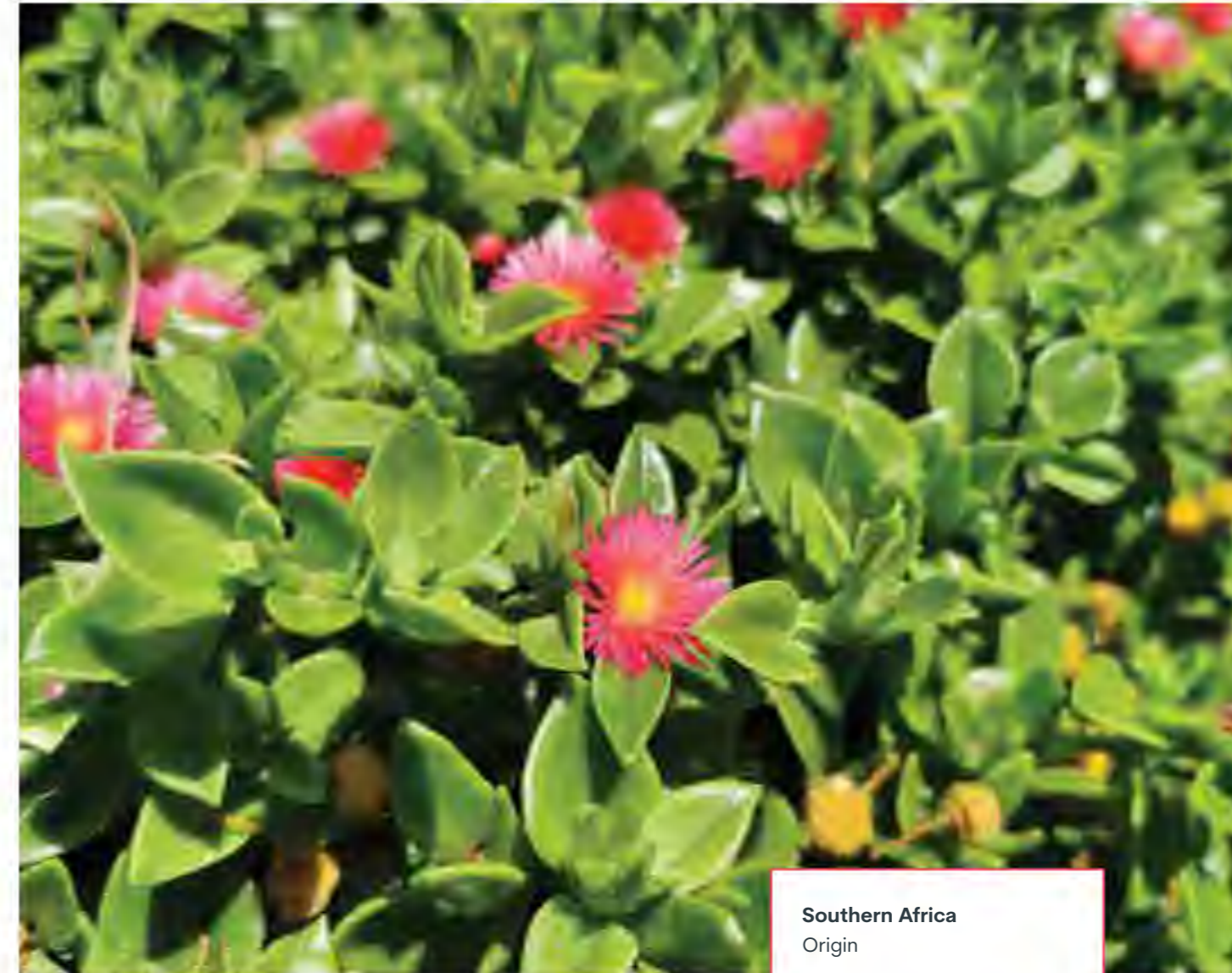
Yellow
Flower Color

March - April
Flowering Season

GM
Location

Aptenia cordifolia

(Baby sun rose)



Southern Africa
Origin

Aizoaceae
Family

Purplish-red
Flower Color

April - September
Flowering Season

ES, EW, NX, CE
Location

The plants are prostrate and stems are covered with glistening papillae in this variety. The leaves are heart-shaped, short stalked and purplish-red in color. Ideally suited

for hanging baskets, rockery, and window gardens, this shrub is used medicinally as an anti-inflammatory agent, as a dressing (poultice) and as deodorant.

Asystasia gangetica

(Chinese violet)



South Africa
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

November - April
Flowering Season

EW, MC, NX
Location



This plant is a spreading herb or ground cover, reaching 600 mm in height or up to a meter if supported. The stems root easily at the nodes and the leaves are simple and opposite. The fruit is

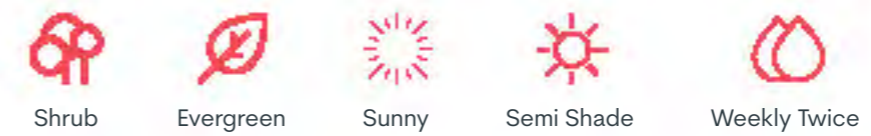
an explosive capsule which starts out green in color but dries to brown after opening. It is used to treat asthma and cough and has antioxidant and analgesic properties

Aralia sp.

(Spikenard)

The Spikenard plants vary in size- from small to medium. The plants have large bipinnate (doubly compound) leaves clustered at the

ends of their stems or branches; in some species the leaves are covered with bristles.



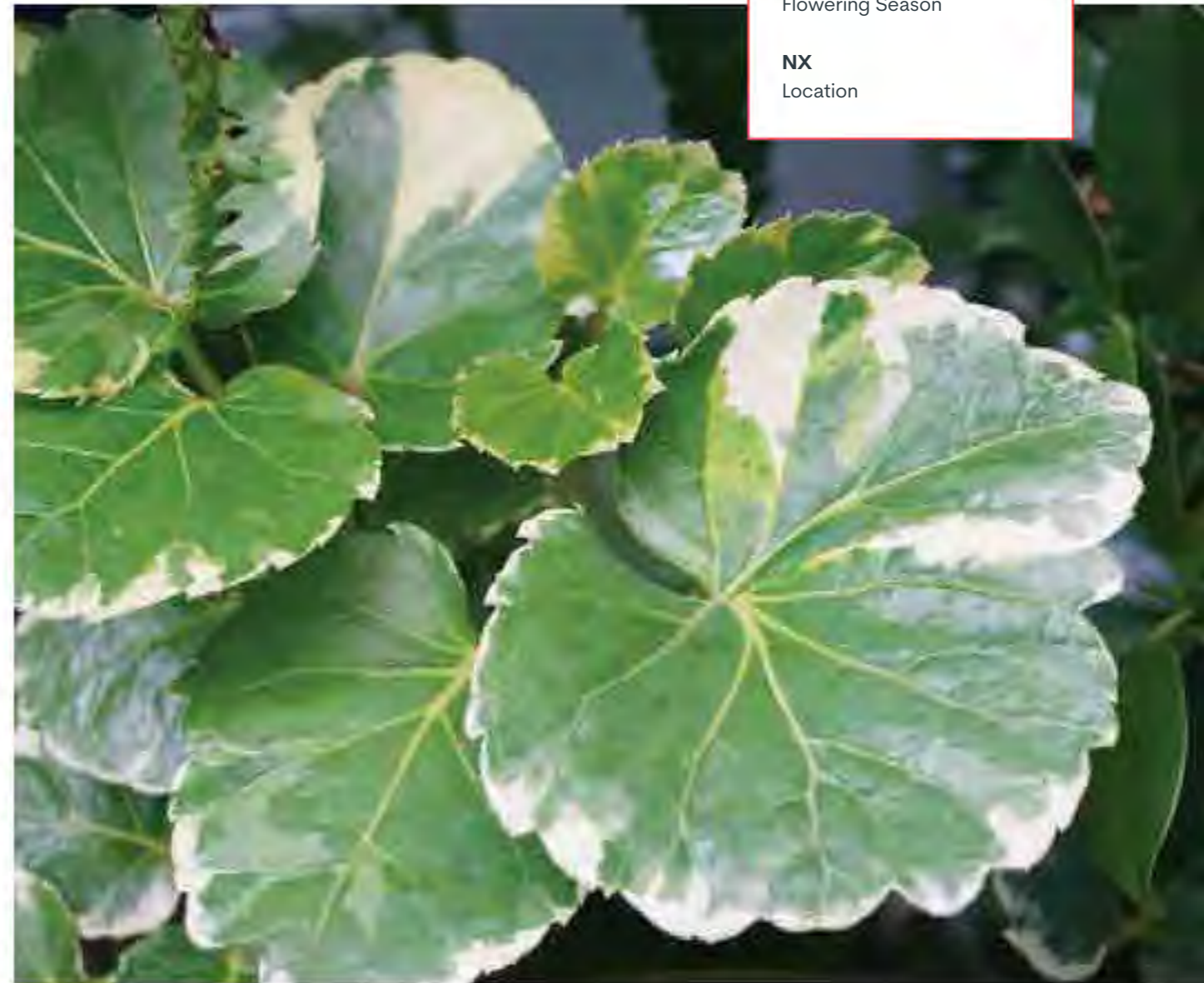
Madagascar
Origin

Musaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

NX
Location



Breynia nivosa

(Snow bush)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Daily



The slender branches of this tropical shrub are densely covered with rounded green leaves, spectacularly splashed with white. The green with white mottle foliage turns reddish-purple in autumn

Australia
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, CE, ES, NX
Location



Bambusa ventricosa

(Buddha belly bamboo)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Once

This bamboo variant is a decorative evergreen plant noted for the swollen or bulging internodes of its canes. It can grow up to 12-16 m in

height. Due to its growing capacity, this plant is the best choice for large spaces, privacy hedges, screens, barriers, and gardens

China
Origin

Poaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1,G2
Location

Bauhinia acuminata

(White orchid-tree)

Bougainvillea glabra

(Paper flower)

Southeast Asia
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

DP
Location

The white orchid is a flowering shrub that grows two to 3 meters tall. The leaves are bilobed with an apical cleft. The flowers are fragrant and have five white petals,

ten yellow-tipped stamens and a green stigma. The fruit is a pod. In India, the decoction of leaves and bark is used to treat asthma attacks.



Shrub



Flowering



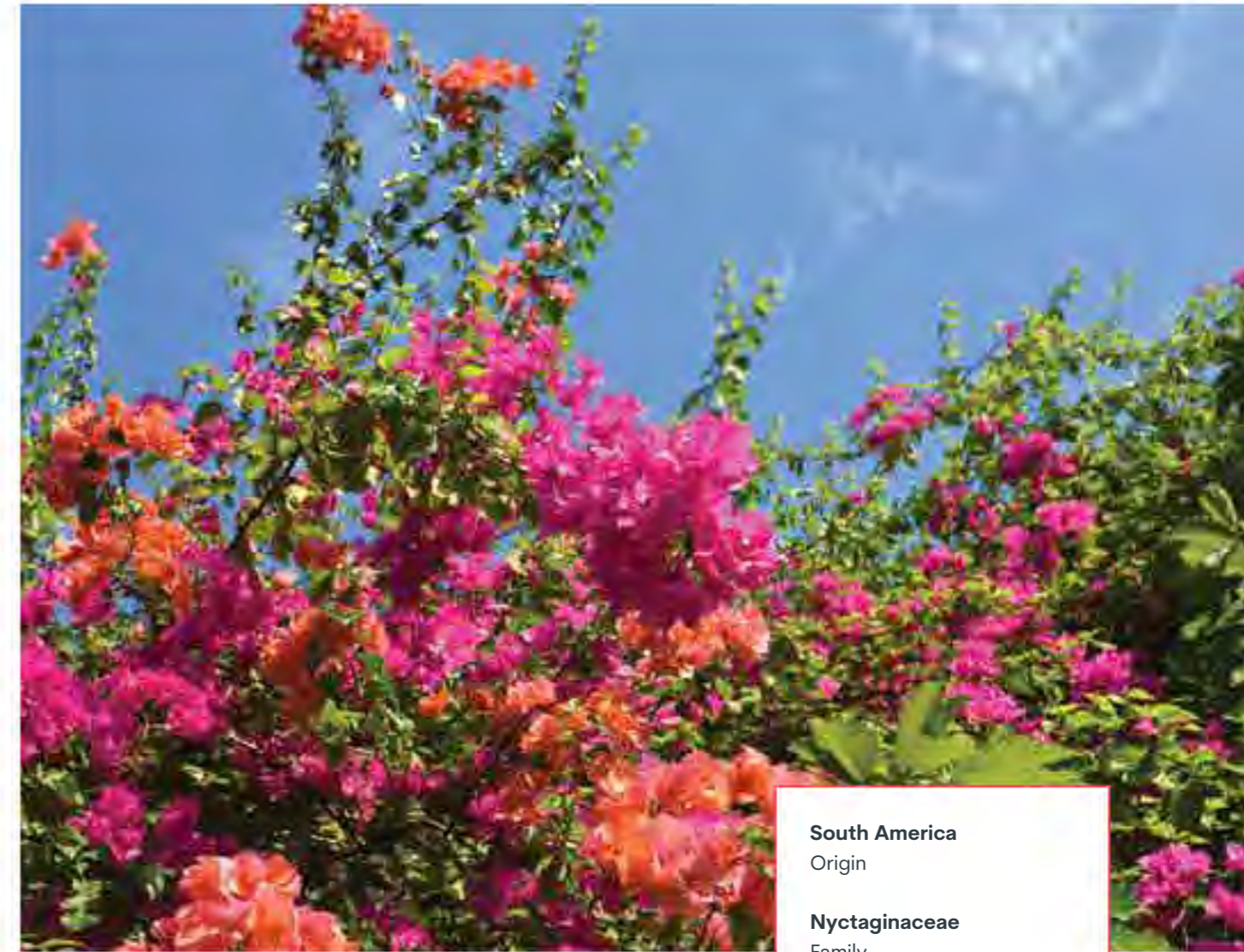
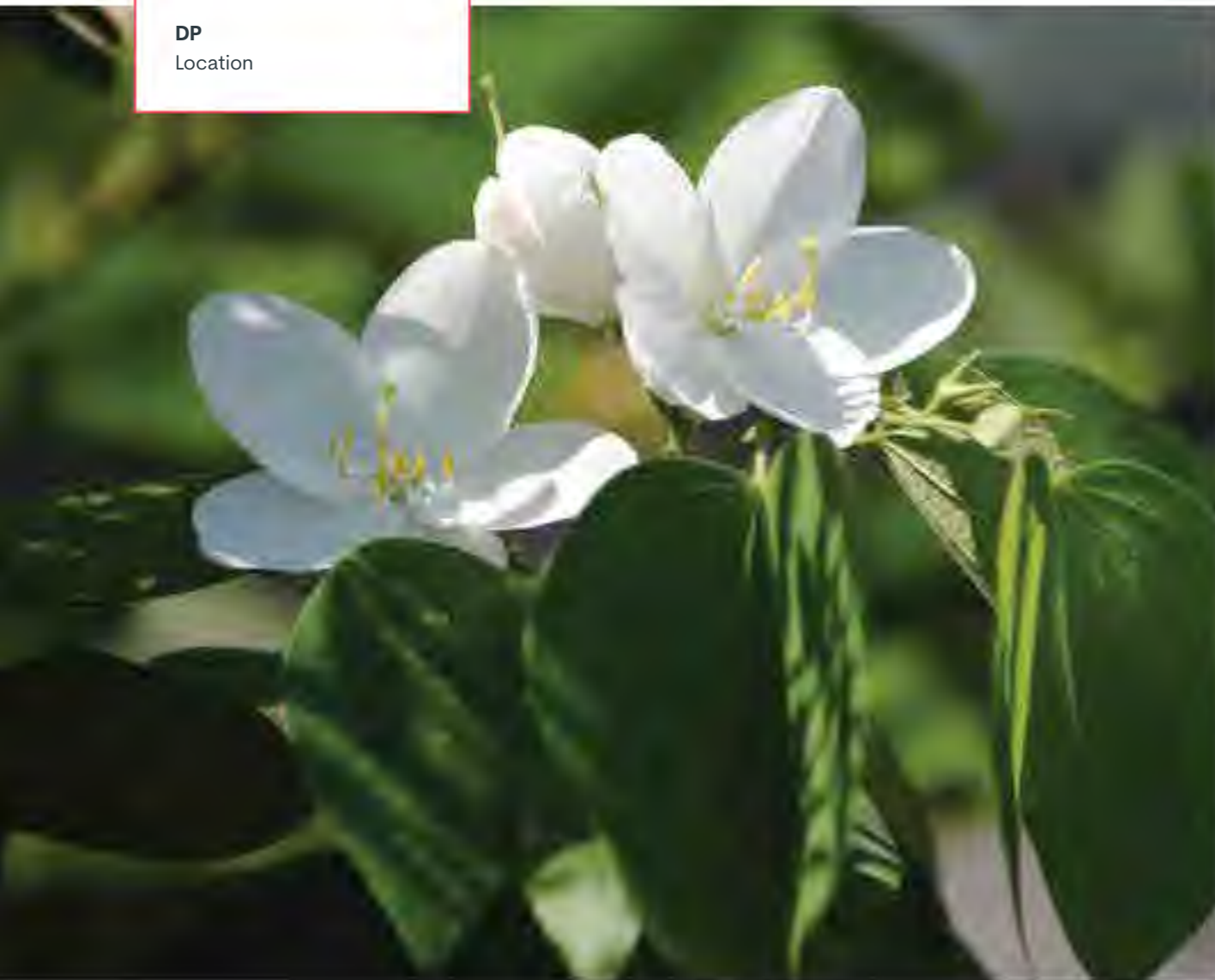
Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice



South America
Origin

Nyctaginaceae
Family

White, red, pink, magenta, orange, yellow, purple
Flower Color

Summer
Flowering Season

CE, G1, G2, ES, N2, N1, MC, DP, K1
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

This plant grows up to 12 m tall, scrambling over other plants with their spiky thorns. The actual flower of the plant is small and generally white, but each cluster of three flowers is surrounded by

three or six bracts of bright colors including pink, purple, red, white, or yellow. An infusion of the plant's tender leaves and bracts is used orally to treat gastrointestinal problems.

Canna indica

(Canna)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



The plants are perennial, growing about a meter. The leaves are green and, in some cases, variegated and bronze red. The flowers are borne terminally on the plant. The seeds are used as beads in jewelry. The plant yields a fiber from the stem which is used as a jute substitute. A fiber obtained from the leaves is used for making paper.



America
Origin

Cannaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

**EW, G1, G2, NI, N2,
NX, MC, DP**
Location

Clerodendrum inerme

(Glory bower)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The bower is a straggling shrub that is one to 2 meters tall. The leaves are green, smooth, and slightly shiny. Cymes or umbels are usually comprised of three white flowers joined at a common base

point. The plant takes trimming well and hence, is commonly used as a hedge plant in India. This is a versatile plant and can be grown as a topiary or as a bonsai

Southwest United State
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

October - March
Flowering Season

**G1, G2, EW, MC, CE, N1,
N2, K1, NX, DP**
Location

Chlorophytum comosum

(Spider plant)



South Africa
Origin

Asparagaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

April - September
Flowering Season

ES, EW, N1, N2, G1, G2, NX, CE, GM, DP
Location

 Ground Cover
  Flowering
  Evergreen
  Semi Shade
  Weekly Twice

The spider plant grows to about 60 cm tall, but as a hanging plant it can descend many feet. It has fleshy, tuberous roots and long narrow leaves that reach a length

of 20–45 cm. This plant is used in traditional Chinese medicine. The tubular roots are used for the treatment of bronchitis, burns, and for bone fractures.

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

(Peacock flower)

The peacock flower is a shrub growing to 3 meters tall. The leaves are bipinnate, 20–40 cm long, bearing three to ten pairs of pinnae, each with six to ten pairs of leaflets. The plants produce scarlet to

yellow flowers from May to August. It is a quick growing shrub suitable for shrubbery and inner roads. It is easily propagated through seeds. It has been commonly used to treat minor injuries or to relieve fever

 Shrub
  Flowering
  Semi-Evergreen
  Sunny
  Weekly Twice

Tropical America
Origin

Caesalpinaceae
Family

Red, Yellow
Flower Color

May - August
Flowering Season

EW, MC, ES, DP
Location



Calathea lutea

(Cigar plant)



Tropical America

Origin

Araceae
Family

Reddish-brown
Flower Color

October - November
Flowering Season

EW
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Daily

The cigar plant has a unique look that will spice up any garden or indoor living space. These plants are known for their thin stems and outrageously wide tropical leaves. They are normally a low and vigorously-growing plant, they love the shade, and grow up to three to

four meters tall. A well-grown plant should have full, six-inch-long leaves rising from a short center stem and draping down. Due to the variety of leaf shapes, baskets are woven with more straightforward leaves, and food is wrapped with the broader leaves

Cassia alata

(Cassia yellow)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Mexico
Origin

Caesalpinaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

April - November
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Traditionally this plant has been used for treating insect bites, ring worm, wounds, and hypertension. A decoction of the leaves is used for clearing cough. It is extensively used in medicine for its diuretic, antimalarial, and purgative effects.



Cassia glauca

(Scrambled egg)



Shrub



Flowering



Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly Twice

It is tall, handsome, and quick-growing shrub suitable for group planting. It is easily propagated from cuttings. Improvement in blood sugar level and normalization of liver functions by Cassia Glauca indicates that the plant has hepatoprotective potential, along with anti-diabetic properties.



Mexico
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

September - October
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Codiaeum variegatum

(Croton)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

This Croton variety is a tropical, evergreen shrub growing up to 3 meters with large, thick, leathery, shiny evergreen leaves that are alternately arranged. The leaf

blades are violin-shaped and colored green, yellow, or purple in various patterns, depending on the variety. The flowering period is usually in early autumn

Malaysia, Australia
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

September - November
Flowering Season

CE, DP, K1
Location

Codiaeum variegatum

(Croton Petra)

Croton Petra is a gorgeous ornamental plant with a stunning leaf color and variegation. The leaves tend to be glossy and oval with pointed tips. The colors range from pink to red, orange to yellow

and green. The leaf veins are a paler green and add an interesting variegated dimension. Petra is a very popular Croton and is a common décor choice.



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

September - November
Flowering Season

EW, CE, DP, K1, AZ
Location



Calliandra haematocephala

(Powder puff)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Daily



The powder puff is an evergreen shrub that can grow up to 3 meters in height usually spreading and forming a rounded crown. Bipinnately compound leaves are copper-pink that mature to dark green. The leaves close at night. Raspberry-like flower buds open to a hemispherical shape and red powder puff flower heads appear. This flowering shrub is a favorite of butterflies and hummingbirds.

Bolivia
Origin

Fabaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

November - January
Flowering Season

G1, DP
Location



Catharanthus roseus

(Periwinkle)



Madagascar
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Red, White, Pink
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2, DP
Location

- 
Shrub
- 
Flowering
- 
Evergreen
- 
Sunny
- 
Weekly Twice

It is an evergreen sub-shrub growing up to a meter tall. The leaves are oval to oblong in shape, glossy green in color, hairless, with a pale midrib and a short leaf-stalk arranged in opposite pairs. The

flowers are white to dark pink in color with a darker red center. The substances vinblastine and vincristine extracted from the plant are used in the treatment of leukemia and Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Costus woodsonii

(Scarlet spiral flag)

The leaves are spirally arranged and terminal; cone-shaped inflorescences with colorful closely overlapping bracts appear at the tips. Between the bracts, single or paired flowers emerge. Traditionally, it has been used

to treat fever, rash, asthma, bronchitis, and intestinal worms. In India and Southeast Asia, it is still used to treat boils and headache. In foods and beverages, costus oil is used as a flavoring component



- 
Shrub
- 
Flowering
- 
Evergreen
- 
Sunny
- 
Weekly Twice



Colombia
Origin

Costaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW
Location

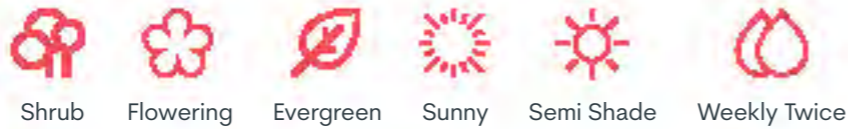
Crinum asiaticum

(Seashore lily)



The seashore lily plant species is widely planted in many warm regions as an ornamental plant. It produces an umbel of large showy

flowers that are prized by gardeners. Growing up to a meter tall, its leaves are sharp and pointed.



Shrub Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice



India
Origin

Amaryllidaceae
Family

Pinkish-white
Flower Color

August - November
Flowering Season

EW, DP, G1
Location

Cupressus macrocarpa

(Golden cypress)

This is a medium-sized coniferous evergreen plant, which often becomes irregular and flat-topped as a result of the strong winds that are typical of its native area. The foliage grows in dense sprays which are bright green in color and release a deep lemony aroma when crushed. The leaves are scale-like and produced on rounded shoots; seedlings up to a year old have needle-like leaves. It is a standout specimen plant in landscapes.



Shrub Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice



California
Origin

Cupressaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

NX, CE, AZ
Location



Cuphea hyssopifolia

(Mexican heather)



Mexico, Honduras
Origin

Lythraceae
Family

Purple, Lavender, White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

DP, AZ
Location



Ground Cover



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

This plant grows to about 60 cm high and has purple, lavender or white colored flowers and fine foliage. Its leaves are small, narrow, and dark green. The fruit is a capsule that contains small globose seeds. The leaves

and flowers are used as a tonic and in the treatment of fevers and coughs. The plant is a rich source of phenolic compounds which have been shown to have a strong antioxidant property



Cymbopogon citratus

(Lemon grass)

Lemon grass has simple, bluish-green leaves with entire margins that are linear in shape. Its fragrant leaves are traditionally used in cooking, particularly for lechon and roasted chicken. The dried leaves

can also be brewed into a tea as a flavoring. Bee-keepers sometimes use lemon grass oil in swarm traps to attract swarms. It is effective against catarrh, cough, asthma, bladder disorders, and fever



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

India
Origin

Poaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

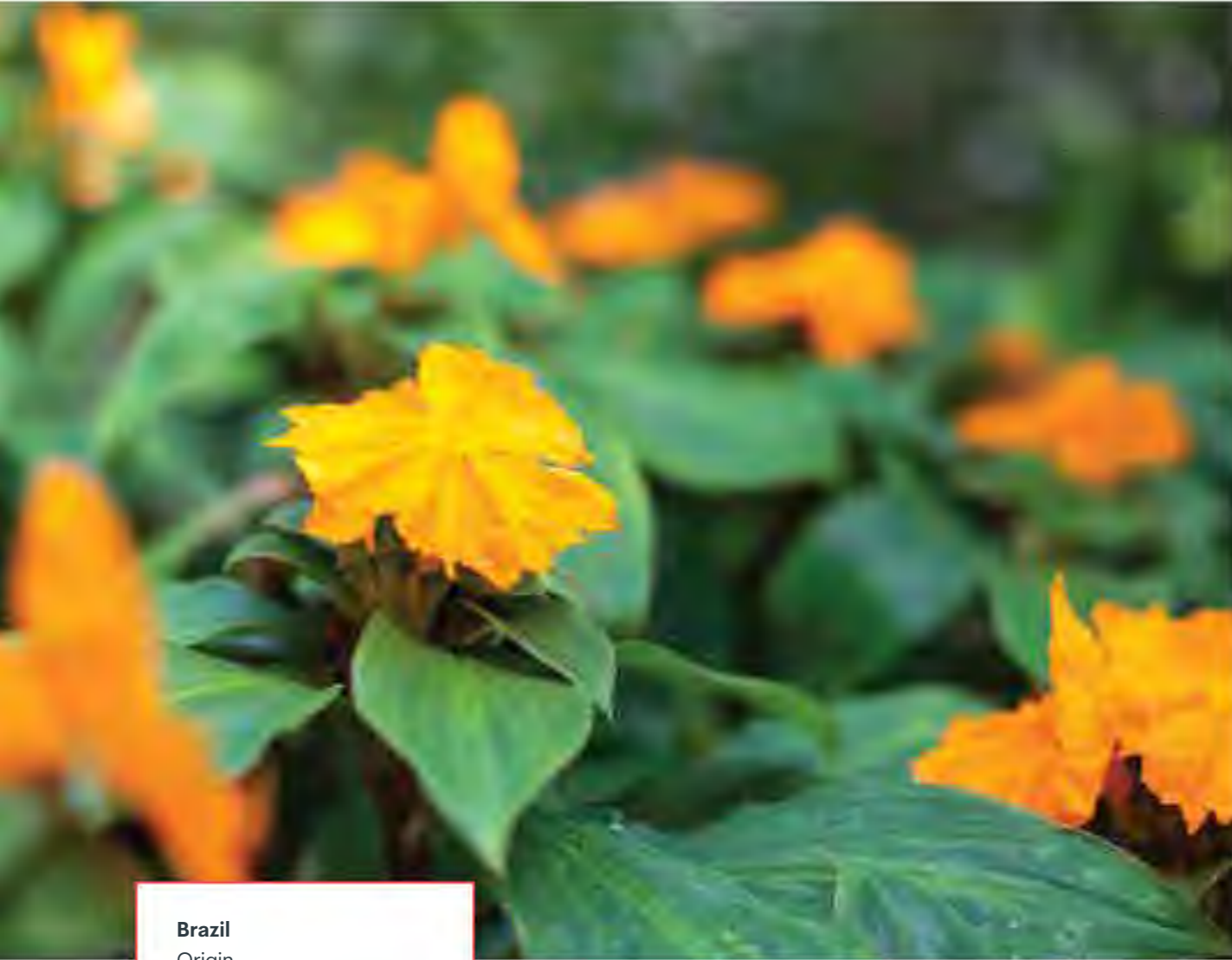
NA
Flowering Season

**EW, MC, N2, G1,
G2, NX, DP**
Location



Chamaecostus cuspidatus

(Insulin plant)



Brazil
Origin

Costaceae
Family

Orange
Flower Color

May - June
Flowering Season

DP, KS
Location



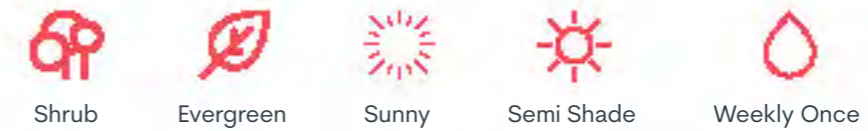
This plant has large, smooth, dark green, fleshy-looking leaves. The leaves are spirally arranged around the stem, forming attractive, arching clumps. The maximum height of these plants is about two feet. The flowers are orange in color. They appear to be cone-like heads at the tips of branches. It is known as an insulin plant because of its use in Ayurvedic medicine for its purported anti-diabetic properties

Cordyline

(Dracaena mahatma)

The Cordyline is a hardy, drought-tolerant, low-maintenance air purifying plant. It is said to bring good luck.

This plant does not require to be fed or watered frequently and does exceedingly well in low light indoor environments.



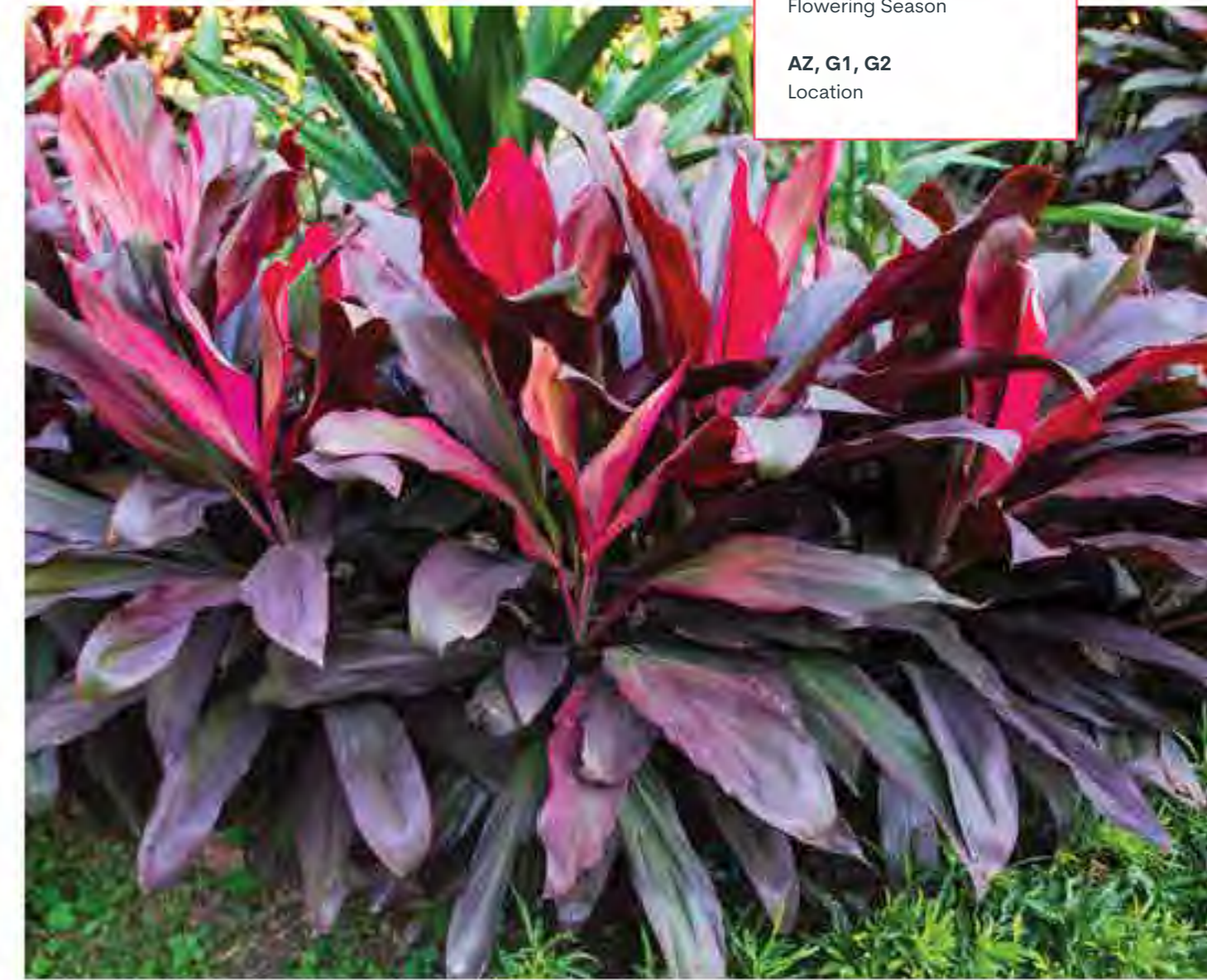
Africa, Southern Asia
Origin

Asparagaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

AZ, G1, G2
Location



Dracaena fragrans

(Corn plant)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Once



Tropical Africa
Origin

Asparagaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

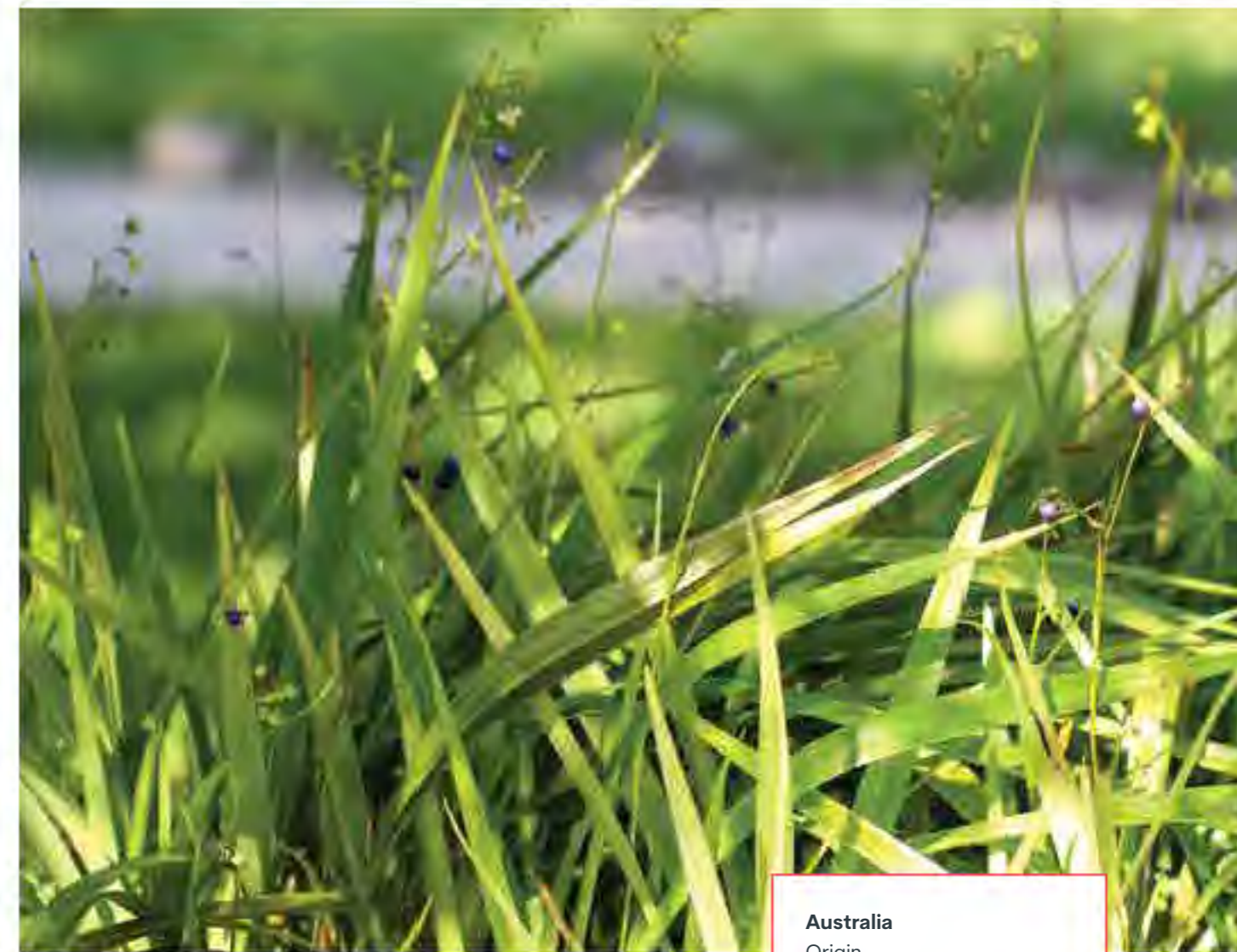
MC
Location

The Corn plant is a slow-growing shrub, multi-stemmed at the base with a narrow crown of usually slender erect branches.



Dianella tasmanica

(Tasman flax lily)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Fax lily is an herbaceous strappy perennial herb. The green, linear-keeled leaves have finely toothed margins. Its bold shape and striking variegated leaves make

it suitable for use in containers, parkways, mass plantings, and a popular choice for year-round foliage color.

Australia
Origin

Asphodelaceae
Family

Blue
Flower Color

February - May
Flowering Season

G2, N2, EW, DP
Location

Duranta erecta

(Pigeon berry)



Mexico, South America
Origin

Verbenaceae
Family

Blue mauve
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, NX, CE, MC
Location



The Pigeon berry is a sprawling shrub that grows to 6 meters tall and can spread to an equal width. The leaves are light green, elliptic to ovate and opposite. The flowers are produced in tight clusters located on terminal and axillary

stems, frequently recurved or pendulous. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant in gardens throughout the world. Its showy flowers and fruits make it a desirable addition to gardens.

Etilingera elatior

(Torch ginger)



The Torch ginger is a shrub that often grows in large colonies. Its leaves are numerous with leaf blades. The showy pink flowers are used in decorative arrangements

and widely used as an ornamental plant in landscape gardens. In Bali, people use the white part of the trunk for cooking a chili sauce called Sambal Bongkot.



Malaysia
Origin

Zingiberaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW
Location



Euphorbia cotinifolia

(Rusty shield)



Mexico
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, NX, DP
Location



Shrub



Semi-Deciduous



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

This is an upright large shrub or small multi-stem tree. The leaves are simple, pinnately-veined,

with bright red veins and deep burgundy in color. The Rusty shield is largely used as an ornamental foliage

Euphorbia milii

(Crown of thorns)

This is a woody succulent shrub with dense spiny stems. The straight, slender spines help it scramble over other plants. The fleshy green leaves are found mainly on new growth. The flowers are small, subtended by a pair of conspicuous petal-like bracts, variably red, pink, or white.

The plant itself has proven to be an effective molluscicide and a natural alternative to pest control. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended the usage of Euphorbia milii in aiding snail control.



Shrub



Flowering



Semi-Deciduous



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Madagascar
Origin

Euphorbiaceae
Family

Red, White, Yellow, Pink
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

MC
Location



Ficus retusa

(Retuse fig)



Malay Archipelago
Origin

Moraceae
Family

White
Flower Color

October - March
Flowering Season

G1, G2, K1, N1, N2, NX, ES, EW, CE, MC
Location

- 
Shrub
- 
Flowering
- 
Evergreen
- 
Semi Shade
- 
Weekly Twice

This fig is a rapidly growing, rounded, broad-headed, evergreen shrub that can reach up to a height and spread of 10 meters. The tree

has glabrous obovate thick leaves that are spirally arranged. This is a versatile plant and can be grown as a topiary or as a bonsai.

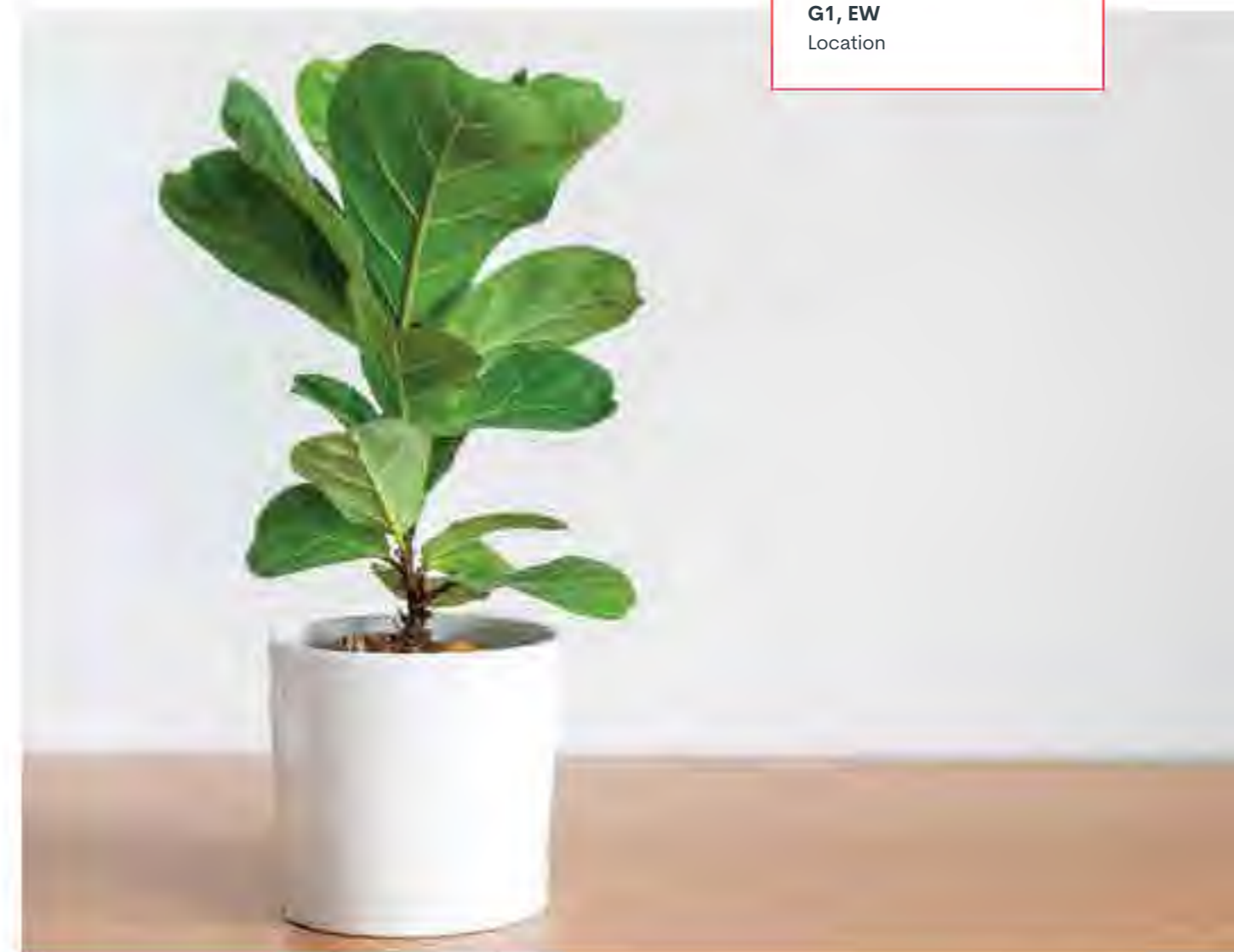
Ficus lyrata

(Fiddle leaf fig)

The Fiddle leaf fig is a flowering plant with leaves that are broad with a narrow middle, resembling a fiddle, with a leathery texture, prominent veins, and a wavy margin. It is a popular ornamental

tree and is also grown as a houseplant where it usually stays shorter. It possesses many anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, and anti-microbial properties.

- 
Shrub
- 
Evergreen
- 
Semi Shade
- 
Weekly Twice



Western Africa
Origin

Moraceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, EW
Location

Furcraea foetida

(Giant cabuya)



South America
Origin

Agavaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

DP, K1
Location



Shrub



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

The Cabuya is an evergreen perennial subshrub. The leaves are sword-shaped with a sharp spine tip at the apex. The margins are entire or with a few hooked spines.

The flowers are greenish to creamy white and strongly scented. This plant is monocarpic and dies after flowering.

Galphimia gracilis

(Canary bush)

This shrub gives a bushy appearance. It is an attractive shrub on account of its yellow flowers which appear on long stalks arranged on terminal

racemes. It is a popular herbal medicine that has been used as a tranquilizer in the treatment of nervous system disorders.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Tropical America
Origin

Malpigiaceae
Family

Bright yellow
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Gardenia jasminoides

(Cape jasmine)

The Cape Jasmine is a shrub that grows up to 3 meters high. They have cylindrical to flat branches that, at first, are covered with caducous hairs which fall early leaving the branch smooth. The

leaves are in opposite pairs. Each leaf has 8 to 15 pairs of secondary veins. The flowers are solitary and terminal, arising from the ends of the stems.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice



Vietnam

Origin

Rubiaceae

Family

White

Flower Color

March - October

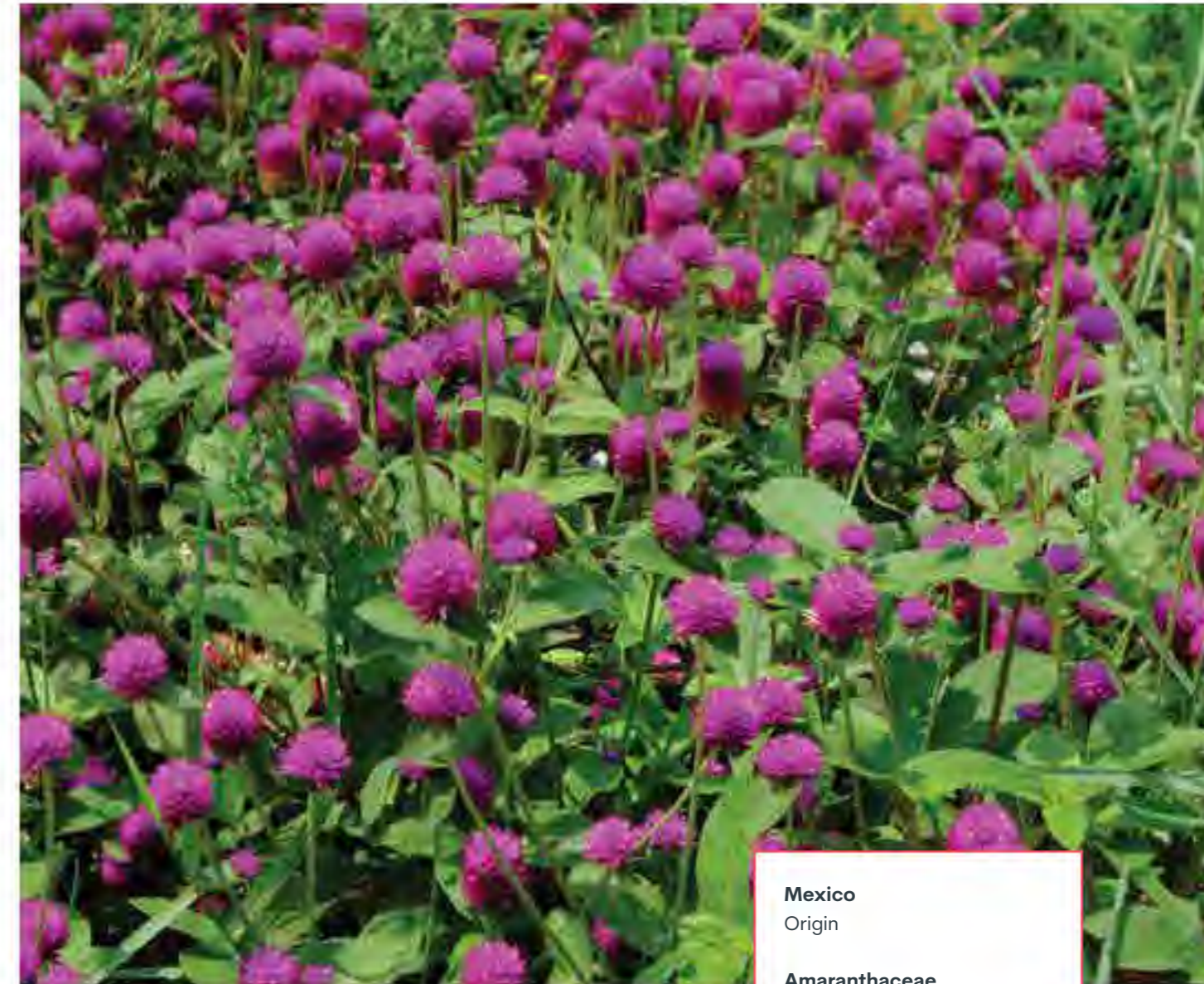
Flowering Season

EW, K1

Location

Gomphrena globosa

(Globe amaranth)



Ground Cover



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

The Amaranth has round-shaped inflorescences which are its most striking feature. The flowers can be in shades of magenta, purple, red,

orange, white, pink, and lilac. It is used as ground cover in landscapes and gardens.

Mexico

Origin

Amaranthaceae

Family

Scarlet

Flower Color

July - October

Flowering Season

EW

Location

Hemigraphis colorata

(Purple waffle)

The purple waffle has rooting stems. Its leaves are slender and lance-shaped with toothed, scalloped, or lobed margins. They are greyish-green stained with red/purple on top and a darker purple

beneath. This plant has an indefinite spread. In folk medicine, the leaves are ground into a paste and applied on fresh cut wounds to promote wound healing and are also used to treat anemia.



Ground Cover Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice



Java
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW, CE, NX, KS, DP
Location

Hibiscus lafrance

(Shoe flower)

Mascarene Islands
Origin

Malvaceae
Family

Red, white and pink
Flower Color

Throughout Year
Flowering Season

EW, DP, G1, K1, NX, CE, ES
Location



Shrub Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice

The Shoe flower is an evergreen shrub that averages eight to ten feet in height. Its habit of growth is upright and symmetrical. It has a moderate to fast growth rate. The leaves are evergreen, alternate in

arrangement, shiny, simple with serrate margins, and dark green in color. Its petals are used to make black dye. Consuming these processed leaves helps in treating tuberculosis.



Heliconia

(Lobster Claw)

These herbaceous plants grow up to 5 meters tall depending on the species. The leaves of this plant are long, oblong and alternate. Their flowers are produced on long, erect, or drooping panicles and

consist of brightly colored, waxy bracts with small true flowers peeping out from the bracts. The flowers can be hues of reds, oranges, yellows, and greens.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Daily



Heliconia orthotricha
(Eden Pink)



Heliconia psittacorum
(Parrots Beak)

Heliconia rostrata

(Lobster claw)



Central and South America
Origin

Heliconiaceae
Family

Red, Orange, Yellow, Pink
Flower Color

February - November
Flowering Season

EW, GM, DP
Location

Hedychium coronarium

(Butterfly ginger lily)

East India
Origin

Zingiberaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

July - October
Flowering Season

DP
Location



Ground Cover



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

This is a robust, attractive plant that reaches up to six feet in containers. The leaves are lance-shaped and sharp-pointed arranged in two ranks. The flowers look like butterflies and are in clusters of six to twelve. The rhizomes of the Butterfly ginger

lily are used in Manipur in the preparation of a traditional dish called Eromba. Extract of rhizomes is given to treat bronchitis. Decoction of rhizomes is used for gargling to cure tonsillitis or simply as a mouthwash.

Hymenocallis littoralis

(Beach spider lily)



South America
Origin

Amaryllidaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

April - August
Flowering Season

MC, K1, DP, EW, ES, G1, G2, N1, N2
Location



The Spider lily is a plant with narrow sword shaped leaves. The flowers are in fragrant white umbels, each flower with slender recurved petals and elongated stamens emerging from a central cup. The flower tube

is 14-17 cm long. The flowers are borne in clusters of two to twelve flowers. It is called a spider lily because of its petals, which look like spider legs.

Hamelia patens

(Fire bush)

The Fire bush is a semi-woody shrub that grows up to a height of 5 meters. Its young leaves are covered in red, woolly hairs which are lost as the leaves mature. The orangish-red flowers are arranged in cymes. A decoction of leaves, stems and flowers applied

externally to treat skin problems like sores, rashes, burns and insect bites has proven to be effective. The leaves have a cooling effect and are chewed on a hot day as prevention against heat stroke in Venezuela.



American Subtropical
Origin

Rubiaceae
Family

Orange, Red
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2, DP, EW, ES, MC, AZ
Location



Iresine herbstii

(Blood leaf)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



Brazil
Origin

Amaranthaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, EW, NX, CE
Location

The Blood leaf is a short-lived perennial foliage plant usually grown as summer bedding annuals. The leaves are oval and purplish-red in color. Usually notched at their tips, they display a hot pink midrib and veins. It performs best in full sun or part shade with soil kept moist during growing season.

Ixora

These shrubs have smooth, dark green leaves. Flowers are born on terminal trusses throughout the year, but in profusion in the hot and rainy seasons. They are liked by gardeners due to their

variation in color and natural flower arrangements. The Ixora's are propagated easily by layering. The pruning should be done after the flowering season.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice



Tropical Africa
Origin

Rubiaceae
Family

Red, Pink, Orange
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

**EW, ES, MC, K1,
DP, CE, NX, KS**
Location

Jasminum sambac (Mogra)



Tropical Asia
Origin

Oleaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G2, K1
Location



Shrub Flowering Evergreen Sunny Daily

The Mogra is an evergreen shrub reaching a height of 3 meters. The leaves are smooth, simple, and ovate. The flowers are produced in clusters of 12 together at the ends of branches. They are strongly scented, with a white corolla. The flowers open at night

and close in the morning. Jasmine is a sacred flower mostly used in temple decoration, and worship in several cultures in India. In China, the flower is processed and used as the main flavoring ingredient in jasmine tea.

Leea coccinea 'Burgundy' (Red leea)

The foliage of the Leea is bronzy red when young, but turns green when mature. The variety Burgundy maintains the red foliage color in

good light. It grows to a height of 3 meters. The leaves and flowers are attractive to wasps, bees, butterflies, flies, and beetles.



Shrub Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice

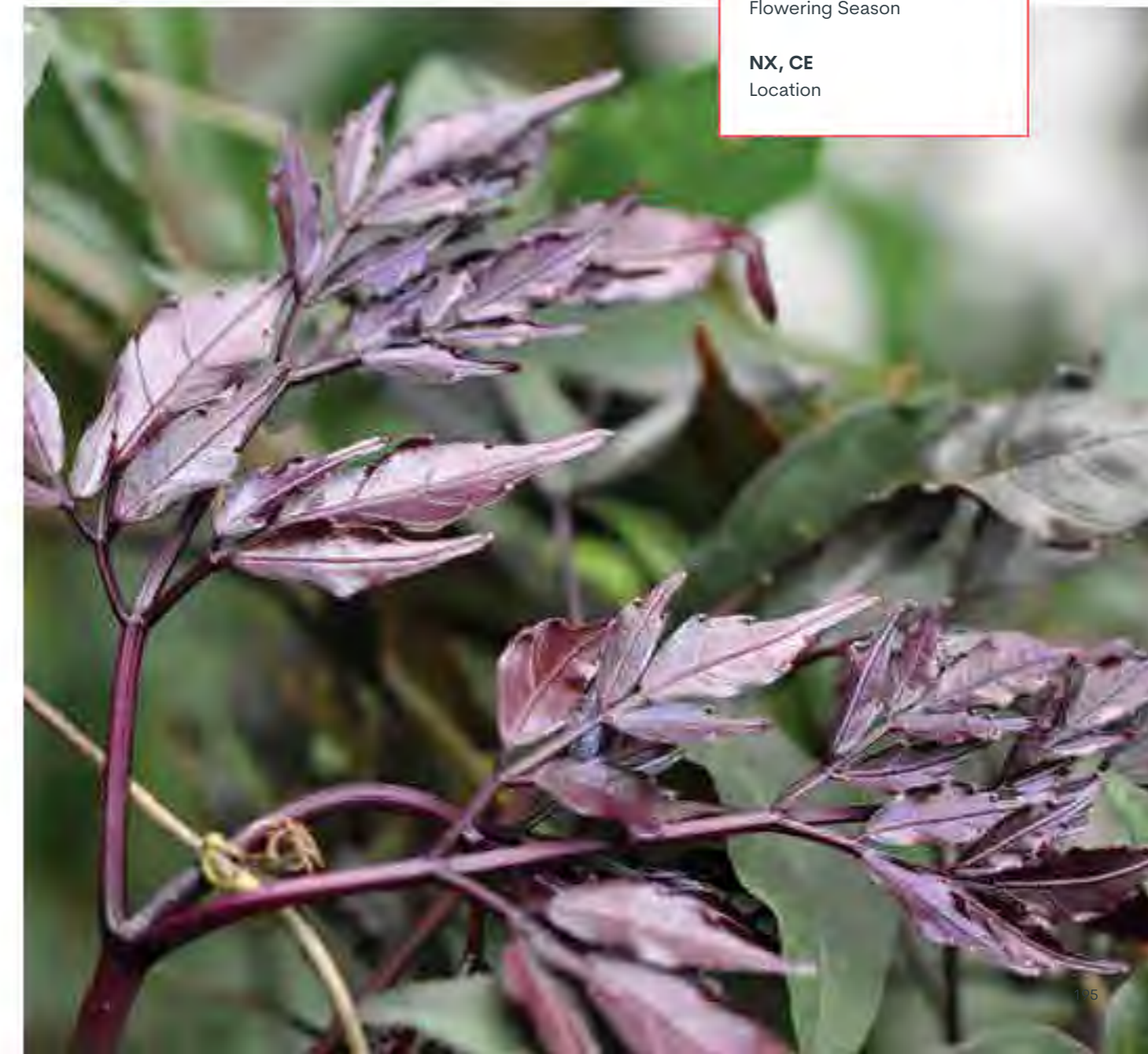
India, Bangladesh
Origin

Vitaceae
Family

Bright Red
Flower Color

April - June
Flowering Season

NX, CE
Location



Lantana camara

(Spanish flag)



Depressa Yellow

The Spanish flag is known to be toxic to livestock such as cattle, sheep, horses, dogs and goats. However, Lantana leaves have anti-microbial, fungicidal and insecticidal properties.

Tropical America

Origin

Verbenaceae

Family

Yellow, Orange, Red

Flower Color

Throughout year

Flowering Season

G1, G2, DP

Location

Miss huff



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Daily

This plant is a perennial, erect sprawling, shrub which grows up to 2 meters tall and forms dense thickets in a variety of environments. The leaves are broadly ovate, opposite, and simple and have a strong odor when

crushed. It has small tubular shaped flowers, which each having 4 petals and are arranged in clusters in terminal areas stems. Flowers come in many different colors. The flowers have a fruity smell with a peppery undertone.

Leucophyllum frutescens

(Barometer bush)

The Barometer bush is an evergreen, compact shrub with leaves densely covered in silver hairs. The solitary axillary pinkish-lavender flowers are bell shaped, with five lobes and two lips. The leaves are silvery gray to green and soft to the touch. It is a water-

conserving plant and only needs occasional watering. Its fine-textured foliage makes it a good hedge or accent plant, and suitable for foundation planting. Dried leaves and flowers can be brewed into herbal teas that act as a mild sedative



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once



Southwest United State

Origin

Scrophulariaceae

Family

Purple

Flower Color

March - July

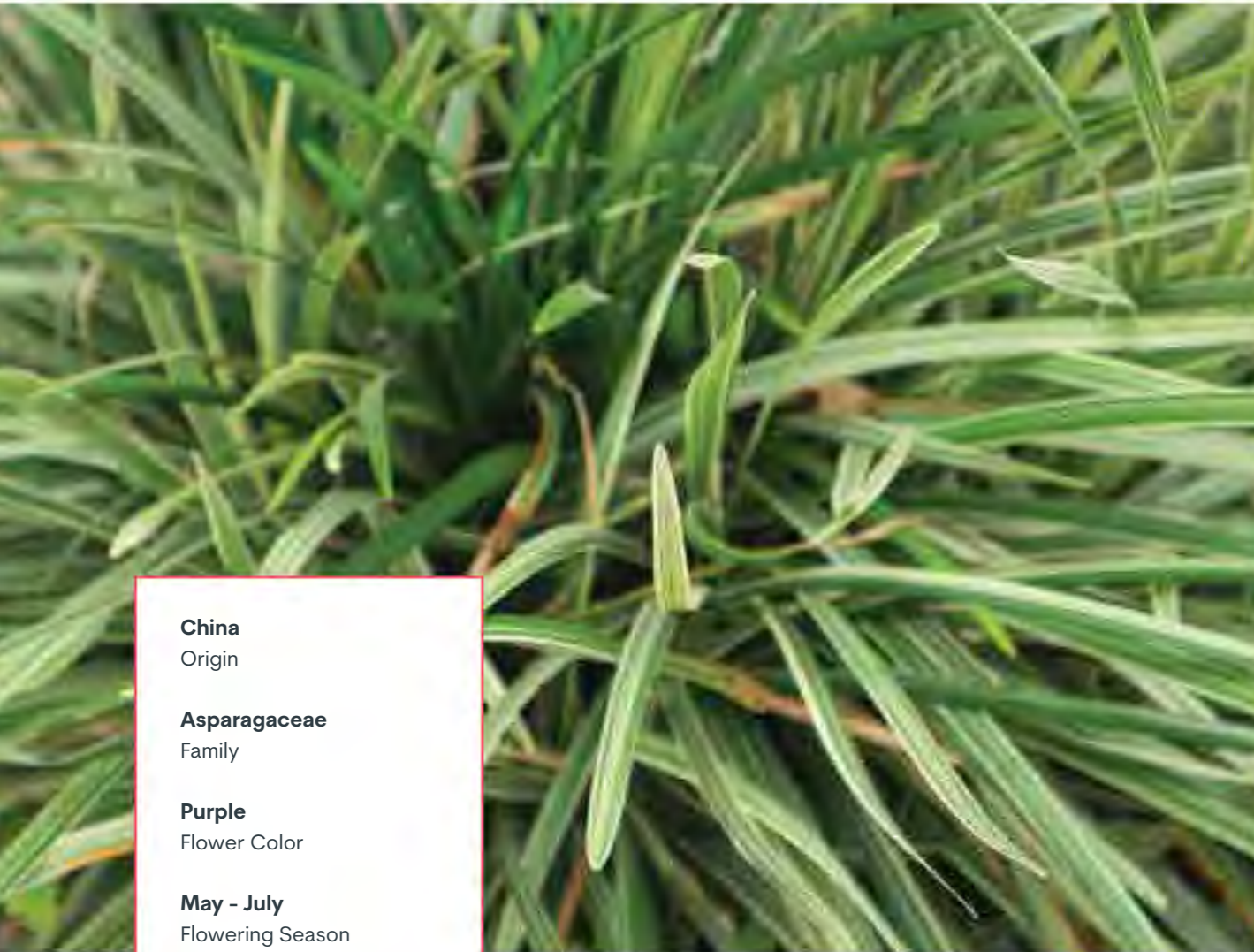
Flowering Season

G2, EW, DP

Location

Ophiopogon japonicus

(Mondo grass)



China
Origin

Asparagaceae
Family

Purple
Flower Color

May - July
Flowering Season

G1, EW, K1, NX, AZ, DP
Location



 Ground Cover
  Flowering
  Evergreen
  Semi Shade
  Weekly once

The Mondo grass is an evergreen, sod-forming perennial plant. A salt tolerant, easy to grow ground cover, this plant grows in shaded conditions but is tolerant to full sun as well. The leaves are very narrow. The flowers are pale lilac,

borne in a short raceme on stem. The fruit is a blue berry. Mondo grass is especially useful as a turf alternative in shade gardens. It is great for beds and borders, edging and ground cover.

Mentha arvensis

(Mint)

Wild mint is an herbaceous perennial plant. The leaves are in opposite pairs, simple, hairy, and with a coarsely serrated margin. Its leaves are used as an herbal remedy for stomach disorders. It is

also used in the treatment of fever, headache, cold and asthma. The leaves are used to make cough syrups. The oil extracted from these plants is used as a flavoring agent for beverages and sweets.

 Ground Cover
  Flowering
  Evergreen
  Sunny
  Semi Shade
  Weekly Twice

America
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

Pale Purple
Flower Color

May - October
Flowering Season

EW, ES
Location



Murraya paniculata

(Kamini)



The Kamini is a popular shrub. The foliage is dark, and shiny comprised of deep glossy green pinnate leaves. The shrub is a good choice for specimen shrub or topiary or for

ornamental hedges. Its flowers emit a strong fragrance during the rainy season. Propagation is done by seeds or cuttings.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



South Asia
Origin

Rutaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

February - July
Flowering Season

EW, MC, ES
Location

Mussaenda erythrophylla

(Red flag)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Red Flag often grows up to 3 meters tall, its leaves are oval, acuminate and prominently veined. The star-like flowers of the shrub have a single and modified sepal. The bracts of the shrub may have different shades, including red,

rose, pale pink or a mixture. It grows best in warm temperatures or in subtropical areas. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant for its long-lasting, showy and colorful inflorescences.

Tropical Africa
Origin

Rubiaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

CE, DP
Location

Mussaenda philippica

(Queen of Philippines)



Philippines
Origin

Rutaceae
Family

Pink, orange and white
Flower Color

March - September
Flowering Season

EW, CE
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

This plant grows up to 8 meters tall and has a wide spreading crown. Its leaves are ovate-elliptic to elliptic and strongly acuminate with the base contracted to a slender

petiole. It can be found growing in parks, botanical gardens, private and public gardens and along roadsides and highways. It is popular for its colorful bracts

Malpighia coccigera

(Miniature holly)



West Indies
Origin

Malpighiaceae
Family

Pink
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

KS, DP
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

The small dark green leaves of this plant have spiny edges that make it look like a miniature Chinese holly. It is a dwarf shrub with opposite short spiny-toothed leaves. It has

open, pink flowers and red fruits. The miniature holly can serve a variety of landscape uses. Their small size makes them well suited for planting along a foundation.



Nyctanthes arbor-tristis

(Coral jasmine)

Nerium Oleander

(Kaner, Oleander)

Southeast Asia
Origin

Oleaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

August - September
Flowering Season

KS
Location

The Coral jasmine grows as a large shrub. The large attractive leaves are rough and hairy. The sweet-scented flowers are small with white petals and an orangish-red tube at the center. They bloom profusely, opening at night and dropping off in the morning. This plant needs warmth during winter months and thrives in well-drained soil.



Oleander grows up to 6 meters tall with erect stems that splay outward as they mature. The leaves are in pairs or whorls of three, thick and leathery, dark-green. The flowers grow in clusters at the ends of each branch. They are white, pink

or red. It is extensively used as ornamental plant in parks, along roadsides and in private gardens. Oleander flowers are showy and often fragrant, which makes them very attractive.

Mediterranean region
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Red, pink, white
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, MC, NX, K1, AZ
Location

Ocimum sanctum (Tulsi)



Krishna Tulsi

Tulsi is known as Holy Basil which is sacred in the Hindu religion. It is a ubiquitous plant in India. It is an erect, much branched, fragrant, plant.

India
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

Green or Purple
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, K1
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Daily

Different parts of the plant are used in Ayurveda and Siddha systems of medicine for the prevention and cure of many illnesses like cough, influenza, common cold, headache, fever,

colic pain, bronchitis, asthma, hepatic diseases, fatigue, skin diseases, arthritis, digestive disorders. Basil is anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial agent.

Rama Tulsi



Pentas lanceolata (Star flower)



Africa
Origin

Rubiaceae
Family

**Red/ White/
Lavender/ Purple/
Pink**
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

CE
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Star flower is a shrub that gets up to 2 meters tall. It is a scrubby plant with an unruly shape, sporting oval to spear-shaped, dark green, deeply veined foliage. The flowers are five petaled generally pink, red, or white. The flowers are

held in terminal clusters and self-deadhead. They are commonly found as containers or bedding plants. Its roots and leaves are boiled and administered through the nose as a treatment for stomach issues.

Pandanus pygmaeus

(Pygmy screwpine)



Madagascar
Origin

Pandanaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, GM, K1, DP
Location

 Ground Cover
  Evergreen
  Sunny
  Weekly Twice

The Pygmy plant's leaves are linear, striped with green at the center and bright yellow edges, spirally arranged in ranks of threes around

a hidden stem. Leaf margins and keels are armed with numerous hooked flexible spines.

Pennisetum setaceum

(Fountain grass)

Fountain grass is an ornamental grass that is used in landscapes for its fine-textured foliage and showy flowers. The plant grows to the height of 2 meters. The leaves are narrow, curving, linear blades with a beautiful light green cast.

The light purple to pink colored inflorescence of fountain grass sits atop a hollow, nodding flower stalk. The feathery inflorescence is 12 inches long and occurs from early summer to frost.

 Shrub
  Flowering
  Evergreen
  Sunny
  Weekly Twice

China
Origin

Poaceae
Family

Pinkish-white
Flower Color

August - November
Flowering Season

G1, G2, DP, AZ
Location



Phyllanthus myrtifolius

(Mousetail plant)

SW India, Sri Lanka
Origin

Phyllanthaceae
Family

Orange
Flower Color

May - August
Flowering Season

EW, DP
Location

The Mousetail is a small shrub with tiny inverted-lance shaped leaves and small, slender, pendulous orange flowers which inspired its name. Branches are cylindrical and branchlets are rough. Alternately

arranged leaves are inverted lance-shaped, leathery, and smooth. Flowers are borne in several-flowered fascicles in leaf axils. Its fruits are capsules.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade

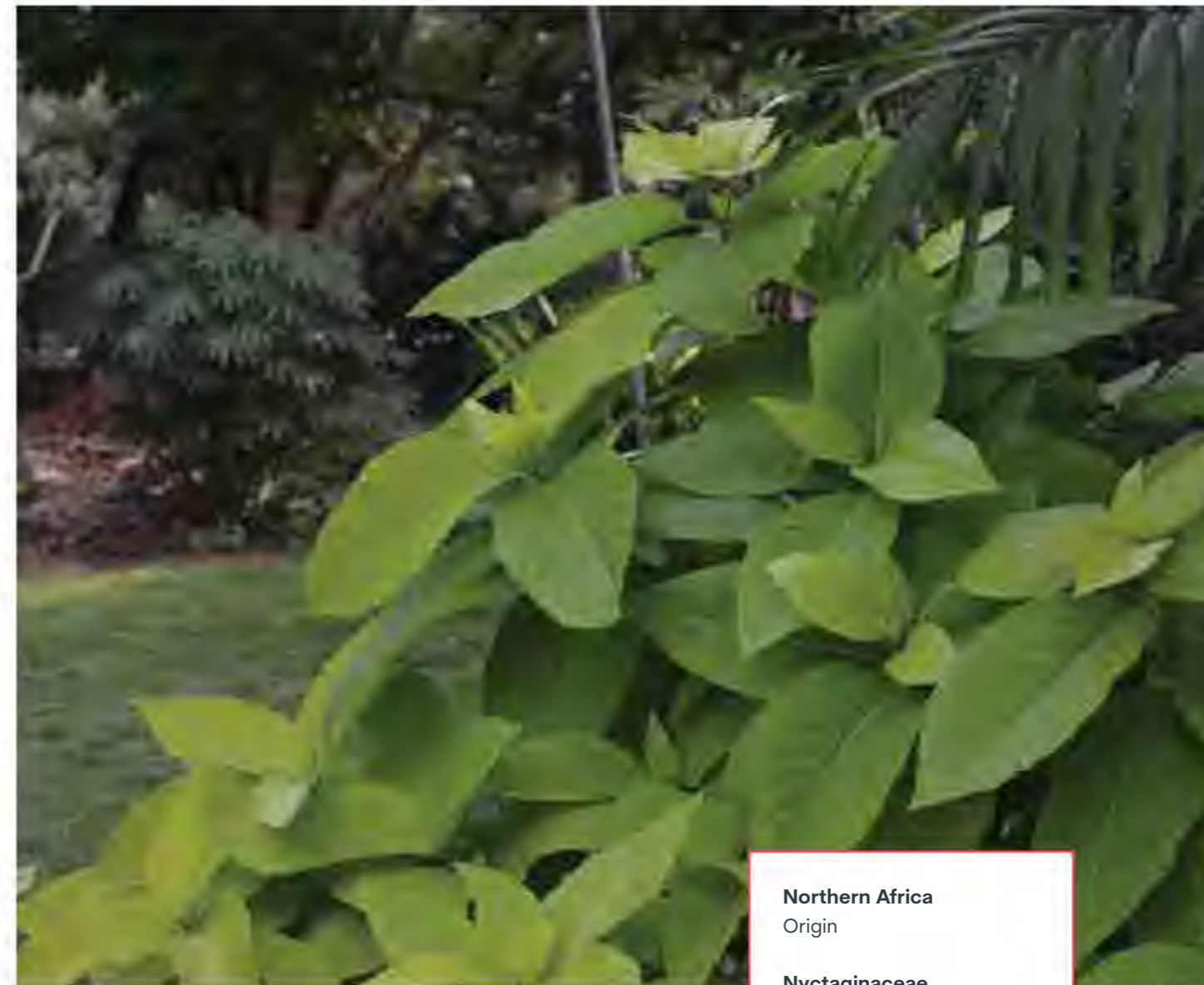


Weekly Twice



Pisonia alba

(Pisonia)



Northern Africa
Origin

Nyctaginaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, NX, DP
Location



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

The Pisonia is an outdoor ornamental shrub with broad leaves that have a pale yellowish-green color. It grows up to 7 meters high

with greenish-yellow or yellowish-white foliage that looks like lettuce. This shrub is edible.

Plectranthus hadiensis

(Vicks plant)



South Africa
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

Mauve to Purple
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

EW
Location



This perennial herb is known for its typical aroma similar to the famous decongestant Vicks. The small, green, succulent leaves, with scalloped edges, grow oppositely on the cascading stems. This plant is suitable for both indoor and

warm outdoor atmospheres. It can also be a ground cover, semi shrub, or a vine in the hanging baskets. The Vicks plant uses are as a decongestant in water or in petroleum jelly.



Plumeria pudica

(Bridal bouquet)



Panama, Colombia, Venezuela
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, K1, CE
Location

The Bridal bouquet is a shrub which usually has one or two slender trunks that branch close to the ground forming a dense slightly spreading crown. The leaves are dark green and have a unique fiddle-shape. Large clusters of bright white three-inch flowers with small yellow centers cover this tree as a beautiful bouquet, hence the common name. The flowers are not fragrant. The plant looks attractive even when it is not flowering because of its beautiful leaves.

Plumbago auriculata (Chitra)



South Africa
Origin

Plumbaginaceae
Family

Blue
Flower Color

May - October
Flowering Season

EW, MC, CE, NX
Location

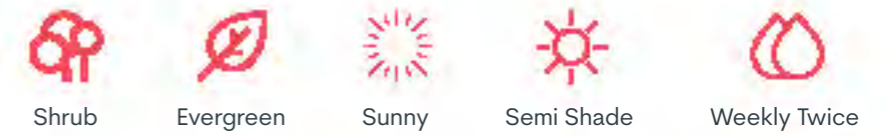


Shrub Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice

Chitra is a small shrub that grows up to a height of 1 meter. Its numerous branches are produced from the ground level. The leaves are small and light green in color. They are suitable for ornamental hedges, for carpeting or for use as pot plants. It is easily propagated

by suckers and cuttings. Plumbagin present in this is a beneficial herb and an effective anti-fungal agent that helps the body cells fight against various infections. It is also a beneficial cardiac tonic. This herb protects the heart from risk of various disorders.

Pogonatherum paniceum (Bamboo grass)



Shrub Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice

Tropical Asia
Origin

Poaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

GM
Location



The Bamboo grass is a rhizomatous perennial grass. It is a compact and bushy small grass, excellent for edging around rock gardens and is especially good around ponds where it gets plenty of water. It grows up to 30-40 cm in height forming a clump of compact grass with a bushy habit.

Pseuderanthemum

(Pastel flower)

The Pastel flower is a perennial evergreen plant used as ornamental plant for its glossy leaves and flowers. The flowers attract pollinators; they are drought-tolerant plants that grow in

subtropical regions. The leaves are green in color and have hues of pink, purple or yellow. They can be oval, elliptic or deltoid-shaped. The leaves of this plant are recommended for the treatment

of hypertension, arthritis, hemorrhoids, stomachache, tumor, colitis, bleeding, wound, constipation, flu, colon cancer, nephritis, and diabetes.



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Fiji Island
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

White, Pink
Flower Color

August - October
Flowering Season

EW, ES, GM, NX, AZ
Location



Phyllostachys aurea

(Golden Bamboo)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

This plant can reach up to a height of 9 meters. Its short-swollen inter-nodes at the base of the culms are a characteristic used to distinguish Golden bamboo from other bamboo. Green culms turn yellow in the sun as they mature and have a white node ring. The stems are flattened on one side and

have a glaucous ring below every node. Its lush foliage makes it desirable for ornamental purposes and privacy hedges. It is well-suited for making bamboo pipes. Its canes are used in flooring, making fishing poles, javelins, umbrella, and furniture.

China
Origin

Poaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G1, G2, EW, CE, DP, K1
Location

Portulaca grandiflora

(Rose moss)

Rosmarinus officinalis

(Rosemary)

South America
Origin

Portulacaceae
Family

Wide range
Flower Color

June - September
Flowering Season

EW, ES, CE, NX, MC, DP
Location

The Rose moss is dwarf and has a trailing growth habit. Its branches are round and succulent. The leaves are thick, fleshy, small, and pointed. The flowers open in the morning and close by the afternoon. It

is most ideal for beds, pots and hanging baskets. The flowers can be white, yellow, red, orange, pink, lavender, or crimson. In some varieties, flower petals have stripes of contrasting colors.



Ground Cover



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Shrub



Evergreen



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Rosemary is an aromatic evergreen shrub with leaves like hemlock needles. It is reasonably hard in cool climates. It can withstand droughts, surviving a severe lack of water for lengthy periods. The leaves are evergreen, green in color on top and white at the

bottom with dense, short, woolly hair. Extensively used to treat hyperglycemia, atherosclerosis, hypertension, and diabetic wounds, rosemary is used in essential oils, culinary herbs and cosmetics.

Mediterranean
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

Pale blue
Flower Color

March - October
Flowering Season

EW
Location

Ruellia tweediana

(Mexican petunia)

The Petunia is an evergreen perennial growing to almost a meter tall, forming colonies of stalks with lance-shaped leaves. Trumpet-shaped flowers are metallic blue to purple in color with five petals. There is also a dwarf variety. The root is used against kidney diseases and dry cough.



Mexico
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

Blue
Flower Color

February - June
Flowering Season

EW
Location



Russelia equisetiformis

(Fountain bush)

The name 'Firecracker' was inspired by the scarlet, long, tubular flowers which resemble red colored firecrackers. It is a multi-branched sub-shrub with slender stems,

angled with ridges and leaves that are reduced to small scales. The wiry branches start out erect and then fall over to cascade downward.



Mexico
Origin

Scrophulariaceae
Family

Scarlet
Flower Color

April - August
Flowering Season

DP
Location

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis

(Brazilian tea)



Caribbean
Origin

Verbenaceae
Family

Blue, Purple
Flower Color

December - March
Flowering Season

KS
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly once

Brazilian tea is a perennial shrub that becomes woody towards the base of the stem. The blue flowers are borne terminally on long, stringy spikes at the ends of the stems. The rich, dark green foliage displayed

on square, green stems makes this weed a great addition to any sunny landscape. Full sun and drought conditions have little to no effect on the plant.

Sphagneticola trilobata

(Wedelia)

This is a spreading, mat-forming perennial herb. Its leaves are fleshy, hairy, irregularly toothed, and dark green on top and lighter green at the bottom. The flowers are small, bright yellow, and daisy-like. It spreads vegetatively, not by seed. It is generally cultivated as ornamental ground cover. It is used in many landscape practices and mass planting such as under trees, open areas, around rocks and ponds as a covering in parkways, and on walls or in pots.



Ground Cover



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Central America
Origin

Asteraceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2, K1, DP, MC, EW, ES, NX, GM, N1, N2, CE
Location

Syngonium podophyllum (Arrowhead)

This is an herbaceous plant, having a climbing and semi-epiphyte growth habit and climbs using its roots. The leaves are arranged alternately along

the stems. Its single leaves, usually arrow-shaped, are in various shades of green, often light green.



Ground Cover



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice



Latin America
Origin

Araceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

**G1, G2, EW, MC, CE,
NX, N1, N2**
Location



Spathoglottis plicata (Ground orchid)



Southern India
Origin

Orchidaceae
Family

Purple
Flower Color

September - April
Flowering Season

EW
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Ground orchid is a terrestrial herb which forms in tall clumps. It has crowded pseudobulbs with three or four pleated leaves. Up to forty

deep pink to purple resupinate flowers are borne on a hairy flowering stem.

Strelitzia reginae

(Bird of paradise)



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



This plant grows up to 2 meters tall, with large, strong leaves. The leaves are evergreen and arranged in two ranks, making a fan-shaped crown. The flowers stand above the foliage at the tips of long stalks. The hard, beak-like sheath from which the flower emerges is termed the spathe. This is placed perpendicular to the stem, which gives it the appearance of a bird's head and beak.

South Africa

Origin

Strelitziaceae

Family

Bright orange and blue

Flower Color

Throughout year

Flowering Season

EW, K1, DP

Location



Schefflera arboricola

(Dwarf Umbrella tree)



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

The Schefflera is commonly grown as a houseplant. It is also grown as a landscape plant in milder climates. The leaves are compound, with seven to nine leaflets. They are broad with a wedge-shaped base, entire margin, and an obtuse or acute apex,

sometimes emarginate. The leaves are leathery in texture, shiny green glabrous on the upper surface and somewhat lighter and matte on the underside. It cures abdominal diseases, external bleeding, and fractures.

Taiwan

Origin

Araliaceae

Family

Greenish-yellow

Flower Color

April - June

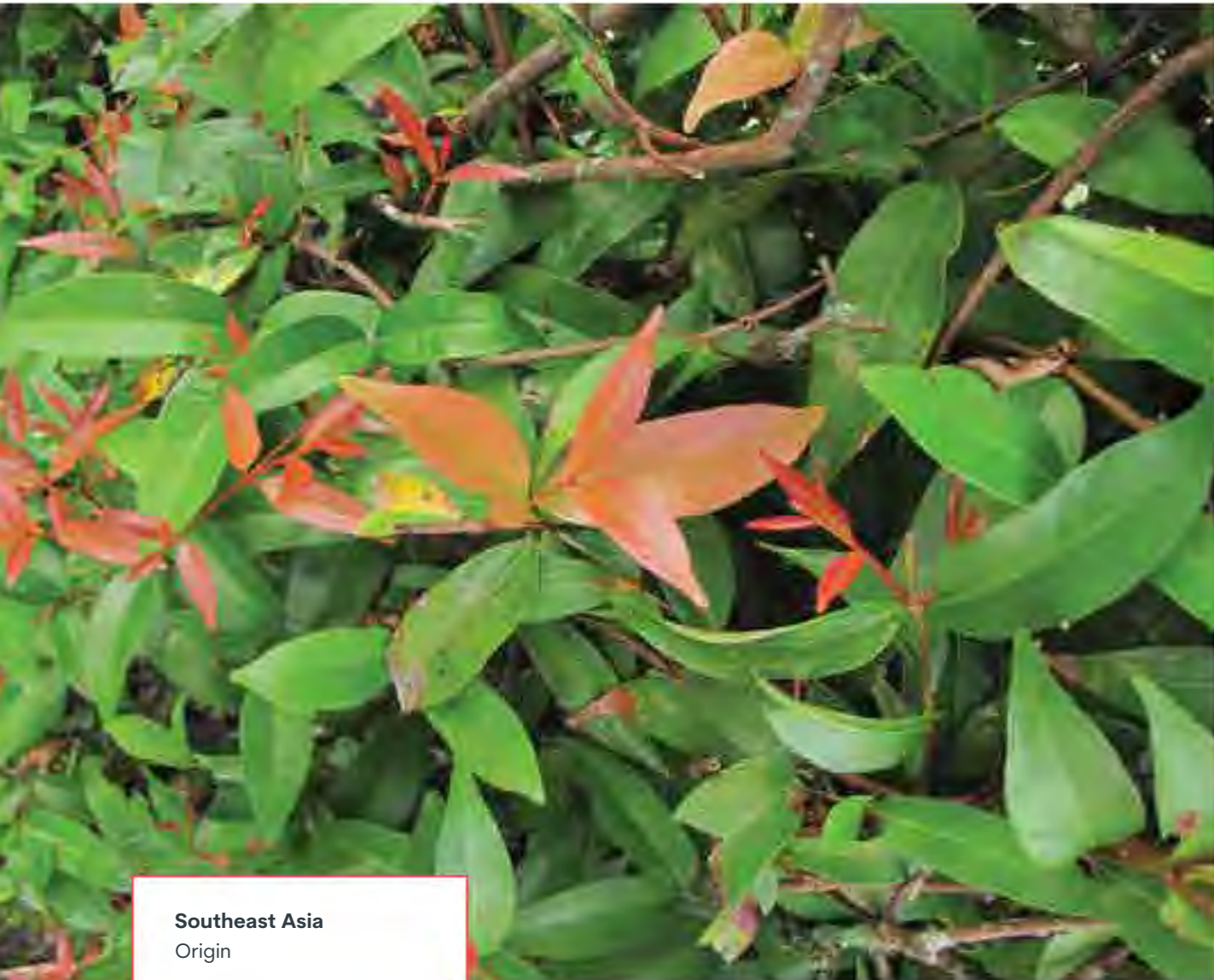
Flowering Season

EW, K1, G2, DP, NX, CE, ES, AZ

Location

Syzygium campanulatum

(Christina plant)



Southeast Asia
Origin

Myrtaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW, GM
Location

- 
Shrub
- 
Evergreen
- 
Sunny
- 
Semi Shade
- 
Weekly Twice

This plant is popularly used as an urban landscaping plant due to its hardiness and adaptability. Also known as the wild cinnamon, the species can easily be planted

as trees, hedges or shaped into topiaries. The leaf shoots are orangish-red and they change color to yellow to pale green and then to dark green as they mature.

Setcreasea pallida

(Purple heart)



This is an evergreen perennial plant of scrambling stature. It is distinguished by elongated,

pointed leaves. The plant has three-petaled flowers of white, pink or purple.

- 
Ground Cover
- 
Flowering
- 
Evergreen
- 
Sunny
- 
Weekly Twice

Mexico
Origin

Commelinaceae
Family

Pink
Flower Color

April - November
Flowering Season

EW, G1, G2
Location



Sanchezia nobilis

(Sanchezia)

The Sanchezia is a semi-woody shrub with large, foot-long glossy leaves divided by thick colored veins. Its flowers are bright red with orange bases and are carried on stems in long spikes. Technically, the flowers

are modified leaves or bracts and have no reproductive organs. They have large, colorful bracts and flowers, and sometimes even colorful leaves, hence cultivated as ornamental plants.



Shrub



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Peru
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

Yellow- orange
Flower Color

April - September
Flowering Season

DP
Location



Tecoma stans

(Gouri churi)



Ground Cover



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Mexico
Origin

Meliaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

June - November
Flowering Season

DP, K1, NX, CE
Location

This semi-evergreen shrub features sharply toothed, opposite green leaves that are pinnate unpaired, with 3 to 13 serrate leaflets. The leaflets, glabrous on both sides,

have an elliptical lanceolate blade with a long acuminate apex and a wedge-shaped base. The leaf margin is finely toothed.

Tecoma capensis

(Cape honeysuckle)



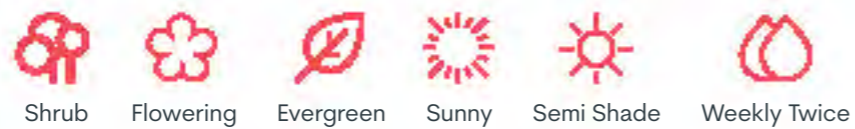
Tanzania
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Red
Flower Color

August - January
Flowering Season

EW, MC, ES
Location



This is an erect, scrambling shrub that grows up to 3 meters in height and a similar width. They are opposite, slightly serrated, green to dark-green, and pinnate with five to nine oblong leaflets. The flowers are tubular, narrow

and are produced at different times throughout the year. They are grouped in terminal clusters. It is used to relieve fevers, pain, sleeplessness, chest ailments, and stomach pains.

Tecoma gaudichaudi

(Yellow bells)

The Yellow bells is a multi-stemmed, evergreen ornamental shrub. It is a very quick-growing shrub that grows to the height of 6 meters. The flowers are golden yellow in color bell-shaped and borne in large terminal panicle. The fruit is a capsule. The plant produces pods containing yellow seeds with papery wings. It is generally used for screening, hedges, and borders.



West Indies
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2, NX, MC, N1, ES
Location



Tabernaemontana divaricata

(Pinwheel flower)



South Asia
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

March - May
Flowering Season

G1, K1, DP, MC, EW
Location



Shrub



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

The Pinwheel is an evergreen shrub generally growing to a height of up to 2 meters tall. The large shiny leaves are deep green. The waxy blossoms are found in small clusters on the stem tips. The flowers have the characteristic 'pinwheel' shape. The flowers

have a pleasing fragrance. It is widely used as a medicinal herb for gastro-intestinal and skin affections. The root is employed as a local anodyne and chewed for the relief of toothache. The wood is used as an incense and in perfumery.

Tradescantia pendula

(Silver inch plant)



Ground Cover



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

Mexico
Origin

Commelinaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

**EW, K1, DP, G1, G2, N1,
N2, NX**
Location

This plant has attractive zebra-patterned leaves, the upper surface showing purple new growth and green older growth parallel to the central axis as well as two broad silver-colored stripes on the outer edges with the lower leaf surface presenting a deep uniform magenta. It is traditionally used to treat problems of the uterus, high blood pressure and tuberculosis.



Thevetia peruviana

(Yellow kaner)



Peru
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

Yellow
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, G1, MC, CE, NX, ES
Location



This plant is popular in some Indian gardens as flowers are used in temple rituals for 'Lord Shiva' of the Hindu religion. It is a tall shrub growing up to a height of 3 meters. The foliage is lush green and attractive. Its flowers are

funnel-shaped and are produced in terminal cymes throughout the year. It is highly used as an ornamental hedge. A bark or leaf decoction is an effective cure for intermittent fevers.



Thunbergia erecta

(Bush clock vine)



Tropical Africa
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

Blue
Flower Color

April - September
Flowering Season

EW, ES, NX, MC
Location

The Bush clock vine is a medium shrub growing to a height of up to 2 meters. It is a hardy shrub producing numerous erect branches close to the ground. The flowers are violet, funnel-shaped and look attractive when they peep out from foliage during the summer and rainy seasons. They are well-suited for shrubbery and ornamental hedges.

Verbena species

(Garden verbena)



America
Origin

Verbenaceae
Family

Pink, Purple, White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

G1, G2
Location

Ground Cover Flowering Evergreen Sunny Weekly Twice

This is a square-stemmed herbaceous perennial plant that bears flat heads or phlox like flowers. The flowers are small and borne in dense spikes. The leaves are usually opposite, simple, hairy,

and often dense. They are drought-resistant, tolerating full to partial sun. It is used for sore throats and respiratory tract diseases such as asthma and dry coughs.



Zephyranthes candida

(White rain lily)

The plant's leaves are needle-like and of light green color; they produce white flowers. It is suitable for planting on the side of roads, under trees, for rockeries and for the mass effect of flowers as ground

covers. The traditional usage is to treat simple health problems like headache, cough and cold, boils to very complicated diseases like breast cancer, tuberculosis, rheumatism and tumors.

Ground Cover Flowering Evergreen Sunny Semi Shade Weekly Twice

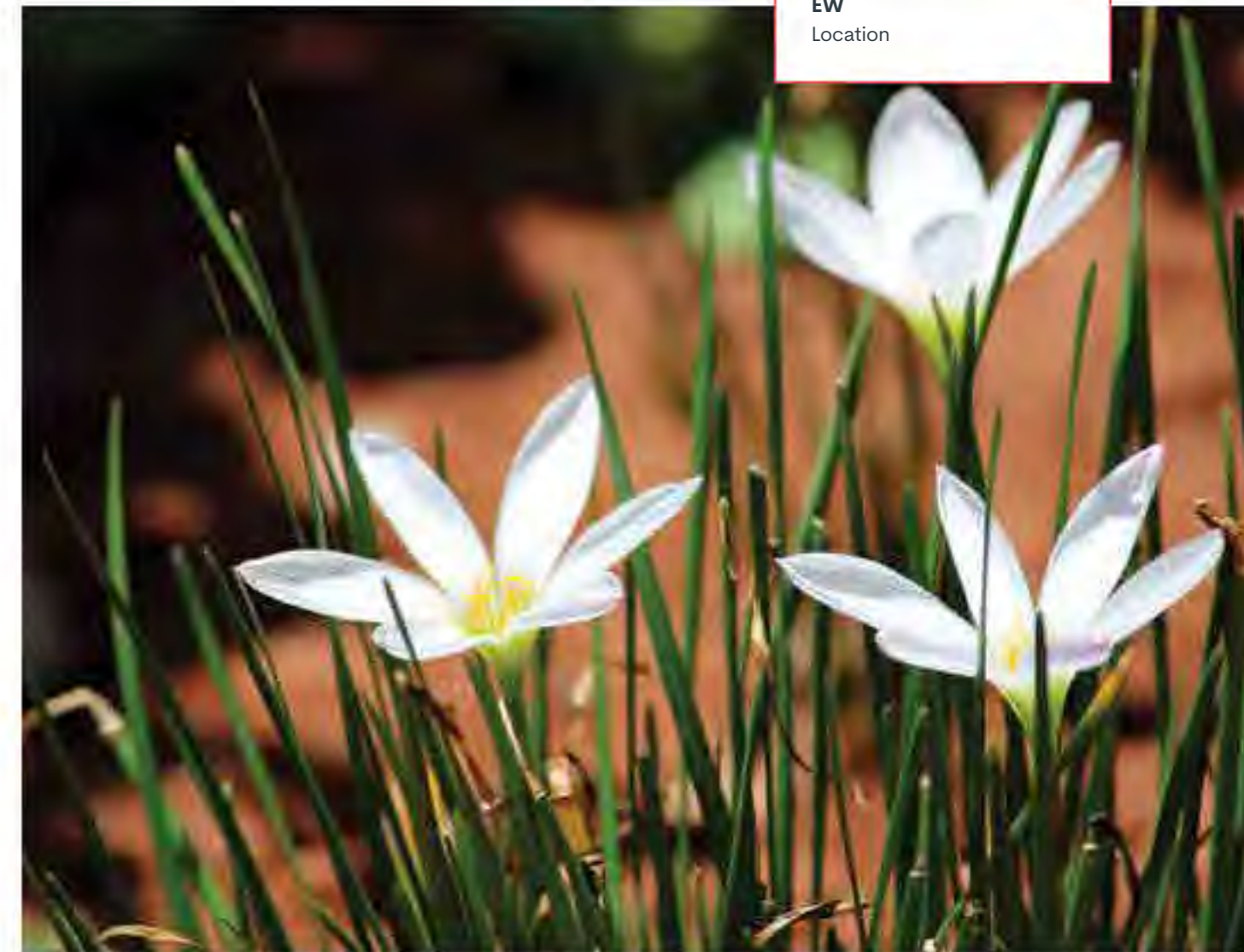
Argentina
Origin

Amaryllidaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

June - August
Flowering Season

EW
Location





Invaluable for their rapid growth, instant color, and relatively low cost, annuals and biennials are ideal gap fillers between newly planted trees and shrubs, as well as in perennial displays that might need reviving after the first flush of spring. They are also useful as bedding in formal designs, such as parterres, and in containers of all types.

Annuals

Antirrhinum majus
(Snapdragon)



Calendula officinalis
(Pot marigold)



Delphinium spp
(Larkspur)



Alcea sp
(Hollyhock)



Chrysanthemum spp

(Mums)



Dianthus chinensis

(Dianthus)



Erysimum spp
(Wallflower)



Matthiola incana
(Common stock)



Nemesia strumosa

(Cape jewels)



Lobularia maritima

(Sweet alyssum)



Dimorphotheca

(African daisy)



Papaver rhoeas

(Red poppy)



Petunia species

(Petunia)



Salvia coccinea

(Blood sage)



Tropaeolum majus

(Nasturtium)



Phlox drummondii

(Phlox)



Tegetes erectus
(Marigold)



Viola tricolor
(Pansy)





Versatile and decorative, climbers offer great scope for imaginative garden designs. Their scrambling stems veil other plants and structures with flowers and foliage. A few variants, such as ivy, will also trail across the ground, helping suppress weeds. Climbers are often used as a backdrop to other plantings or grown over gazebos to provide shade. Climbers can also be created as focal points by weaving them through trees and pyramids and on pillars.

Climbers & Wall shrubs

Clerodendrum splendens

(Glory bower)



Tropical Africa
Origin

Lamiaceae
Family

Scarlet
Flower Color

Summer
Flowering Season

EW, G2
Location



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Daily

This is a twining, evergreen, woody-stemmed vine that typically grows up to 3 meters long. The leaves are elliptic to ovate lustrous dark green in color. The flowers are slender with abruptly spreading corolla, bright scarlet-red in color that bloom in

dense terminal clusters. It performs best in partial shade or dappled sunlight. The leaves are used in traditional medicine to treat asthma, rheumatism, ulcers, and malaria.

Ipomoea palmata

(Morning glory)

The Morning glory is a perennial glabrous climber. The slender stems are hairless and grow in a twining habit. The alternately arranged leaves are divided into five or seven narrow lobes. The funnel-shaped flowers are purple to pinkish-purple with a darker

purple center. They are borne singly or in small clusters on short stalks. It is often used as a screening plant by allowing the vine to climb along trellis or fences and walls. It is also used as ground cover.



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Daily

Tropical Asia
Origin

Convolvulaceae
Family

Purple
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

EW, G2
Location



Pyrostegia venusta

(Orange trumpet vine)

This is an evergreen, vigorously expanding climber that reaches up to 5 meters in height. The foliage is made up of green leaves that have

two to three leaflets, The flowers are orange in color and densely packed together. It is commonly used in traditional medicine for the treatment

of infections of the respiratory system like colds, flu, bronchitis, stomach complains and skin diseases.



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Daily

South America

Origin

Bignoniaceae

Family

Orange

Flower Color

Winter - Spring

Flowering Season

G2

Location



Quisqualis indica

(Rangoon creeper)



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Daily

Tropical Asia

Origin

Poaceae

Family

Pink to Red

Flower Color

Spring - Summer

Flowering Season

G1, G2, MC, DP

Location

This is a woody vine that can reach up to 8 meters in height. The leaves are opposite, elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base. The flowers are fragrant and tubular and their color varies from white to pink to red. The

plant is widely used in traditional medicine, valued particularly for getting rid of parasites. The fruits are anthelmintic. A decoction of the root is used as a vermifuge. The juice of the leaves is considered a remedy for boils and ulcers

Trachleospermum jasminoides

(Star Jasmine)

This is an evergreen woody shrub up to 3 meters tall. The leaves are opposite, oval to lanceolate with an entire margin. Dark green in summer, the leaves turn to a bronze shade in winter. The fragrant flowers

are white, with a tube-like corolla opening out into five lobes. Perfume oil is extracted from the flowers and used in high end perfumery



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice



Southeast Asia
Origin

Apocynaceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

DP, G2
Location

Vernonia elaeagnifolia

(Curtain creeper)



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

India and Burma
Origin

Asteraceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Throughout year
Flowering Season

**G1, G2, NX, EW, GM,
MC, ES, DP, N1, N2**
Location

The Curtain creeper is a quick growing, woody, ornamental climber. The leaves are green with an irregularly toothed margin, growing alternately along the stems. Flowers are pinkish-white clustered on axillary stems. This

creeper climbs up with stems hanging down forming a curtain view, hence the common name Curtain Creeper. Suitable for growing over walls and for screening purposes.

Piper betel

(Betel)



India, SE Asia
Origin

Piperaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

EW
Location



Climbers



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice

The Betel vine is an evergreen and perennial creeper, producing woody stems. The stems produce adventitious roots, which they adhere to for support. The leaves are light green to bright green in color, glossy, deeply veined, heart shaped and hairless. The leaf stalk is red like the stem. Flowers are

white catkins developed on the nodes. The primary use of betel leaf is as a wrap for chewing betel nut or tobacco, where it is mainly used to add flavor. Leaf preparations and the leaf sap are applied to wounds, ulcers, boils, and bruises.

Thunbergia grandiflora

(Sky flower)



The Sky flower is a vigorous growing climber that can cover a large area in a short time. The leaves are opposite, ovate to cordate, toothed, or lobed. The flowers are blue in color and grows in small racemes. It is

easily propagated through seeds, cuttings, and layering. It is suitable for trellis, pergola, and trees. It is beneficial for treating Rheumatic Arthralgia and swelling pains caused by falls or fractures.



Climbers



Flowering



Evergreen



Sunny



Weekly Twice

Indian
Origin

Acanthaceae
Family

Pale blue
Flower Color

April - November
Flowering Season

EW
Location





Indoor plants are grown only for decorative purposes, but studies have also shown them to have positive psychological effects. They also help with indoor air purification as some species absorb volatile organic compounds including benzene, formaldehyde, and trichloroethylene. While generally toxic to humans. Such pollutants are absorbed by the plant and its soil-dwelling microbes without harm.

Indoor plants

Sansevieria trifasciata

(Snake plant)



South Africa
Origin

Liliaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

NX, EW, CE, G1, G2, K1
Location

- 
Shrub
- 
Evergreen
- 
Sunny
- 
Semi Shade
- 
Weekly Twice

This is an evergreen perennial succulent plant forming dense stands. The leaves are stiff, erect, sword-like, flat and dark green in color with whitish wavy bands over the entire surface. They are arranged in rosettes. Propagation

is done by division. The plant is used to treat ringworm and fungal diseases. It is a fantastic oxygen producing plant that can even produce oxygen at night therefore it is one of the most popular indoor plants.

Radermachera sinica

(China doll)

- 
Shrub
- 
Evergreen
- 
Semi Shade
- 
Weekly once

Southern China
Origin

Bignoniaceae
Family

NA
Flower Color

NA
Flowering Season

G2
Location



The China doll is a broad-leaved evergreen tree that grows up to a height of 10-15 m. The leaves are bipinnate. It is often sold as a small houseplant, grown for its attractive, glossy, dark green and lacy leaves. It does not flower indoors. It requires plenty of light and moisture in order to thrive. It consistently grows to a maximum of 3 meters as an indoor plant. The China doll tree is an air purifier that can produce pure oxygen. It has medicinal uses for resolving issues related to venomous snake bites and is also effective in treating skin problems.

Spathiphyllum wallisii

(Peace lily)



Southeastern Asia
Origin

Araceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Spring
Flowering Season

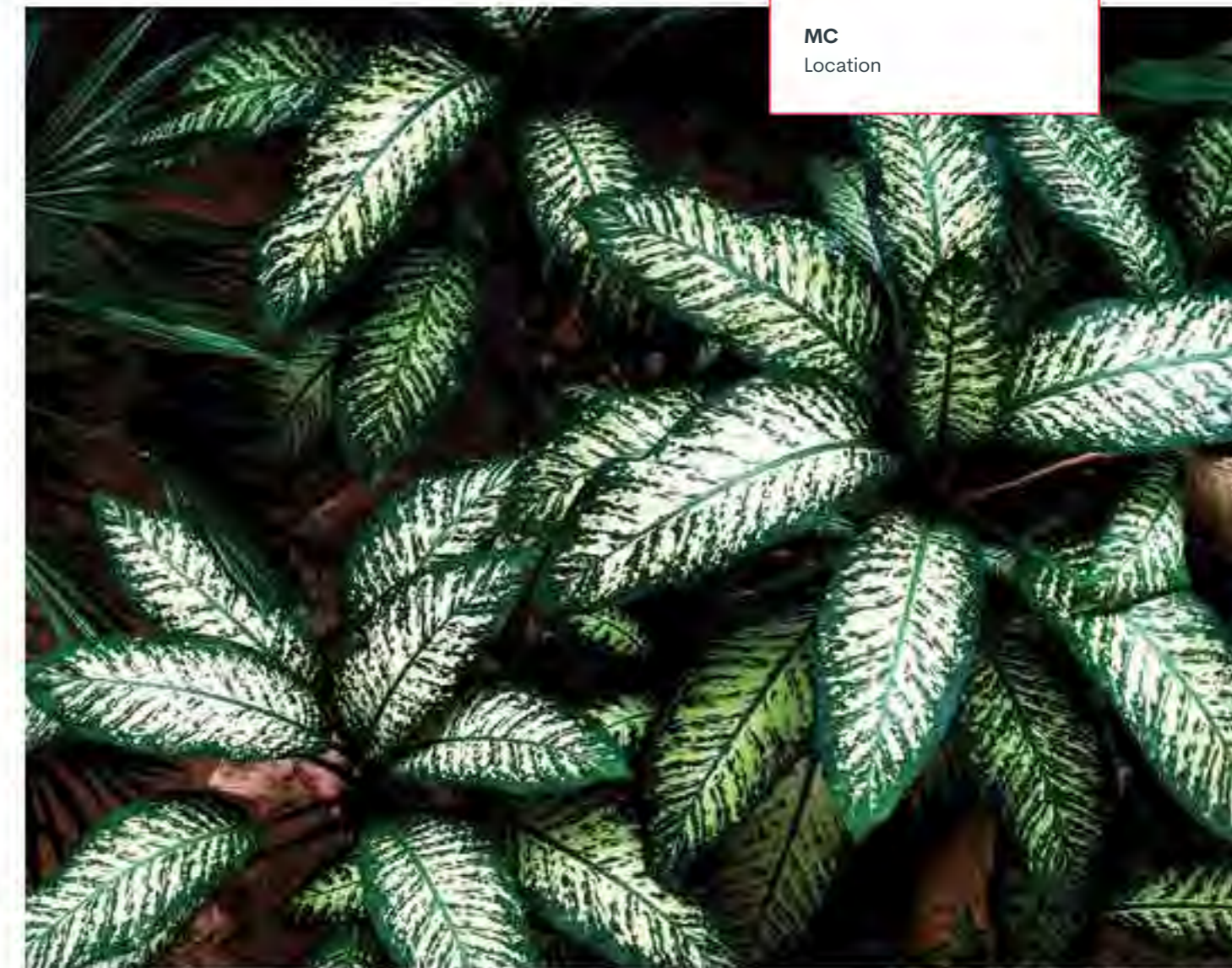
EW, CE
Location

Peace Lily is an herbaceous perennial plant typically grown as a houseplant. While it can grow up to 2 meters tall, it more typically grows to half the height in an indoor setting. A densely crowded inflorescence called a spadix is subtended by one large bract called a spathe which is generally white in color. It is popular as a specimen or accent in interior groupings for its deep-green glossy foliage and white blooms.

Dieffenbachia

(Dumb cane)

The Dumb cane is a perennial herbaceous plant with a straight stem, simple and alternate leaves containing white spots and flecks, making it attractive as indoor foliage. They are popular as houseplants because of their tolerance to shade. Dieffenbachia prefer medium sunlight, moderately dry soil.



Mexico
Origin

Araceae
Family

White
Flower Color

Spring
Flowering Season

MC
Location

Epipremnum aureum (Money plant)



The Money plant is an evergreen vine growing to 20 m tall that climbs using aerial roots which adhere to surfaces. The leaves are alternate, heart-shaped green, yellow or white in color. It is a popular

houseplant and can remove indoor pollutants such as formaldehyde and benzene. It can be trained to grow in any desired shape or structure, making it a versatile plant for decorative purposes.



Shrub



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly once

Southeastern Asia
Origin

Araceae
Family

NA
Flowering Color

NA
Flowering Season

**G1, G2, N1, N2,
K1, KS, DP, EW**
Location



Ficus elastica (Rubber plant)



Shrub



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly once

Rubber plant is a popular ornamental plant growing to 30–40 m tall. It has broad, shiny, oval

leaves. It is a popular indoor plant that is easy to care for and can grow well in low light.

Southeastern Asia
Origin

Moraceae
Family

Greenish-white
Flowering Color

Spring
Flowering Season

EW, G1
Location

Philodendron

(Chinese evergreen)



Shrub



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Twice



Tropical Africa

Origin

Araceae

Family

NA

Flower Color

NA

Flowering Season

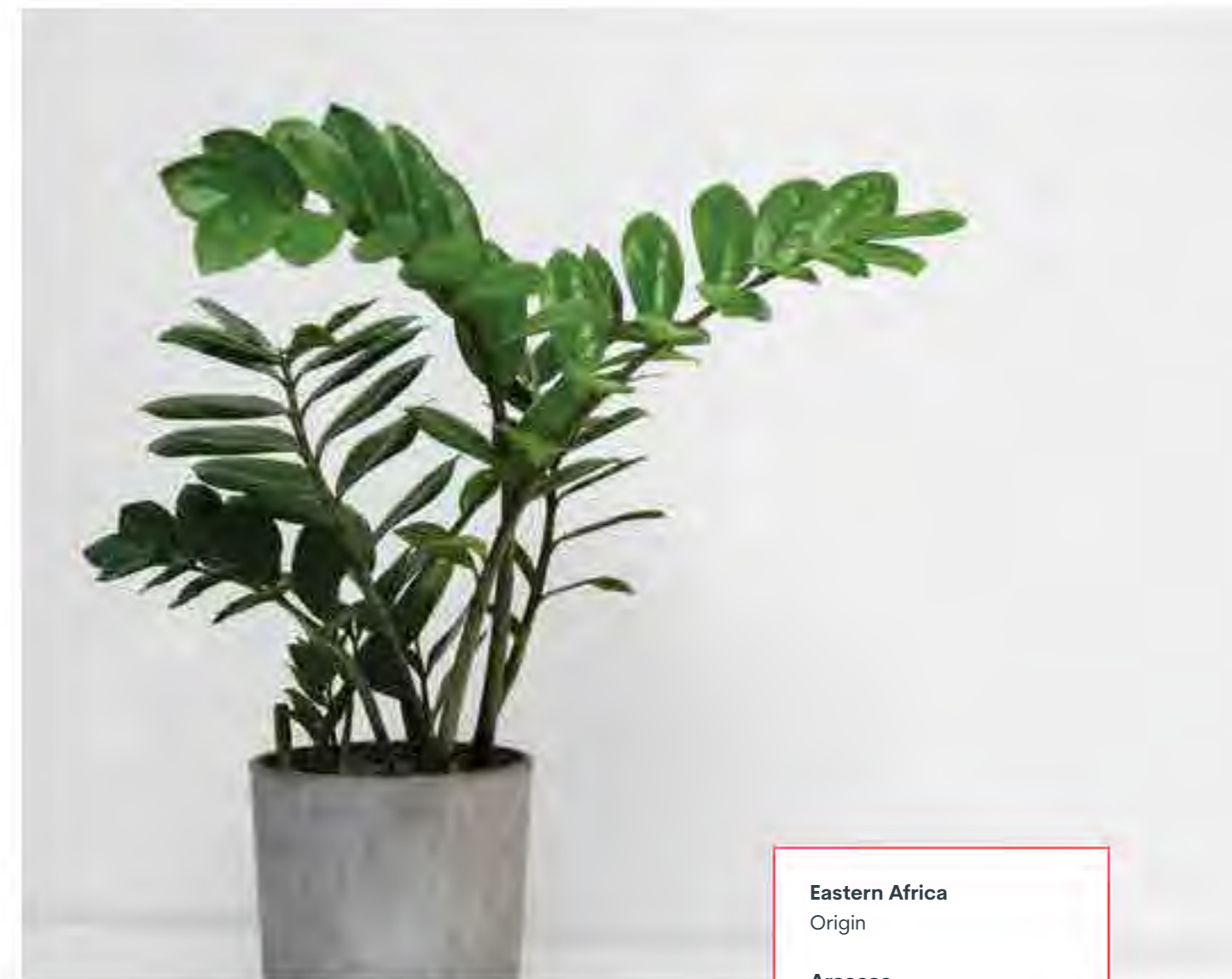
EW

Location

The Chinese evergreen forms dense clumps up to a meter tall. The leaves have slightly leathery blades. They can also be oval, spear-shaped, or grow in many other possible shape variations. The upper surface is dark green and moderately glossy while the underside is slightly less green and weakly glossy. The leaves are pinnatisect with about ten primary lateral lobes on each side. It is a slow to moderate-growing tropical evergreen plant.

Zamia zamioculcas

(ZZ plant)



Shrub



Evergreen



Semi Shade



Weekly Once

Eastern Africa

Origin

Araceae

Family

Yellow / Brown

Flower Color

Mid-summer to early autumn

Flowering Season

G1, G2, N1, N2, EW

Location

This is an herbaceous perennial flowering plant. The leaves are pinnate, with six to eight pairs of leaflets that are smooth, shiny, and dark green. It is one of the

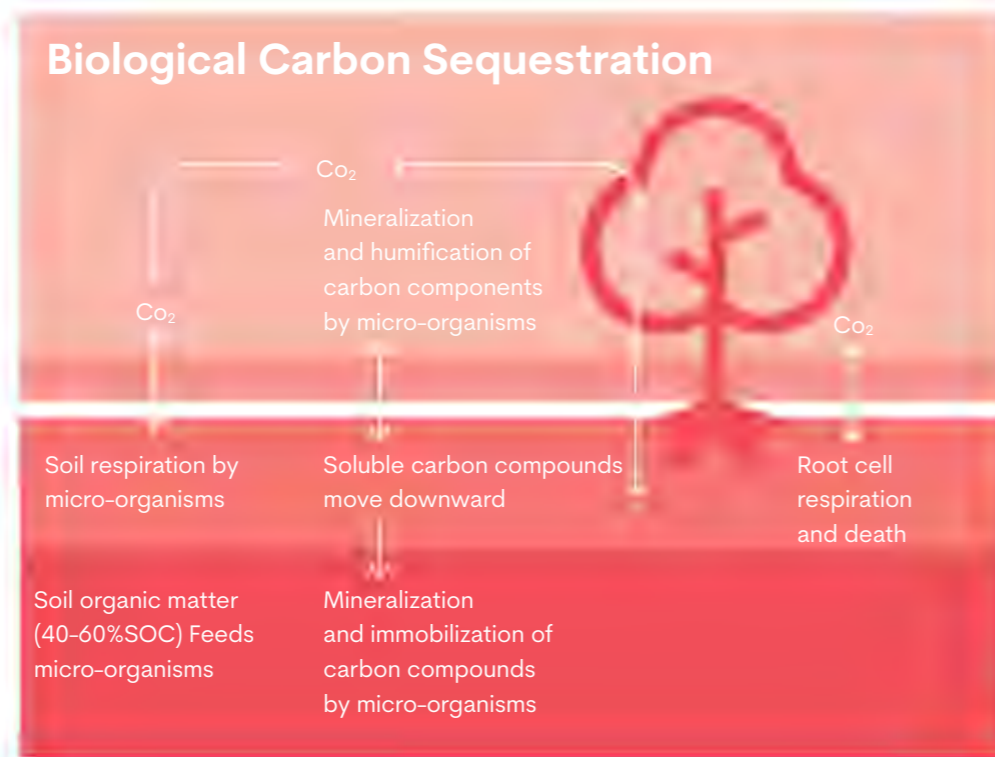
toughest indoor plants. It is grown as an ornamental plant, mainly for its attractive glossy foliage and easy care. The ZZ plant removes Toluene and Xylene from indoor air.



Carbon Sequestration

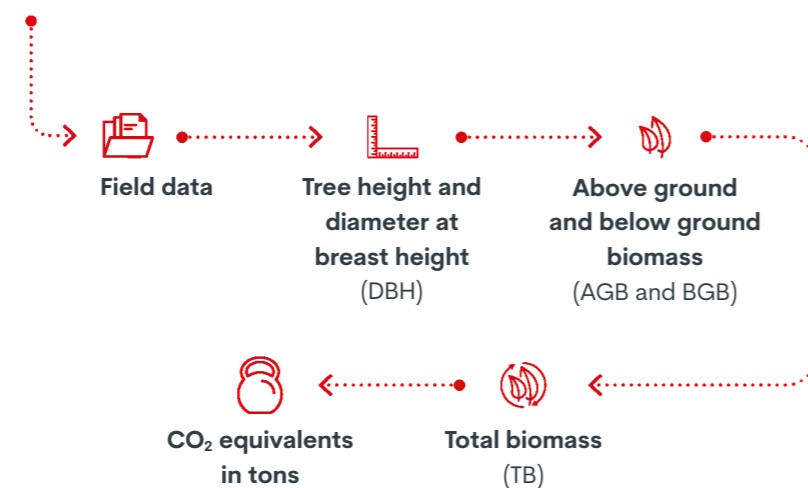
Carbon sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the process by which atmospheric carbon dioxide is taken up by trees, grasses, and other plants through photosynthesis and stored as carbon in biomass (trunks, branches, foliage, and roots) and soils. Trees are without a doubt the best carbon capture technology in the world. When they perform photosynthesis, they pull carbon dioxide out of the air, bind it up in sugar, and release oxygen. Trees use sugar to build wood, branches, and roots. Wood is an incredible carbon sink because it is made entirely of carbon, it lasts for years as a standing tree, and takes years to break down after the tree dies. Young trees grow quickly and are able to pull in carbon rapidly. The trees that remain, continue to grow and sequester more carbon as the forest matures. Middle-aged trees grow slower than young trees, but the amount of carbon captured and stored is relatively greater. Since more trees are growing compared to those that are dying, the overall net productivity (how many trees grow versus how many die) is positive and carbon capture is enhanced. We at Brookfield Properties are focusing more and more on decreasing our carbon footprint through carbon sequestration by planting various native trees at campuses around India.



Carbon sequestration calculation

Methodology Flowchart



Carbon absorption

Softscape Data-All Region					
Region	Asset	Total Softscape Area (m ²) Approx.	Carbon Footprint Reduction Metric Tons/Year (CO ₂ Equivalent)	Carbon Footprint Reduction Metric Tons/Year/m ²	
North	Candor TechSpace, Sector 48, Gurugram	22603	98	0.0043	
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 21, Gurugram	25170	178	0.0071	
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 62, Noida	17428	148	0.0085	
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 135, Noida	28837	605	0.0210	
East	Candor TechSpace, Newtown, Kolkata	99026	196	0.0020	
	Downtown Powai, Mumbai	12992	188	0.0145	
	West	Kensington, Downtown Powai, Mumbai	3369	15	0.0045
		Equinox, BKC, Mumbai	4500	29	0.0064
	South	Ecoworld, Bengaluru	39609	67	0.0017
		Ecospace, Bengaluru	13547	102	0.0075
Azure, Bengaluru		1137	3	0.0026	
Centennial, Bengaluru		6300	62	0.0098	
The Galleria Mall and Northstar, Bengaluru		3070	45	0.0147	
	NXT, Bengaluru	5497	91	0.0166	
	Millennia Business Park, Chennai	16757	110	0.0066	
Total		299842	1937	0.1277	

Carbon Absorption of **Approx. 1937 Metric Tons Per Year** at various campuses around India

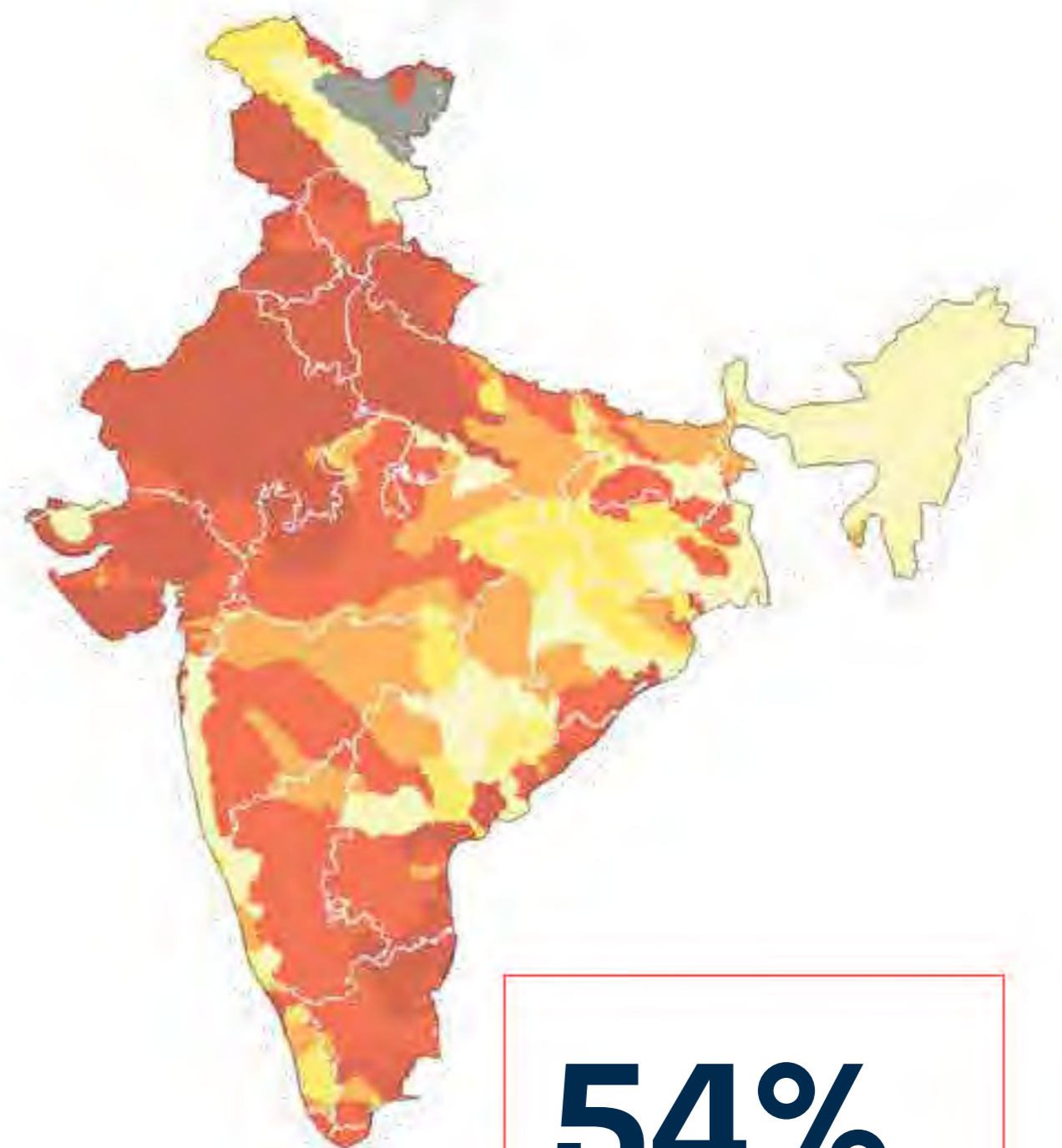


Water Conservation

Water exploitation

Water is a precious natural resource since it is essential for the survival of life on Earth. The demand for water for human consumption is increasing rapidly day by day due to the accumulation of several factors. This crisis of water has recently gained momentum in India along with other developing countries of the world.

Climate change, population growth, and economic development increase competition for water and exacerbate water scarcity- and drought-related losses resulting in the identification of water crises as the greatest global societal threat.



Baseline Water Stress
(Withdrawals / available supply)

- Low (<10%)
- Low to Medium (10-20%)
- Medium to High (20-40%)
- High (40-80%)
- Extremely High (>80%)
- Arid and Low Water Use

54%
of India Faces **High**
to **Extremely High**
Water Stress

Water scarcity



Five Facts about water scarcity



Water scarcity occurs even in areas where there is plenty of rainfall or freshwater.



Water scarcity affects one in three people on every continent of the globe.



Almost one-fifth of the world's population (about 1.2 billion people) live in areas where the water is physically scarce.



More than 10% people worldwide consume foods irrigated by wastewater that can contain chemicals or disease-causing organism.

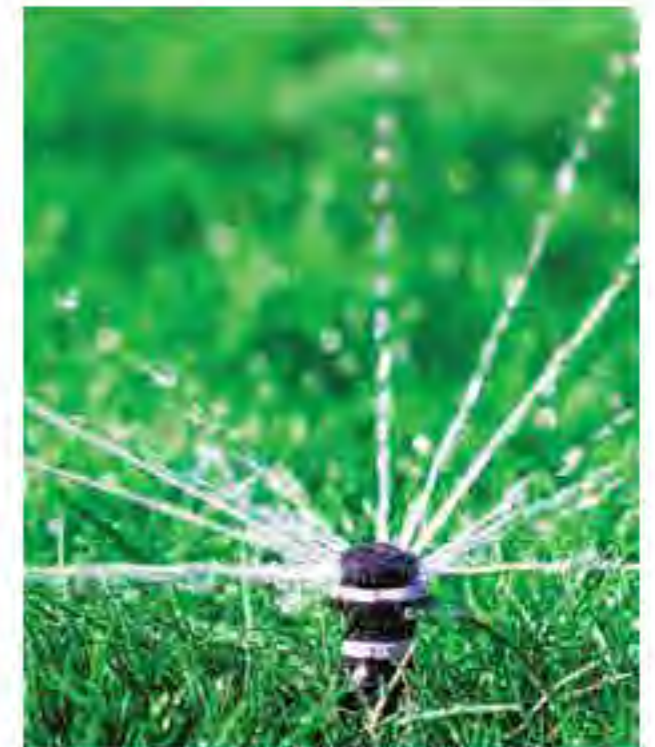


If all the world's water were put into a gallon jug. The fresh water available for us to use would equal only about one tablespoon.

Water conservation



Modern and advanced irrigation techniques nowadays are helping in conserving water and increasing ground water levels. Precise irrigation water management encourages the application of water in an amount that meets the need of the growing plant in a manner that avoids extended soil saturation and runoff. By increasing application precision and reducing unnecessary applications, water can be conserved and energy can be saved. We at Brookfield Properties are committed to conserving water by installing advanced irrigation systems at our campuses in India, we have installed advanced drip and sprinkler irrigation systems which can conserve approximately 60% of water in comparison to manual irrigation by hose pipes and other plumbing network. We have covered approx 40 - 50% of our campuses softscape area with drip or sprinkler irrigation system.



Water saving by irrigation system

Region	Asset	Total Softscape Area (Approx.) (m ²)	Manual Irrigated Area (Approx.) (m ²)	Area with Irrigation system (Approx.) (m ²)	Water Saving Ltrs/Day		
North	Candor TechSpace, Sector 48, Gurugram	22603	11034	11569	46276		
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 21, Gurugram	25170	3870	21300	85200		
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 62, Noida	17428	5228	12200	48800		
	Candor TechSpace, Sector 135, Noida	28837	10535	18302	73208		
East	Candor TechSpace, Newtown, Kolkata	99026	59416	39610	158440		
	Downtown Powai, Mumbai	12992	6214	6778	27112		
West	Kensington, Downtown Powai, Mumbai	3369	300	3069	12276		
	Equinox, BKC, Mumbai	4500	450	4050	16200		
South	Ecoworld, Bengaluru	39609	25281	14328	57312		
	Ecospace, Bengaluru	13547	7500	6047	24188		
	Azure, Bengaluru	1137	250	887	3548		
	Centennial, Bengaluru	6300	6300	-	-		
	The Galleria Mall and Northstar, Bengaluru	3070	1000	2070	8280		
	NXT, Bengaluru	5497	5497	-	-		
	Millennia Business Park, Chennai	16757	13500	3257	13028		
Total		299842	156375	143467	573868		
Saving Per Month (Million Ltrs)		17.22		Saving Per year (Million Ltrs)		209.46	

Water Conservation of Approx. **209 MILLION Ltrs. PER YEAR** by Advance Irrigation Techniques at various campuses around India



Creating a brighter future

We are focused on bringing nature and technology together; instead of Human Vs Nature, a union of the two is what we strive for. Increasing the softscape areas and the number of plants in our campuses is one of the efforts towards bringing nature closer and making a peaceful environment. We are focused on making a biophilic environment at all our campuses to increase occupant's connectivity to natural environment and to improve health, mood, and overall well-being, to reduce stress levels and fatigue. While increasing the softscape areas and modifying the existing softscapes, we shall also be focusing on adding native

plant species to all our campuses which are adapted to local climate and soil conditions. These plants can provide nectar, pollen and seeds that serve as food for native butterflies, insects, birds and other animals. Native plants are beneficial in many ways since they require less fertilizers, less pesticides and less water which also help to prevent soil erosion. These plants also help to reduce air pollution and promote biodiversity which shall be the stewardship of our natural heritage. They are indeed beautiful and increase scenic values.

The environmental, social and governance (ESG) management, is core to Brookfield Properties as we keep working to reduce our carbon footprint by improving our operations and the performance of our buildings in energy, water, and waste.

With increased focus towards ESG particularly on environment aspect, we are committed towards more ecological designs of workspaces and buildings. We are focused on integrating innovative technologies into our properties that will help us create more efficient structures. Simply because when it comes to sustainability, we're all in!



Equinox, BKC, Mumbai



Downtown Powai, Mumbai



Candor TechSpace, Sector 135, Noida



Ecoworld, Bengaluru



