LiFE
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Environmental Information, Awareness, Capacity Building and Livelihood Programme
EIACP

Learning about the

NATIVE TREES

of Chandigarh

चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन
CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

Department of Environment
Chandigarh Administration

PREFACE OF DIRECTOR

सत्यमेव जयते

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Afforestation and reforestation programs under the REDD+ framework have emerged as one of the best practices to increase carbon stocks in forests through carbon sequestration. As a result, the forestry sector in India is helping to reduce the effects of climate change.

In the long run, promotion of native tree species along with mixed plantations under these programmes can lead to the development of a healthy natural ecosystem. As Native trees are an essential part of our ecosystem and play a critical role in maintaining the ecological balance of our planet. They provide numerous benefits, such as improving air quality, reducing soil erosion, and providing habitat for wildlife. These trees are particularly important because they are well adapted to the local environment, and therefore require less maintenance and resources to grow and thrive.

In Chandigarh, there are several species of native trees that are found in the area. One such tree is the Neem tree, which is known for its medicinal properties and ability to purify the air. The mango tree, which is also the state tree, is another native tree found in Chandigarh, is valued for its fruit and shade-giving properties.

The major objective of developing this booklet has been to acquaint the readers with the native trees of Chandigarh in order to encourage the planting of native trees. By planting and conserving native trees in Chandigarh, we can help create a more sustainable and healthier environment for future generations.

I would like to congratulate the EIACP team, who have made a significant and valuable contribution to the compilation and design of this booklet. I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Daizy R. Batish, Professor, Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for providing technical help during the compilation of the booklet.

Director, Environment

Learning about
The Native Trees of Chandigarh

The increase in the frequency of natural disasters due to climate change observed in the environment in recent years has led people to understand the importance of the environment. With an intent to combat climate change, the Indian government has been pursuing reforestation and afforestation through many programs across the country to increase the forest cover. One of the major issues associated with the afforestation and reforestation activities in natural and urban habitats is the introduction of the exotic species especially flora which are introduced for greening the area.

These species sometimes become potential threat as they become invasive in nature, out casting the natural vegetation further negatively affecting ecosystem services upon which human societies depend (Charles and Dukes 2007). The invasive species except becoming potential threat can pose several other ill effects such as causing toxicity and allergic reactions (Nentwig et al. 2018), homogenizing biotic communities by replacing native species (Ku¨hn and Klotz 2006).

The native species, which are well acclimatised to the local environment, on the other hand, help in providing undisrupted ecosystem services. All the lower and higher level of animal species depends on the native flora of the region for their food requirements, shelter etc. Most importantly the native plant species does not require additional requirement of resources for its growth and maintenance. In short, native species not only support ecosystem services but also supports the native fauna of the region. Therefore, to keep the ecological balance of an area it is very important for planners to safeguard the existence of native plants and should promote less of the exotic plants for the plantation in the natural and urban landscapes.

Flora of the Chandigarh

Union Territory of Chandigarh is well known for its green cover which at present covers more than 50% of its area. The U.T. has well planned green cover which majorly consists of its parks and road side green stretches, beside notified forest areas. The tree lined avenues not only provide visual treat to the eyes but also provides natural shades to the path walkers and vehicles especially in summers (Figure 1). The well-planned parks also provide recreational and health benefits to the children and adults. Several taxonomists have studied the floral diversity of Chandigarh till date. The major publications on flora of Chandigarh till date are Observation on the Flora of Chandigarh and its Neighbourhood-I, II, III (Sharma and Sharma 1966,1967,1968); Trees of Chandigarh (Singh et.al.,1998); Tree Treasures of Chandigarh: A guide to diverse urban treescape (Kohli et.al.,2021) and Medicinal Plants of Chandigarh (Department of Forests and Wildlife, U.T., Chandigarh) etc.

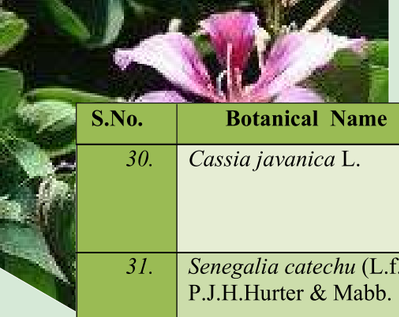
Figure 1: Green spaces in Chandigarh

Between 1966 and 1968, Sharma and Sharma compiled a list of 860 plant species in Chandigarh. In the "Trees of the Chandigarh" 33 evergreen and 26 flowering tree species list have been given. Detailed descriptions of total 79 trees have been given in the "Tree treasure of Chandigarh". The above literature, as well as data from the Department of Forest, Chandigarh, have been considered in compiling the inventory of native trees in the region. At present there are 70 tree species that are native to the Indian Subcontinent, and out of these, many species belong to the Sub-Himalayan tract or Shivalik, of which Chandigarh is a part. Out of the 32 families of the native tree species found in Chandigarh the family Fabaceae had the highest number of tree species followed by Moraceae Figure 2. The list of all the native tree species is given in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: List of the Native trees of Chandigarh

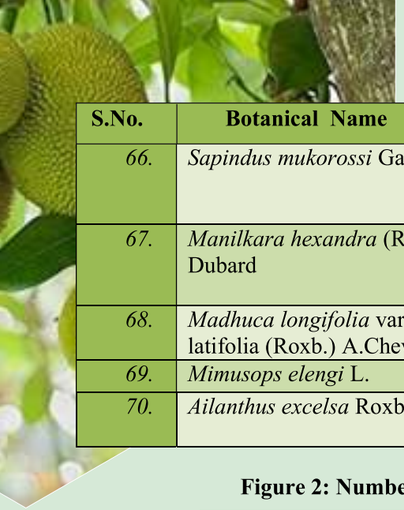
S.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Nativity
1.	*Mangifera indica* L.	Mango,Aam	Anacardiaceae	India to China (South Yunnan)
2.	*Monoon longifolium* (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K.Saunders	Ashok, False Ashok, Mast Tree	Annonaceae	South India, Sri Lanka
3.	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.	Scholar Tree, Dita bark, Devil tree, Blackboard Tree,Saptaparni	Apocynaceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to North Australia
4.	*Carissa spinarum* L.	Jangli karonda	Apocynaceae	Africa to Indo-China, Australia to New Caledonia.
5.	*Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Crape jasmine, Moonbeam, Carnation of India, Chandni	Apocynaceae	Himalaya to China (South Yunnan) and Indo-China.
6.	Heterophragma quadriloculare K.Schum.	Waras	Bignoniaceae	Central & South India to Bangladesh
7.	*Tecomella undulata* Seem.	Roheda, Honey Tree, Desert Teak, Marwar Teak,Rohinda	Bignoniaceae	Oman, South West Iran to North West India,Punjab,Shivaliks
8.	*Fernandoa adenophylla* (Wall. ex G.Don) Steenis	Katsagon, Marodphali	Bignoniaceae	East Central India to Assam and Peninsula Malaysia.
9.	*Cordia dichotoma* G.Forst.	Lasura, Indian cherry, Clammy cherry, Fragrant manjack	Boraginaceae	Indian Subcontinent to Nansei-shoto and South West Pacific.
10.	*Cordia myxa* L.	Indian cherry	Boraginaceae	Himalayan Tract, South Iran to Indo-China
11.	*Crateva magna* DC.	Large Garlic Pear	Capparaceae	Peninsular India, Western India, Sub Himalayan Tract ,Gangetic Plains and Eastern India up to Tripura and Manipur , Tropical & Subtropical Asia
12.	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun,White murdan	Combretaceae	Indian Subcontinent
13.	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Baheda, Belliric Myrobalan, Bastard myrobalan, Beach almond, Bedda nut tree	Combretaceae	Indian Subcontinent to China (South Yunnan) and Malaysia
14.	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Chebulic Myrobalan, Myrobalan,Harra, Harad	Combretaceae	Indian Subcontinent to China (West Yunnan) and Indo-China
15.	*Terminalia myriocarpa* Van Heurck & Müll.Arg.	East-Indian Almond, Hollock	Combretaceae	East Himalaya to China (Yunnan, South West Guangxi) and North Sumatra.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Nativity
16.	*Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.	Babool, Gum arabic,Kikar,Babli,Karivelam	Fabaceae	South Iran to Indian Subcontinent
17.	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* Wight & Arn.	Pink Cedar, Acrocarpo, Australian ash, Indian ash, Kenya coffee shade, Mundani, Red cedar, Shingle tree,Mandania,Mandhani	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent to China (Guangxi, Yunnan) and Indo-China
18.	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.	Siris tree, Woman's tongue,Saras	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent to Myanmar
19.	*Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth.	Black Siris, Ceylon rosewood, fragrant albizia, tea shade tree, kala siris	Fabaceae	Sub Himalayan Tract, Indian Subcontinent to South China and Indo-China.
20.	*Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth.	White siris, Tall albizia, Safed siris	Fabaceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to Queensland
21.	*Bauhinia purpurea* Wall.	Purple Orchid Tree, Butterfly tree, Pink butterfly tree, Purple bauhinia, Purple butterfly tree, Kaniar , Kachnar	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent to Myanmar
22.	*Bauhinia variegata* L.	Kachnar, Orchid Tree, Varigated Bauhinia	Fabaceae	Native to India and China
23.	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze	Flame of the Forest, bastard teak, battle of Plassey tree, Bengal kino, palash tree, parrot tree, Dhak, Tesu	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent to China (SW. Guangxi, Yunnan) and Indo-China
24.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Amaltas, Golden shower tree, Indian Laburnum,Raajavriksha	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent to Myanmar
25.	*Senna siamea* (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Siamese Senna, Siamese cassia,Seemia, Kassod	Fabaceae	Sri Lanka, Indo-China
26.	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC.	Shisham, Indian rosewood	Fabaceae	South Arabian Peninsula to Myanmar.
27.	*Derris ovalifolia* (Wight & Arn.) Benth.	Moulmein Rosewood	Fabaceae	South West India
28.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Pongam Tree, Indian Beech Tree, Pongame Oil Tree ,Kalinga, Karanj, Naktmal, Papar	Fabaceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to W. Pacific.
29.	*Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger	Reonja, Safed Babul, White Bark Acacia, Brewers acacia, Distillers acacia, Panicled acacia	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent, Indo-China, Jawa, Lesser Sunda Islands.



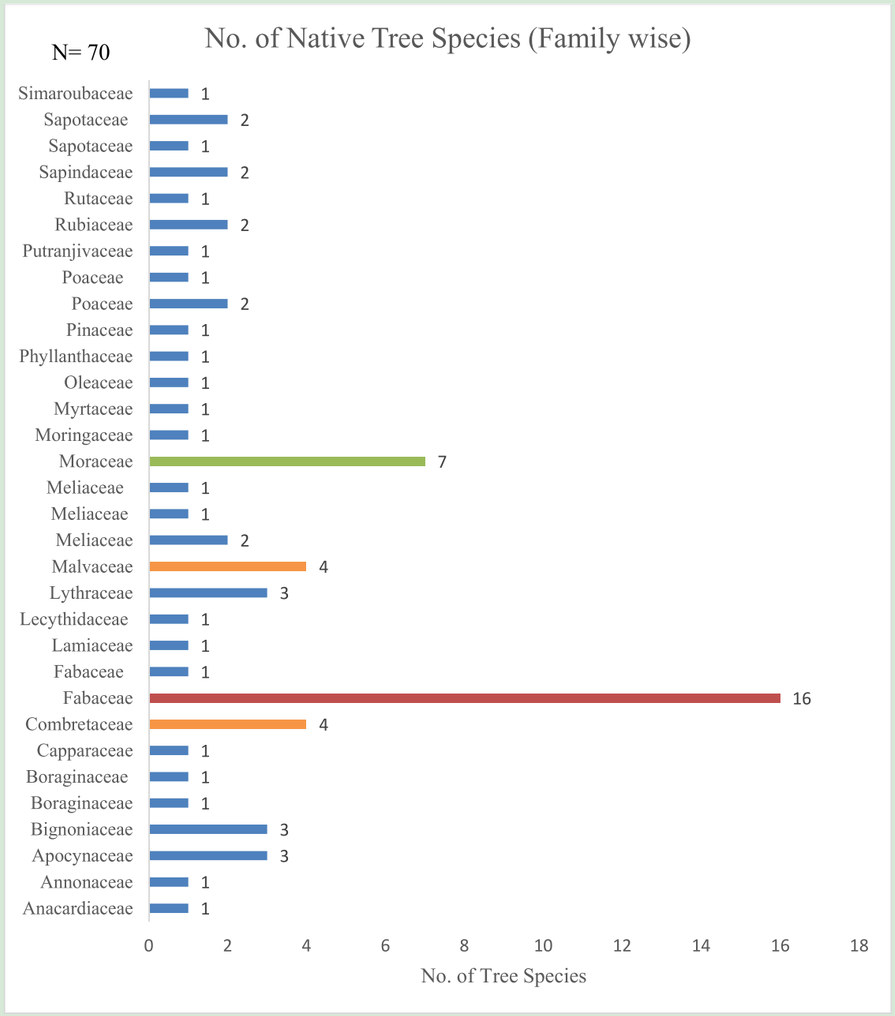
S.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Nativity
30.	*Cassia javanica* L.	Java Cassia, Apple blossom cassia, Nodding cassia, Pink cassia, Pink shower	Fabaceae	Assam to South China and Papuasia.
31.	*Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.	Khair, Kathaa	Fabaceae	Indian Subcontinent to China (Yunnan)
32.	*Millettia peguensis* Ali	Moulmein Rosewood ,Malatia	Fabaceae	Bangladesh to Indo-China.
33.	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	Teak, Sagun	Lamiaceae	India to Indo-China.
34.	*Barringtonia acutangula* Gaertn.	Barringtonia, Freshwater Mangrove, Indian Oak, Indian Putat',Hijagal, Hijjal,Samundarpha	Lecythidaceae	Afghanistan to North Australia
35.	*Lagerstroemia speciosa* Pers.	Pride of India, Queen Crape Myrtle,Jarul	Lythraceae	China (Yunnan) to Tropical Asia
36.	*Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb.	Small Flowered Crape Myrtle	Lythraceae	Indian Subcontinent to Myanmar
37.	*Lagerstroemia indica* L.	Common Crape Myrtle,Saona, Sawani	Lythraceae	Central Himalaya to S. China and Indo-China.
38.	*Bombax ceiba* L.	Silk Cotton Tree, Kapok Tree,Shalmali, Semal	Malvaceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to N. Australia
39.	*Thespesia populnea* Sol. ex Corrêa	Indian tulip tree, Aden apple, Portia tree,Paras peepal	Malvaceae	North East Sudan to Indian Ocean, Tropical & Subtropical Asia to Pacific
40.	*Pterospermum acerifolium* (L.) Willd.	Kanak Champa, Maple-leaved Bayur tree,Muchkund	Malvaceae	Nepal to China (S. Yunnan) and Peninsula Malaysia.
41.	*Pterygota alata* (Roxb.) R.Br.	Buddha Coconut	Malvaceae	Indian Subcontinent to China (Yunnan) and Sumatera, South Hainan.
42.	*Chukrasia tabularis* A.Juss.	Chittagong Wood, Indian Redwood,Chikrasi	Meliaceae	Indian Subcontinent to South China and West Malaysia
43.	*Melia azedarach* L.	Drek, Bakain	Meliaceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to North & East Australia.
44.	*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Assam to Indo-China
45.	*Toona ciliata* M.Roem.	Indian mahogany, Red cedar, Surian, Toon	Meliaceae	South China to Tropical Asia.
46.	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Jackfruit, Jackfruit tree ,Katahal,Kathal	Moraceae	South West India.
47.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Banyan tree, Barh	Moraceae	Indian Subcontinent, Andaman Islands.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Nativity
48.	*Ficus benjamina* L.	Weeping Fig, Benjamin tree, Golden fig, Java fig, Tropic-laurel, Chinese banyan, Pukar	Moraceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia and North Australia, Indo-Malayan region, Myanmar, Foot of eastern Himalayas
49.	*Ficus elastica* Roxb. ex Hornem.	Rubber Tree, Rubber Plant, India Rubber Tree, Indian Rubber Bush	Moraceae	North East India, Nepal to China (W. Yunnan) and West Malaysia
50.	*Ficus tsjakela* Burm.f.	Karal Fig, South Indian Fig,Pilkhan	Moraceae	South Pakistan to Indo-China, Sri Lanka
51.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Peepal, Holy fig tree, Peepul, Sacred fig tree	Moraceae	South East Pakistan to Myanmar.
52.	*Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.	Paper mulberry	Moraceae	India to Korea and Indo-China.
53.	*Moringa oleifera* Lam.	Suhanjana, Drum stick tree	Moringaceae	North East Pakistan to North West India.
54.	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Java plum, Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tropical & Subtropical Asia to N. Queensland.
55.	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.	Har Shringaar, Tree of sadness	Oleaceae	Himalaya to Indo-China, Sumatera to Jawa
56.	*Bischofia javanica* Blume	Bishop Wood, Tiger tree,Bhillar, Paniala, Kein, Kanji	Phyllanthaceae	Indo-Malayan Region, Himalayas, Tropical & Subtropical Asia to Pacific
57.	*Pinus roxburghii* Sarg.	Himalayan longleaf pine, Chir	Pinaceae	The native range of this species is Pakistan to Himalaya and NW. India.
58.	*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. ex J.C.Wendl.	Bamboo, Common Bamboo ,Bans	Poaceae	China (Yunnan) to Indo-China.
59.	*Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees	Laathi bans, Calcutta Bamboo, Hard bamboo, Iron bamboo, Male bamboo, Solid bamboo, Stone bamboo	Poaceae	Indian Subcontinent to Indo-China.
60.	*Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss	Kanta bans, Indian Thorny Bamboo, Giant thorny bamboo, Male bamboo, Spiny bamboo, Spring bamboo	Poaceae	Indian Subcontinent to Indo-China.
61.	*Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall.	Putranjiva, Lucky Bean Tree	Putranjivaceae	Tropical Asia, Indo Malayan Region,Sub Himalayan tract
62.	*Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Brandis	Haldu,Karam, Kadami,Haldu	Rubiaceae	India to China (Yunnan) and Peninsula Malaysia (Perlis)
63.	*Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser	Kadamb, Kadamba	Rubiaceae	India,China,Indo Malayan Region
64.	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corrêa	Bel, Bael, Beli fruit, Bengal quince, Stone apple, Wood apple	Rutaceae	India, Sri Lanka, northern Malaya, Java , Philippines,Tropical Asia
65.	*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken	Ceylon oak, Lac tree, Gum lac tree,Kusum	Sapindaceae	Tropical Himalayas (Punjab to Nepal), Sub Himalayan Tract Ceylon,Myanmar, Thailand, Indo-China,.Indo Malayasian region,



S.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Nativity
66.	*Sapindus mukorossi* Gaertn.	Chinese Soapberry, North Indian Soapnut, Washing nuts, Phenil, Reetha	Sapindaceae	India to Temp. E. Asia and Indo-China.
67.	*Manilkara hexandra* (Roxb.) Dubard	Khirni, Rayan, Drirh	Sapotaceae	India to China (S. Guangxi) and Peninsula Malaysia (Johor).
68.	*Madhuca longifolia* var. latifolia (Roxb.) A.Chev.	Indian Butter Tree,Mahua, Mohwa	Sapotaceae	Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.
69.	*Mimusops elengi* L.	Spanish cherry,Maulsari	Sapotaceae	S. India to Vanuatu.
70.	*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb	Ulloo, Maharukh	Simaroubaceae	Indian Subcontinent, Andaman Islands.

Figure 2: Number of Native tree species belonging to different families

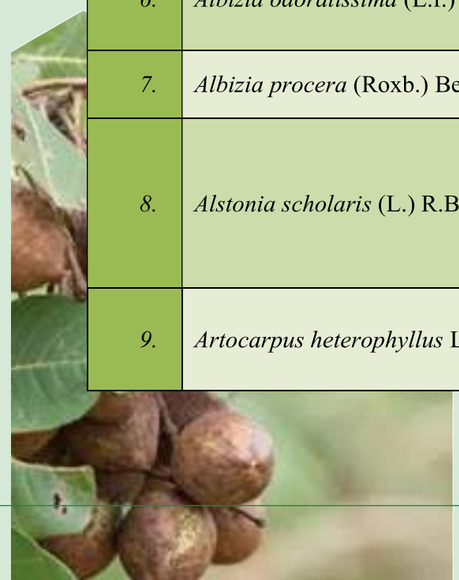


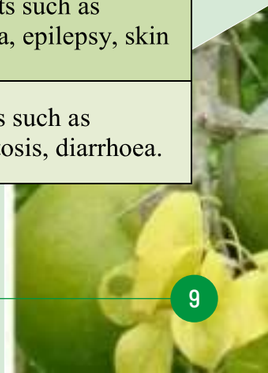
Medicinal properties of Native trees found in Chandigarh

Plants have been used for centuries as natural cures for a variety of ailments. Numerous systems, including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy, have recommended using different plants in a variety of ways as a treatment for common ailments. Most of these plants used are mostly found in the nearby vicinity (Figure 3). Table 2 lists the therapeutic qualities of the local trees that are found in Chandigarh which was constructed by combining data from numerous studies.

Table 2: Medicinal Properties of Native Trees of Chandigarh

S.No.	Botanical Name	Medicinal properties
1.	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* Wight & Arn.	Used to treat diabetes, liver damages and is anti-inflammatory
2.	*Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Brandis	Curing of ulcer, malaria and abdominal disorders
3.	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corrêa	Effective in treating diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation, stomach ache, intestinal ulcer, diabetes, dyspepsia, heart diseases, cholera due to its digestive and carminative properties. Good brain tonic,It possesses antiviral, anti-helminthic anti-inflammatory, antibilious, antiparasitical, antipyretic, antiscorbutic, aphrodisiac, aromatic, astringent, febrifuge, hemostatic, antidiarrhoeal, laxative and nutritive properties.
4.	*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb	used as medicine for counteract worms, excessive vaginal discharge, malaria and asthma,used as antispasmodic and cardiac depressant properties. The root bark is used to cure epilepsy.
5.	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.	Treat diarrhoea, edema, poisoning, asthma and bronchitis
6.	*Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth.	Used for treating rheumatism, haemorrhage, ulcers, stomach-ache and is considered useful in treating problems related to pregnancy.
7.	*Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth.	Used in rheumatism, haemorrhage, intestinal diseases, backache and has anticancer property etc.
8.	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.	The plant is used in traditional, Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathy and Sidhha/Tamil types of alternative medicinal systems against different ailments such as asthma, malaria, fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, epilepsy, skin diseases, snakebite etc.
9.	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Used as a medicine to treat several diseases such as diabetes, cancers, anaemia, asthma, dermatosis, diarrhoea.





S.No.	Botanical Name	Medicinal properties
10.	*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.	Leaves are used as insect repellant. Bark, leaf and fruit is antiseptic used in ulcers, skin diseases. Seed used for treatment of intestinal worms.
11.	*Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss	In Ayurveda used for treating snakebite,scorpion poisoning, disturbed sleep,headache, pain in flanks and abdominal pain
12.	*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. ex J.C.Wendl.	Have antimicrobial activity, source of natural antioxidants
13.	*Barringtonia acutangula* Gaertn.	This plant possess antidiabetic, antioxidant, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxicity, anti-arthritis, antimicrobial, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, hypolipidemic, anthelmintic, CNS depressant, antiepileptic activity.
14.	*Bauhinia purpurea* Wall.	This plant has been known to possess antibacterial, antidiabetic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, anti-cancerous, nephroprotective and thyroid hormone regulating activists.
15.	*Bauhinia variegata* L.	Root carminative decoction prevents obesity
16.	*Bischofia javanica* Blume	The bark, leaf, root and fruits are used to treat diphtheria, pharyngitis, tonsilitis, different skin diseases, nervous disorders.
17.	*Bombax ceiba* L.	Root used to treat injuries and bleeding.
18.	*Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.	Have anti-inflammatory activities and have cellular antioxidant effects
19.	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze	Root used to cure fever. Seed is used against roundworm and skin diseases. It is also used to cure diarrhoea and dysentery.
20.	*Carissa spinarum* L.	Potential antibacterial activity against several disease causing bacterias
21.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Used as emetic, febrifuge, laxative. It is useful in leprosy, constipation, fever and heart diseases.
22.	*Cassia javanica* L.	Anti-oral pathogen activity
23.	*Chukrasia tabularis* A.Juss.	Antipyretic and anti-diarrheal activities
24.	*Cordia dichotoma* G.Forst.	Medicinal potential against a variety of pathogenic diseases including diarrhea, fever, throat burning, ulcer, bronchitis, leprosy, arthralgia, burning sensation, and dyspepsia .Also effective as antidiabetic, anthelmintic, diuretic, analgesic, antiviral, antiulcer, gastroprotective and hepatoprotective
25.	*Cordia myxa* L.	Possesses analgesic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, antimicrobial, antiparasitic, insecticidal, cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal and protective effects.
26.	*Crateva magna* DC.	Useful for blood purification, breathing problems, fever, metabolic disorders, wound healing, memory loss, and weak immune system.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Medicinal properties
27.	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC.	Leaf paste with little common salt is taken by the locals for the treatment of diarrhoea. Wood oil is used externally for the treatment of skin problems.
28.	*Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees	Used as household therapy for cold, cough and fever,
29.	*Derris ovalifolia* (Wight & Arn.) Benth.	Have antihyperglycemic property
30.	*Fernandoa adenophylla* (Wall. ex G.Don) Steenis	Used traditionally to treat Snakebite , hemorrhoids ,constipation and skin disorder
31.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Latex applied in rheumatism and lumbago.
32.	*Ficus benjamina* L.	Treat skin ailments, infections, intestinal illnesses, and retching. In addition, it is commonly used as antimicrobial, antipyretic and antinociceptive
33.	*Ficus elastica* Roxb. ex Hornem.	Treatment of skin infections and skin allergies, as well as a diuretic agent.
34.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Latex is used as tonic, bark for gonorrhoea and scabies. Leaves as antidote to snake bite.
35.	*Ficus tsjakela* Burm.f.	Antioxidant potential and antimicrobial.
36.	Heterophragma quadriloculare K.Schum.	Paste of fresh bark is applied on injury.
37.	*Lagerstroemia indica* L.	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, antioxidant, anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-Alzheimer's, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective and antithrombin effects.
38.	*Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb.	Treatment of sores, strangulation of intestine, syphilis, carbuncles and cough. The juice of the leaves is also used in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis. The leaf extracts of Lagerstroemia parviflora have been found to have significant antimicrobial action.
39.	*Lagerstroemia speciosa* Pers.	Effective against diabetic mellitus.
40.	*Madhuca longifolia* var. latifolia (Roxb.) A.Chev.	Treatment of skin diseases, body pain relief, dry cough, headache, neuro muscular pain, diarrhoea.
41.	*Mangifera indica* L.	Seed is used to treat cold, cough, diarrhoea, dysentery and piles; Bark in rheumatism.
42.	*Manilkara hexandra* (Roxb.) Dubard	Have antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiulcer, aphrodisiac, immune-stimulation, anti-arthritic properties
43.	*Melia azedarach* L.	Used as antioxidative, analgesic, anti-Inflammatory, insecticidal, rodenticidal, antidiarrhoeal, deobstruent, diuretic, antidiabetic, cathartic, emetic, antirheumatic and antihypertensive.
44.	*Millettia peguensis* Ali	Have antidiarrheal , antioxidant, cytotoxic, antimicrobial, thrombolytic properties

S.No.	Botanical Name	Medicinal properties
45.	*Mimusops elengi* L.	Analgesic, Antibiotic, Antihyperlipidemic, Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Antipyretic, Cytotoxic, Congestive enhancing, Gingival bleeding, Gastric ulcer, Hypotensive activity.
46.	*Monoon longifolium* (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K.Saunders	Treatment of gonorrhoea, snake bites, septic infections, hepatomegaly, hepatosplenomegaly, coughing, diarrhoea, and cancer and scorpion stings. The aqueous extract of the bark of the plant reduces blood pressure and heart rate. In addition, the bark can be used as a febrifuge. Plant possesses good hyperglycaemic, antimicrobial, antioxidant, analgesic, and antitumor activities
47.	*Moringa oleifera* Lam.	Effective in treatment of asthma, dysentery and intestinal cancer
48.	*Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser	Treat ulcers, abscess, backache, vomiting, cuts, weakness of heart, acute bronchitis, blood sugars, diarrhoea, dropsy, beri-beri, injuries caused by animals, anti-dysenteric, anti- diabetic, diaphoretic and local anaesthetic.
49.	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.	Significant as hepatoprotective, antileishmaniasis, antiviral, antifungal, antipyretic, antihistaminic, antimalerial, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant activities
50.	*Pinus roxburghii* Sarg.	The oil extracted from the plant is used by the locals to cure constipation. Resin is applied on cracked heels
51.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Treatment of piles, skin diseases, and wounds
52.	*Pterospermum acerifolium* (L.) Willd.	Cure for inflammation, ulcers, blood problems, and even tumours.
53.	*Pterygota alata* (Roxb.) R.Br.	The bark juice is used traditionally in the management of haemorrhoids, dropsy, swelling oedema, gout, leprosy and pain.
54.	*Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall.	Its seeds are considered to have rejuvenative and restorative properties for the female reproductive system and their overall health. Decoction of leaves and seeds is given in colds. It is also considered to have analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activities. Considered good for rheumatic problems
55.	*Sapindus mukorossi* Gaertn.	Have properties such as spermicidal, contraceptive, hepatoprotective, emetic, anti-inflammatory and anti-protozoal
56.	*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken	Cure of itch, acne, burns, other skin troubles, rheumatism (external massage), hair dressing and promoting hair growth, possess antimicrobial, antioxidant, anticancer activity, and can be used for the production of biodiesel

S.No.	Botanical Name	Medicinal properties
57.	*Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.	The gum is ascribed astringent, demulcent, emollient, antiseptic, tonic and nutritive properties, also used for irritated conditions of mucous membranes, such as cough, sore throat, chronic bronchitis, diarrhea, dysentery, leucorrhea, cystitis, urethritis, gonorrhea, burns, inflammations and nodular leprosy.
58.	*Senna siamea* (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Treat Constipation association use of narcotic pain relievers. It is used locally as antimalarial drugs especially when decocted (the leaves and bark). In traditional medicine, the fruit is used to charm away intestinal worms and to prevent convulsion in children, analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects
59.	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Used for the treatment of sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, thirst, biliousness, dysentery and ulcers. It is also a good blood purifier. The fruit is acrid, sweet, cooling and astringent to the bowels and removes bad smell form mouth, biliousness, stomachic, astringent, diuretic, antidiabetic, chronic diarrhoea and other enteric disorders
60.	*Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Antifungal activity
61.	*Tecomella undulata* Seem.	Traditionally used for treating liver and spleen diseases, tumours, conjunctivitis, hepatosplenomegaly, syphilis, gonorrhoea, hepatitis, as a blood purifier and in wound healing.
62.	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	The plant has been investigated for antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, cytotoxic, analgesic, hypoglycemic, wound healing and antiplasmodial activities
63.	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	It is used in the treatment of fractures, ulcers. Shows hypocholesterolemic, antibacterial, antimicrobial, antitumoral, antioxidant, antiallergic and antifeedant, antifertility and anti-HIV activities
64.	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Some of the folklore people used this plant in the treatment of asthma, sore throat, vomiting, hiccough, diarrhoea, dysentery, bleeding piles, ulcers, gout, heart and bladder diseases.
65.	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	It is good to increase appetite, digestive aid, liver stimulant, stomachic, gastrointestinal prokinetic agent, and mild laxative. The powder of fruits is used in chronic diarrhoea. It is used in nervous weakness, nervous irritability.
66.	*Terminalia myriocarpa* Van Heurck & Müll.Arg.	Urinary disorder; Timber, charcoal
67.	*Thespesia populnea* Sol. ex Corrêa	Astringent, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive and hepatoprotective
68.	*Toona ciliata* M.Roem.	it is useful in chronic dysentery,ulcer, leprosy, cures fever, headache, blood complaints, cardiotonic, aphrodisiac, anthelmentic; good for scabis and expectorant.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Medicinal properties
69.	*Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger	Applied to heal bronchitis, diabetes, high cholesterol, leprosy, and snakebite.
70.	*Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.	Cure chest pain or pneumonia, powerlessness, chest illnesses, fever, malaria, headache, coughs, painful joints, backache, stomach ulcers treatment of enteric and respiratory ailments, children's fevers, toothache and eye complaints

** The medicinal properties of trees listed above are compiled from secondary sources. The use of the above-mentioned parts of trees to treat diseases should be done under the supervision of professional practitioners.*

Figure 3: Different Native trees found in the vicinity of Chandigarh

Kikar

Amaltas

Amla

Baheda

Harad

Palash

Semal

Jamun

Kadamba

Ashok

Kachnaar

Siris

Neem

Shisham

Mango

Peepal

Kathal

Rubber Tree

Common Crape Myrtle

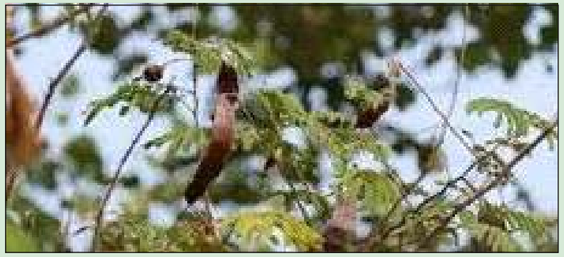
Mandhani

Rohinda

Karonda

Chandni

Safed Babul



Khair

Drek

Suhanjana

Baans

Mango

Conclusion

The majority of the trees found in Chandigarh belong to the Indian subcontinent and somehow are related to the region. As the native flora is the basis of the urban and natural landscape, further efforts should be made to encourage the planting of these native tree species in order to increase the proportion of these species in the U.T.'s tree cover and promote sustainable biodiversity. As properly planned and implemented, native flora can provide a host of environmental, economic, and aesthetic benefits. From a purely aesthetic perspective, native plants are often more attractive, colourful, and fragrant than non-native plants. Additionally, they require less maintenance, are more tolerant of local conditions and require fewer pesticides and fertilizers to thrive. From an environmental perspective, native flora is often better at providing habitat for local wildlife, reducing soil erosion, and reducing pollution. Native plants often require less water and can be used to create natural buffers that reduce noise and air pollution. Finally, from an economic perspective, native plants can improve property values, reduce energy costs, and create a more desirable living environment. They also help create local jobs, as many native plants are grown locally, providing economic benefits to the local economy. Native flora may also reduce the risk of invasive species, which can be costly and difficult to remove. Policy makers and planners should consider the importance of incorporating native flora into their plans to ensure a more sustainable and resilient urban and natural environment.

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