



BRIGADE ORCHARDS *A Home for All*

Where nature nurtures community



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BRIGADE ORCHARDS - *Home for All*

A 130-acre eco-sensitive living community

Celebrating Nature at Scale

19,000+ Trees **90+** Species

Fruit – Bearing Trees – 38 Species | Over 1,120

- Attracts fruit bats, mynas, and bees.
- Provides food and shelter to birds and mammals.
- Helps restore native food chains and supports biodiversity.

Flowering Tree – 60+ Species | Over 3,800

- Enhances seasonal visibility and fragrance.
- Sustains pollinator populations across seasons.
- Forms nectar corridors that support butterflies, bees, and other pollinators.

Wildlife Support System

- Each tree is a miniature ecosystem. A balanced mix of flowering, fruiting, and every green species supports rich biodiversity.
- Birds: Sunbirds, bulbuls, mynas, hornbills, owls, peafowls, barbets, parakeets, coucals
- Butterflies & Insects: Common Jezebel, Blue Tiger, bees, garden ants, dragonflies
- Reptiles & Amphibians: Indian garden lizard, bullfrog
- Mammals: Five-striped palm squirrel

Impact Snapshot

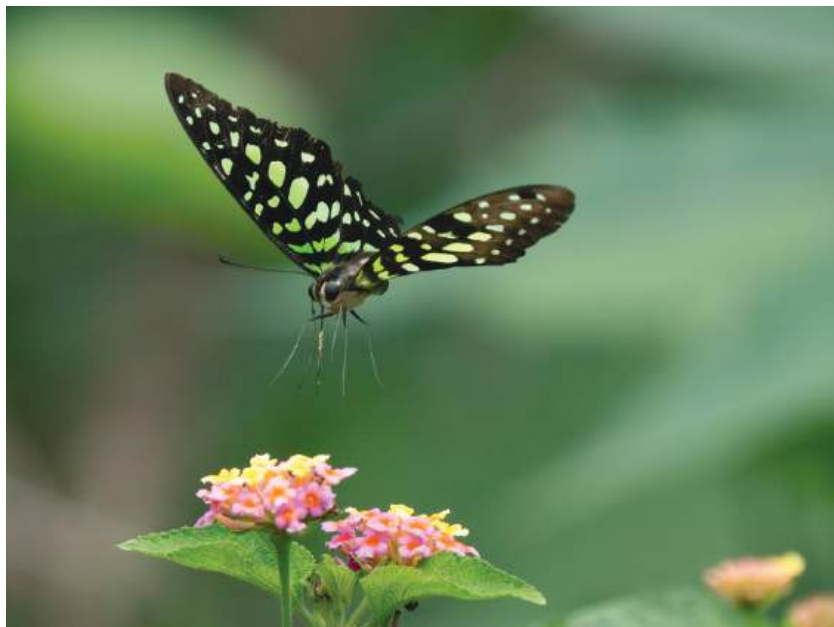
- Native tree species restoration
- Natural air purification
- Soil health improvement
- Microclimate regulation

Why it Matters

- Encourages ecological balance in an urban setting
- Enhances quality of life through better air, shade and soundscape



The *Fauna*
of Brigade Orchards



Tailed Jay Butterfly
Graphium agamemnon

Common Grass Yellow Butterfly
Eurema hecabe



PC: Siddhartha Chowdhury



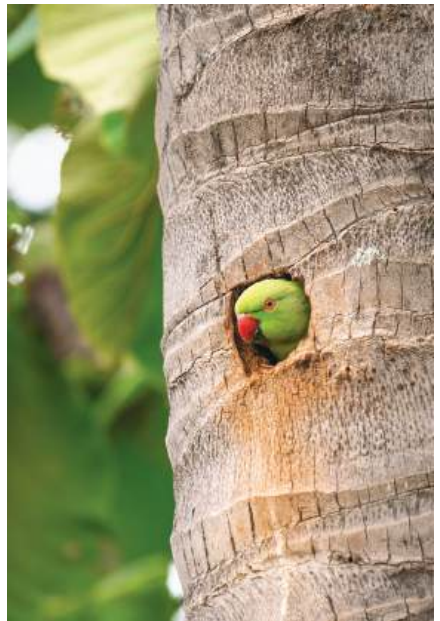
Common Crow Butterfly
Euploea core

Crimson Rose Butterfly
Atrophaneura hector





Rose-ringed Parakeet
Psittacula krameri





Eurasian hoopoe

Upupa epops



PC: Siddhartha Chowdhury



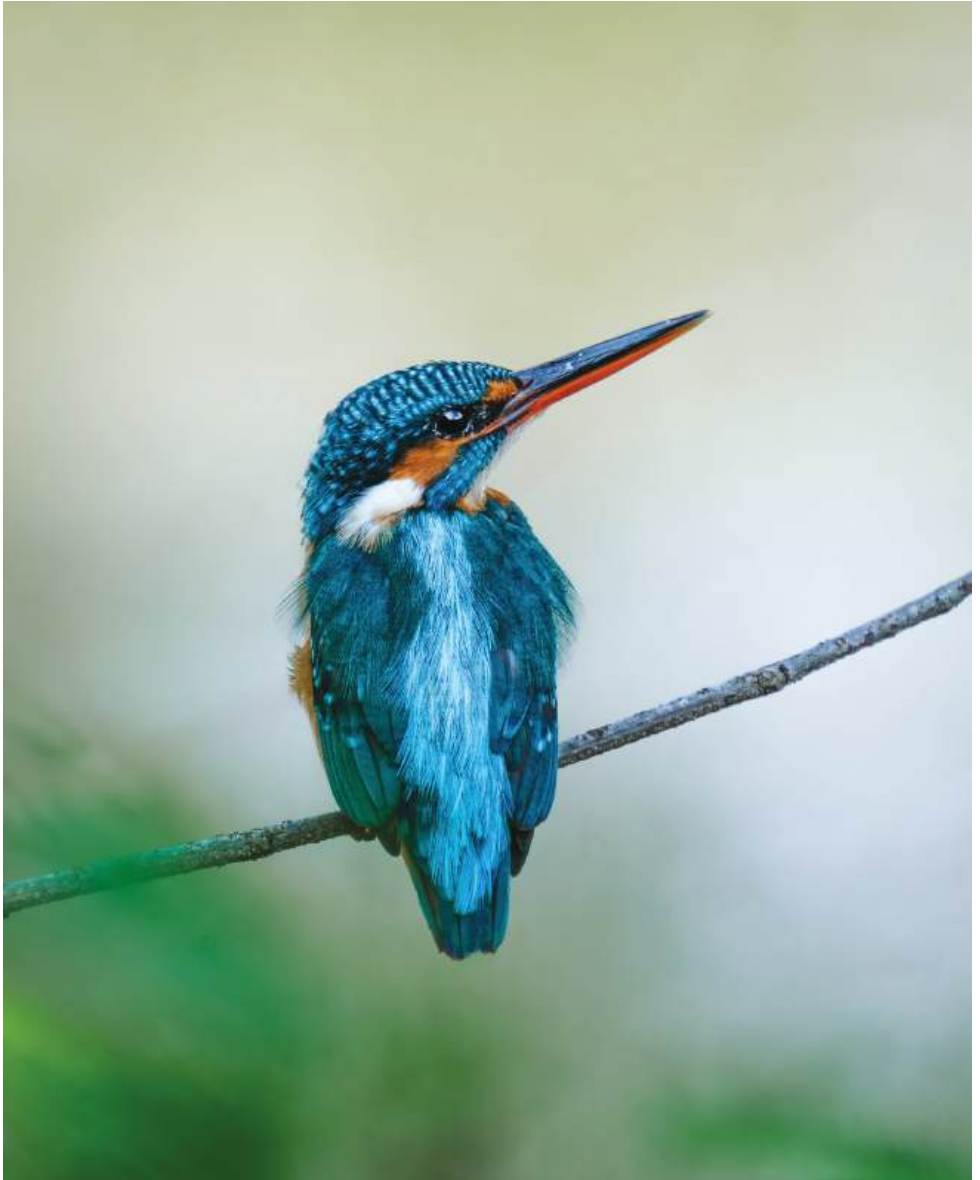
Baya weaver
Ploceus philippinus



PC: Siddhartha Chowdhury
& Suresh Madineni

Asian Green Bee-eater
Merops orientalis





Common Kingfisher

Alcedo atthis

Ashy prinia
Prinia socialis





Agama Lizard
Psammophilus dorsalis



Purple-rumped sunbird
Leptocoma zeylonica



Munia

Lonchura punctulata

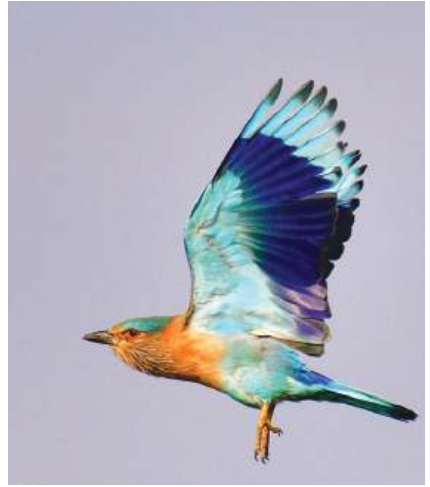


Spotted Owlet
Athene brama



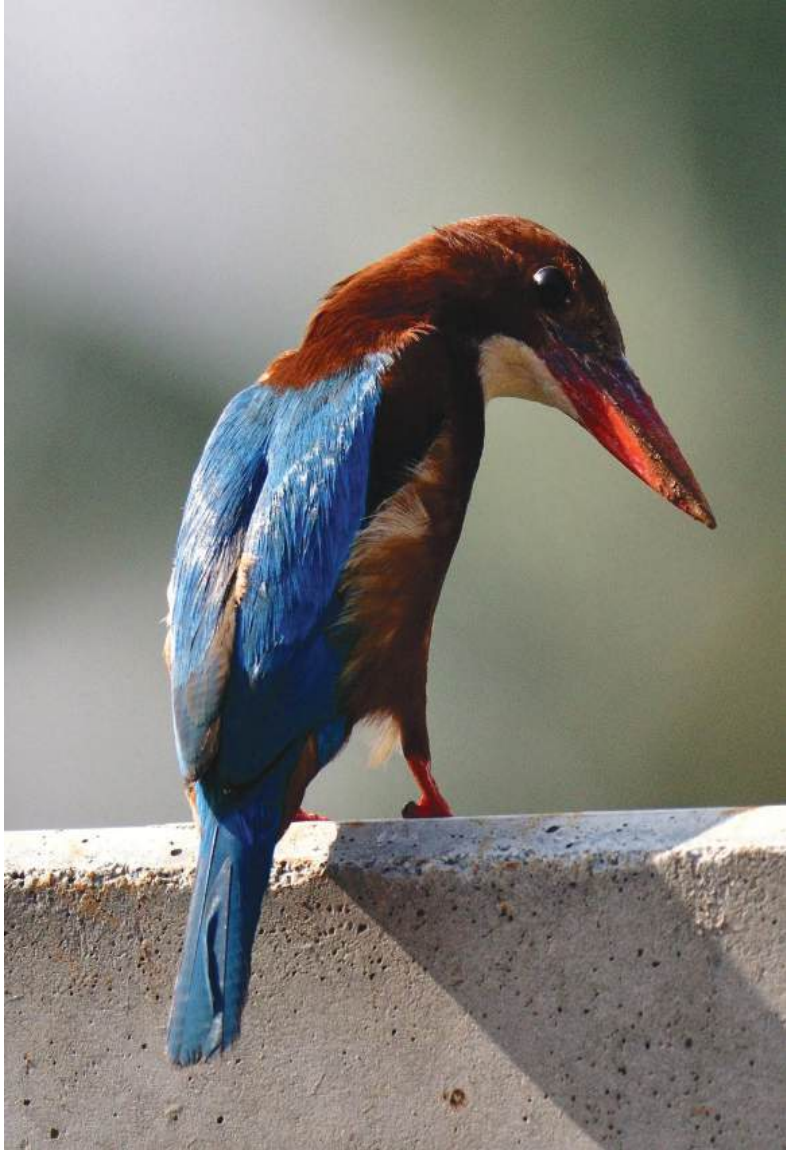
Indian Robin
Saxicoloides fulicatus

Indian Roller
Coracias benghalensis



Coppersmith barbet
Megalaima haemacephala





White-throated kingfisher
Halcyon smyrnensis



Brahminy kite
Haliastur indus



Asian koel (Male)
Eudynamys scolopaceus





Indian peacock
Pavo cristatus



Indian white-eye
Zosterops palpebrosus

Red-whiskered bulbul
Pycnonotus jocosus



Indian palm squirrel
Funambulus palmarum





The *Flora*
of Brigade Orchards





Siris Tree | *Albizia lebbek*

Quantity & Locations: 29 trees – Mainly Parkside

Ecological Role: Host for blue tiger butterflies; attracts bees and bulbuls

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Bark treats asthma and respiratory ailments

Interesting Fact: Its pods make a distinct rattling sound in the wind, earning it the nickname "woman's tongue tree".

Blackboard Tree | *Alstonia scholaris*

Quantity & Locations: 76 trees – Juniper Block, Park Belt

Ecological Role: Attracts butterflies, especially Mormon and Common Crow

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Bark is known as 'Devil's tree' bark in Ayurveda for treating fever and malaria

Interesting Fact: Commonly planted near schools and churches for shade.



Custard Apple | *Annona squamosa*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree – Villa Side

Ecological Role: Supports fruit bats, beetles, and flower bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruits are nutritious; seeds used in hair treatments

Interesting Fact: It can fruit even with partial pollination—making it resilient in biodiversity gardens.

Kadamba | *Anthocephalus cadamba*

Quantity & Locations: 42 trees – Park Belt

Ecological Role: Cuckoos, bees, and butterflies feed on its blooms

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred to Krishna; bark used to treat fever

Interesting Fact: One of the fastest-growing tropical trees.



Anjeer Tree | *Ficus carica*

Quantity & Locations: 4 trees – Park Side, Signature club

Ecological Role: Attracts wasps, mynas, and fruit bats

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruit helps digestion and is rich in iron

Interesting Fact: Anjeer doesn't flower externally—the fruit is actually an inside-out flower!



Betel Nut Palm | *Areca catechu*

Quantity & Locations: 21 trees – Clubhouse

Ecological Role: Supports ants and sunbirds; shelter for reptiles

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Nuts are chewed in many Indian traditions and ceremonies

Interesting Fact: Its tall slender trunk and glossy fronds make it an elegant vertical accent.



Jackfruit | *Artocarpus integrifolia*

Quantity & Locations: 22 trees – Villa Side, Rock Temple

Ecological Role: Attracts hornbills, squirrels, and butterflies

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruit is rich in nutrition; leaves and latex used in rural medicine

Interesting Fact: A single jackfruit can weigh over 30 kg, making it the world's largest tree-borne fruit.



Wild Jack | *Artocarpus hirsutus*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree – Park Area

Ecological Role: Attracts fruit beetles and bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Valued in Kerala for wood and fruits; latex used in wound care

Interesting Fact: Preferred host for wild silkworms in the Western Ghats.





Common Bamboo | *Bambusa vulgaris*

Quantity & Locations: 68 trees – Villa Side

Ecological Role: Attracts nesting weaver birds, butterflies, wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in construction, fencing, and food (shoots); symbolizes resilience in Asian culture

Interesting Fact: Can grow over 90 cm in a single day under ideal conditions.

Purple Orchid Tree | *Bauhinia purpurea*

Quantity & Locations: 82 trees – Spine Road, Park

Ecological Role: Hosts skipper butterflies; bees visit flowers for nectar

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Flowers are edible; bark and roots used in herbal tonics

Interesting Fact: Its leaves are often used to teach children symmetry because they resemble a butterfly.



White Orchid Tree | *Bauhinia acuminata*



Quantity & Locations: 4 trees – Near Deodar

Ecological Role: Attracts bees and white butterflies

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used for ornamental and border planting; parts of plant used in digestive remedies

Interesting Fact: Called “Snowy Orchid Tree” for its striking white flowers and minimal scent.

Hong Kong Orchid Tree | *Bauhinia blakeana*

Quantity & Locations: 9 trees – Near Deodar

Ecological Role: Attracts bees and butterflies like Common Grass Yellow

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Cultivated for ornamental beauty; symbol of elegance in tropical landscaping

Interesting Fact: It is a sterile hybrid – it doesn't produce seeds and only propagates via cuttings.



Bignonia Vine | *Bignonia megapotamica*

Quantity & Locations: 36 trees – Near Club/Deodar

Ecological Role: Climbing plant that attracts bees, carpenter bees, and pollinator moths

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown for screening and fencing; mild antibacterial use in local remedies

Interesting Fact: Despite being a vine, it's planted as a tree in some Indian landscapes for vertical impact.



Umbrella Tree | *Brassaia actinophylla*



Quantity & Locations: 55 trees – Clubhouse, Park Belt

Ecological Role: Attracts bees, butterflies, and sunbirds to its radiating flower heads

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown as a lush ornamental; believed to absorb indoor toxins

Interesting Fact: The leaves are arranged like spokes on an umbrella—hence the name.

Buddha's Belly Bamboo | *Bambusa ventricosa*

Quantity & Locations: 115 trees – Park Edges

Ecological Role: Shelter for birds; supports bamboo bees and weaver ants

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Symbol of prosperity in Feng Shui and Vastu; used in bonsai and ornamental crafts

Interesting Fact: Its "belly bulges" form in response to stress, making it a symbol of adaptability.



Bottlebrush Tree | *Callistemon lanceolatus*



Quantity & Locations: 17 trees – Park Area

Ecological Role: Major nectar source for sunbirds, honey bees, and Painted Jezebel butterflies

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Leaves used in herbal teas for sore throats; excellent hedge or avenue tree

Interesting Fact: Its flowers resemble a bottle brush and bloom profusely after pruning or rain.



Fishtail Palm | *Caryota mitis*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree – Deodar

Ecological Role: Provides habitat for ants, beetles, and nesting birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Juice extracted for toddy; used in some tribal medicinal applications

Interesting Fact: Its bipinnate leaves look like a fish's tail – rare among palms.

Candle Bush | *Cassia alata*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree – Park

Ecological Role: Attracts sulphur butterflies and native bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Known as a natural remedy for fungal infections (ringworm)

Interesting Fact: Its bright yellow candles of flowers bloom in vertical clusters.



Golden Shower Tree | *Cassia fistula*

Quantity & Locations: 100 trees – Spine Road, Villa Walkways

Ecological Role: Hosts Common Jezebel, Blue Tiger butterflies, and bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred during Vishu (Kerala); pods used in mild laxatives

Interesting Fact: It is the state flower of Kerala and blooms in time for the New Year festival.

Pink Shower Tree | *Cassia javanica*

Quantity & Locations: 26 trees – Villa Side

Ecological Role: Nectar for bees and butterflies

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown primarily for avenue beauty and seasonal floral display

Interesting Fact: Its pink flowers bloom in layers—creating a soft cascade effect.



Mixed Cassia | *Cassia sp.*

Quantity & Locations: 71 trees – Park, Clubhouse

Ecological Role: Attracts butterflies like Lemon Emigrant and bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used for quick greening and flower-based remedies

Interesting Fact: Different species flower in yellow, pink, or cream—offering multi-season appeal.



Citrus | *Citrus sp.*



Quantity & Locations: 3 trees – Park

Ecological Role: Attracts citrus butterflies like Lime Swallowtail, honeybees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruits rich in Vitamin C; used in immunity and digestive tonics

Interesting Fact: Young leaves emit strong citrus aroma when rubbed—often used in teas.

Coconut | *Cocos nucifera*

Quantity & Locations: 148 trees – Villa Side, School Area

Ecological Role: Nectar for sunbirds; shelter for geckos and frogs

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in Hindu rituals; coconut oil used for food and skin healing

Interesting Fact: Every part—fruit, husk, shell, leaf—is used in coastal Indian households.



Colville's Glory | *Colville's Glory*



Quantity & Locations: 9 trees – Park Area

Ecological Role: Attracts butterflies and bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Ornamental only; planted for vivid orange flowering

Interesting Fact: Though lesser known, its flowers rival Gulmohar in vibrancy.



Buttonwood Tree | *Conocarpus erectus*

Quantity & Locations: 6 trees – Park

Ecological Role: Attracts hoverflies, ladybugs, and some moths

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used for erosion control and as windbreak

Interesting Fact: Highly salt-tolerant, often planted near coasts and saline areas.

Scarlet Cordia | *Cordia sebestena*

Quantity & Locations: 19 trees – Parkside

Ecological Role: Hummingbirds and sunbirds visit its bright flowers

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used traditionally to treat cold and sore throat

Interesting Fact: Its flame-orange blooms make it a tropical showstopper.



Cannonball Tree | *Couropita guianensis*

Quantity & Locations: 52 trees – Villa Side, Park

Ecological Role: Large fragrant flowers attract bees, especially carpenter bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in temples; flowers used in rituals; antiseptic bark used for toothaches and skin care

Interesting Fact: The tree gets its name from its large round fruits, which resemble rusty cannonballs.

North Indian Rosewood | *Dalbergia sissoo*

Quantity & Locations: 83 trees – Spine Road, Park

Ecological Role: Attracts butterflies, bees, and supports nesting birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Timber is prized for furniture; bark used in Ayurveda for blood purification

Interesting Fact: The tree's roots improve soil fertility through nitrogen effect.



Gulmohar | *Delonix regia*



Quantity & Locations: 51 trees – Villa Side, Spine Road, Park

Ecological Role: Hosts Crimson Rose and Common Emigrant butterflies; attracts sunbirds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Planted for shade and dramatic summer blooms; leaves used in herbal remedies

Interesting Fact: Its blooming is often seen as a signal of the start of summer in India.

Indian Trumpet Flower | *Dolichandrone spathacea*



Quantity & Locations: 32 trees – Spine Road, Park

Ecological Role: Flowers attract bees and moths; fruits attract parrots

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Bark used in Ayurvedic decoctions for cough and respiratory ailments

Interesting Fact: Known for its long hanging seed pods that resemble drumsticks.

Blue Gum | *Eucalyptus globulus*



Quantity & Locations: 102 trees – Villa Side, Park

Ecological Role: Attracts honeybees and butterflies like Common Jezebel

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Leaves used in oils and balms for colds, headaches, and asthma

Interesting Fact: It releases aromatic compounds that act as natural insect repellents.

Coral Tree | *Erithrina crista-galli*



Quantity & Locations: 25 trees – Villa Side

Ecological Role: Attracts sunbirds, carpenter bees, and wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Bark used to treat joint pain and wounds in folk medicine

Interesting Fact: Its bright red flowers bloom before leaves, creating a dramatic burst of colour.



Weeping Fig | *Ficus benjamina*

Quantity & Locations: 62 trees – Park, Spine Road

Ecological Role: Shelter for birds like mynas and doves; attracts fig wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Often grown as an indoor bonsai; used in vastu for harmony

Interesting Fact: Its drooping form and fine leaves make it a favourite ornamental fig globally.

Banyan | *Ficus benghalensis*

Quantity & Locations: 6 trees – Villa Side, Park Belt

Ecological Role: Supports fruit bats, sunbirds, fig wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in Indian culture; bark and roots used in Ayurvedic diabetes remedies

Interesting Fact: A single banyan can cover an entire acre with its aerial roots.



Common Fig (Anjeer) | *Ficus carica*

Quantity & Locations: 10 trees – Villa Side, Park

Ecological Role: Attracts fruit-eating birds, beetles, fig wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Rich in fiber and iron; fruits used in blood-building tonics

Interesting Fact: Anjeer trees have fruit that is actually an inverted flower housing hundreds of tiny blossoms inside.

Fiddle Leaf Fig | *Ficus lyrata*

Quantity & Locations: 6 trees – Arcade

Ecological Role: Limited ecological value; some beetle and ant attraction

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in indoor décor and symbolic of prosperity in modern design

Interesting Fact: Named for its fiddle/violin-shaped leaves and popular worldwide as a decorative indoor tree.



Ficus Golden | *Ficus Prestige*

Quantity & Locations: 8 trees – Parkside

Ecological Role: Hosts birds like babblers and fig wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in ornamental topiary and sculpted hedges

Interesting Fact: This cultivar is valued for its dense growth and adaptability to shaping.



Peepal | *Ficus religiosa*



Quantity & Locations: 10 trees – Clubhouse, Park

Ecological Role: Vital for fig wasps, fruit bats, and nesting birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Considered holy in Hinduism and Buddhism; bark used for asthma, ulcers

Interesting Fact: It's one of the few trees that releases oxygen both day and night.

Fern Leaf Tree | *Filicium decipiens*

Quantity & Locations: 42 trees – Juniper Block, Park

Ecological Role: Attracts butterflies, ladybugs, and ants

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used for shade and green barriers in urban planning

Interesting Fact: Its fine-textured leaves resemble ferns, giving it an elegant silhouette.



Silver Oak | *Gravillea robusta*



Quantity & Locations: 684 trees – Park, Villa Side, Gold spire

Ecological Role: Nectar for sunbirds and bees; cover for squirrels and bulbuls

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fast-growing timber species; wood used for packing and furniture

Interesting Fact: Not a true oak but gets its name from its oak-like leaves.



Lignum Vitae | *Guaiacum officinale*

Quantity & Locations: 22 trees – Villa Belt

Ecological Role: Supports pollinators like blue-banded bees and butterflies

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Known as the “wood of life” in traditional medicine for joint ailments

Interesting Fact: Its wood is so dense, it sinks in water.

Golden Cypress | *Cupressus macrocarpa*

Quantity & Locations: 8 trees – Villa

Ecological Role: Dense foliage offers shelter for birds and wind buffering in landscape designs

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Planted as an ornamental; used in hedges and for visual screening

Interesting Fact: Its glowing yellow-green foliage stays vibrant year-round and is used decoratively in Indian homes during winter.



Indian Elm | *Holoptelea integrifolia*

Quantity & Locations: 8 trees – Spinal Road and Villa Belt

Ecological Role: Supports butterflies like the Tailed Jay and provides nesting sites for small birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Bark used in Ayurveda for inflammation, diarrhea, and wound healing

Interesting Fact: Leaves are often used in rituals and traditional offerings due to their spiritual significance.

Jacaranda | *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

Quantity & Locations: 73 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–E)

Ecological Role: Flowers attract bees and butterflies; adds seasonal beauty

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Ornamental value; leaves used in traditional medicine for healing wounds

Interesting Fact: When in bloom, Jacaranda avenues look like they're carpeted in purple.



Golden Melaleuca | *Melaleuca 'Golden Crest'*

Quantity & Locations: 69 trees – School area, Villa Belt (A–E), Arcade

Ecological Role: Attracts pollinators like bees with its bottlebrush flowers

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Oil used for skin conditions; tree planted for ornamental beauty

Interesting Fact: This variety is prized for its golden foliage and compact, neat growth habit.



Persian Lilac | *Melia azedarach*

Quantity & Locations: 13 trees – Villa Belt (A–F)

Ecological Role: Flowers attract bees and butterflies; fruits feed birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in traditional medicine for skin ailments and intestinal issues

Interesting Fact: Its neem-like appearance earns it the nickname "White Neem".



Champa | *Michelia champaca*

Quantity & Locations: 174 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Strongly fragrant flowers attract bees and other pollinators

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in Hindu and Buddhist traditions; oil used in perfumes and Ayurveda

Interesting Fact: Tagore often wrote poems referencing the golden champa flower in Bengal.



Indian Cork Tree | *Millingtonia hortensis*

Quantity & Locations: 407 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Stadium, Club House

Ecological Role: Attracts moths and bees with its fragrant night-blooming flowers

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Flowers used in temple rituals; bark and leaves used to treat asthma and respiratory disorders

Interesting Fact: Despite its soft wood, the tree is called "cork tree" due to its cork-like bark.





Pride of India | *Lagerstroemia speciosa*

Quantity & Locations: 79 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Nectar-rich flowers attract butterflies, bees, and sunbirds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Leaves and bark are used to treat diabetes; state flower of Maharashtra

Interesting Fact: Known for its stunning pink-lavender blooms in summer—it's also called Queen's Flower.

Henna Tree | *Lawsonia inermis*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree – Park

Ecological Role: Supports bees and other insects with its small fragrant flowers

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Leaves provide natural dye (henna) used in rituals, skin decoration, and medicinally for cooling the body

Interesting Fact: Henna has been used for over 5,000 years and was found in Egyptian mummies.



Subabul | *Leucaena leucocephala*



Quantity & Locations: 3 trees – Villa Belt (F–M)

Ecological Role: Fixes nitrogen in the soil; supports insects and grazing species

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used as green manure and fodder for livestock; young pods edible in some cuisines

Interesting Fact: Called the "miracle tree" for its rapid growth and multipurpose uses in agroforestry.

Mango Tree | *Mangifera indica*

Quantity & Locations: 239 trees – Villa Belt (A–M), Stadium, Club House

Ecological Role: Host plant for butterflies like the Common Baron; fruits support birds, bats, and monkeys

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in Indian culture; fruit, bark, and leaves used in Ayurveda

Interesting Fact: Mango is the national fruit of India and symbolizes love and prosperity.



Chikoo, Sapodilla | *Achras sapota*

Quantity & Locations: 6 trees – Villa side

Ecological Role: Attracts fruit bats, mynas, and bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruit is sweet and energizing; seeds used in traditional digestive remedies

Interesting Fact: Its latex was once used as the base for chewing gum.



Earleaf Acacia | *Acacia auriculiformis*

Quantity & Locations: 87 trees – Rock Temple, Clubhouse, Cedar & Park Side

Ecological Role: Provides cover for small birds; nectar for bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Bark used in tannins and natural dyes

Interesting Fact: Often used in degraded land rehabilitation due to its soil-improving ability.



Sweet Acacia | *Acacia farnesiana*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree

Ecological Role: Nectar source for butterflies, especially Common Grass Yellow

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Known for fragrant flowers used in perfumes; bark has antiseptic properties

Interesting Fact: One of the oldest natural perfumes was derived from this tree.



Bael | *Aegle marmelos*

Quantity & Locations: 2 trees

Ecological Role: Attracts bees and wasps

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in temples; fruit used for digestion and cooling drinks

Interesting Fact: The trifoliate leaf symbolizes Lord Shiva in Hinduism.





Bakul | *Mimosa ps elengi*

Quantity & Locations: 7 trees – Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Flowers attract bees and butterflies; fruits eaten by birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Flowers are used in garlands; bark and seeds have applications in oral health and Ayurveda

Interesting Fact: Its tiny, intensely fragrant flowers are used in South Indian traditional hair decorations.

Singapore Cherry | *Muntingia calabura*

Quantity & Locations: 16 trees – Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Fruits attract bulbuls, barbets, and sunbirds; quick pioneer species

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruits are edible and used in folk medicine to reduce fever and treat ulcers

Interesting Fact: Its fruits are loved by children and often called "bird candy" for how fast birds find them.



Date Palm | *Phoenix dactylifera*



Quantity & Locations: 21 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Club House

Ecological Role: Nectar supports pollinators in early flowering stages; fruits are food for birds and mammals

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Dates are rich in iron and energy; tree is symbolic in Islamic traditions

Interesting Fact: One of the oldest cultivated trees—date palms have been grown for over 6,000 years.

Indian Gooseberry (Amla) | *Phyllanthus emblica*

Quantity & Locations: 2 trees – Villa Belt (F–M)

Ecological Role: Supports fruit-eating birds; important food source for some caterpillars

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Revered in Ayurveda for its rejuvenating effects; rich in Vitamin C

Interesting Fact: The Amla tree is considered sacred and is worshipped during the Hindu festival of Amalaka Ekadashi.



Common Frangipani | *Plumeria acutifolia*

Quantity & Locations: 77 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Attracts bees and butterflies with its scented flowers

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Commonly planted near temples and used in offerings; latex used in folk remedies

Interesting Fact: Despite its beauty, its sap can irritate the skin—it's mildly toxic.



White Frangipani | *Plumeria acutifolia alba*

Quantity & Locations: 10 trees – Villa Belt (A–E), Club House

Ecological Role: Pollinator magnet; highly fragrant at night for moth pollination

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in landscaping and religious ceremonies; known for calming fragrance

Interesting Fact: The white variety is considered especially auspicious in many Indian traditions.



Temple Tree | *Plumeria obtusa*

Quantity & Locations: 81 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), clubhouse

Ecological Role: Provides nectar for butterflies and bees; low-maintenance urban tree

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Frequently planted in temples and spiritual gardens; latex used topically in folk medicine

Interesting Fact: Its thick, succulent-like branches make it drought-tolerant and long-lived.



Red Frangipani | *Plumeria rubra*

Quantity & Locations: 13 trees – Villa Belt (A–E), Club House

Ecological Role: Attracts butterflies and large bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Cultivated for ornamental value; red varieties are used for spiritual rituals

Interesting Fact: In Hawaii, plumeria flowers are used to make iconic floral wreaths.





Mast Tree | *Polyalthia longifolia*

Quantity & Locations: 3 trees – Villa Belt (F–M)

Ecological Role: Narrow canopy hosts small birds and insects; windbreak in gardens

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Traditionally planted for its formal shape; leaves and bark have antibacterial properties

Interesting Fact: Once used to make ship masts—hence the name “mast tree”.

Indian Beech Tree | *Pongamia pinnata*

Quantity & Locations: 140 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Club House, Stadium

Ecological Role: Supports bees, butterflies (like the Common Mormon), and improves soil with nitrogen fixation

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Oil used for lamps and Ayurvedic skin remedies; bark used in traditional treatments for arthritis



Interesting Fact: Known for its ability to grow in degraded soils—it’s also a promising source for biofuel.

Kanak Champa | *Pterospermum acerifolium*



Quantity & Locations: 36 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Large flowers attract bees and beetles; provides shade and habitat

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Flowers are used in rituals; bark used in indigenous medicine to treat ulcers and wounds

Interesting Fact: The large, maple-like leaves inspired its name “acerifolium” (meaning maple-leaved).

Guava Tree | *Psidium guajava*

Quantity & Locations: 9 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Fruit is loved by birds, bats, and squirrels; supports pollinators

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Leaves used for treating stomach ailments; fruit is rich in Vitamin C

Interesting Fact: A single guava can contain 4–5x more Vitamin C than an orange.



Pomegranate | *Punica granatum*

Quantity & Locations: 2 trees – Between Aspan & Banyan

Ecological Role: Fruits feed birds, especially parakeets; flowers attract bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred symbol of fertility and abundance; used in Ayurveda to treat digestive issues

Interesting Fact: One pomegranate can contain over 600 seeds, often referred to as "jewels".



Indian Sandalwood | *Santalum album*

Quantity & Locations: 9 trees – Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Semi-parasitic tree; supports small insects and ecological balance

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Wood and oil used in rituals, perfumes, and Ayurvedic applications for skin and anxiety

Interesting Fact: One of the most valuable trees in India—its heartwood can fetch lakhs per ton.



Ashoka Tree | *Saraca indica*

Quantity & Locations: 30 trees – Spinal Road

Ecological Role: Flowers attract butterflies and bees; evergreen canopy provides nesting sites

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in Hindu and Buddhist lore; bark used in Ayurveda for women's health

Interesting Fact: Often wrongly confused with Polyalthia – true Ashoka has beautiful orange-scarlet blooms.



Bugweed | *Solanum mauritianum*

Quantity & Locations: 1 tree – Park

Ecological Role: Supports birds and insects; considered invasive in some areas

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Traditionally used to treat respiratory ailments, though now discouraged due to toxicity

Interesting Fact: Though attractive, it's closely monitored due to its rapid spread and weed-like nature.





African Tulip Tree | *Spathodea campanulata*

Quantity & Locations: 145 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Club House, Stadium

Ecological Role: Large orange flowers attract sunbirds, bees, and butterflies

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown for ornamental value; flowers sometimes used in folk remedies

Interesting Fact: Its buds squirt water when pressed —children love using them as “natural water guns”.

Wild Almond | *Sterculia foetida*

Quantity & Locations: 212 trees – Villa Belt (A–M), Club House, Stadium

Ecological Role: Provides nesting space for birds and fruits for squirrels

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Seeds roasted for food in some cultures; bark used medicinally

Interesting Fact: Called “foetida” due to its strong smell—despite this, it supports rich biodiversity.



Mahogany Tree | *Swietenia mahagoni*

Quantity & Locations: 510 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Stadium, Arcade

Ecological Role: Provides shade and structure in urban forestry; nesting sites for birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Valued timber tree; bark used for treating anemia and fever in folk medicine

Interesting Fact: One of the most prized woods for furniture globally—Mahogany forests are protected worldwide.



Jamun | *Syzygium cumini*

Quantity & Locations: 35 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–E), Kino, between Aspan & Banyan

Ecological Role: Fruits attract birds, especially parakeets, hornbills, and bats; flowers support bees

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruit and seed are powerful in treating diabetes; sacred in Indian mythology

Interesting Fact: Jamun leaves, bark, and seeds are all used in Ayurveda—making it a complete medicinal tree.



Malay Apple | *Syzygium malaccense*

Quantity & Locations: 4 trees – Park

Ecological Role: Flowers attract bees and butterflies; fruits feed birds and small mammals

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruits are edible and refreshing; used in folk medicine for digestion

Interesting Fact: The Malay Apple is also called “Mountain Apple” and bears bell-shaped pink fruits .



Brush Cherry | *Syzygium myrtifolium*

Quantity & Locations: 25 trees – Park

Ecological Role: Supports insect biodiversity; dense foliage attracts small nesting birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown as an ornamental hedge plant; sometimes used in bonsai

Interesting Fact: Its glossy leaves turn reddish-pink when young, giving it year-round colour appeal.



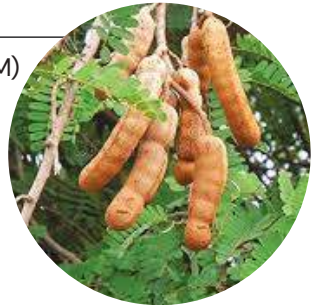
Tamarind | *Tamarindus indica*

Quantity & Locations: 109 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M)

Ecological Role: Large canopy supports birds and bees; fruits eaten by animals and humans alike

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in cooking, Ayurveda (for digestion and detox), and rituals

Interesting Fact: Ancient tamarind trees can live over 200 years—many temple tamarinds are centuries old.



Pale Trumpet Tree | *Tabebuia pallida*

Quantity & Locations: 11 trees –School Area

Ecological Role: Flowering in summer attracts bees and butterflies; light canopy provides partial shade

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Planted for beauty and shade; bark used traditionally for anti-inflammatory properties

Interesting Fact: Its subtle pink flowers bloom in clusters, often all at once—creating a pastel canopy.





Pink Trumpet Tree | *Tabebuia rosea*

Quantity & Locations: 298 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Arcade, Club House

Ecological Role: Rich nectar attracts pollinators; deciduous canopy provides seasonal light

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Ornamental value; bark used in folk remedies across South America

Interesting Fact: In full bloom, it transforms roadsides into a tunnel of pink—Instagram favourite.

Teak | *Tectona grandis*

Quantity & Locations: 262 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–M), Club House, Stadium

Ecological Role: Tall tree providing shade and habitat for birds and insects

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Revered timber tree; leaves used in traditional medicine for skin and digestion

Interesting Fact: Teak is one of the few trees whose wood resists water, decay, and termites naturally.



Indian Trumpet Tree | *Tecoma dolichandrone*



Quantity & Locations: 19 trees – Park

Ecological Role: Flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbird-like sunbirds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown for shade and ornamental use; parts used in folk medicine

Interesting Fact: This fast-growing tree is ideal for street-scapes and blooms profusely in spring.

Arjuna Tree | *Terminalia arjuna*

Quantity & Locations: 5 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (F–M), Club House

Ecological Role: Supports pollinators; important river-bank species that stabilizes soil

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Sacred in Ayurveda for heart health; bark is widely used as a cardiac tonic

Interesting Fact: Krishna is said to have compared Arjuna (the warrior) to this mighty, grounded tree in the Mahabharata.



Indian Almond | *Terminalia catappa*

Quantity & Locations: 129 trees – Spinal Road, Villa Belt (A–E), Arcade

Ecological Role: Leaves support butterflies; fruits attract squirrels and birds

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Fruits edible; leaves used in aquariums to improve fish health and in traditional medicine



Interesting Fact: Its leaves turn red before falling—giving a splash of autumn color in tropical climates.

Madagascar Almond | *Terminalia mentalis*



Quantity & Locations: 31 trees – park

Ecological Role: Provides shelter for birds; fallen leaves enrich the soil

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Grown as an ornamental shade tree; bark used in folk medicine

Interesting Fact: Its symmetrical, layered canopy makes it a favourite for avenue planting.

Portia Tree | *Thespesia populnea*

Quantity & Locations: 15 trees – Park

Ecological Role: Supports bees and butterflies; coastal species that stabilizes soil

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Used in Ayurveda for skin ailments and wound healing; wood used in traditional sculpture



Interesting Fact: Sacred in Hawaiian and Indian traditions—often planted near temples and coastal shrines.

Nirgundi | *Vitex negundo*



Quantity & Locations: Planted in Miyawaki forest

Ecological Role: Excellent for pollinators; supports butterflies like Common Mormon

Cultural & Medicinal Value: Highly valued in Ayurveda for treating inflammation, asthma, and menstrual issues

Interesting Fact: Known as the “Five-Leaved Chaste Tree,” it is planted around homes for protection from evil spirits and mosquitoes.

