



AGARTHA
— LANDSCAPING —

TREE

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE



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Tamarindus Indica
Xanthophyllum Lanceatum

Acacia Auriculiformis



Scientific name:

Acacia Auriculiformis

Common Name:

Earleaf Acacia

Origin:

Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea

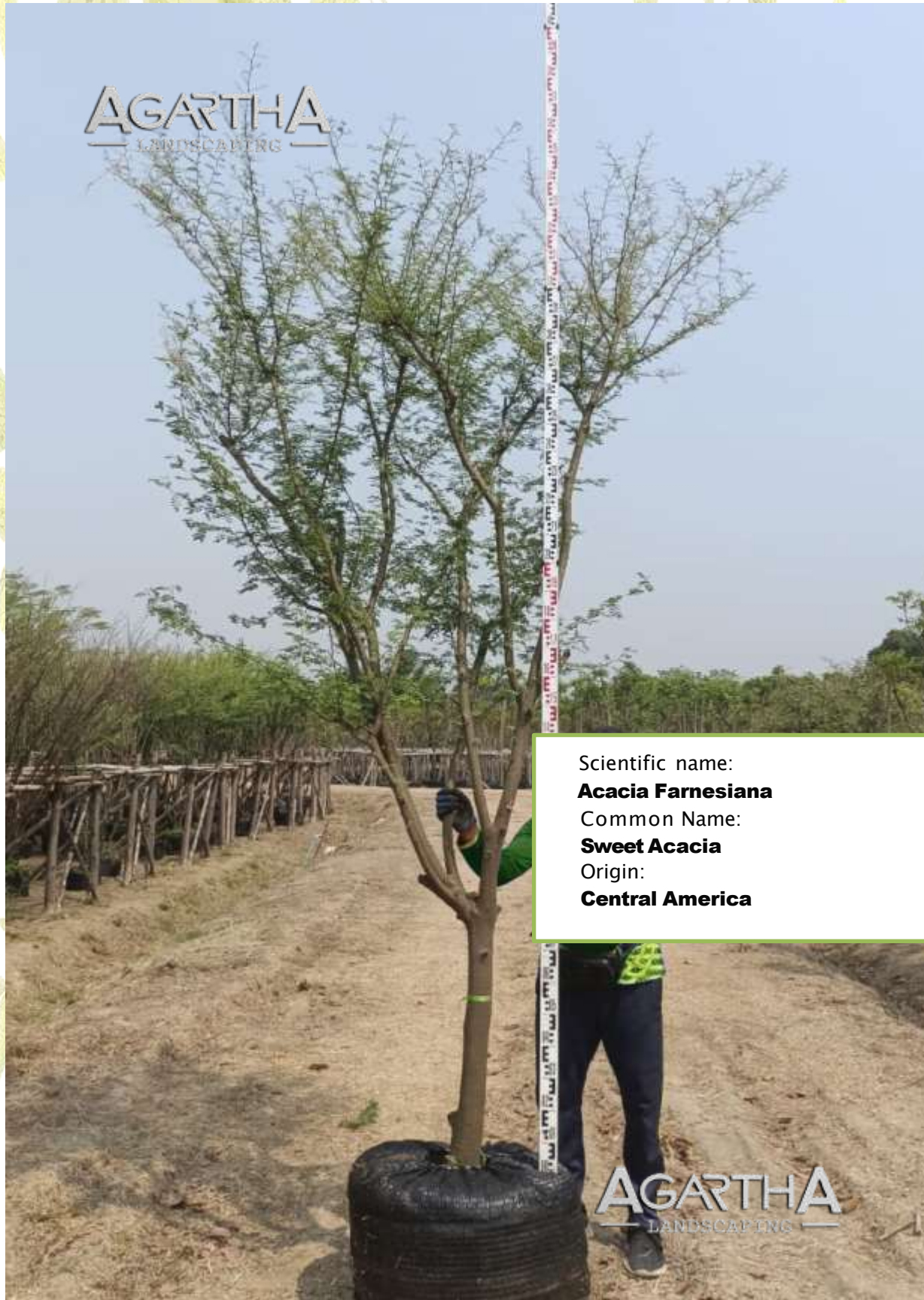


Description

An evergreen tree that can grow up to 1.5m tall. The trunk is crooked and the bark vertically fissured. Leaves are simple, alternate, reduced to flattened leaf stalks. Leaves are dark green in color and slightly curved, Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea 12-20cm long, with 3-7 main parallel veins and a marginal gland near the base. Flowers are arranged in loose, yellow orange spikes at stem tips. Fruit is a flat, oblong pod, containing flat, black seeds.



Acacia Farnesiana



Scientific name:
Acacia Farnesiana
Common Name:
Sweet Acacia
Origin:
Central America

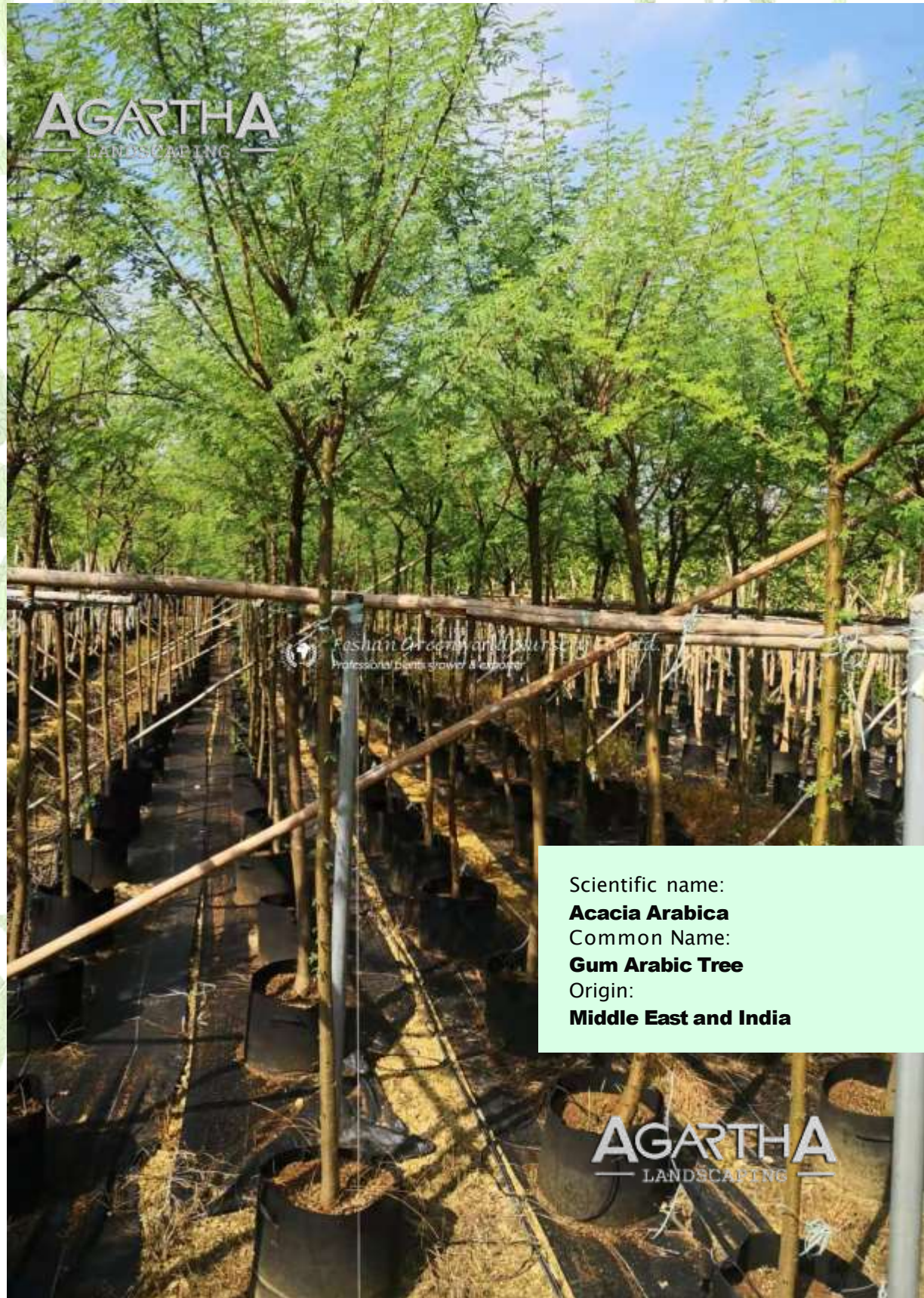


Description

A small, upright, slow growing tree with multiple trunks and a spreading round crown. The bark is astringent and demulcent. Branches are thorny. Leaves are small, bipinnate, feathery, bright green, up to 10cm long. Flowers are bright yellow, very sweet scented, in globose heads appearing in spring. Fruit is a cylindrical pod with pointed ends.



Acacia Arabica



Scientific name:
Acacia Arabica
Common Name:
Gum Arabic Tree
Origin:
Middle East and India

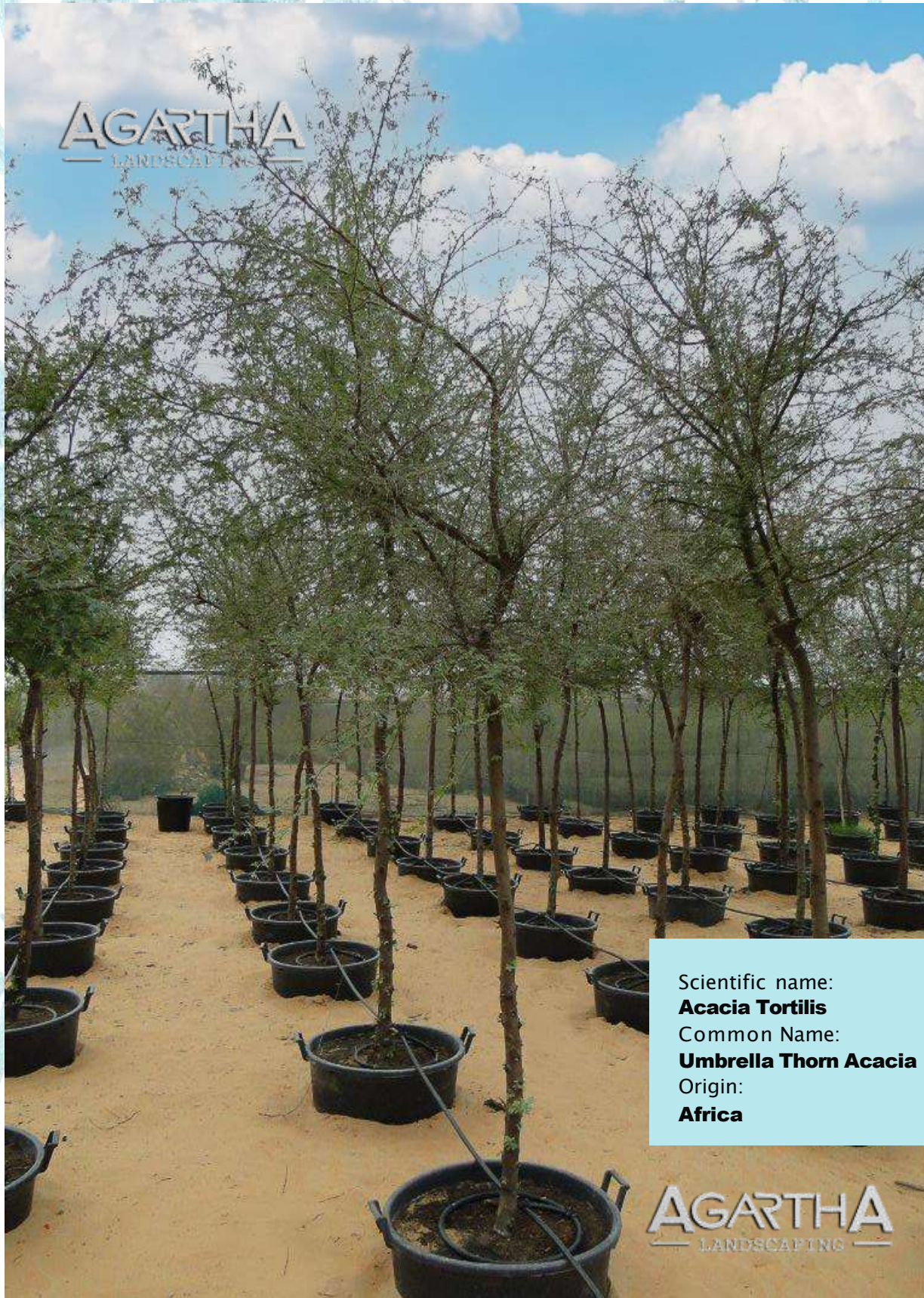


Description

Acacia arabica is a fast-growing, medium-sized, evergreen tree with a rounded crown and sharp spines. The trunk has dark red-brown bark with resin often exuding from wounds. Leaves are small, pinnate, dull green in color, with spines at their base. Flowers are golden yellow, fragrant, in globe heads. The flowering period is from winter through spring. The fruit is a whitish pod, tomentose, pendent and slightly curved.



Acacia Tortilis



Scientific name:
Acacia Tortilis
Common Name:
Umbrella Thorn Acacia
Origin:
Africa

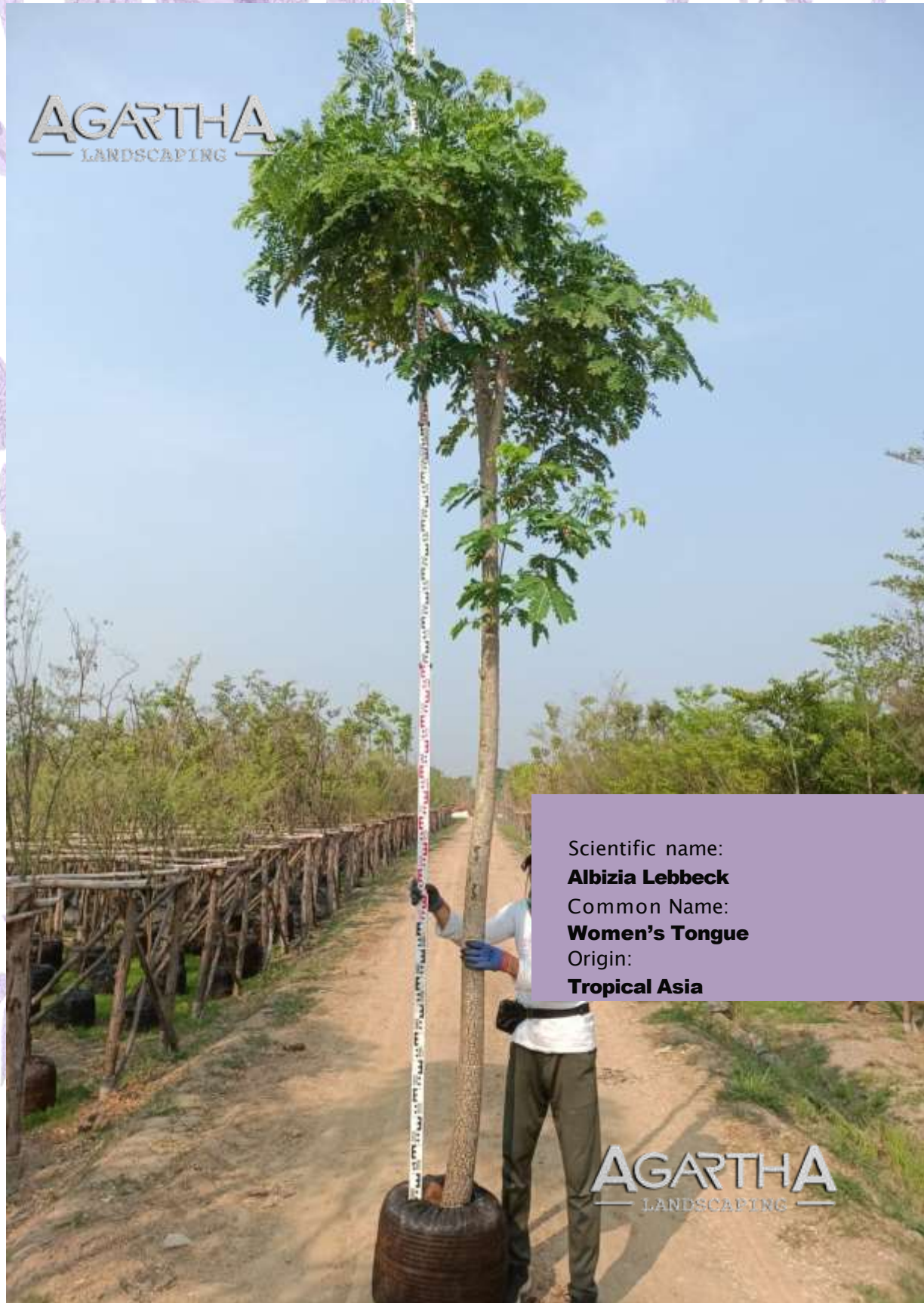


Description

Acacia tortilis is an evergreen, flowering, single-trunked, large perennial shrub or small tree with a flat-topped, wide-spreading, dense canopy. A tough plant. The bark is thin and smooth, marked by numerous small scars and cracks. Leaves are small, bipinnate, and hairy with 2-4 pairs of pinnate, oblong and acute leaflets. Flowers are white to pale cream growing in small spherical heads and appearing from spring to summer. The fruit is a yellow-brown twisted pod.



Albizia Lebbeck



Scientific name:
Albizia Lebbeck
Common Name:
Women's Tongue
Origin:
Tropical Asia

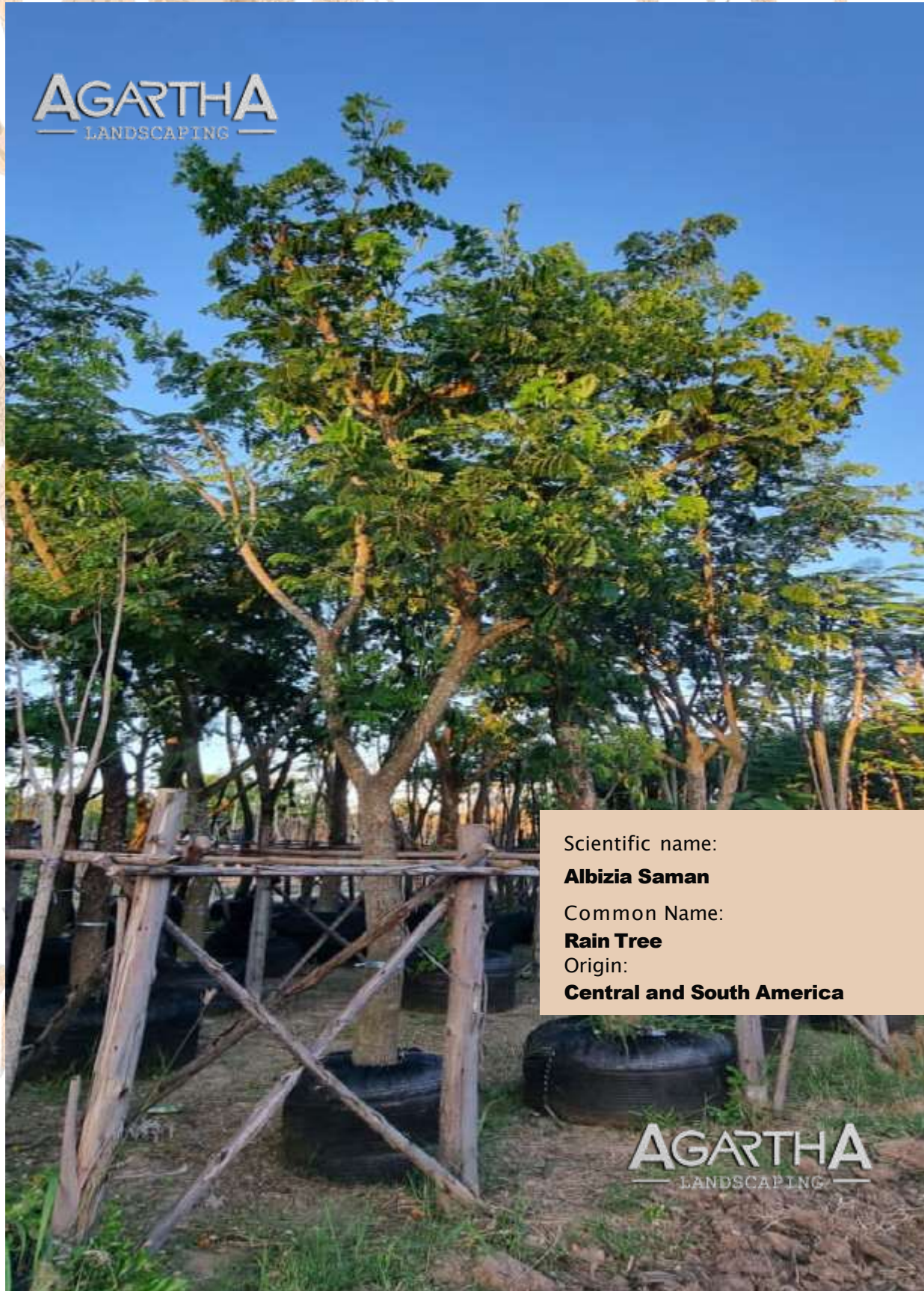


Description

A large deciduous tree with light foliage, Spreading crown and a grey-brown trunk. The Bark 20-25 mm thick, surface yellowish-brown, Rough, deeply fissured, exfoliating in irregular Semi brittle scales. Leaves are large, Conspicuous and bipinnate. Leaflets are Obliquely oblong, bright green, folding at Night. Flowers are greenish white, fragrant, in Globose heads, appearing in spring through Mid-autumn. Fruits are pods, straw colored, With prominent seeds that rattle in the wind When ripe.



Albizia Saman



Scientific name:

Albizia Saman

Common Name:

Rain Tree

Origin:

Central and South America

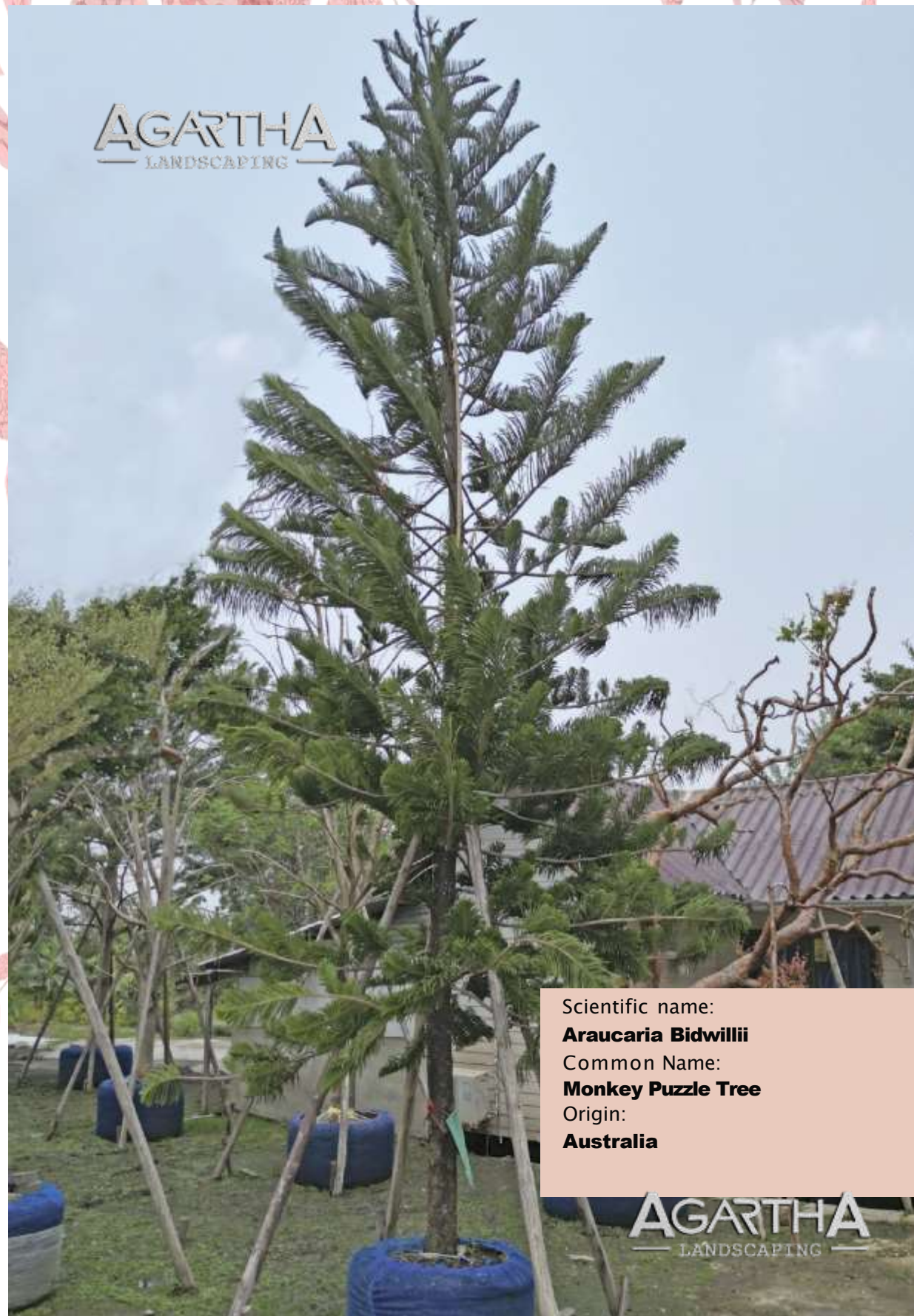


Description

A wide-canopied tree with a large symmetrical umbrella-shaped crown. Rain trees usually have a short, stout trunk. Its branches have velvety and hairy bark. The leaves fold in rainy weather and in the evening, hence the name "rain tree" and "five o'clock tree" (Pukul Lima) in Malay. The tree has pinkish flowers with white and red stamens, set on heads with around 12–25 flowers per head. These heads may number in the thousands, covering the whole tree. The seed pods of the tree are curved and leathery; they contain sticky, edible flesh covering the flat, oval seeds.



Araucaria Bidwillii



Scientific name:
Araucaria Bidwillii
Common Name:
Monkey Puzzle Tree
Origin:
Australia



Description

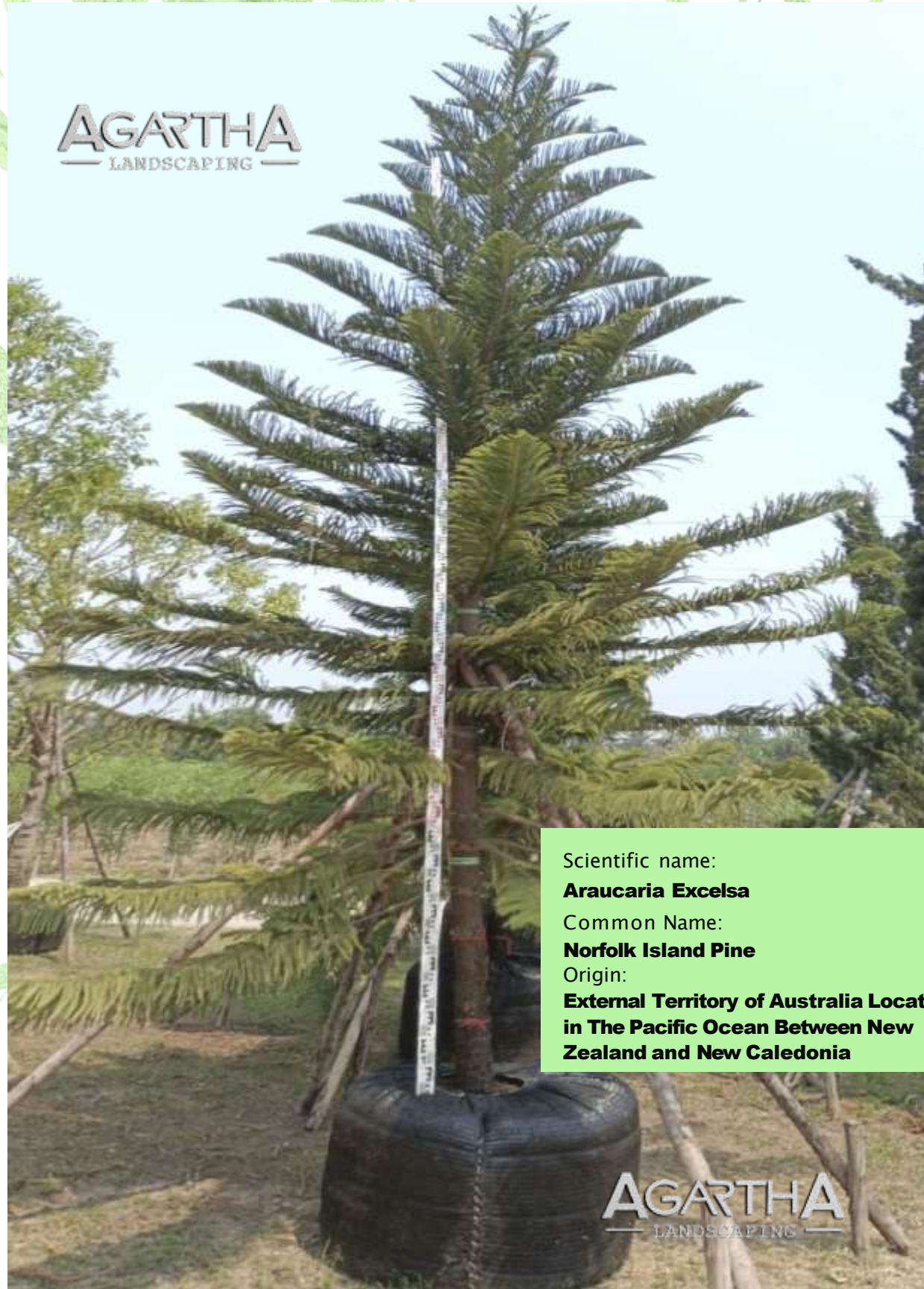
Monoecious tree up to 50 m tall and 150 cm diameter at breast height.

The branches are produced from regular whorls. The bark is dark brown to black, flaking in scales. Leaves differ between juvenile and mature trees. Juvenile tree leaves are glossy, light-green, narrow and stiff with a sharp point. Leaves of mature trees are arrayed radially around the branchlet, spreading, glossy, dark-green, lanceolate or triangularovate, flattened, coriaceous, lacking a midvein but with numerous, parallel, thin veins. Pollen cones are long, axillary, solitary, cylindric, produced on the ends of short lateral branches. The cones are ovoid-subglobose weighing up to 10 kg, dark green. Each cone contains 50-100 seeds that are long, elongate-elliptic, wingless, encased in a thin, tough, buff-colored integument



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Araucaria Excelsa



Scientific name:
Araucaria Excelsa
Common Name:
Norfolk Island Pine
Origin:
**External Territory of Australia Located
in The Pacific Ocean Between New
Zealand and New Caledonia**



Description

Coniferous tree (not true pine despite common name), 50-70m in height. Crown narrowly conical, branchlets in symmetrical whorls of 4-7. Form relatively upright, sometimes with slight lean and with straight vertical trunks and symmetrical branches. Leaves bright green; Young leaves Scientific name: Araucaria Excelsa Common Name: Norfolk Island Pine Origin: smaller, wedge-shaped; Mature leaves larger, incurved, scale-like, spiral densely around twigs; hence species epithet 'heterophylla' (different leaves). Whole twigs (rather than individual leaves) dropped during foliage shed. Non-flowering plant - tree produces cones instead, male and female External Territory of Australia Located in The Pacific Ocean Between New Zealand and New Caledonia PAGE 18 cones on separate trees. Male cones cylindrical, yellow-brown or reddish, pollen-producing; Female cones broad, with triangular scales and bract. Fruits are dehiscent woody cones, seldom produced in cultivation, contain winged, nut-like edible seeds.



Azadirachta Indica



Scientific name:

Azadirachta Indica

Common Name:

Neem

Origin:

Southeast Asia



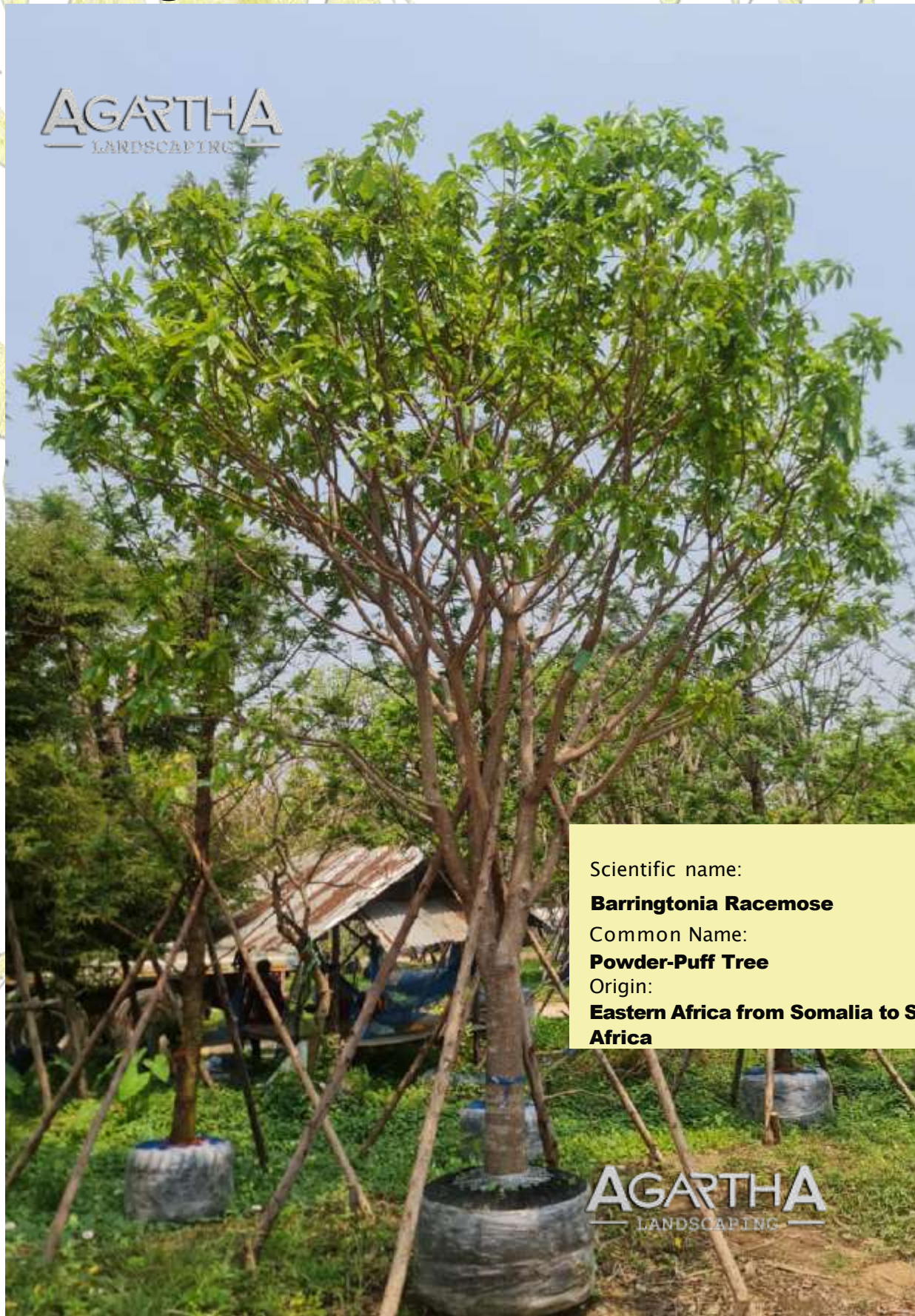
Description

A tall, deep rooted, evergreen tree sometimes with double or multiple trunks, often with branches low down. Bark is red brown to grey. Leaves are pinnate, bunched at the end of the branches. Leaflets are oblong, lanceolate, with serrate margins, dark green. Flowers are small, in panicle, white, scented, appearing in late autumn through mid-summer. Fruit is a drupe, pale yellow to purple brown when ripe.



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Barringtonia Racemosa



Scientific name:
Barringtonia Racemosa
Common Name:
Powder-Puff Tree
Origin:
Eastern Africa from Somalia to South Africa



Description

Barringtonia racemosa is usually a small tree, 4-8 m in height but occasionally reaching 15 m; bark grey, yellow or brown, mottled, rather smooth to fissured; no aboveground roots but may have spreading surface roots. Leaves alternate, simple, crowded at the ends of the branches, large, obovate-oblong to oblanceolate. Flowers attractive, white to pale pink, in many-flowered pendulous sprays. Fruit conical to ovate, about 3 x 2 cm, crowned by the remains of the persistent calyx; style fleshy at first, later becoming hard, fibrous and yellowish-brown when mature. Seeds aromatic.



Bauhinia Purpurea



Scientific name:
Bauhinia Purpurea
Common Name:
Butterfly Tree
Origin:
East Asia

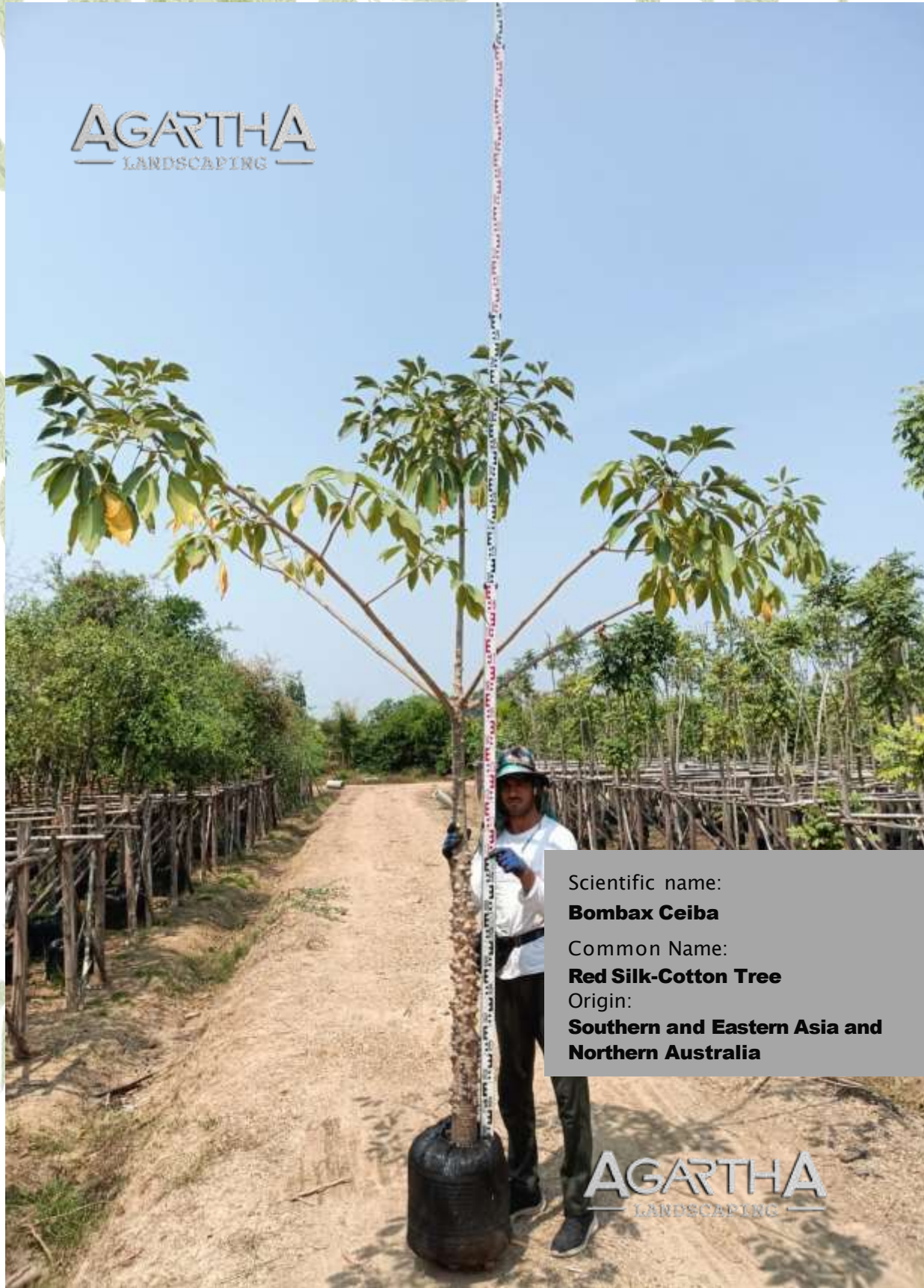


Description

Is a tropical, evergreen small tree or shrub up to 4-10 m tall and 2m across. Erect and often contorted trunk, typically multi-trunk with an upward, spreading branch habitat. It has an erect and slender stem, crooked branches, green leaves, and large, purple and orchid like flowers. Fruit a flat bean like, woody, coils after splitting open.



Bombax Ceiba



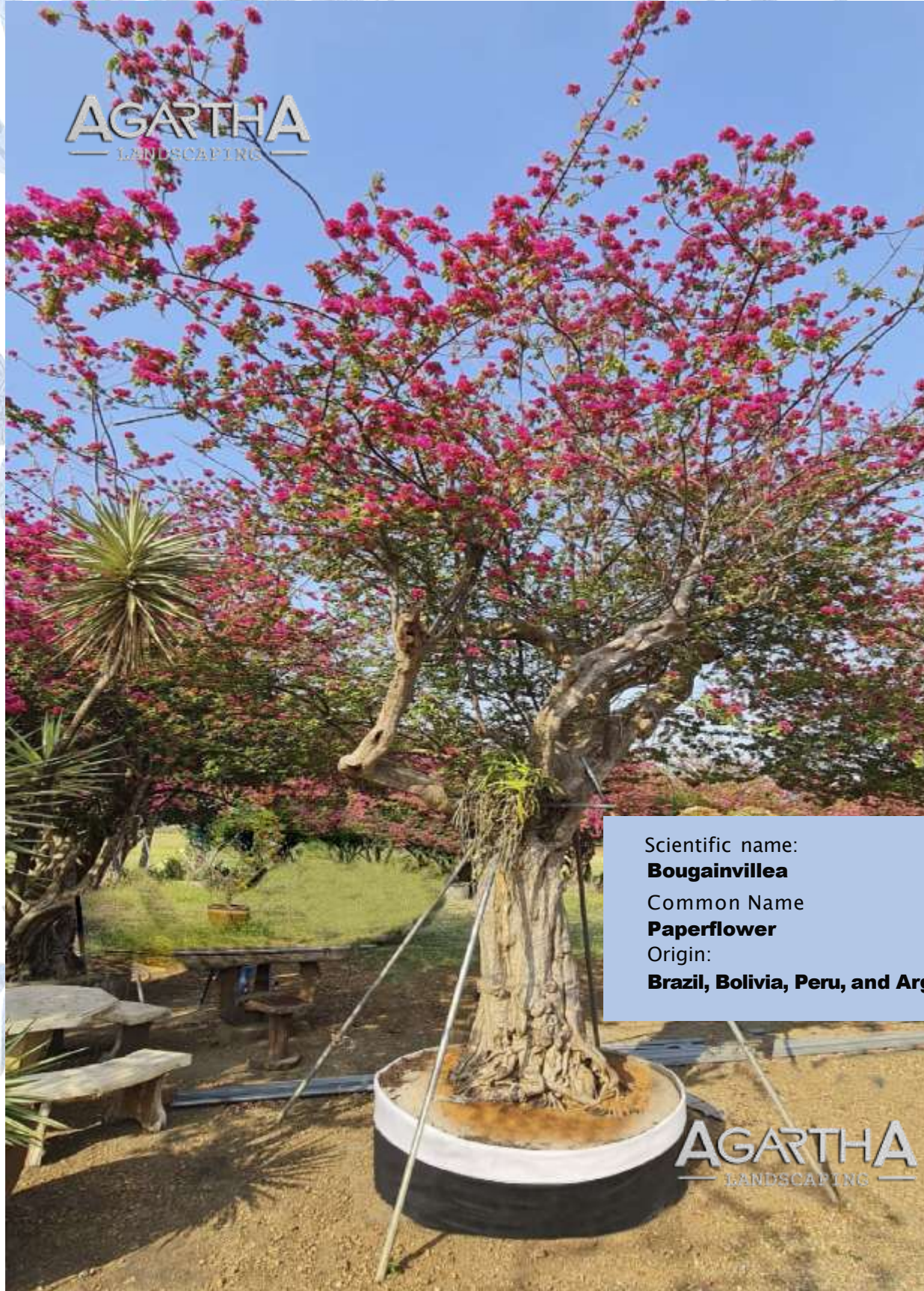
Scientific name:
Bombax Ceiba
Common Name:
Red Silk-Cotton Tree
Origin:
Southern and Eastern Asia and Northern Australia



Description

Bombax ceiba is a large, spiny, deciduous tree (briefly deciduous during the flowering period) that typically matures to 1.8-2.3 m tall and to 1.3-1.8 m wide, but may soar to as much as 4.5 m tall in optimum growing environments. Its trunk bears spikes to deter attacks by animals. The tree has a thick bark which acts as an insulation and allows it to recover from fires. Leaves are palmate with 5-7 leaflets. Flowers are huge, orange-scarlet, and fleshy with 5 petals. The fruit, which reaches an average of 13 cm in length, is light-green in colour in immature fruits, brown in mature fruits. Seeds are numerous, long, ovoid, black or grey in colour and packed in white cotton. It usually blooms leafless

Bougainvillea



Scientific name:
Bougainvillea
Common Name
Paperflower
Origin:
Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina

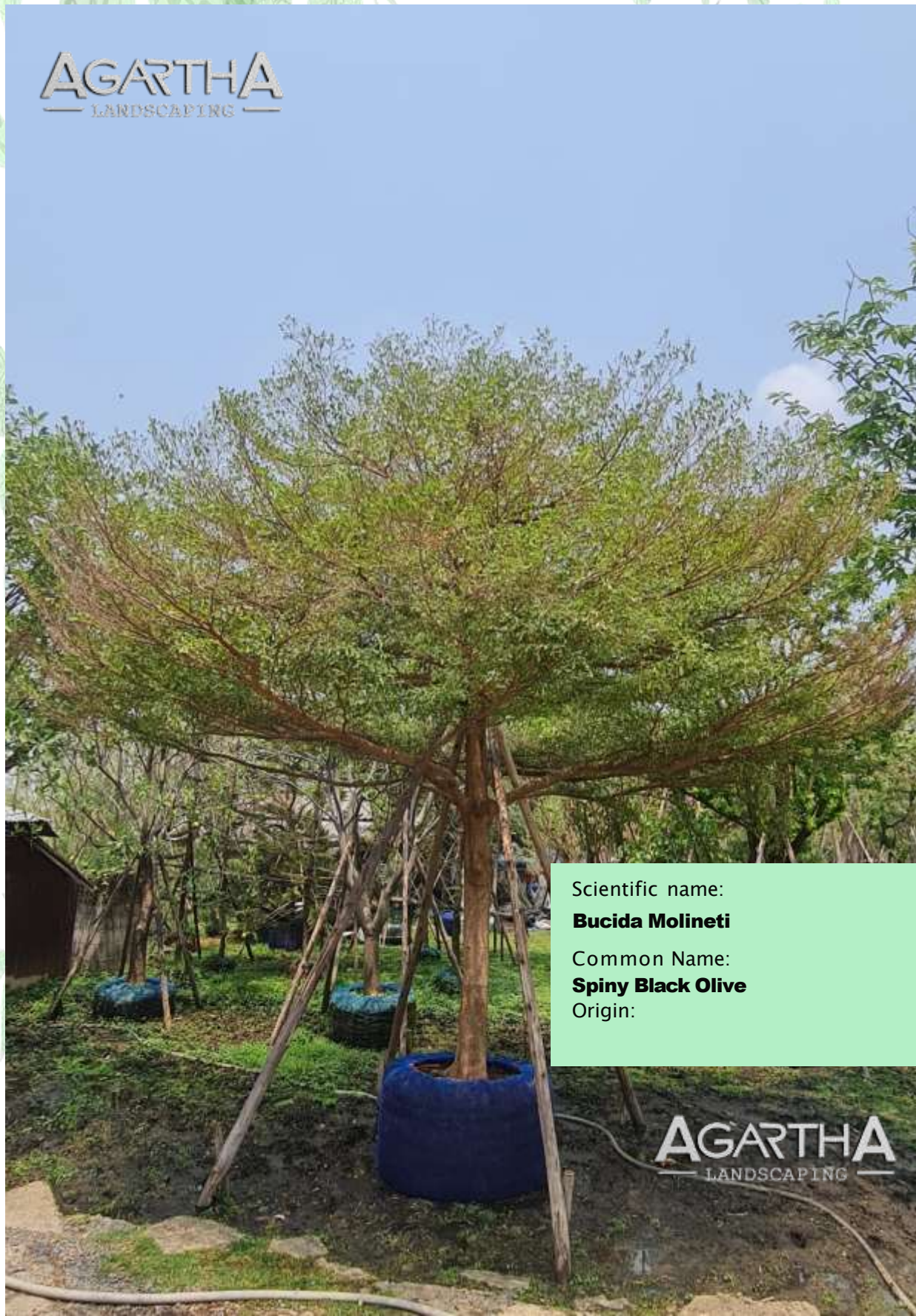


Description

Bougainvillea grows as a woody vine or shrub, reaching 4.6 to 12.2 m with heart-shaped leaves and thorny, pubescent stems. The flowers are generally small, white, and inconspicuous, highlighted by several brightly colored modified leaves called bracts. The bracts can vary in color, ranging from white, red, mauve, purple-red, or orange. Its fruit is a small, inconspicuous, dry, elongated achene.



Bucida Molineti



Scientific name:
Bucida Molineti
Common Name:
Spiny Black Olive
Origin:



Description

Spiny Black Olive is a small, low and picturesque spreading plant growing to a height of around 10 cm. Its trunk 4 cm thick. Its bark is smooth, mottled pale grey, with protuding brownish streaks or spots. Its leaves are light green and variegated while new leaves are bronze-coloured. Flowers are yellow and insignificant, followed by clusters of tiny brown fruits.



Callistemon Viminalis



Scientific name:
Callistemon Viminalis
Common Name:
Weeping Bottle Brush Tree
Origin:
Australia



Description

A small, slow growing evergreen tree with an erect trunk, pendulous branches and colorful flowers. The crown is irregular and narrow. Leaves are narrow, linear and light green in color, tinged bronze when young. Flowers hang in dense spikes of pure red, soft and brush-like, encircling the end of slender branches. Blooms in winter. Fruits are woody capsules that hang on for several seasons, covering the mature branches like carved wooden buttons.



Cassia Excelsa



Scientific name:
Cassia Excelsa
Common Name:
Crown of Gold Tree
Origin:
Argentina, Brazil



Description

A fast growing evergreen tree or tall shrub. It is a medium to large tree with a smooth grey trunk and bark from tropical America and reaches 1.8 m in height, but is often much smaller. Branchlets are softly pubescent with pendent foliage consisting of oblong leaflets 2-3cm long. Flowers are large, fragrant, bright yellow in long clusters appearing in summer. The fruit is a dry dehiscent, black/brownish in color containing numerous flat brown seeds, 0.5 cm in diameter.



Cassia Fistula



Scientific name:
Cassia Fistula
Common Name:
Golden Shower Tree
Origin:
Indian Subcontinent



Description

Cassia fistula is a medium sized deciduous or semi-deciduous tree, 10 to 15 m tall with a straight trunk to 5 m in height and 1 m in diameter. It has spreading branches that form an open crown. The stem bark is pale grey, smooth and slender when young and dark brown and rough when old. The leaves are alternate, spirally arranged, paripinnately compound, 30-40 cm long, each pinnae bearing 3-8 pairs of large, ovate leaflets, 7.5-15 cm long x 2-5 cm broad, entire. The flowers are showy, bright yellow in colour, pentamerous and slightly zygomorphic in shape, 3.5 cm in diameter. They are borne on terminal, drooping racemes about 30-60 cm long which can be grouped by 3. The fruit is a pendulous, cylindrical, indehiscent pod, up to 60-100 cm long x 1.5-2 cm wide. It is black, glabrous and many seeded (25-100 seeds).



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Cassia Javanica



Scientific name:
Cassia Javanica
Common Name:
Apple Blossom Shower
Origin:
Malay Archipelago



Description

Cassia javanica is a fast growing, deciduous / semi-deciduous tree which flowers in spring and sheds its leaves in the winter months. It has a straight trunk that reaches heights of 25 - 40m. The tannin-rich bark is grey and smooth, with former branch scars. Leaves are large, pinnate, with elliptical oblong leaflets, bright green on the upperside, paler below. Flowers, appearing from mid-autumn through mid-summer, are short lived, pale pink to red, borne in large dense lateral racemes. Fruits are long, dark brown cylindrical pods. The pulp from the pod is a laxative.



Casuarina Equisetifolia



Scientific name:
Casuarina Equisetifolia
Common Name:
Horsetail Tree
Origin:
Southeast Asia, Northern Australia and the Pacific Islands

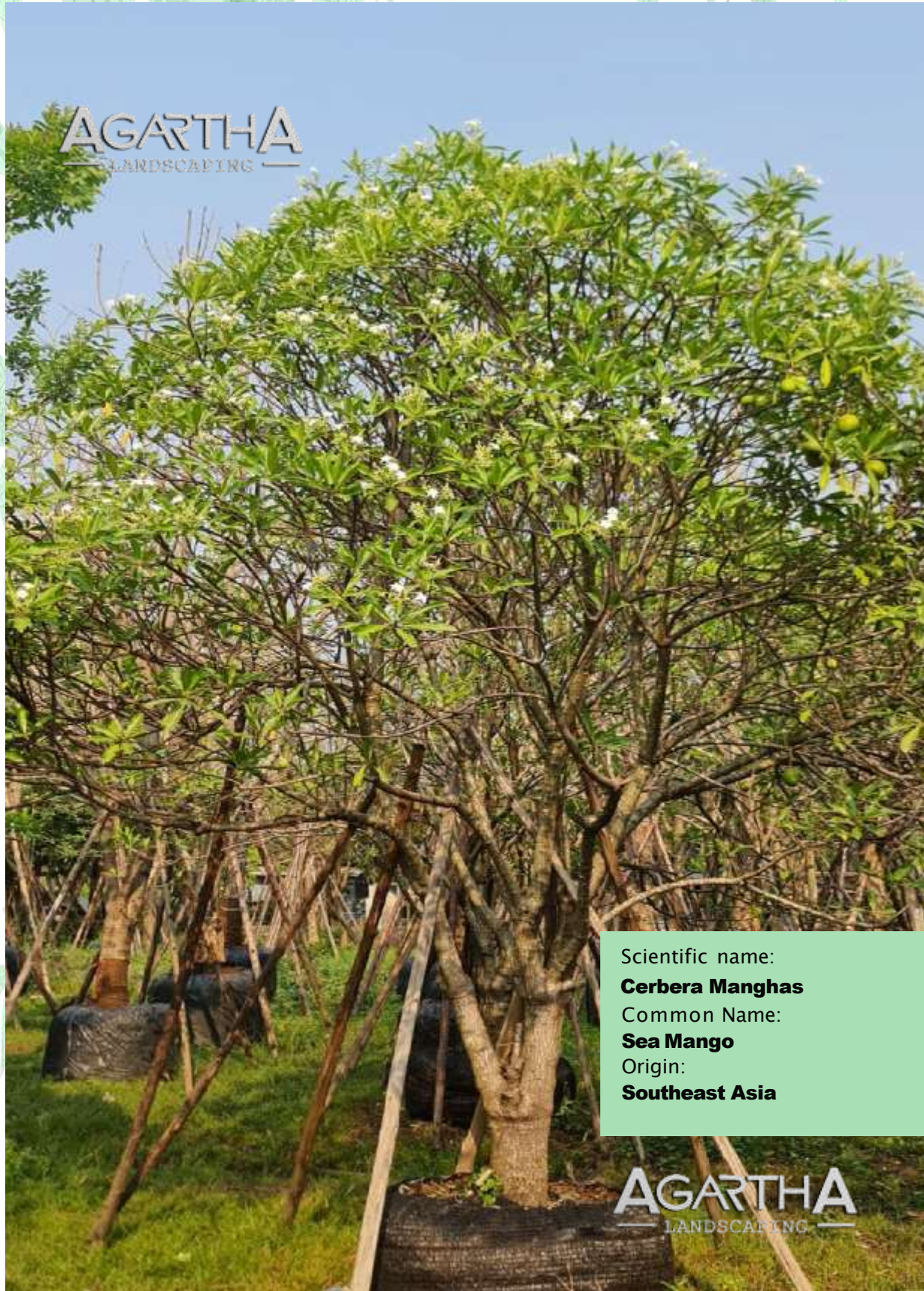


Description

Is an evergreen tree growing to 6–35 m tall with fairly stout-trunked, rough barked, fast growing tree with nearly erect or semi-spreading main branches and slim branchlets. The foliage consists of slender, much branched green to grey-green twigs, bearing minute scale-leaves in whorls of 6–8. The flowers are produced in small catkin-like inflorescences; the male flowers in simple spikes, the female flowers on short peduncles. Unlike most other species of Casuarina, it is monoecious, with male and female flowers produced on the same tree. The fruit is an oval woody structure, superficially resembling a conifer cone made up of numerous carpels each containing a single seed with a small wing.



Cerbera Manghas



Scientific name:
Cerbera Manghas
Common Name:
Sea Mango
Origin:
Southeast Asia



Description

Sea Mango is an evergreen tree that can grow up to 20 m in height. The trunk is grey-grown, and flaky. Its bark is grey and fissured. The shiny dark-green leaves grow in a spiral arrangement, and are ovoid in shape. The flowers are fragrant, possessing a white tubular five-lobed corolla about 3–5 cm in diameter, with a pink to red throat. They have five stamens and the ovary is positioned above the other flower parts. The fruits are egg-shaped, 5–10 cm long. At maturity they turn bright red.



Cordia Sebestena



Scientific name:
Cordia Sebestena
Common Name:
Geiger Tree
Origin:
Southern USA



Description

A pretty, little ornamental tree with hairy brown twigs and straight trunk with dark to light grey, fissured bark. Fast growing. Semi-deciduous. Leaves are oval shaped, dark green in color, grouped at the ends of branches. Flowers are trumpet-like, orange red. Fruits are yellowish white, egg-shaped, sweet and edible.



Crescentia Alata



Scientific name:
Crescentia Alata
Common Name:
Mexican Calabash
Origin:
Mexico and Central America south to Costa Rica



Description

Mexican Calabash is a low-growing tree with a grey fissured trunk and a rounded or spreading crown, commonly seen 3-4 m tall, rarely reaching a height of 12 m. The short bole is up to 50cm in diameter. Leaves are trifoliate, alternate or clustered, with prominently winged leaf-stalks, dark green, up to 20cm long, leaflets inverted-lanceshaped. Flowers are bell-shaped, solitary, yellow-green to maroon, on short stalk, up to 6 cm or so long. Fruit is cannon ball like, nearly round, sometimes oval, hard-shelled, smooth, green to purple, becoming yellow-green before falling, commonly 10-13 cm in diameter. It is cultivated in India as a small ornamental tree. Fruits are also formed right on the tree trunk. It has grey fissured trunk.



Coccoloba Uvifera



Scientific name:
Coccoloba Uvifera
Common Name:
Seagrape Tree
Origin:
America and Caribbean



Description

Sea Grape is a sprawling bush or small tree that is found near sea beaches throughout tropical America. It reaches a maximum height of 8 m, but usually just a little more than 2 m tall. The bark is smooth and yellowish. It has large, round, leathery leaves, up to 25 cm across, with a red primary vein. The fragrant white flowers are very small and borne on 6-10 in spikes. In late summer female trees bear purplish fruit, about 2 cm in diameter, in large grape-like clusters. The fruit is fleshy with a hard stone.



Cupressus Sempervirens



Scientific name:
Cupressus Sempervirens
Common Name:
Mediterranean Cypress
Origin:
Mediterranean Region to Northwest India

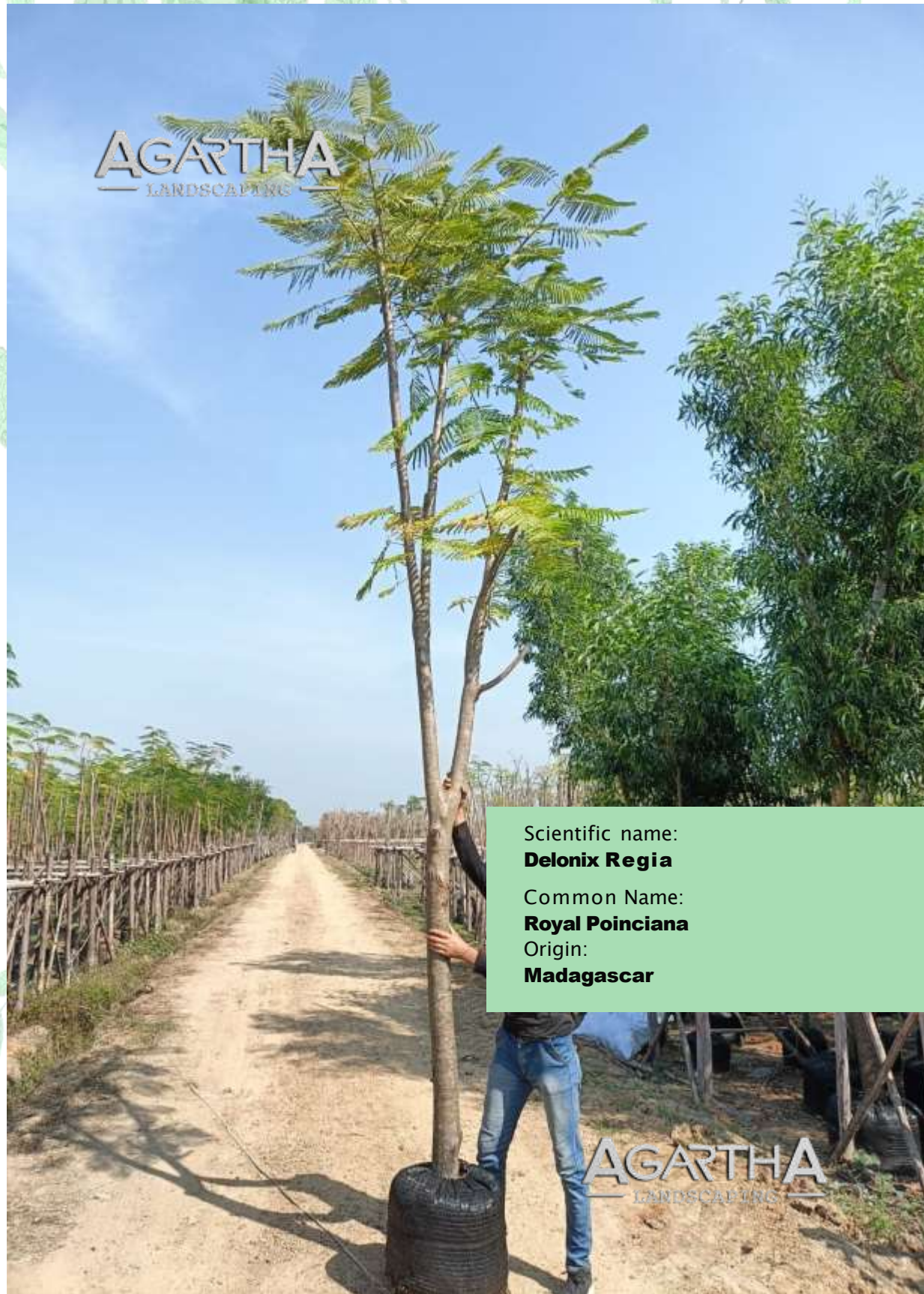


Description

A large, evergreen tree of moderate growth rate with an erect trunk and a dense, narrow columnar crown. Leaves are small, dark green, triangular scales with glands. Monoecious tree. Flowers change in color from green to grey. Fruit is a dry, egg-shaped to round, woody cones, to 4 cm in length, 6 to 8 overlapping scales, each scale with a small projection.



Delonix Regia



Scientific name:
Delonix Regia
Common Name:
Royal Poinciana
Origin:
Madagascar

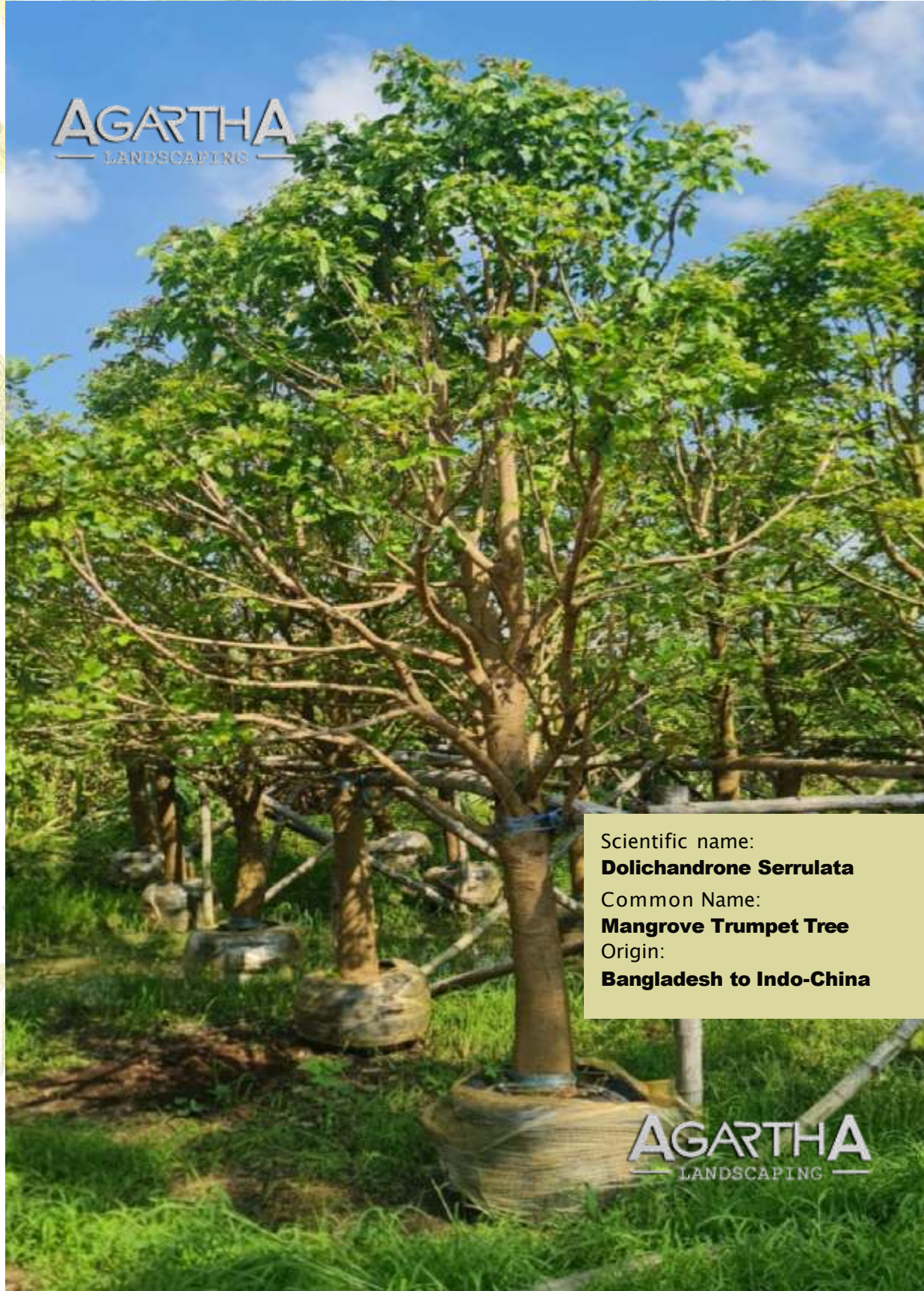


Description

A deciduous, fast growing tree, fairly large with spreading umbrella-shaped crown. Trunk is knotty with a rough, dark red brown bark. Leaves are bright green, fern-like, large and bipinnate with oval shaped leaflets folding at night. Leaves fall before blooming resulting in a bare tree for several weeks in late winter or early spring. Flowers are extremely showy, bright red to orange, growing in big racemes. Flowers between summer and autumn. Fruits are long, flattened, woody, red-brown pods.



Dolichandrone Serrulata



Scientific name:
Dolichandrone Serrulata
Common Name:
Mangrove Trumpet Tree
Origin:
Bangladesh to Indo-China

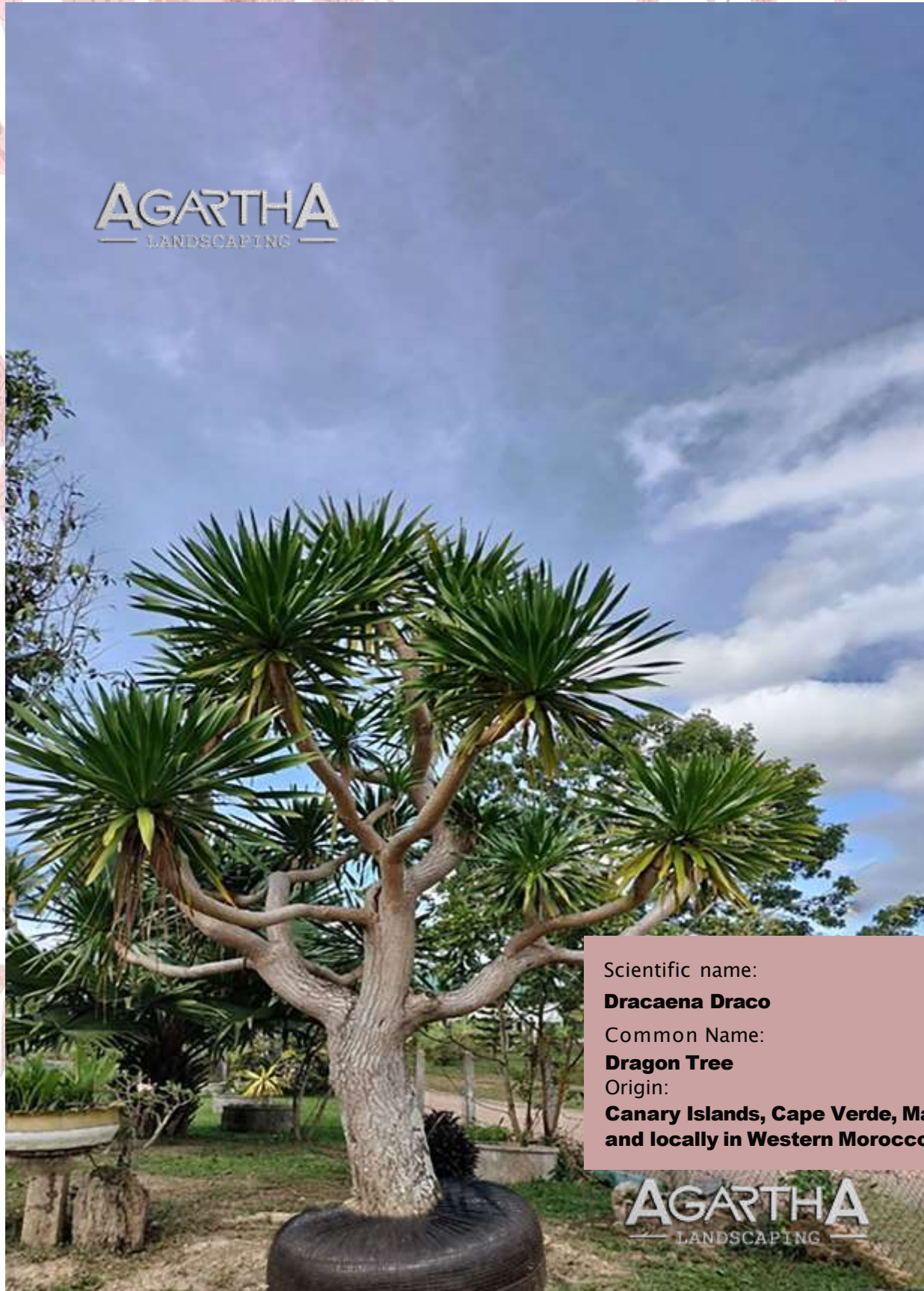


Description

Dolichandrone serrulata is a species of tree in the family bignonias that grows to 25m tall. They have a self-supporting growth form with cylindrical crown. It has compound leaves and large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers that opens at night. The flower composed of a long tin tube and spread out to 5 lobes with frilly edges. It produces bean-like fruit which spilt upon maturity, releasing buoyant, rectangular seeds with corky wings.



Dracaena Draco



Scientific name:
Dracaena Draco
Common Name:
Dragon Tree
Origin:
**Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Madeira,
and locally in Western Morocco**



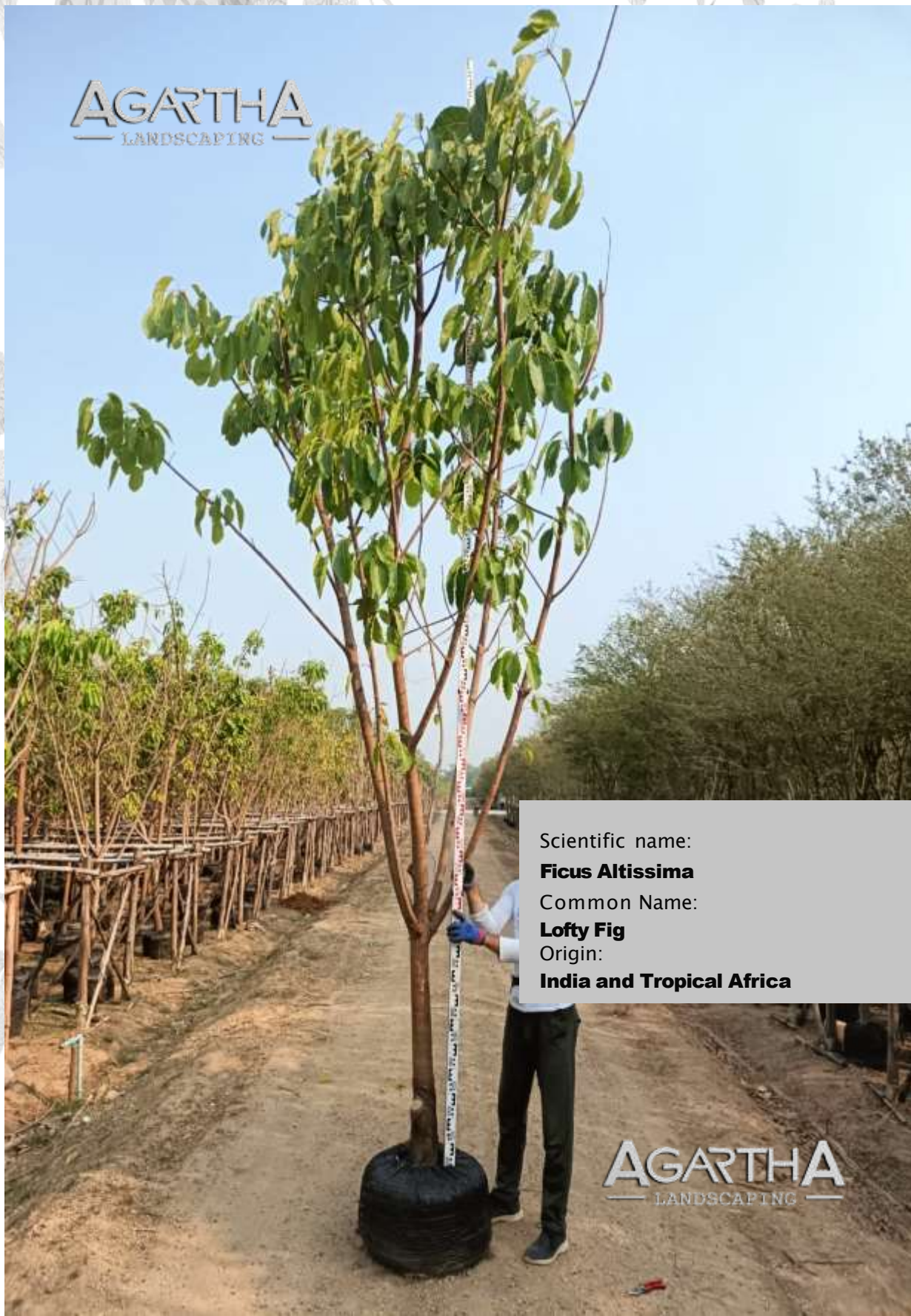
Description

Dracaena draco is a monocot with a tree-like growth habit currently placed in the asparagus family. When young it has a single stem. At about 10–15 years of age the stem stops growing and produces a first flower spike with white, lily-like perfumed flowers, followed by coral berries. Soon a crown of terminal buds appears and the plant starts branching. Each branch grows for about 10–15 years and re-branches, so a mature plant has an umbrella-like habit. It has beautiful thin, tapering leaves that give it a spiky appearance. It grows slowly, requiring about ten years to reach 1.2 m in height but can grow much faster. Fruits of Dracaena draco are orange-reddish globose berries, which can reach up to 13.59 ± 0.85 mm in diameter, whose seeds—between 1 and 3 per fruit—are dispersed by frugivorous animals (endozoochory).



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Ficus Altissima



Scientific name:
Ficus Altissima
Common Name:
Lofty Fig
Origin:
India and Tropical Africa



Description

A large, fast growing tree up to 30 m with a spreading crown and often multiple buttressed trunks. The bark is smooth and grey with small pale brown pustles. The branches are spreading and the twigs are hairy. Leaves are large, thick, leathery, similar to Ficus benghalensis. It can be distinguished from the latter by its obtuse leaf bases and apiculate tips and its prominent white veins. Fruits are figs, orange when ripe.



Ficus Benjamina



Scientific name:
Ficus Benjamina
Common Name:
Weeping Fig
Origin:
India, Indonesia and Malaya

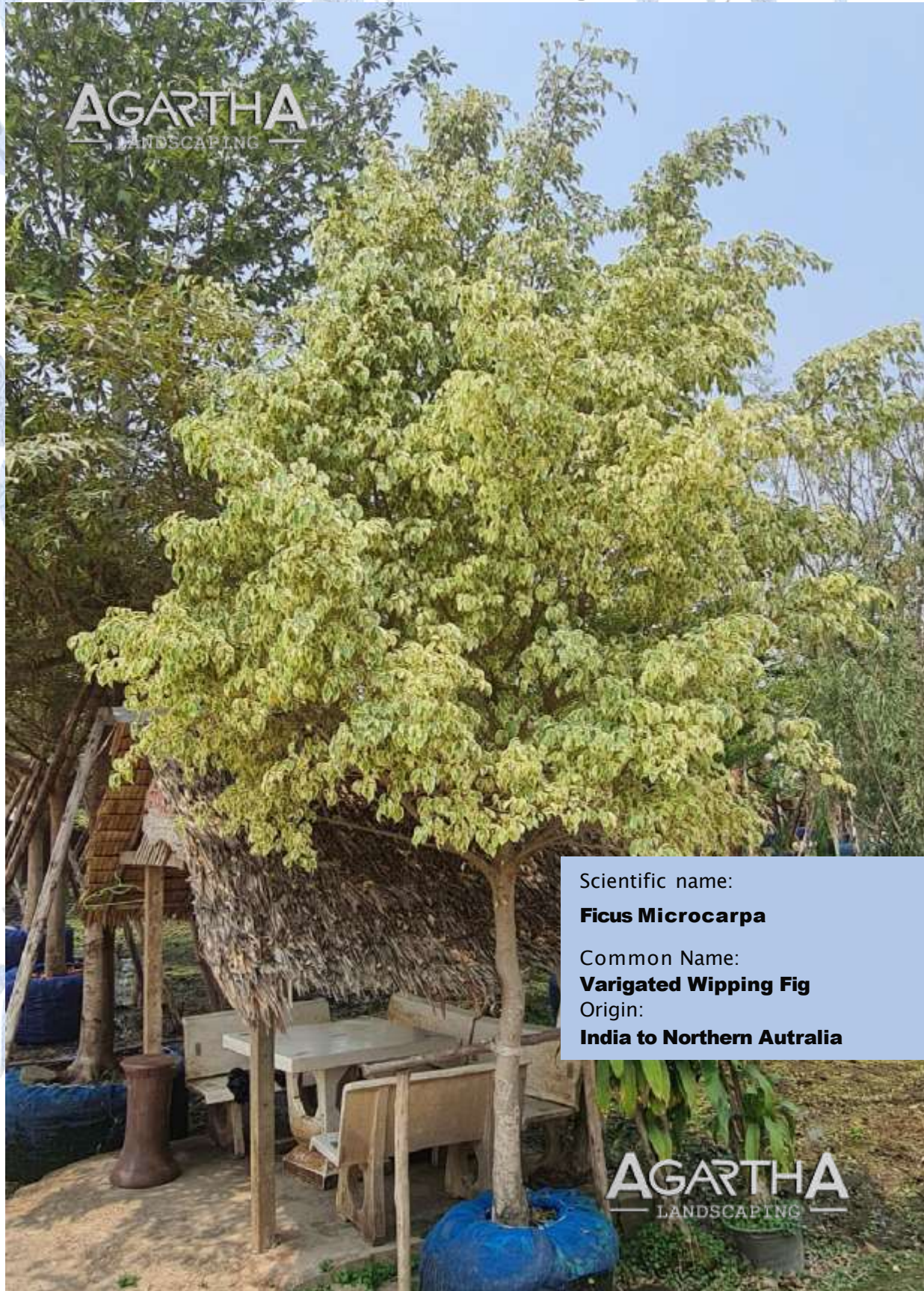


Description

A tall, slow growing tree of weeping habit with slender branches and thin trunk. The bark is light grey and smooth. The pendent leaves are leathery, glossy, deep green, ovate and rather narrow with a pointed tip. Monoecious with male and female flowers on the same tree. Fruit is a small, sessile fig, dark red when ripe.



Ficus Benjamina Variegated



Scientific name:

Ficus Microcarpa

Common Name:

Varigated Wipping Fig

Origin:

India to Northern Australia

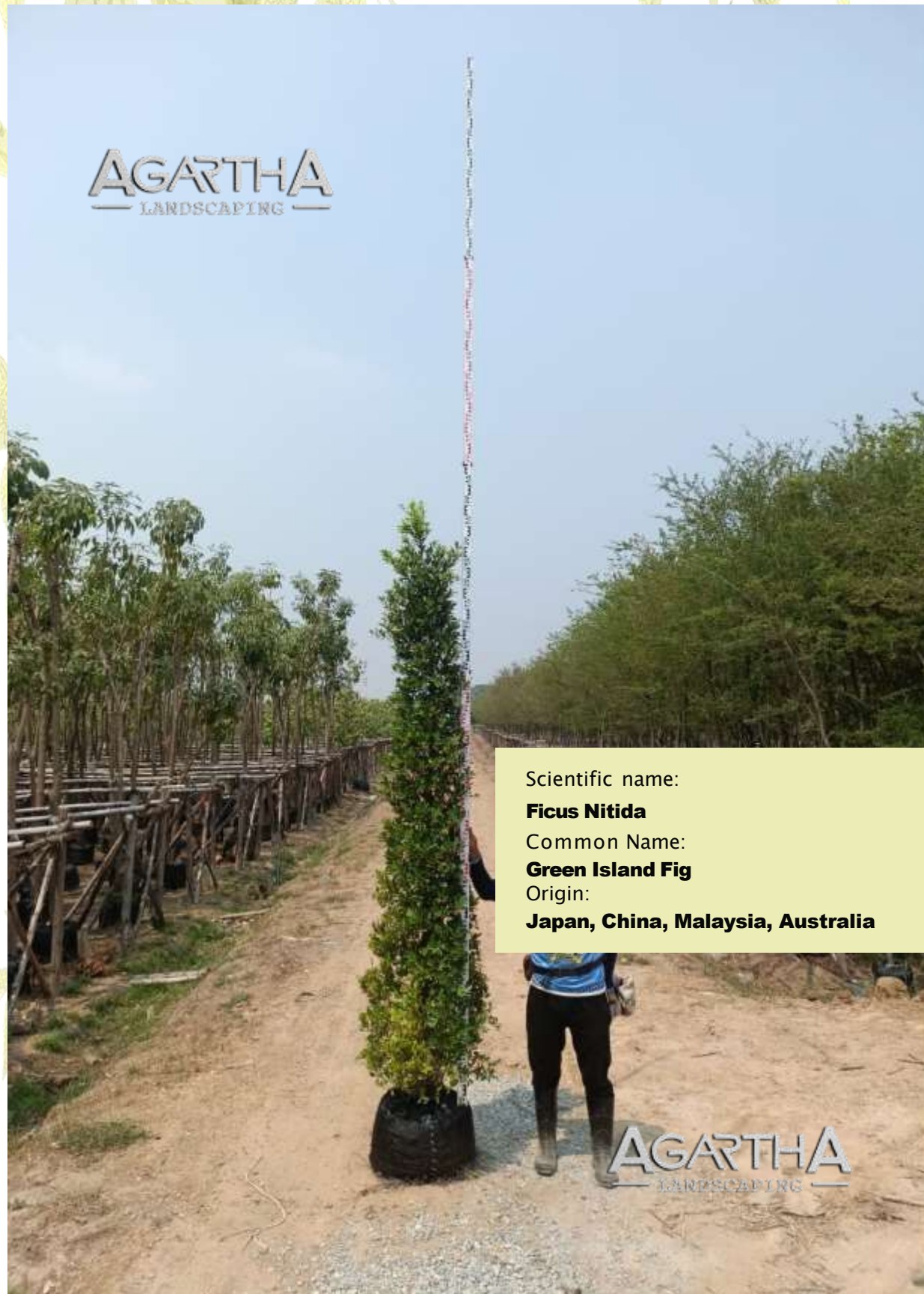


Description

Ficus Benjamina variegated is an evergreen tree or large shrub, sometimes a strangler, with slender, arching to pendent stems and ovate-elliptic, thinly leathery, glossy leaves, dark green above, lighter beneath, 5-13cm long, each tapering to a slender, twisted point. 'Variegata' has white-splashed leaves. This tree rarely flowers or fruits indoors. Spherical to oblong figs, 1cm long, produced in pairs, mature from green through pink or orange-red to black.



Ficus Nitida



Scientific name:
Ficus Nitida
Common Name:
Green Island Fig
Origin:
Japan, China, Malaysia, Australia



Description

An evergreen tree with curtains of aerial roots with smooth light-grey bark. Bears narrowly to broadly elliptic to obovate, leathery, dark green leaves. Spherical purple figs, 1cm long, are produced in pairs on mature trees, ripening black. Hawaii has shiny grey-green and whitesplashed leaves. Fruits are commonly known as edible figs, it is evergreen with unique blooming flowers and utilizes the wasp species for pollination.



Ficus Religiosa



Scientific name:
Ficus Religiosa
Common Name:
Sacred Fig
Origin:
East Indies, India



Description

A large, upright, graceful tree with rounded, spreading crown, with a trunk diameter of up to 3m and aerial roots which start from the branches and grow down into the ground. The leaves are pendent and dark green, coppery, broadly ovate with a long pointed tip. Monoecious tree. Fruits are sessile figs, round and dark purple when ripe.



Grevillea Robusta



Scientific name:
Grevillea Robusta
Common Name:
Southern Silky Oak
Origin:
Eastern Coastal Australia



Description

Grevillea robusta is a fast-growing evergreen tree with a single main trunk, growing to 5–40 m tall. The bark is dark grey and furrowed. Its leaves are fern-like, 10–34 cm long, 9–15 cm wide and divided with between 11 and 31 main lobes. Each lobe is sometimes further divided into as many as four, each one linear to narrow triangular in shape. It loses many of its leaves just before flowering. The flowers are arranged in one-sided, "toothbrush"-like groups, sometimes branched, 12–15 cm long. The carpel (the female part) of each flower has a stalk 21–28 mm long. The flowers are glabrous and mostly yellowish orange, or sometimes reddish. Flowering occurs from September to November and the fruit that follows is a glabrous follicle.



Hibiscus Tiliaceus



Scientific name:
Hibiscus Tiliaceus
Common Name:
Coast Cottonwood
Origin:
Middle East and India

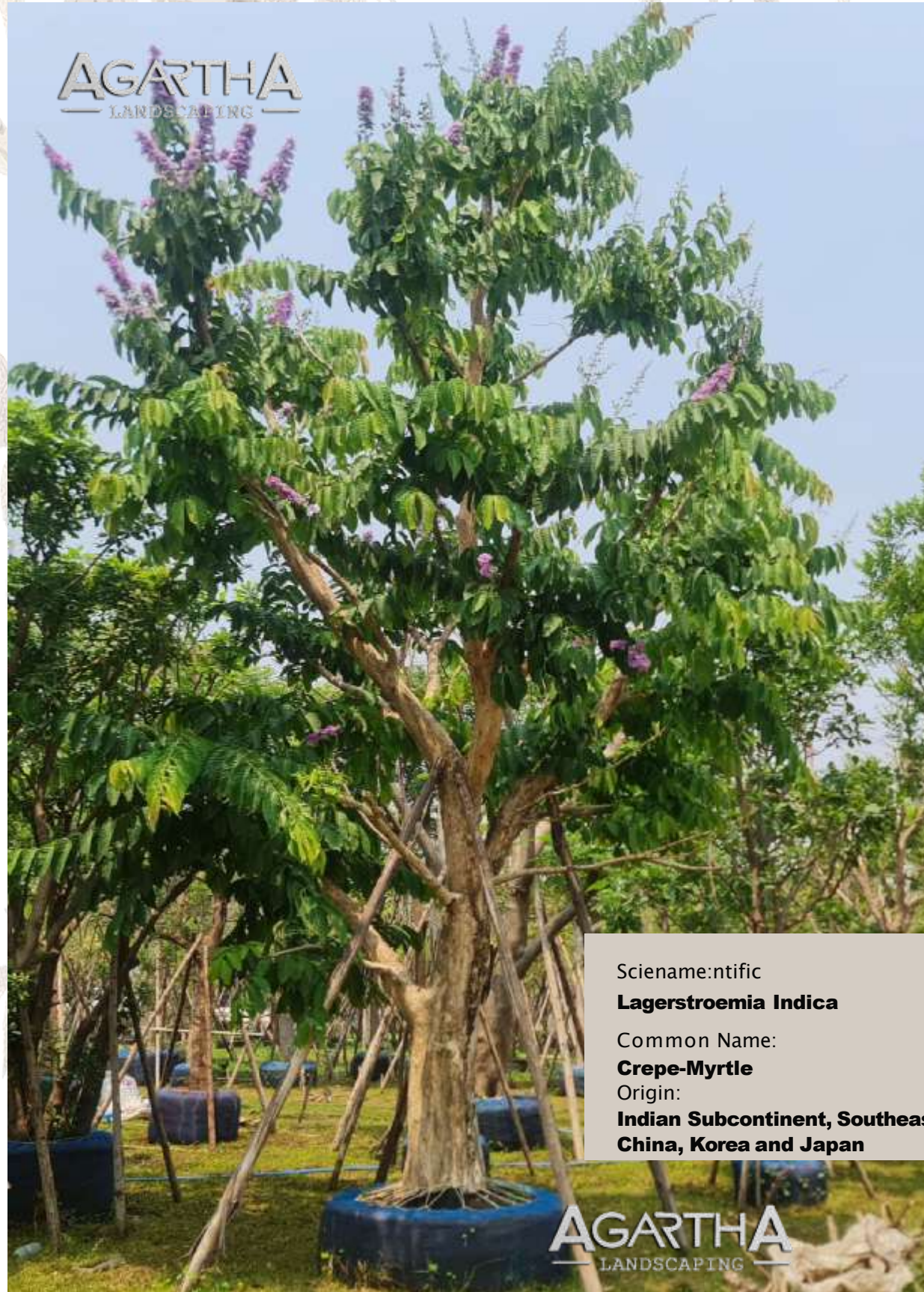


Description

Hibiscus tiliaceus is an evergreen shrub or small, spreading tree to 7.6 m high and with a trunk up to 15 cm in diameter. Bark pale greyish brown, smooth or with lenticels (small corky dots on young stems allowing gas exchange between plant and environment), becoming rough with age. The alternate leaves have long petioles and are heart shaped with pointed tips. They are leathery, whitish and pubescent beneath. The flowers are large and showy, starting out yellow in the daytime and turning red by evening. The fruits are a light brown, ovoid, dry capsule, about 2 cm long, splitting 5 segments and 10 cells of seeds at maturity.



Lagerstroemia Indica



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Lagerstroemia Indica

Common Name:

Crepe-Myrtle

Origin:

Indian Subcontinent, Southeast Asia, China, Korea and Japan



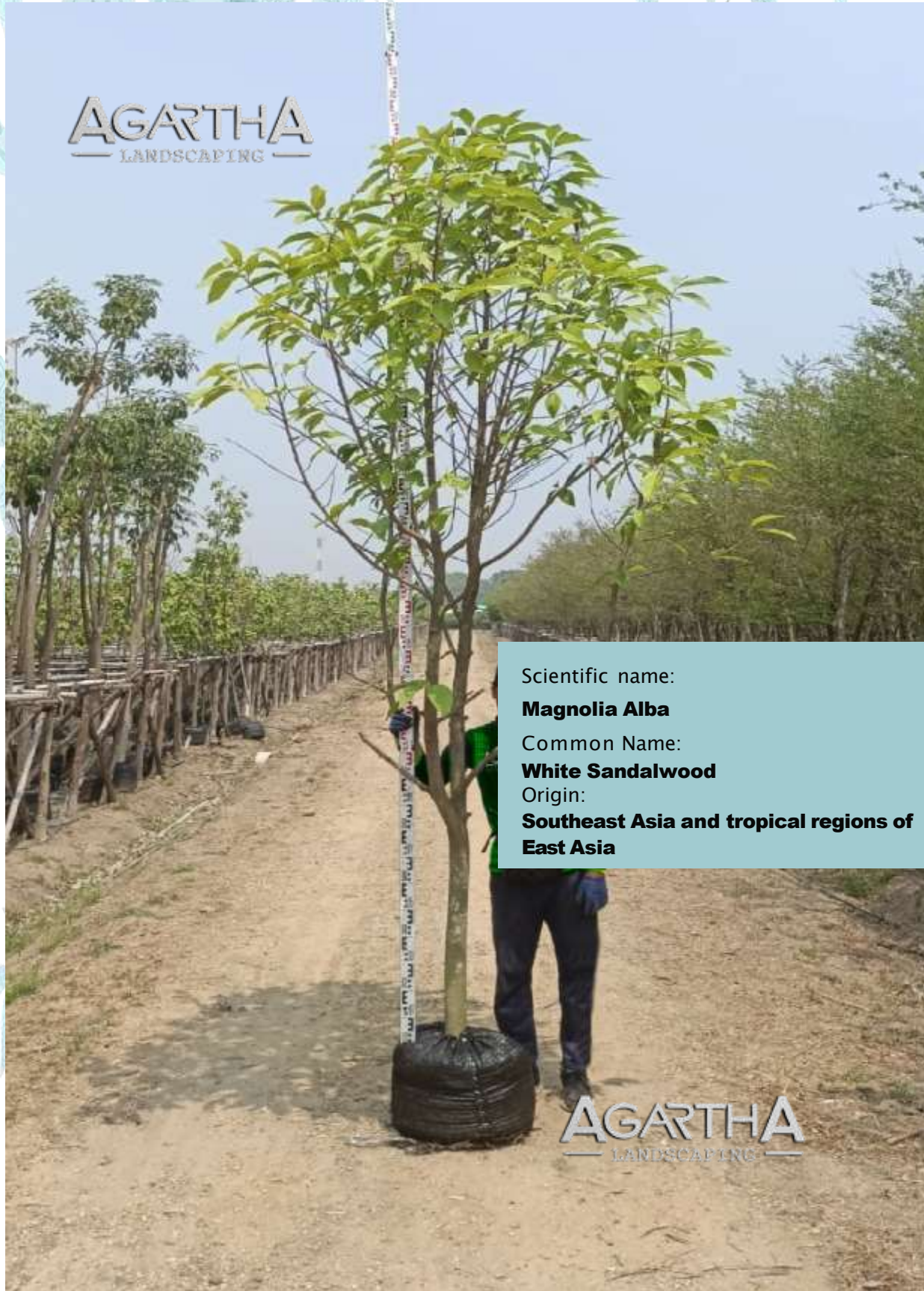
Description

It is an upright, wide-spreading, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub or small tree in the loosestrife family, typically multi-trunked and no thorns. The bark is thin and about 10 cm thick, smooth, pinkish-grey and mottled, shedding each year. Leaves also shed each winter, after spectacular color display, and bare branches re-leaf early in the spring; leaves are small, smooth-edged, circular or oval-shaped, and dark green changing to yellow and orange and red in autumn. Flowers, on different trees, are white, pink, mauve, purple or carmine with crimped petals, in panicles up to 9 cm. Flowers give way to 6-capsuled, brown dehiscent fruits.



AGARTHA
LANDSCAPING

Magnolia Alba



Scientific name:
Magnolia Alba
Common Name:
White Sandalwood
Origin:
Southeast Asia and tropical regions of East Asia

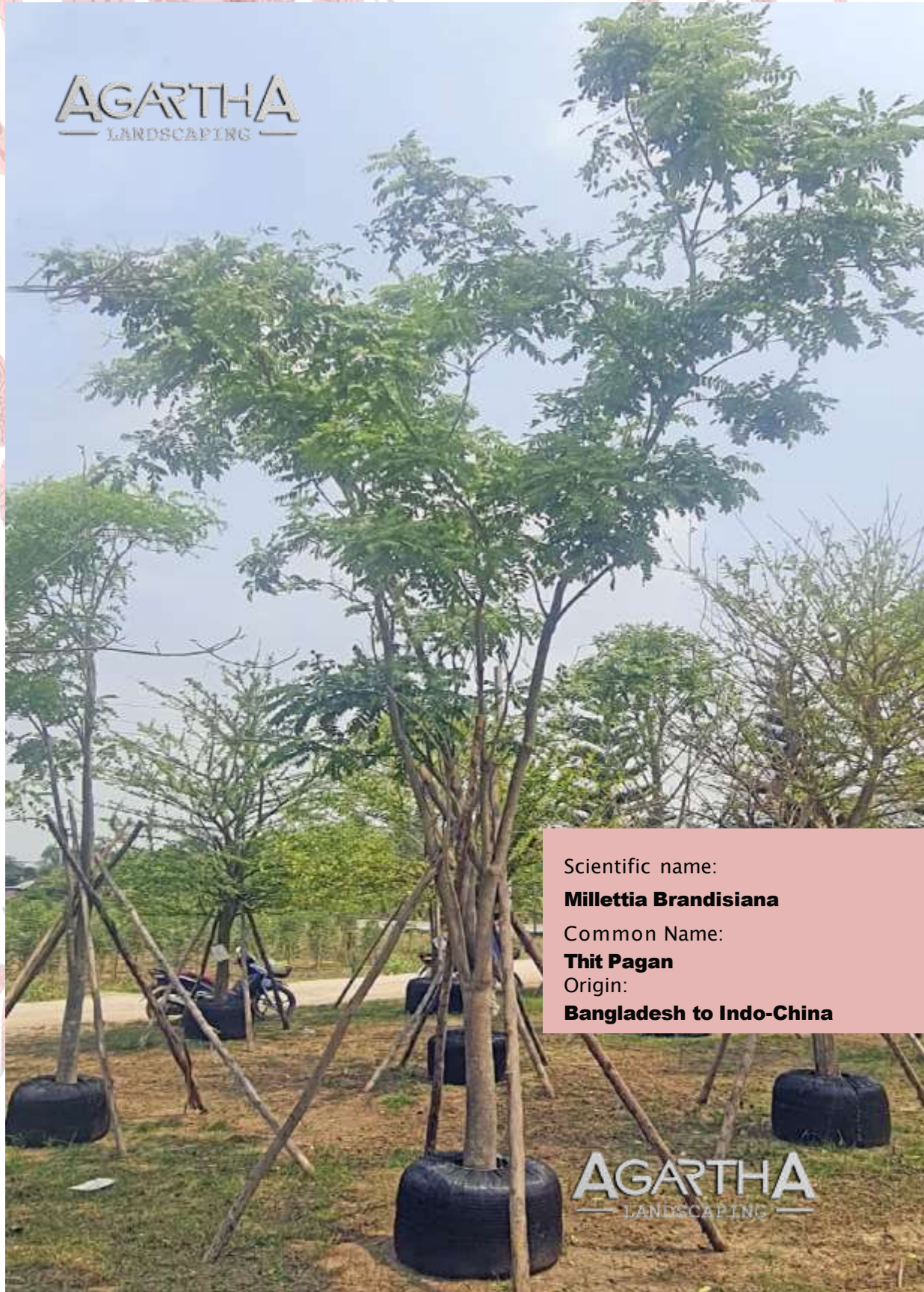


Description

Magnolia alba is a fast-growing medium-sized tree with a smooth trunk and silvery grey bark. It has an upright habit and attractive, evergreen, lime-green leaves. It grows up to 30 m tall. The lovely, orchid-like, highly fragrant white flowers appear from mid-spring to fall.



Millettia Brandisiana



Scientific name:

Millettia Brandisiana

Common Name:

Thit Pagan

Origin:

Bangladesh to Indo-China



Description

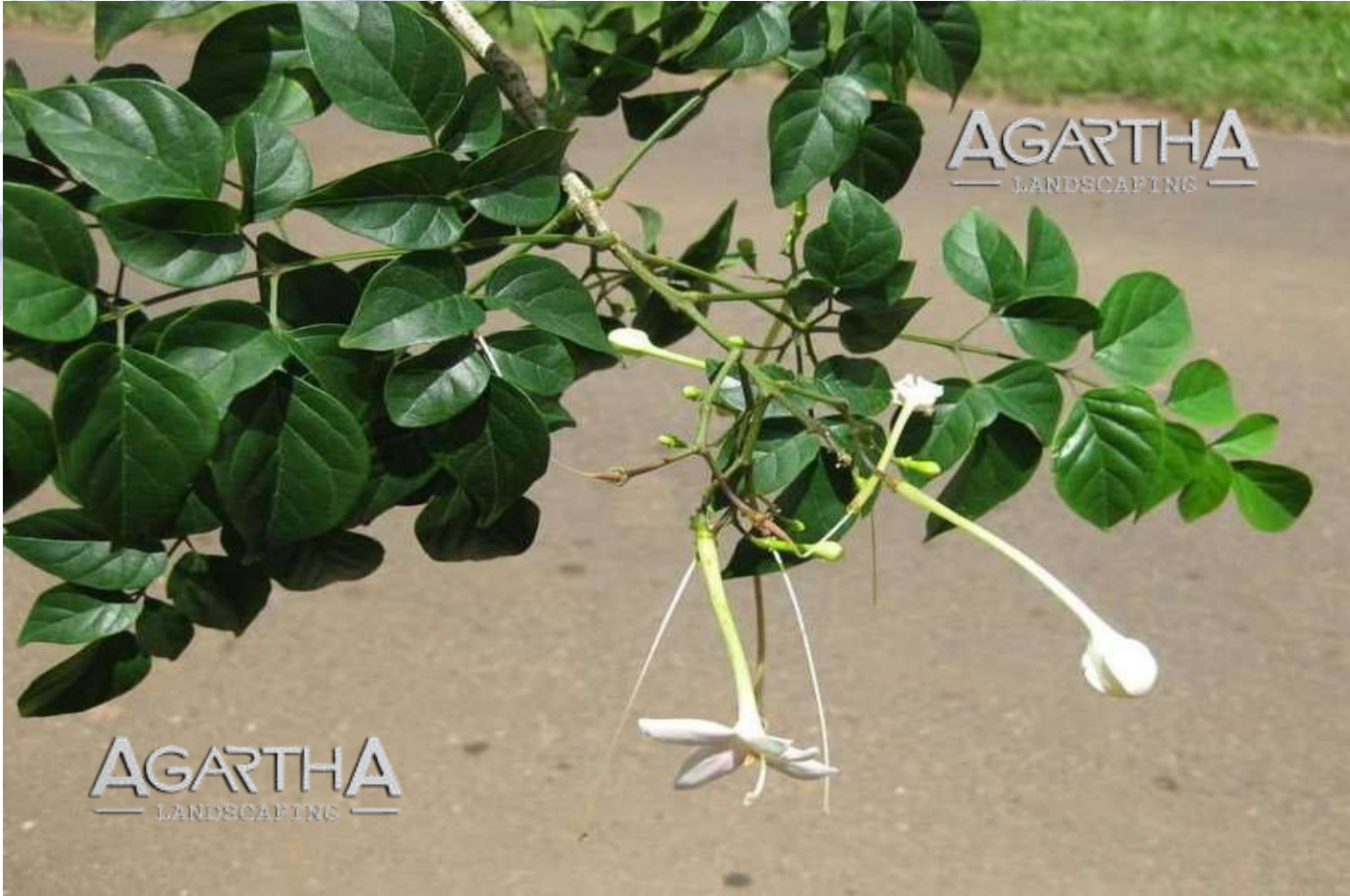
It is a medium sized tree, up to 12 to 18 m tall and a diameter of 120 to 180 cm. Trunk is a simple straight. Bark is thin, grey-yellow or grey brown, smooth or fine straight. Leaves very large, unequally pinnated: leaflets opposite, with a setaceous partial stipule at the base of each partial petiole. Racemes axillary, more or less branched and compound. Flowers pretty large, purplish, pedicelled on shortish diverging partial peduncles.



Millingtonia Hortensis



Scientific name:
Millingtonia Hortensis
Common Name:
Tree Jasmine
Origin:
South Asia, South East Asia



Description

The tree is evergreen and has an elongated pyramidal stem. It has a corky bark. The soft, yellowish-white wood is brittle and can break under strong gusts of wind. The leaf is imparipinnate and resembles that of the neem. The white flowers come as large panicles which emit a pleasant fragrance. The bell-shaped sepals of the flower have five small lobes. The flower has four stamens with parallel anthers unlike in most other plants of this family where the anthers are divergent. The corolla is a long tube with five lobes. The fruit is a smooth flat capsule and is partitioned into two. It contains broad-winged seeds.



Moringa Oleifera



Scientific name:
Moringa Oleifera
Common Name:
Drumstick Tree
Origin:
Indian Subcontinent

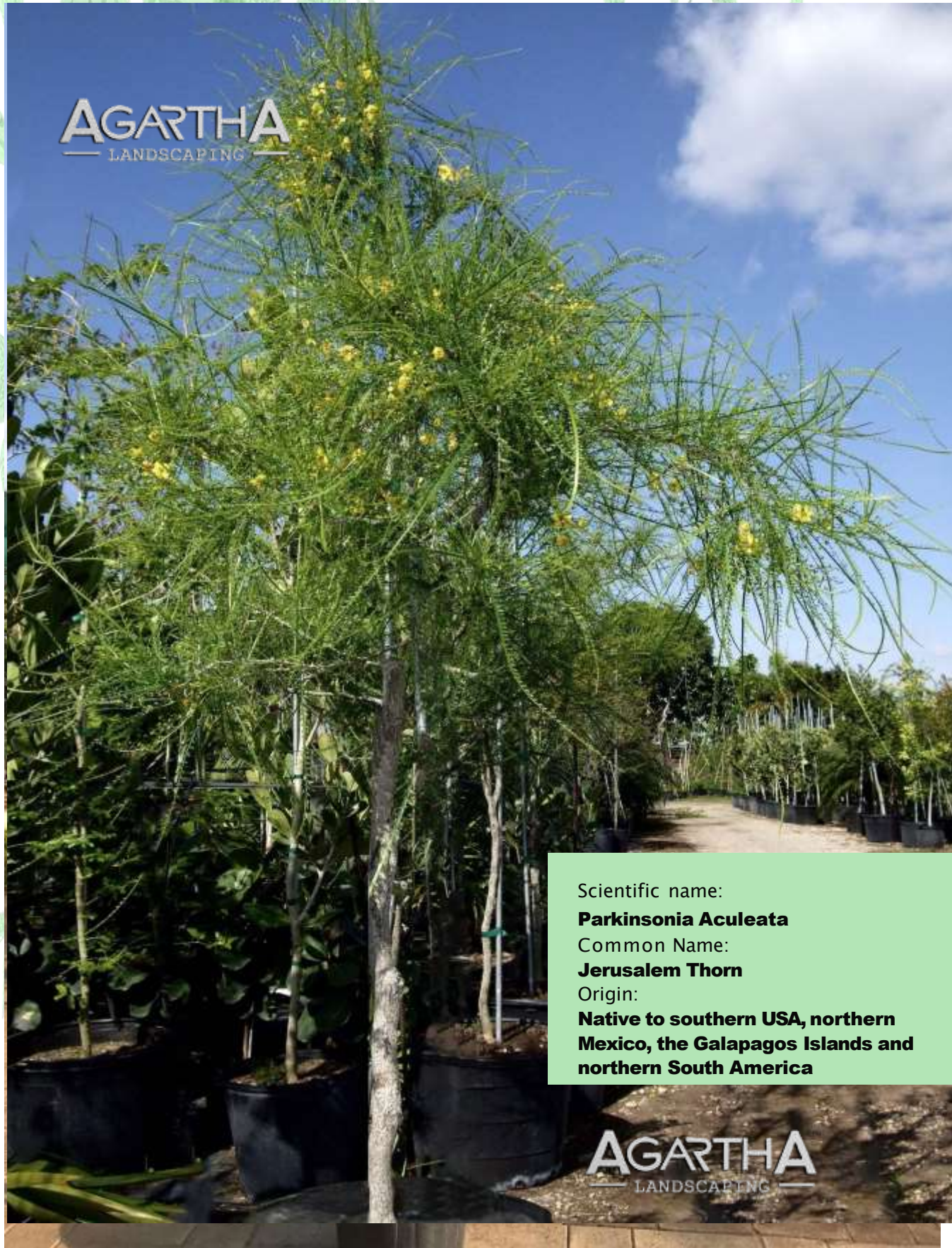


Description

Moringa Oleifera is a fast-growing, deciduous tree that can reach a height of 10–12 m and trunk diameter of 45 cm. The bark has a whitish-grey color and is surrounded by thick cork. Young shoots have purplish or greenish-white, hairy bark. The tree has an open crown of drooping, fragile branches, and the leaves build up a feathery foliage of tripinnate leaves. The flowers are fragrant and hermaphroditic, surrounded by five unequal, thinly veined, yellowish-white petals. The fruit is a hanging, three-sided brown 20–45 cm capsule, which holds dark brown, globular seeds with a diameter around 1 cm.



Parkinsonia Aculeata



Scientific name:
Parkinsonia Aculeata
Common Name:
Jerusalem Thorn
Origin:
Native to southern USA, northern Mexico, the Galapagos Islands and northern South America

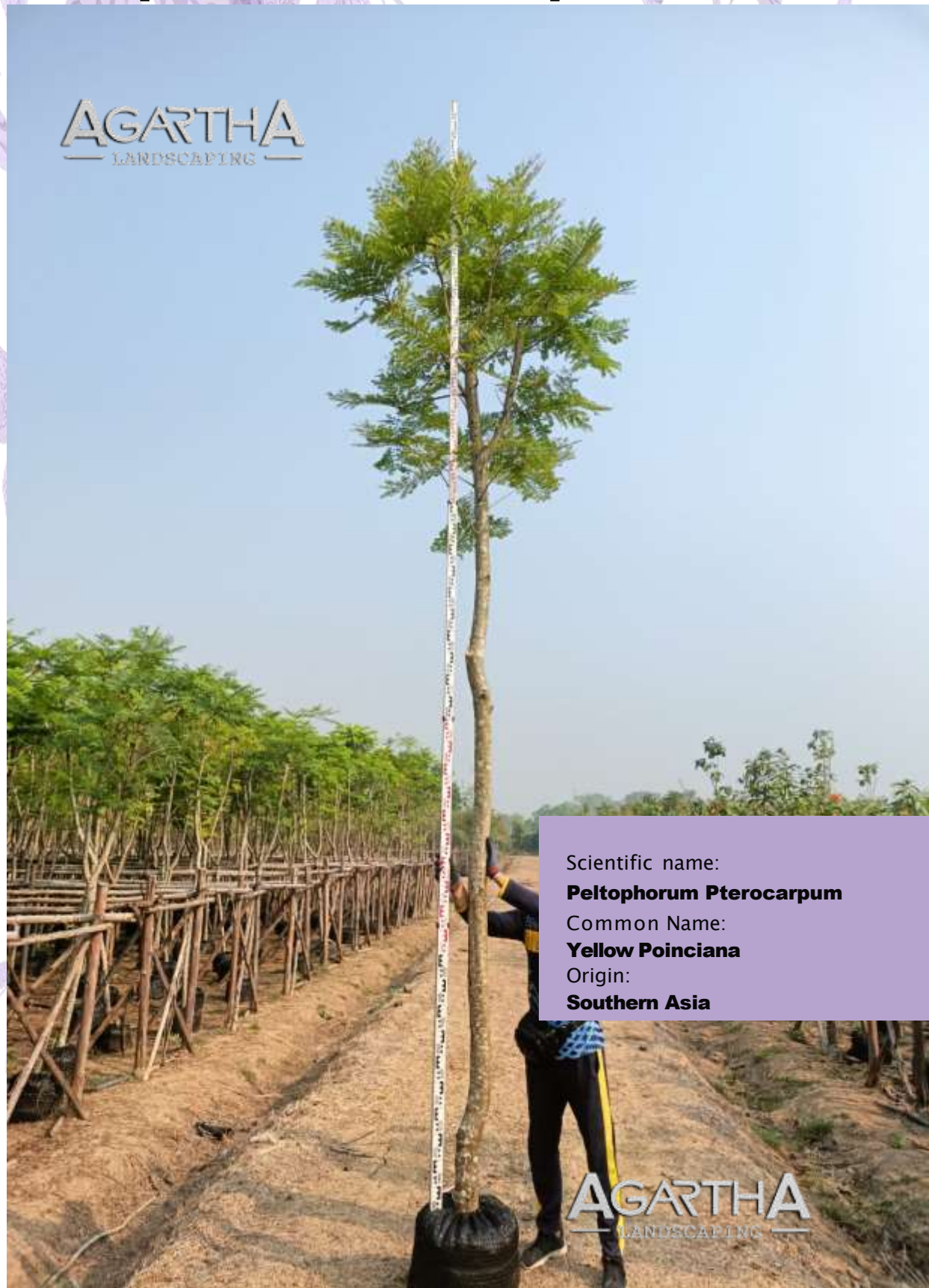


Description

Parkinsonia aculeata may be a spiny shrub or a small tree. It grows 2 to 8 m high, with a maximum height of 10 m and a short and often crooked trunk up to 40 cm in diameter. Its bark is Initially blue to yellow-green and smooth, later turning grey with a tight scaly patches The leaves are alternate and pennate (15 to 20 cm long). The flowers are yellow- orange and fragrant, 20 mm in diameter, growing from a long slender stalk in groups of eight to ten. They have five sepals and five petals, four of them clearer and rhomboid ovate, the fifth elongated, with a warmer yellow and purple spots at the base. The fruit is a seedpod, leathery in appearance, light brown when mature.



Peltophorum Pterocarpum



Scientific name:
Peltophorum Pterocarpum
Common Name:
Yellow Poinciana
Origin:
Southern Asia

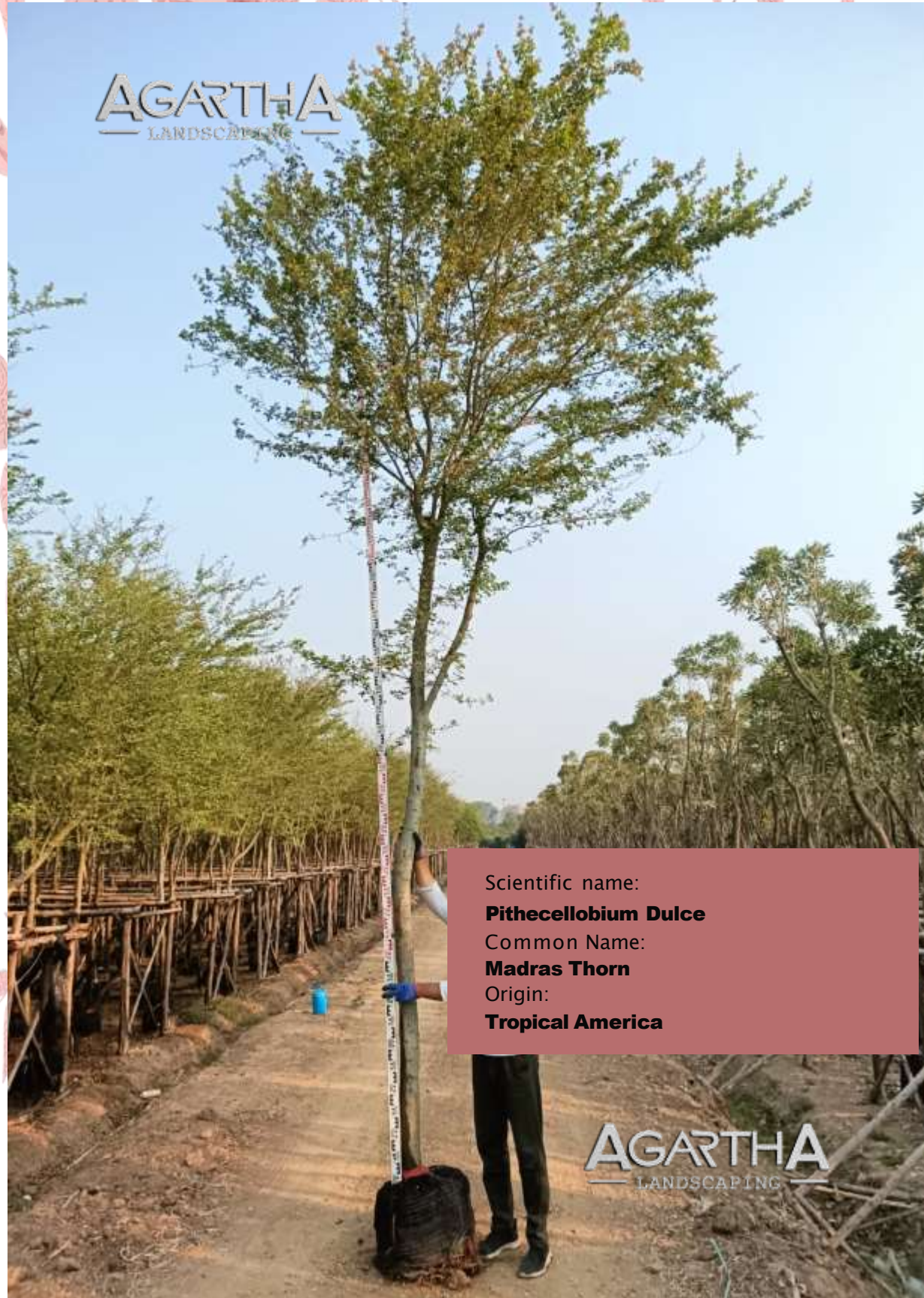


Description

It is a deciduous tree, with a trunk diameter of up to 100cm. The bark can also be used as dyes as it contains tannins, giving a light yellow colour to leather. The leaves are bipinnate, 30–60 cm long, with 16–20 pinnae, each pinna with 20–40 oval leaflets 8–25 mm long and 4–10 mm broad. The flowers are yellow, 2.5–4 cm diameter, produced in large compound raceme up to 20 cm long. The fruit is a pod 5–10 cm long and 2.5 cm broad, red at first, ripening black, and containing one to four seeds.



Pithecellobium Dulce



Scientific name:
Pithecellobium Dulce
Common Name:
Madras Thorn
Origin:
Tropical America

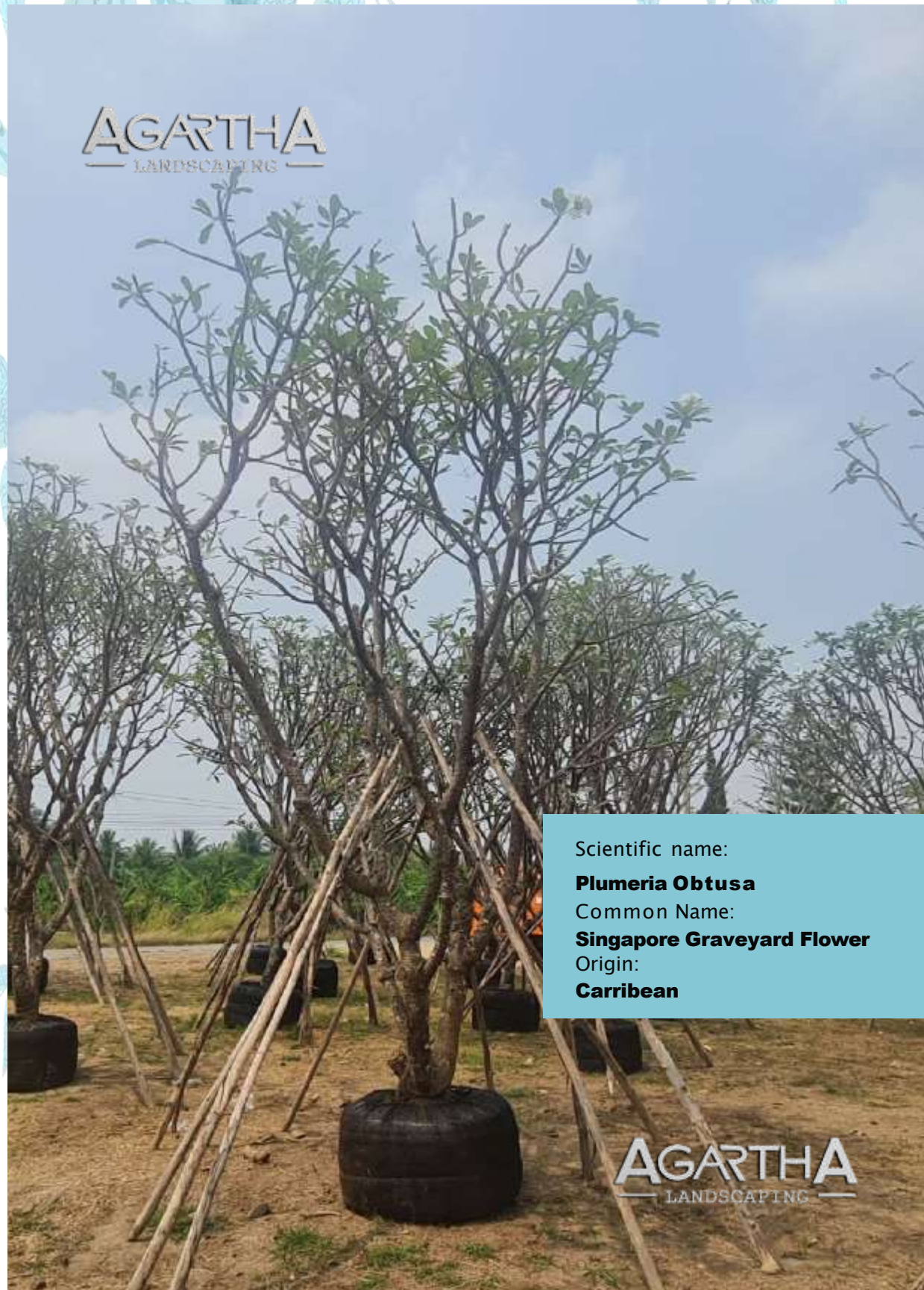


Description

A fast growing, tall tree with prickly thorns on its trunk, branches and stems. Bark is greyish brown, turning lighter with age. Leaves are small, bipinnate with only two pinnate and a pair of spines at the base of the petiole. Flowers are creamy, slightly fragrant, grouped in globose heads. The fruit is a pod, twisted and coiled, edible.



Plumeria Obtusa



Scientific name:
Plumeria Obtusa
Common Name:
Singapore Graveyard Flower
Origin:
Carribean

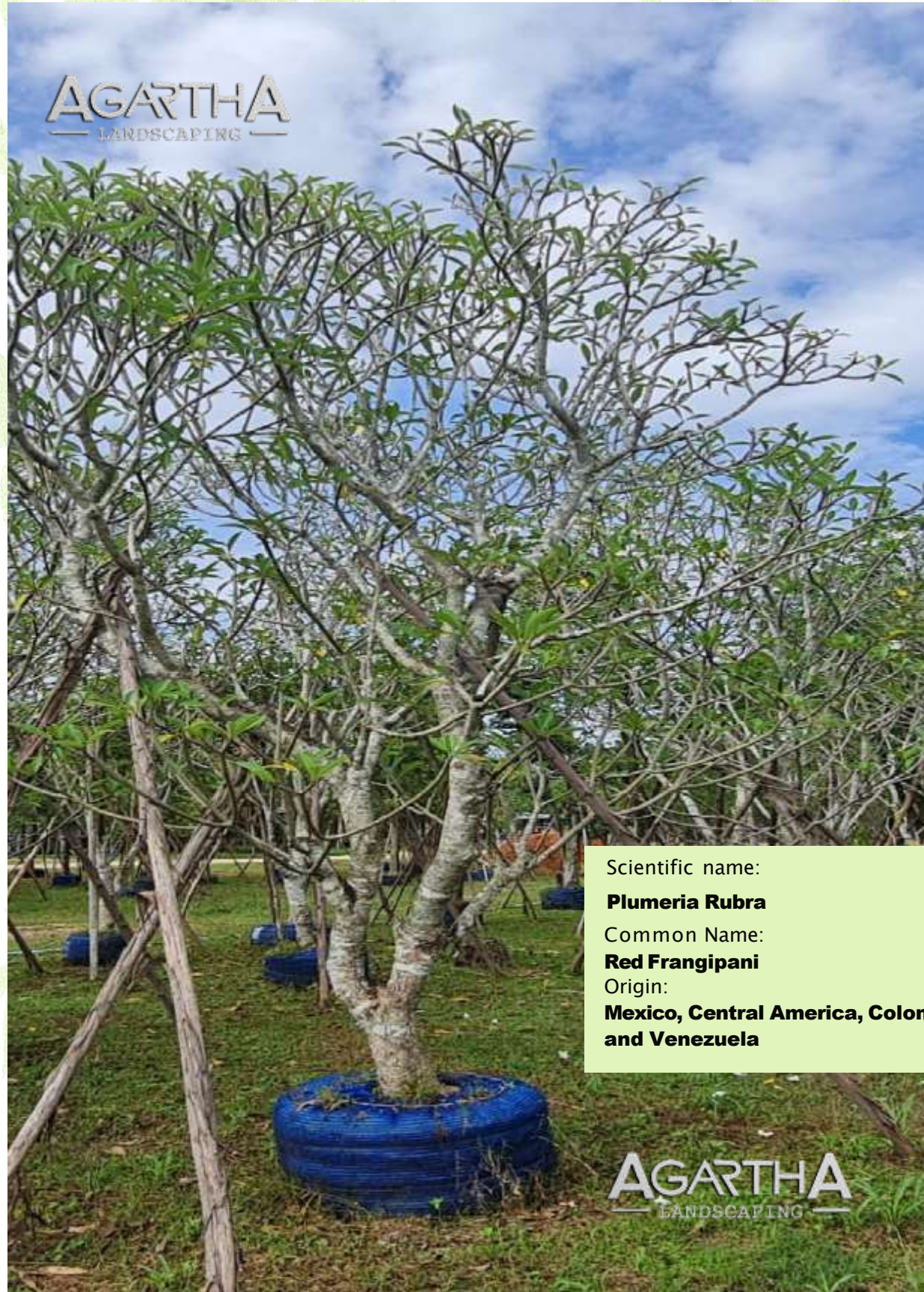


Description

Plumeria obtusa is a small shrub or tree up to 6m tall with widely spaced thick succulent branches. Trunk is short with branching at about 1.5-2m. Bark is grey and smooth. The leaves are found in clusters near the tips of the branches. They are large, dark green, glossy, with obtuse tips. The flowers are fragrant, 5- petaled, and white with a small yellow center, borne in clusters at the ends of the branches on a long thick stalk. A nonedible seedpod, the plumeria fruit reaches lengths of between 15 to 30 cm and features a dry, brittle covering. The brown seedpods do not attract any wildlife.



Plumeria Rubra



Scientific name:
Plumeria Rubra
Common Name:
Red Frangipani
Origin:
**Mexico, Central America, Colombia
and Venezuela**



Description

Plumeria rubra belongs to the dogbane family and grows as a spreading shrub or small tree to a height of 2–8 m and similar width. It has a thick succulent trunk and sausage-like blunt branches covered with a thin grey bark. The large green leaves can reach 30 to 50 cm long and are arranged alternately and clustered at the end of the branches. The flowers are terminal, appearing at the ends of branches over the summer. Often profuse and very prominent, they are strongly fragrant, and have five petals. The fruits are cylindrical pods that are rarely found in cultivation.



Pongamia Pinnata



Scientific name:
Pongamia Pinnata
Common Name:
Poonga Oil Tree
Origin:
Asia and Australia

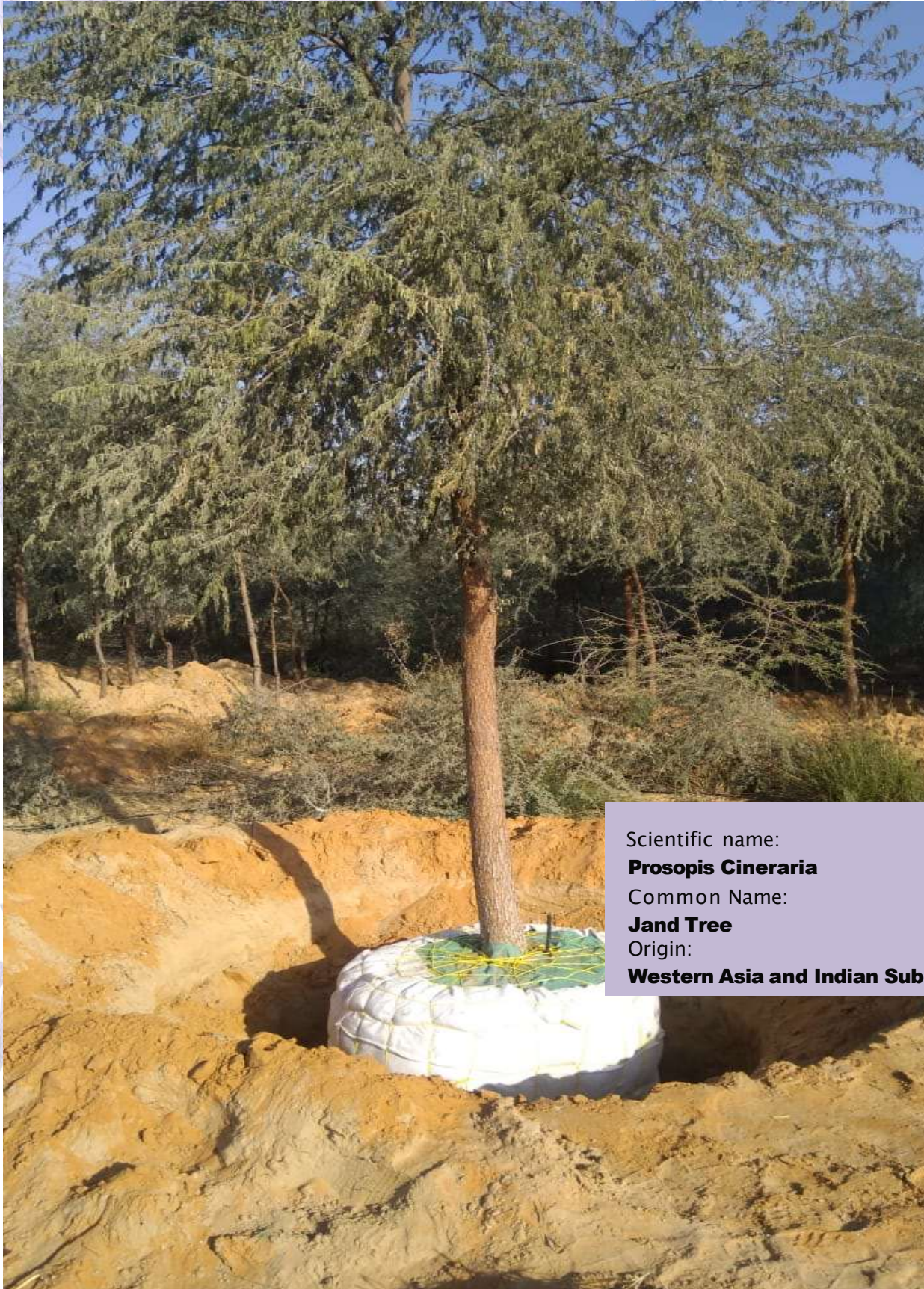


Description

Millettia pinnata is a legume tree that grows to about 15–25 m in height with a large canopy that spreads equally wide. It may be deciduous for short periods. It has a straight or crooked trunk, 50–80 cm in diameter, with grey-brown bark, which is smooth or vertically fissured. Its wood is white colored. Branches are glabrous with pale stipulate scars. The imparipinnate leaves of the tree alternate and are short-stalked, rounded, or cuneate at the base, ovate or oblong along the length, obtuse-acuminate at the apex, and not toothed on the edges. Its flowers are pink to white and fragrant too. After pollination by insects, a pale brown fruit pod is formed.



Prosopis Cineraria



Scientific name:
Prosopis Cineraria
Common Name:
Jand Tree
Origin:
Western Asia and Indian Subcontinent

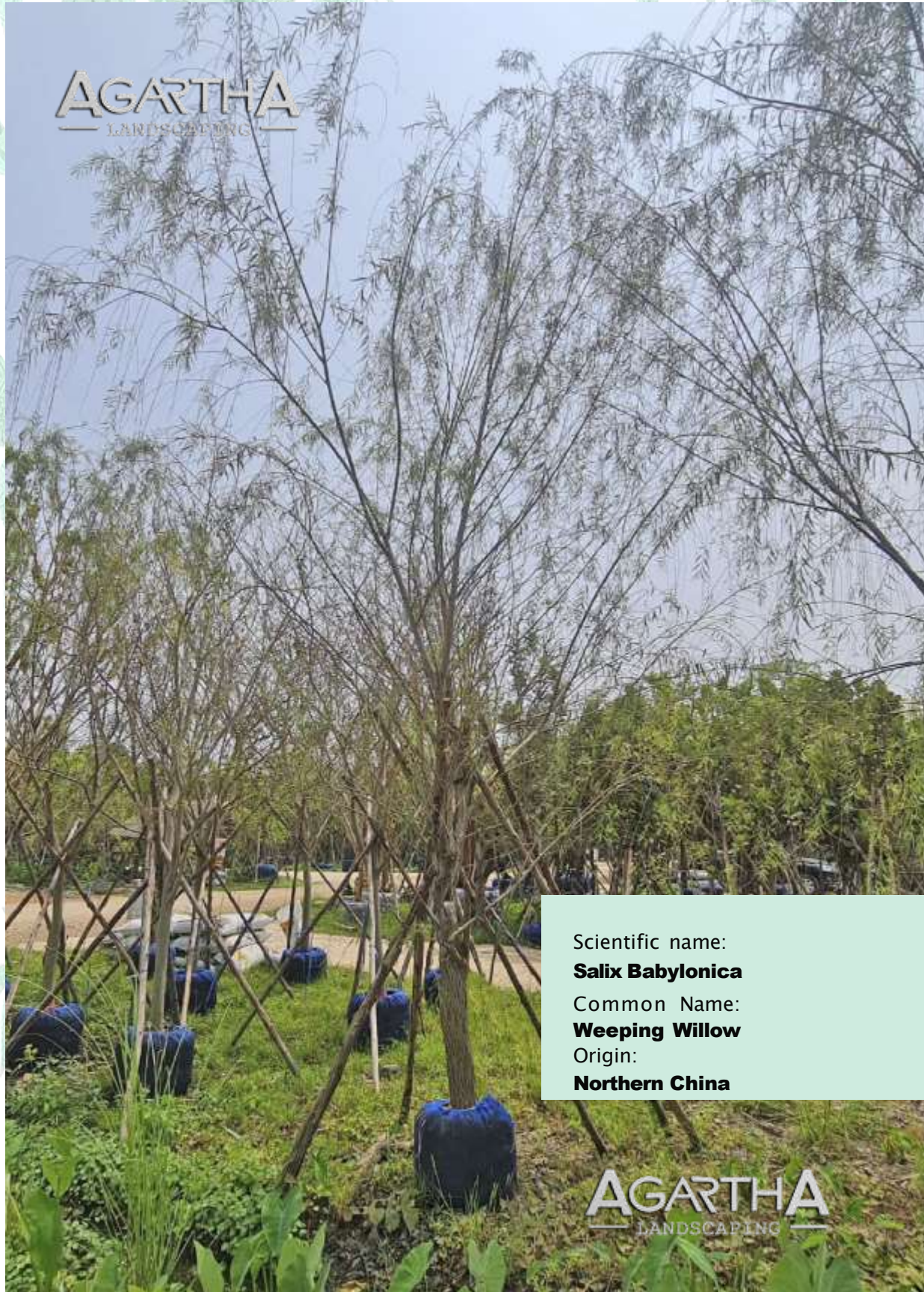


Description

Prosopis cineraria is an almost evergreen tree growing to 6.5 m in height. It has an open crown that becomes rounded under lopping. The trunk is 2 m high, straight, up to 30 cm in diameter. The bark is thick, rough, deeply fissured and cinereous (ash-grey in colour). The leaves are pinnately (3 pinnae) compound, petiolated. The leaflets are glabrous or puberulous, borne on 2-7 cm pinnae, in 7-1 pairs. Leafblade is ovate, without nerves, mucronate. The leaflets are green in colour, becoming grey when dry. The inflorescence is racemous, bearing many small yellow-green flowers. The fruit is an elongate, subcylindrical pod.



Salix Babylonica



Scientific name:
Salix Babylonica
Common Name:
Weeping Willow
Origin:
Northern China

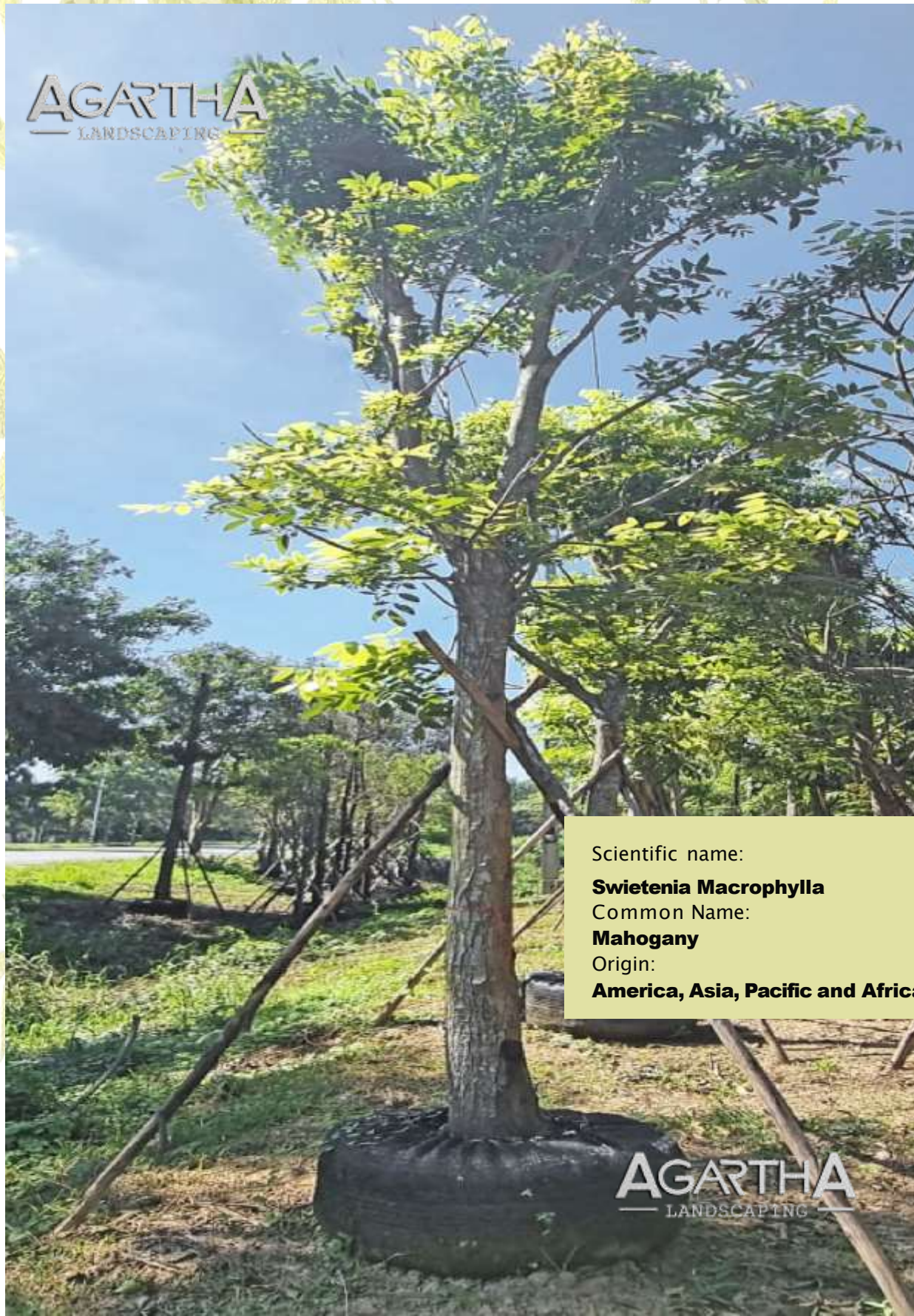


Description

Salix babylonica is a medium- to large-sized deciduous tree boasting a trout trunk, growing up to 20–25 m tall. Bark is greyish brown and irregularly furrowed. The leaves are alternate and spirally arranged, narrow, light green, 4–16 cm long and 0.5–2 cm broad, with finely serrate margins and long acuminate tips; they turn a gold-yellow in autumn. The flowers are arranged in catkins produced early in the spring; it is dioecious, with the male and female catkins on separate trees. Fruit is a 25cm long cluster of valve-like capsules, light brown in color containing many fine, cottony seeds



Swietenia Macrophylla



Scientific name:
Swietenia Macrophylla
Common Name:
Mahogany
Origin:
America, Asia, Pacific and Africa

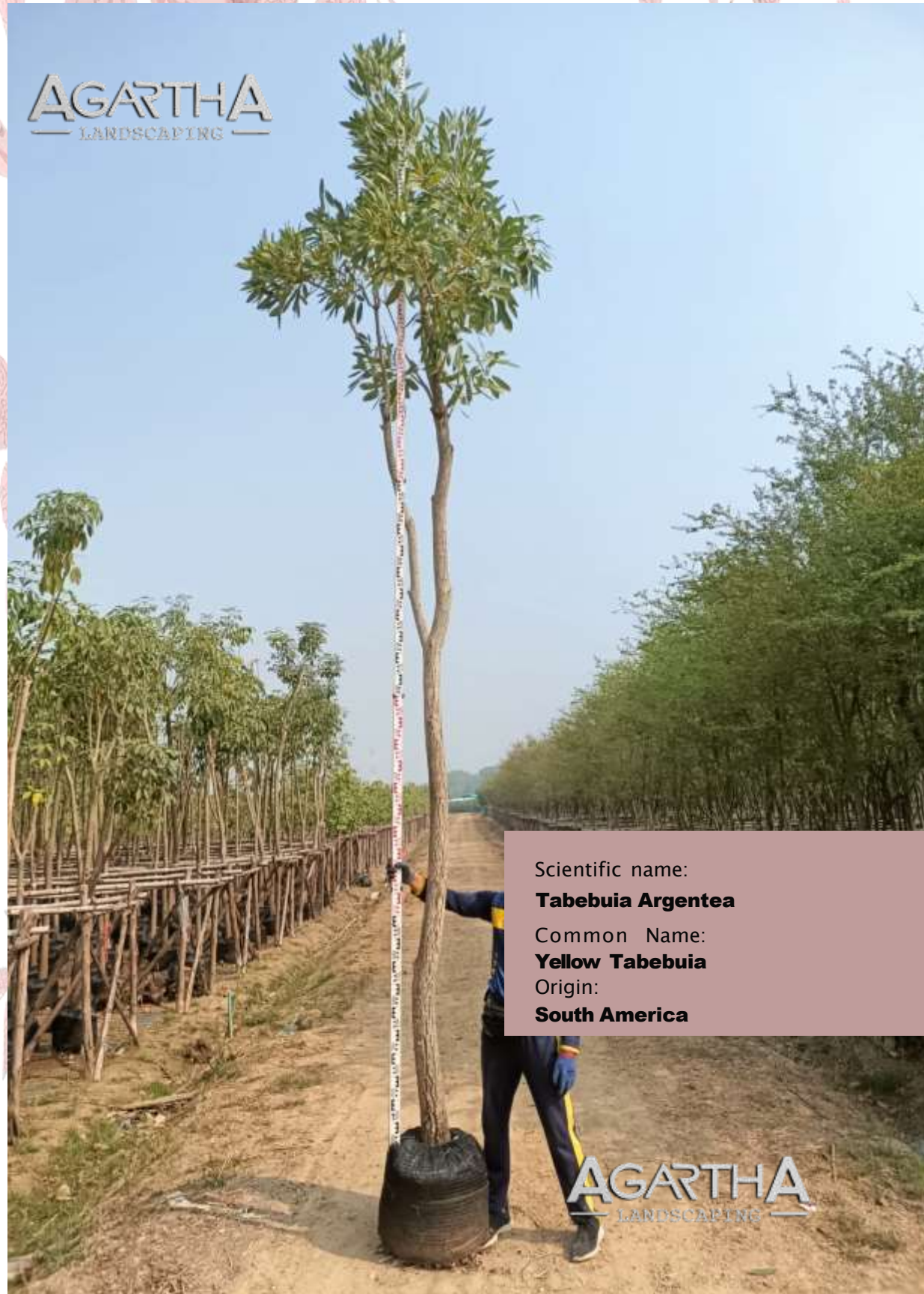


Description

Swietenia macrophylla is a tropical tree that grows steadily and generally reaches a height of at least 40 m. The trunk of this tree looks textured as it is covered in grey and dark brownish cracks, and its thickness can range anywhere from 100-120 cm. Their crown is round in shape, having compound leaves and bear flowers in white or green that grow out into clusters. This Mahogany plant also produces fruits that are like brown coloured capsules, yet they are not edible as these are bitter to taste.



Tabebuia Argentea



Scientific name:
Tabebuia Argentea
Common Name:
Yellow Tabebuia
Origin:
South America

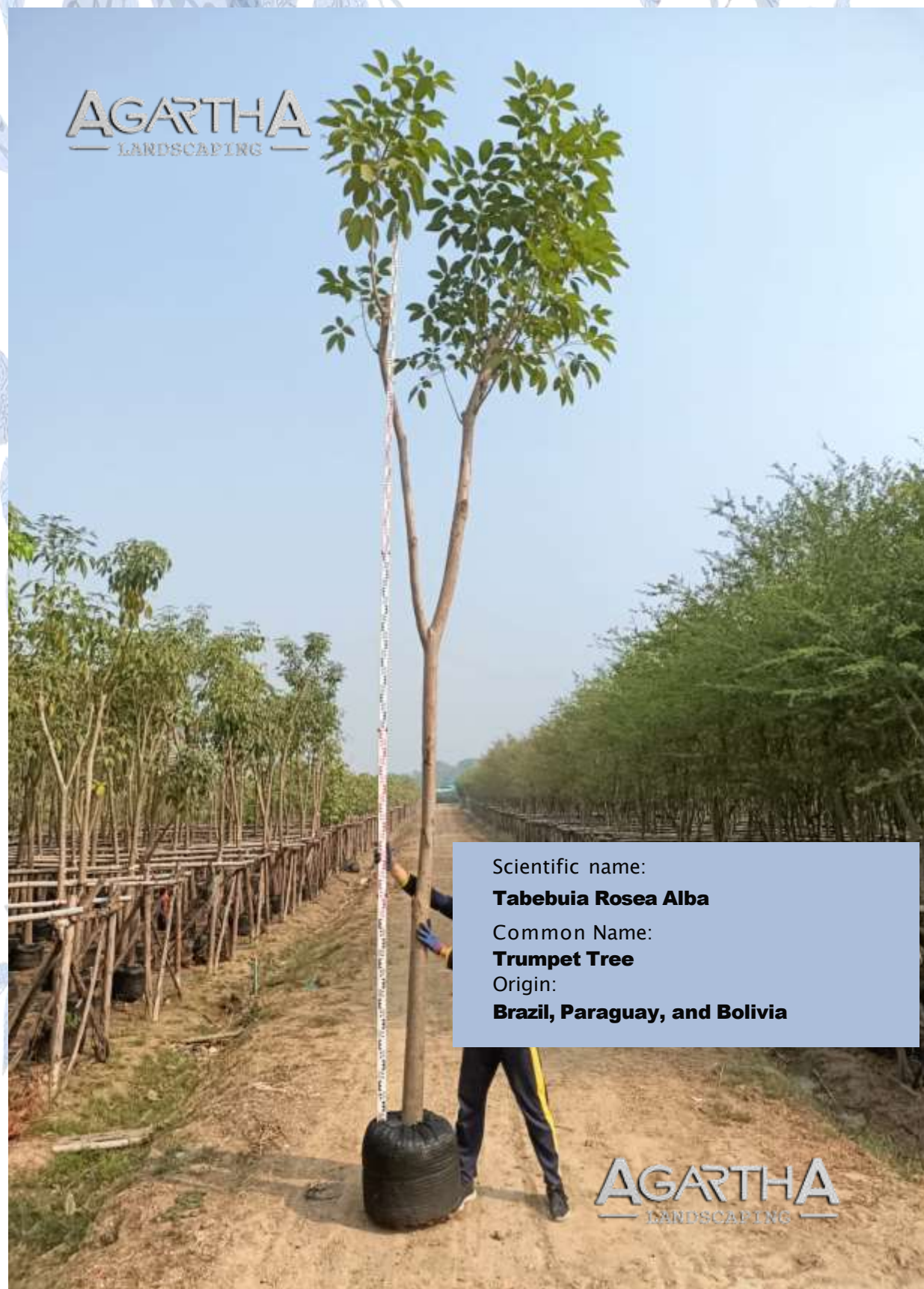


Description

It is a small dry season-deciduous tree growing to 8 m tall, with silvery bark and a trunk diameter of 15-20cm. The leaves are palmately compound, with five or seven leaflets, each leaflet 6-18 cm long, green with silvery scales both above and below. The flowers are bright yellow, up to 6.5 cm diameter, produced several together in a loose panicle. The fruit is a slender 10 cm long capsule.



Tabebuia Rosea Alba



Scientific name:
Tabebuia Rosea Alba
Common Name:
Trumpet Tree
Origin:
Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia



Description

A small evergreen tree with smooth trunk topped with a round, spreading crown. The bark can be grey to brown, in varying darkness and may be vertically fissured. Leaves have 3 or more oval leaflets, glossy rich green and leathery. Flowers are large, rose pink, frilled trumpet of crepe-like texture. Fruits are oblong pods.



Tamarindus Indica



Scientific name:
Tamarindus Indica
Common Name:
Tamarind
Origin:
South Asia, Africa

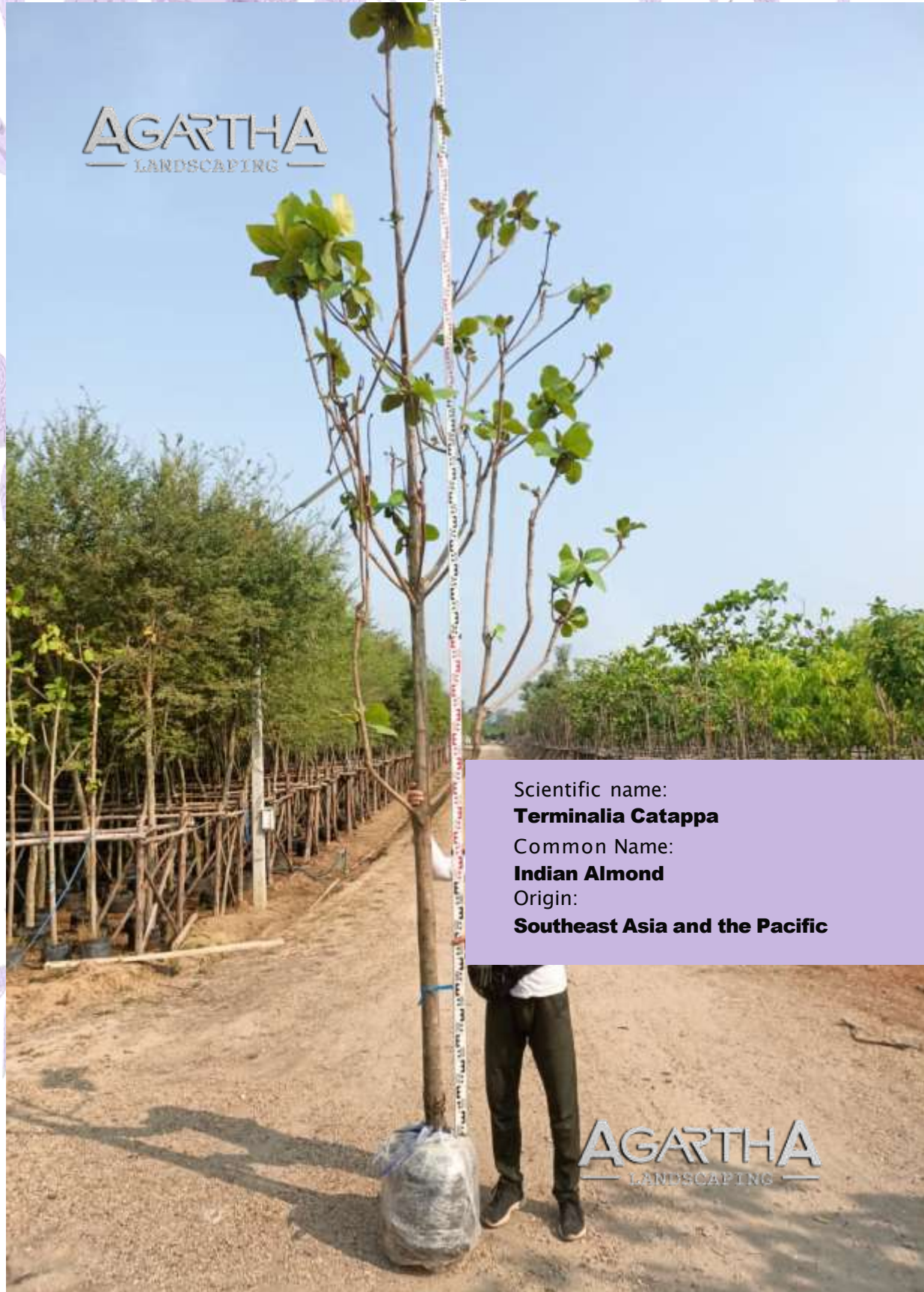


Description

A large, slow growing tree with a round, spreading crown, a stout, often twisted trunk and red-brown bark. Leaves are alternate, pinnate with short-stalked, oblong, dark green leaflets. Flowers grow in big racemed and have five unequal petals: 3 large and pale and yellow with pink/red veins, 2 reduced in size. The fruit is long, curved, constricted between the seeds and filled with a sweet, slightly acid pulp.



Terminalia Catappa



Scientific name:
Terminalia Catappa
Common Name:
Indian Almond
Origin:
Southeast Asia and the Pacific

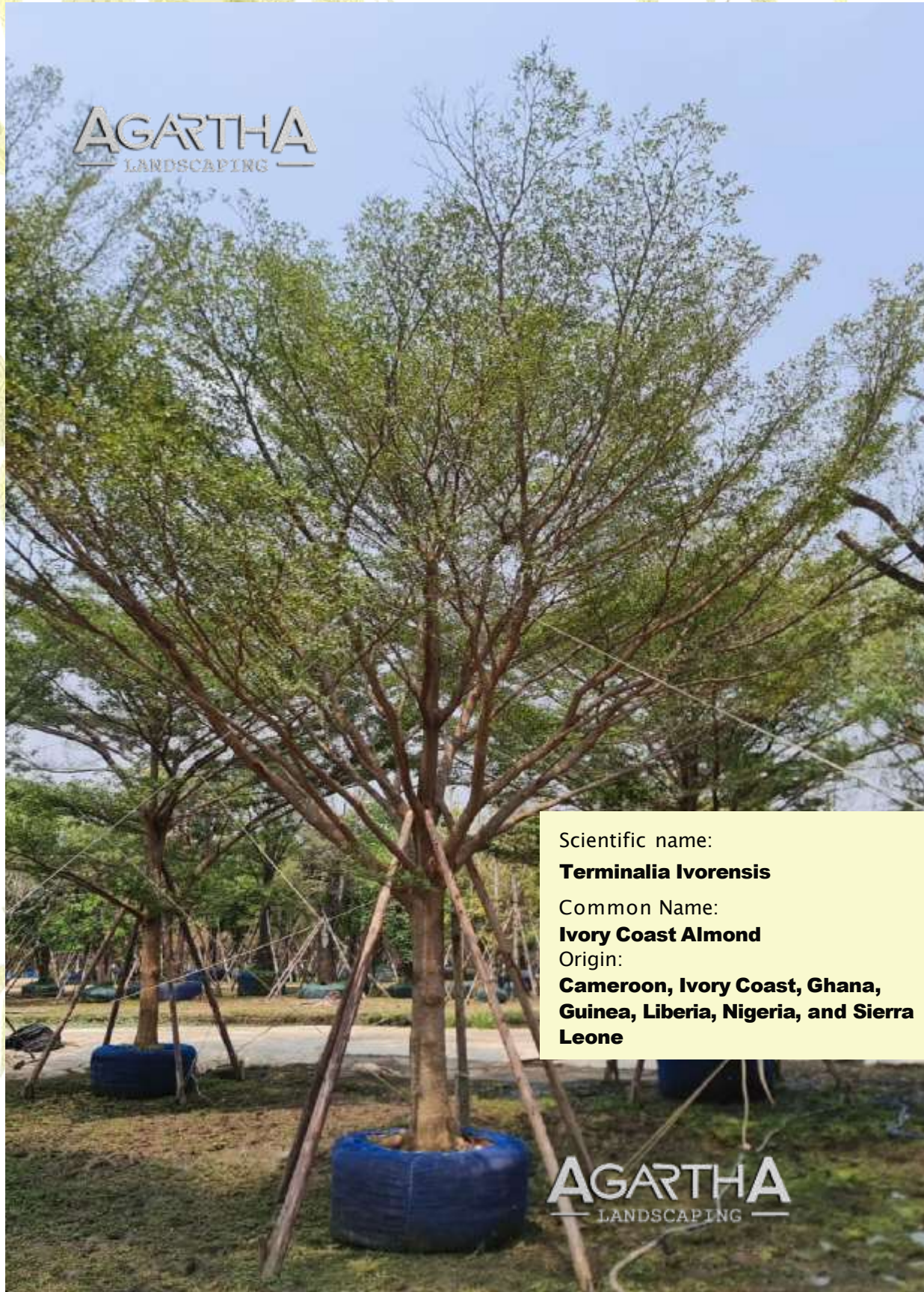


Description

A large deciduous tree with spreading branches arranged in horizontal whorls around the central trunk and with grey bark that is slightly fissured. Leaves are large, elliptical, glabrous and shiny green. They grow at the end of the young twigs and tend to turn red as they mature. Sheds leaves twice a year. Flowers are inconspicuous white, growing in spikes. Fruits are glabrous, ellipsoid, drupes, leathery, dark green to brown in color with an oily nut inside.



Terminalia Ivorensis



Scientific name:

Terminalia Ivorensis

Common Name:

Ivory Coast Almond

Origin:

Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone



Description

Terminalia ivorensis is a large deciduous forest tree ranging in height from 15 to 46 m, branchless for up to 30 m, diameter at breast height is 2-4.75 m. Bole clean, very straight with small buttresses and sometimes fluted. Mature trees very flat topped with a wide horizontal canopy of evenly distributed foliage arising from the apex of the straight bole. The bark flakes off in long thin strips. Slash yellow. Leaves 6.4-12.7 x 2.5-6 cm, whorled, simple, oval, blunt tipped with orange-brown hairs below and on veins above, also on the short stalks; 6-7 pairs widely spaced veins, prominent below. Flowers in axillary spikes 7.6-10.2 cm long with bisexual flowers nearly to the apex. Fruit winged and somewhat variable in size, especially in the width of the wings. Elongated and narrow, emarginate and slightly decurrent, 5.8-10 x 1.7-2 cm, finely tomentose with very short reddish or orange-brown hairs, pedicel 7-11 mm long. When ripe it is reddish-brown and woody, frequently having a weevil hole; oval seed in the centre, 1.5-2 cm



AGARTHA
LANDSCAPING

Terminalia Mantaly



Scientific name:
Terminalia Mantaly
Common Name:
Madagascar Almond Tree
Origin:
Madagascar

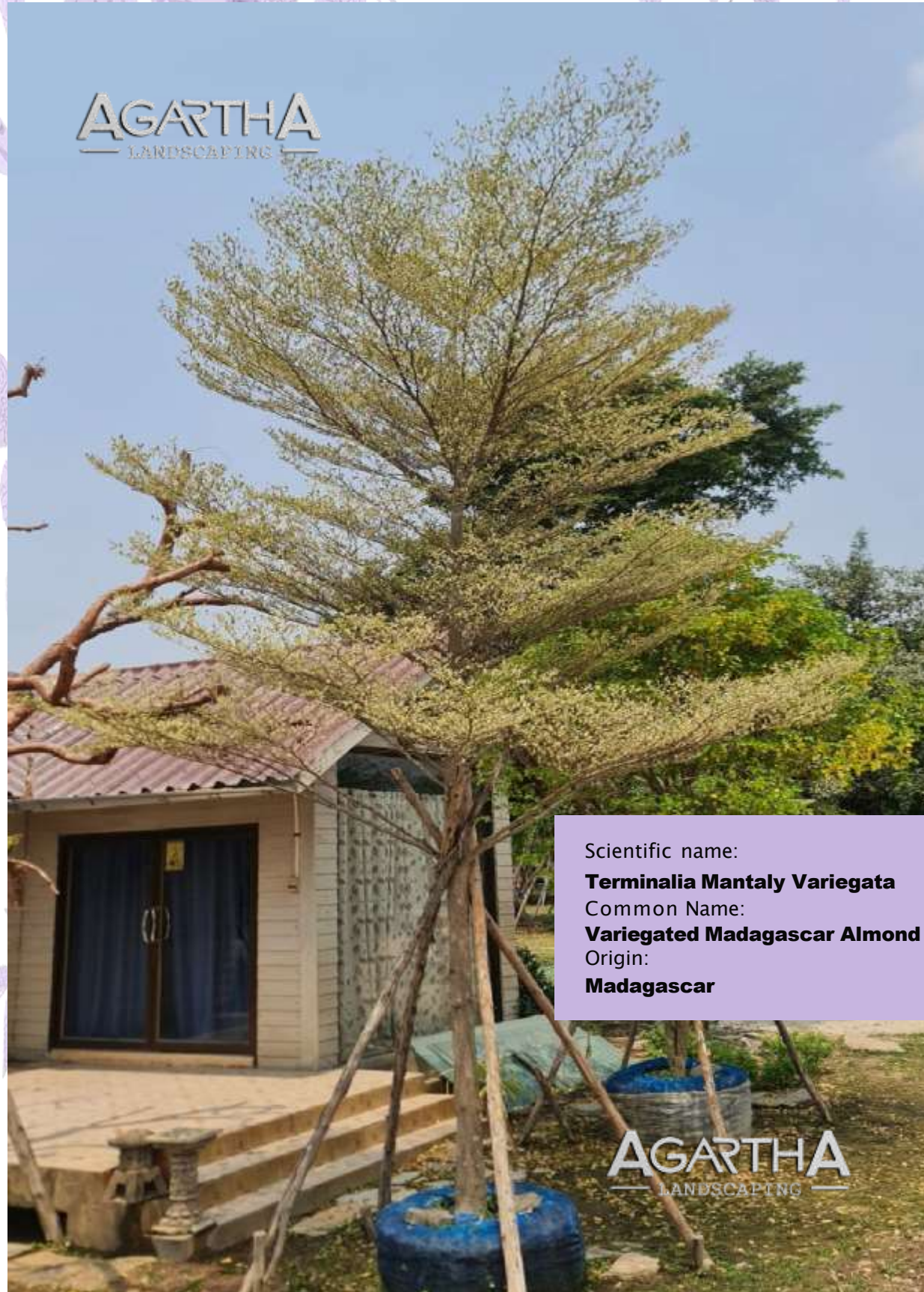


Description

The tree grows straight up and forms distinct canopies or layers of leaves that look like umbrellas. Bark smooth, mottled pale grey with protruding brownish lenticels. In each layer, the branches form almost parallel to the ground and branches in almost harmonic vein like patterns and ends up with small clusters of green leaves that are 4-9 in a cluster. The variegated (or tricolor) variety has beautiful green white leaves. These clusters of leaves spread out evenly to form the canopy. Due to the small green leaves, the Madagascar Almond is also suitable for Bonsai. Flowers small, greenish, no petals, clustered along erect inflorescence spikes (up to 5cm long). Fruits smooth, wingless drupes, green when unripe.



Terminalia Mantaly Variegata



Scientific name:
Terminalia Mantaly Variegata
Common Name:
Variegated Madagascar Almond Tree
Origin:
Madagascar

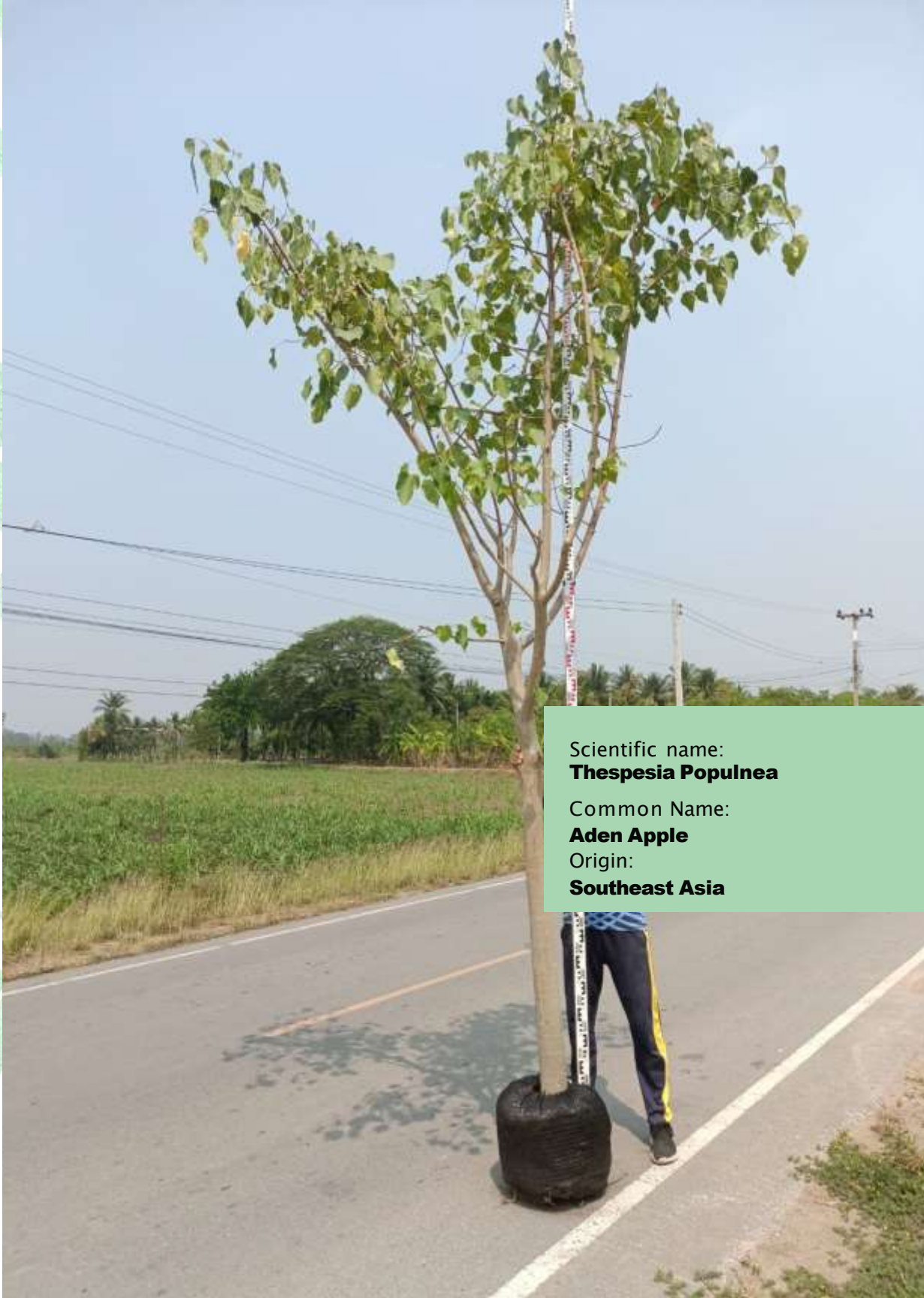


Description

Terminalia Mantaly Variegata grows 10-20 m with an erect stem and neat, conspicuously layered branches. Bark pale grey, smooth and rather mottled. Leaves smooth, bright green when young, in terminal rosettes of 4-9 unequal leaves on short, thickened stems; length up to 7 cm, apex broadly rounded, base very tapered, margin wavy. Flowers small, greenish, in erect spikes to 5 cm long. Fruit small oval; seeds, about 1.5 cm long with no obvious wings



Thespesia Populnea



Scientific name:
Thespesia Populnea
Common Name:
Aden Apple
Origin:
Southeast Asia

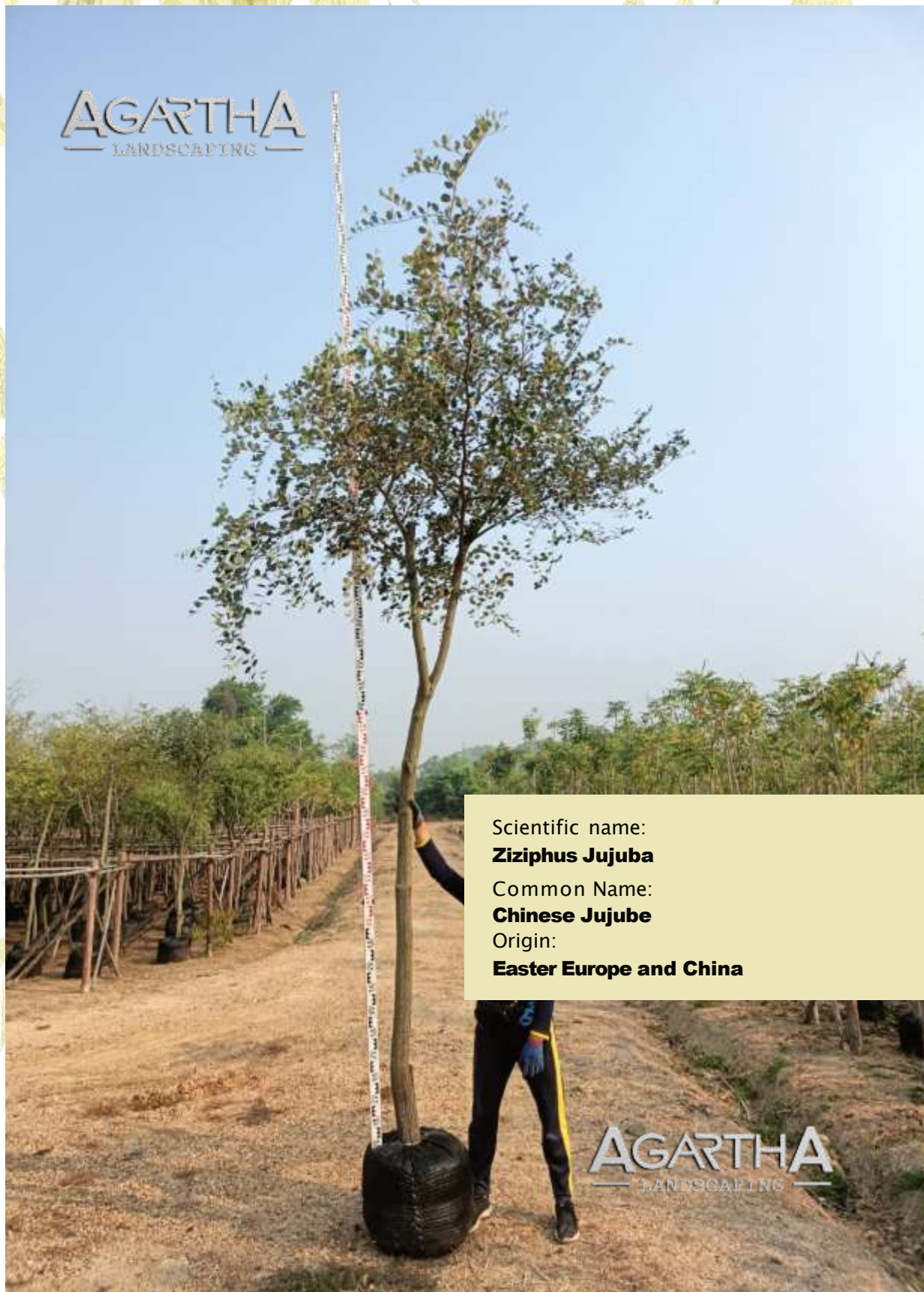


Description

A tree with short trunk and branches arising low down. Sometimes multi-stemmed. Bark is thick and rough, greyish. Leaves are attractive, heart shaped, glossy green above, lighter on the underside, pendent. Flowers are small, hibiscus-like, yellow turning purple as they age and wither. They are most prolific in the spring and summer and may be found all year round. Fruits are rounded capsules, flat, leathery and yellow-green to dry-brown.



Ziziphus Jujuba



Scientific name:
Ziziphus Jujuba
Common Name:
Chinese Jujube
Origin:
Easter Europe and China



Description

A spiny, somewhat pendulous tree with an erect trunk and rough grey bark. Leaves are glossy, bright green with pale underside, oval, with three prominent white veins radiating from their base. Flowers are small, greenish yellow, arranged in clusters, appearing in spring and followed by fleshy, reddish brown, berry-like edible fruits.



Ziziphus Spina Christi



Scientific name:
Ziziphus Spina Christi
Common Name:
Christ's Thorn Jujube
Origin:
Africa, Southern and Western Asia



Description

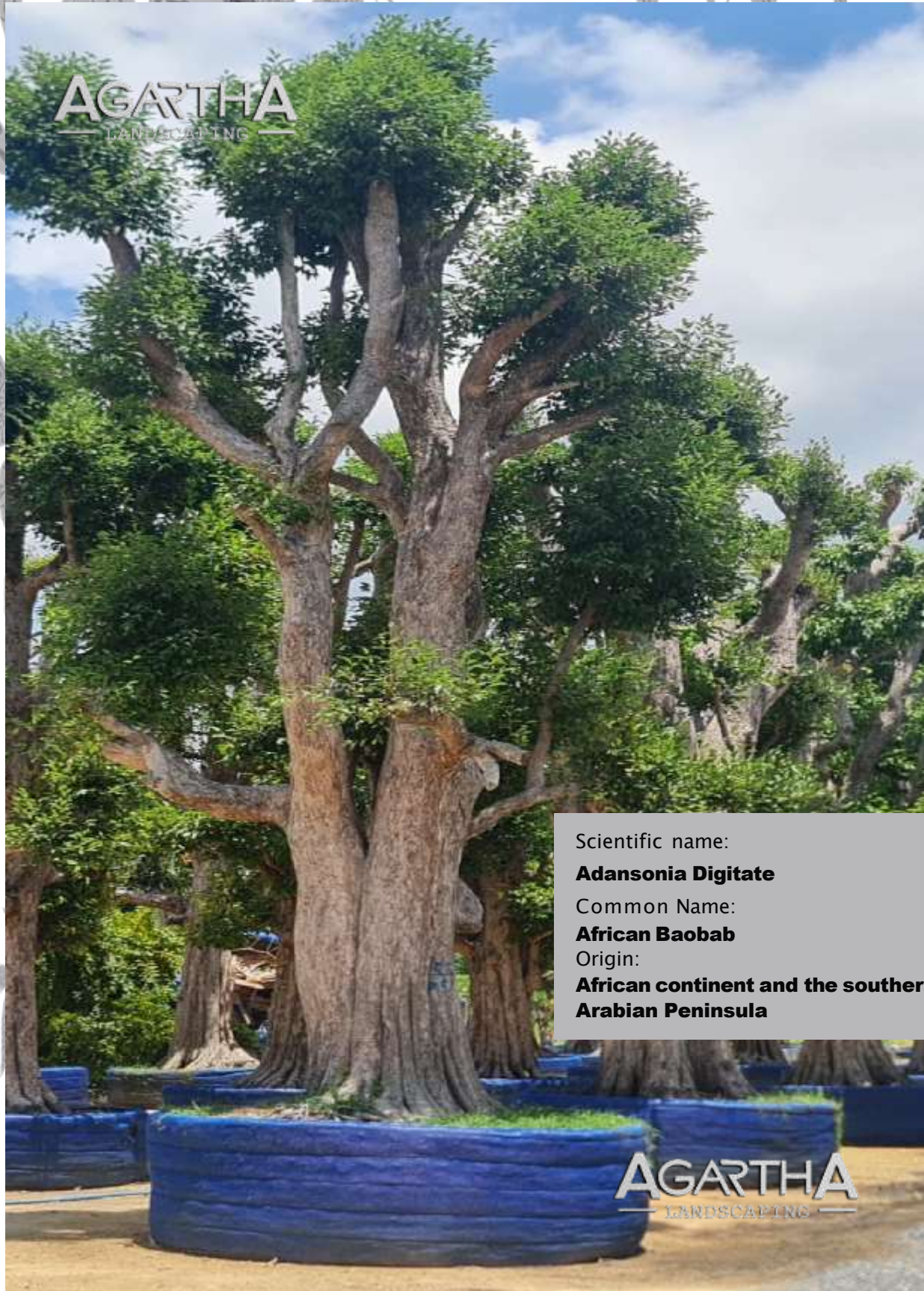
Ziziphus Spina Christi is Evergreen tree with an irregular rounded crown. The trunk is short with rough, grey-brown bark. Leaves are small, alternate, and ovate to oval, with a rounded apex, dark, shiny, with stipular spines. Flowers are small, numerous, arranged in clusters, white. The fruit is a globose drupe, fleshy, brown when ripe, edible.



AGARTHA
— LANDSCAPING —

SPECIMEN TREES

Adansonia Digitate



Scientific name:
Adansonia Digitate
Common Name:
African Baobab
Origin:
African continent and the southern Arabian Peninsula

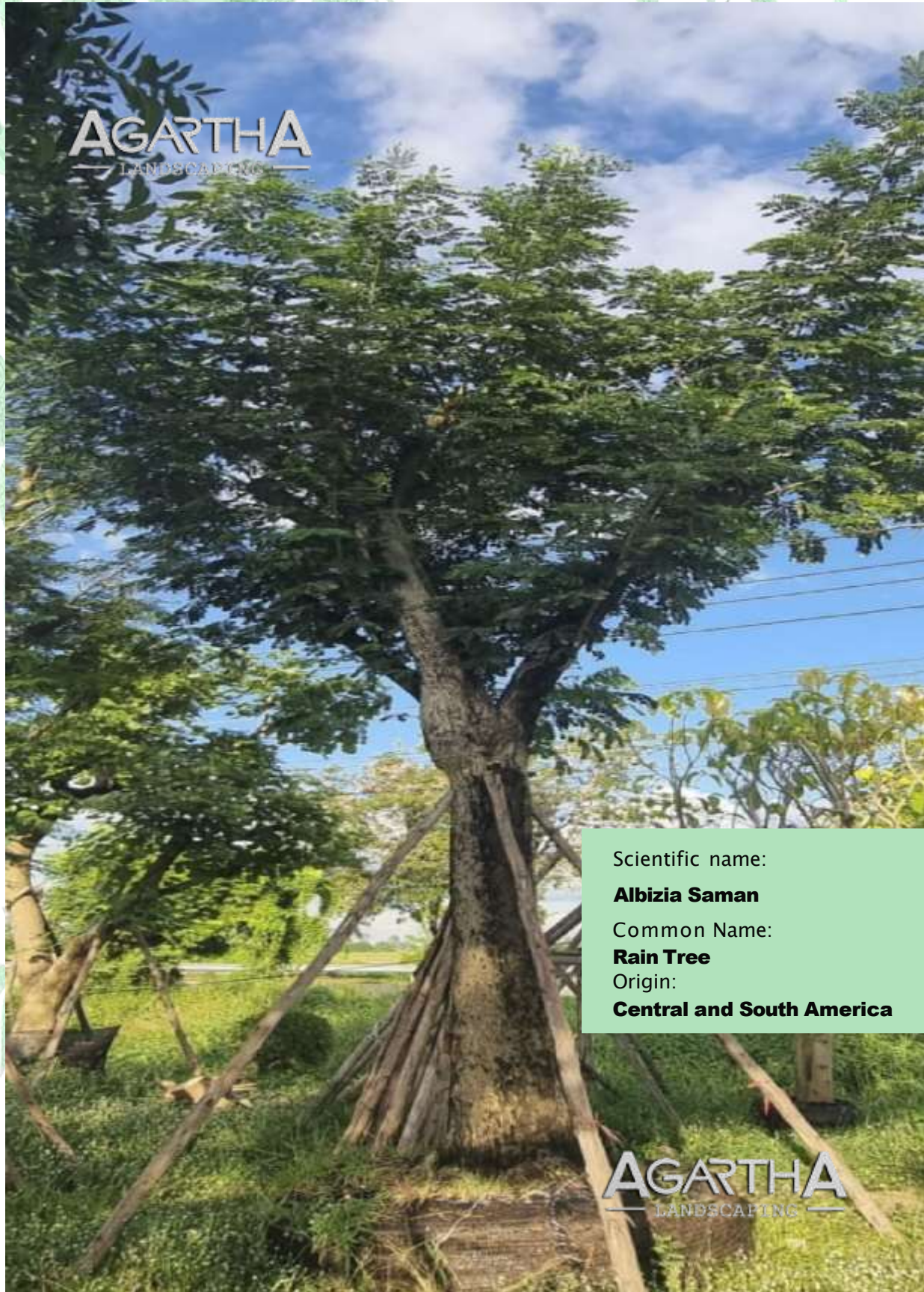


Description

African baobabs are trees that often grow as solitary individuals, and are large and distinctive elements of savanna or scrubland vegetation. They grow from 5–25 m tall. The trunk is typically very broad and fluted or cylindrical, often with a buttressed, spreading base. The bark is grey and usually smooth. All baobabs are deciduous, losing their leaves in the dry season, and remaining leafless for about eight months of the year. Flowers are large, white and hanging. Fruits are rounded with a thick shell.



Albizia Saman



Scientific name:
Albizia Saman
Common Name:
Rain Tree
Origin:
Central and South America

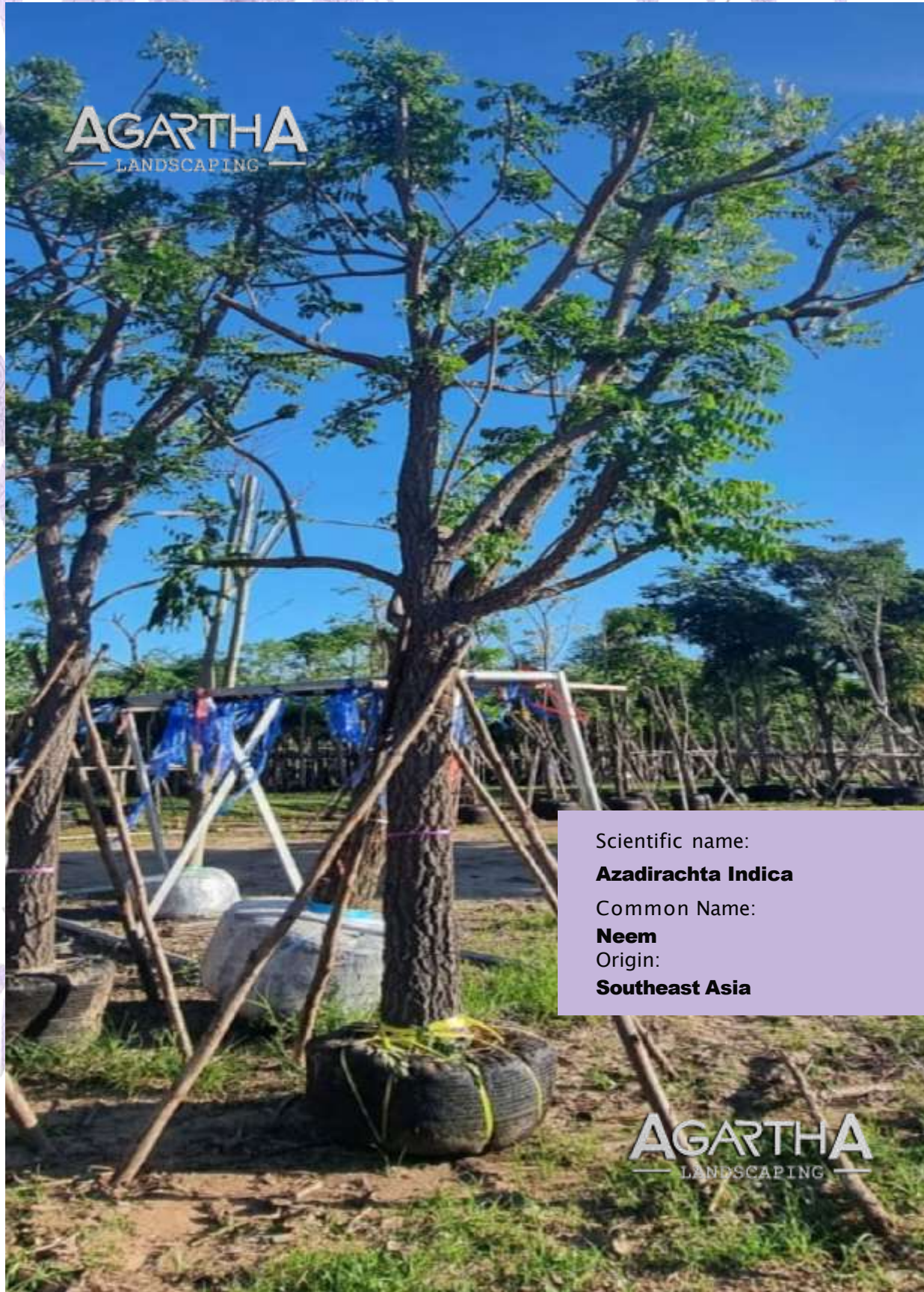


Description

A wide-canopied tree with a large symmetrical umbrella-shaped crown. Rain trees usually have a short, stout trunk. Its branches have velvety and hairy bark. The leaves fold in rainy weather and in the evening, hence the name "rain tree" and "five o'clock tree" (Pukul Lima) in Malay. The tree has pinkish flowers with white and red stamens, set on heads with around 12–25 flowers per head. These heads may number in the thousands, covering the whole tree. The seed pods of the tree are curved and leathery; they contain sticky, edible flesh covering the flat, oval seeds.



Azadirachta Indica



Scientific name:
Azadirachta Indica
Common Name:
Neem
Origin:
Southeast Asia

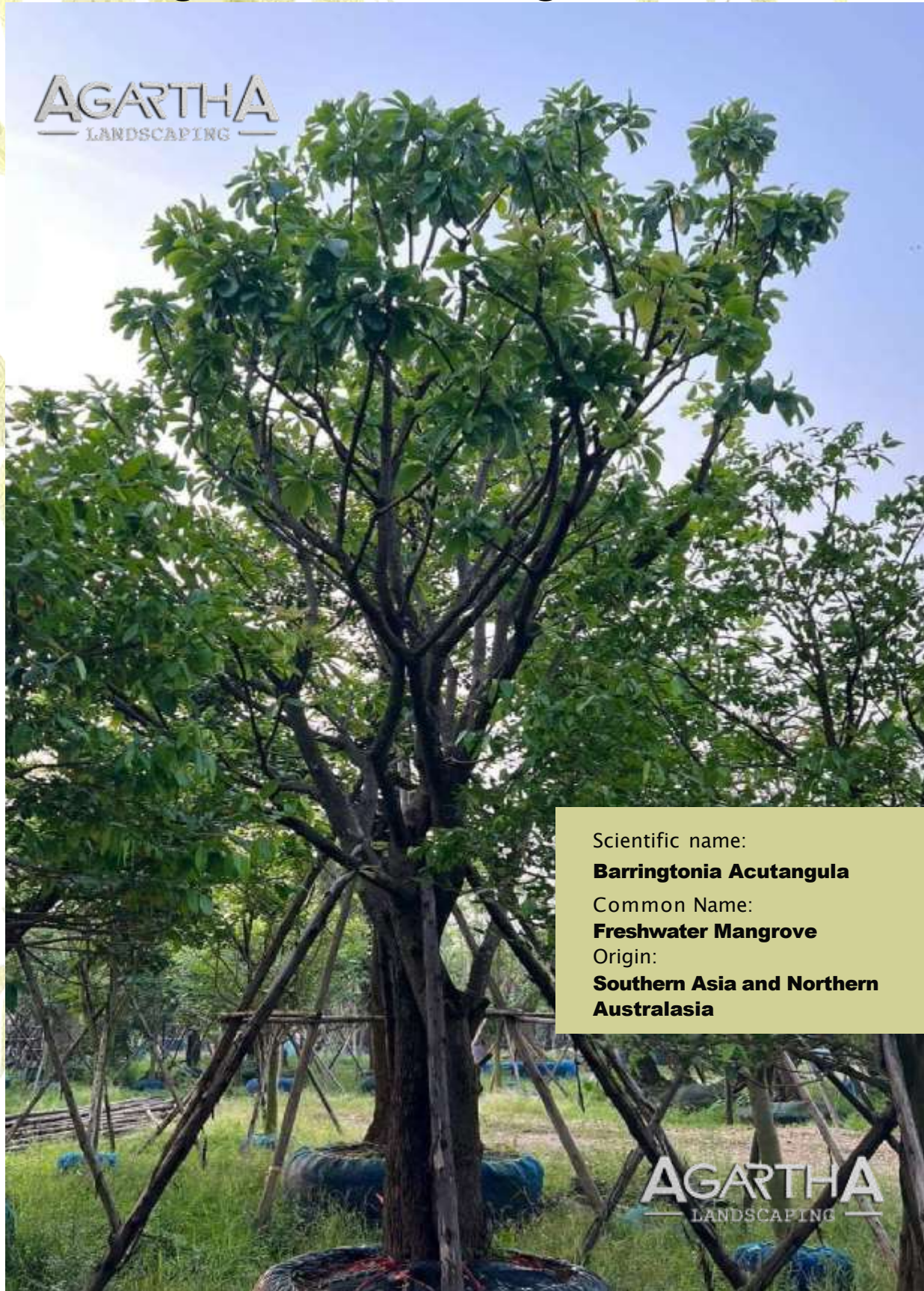


Description

A tall, deep rooted, evergreen tree sometimes with double or multiple trunks, often with branches low down. Bark is red brown to grey. Leaves are pinnate, bunched at the end of the branches. Leaflets are oblong, lanceolate, with serrate margins, dark green. Flowers are small, in panicle, white, scented, appearing in late autumn through mid-summer. Fruit is a drupe, pale yellow to purple brown when ripe.



Barringtonia Acutangula



Scientific name:
Barringtonia Acutangula
Common Name:
Freshwater Mangrove
Origin:
Southern Asia and Northern Australasia

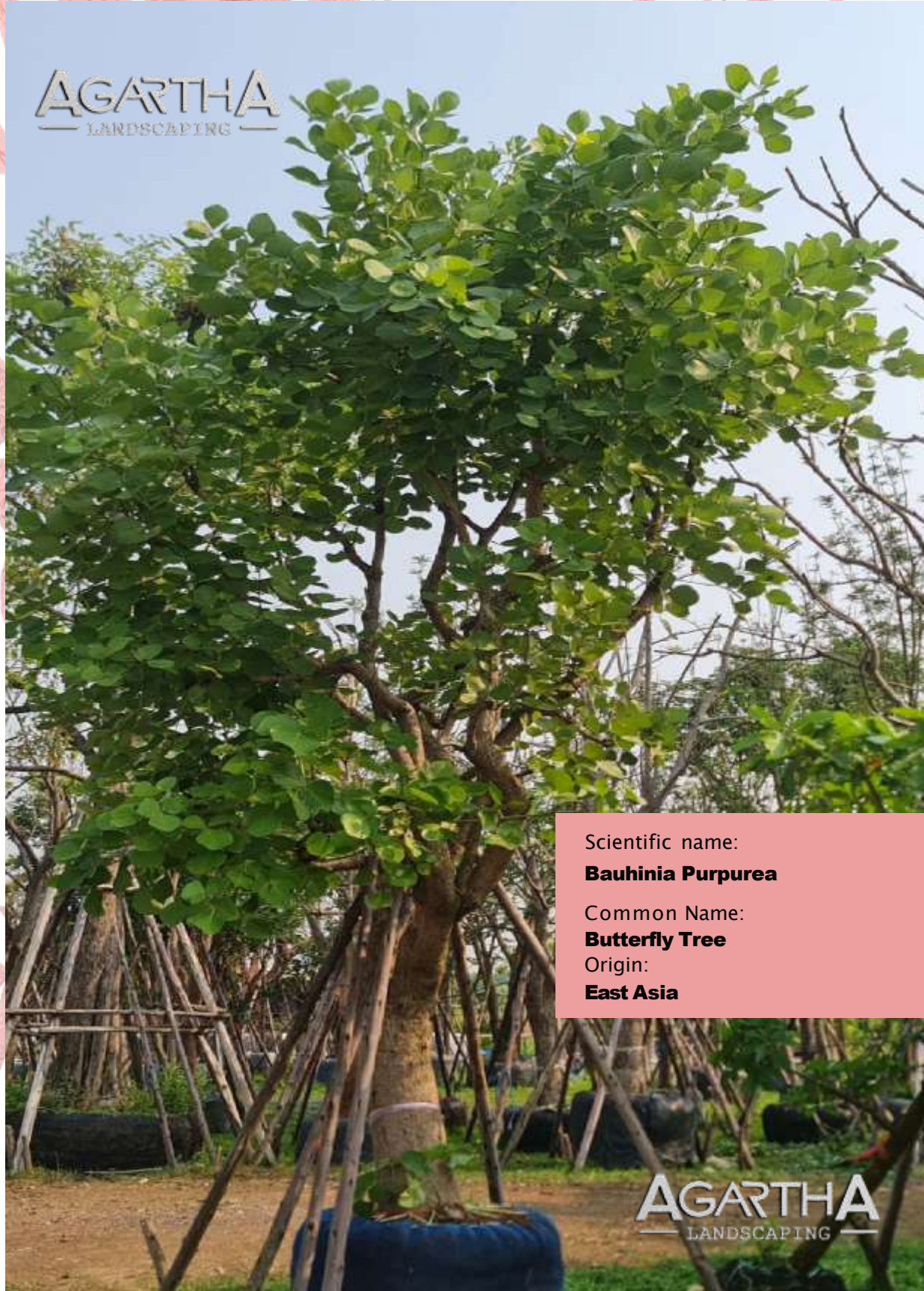


Description

It is big tree that grows to about 8–15 m high with trunk of 20-50 cm of diameter and brown bark. Its leaves are thick, smooth and oval in shape, about 8–12 cm long and 4–5 cm wide, with reddish petioles about 0.5–1.0 cm long. The plant has drooping raceme of up to 50 cm long, with numerous large, white flowers. Its fruit is oval-shaped and about 3 cm long, with 1 seed inside.



Bauhinia Purpurea



Scientific name:
Bauhinia Purpurea
Common Name:
Butterfly Tree
Origin:
East Asia



Description

Is a tropical, evergreen small tree or shrub up to 4-10 m tall and 2m across. Erect and often contorted trunk, typically multi-trunk with an upward, spreading branch habitat. It has an erect and slender stem, crooked branches, green leaves, and large, purple and orchid like flowers. Fruit a flat bean like, woody, coils after splitting open.



Bougainvillea



Scientific name:
Bougainvillea
Common Name
Paperflower
Origin:
Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina

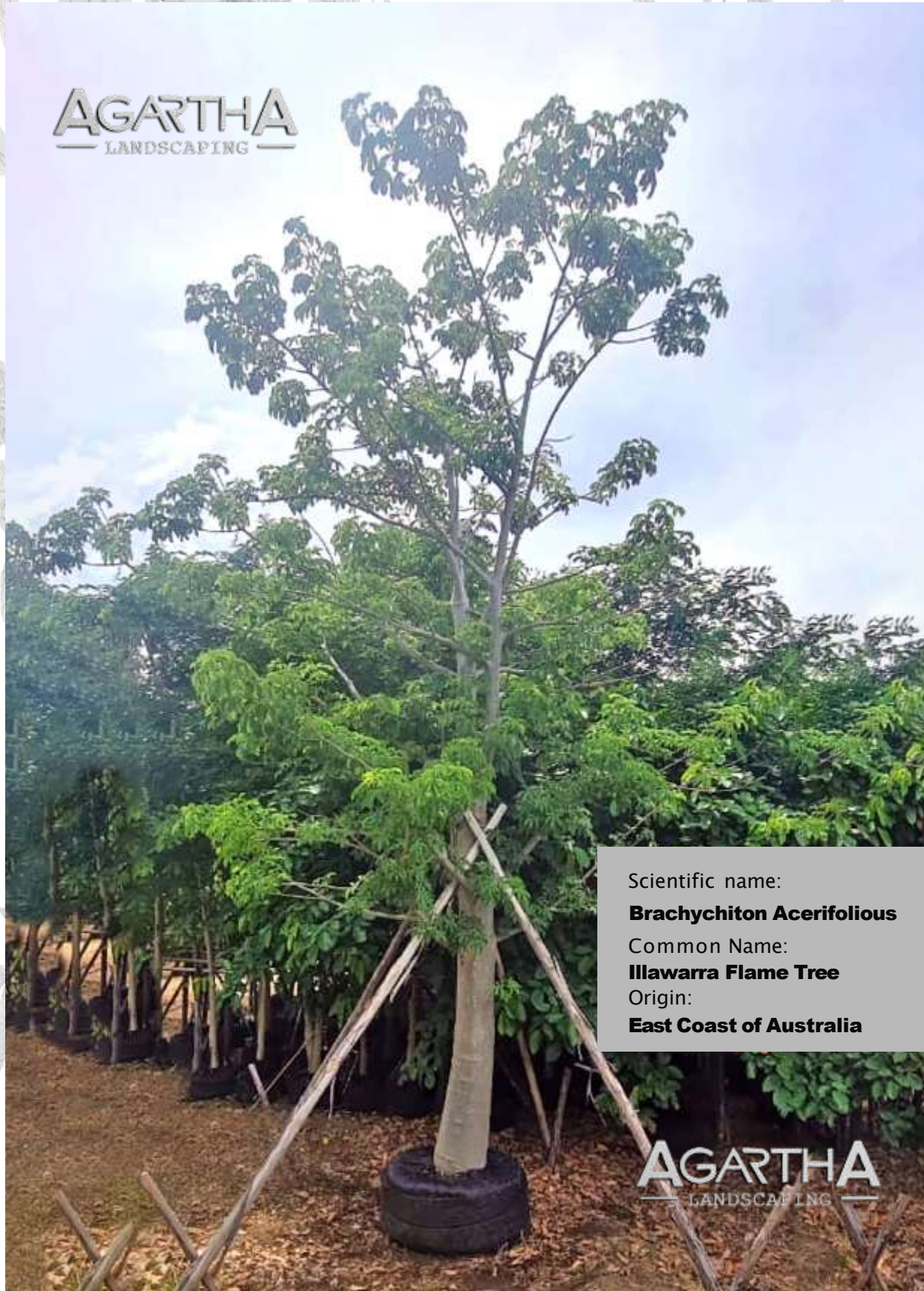


Description

Bougainvillea grows as a woody vine or shrub, reaching 4 to 12 m with heart-shaped leaves and thorny, pubescent stems. The flowers are generally small, white, and inconspicuous, highlighted by several brightly colored modified leaves called bracts. The bracts can vary in color, ranging from white, red, mauve, purple-red, or orange. Its fruit is a small, inconspicuous, dry, elongated achene.



Brachychiton Acerifolious



Scientific name:
Brachychiton Acerifolious
Common Name:
Illawarra Flame Tree
Origin:
East Coast of Australia



Description

This species is a large deciduous tree which forms a pyramidal habit. It may reach 30 to 35 m in height in its natural habitat, but is usually shorter in cultivation. The trunk is smoothly cylindrical and green or grey-green in colour, often tapering unbranched to the very tip of the tree. Leaves have long petioles and measure up to 30 cm x 25 cm, are glossy green, glabrous, simple, alternate, and highly variable in shape - they may be entire and ovate or up to 5-lobed. Flowers are scarlet bells with partially fused petals. The pod-like fruits (technically known as follicles) are dark brown, wide, boat-shaped and about 10 cm long.



Chorisia speciose (Ceiba speciose)



Scientific name:
Chorisia speciose (Ceiba speciose)
Common Name:
Floss Silk Tree
Origin:
South America



Description

It is resistant to drought and moderate cold. It grows fast in spurts when water is abundant, and sometimes reaches more than 25 metres in height. Its trunk is bottle-shaped, generally bulging in its lower third, measuring up to 2 metres in girth. The trunk is studded with thick, sharp conical prickles that deter wild animals from climbing the trees. In younger trees, the trunk has a green bark due to its high chlorophyll content, which makes it capable of performing photosynthesis when leaves are absent; with age its bark turns to grey. The leaves are composed of five to seven long leaflets. The flowers are creamy-whitish in the center and pink toward the tips of their five petals. The fruits are lignous ovoid capsules, 20 centimetres long, which contain bean-sized black seeds surrounded by a mass of fibrous, fluffy matter reminiscent of cotton or silk.



Delonix Regia



Scientific name:

Delonix Regia

Common Name:

Royal Poinciana

Origin:

Madagascar

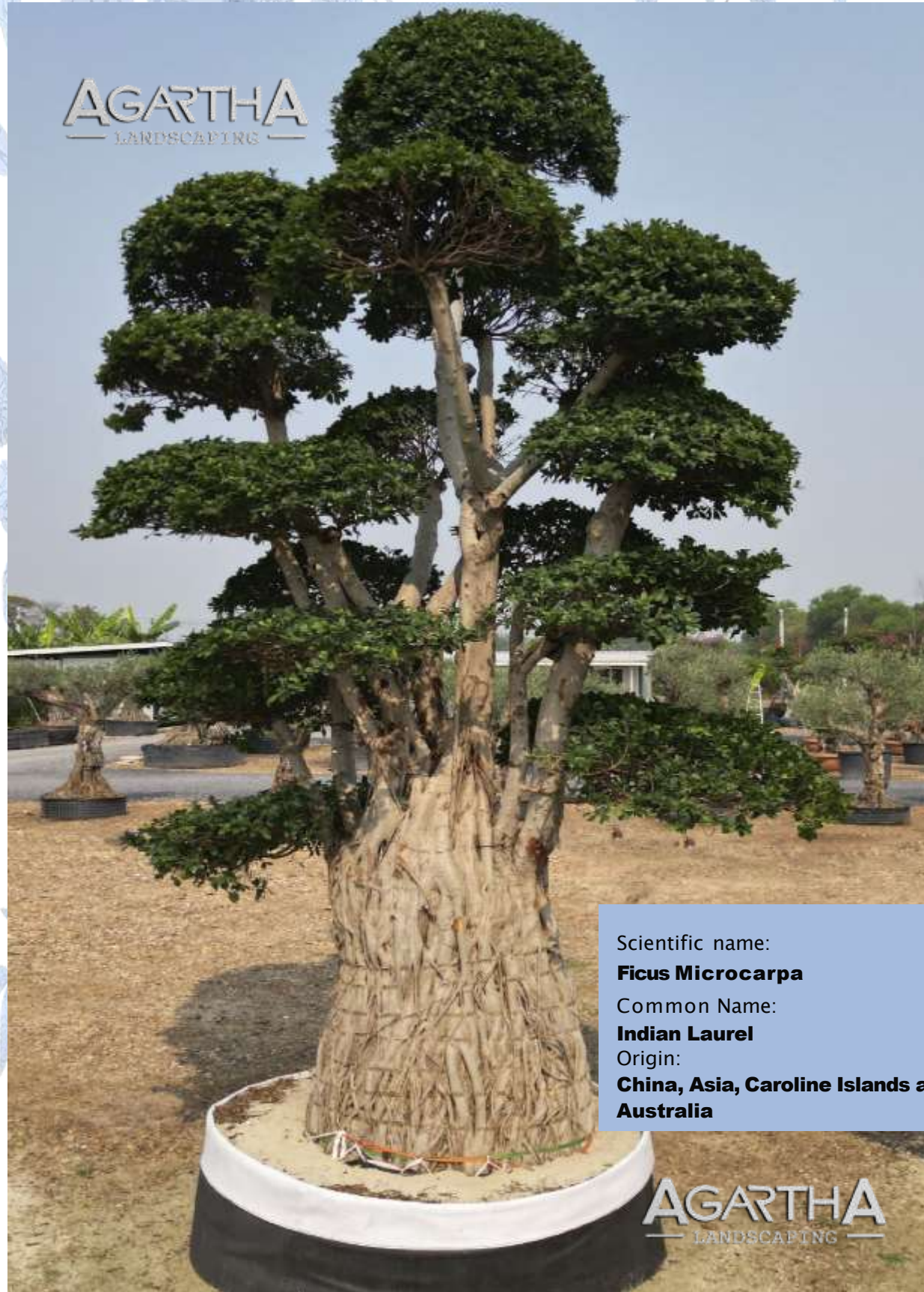


Description

A deciduous, fast growing tree, fairly large with spreading umbrella-shaped crown. Trunk is knotty with a rough, dark red brown bark. Leaves are bright green, fern-like, large and bipinnate with oval shaped leaflets folding at night. Leaves fall before blooming resulting in a bare tree for several weeks in late winter or early spring. Flowers are extremely showy, bright red to orange, growing in big racemes. Flowers between summer and autumn. Fruits are long, flattened, woody, red-brown pods.



Ficus Microcarpa



Scientific name:
Ficus Microcarpa
Common Name:
Indian Laurel
Origin:
China, Asia, Caroline Islands and Australia

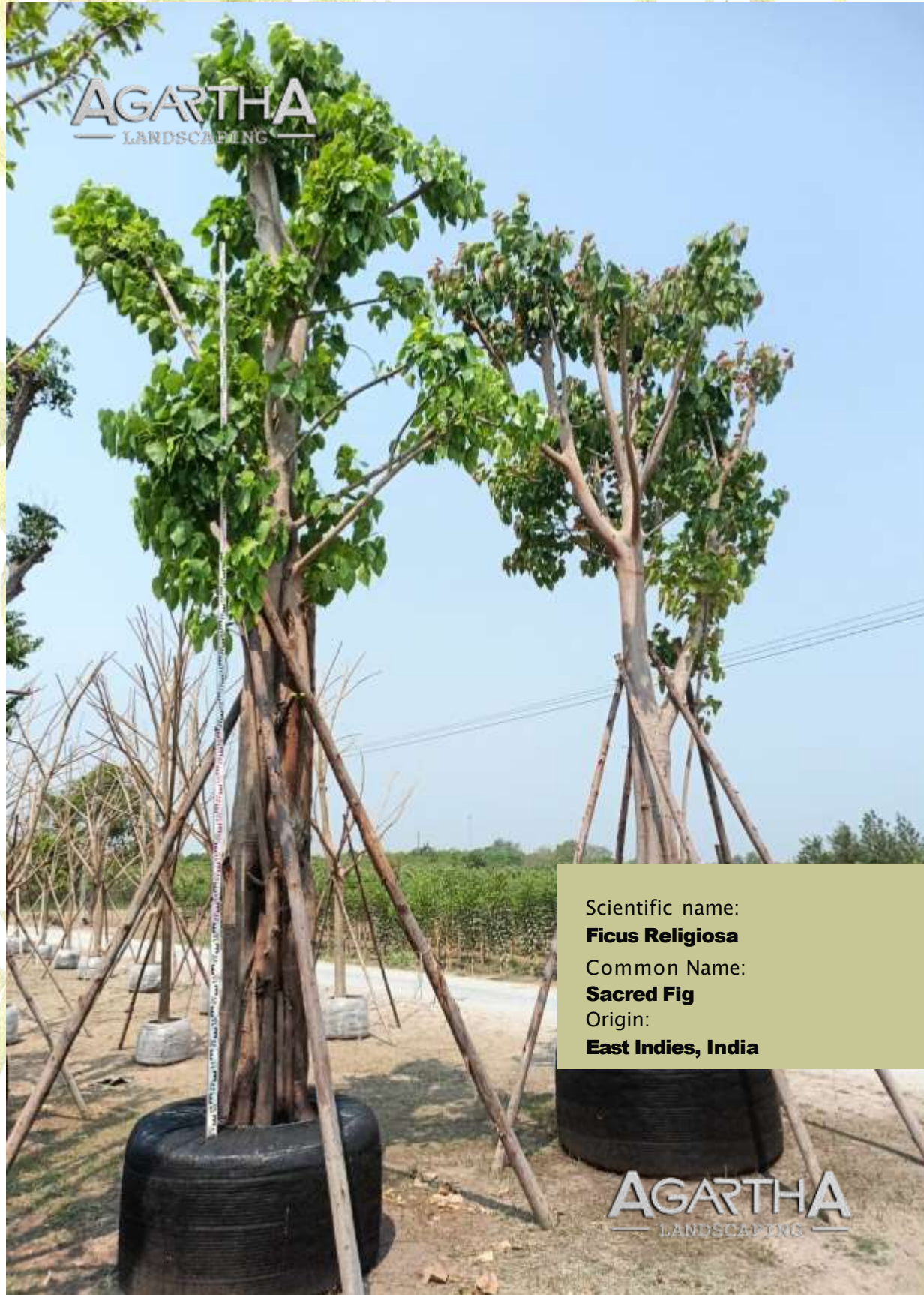


Description

Very often confused with its variety *Ficus microcarpa nitida*, they differ markedly in growth habit and appearance. *Ficus microcarpa* grows at a moderate rate (8-10 m high). Trunk is slim, covered with a smooth grey bark. Leaves are thick and leathery, oval with blunt tip. *Ficus microcarpa nitida* is smaller in size. It has a more upright growth habit and is stiffer in form. The crown is more conical at the top. Foliage is dense and leaves are clear lustrous green, similar in size to those of *Ficus microcarpa* but stiffer and more pointed at base and apex. The plant is monoecious, producing unisexual flowers on the same individual. Both male and female flowers are stalkless. Its round syconia (figs) develop singly, or in stalkless pairs, and are 5–7 mm wide. They ripen a dark pink to deep purple at maturity. The fruit develops from the same structure the flowers are held in. They start out green and ripen to a reddish shade.



Ficus Religiosa



Scientific name:
Ficus Religiosa
Common Name:
Sacred Fig
Origin:
East Indies, India

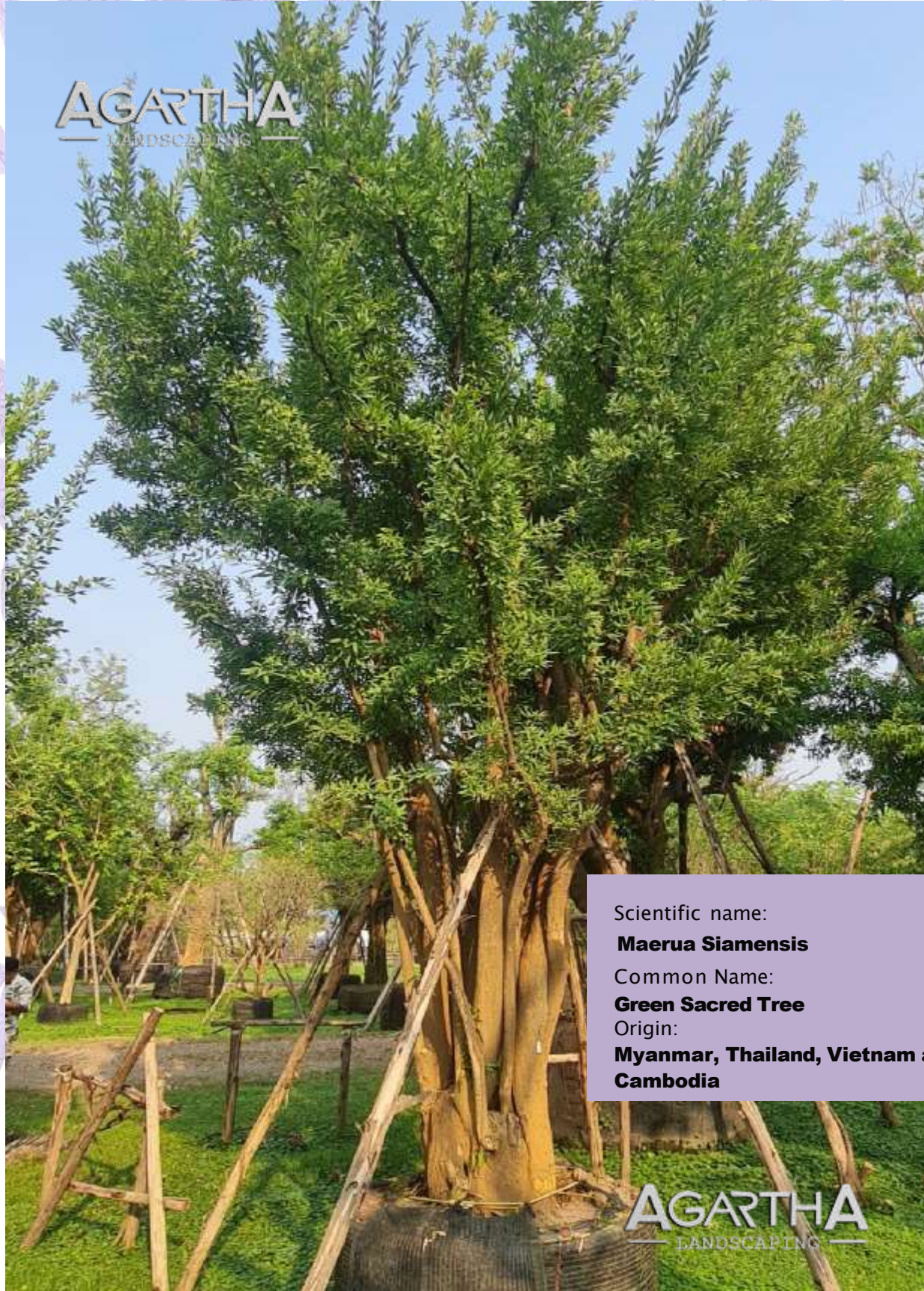


Description

A large, upright, graceful tree with rounded, spreading crown, with a trunk diameter of up to 3m and aerial roots which start from the branches and grow down into the ground. The leaves are pendent and dark green, coppery, broadly ovate with a long pointed tip. Monoecious tree. Fruits are sessile figs, round and dark purple when ripe.



Maerua Siamensis



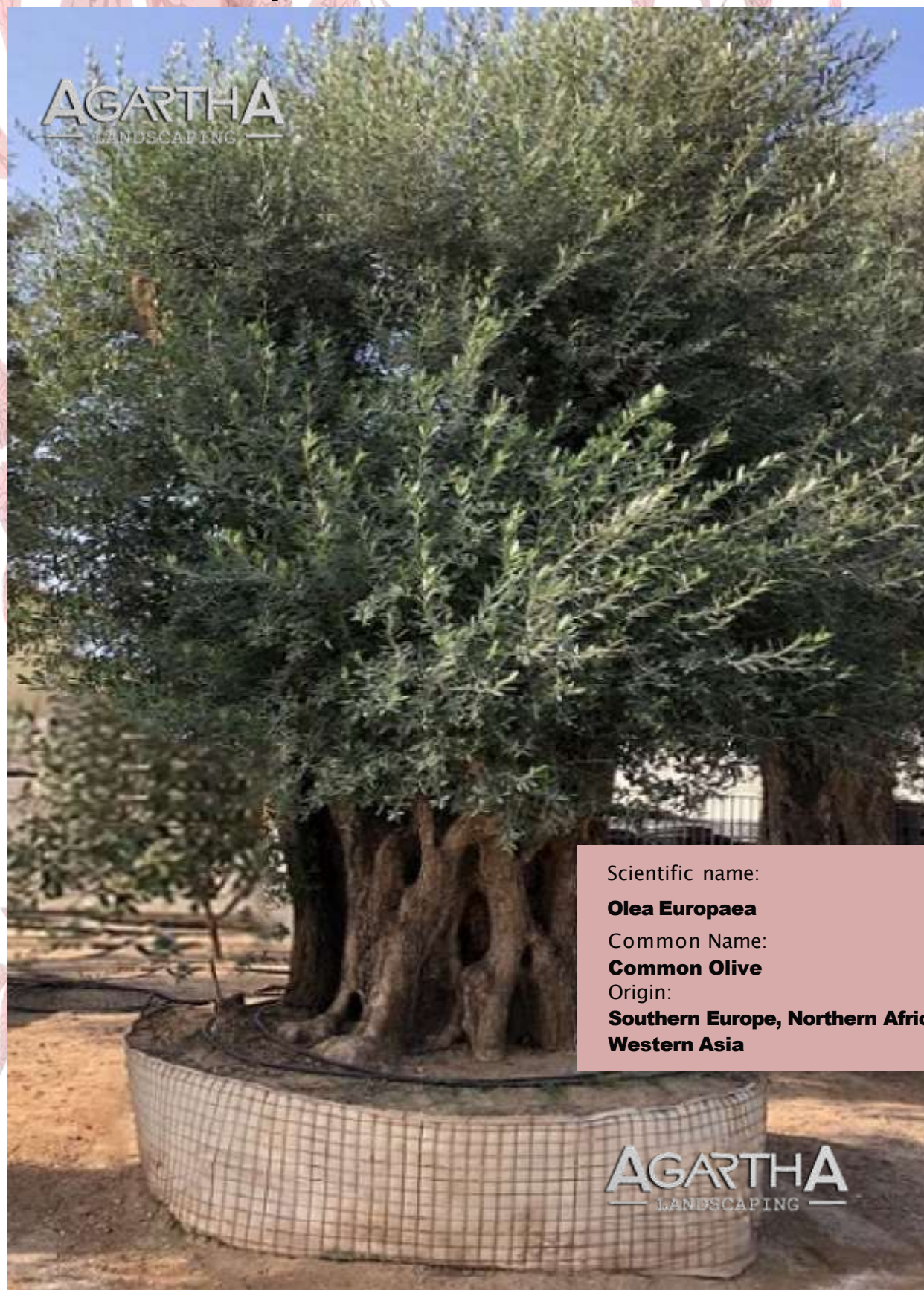
Scientific name:
Maerua Siamensis
Common Name:
Green Sacred Tree
Origin:
Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia



Description

Maerua siamensis is a tree that is 3-8 m tall. Its leaves are compound and leaflets are about 2-5, obovate, oblong, linear, margin entire, acute or round apex, base obtuse, glabrous, and 2-4 by 5-8 cm. Petiole is 2-5 cm slender. Inflorescence in cymose type or solitary flowers. Flowers have a pedicel of 2-6 cm and a bract linear. Its fruit is elliptic or rounded with about 2 cm diameter.

Olea Europaea



Scientific name:

Olea Europaea

Common Name:

Common Olive

Origin:

Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia

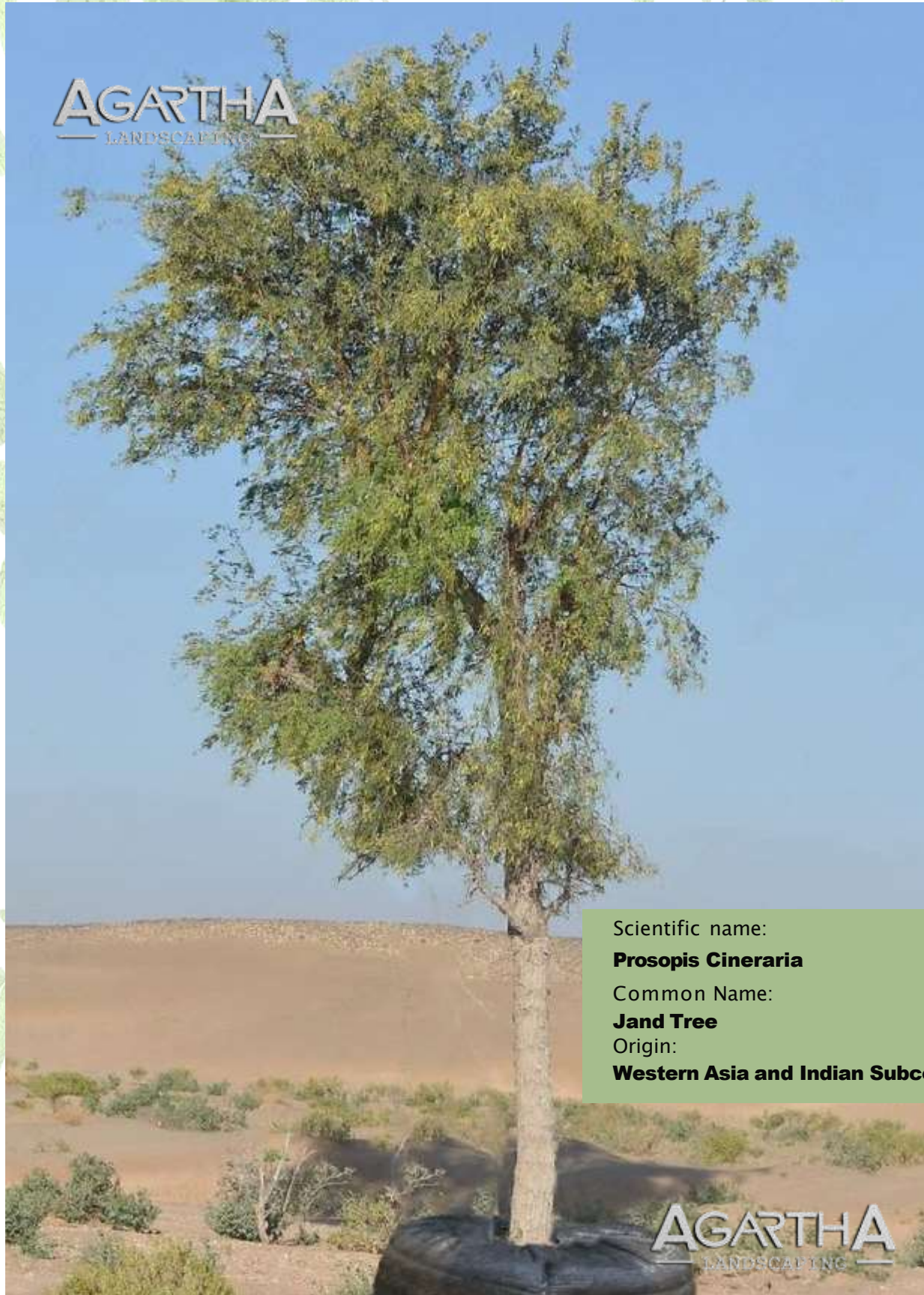


Description

It is short and squat and rarely exceeds 8–15 m in height with correspondingly large trunk diameters. The silvery green leaves are oblong. The trunk is typically gnarled and twisted. Older stems have a rough bark that is light or dark grey in colour. The small, white, feathery flowers, with ten-cleft calyx and corolla, two stamens, and bifid stigma, are borne generally on the previous year's wood, in racemes springing from the axils of the leaves. The fruit is a small drupe 1–2.5 cm long when ripe, thinner-fleshed and smaller in wild plants than in orchard cultivars. Olives are harvested in the green to purple stage.



Prosopis Cineraria



Scientific name:
Prosopis Cineraria
Common Name:
Jand Tree
Origin:
Western Asia and Indian Subcontinent

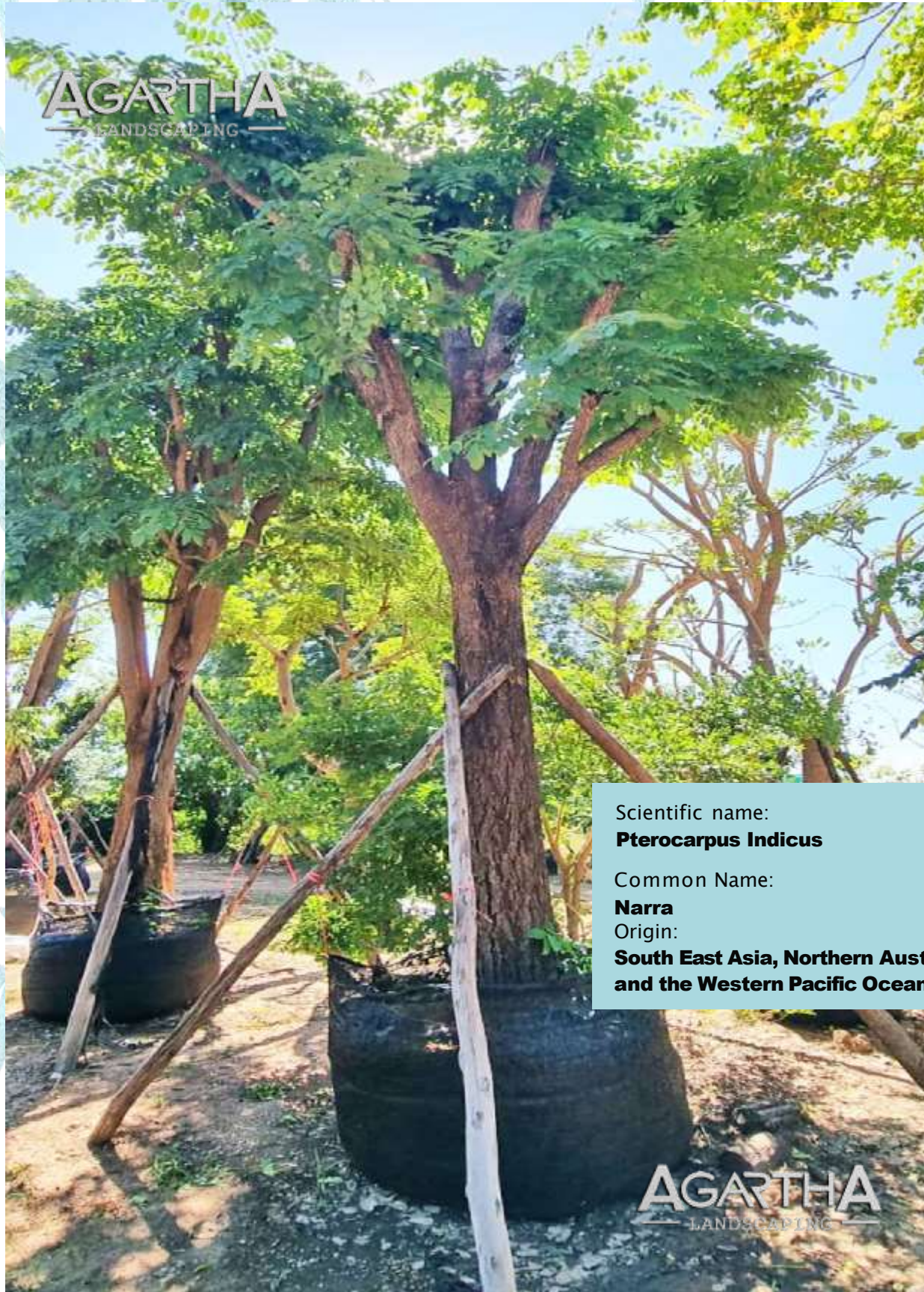


Description

Prosopis cineraria is an almost evergreen tree growing to 6.5 m in height. It has an open crown that becomes rounded under lopping. The trunk is 2 m high, straight, up to 30 cm in diameter. The bark is thick, rough, deeply fissured and cinereous (ash-grey in colour). The leaves are pinnately (3 pinnae) compound, petiolated. The leaflets Jand are glabrous or puberulous, borne on 2-7 cm pinnae, in 7-1 pairs. Leafblade is ovate, without nerves, mucronate. The leaflets are green in colour, becoming grey when dry. The inflorescence is racemous, bearing many small yellow-green flowers. The fruit is an elongate, subcylindrical pod.



Pterocarpus Indicus



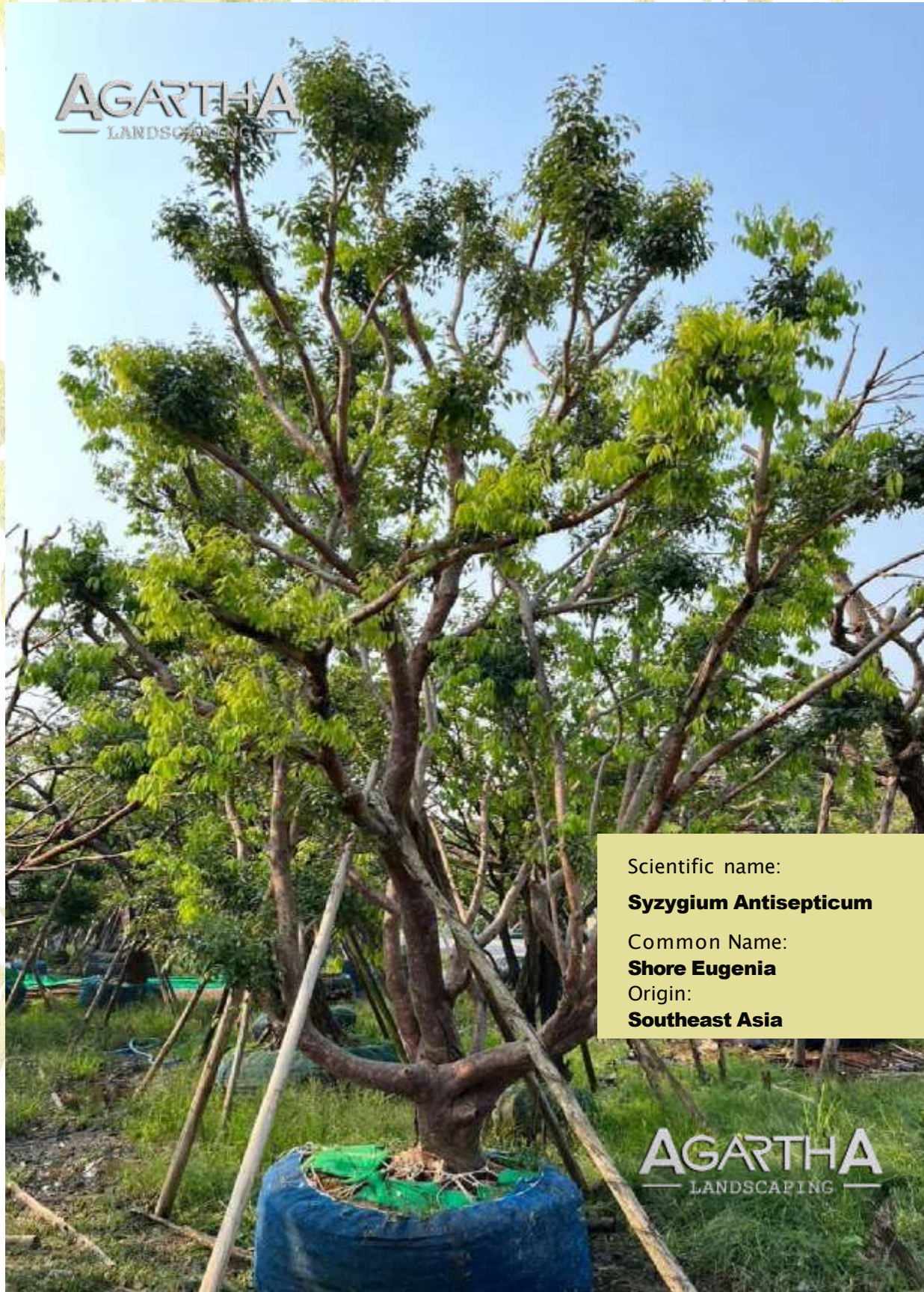
Scientific name:
Pterocarpus Indicus
Common Name:
Narra
Origin:
**South East Asia, Northern Australasia,
and the Western Pacific Ocean Islands.**



Description

It is a large deciduous tree growing to 30–40 m tall, with a trunk up to 2 m diameter. The bark is grey-brown, finely fissured and scaly. The leaves are 12–22 cm long, pinnate, with 5–11 leaflets, the girth is 12–34 m wide. The flowers are produced in panicles 6–13 cm long containing a few to numerous flowers. The fruit is a semiorbicular pod 2–3 cm diameter, surrounded by a flat 4–6 cm diameter membranaceous wing (wing-like structure) which aids dispersal by the wind.

Syzygium Antisepticum



Scientific name:

Syzygium Antisepticum

Common Name:

Shore Eugenia

Origin:

Southeast Asia

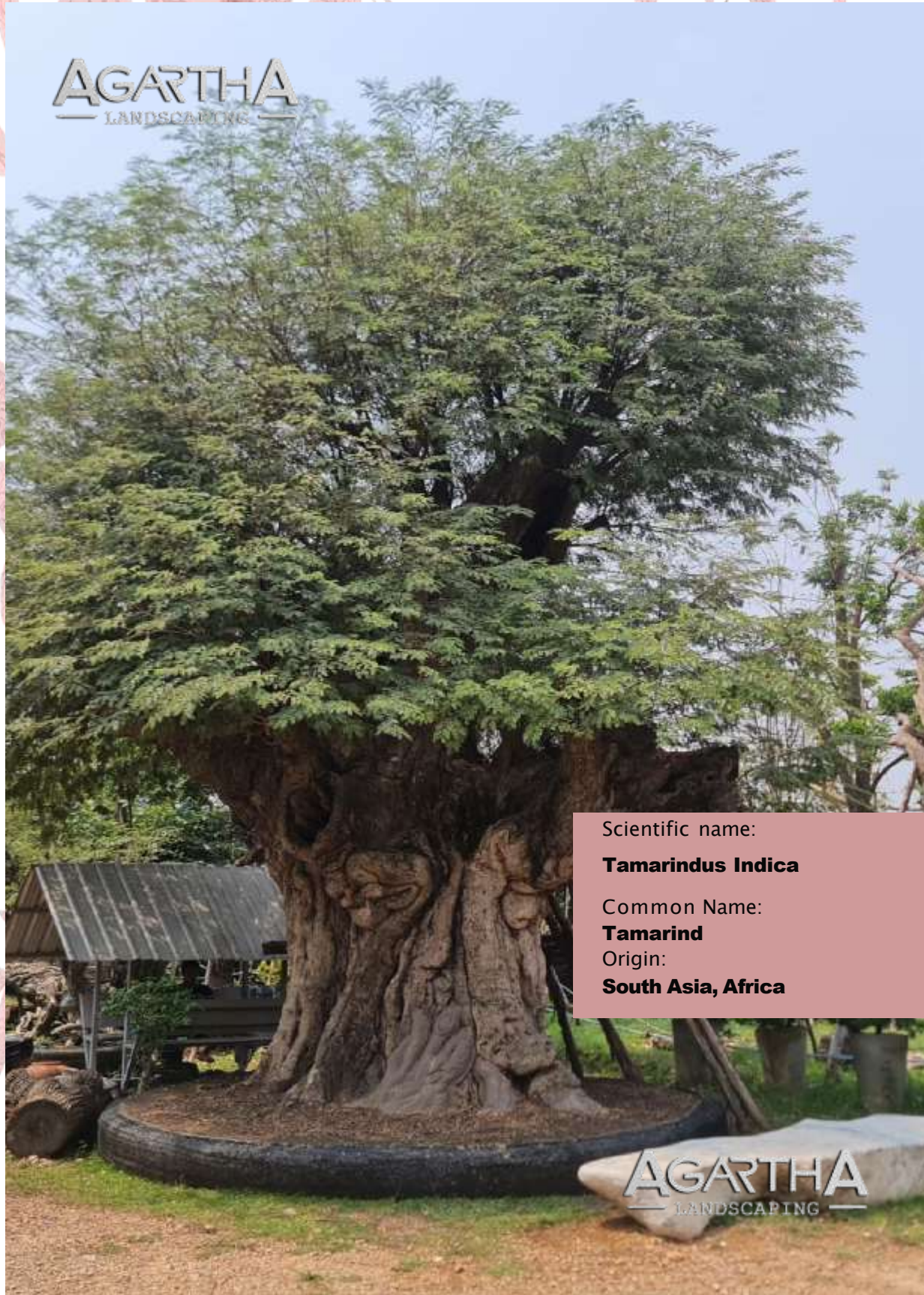


Description

Syzygium antisepticum is a medium-size tree. It has a distinctive red trunk with flaky bark. Leaves are glossy dark green on the upper side and paler on the lower side. Young leaves are reddish. The flowers are compact in the inflorescence. Fruits are small, white and berry-like.



Tamarindus Indica



Scientific name:

Tamarindus Indica

Common Name:

Tamarind

Origin:

South Asia, Africa

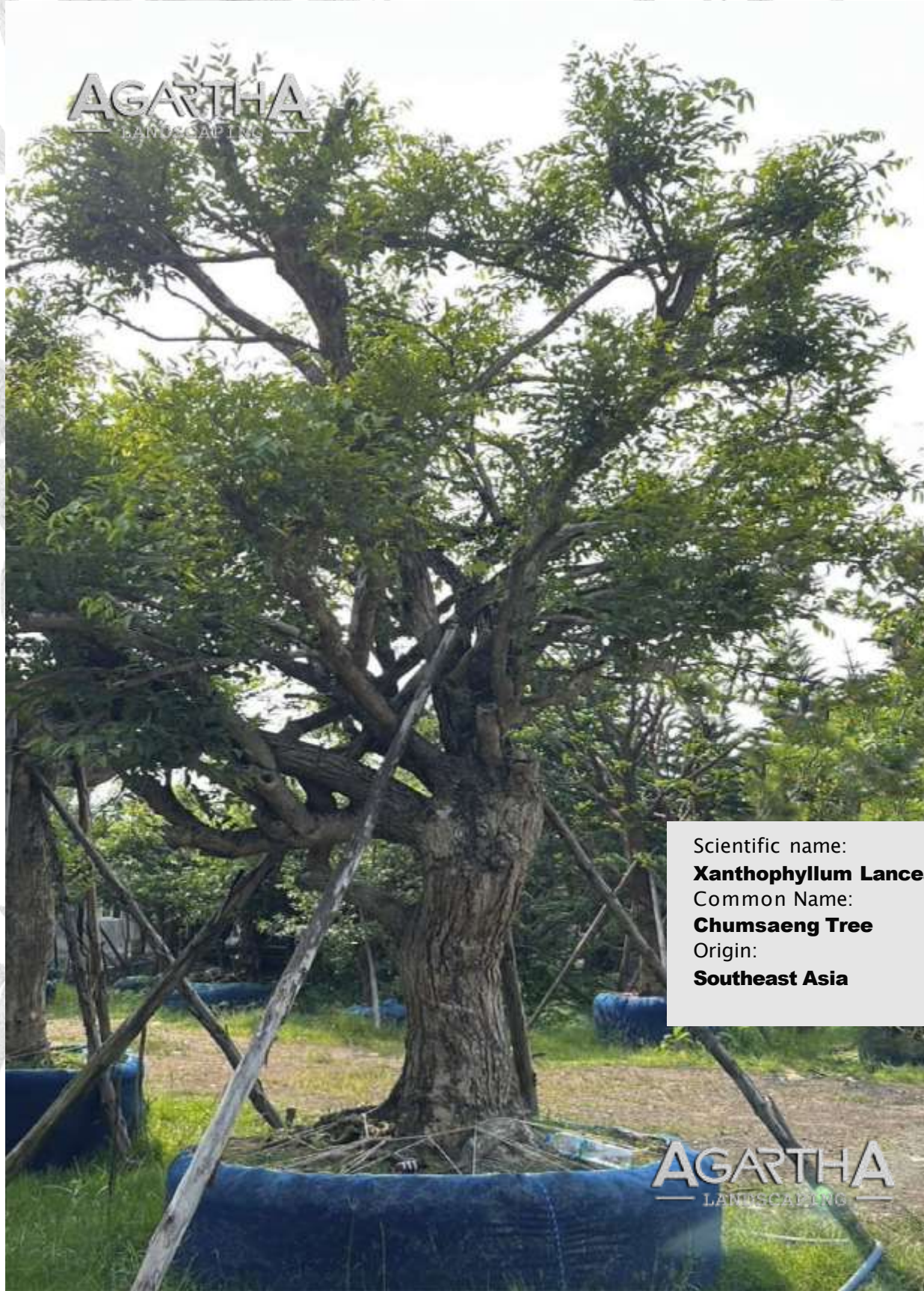


Description

A large, slow growing tree with a round, spreading crown, a stout, often twisted trunk and red-brown bark. Leaves are alternate, pinnate with short-stalked, oblong, dark green leaflets. Flowers grow in big racemes and have five unequal petals: 3 large and pale and yellow with pink/red veins, 2 reduced in size. The fruit is long, curved, constricted between the seeds and filled with a sweet, slightly acid pulp.



Xanthophyllum Lanceatum



Scientific name:
Xanthophyllum lanceatum
Common Name:
Chumsaeng Tree
Origin:
Southeast Asia



Description

It is a tree up to 20 m tall. The bark is used in folk medicine to treat chickenpox. Its alternate, stalked leaves have leaf blades that are wavy, egg-shaped to elliptic-oblong, tipped, and 2.5–18 by 1–7 cm. The leaves have 3–6 pairs of secondary veins looping to form distinct intramarginal veins. Its flowering shoots are mostly unbranched, and found singly or two together at the end of leafy twigs or the leaf axils. Its flowers have white petals, the upper ones are yellow inside at base, and the lower one sometimes with a pink hue. Fruit globular, 1.7–3.8 cm in diameter, green, glabrous; seeds 1 or 2





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