सेवा हाच धर्म

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

वृक्ष गणना अहवाल २०२२

ORNET Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

"Integrating the People,Process & Technology"

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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We are sincerely thankful to Mr. Ganesh Gadhari (City Cordinator), Mr. Digambar Wagh (Civil Department), Mr. Sanjay Chaudhari (Nodal Officer Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan) of Amalner Municipal Council for support and help.

We place on record our sincere appreciation for the field and analytical work completed by all botanist, field officers and office assistants.

Thanking You,

ORNET TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD.

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PROFILE OF AMALNER

Amalner is a city and Municipal Council in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, which is situated at Bori river in Amalner. It is one of 15 Talukas of Jalgaon district. There are 154 villages and 1 town in Amalner Taluka. The max temp: 48.0°c, min temp: 10.3°c and average rainfall is 690.2 mm. As per the Census India 2011, Amalner Taluka has population of 2,87,849. The nearest railway station is Amalner and nearest airport is Aurangabad airport. Amalner pin code is 425401 with latitude 21.0494425 and longitude 75.0579135. Geography of amalner is an average elevation of 188 meters.

Wipro came into existence in this city. It commenced its business by producing the popular vanaspati ghee using sunflower seeds in Amalner. The business flourished and spread to other parts of the Country over the time. It has established a strong foothold today dealing in numerous fields. There are several wipro shareholders in the city. Many other small and big industries have also been set up in Amalner and its economy is growing at a steady speed. People belonging to different religions, caste and creed live in harmony in Amalner.

AMALNER NAGARPARISHAD WARDWISE MAP



TREE CENSUS

Maharashtra government has enacted an act “the Maharashtra in urban area preservation of tree act”, no. Xliv of 1975 (amended in 2010, 2012 and 2015). It was formed for preservation of trees, prevention of trees and protection of tree in the urban areas. As per the section of 7 (b) of the said act, duty of the tree authority of all Municipal Council in Maharashtra to carry out a tree census within respective jurisdiction area once in every five (5) years.

DEFINITION OF TREE

A plant, by habit, having woody stem or trunk having minimum girth of 10 cm at chest level and has a height of 1.3 m above the ground level (Maharashtra tree act 1975 & various flora/field books on plants).

The data will help in understanding the various species of trees, their population, monitoring and maintenance, management of defective trees, carbon sequestration potential, etc. A tree census will also help in restoring lost green cover and calculating the carbon sink capacity.

INTRODUCTION

Trees are very important, valuable and necessary for an urban existence as they balance the ecosystem services, gases in the atmosphere, maintain & regulate climate, controls soil erosion and provide habitat for pollinators and have furnished us with two important life essentials: food and oxygen. Apart from basically keeping us alive, there are many other little and big benefits we get from the trees. So, trees are vital resources for the survival of all living beings. Trees are improving air quality by absorbing carbon dioxide (co2) and release oxygen (o2), also, trees are helping to absorb, filtering, and reducing airborne particulate matter such as smoke, dust and many other forms of pollutants from the atmosphere. Tree census is one among those many steps as protection of existing green areas and trees is a high priority area for us.

Native trees are well-appointed to survive with the local climate, soil types and animals. Plants and animals that have evolved together depend upon each other for survival. For example, native plants do a better functioning of providing food and shelter for native wild animals, which is not the case with introduced plants.

Trees are extremely beneficial for absorbing heat and regulating temperature on earth as they reduce the surrounding temperatures. Trees and vegetation lower surface and air temperatures by providing shade and through evapotranspiration. Trees, with their canopies (the part comprising branches and leaves), block heat from reaching these surfaces. Tree canopies can intercept up to 90% of the sunlight—and the heat that comes with it.

Trees play important role in maintaining water cycle. Trees bind the soil and help in the percolation of water in the soil and thus add in water table. Trees pull water from the ground and release it into the atmosphere as vapor through pores in their leaves in a process called transpiration, which can drive temperatures and rainfall across the globe.

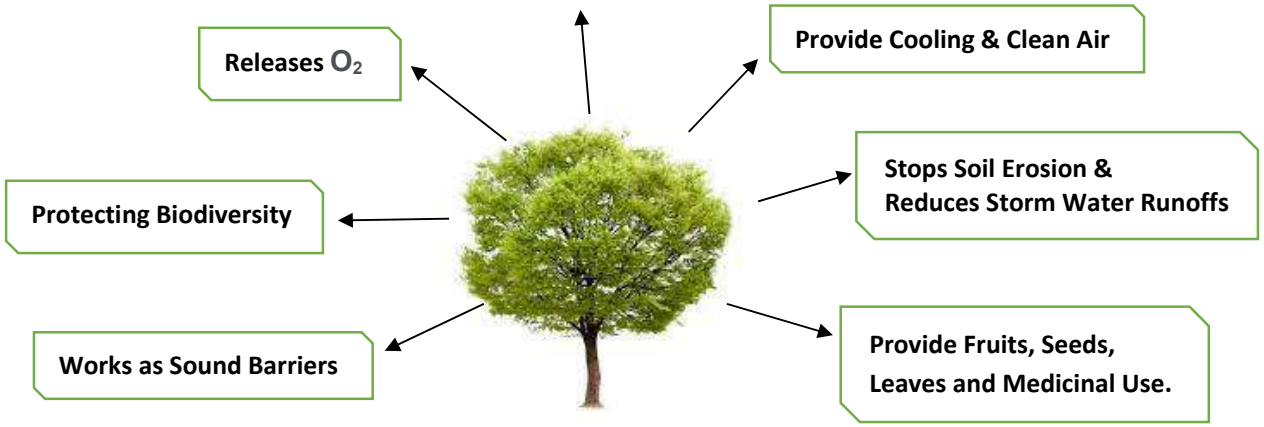


Fig. : Tree Trace App Home Screen

OBJECTIVES OF TREE CENSUS

To survey the trees in all lands, inclusive of Government, Private and Corporation property, by counting each and every tree using tree census method. To provide the information on the secondary attributes like botanical name, family, flowering season, color of the flower, aesthetic / economic value, etc. Geo-referencing the ward boundaries / Tree zone and Zone boundaries of Amalner.

1. Count every tree that falls under Amalner Municipal Council Jurisdiction.
2. Scope of plantation in open area.
3. Creating community awareness.
4. Conserving heritage trees.

METHODOLOGY

Amalner tree census was done in the year 2022. The first step while field study is collecting the wardwise boundaries from Amalner Municipal Council to understand proper and appropriate data which helps in the entire project process. In this census we have taken the trees which are having minimum girth 10 cm in diameter at chest level of an average height person of more than 6 feet were counted. Ward wise data was collected; GPS location was recorded during field survey. Data feeding was done in our own mobile based geo enabled with 35 meter restriction to survey within assigned ward limits. Application which we were use in tree census survey. The data collected using mobile application was synchronized in Realtime with our web-based QC dashboard server.

For unidentified trees, we have taken photograph of plant (tree, leaf, trunk, if present of flowers or fruits) which is visible and identify plant from taxonomist, botanist specialist. In this application ownership of land that is Government, Private, Road side, Garden, Footpath and Industrial trees information were added. Each tree was marked on the map using GPS technology, in this we have taken details of plants like scientific name, local name, and girth (in inches), approx. Height (in ft.), age (approx.), canopy, health condition, ownership & GPS location coordinates with tree photographs. During survey we have also taken the information of heritage trees, which is considered more than 50-year age tree.

DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF MENTHODOLOGY



TREE TRACE MOBILE APPLICATION

The application was installed in the GPS enabled smart phones devices and were provided to the field officers. We provided a advanced tree surveying application that can greatly assist in efficient recording tree data to multiple field officers. They were trained taxonomists / botanists, who can identify tree species on field. After Integration of map as base layer in the mobile application, this application used for information such as tree name, actual girth of tree species at chest level (in inches) using a measuring tape, approx. Height (in ft.), health condition of tree tree, canopy A & B (in ft.), ownership of land, photo of tree, leaf, trunk, flower, fruit, GPS coordinates of tree. We have executed field survey by developing unique concept of pockets within the wards. The field officers were assigned with 35 meter restriction from his/her current live GPS device location to survey within assigned pocket limits for digitizing tree data. If tree found unidentified on the field, the photograph of trunk, leaf, fruit, flower were shared with our backoffice taxonomists / botanists experts to identify the tree. Data collected each day by the respective tree executives was uploaded to the main server on the same day & was quality checked by our taxonomist, botanist subject experts.

An overview of the mobile application page is shown below: -

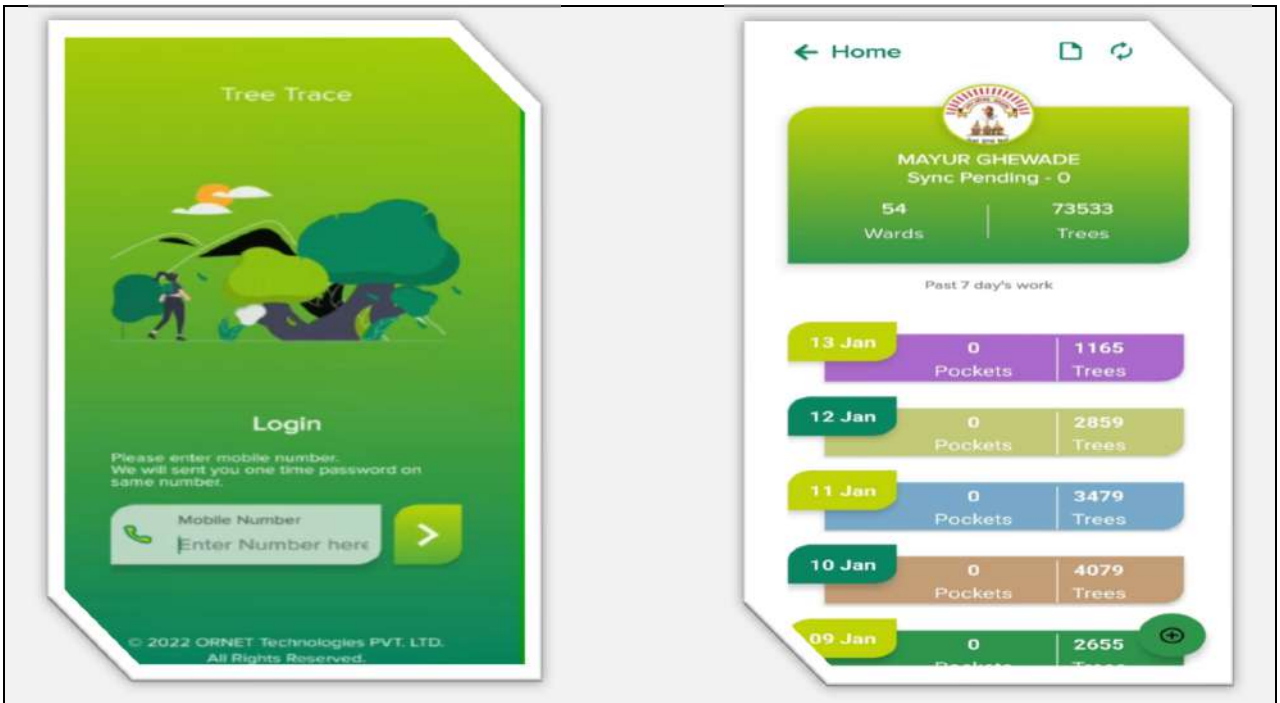


Fig. : Tree Trace App Home Screen

The home screen of the application named Tree Trace. Field officers can enter app with secured login credentials (username and password) for carrying out the tree census work.

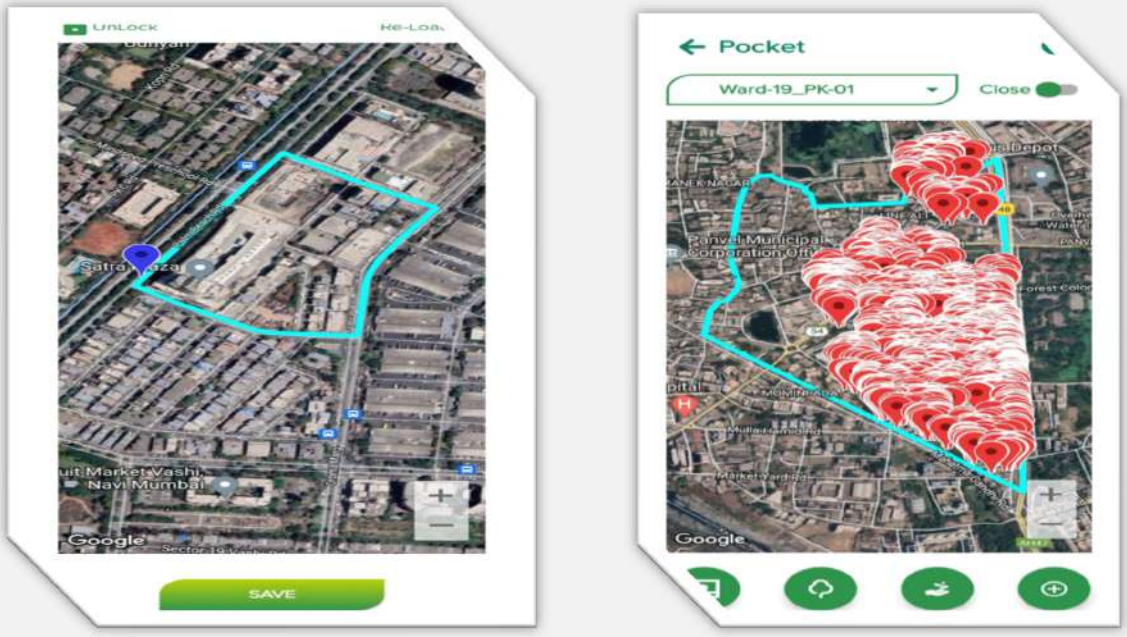


Fig. : Tree Trace App Ward / Pocket Map

Ward / Pocket Map - Before, the field officer fill in the survey form, the smart device app checks the GPS location accuracy and within assigned pockets of wards thereafter allows the field officer to survey the field. The map option shows the trees surveyed and remaining area to be surveyed within assigned pocket boundaries.

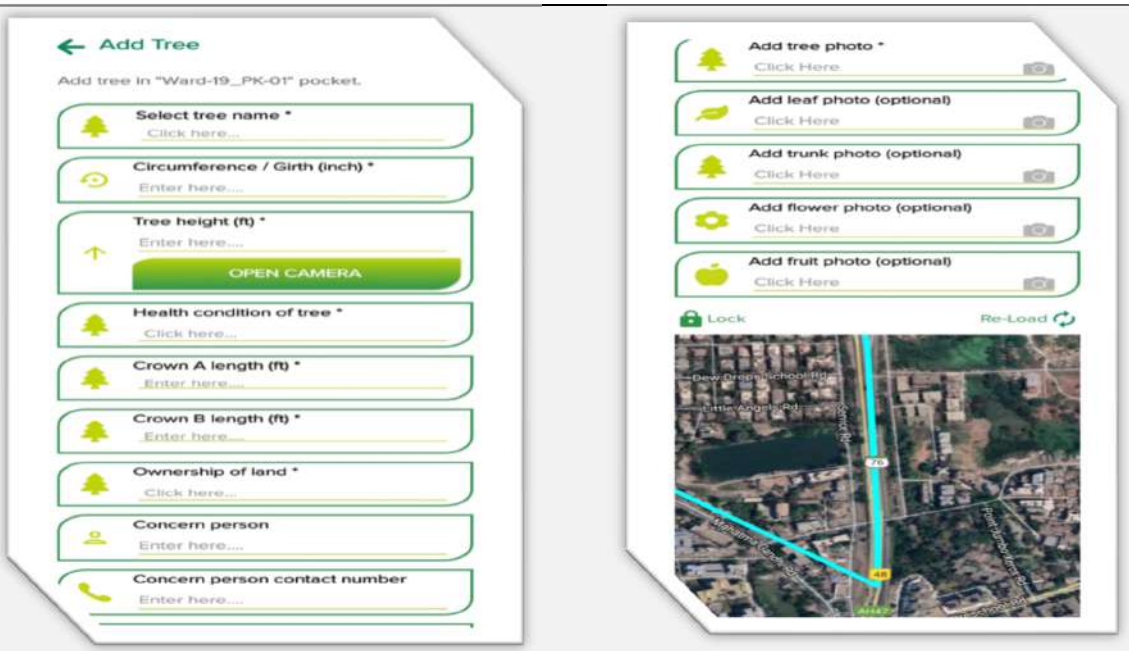


Fig. : Tree Trace App Add Tree Form

Add a tree - a form will be displayed is filled by the field officer. The Unique Tree Id with the physical recorded attributes are shown here. The data is uploaded by the field officer by clicking the save button.

TREE TRACE WEB DASHBOARD

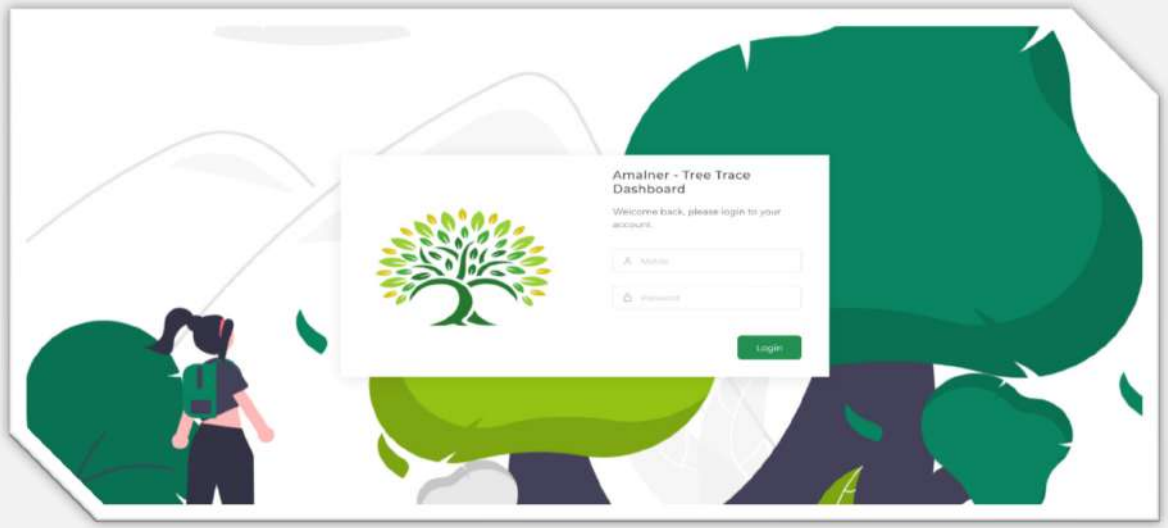


Fig. : Tree Trace Web Dashboard Login Screen

After the data has been collected from the field survey by the field officer, it is uploaded directly to the main server and reflects on tree trace web dashboards portal. To access tree trace web dashboard page will ask for the secured login credentials.

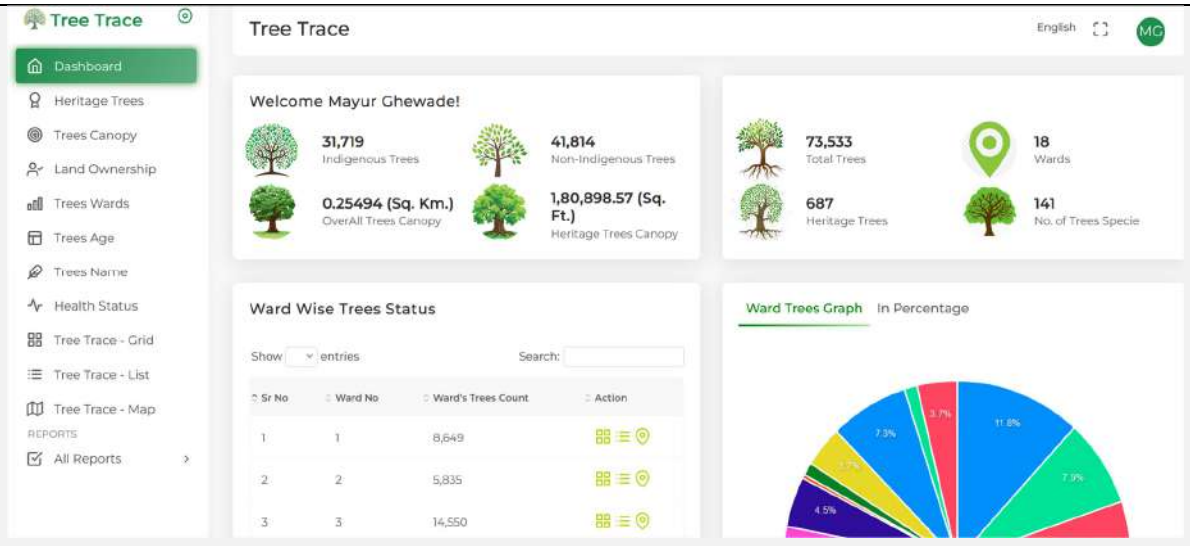


Fig. : Tree Trace Web Dashboard Home Screen

After entering on home page of Tree Trace, The dashboard will take you to the home screen which reflects the total count till date with various analysis, reports, pie charts. The data can be segregated based on various filters available from the left side panel or in the search option.

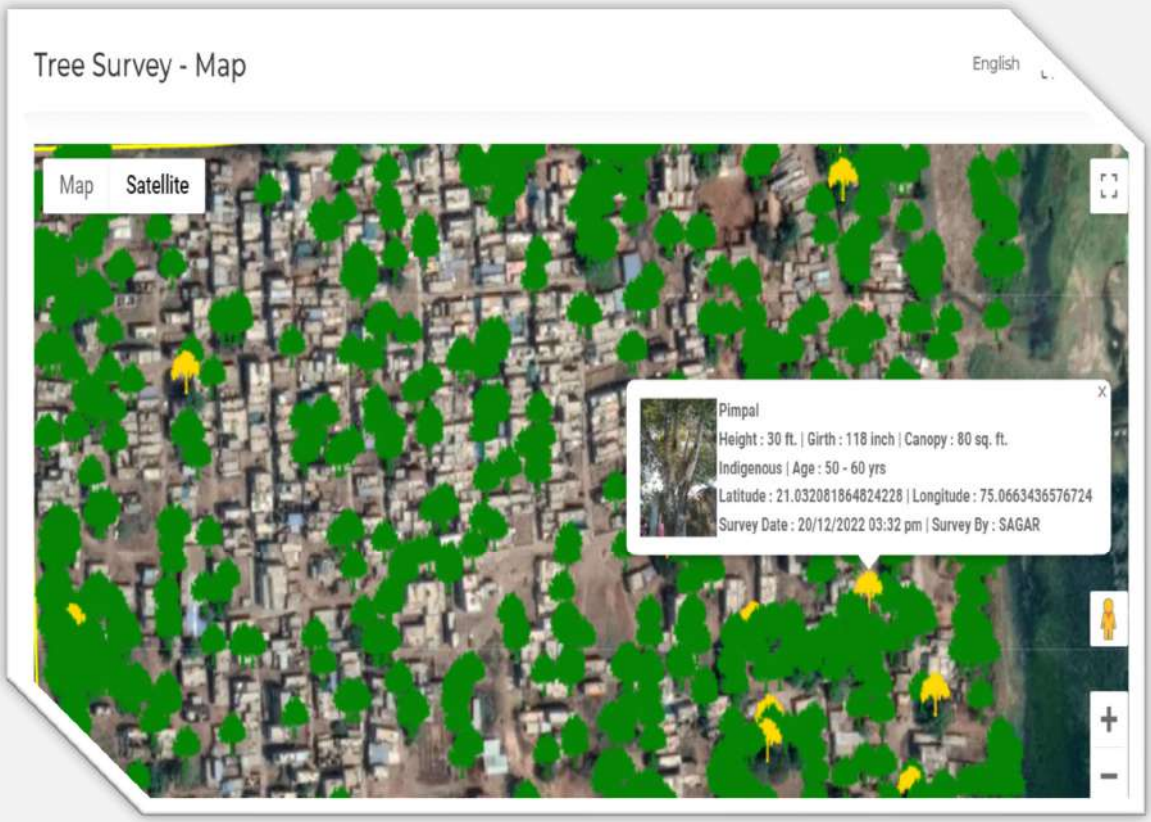


Fig. : Tree Trace Web Dashboard – All Tree Map View



Fig. : Tree Trace Web Dashboard – Heritage Tree Map View

By clicking tree trace map, it will redirect you to the screen in which the tree species, Heritage trees location with pop-up info can be visualised.

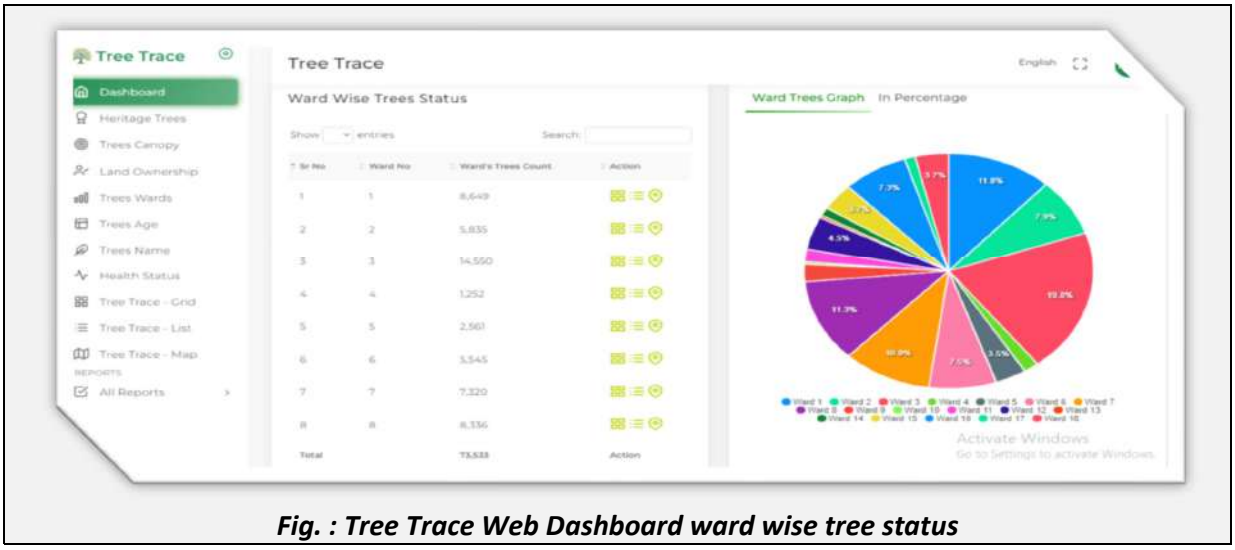


Fig. : Tree Trace Web Dashboard ward wise tree status

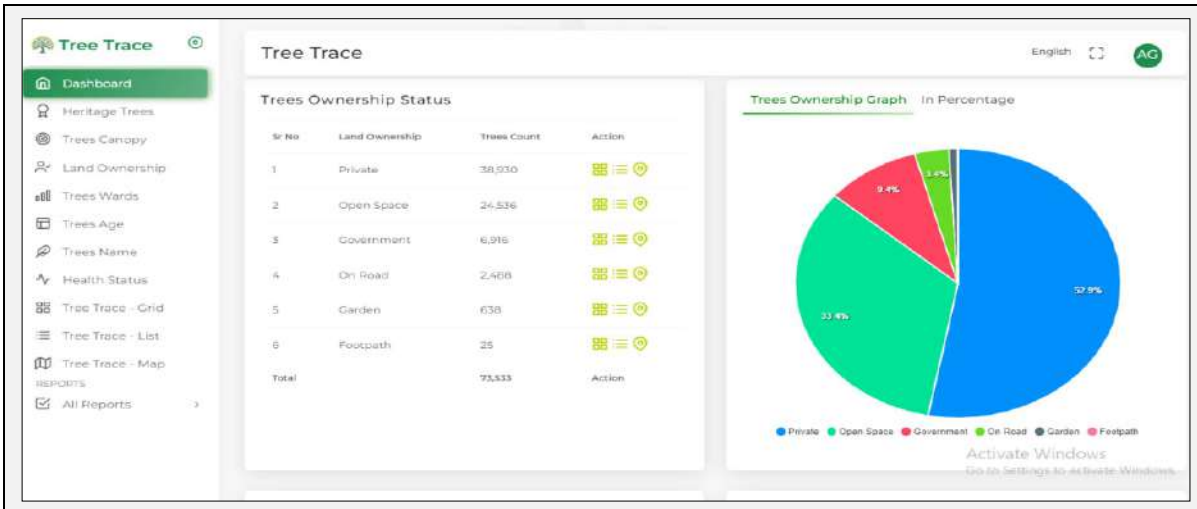


Fig : Tree Trace Web Dashboard tree ownership status

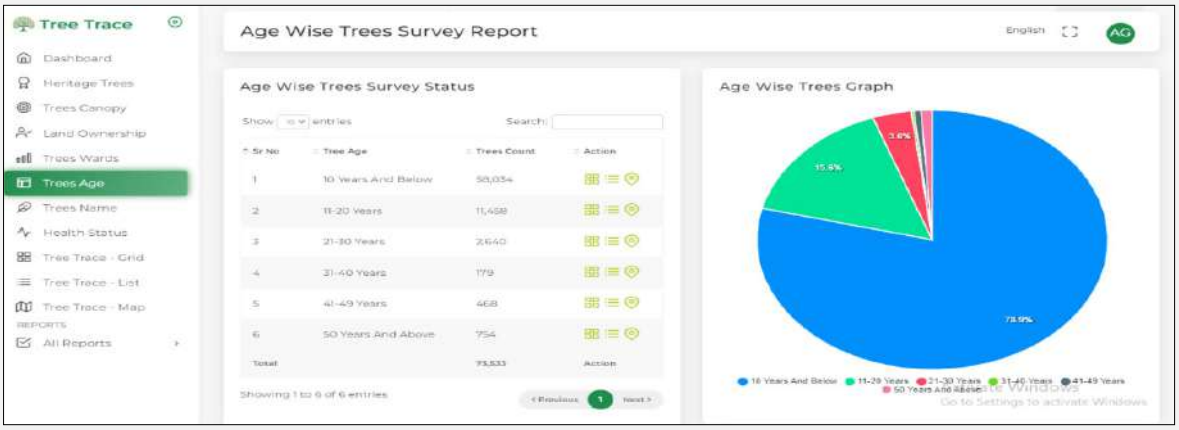


Fig : Tree Trace Web Dashboard tree agewise status

HERITAGE TREE

INTRODUCTION :

A Heritage tree may be defined as a tree of biological, cultural, ecological or historical interest because of its age, size or condition. Heritage trees are an integral and valuable part of our natural and cultural landscape and are often among the oldest living objects in the country. They are found in our native woodlands, historic parklands and estates, in association with human settlement, along roadsides and in hedgerows, agricultural fields and occasionally as isolated specimens in the middle of housing estates or development sites. There are many types of trees that qualify as a heritage trees for example: vad, pimpal, umber kaduneem etc.

In view of "the Maharashtra (urban areas) preservation of trees act (1975), it is binding to the Municipal Corporation, local civic bodies, councils, local tree authorities, state-level tree authority for better preservation, protection and plantation of trees on urban areas and special protection and conservation of heritage trees, that is, trees of about 50 years or more.

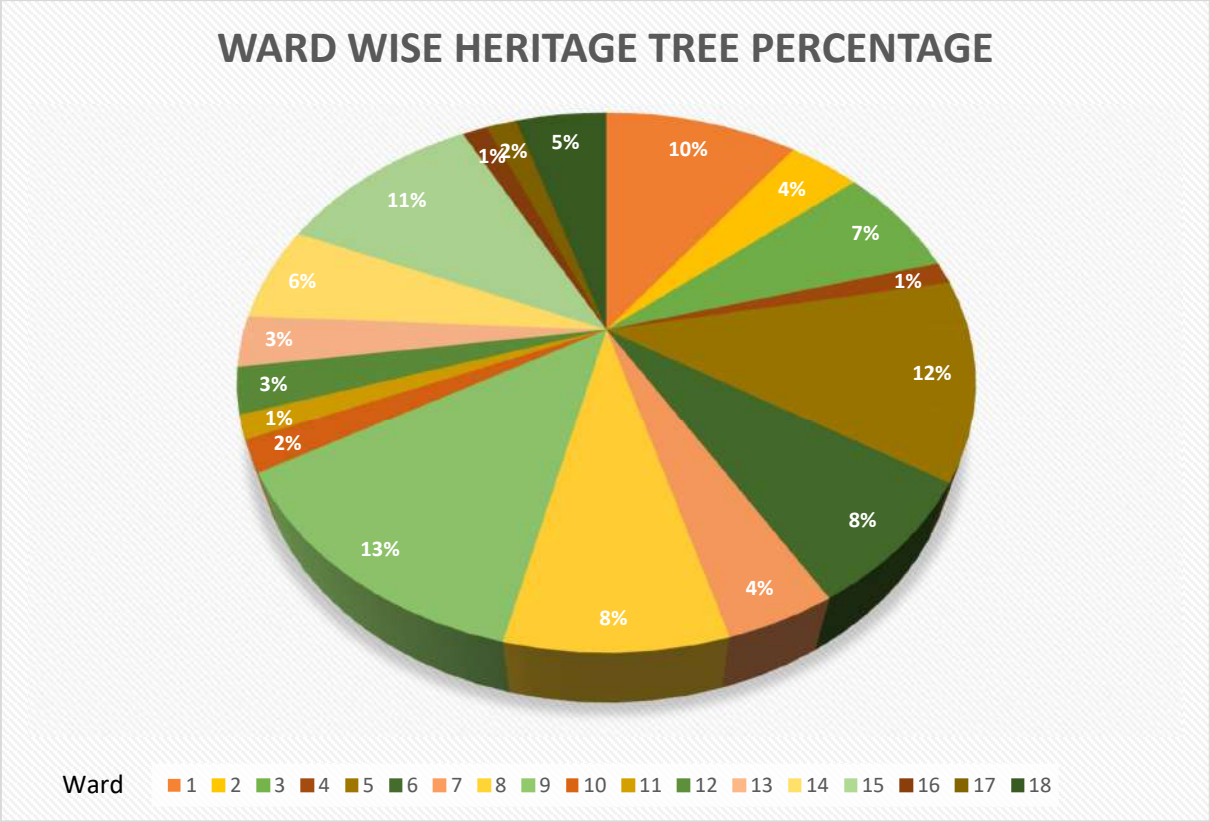
These heritage trees are important, of course, for their biological value, but so also for their cultural value. Heritage trees are historical artifacts connecting urban residents to the past and providing a sense of belonging in cities that can otherwise be stressful places to live in.

USES AND VALUE OF HERITAGE TREES :

Trees in cities have many uses. They provide shade, help keep the climate cool and reduce the effects of the urban heat island. They settle the dust on the roads and absorb toxic gases from vehicular and industrial pollution.

Trees serve as a habitat for biodiversity. Heritage trees can play an important role in creating awareness about the importance of both heritage trees, as well as other trees in an urban and rural landscape. Many of the heritage trees especially the ficus are keystone species in the environment. The old trees serve as important roosting, nesting sites or as a food source for many species of wildlife. The protection of these heritage trees will also have to be ensured and the trees have to be geo-tagged.

IN AMALNER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TOTAL NUMBER OF HERITAGE TREE ARE 687.



HERITAGE TREES PHOTO IN AMALNER

- **Common Name: Vad (Scientific Name: *Ficus benghalensis*)**

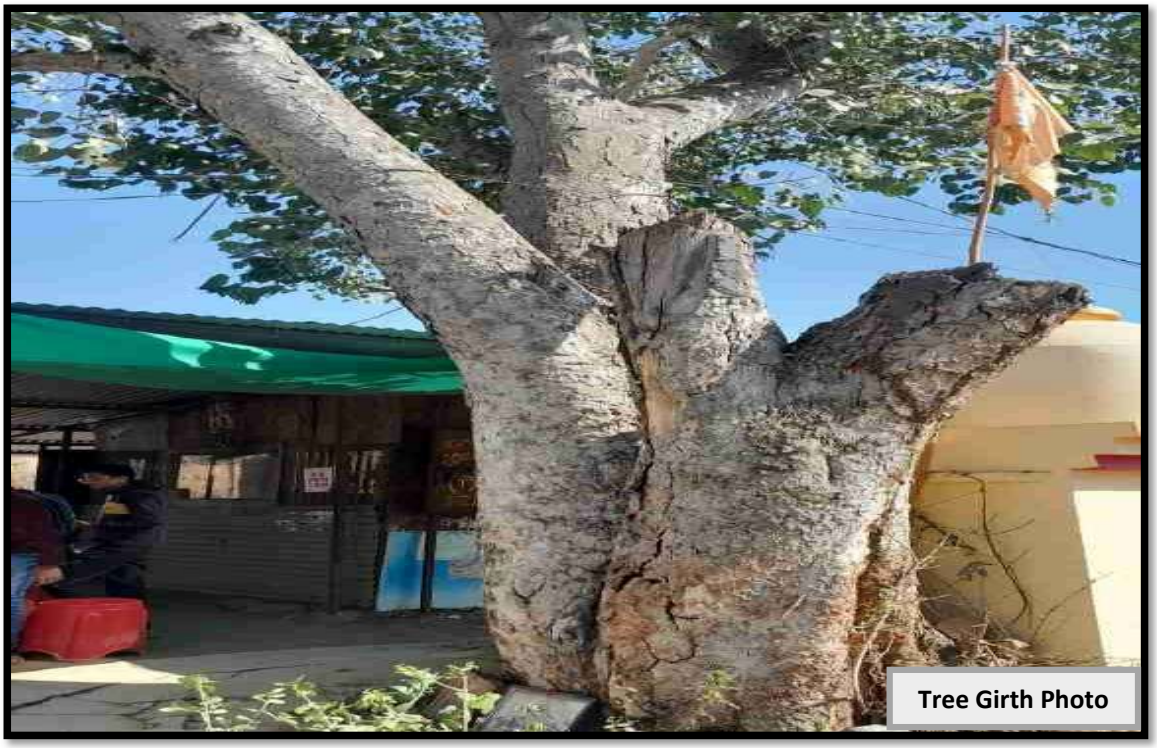




Tree Girth Photo

- **Common Name: Pimpal (Scientific Name: *Ficus religiosa*)**





Tree Girth Photo

- **Common Name: : Kaduneem (Scientific Name: *Azadirachta indica*)**





Tree Girth Photo

- **Common Name: : Umber (Scientific Name: *Ficus racemose*)**





Tree Girth Photo

SUMMARY

The present document is a Tree Census report of the Amalner Municipal Council of Jalgaon District. The study was commissioned to ORNET Technologies Pvt. Ltd. In order to quantify and map the tree species present in the Amalner Municipal Council area. The objectives of this study were to provide an assessment of tree species diversity, population (census) and distribution in the given area. The study also evaluated the present status of tree individuals and their importance. Tree census of Amalner Municipal Council was carried out in 2022. Entire tree census carried out wardwise for which electoral wards considered. **In this census in 18 wards total 73,533 trees were recorded and documented during the physical field survey.** The study gives a detailed account of tree attributes such as scientific name, local name, girth (in inches), approx. Height (in ft.), age (approx.), tree canopy, health condition, ownership & gps location coordinates with tree photographs of each tree were recorded during physical field survey.

Summary of the survey result is given below:

Sr.	Description	Summary
1.	**Total wards surveyed**	18 wards.
2.	**Total trees recorded**	Total 73,533 trees were surveyed.
3.	**Ward with highest and lowest tree count**	Ward 3 has highest count with 14,550 trees & Ward 10 has lowest count with 226 trees.
4.	**Tree species found**	Total 141 tree species.
5.	**Indigenous species**	91 tree species are native.
6.	**Exotic species**	50 tree species are exotic.
7.	**Healthy tree population**	97 % of tree population is healthy 71,930 trees.

OBSERVATIONS

Tree Census was done in Amalner Municipal Council at 18 electoral wards within city limits. Following is the relation between Indigenous and Exotic trees.

- **INDIGENOUS VS. EXOTIC SPECIES:**

In Amalner Municipal Council area total count of tree species is 141, during survey we found dominant tree species which are Villayati babul, Kaduneem (medicinal tree) the most common tree found in Amalner Municipal Council area. Among the vegetable trees Shevga and among the fruiting trees Sitaphal, Amba are most commonly found.

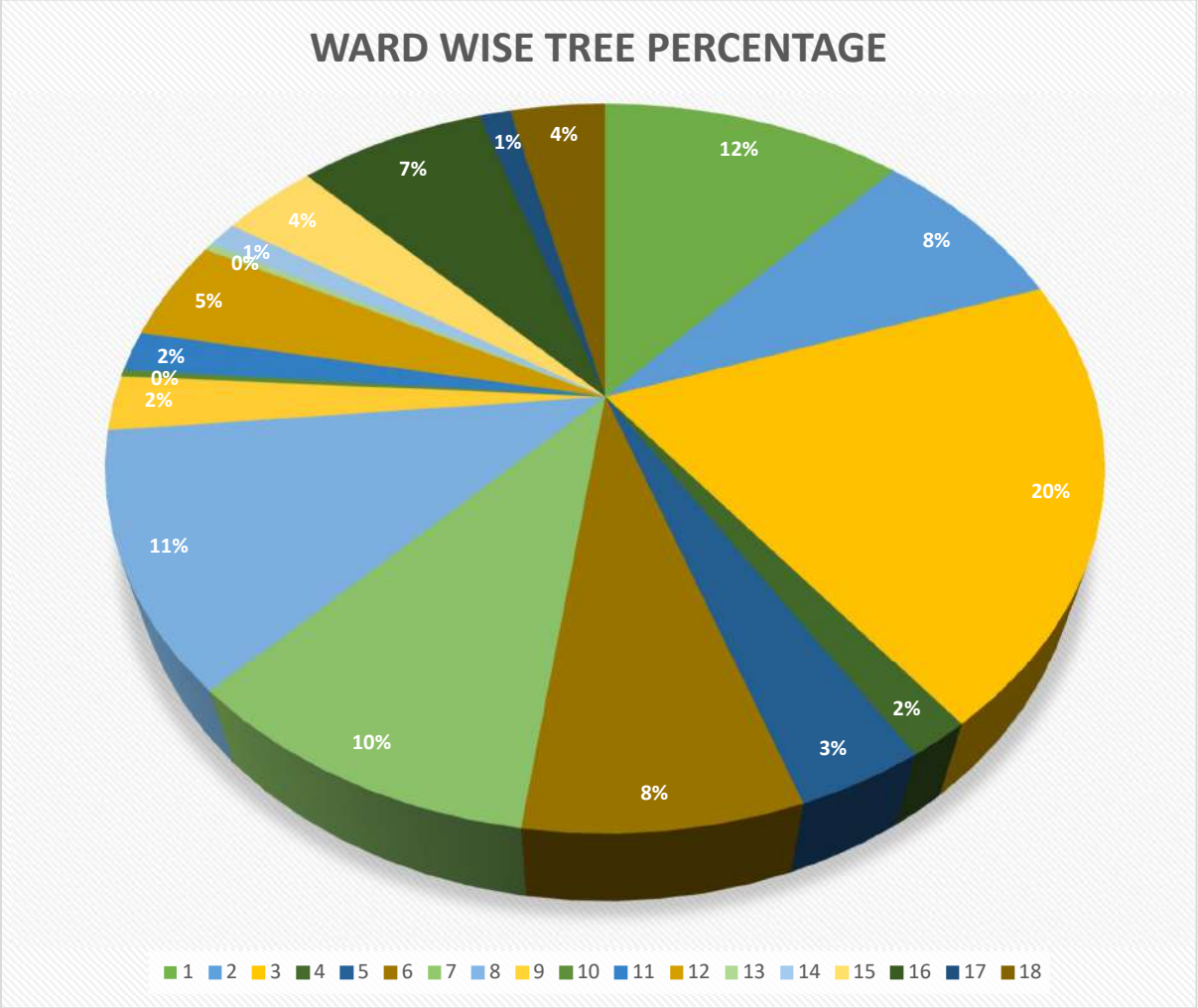
We have to plant more Indigenous tree species like Vad, Pimpal, Umber etc. and we have to improve this ratio.

- **FAUNA DIVERSITY:**

In Amalner during survey birds has been observed. Birds are found throughout the world and essential animal group of an Ecosystem. They are the biological control agents to control the various pests. They are the pollinating agents like bees, by visiting a plant or sucking the nectar from a flower, and then moving on to the next. Birds also have a good system for dispersal of seeds. Bird faeces provide good manure for the seeds for their germination. Birds are of great economic importance to the human society.

Some common bird species have been seen like crow, sparrow, salunkhi, kokil, popat etc. Good number of nesting birds in native trees has been observed.

IN AMALNER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF WARD is 18 .



RESULTS & CONCLUSION

In Amalner Municipal Council Tree Census survey of total 18 wards was done. In that survey of **total 73,533 tree** data was collected. From that data **31,719 tree species were Indigenous** and **41,814 tree species were Non-Indigenous. Total Heritage trees in Amalner were 687.**

Indigenous tree (kaduneem, amba, sitaphal, vad, umber), and non-indigenous tree (villayati babul, foxtail palm, asupalav, villayati chinch, royal palm) found.

We have to plant more Indigenous tree species like vad, pimpal, umber etc. And we have to improve this ratio.

Recommended Native tree list for tree plantation is given below :

Sr.	Common name	Scientific name
1.	Beal tree	*Aegle mermelos*
2.	Bahava	*Cassia fistula*
3.	Vad	*Ficus benghalensis*
4.	Pimpal	*Ficus religiosa*
5.	Arjun	*Terminalia arjuna*
6.	Umber	*Ficus racemosa*
7.	Shivan	*Gmelina arborea*
8.	Karanj	*Pongamia pinnata*
9.	Sita Ashok	*Saraca asoka*
10.	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus benjamina*
11.	Bhokar	*Cordia dichotoma*
12.	Vavla	*Holoptelia integrifolia*
13.	Hirda	*Terminalia chebula*
14.	Bakul	*Mimusops elengi*
15.	Saptaparni	*Alstonia scholaris*
16.	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia cadamba*
17.	Sisoo	*Dalbergia sissoo*
18.	Amba	*Mangifera indica*
19.	Tetu	*Oroxylum indicum*
20.	Apta	*Bauhinia racemosa*

PROJECT TEAM

Project Manager	Mr. Mayur Ghewade
Project Coordinator	Mr. Surba Otavkar Mr. Rahul Sonawane
Field Coordinator	Mr. Nilesh Depolkar Mr. Sagar Adak
Plant Taxonomist / Botanist	Ms. Amruta Gharpure Ms. Poonam Khambe
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Data Compilation & Analysis	Mr. Akshay Kadam
GIS Expert	Mr. Bhushan Patil
Software Developer	Mr. Patanjali Yogi

REFERENCE

- **Web site also used for tree identification www.flowersofindia.com,**
- **http://indianbiodiversity.org**
- **http://bsi.gov.in**
- **http://flowersofindia.net.**
- **http://frienvis.nic.in**
- **www.iucn.com,**
- **Down to earth article: protecting heritage tree through special law**
- **Amalner dashboard used for result and conclusion**
- **Tree census research paper**

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	*25*
2	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	*8*
3	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	*242*
4	Alu	*Meyna Spinosa Roxb.ex Link*	Rubiaceae	*1*
5	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	*1305*
6	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	*10*
7	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	*24*
8	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	*36*
9	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	*24*
10	Arasul	*Psydrax dicoccos*	Rubiaceae	*1*
11	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	*9*
12	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	*3*
13	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	*1415*
14	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	*154*
15	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	*1492*
16	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	*269*
17	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	*32*
18	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	*60*
19	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	*172*
20	Bartondi	*Morinda Pubscens*	Rubiaceae	*4*
21	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	*54*
22	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	*231*
23	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	*9*
24	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	*69*
25	Bibba	*Semecarpus Anacardium Linn.f.*	Anacardiaceae	*4*
26	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	*667*
27	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	*920*
28	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	*31*
29	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	*6*
30	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	*419*
31	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	*12*
32	Charoli	*Buchanania Lanzan Spreng.*	Anacardiaceae	*1*
33	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	*165*
34	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	*376*
35	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	*18*
36	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	*11*

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Count
37	Cycus	*Cycas Circinalis Roxb.*	Cycadaceae	*3*
38	Dandoshi	*Dalbergia lanceolaria*	Fabaceae	*1*
39	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	*748*
40	Dev Babul	*Acacia Horrida (linn.) Willd.*	Mimosaceae	*1*
41	Dhatriphal	*Barringtonia Acutangula*	Lecythidaceae	*1*
42	durangi babhul	*Dichrostachys cinerea*	Fabaceae	*1*
43	Earleaf Acacia	*Acacia Auriculiformis*	Mimosaceae	*3*
44	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	*16*
45	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	*235*
46	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	*17*
47	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	*777*
48	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	*21*
49	Hirda	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae	*9*
50	Id Limbu	*Citrus Aurantiifolia (christ.)swingle*	Rutaceae	*1*
51	Indian Rubber Tree	*Ficus Elastica Roxb, Ex Hornem*	Moraceae	*3*
52	Israil Babul	*Acacia tortilis*	Mimosaceae	*11*
53	Jam	*Syzygium Jambos*	Myrtaceae	*2*
54	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	*393*
55	Jangali Badam	*Sterculia Foetida Linn.*	Sterculiaceae	*14*
56	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	*168*
57	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	*934*
58	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	*12323*
59	Kaju	*Anacardium Occidentale*	Anacardiaceae	*1*
60	Kala shirish	*Albazia odoratissima*	Mimosaceae	*1*
61	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	*4*
62	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	*77*
63	Karambol	*Averrhoa Carambola Linn.*	Oxalidaceae	*1*
64	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	*246*
65	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	*529*
66	Katesavar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	*2*
67	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	*24*
68	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	*32*
69	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	*10*
70	Kinhai	*Albizia Procera (roxb.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	*4*
71	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	*12*
72	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	*2167*

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Count
73	Madagascar almond	*Terminalia neotaliala*	Combretaceae	*5*
74	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	*874*
75	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	*13*
76	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	*57*
77	Markhamia	*Markhamia Lutea (benth.) Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	*2*
78	Moha	*Madhuca Longifolia*	Sapotaceae	*1*
79	Mosambi	*Citrus Sinensis (l.) Osbeck*	Rutaceae	*1*
80	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	*529*
81	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	*110*
82	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	*246*
83	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	*19*
84	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	*74*
85	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	*78*
86	Pangara	*Erythrina Variegata L.*	Fabaceae	*3*
87	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	*655*
88	Payar	*Ficus Amplissima Sm.*	Moraceae	*3*
89	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	*765*
90	Phanas	*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*	Moraceae	*5*
91	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	*24*
92	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	*1068*
93	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	*304*
94	Pink Shower	*Cassia Grandis 1.f.*	Caesalpiniaceae	*1*
95	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	*23*
96	Putranjiva	*Putranjiva Roxburghii Wall.*	Euphorbiaceae	*2*
97	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	*3*
98	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	*195*
99	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	*9*
100	Ram babul	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	Fabaceae	*3*
101	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	*664*
102	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	*15*
103	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	*420*
104	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	*627*
105	Sago Palm	*Cycus Revoluta*	Cycadaceae	*1*
106	Santra	*Citrus Aurantium*	Rutaceae	*2*
107	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	*835*
108	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	*20*

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Count
109	Savar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	*5*
110	Scarlet Cordial	*Cordia Sebestena Linn.*	Boraginaceae	*4*
111	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	*28*
112	Shemat	*Lannea Coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae	*1*
113	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	*362*
114	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	*222*
115	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	*48*
116	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	*7*
117	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	*4*
118	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	*354*
119	Sisvi	*Dalbergia Latifolia Roxb.*	Fabaceae	*3*
120	Sita Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	*2*
121	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	*4772*
122	Sonchapha	*Magnolia Champaca*	Magnoliaceae	*3*
123	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	*427*
124	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	*3991*
125	Supari	*Areca Catechu*	Arecaceae	*2*
126	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	*54*
127	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	*4*
128	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	*1622*
129	Tamhan	*Lagerstroemia Speciosa (linn.)pers.*	Lythraceae	*1*
130	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	*110*
131	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	*5*
132	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	*160*
133	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	*30*
134	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	*654*
135	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	*11*
136	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	*557*
137	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	*691*
138	Vayuvarna	*Crataeva Tapia Linn.*	Capparidaceae	*1*
139	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	*24354*
140	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	*282*
141	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	*35*
				73533

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	2114
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	1312
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	6851
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	3847
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	11
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	1313
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	426
8	Bombacaceae	Bombacaceae the bombax or kapok family of flowering trees and shrubs, in the mallow order (Malvales), comprising 27 genera. It is allied to the mallow family (Malvaceae), to which the cotton plant belongs, and is characteristic of the tropics. Bombacaceae members flowers are often large and showy	7
9	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	73
10	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	162
11	Capparidaceae	The Capparidaceae, commonly known as the caper family, are a family of plants in the order Brassicales. As currently circumscribed, the family contains 33 genera and about 700 species.	1
12	Casuarinaceae	The Casuarinaceae are a family of dicotyledonous flowering plants placed in the order Fagales, consisting of four genera and 91 species of trees and members of this family are characterized by drooping equisetoid (meaning "looking like Equisetum; that is, horsetail) twigs, evergreen foliage, monoecious or dioecious and infructescences (fruiting bodies) cone-like, meaning combining together many outward pointing valves, esch containing a seed, into roughly spherical, cone-like, woody structures.	54

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Clusiaceae	Members of the Clusiaceae family usually have broad-ended, oblong leaves, these may be leathery and have a strong, central vein from which branch many delicate, horizontal veins. The plants have resinous, sticky sap, flowers with numerous stamens often united in bundles, and separate petals and sepals. Male and female organs often occur in separate flowers	11
14	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	864
15	Cycadaceae	The Cycadaceae are woody, unbranched or sparsely branched, palm like, dioccious, seed-bearing trees or shrubs with thick, pithy stems. Male plants produce male or microsporangiate cones that bear many scales, each with an abundance of microsporangia scattered over the lower surface. Seeds are typically large.	4
16	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	156
17	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	716
18	Lecythidaceae	Lecythidacese, or the Brazil nut family, isa pantropical group of evergreen trees of about 25 gers and 310 species. There are several groups in the family with distinctive geographical distributions. The Brazil nut group includes about 10 genera and 215 species, all Neotropical, in particular, the group includes the larger genera fischweilers (about 100 species) and Gustavia (40) species)	1
19	Lythraceae	Lythraceae or the looseurife family, containing about 620 species in 31 genera of trees, small shrubs, and perennial herbs, occurs primarily in warmer regions of hoth the Old World and the New World and is especially diverse in South America and Africa.	1
20	Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family of the order Magnoliales that contains at least two genera and nearly 250 species, including many handsome, fragrant flowering trees and shrubs. The family is important primarily for its ornamental species such as the tulipy tree, or yellow poplar.	3
21	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	87
22	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	12406

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
23	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	30630
24	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	2591
25	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	362
26	Muntingiaceae	The Muntingiaceae are a family of flowering plants, belonging to the rosid order Malvales.	4
27	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	1270
28	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	655
29	Oxalidaceae	The Oxalidaceae, or wood sorrel family, are a small family of five genera of herbaceous plants, shrubs and small trees, with the great majority of the 570 species in the genus Oxalis (wood sorrels).	1
30	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthaceae contains 59 genera and more than 1,700 species of herbs to trees that grow in tropical to warm temperate regions; the family is especially diverse in Malesia. Members of Phyllanthaceae have often finely cracking bark and two-ranked leaves that lack glands. The fruits have two seeds in each chamber. The pantropical Phyllanthus (about 1,300 species, including the former genera Glochidion, Breynia, and Sauropus) has simple leaves that often look as if they are leaflets of a compound leaf.	3
31	Proteaceae	The Proteaceae are a family of flowering plants predominantly distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. The family comprises M3 geners with about 1,660 known species Australia and South Africa have the greatest concentrations of diversity.	7
32	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	920

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
33	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	184
34	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	3410
35	Salvadoraceae		160
36	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	6
37	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	15
38	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	338
39	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	874
40	Sterculiaceae	The Sterculiaceae are trees, shrubs, or herbs comprising about 65 genera and 1,000 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs. The leaves are alternate and simple or infrequently palmately lobed or compound; stipules are present but they are shed early. The flowers are actinomorphic or rarely zygomorphic, and are bisexual or not uncommonly functionally unisexual.	14
41	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	703
42	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	921
43	Zygophyllaceae	Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous.	21

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

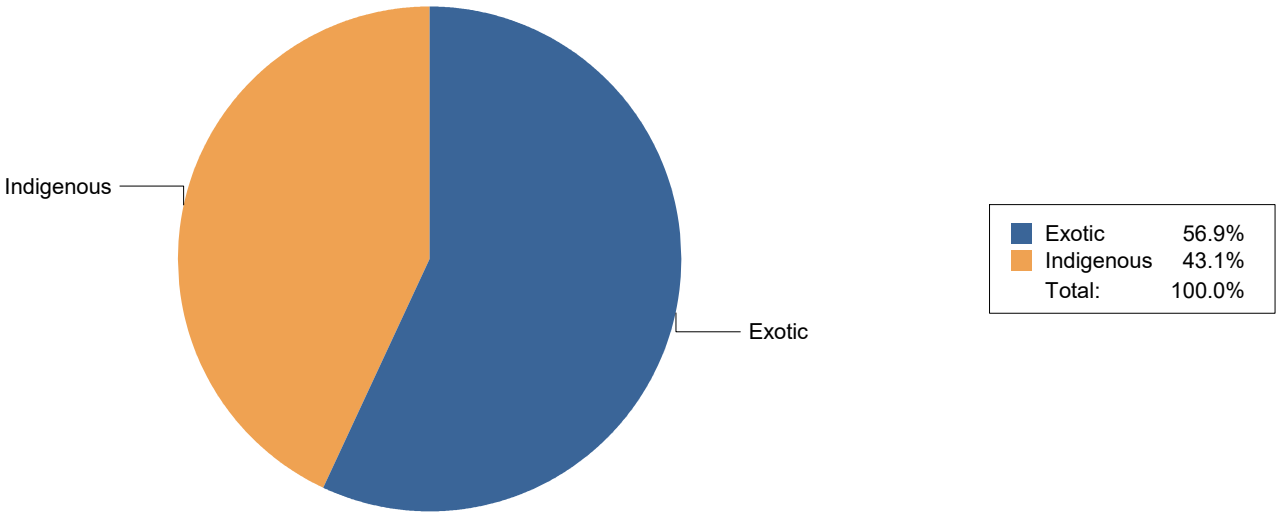
Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Acacia	3779
2	Adenanthera	1
3	Adonidia	1050
4	Aegle	176
5	Albizia	282
6	Alianthus	130
7	Alstonia	196
8	Anacardium	1
9	Annona	2738
10	Araucaria	75
11	Areca	10
12	Artocarpus	9
13	Averrhoa	2
14	Azadirachta	5065
15	Balanites	78
16	Barringtonia	3
17	Bauhinia	86
18	Bixa	1
19	Bombax	1
20	Borrasus	8
21	Butea	6
22	Caesalpinia	33
23	Calliandra	8
24	Callistemon	10
25	Calophyllum	5
26	Caryota	5
27	Casearia	1
28	Cassia	16
29	Casuarina	21
30	Ceiba	28
31	Cinnamomum	3
32	Citrus	301
33	Cocos	1318
34	Conocarpus	83
35	Cordia	34
36	Couroupita	2
37	Cycas	6
38	Dalbergia	91
39	Delonix	693
40	Dichrostachys	2
41	Diospyros	1
42	Erythrina	1
43	Eucalyptus	416
44	Euphorbia	422
45	Ficus	1134
46	Garcinia	1
47	Gardenia	10
48	Garuga	1
49	Gliricidial	4
50	Gmelina	41
51	Grevilleat	28
52	Heterophragma	1
53	Holarrhena	2
54	Holoptelia	1314
55	Hyophorbhe	10
56	Ixora	1
57	Khaya	37
58	Kigelia	43
59	Lagerstroemia	3
60	Lannea	1
61	Leucaena	2762
62	Limonia	13
63	Livistona	8
64	Madhuca	11
65	Magnolia	1
66	Mangifera	2665
67	Manilkara	460
68	Markhamia	19
69	Melia	71
70	Meyna	1
71	Michelia	12
72	Millingtonia	63
73	Mimusops	20
74	Morinda	8
75	Moringa	531
76	Morus	36
77	Muntingia	24
78	Murraya	603
79	Neolamarckia	34
80	Nerium	80
81	Nyctanthes	342
82	Oroxylum	2
83	Peltophorum	114
84	phoenix	1
85	Phyllanthus	202
86	Pithecellobium	413
87	Platycladus	3

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
88	Plumeria	351
89	Polyalthis	1321
90	Pongamia	578
91	Prosopis	12091
92	Psidium	618
93	Putranjiva	8
94	Roystonca	390
95	Santatum	605
96	Sapindus	25
97	Saraca	6
98	Schleichera	4
99	Semecarpys	4
100	Senna	425
101	Sesbania	16
102	Spathodea	90
103	Sterculia	27
104	Swietenia	4
105	Syzygium	345
106	Tabebuia	34
107	Tabernaemontana	308
108	Tamarindus	236
109	Tecoma	164
110	Tectona	805
111	Terminalia	34
112	Terminalia.	850
113	Thespesia	54
114	Thevetia	86
115	Trema	32
116	Vitex	28
117	Wodyetia	93
118	Ziziphus	509

Indigenous and Exotic Tree



अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	25
2	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	8
3	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	242
4	Alu	*Meyna Spinosa Roxb.ex Link*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
5	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	1305
6	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	10
7	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	Indigenous	24
8	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	36
9	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	24
10	Arasul	*Psydrax dicoccos*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
11	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	9
12	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	3
13	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	1415
14	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	154
15	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	1492
16	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	269
17	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	32
18	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	60
19	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	172
20	Bartondi	*Morinda Pubscens*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	4

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
21	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	54
22	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	231
23	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	9
24	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	69
25	Bibba	*Semecarpus Anacardium Linn.f.*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	4
26	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	667
27	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	920
28	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	Exotic	31
29	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	6
30	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	419
31	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	Exotic	12
32	Charoli	*Buchanania Lanzan Spreng.*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	1
33	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	165
34	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	376
35	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	18
36	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	11
37	Cycus	*Cycas Circinalis Roxb.*	Cycadaceae	Exotic	3
38	Dandoshi	*Dalbergia lanceolaria*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
39	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	748
40	Dev Babul	*Acacia Horrida (linn.) Willd.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1
41	Dhatriphal	*Barringtonia Acutangula*	Lecythidaceae	Exotic	1
42	durangi babhul	*Dichrostachys cinerea*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
43	Earleaf Acacia	*Acacia Auriculiformis*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	3
44	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	16
45	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	235
46	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	Exotic	17
47	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	777
48	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	Indigenous	21
49	Hirda	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	9
50	Id Limbu	*Citrus Aurantiifolia (christ.)swingle*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
51	Indian Rubber Tree	*Ficus Elastica Roxb, Ex Hornem*	Moraceae	Exotic	3
52	Israil Babul	*Acacia tortilis*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	11
53	Jam	*Syzygium Jambos*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	2
54	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	393
55	Jangali Badam	*Sterculia Foetida Linn.*	Sterculiaceae	Exotic	14
56	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	168

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
57	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	934
58	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	12323
59	Kaju	*Anacardium Occidentale*	Anacardiaceae	Exotic	1
60	Kala shirish	*Albazia odoratissima*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	1
61	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	Indigenous	4
62	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	77
63	Karambol	*Averrhoa Carambola Linn.*	Oxalidaceae	Indigenous	1
64	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	246
65	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	529
66	Katesavar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Indigenous	2
67	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	24
68	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	32
69	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	Exotic	10
70	Kinhai	*Albizia Procera (roxb.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	4
71	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	Exotic	12
72	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	2167
73	Madagascar almon	*Terminalia neotaliala*	Combretaceae	Exotic	5
74	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	874
75	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	13
76	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	57
77	Markhamia	*Markhamia Lutea (benth.) Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
78	Moha	*Madhuca Longifolia*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	1
79	Mosambi	*Citrus Sinensis (l.) Osbeck*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
80	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	529
81	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	110
82	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	246
83	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	19
84	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	74
85	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	78
86	Pangara	*Erythrina Variegata L.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
87	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	655
88	Payar	*Ficus Amplissima Sm.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	3
89	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	765
90	Phanas	*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*	Moraceae	Indigenous	5
91	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	24
92	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1068

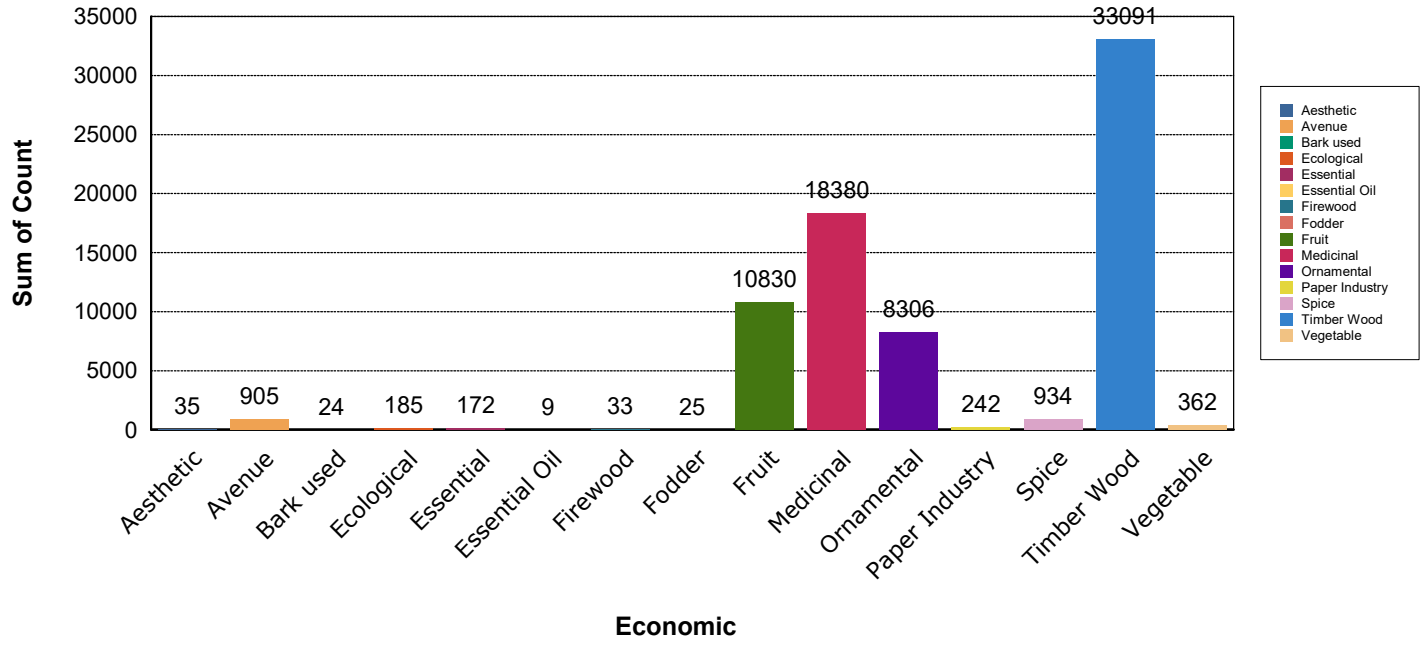
Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
93	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	304
94	Pink Shower	*Cassia Grandis 1.f.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
95	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	23
96	Putranjiva	*Putranjiva Roxburghii Wall.*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	2
97	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	Indigenous	3
98	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	195
99	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	9
100	Ram babul	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	Fabaceae	Exotic	3
101	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	664
102	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	15
103	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	420
104	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	627
105	Sago Palm	*Cycus Revoluta*	Cycadaceae	Indigenous	1
106	Santra	*Citrus Aurantium*	Rutaceae	Exotic	2
107	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	835
108	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	20
109	Savar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Indigenous	5
110	Scarlet Cordial	*Cordia Sebestena Linn.*	Boraginaceae	Exotic	4
111	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	28
112	Shemat	*Lannea Coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	1
113	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	362
114	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	222
115	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	48
116	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	Exotic	7
117	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	Exotic	4
118	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	354
119	Sisvi	*Dalbergia Latifolia Roxb.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
120	Sita Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	2
121	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	4772
122	Sonchapha	*Magnolia Champaca*	Magnoliaceae	Indigenous	3
123	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	427
124	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	3991
125	Supari	*Areca Catechu*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2
126	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Exotic	54
127	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	4
128	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	1622

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
129	Tamhan	*Lagerstroemia Speciosa (linn.)pers.*	Lythraceae	Indigenous	1
130	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	110
131	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	Indigenous	5
132	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	Indigenous	160
133	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	30
134	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	654
135	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	Indigenous	11
136	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	557
137	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	691
138	Vayuvarna	*Crataeva Tapia Linn.*	Capparidaceae	Indigenous	1
139	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	24354
140	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	282
141	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	Exotic	35

Economical Importance



अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	25	Throughtout Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Ain	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-June	Yellow	Terminalia
3	Akashneem	242	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-December	White	Millingtonia
4	Alu	1	Seasonal	Fruit	January-May	Greenish White	Meyna
5	Amba	1305	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
6	Anant	10	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-April	White	Gardenia
7	Anjan	24	Ecological	Bark used	August-September	White yellow	Hardwickia
8	Anjir	36	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
9	Apta	24	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
10	Arasul	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Oct-Nov	Whit-Greenish	Psydrax
11	Arjun	9	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-May	Green	Terminalia
12	Ashok	3	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Jan-Feb	Orange	Saraca

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
13	Asupalav	1415	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
14	Avla	154	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
15	Babool	1492	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Yellow	Acacia
16	Bael Tree	269	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
17	Bahava	32	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
18	Bakneem	60	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
19	Bakul	172	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
20	Bartondi	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-October	Greenish White	Morinda
21	Behada	54	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
22	Benjamin Tree	231	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
23	Bhend	9	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Throughout year	Yellow	Thespesia
24	Bhokar	69	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
25	Bibba	4	Seasonal	Fruit	May-July	Greenish White	Semecarpys
26	Bitti	667	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
27	Bor	920	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
28	Buttonwood tree	31	throughtout Year	Avenue	oct-dec	White	Conocarpus
29	Chandan	6	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purple	Santatum
30	Chapha	419	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
31	Charcoal Tree	12	Seasonal	Firewood	September-March	Green	Trema
32	Charoli	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January- March	Greenish White	Buchanania
33	Chiku	165	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
34	Chinch	376	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
35	Chinese Fan Palm	18	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
36	Christmas Tree	11	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria
37	Cycus	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Gymnosperm	NA	Cycas
38	Dandoshi	1	seasonal	Ecological	April-May	Pale pink	Dalbergia
39	Deshi Badam	748	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
40	Dev Babul	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October -March	White	Acacia
41	Dhatriphal	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-June	Dark Scarlet	Barringtonia
42	durangi babhul	1	Throughtout Year	Ecological	June-August	Yellow-Pink	Dichrostachys
43	Earleaf Acacia	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Golden-Yellow	Acacia
44	Fishtail Palm	16	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
45	Fox Tail Palm	235	Throughtout Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
46	Giripushpa	17	Seasonal	Firewood	March-June	Pink	Gliricidial
47	Gulmohar	777	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
48	hingalbet	21	Seasonal	Fruit		white green	Balanites
49	Hirda	9	Economical	Ecological	March-May	Greenish-Yellow	Terminalia
50	Id Limbu	1	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Citrus
51	Indian Rubber Tree	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	November-March	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
52	Israil Babul	11	Throughtout Year	Ecological	Nov-Feb	Whit-Yellow	Acacia
53	Jam	2	Seasonal	Fruit	February	White	Syzygium
54	Jambhool	393	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
55	Jangali Badam	14	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-November	Redish-Orange	Sterculia
56	Kadamb	168	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
57	Kadipatta	934	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
58	Kaduneem	12323	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
59	Kaju	1	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Pink	Anacardium
60	Kala shirish	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Dec-March	White	Albazia
61	Kala Umber	4	Seasonal	Firewood	February-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
62	Kanchan	77	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-November	Purple	Bauhinia
63	Karambol	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-August	Bluish-Pink	Averrhoa
64	Karanj	246	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
65	Kashid	529	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
66	Katesavar	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Red	Bombax
67	Kavath	24	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flow	Limonia
68	Khajur	32	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-February	White	Acacia
69	Khaya	10	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Dec-may	Green	Khaya
70	Kinhai	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	June-November	Yellowish-Green	Albizia
71	Kunti	12	perrenial	Ornamental	Sept-jan	White	Murraya
72	Limbu	2167	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
73	Madagascar almond	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Greenish	Terminalia
74	Mahaneem	874	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
75	Mahogani	13	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-April	Greenish Yellow	Swietenia
76	Manila palm	57	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
77	Markhamia	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-May	Yellow	Markhamia
78	Moha	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-April	Green	Madhuca
79	Mosambi	1	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	White	Citrus
80	Naral	529	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
81	Nilgiri	110	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus

Economical Importance

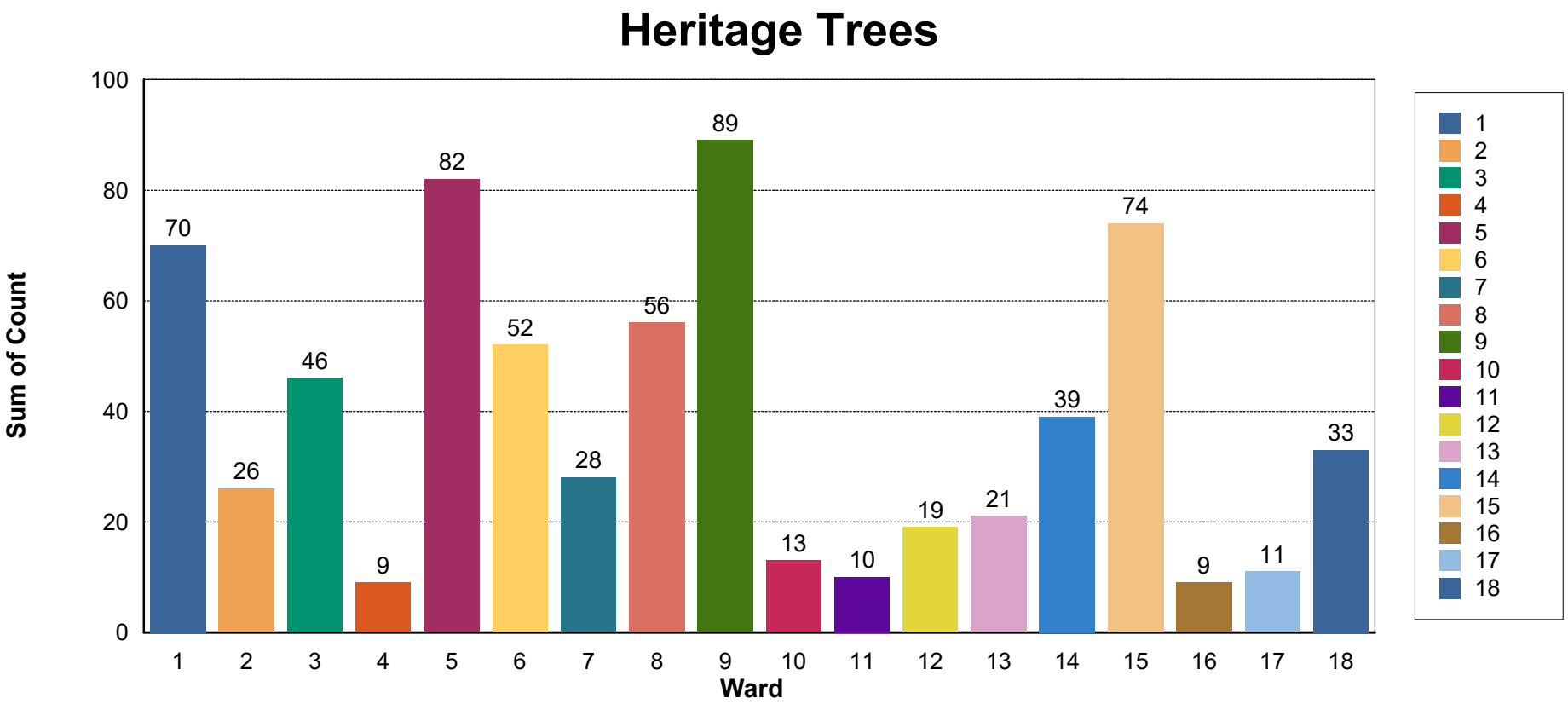
Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
82	Nirguni	246	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
83	Palas	19	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea
84	Pandhara Babool	74	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Jan-May	White-yellow	Acacia
85	Pandhra Savar	78	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
86	Pangara	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	February-May	Red	Erythrina
87	Parijatak	655	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
88	Payar	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-June	Green	Ficus
89	Peru	765	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
90	Phanas	5	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Green	Artocarpus
91	Pichkari	24	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
92	Pimpal	1068	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
93	Pink Oleander	304	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
94	Pink Shower	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	March	Pink	Cassia
95	Pink Tabebuia	23	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nov-march	Pink	Tabebuia
96	Putranjiva	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Putranjiva
97	Rai Awla	3	Seasonal	Fruit	October March	Reddish	Phyllanthus
98	Rain Tree	195	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
99	Rakt chandan	9	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia
100	Ram babul	3	Seasonal	Ecological	March-October	Yellow	Parkinsonia
101	Ramphal	664	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
102	Ritha	15	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
103	Royal Palm	420	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
104	Sag	627	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
105	Sago Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Gymnosperm	NA	Cycus
106	Santra	2	Ecological	Fruit	April-June	White	Citrus
107	Saptparni	835	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
108	Sausage Tree	20	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
109	Savar	5	perrenial	Medicinal	march-april	Yellow	Bombax
110	Scarlet Cordial	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Scarlet	Cordia
111	Shankasur	28	Throughtout Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
112	Shemat	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	February-May	Pink	Lannea
113	Shevga	362	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
114	Shirish	222	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
115	Shivan	48	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
116	Silver Oak	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Orange	Grevilleat
117	Singapore Cherry	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	White	Muntingia
118	Sisoo	354	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
119	Sisvi	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	August-November	Pink	Dalbergia
120	Sita Ashok	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-May	Red	Saraca
121	Sitaphal	4772	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
122	Sonchapha	3	Seasonal	Essential Oil	April-September	Yellow	Michelia
123	Sonmohar	427	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
124	Subabul	3991	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
125	Supari	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	Greenish Yellow	Areca
126	Suru	54	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Febraury-March	Pink	Casuarina
127	Tad	4	Seasonal	Fruit	March-August	Green	Borrasus

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
128	Tagar	1622	Throughtout Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemontana
129	Tamhan	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	April	Rose Colored	Lagerstroemia
130	Tecoma	110	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
131	Tetu	5	Seasonal	Medicinal	oct-feb	White	Oroxylum
132	Toothbrush Tree	160	Ecological	Ecological	Oct-Jan	Greenish yellow	Salvadora
133	Tuti	30	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
134	Umber	654	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
135	Undi	11	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-January	White	Calophyllum
136	Vad	557	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
137	Vavla	691	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
138	Vayuvarna	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish White	Crataeva
139	Villayati Babul	24354	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
140	Villayati Chinch	282	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium
141	White gulmohar	35	Throughtout Year	Aesthetic	Throughtout Year	White	Delonix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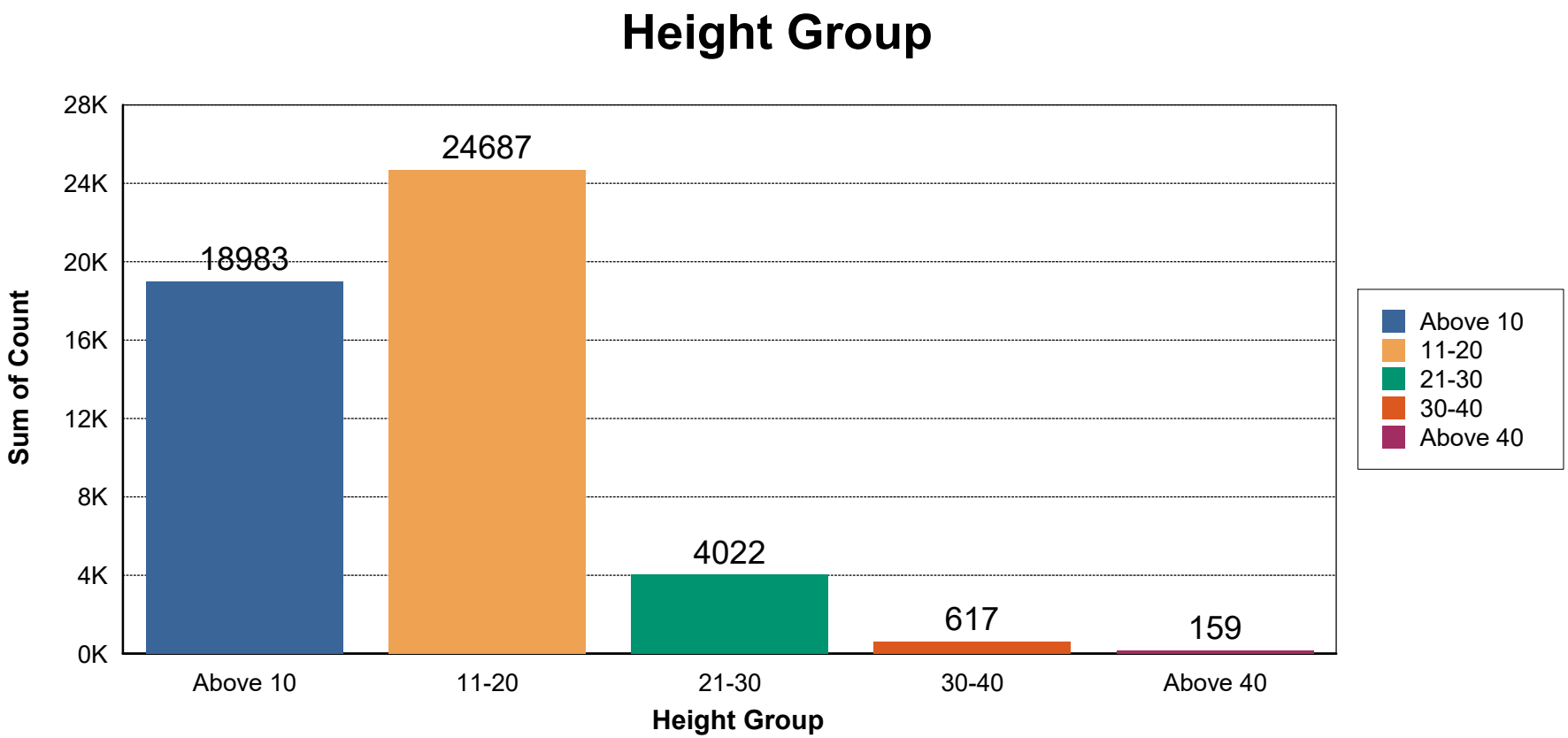
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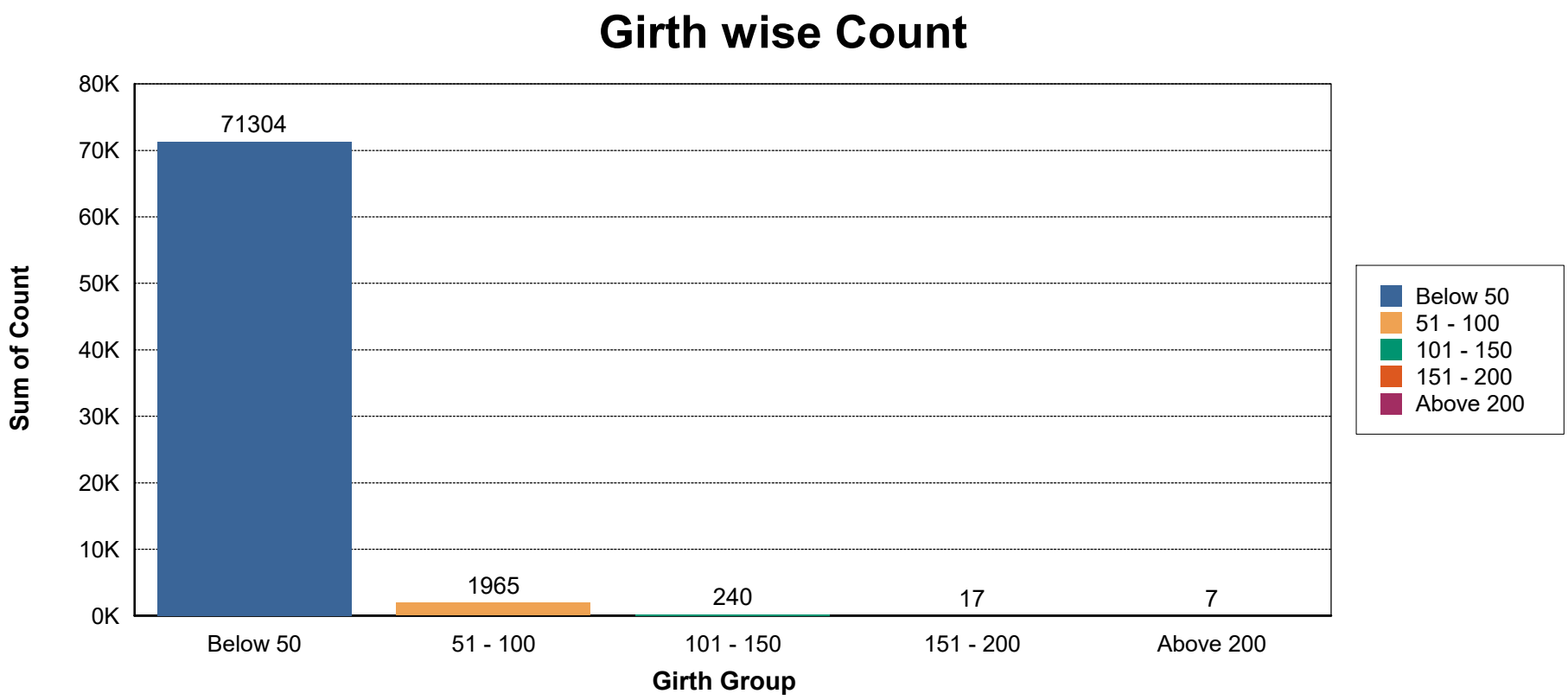
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101 - 150
151 - 200
Above 200
Girth Group
Below 50
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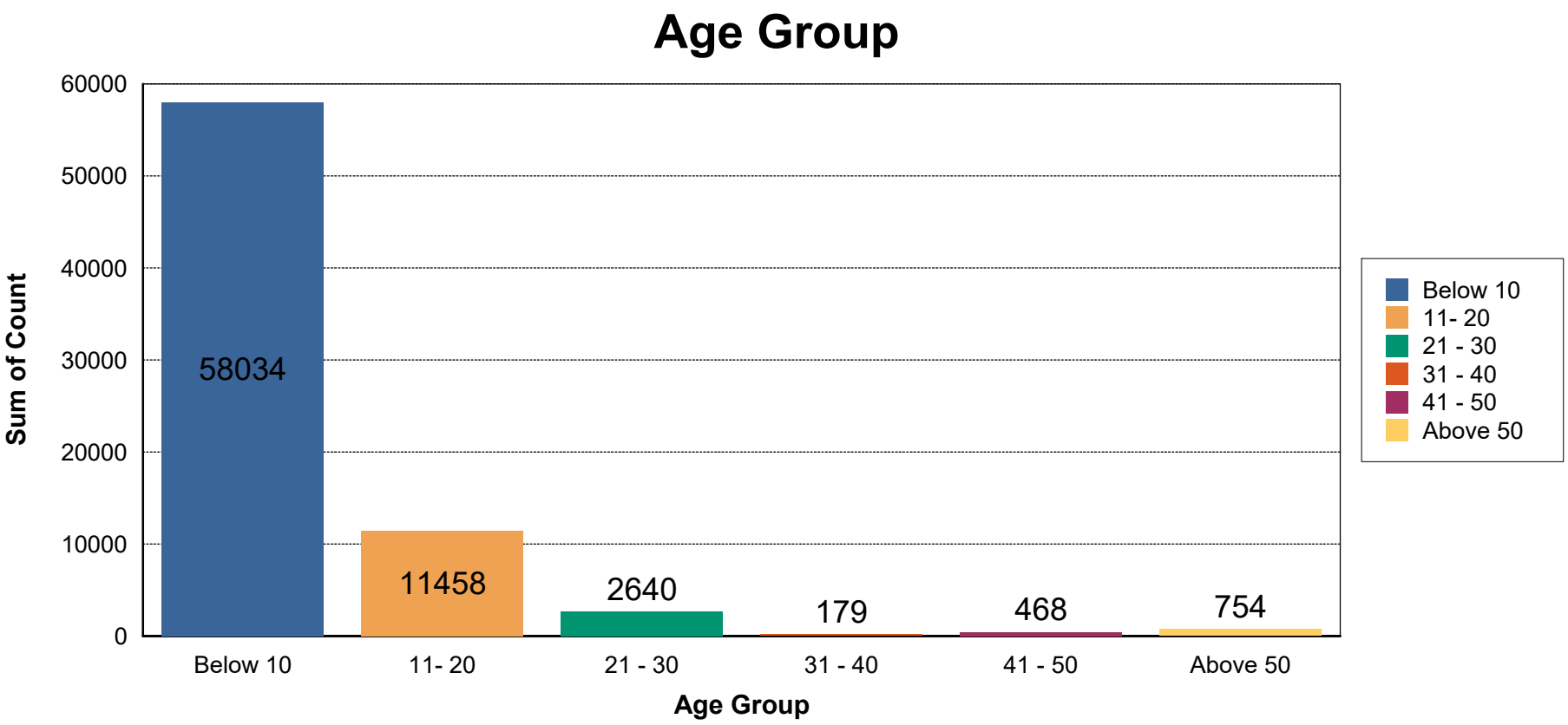
101 - 150
151 - 200
Above 200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40000
30000
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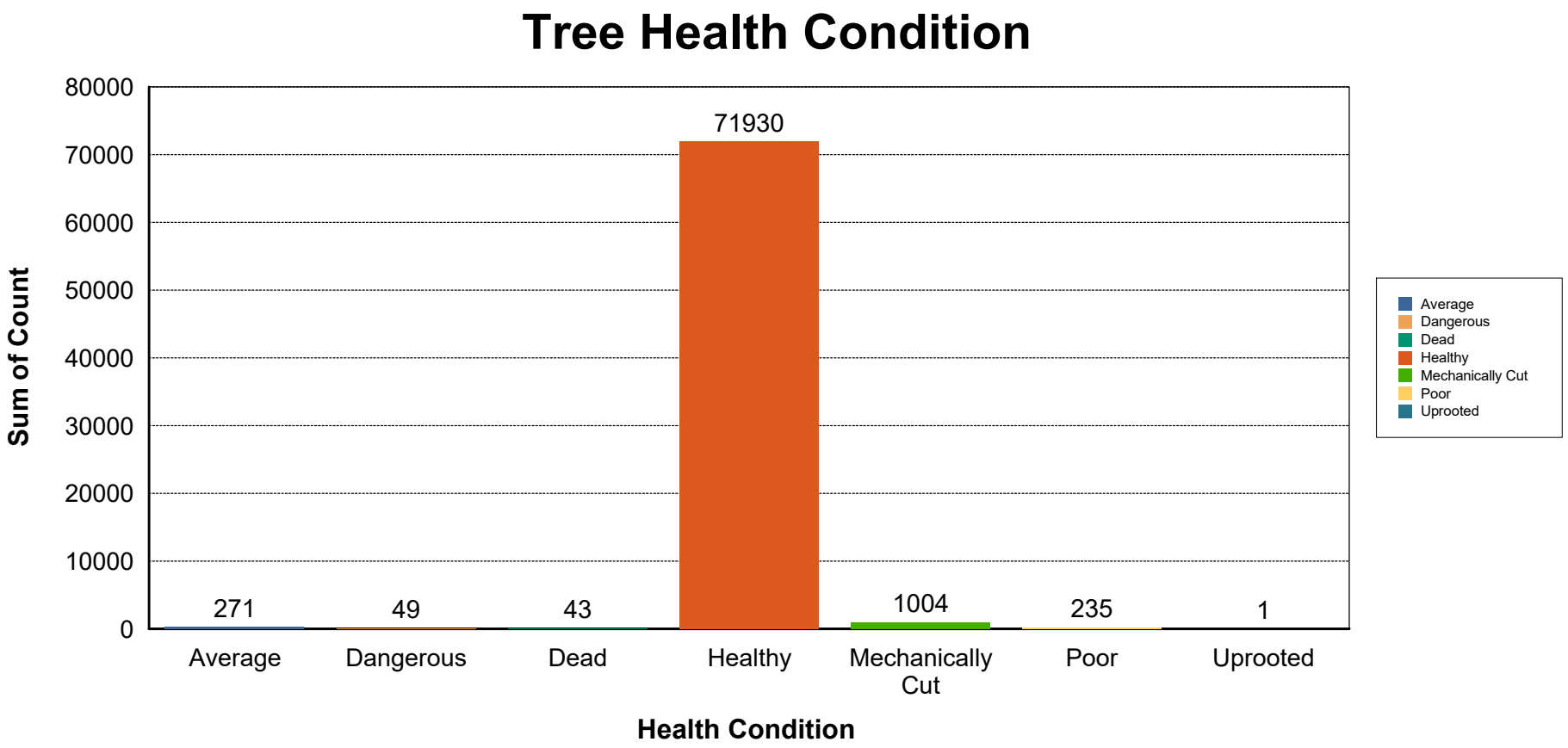
2640
179
468
754
Below 10
11- 20
21 - 30
31 - 40
41 - 50
Above 50
Age Group
Below 10
11- 20
21 - 30
31 - 40
41 - 50
Above 50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70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
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Sum of Count
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49
43
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235
1
Average
Dangerous
Dead
Healthy
Mechanically Cut
Poor
Uprooted
Health Condition
Average
Dangerous
Dead
Healthy
Mechanically Cut
Poor
Uprooted

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		23						2	
2	Ain	1	5						2	
3	Akashneem	55	142	5				18	22	
4	Alu		1							
5	Amba	50	1209	5		2		18	21	
6	Anant		10							
7	Anjan	18	6							
8	Anjir		36							
9	Apta	4	15					2	3	
10	Arasul	1								
11	Arjun	4	4					1		
12	Ashok		3							
13	Asupalav	187	1100	36		1		28	63	
14	Avla	20	124	4				3	3	
15	Babool	138	328	4				30	992	
16	Bael Tree	5	240	4				6	14	
17	Bahava	12	15	1				2	2	
18	Bakneem	4	55					1		
19	Bakul	4	129	2				16	21	
20	Bartondi	1	2					1		
21	Behada	30	20						4	
22	Benjamin Tree	1	205	1				10	14	
23	Bhend		5	1				2	1	
24	Bhokar	6	41					4	18	
25	Bibba	4								
26	Bitti	42	391	144		2		24	64	
27	Bor	184	471					17	248	
28	Buttonwood tree		31							
29	Chandan		4						2	
30	Chapha	12	370	6				22	9	
31	Charcoal Tree	1	10						1	
32	Charoli		1							
33	Chiku	5	152	2				3	3	

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
34	Chinch	125	193	11				12	35	
35	Chinese Fan Palm		18							
36	Christmas Tree		11							
37	Cycus		3							
38	Dandoshi	1								
39	Deshi Badam	79	566	9		4		62	28	
40	Dev Babul								1	
41	Dhatriphal		1							
42	durangi babhul	1								
43	Earleaf Acacia		3							
44	Fishtail Palm	1	14					1		
45	Fox Tail Palm	5	212					8	10	
46	Giripushpa	5	8					1	3	
47	Gulmohar	152	437	23				74	91	
48	hingalbet		4						17	
49	Hirda		5						4	
50	Id Limbu		1							
51	Indian Rubber Tree		3							
52	Israil Babul	10							1	
53	Jam		1					1		
54	Jambhool	32	324	8				13	16	
55	Jangali Badam		14							
56	Kadamb	5	139	1				10	13	
57	Kadipatta	23	859	1				26	25	
58	Kaduneem	1775	6670	102		10		996	2770	
59	Kaju		1							
60	Kala shirish		1							
61	Kala Umber		3						1	
62	Kanchan	31	42	2				1	1	
63	Karambol		1							
64	Karanj	70	113	3				16	44	
65	Kashid	109	284	22				40	74	
66	Katesavar		2							
67	Kavath	2	20						2	

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
68	Khajur		28	1					3	
69	Khaya	2	8							
70	Kinhai								4	
71	Kunti		11					1		
72	Limbu	20	2108	3				15	21	
73	Madagascar almond		5							
74	Mahaneem	197	448	3		1		21	204	
75	Mahogani		11					1	1	
76	Manila palm	2	55							
77	Markhamia	1							1	
78	Moha								1	
79	Mosambi		1							
80	Naral	22	465	17				4	21	
81	Nilgiri	9	67					2	32	
82	Nirguni	8	218	1				15	4	
83	Palas	7	9	3						
84	Pandhara Babool	6	24						44	
85	Pandhra Savar	24	39	1				8	6	
86	Pangara	1	2							
87	Parijatak	13	599	3		1		24	15	
88	Payar		3							
89	Peru	39	693	6				9	18	
90	Phanas		5							
91	Pichkari		18	1				1	4	
92	Pimpal	281	524	6				120	137	
93	Pink Oleander	8	251					8	37	
94	Pink Shower								1	
95	Pink Tabebuia		18	1					4	
96	Putranjiva		2							
97	Rai Awla		3							
98	Rain Tree	54	78	8				18	37	
99	Rakt chandan	5	3					1		
100	Ram babul		1						2	
101	Ramphal	14	597					11	42	

Ownership wise Tree

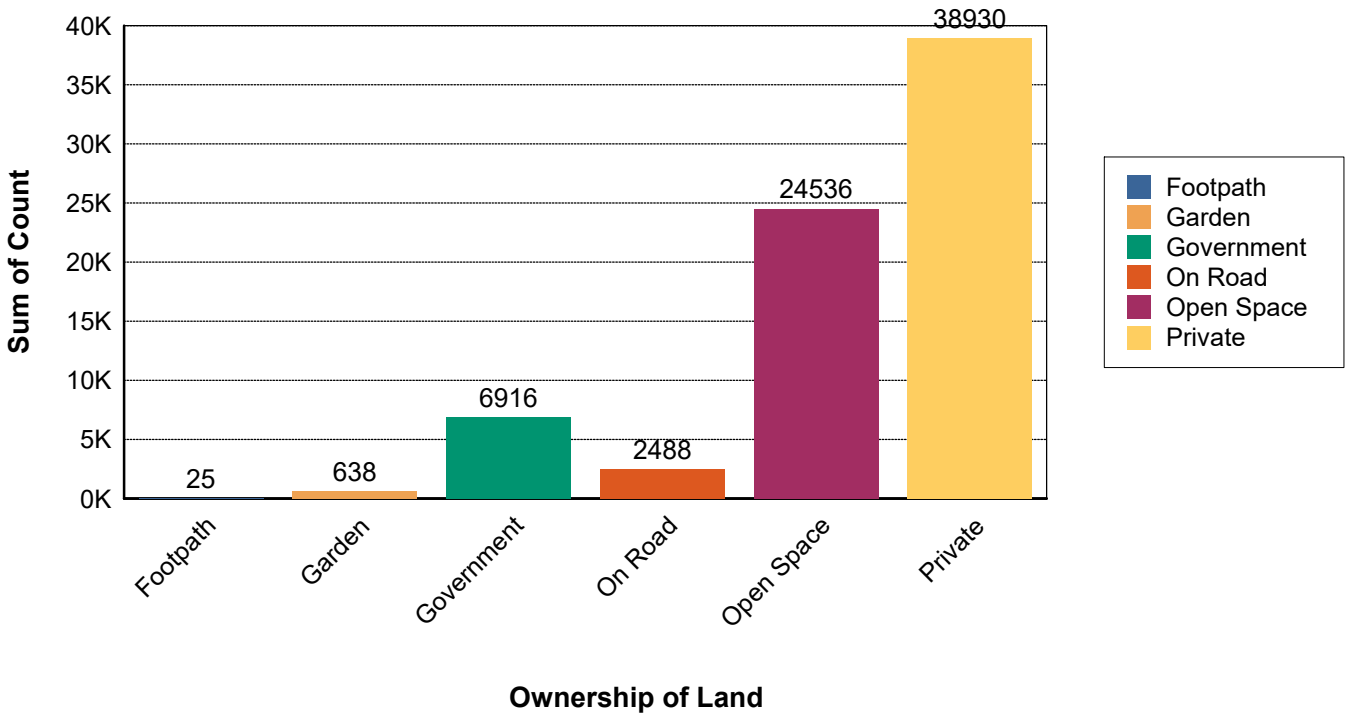
Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
102	Ritha	3	11						1	
103	Royal Palm	17	365	2				14	22	
104	Sag	8	452					4	163	
105	Sago Palm		1							
106	Santra		2							
107	Saptparni	43	561	2		1		201	27	
108	Sausage Tree	6	11					1	2	
109	Savar		4					1		
110	Scarlet Cordial		4							
111	Shankasur	1	25	1					1	
112	Shemat								1	
113	Shevga	54	268	2				3	35	
114	Shirish	73	113	7				14	15	
115	Shivan	9	37					1	1	
116	Silver Oak	1	6							
117	Singapore Cherry		2					1	1	
118	Sisoo	98	149	2				38	67	
119	Sisvi		3							
120	Sita Ashok		2							
121	Sitaphal	212	4042	64				126	328	
122	Sonchapha		3							
123	Sonmohar	56	272			1		39	59	
124	Subabul	891	2219	22		1		17	841	
125	Supari		2							
126	Suru	2	26	26						
127	Tad		3	1						
128	Tagar	22	1393	7				129	71	
129	Tamhan		1							
130	Tecoma	3	88	13				3	3	
131	Tetu		1						4	
132	Toothbrush Tree		140						20	
133	Tuti	3	26						1	
134	Umber	90	444	12		1		50	57	
135	Undi	1	7						3	

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
136	Vad	251	177	8				31	90	
137	Vavla	103	430	13				20	125	
138	Vayuvarna		1							
139	Villayati Babul	968	6063	1				63	17259	
140	Villayati Chinch	72	148	4				3	55	
141	White gulmohar	1	33					1		
		6916	**38930**	**638**		**25**		**2488**	**24536**	

Tree Ownership



Ward No

1

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 1

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	8
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	21
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	69
4	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	4
5	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	5
6	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
7	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	1
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	151
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	18
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	557
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	12
12	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	9
14	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	4
15	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	49
16	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	4
17	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	42
18	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	51
19	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	1
20	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	27
21	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	14
22	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	22
23	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	4
24	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	1
25	Cycus	*Cycas Circinalis Roxb.*	Cycadaceae	2
26	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	105
27	Dev Babul	*Acacia Horrida (linn.) Willd.*	Mimosaceae	1
28	Earleaf Acacia	*Acacia Auriculiformis*	Mimosaceae	3
29	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	8
30	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	6
31	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	3
32	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	71
33	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	1
34	Id Limbu	*Citrus Aurantiifolia (christ.)swingle*	Rutaceae	1
35	Jam	*Syzygium Jambos*	Myrtaceae	1

Ward No :- 1

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
36	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	39
37	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	10
38	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	84
39	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	1344
40	Kaju	*Anacardium Occidentale*	Anacardiaceae	1
41	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	1
42	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	11
43	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	13
44	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	84
45	Katesavar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	1
46	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	7
47	Kinhai	*Albizia Procera (roxb.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	3
48	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	95
49	Madagascar almond	*Terminalia neotaliala*	Combretaceae	2
50	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	77
51	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	2
52	Markhamia	*Markhamia Lutea (benth.) Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	1
53	Moha	*Madhuca Longifolia*	Sapotaceae	1
54	Mosambi	*Citrus Sinensis (l.) Osbeck*	Rutaceae	1
55	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	63
56	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	23
57	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	146
58	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	3
59	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	3
60	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	78
61	Payar	*Ficus Amplissima Sm.*	Moraceae	1
62	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	65
63	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	1
64	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	82
65	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	39
66	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	19
67	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	79
68	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	37
69	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	24
70	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	51
71	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	1

Ward No :- 1

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
72	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	3
73	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	37
74	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	32
75	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	20
76	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	15
77	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	554
78	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	41
79	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	317
80	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	23
81	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	152
82	Tamhan	*Lagerstroemia Speciosa (linn.)pers.*	Lythraceae	1
83	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	7
84	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	3
85	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	4
86	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	51
87	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	3
88	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	16
89	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	41
90	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	3544
91	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	15

Ward No :- 1

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	218
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	70
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	784
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	311
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	1
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	120
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	34
8	Bombacaceae	Bombacaceae the bombax or kapok family of flowering trees and shrubs, in the mallow order (Malvales), comprising 27 genera. It is allied to the mallow family (Malvaceae), to which the cotton plant belongs, and is characteristic of the tropics. Bombacaceae members flowers are often large and showy	1
9	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	4
10	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	16
11	Casuarinaceae	The Casuarinaceae are a family of dicotyledonous flowering plants placed in the order Fagales, consisting of four genera and 91 species of trees and members of this family are characterized by drooping equisetoid (meaning "looking like Equisetum; that is, horsetail) twigs, evergreen foliage, monoecious or dioecious and infructescences (fruiting bodies) cone-like, meaning combining together many outward pointing valves, esch containing a seed, into roughly spherical, cone-like, woody structures.	23

Ward No :- 1

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
12	Clusiaceae	Members of the Clusiaceae family usually have broad-ended, oblong leaves, these may be leathery and have a strong, central vein from which branch many delicate, horizontal veins. The plants have resinous, sticky sap, flowers with numerous stamens often united in bundles, and separate petals and sepals. Male and female organs often occur in separate flowers	3
13	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	112
14	Cycadaceae	The Cycadaceae are woody, unbranched or sparsely branched, palm like, dioccious, seed-bearing trees or shrubs with thick, pithy stems. Male plants produce male or microsporangiate cones that bear many scales, each with an abundance of microsporangia scattered over the lower surface. Seeds are typically large.	2
15	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	18
16	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	42
17	Lythraceae	Lythraceae or the looseurife family, containing about 620 species in 31 genera of trees, small shrubs, and perennial herbs, occurs primarily in warmer regions of hoth the Old World and the New World and is especially diverse in South America and Africa.	1
18	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	3
19	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	1351
20	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	4491

Ward No :- 1

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
21	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	209
22	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	37
23	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	128
24	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	78
25	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	51
26	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	10
27	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	193
28	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	1
29	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	24
30	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	77
31	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	41

Ward No :- 1

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
32	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	190
33	Zygophyllaceae	Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous.	1

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 1

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Gliricidial	3
2	Prosopis	3544
3	Polyalthis	151
4	Adonidia	2
5	Mangifera	69
6	Dalbergia	15
7	Santatum	1
8	Millingtonia	21
9	Vitex	146
10	Annona	633
11	Holoptelia	41
12	Bauhinia	12
13	Cycas	2
14	Senna	84
15	Sesbania	8
16	Ceiba	3
17	Cassia	1
18	Mimusops	9
19	Neolamarckia	10
20	Lagerstroemia	1
21	Phyllanthus	18
22	Aegle	12
23	Araucaria	1
24	Eucalyptus	23
25	Murraya	84
26	Delonix	71
27	Kigelia	1
28	Acacia	561
29	Anacardium	1
30	Alianthus	77
31	Spathodea	1
32	Tectona	24
33	Roystonca	37
34	Cocos	63
35	Manilkara	14
36	Balanites	1
37	Psidium	65
38	Moringa	37
39	Citrus	97
40	Alstonia	51
41	Ziziphus	51
42	Gmelina	20
43	Tabernaemontana	152
44	Oroxylum	3
45	Madhuca	1
46	Nerium	39
47	Azadirachta	1344
48	Leucaena	317
49	Peltophorum	41
50	Pongamia	13
51	Wodyetia	6
52	Butea	3
53	Syzygium	40
54	Caryota	8
55	Tecoma	7
56	Caesalpinia	3
57	Hardwickia	4
58	Cordia	4
59	Terminalia.	105
60	Khaya	7
61	Albizia	54
62	Plumeria	27
63	Terminalia	7
64	Tamarindus	22
65	Thevetia	42
66	Casuarina	23
67	Nyctanthes	78
68	Bombax	1
69	Morus	4
70	Markhamia	1
71	Livistona	4
72	Pithecellobium	15
73	Ficus	205
74	Calophyllum	3

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 1

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	8
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	21
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	69
4	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	Indigenous	4
5	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	5
6	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	1
7	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	151
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	18
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	557
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	12
12	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	1
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	9
14	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	4
15	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	49
16	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	4
17	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	42
18	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	51
19	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	1
20	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	27
21	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	14
22	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	22
23	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	4
24	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	1
25	Cycus	*Cycas Circinalis Roxb.*	Cycadaceae	Exotic	2
26	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	105
27	Dev Babul	*Acacia Horrida (linn.) Willd.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1
28	Earleaf Acacia	*Acacia Auriculiformis*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	3
29	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	8
30	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	6
31	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	Exotic	3
32	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	71
33	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	Indigenous	1
34	Id Limbu	*Citrus Aurantiifolia (christ.)swingle*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
35	Jam	*Syzygium Jambos*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	1

Ward No :- 1

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
36	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	39
37	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	10
38	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	84
39	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1344
40	Kaju	*Anacardium Occidentale*	Anacardiaceae	Exotic	1
41	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
42	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	11
43	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	13
44	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	84
45	Katesavar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Indigenous	1
46	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	Exotic	7
47	Kinhai	*Albizia Procera (roxb.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	3
48	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	95
49	Madagascar almon	*Terminalia neotaliala*	Combretaceae	Exotic	2
50	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	77
51	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	2
52	Markhamia	*Markhamia Lutea (benth.) Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
53	Moha	*Madhuca Longifolia*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	1
54	Mosambi	*Citrus Sinensis (l.) Osbeck*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
55	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	63
56	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	23
57	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	146
58	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
59	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	3
60	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	78
61	Payar	*Ficus Amplissima Sm.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
62	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	65
63	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
64	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	82
65	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	39
66	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	19
67	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	79
68	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	37
69	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	24
70	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	51
71	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1

Ward No :- 1

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
72	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	3
73	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	37
74	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	32
75	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	20
76	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	15
77	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	554
78	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	41
79	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	317
80	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Exotic	23
81	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	152
82	Tamhan	*Lagerstroemia Speciosa (linn.)pers.*	Lythraceae	Indigenous	1
83	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	7
84	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	Indigenous	3
85	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	4
86	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	51
87	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	Indigenous	3
88	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	16
89	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	41
90	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	3544
91	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	15

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 1

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	8	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Akashneem	21	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	69	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Anjan	4	Ecological	Bark used	August-Septemb er	White yellow	Hardwickia
5	Anjir	5	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
6	Apta	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
7	Arjun	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-May	Green	Terminalia
8	Asupalav	151	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
9	Avla	18	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
10	Babool	557	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
11	Bael Tree	12	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
12	Bahava	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
13	Bakul	9	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
14	Behada	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
15	Benjamin Tree	49	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
16	Bhokar	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
17	Bitti	42	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
18	Bor	51	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
19	Chandan	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purpl e	Santatum
20	Chapha	27	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
21	Chiku	14	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
22	Chinch	22	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
23	Chinese Fan Palm	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona

Ward No :- 1

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Christmas Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria
25	Cycus	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Gymnosperm	NA	Cycas
26	Deshi Badam	105	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
27	Dev Babul	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October -March	White	Acacia
28	Earleaf Acacia	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Golden-Yellow	Acacia
29	Fishtail Palm	8	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
30	Fox Tail Palm	6	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
31	Giripushpa	3	Seasonal	Firewood	March-June	Pink	Gliricidial
32	Gulmohar	71	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
33	hingalbet	1	Seasonal	Fruit		white green	Balanites
34	Id Limbu	1	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Citrus
35	Jam	1	Seasonal	Fruit	February	White	Syzygium
36	Jambhool	39	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
37	Kadamb	10	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
38	Kadipatta	84	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
39	Kaduneem	1344	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
40	Kaju	1	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Pink	Anacardium
41	Kala Umber	1	Seasonal	Firewood	February-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
42	Kanchan	11	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
43	Karanj	13	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
44	Kashid	84	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
45	Katesavar	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Red	Bombax
46	Khaya	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Dec-may	Green	Khaya

Ward No :- 1

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Kinhai	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	June-November	Yellowish-Green	Albizia
48	Limbu	95	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
49	Madagascar almond	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Greenish	Terminalia
50	Mahaneem	77	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
51	Manila palm	2	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
52	Markhamia	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-May	Yellow	Markhamia
53	Moha	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-April	Green	Madhuca
54	Mosambi	1	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	White	Citrus
55	Naral	63	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
56	Nilgiri	23	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
57	Nirguni	146	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
58	Palas	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea
59	Pandhra Savar	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
60	Parijatak	78	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
61	Payar	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-June	Green	Ficus
62	Peru	65	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
63	Pichkari	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
64	Pimpal	82	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
65	Pink Oleander	39	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
66	Rain Tree	19	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
67	Ramphal	79	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
68	Royal Palm	37	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
69	Sag	24	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona

Ward No :- 1

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Saptparni	51	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
71	Sausage Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
72	Shankasur	3	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
73	Shevga	37	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
74	Shirish	32	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
75	Shivan	20	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
76	Sisoo	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
77	Sitaphal	554	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
78	Sonmohar	41	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
79	Subabul	317	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
80	Suru	23	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Febraury-March	Pink	Casuarina
81	Tagar	152	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
82	Tamhan	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	April	Rose Colored	Lagerstroemia
83	Tecoma	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
84	Tetu	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	oct-feb	White	Oroxylum
85	Tuti	4	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
86	Umber	51	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
87	Undi	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-Janua ry	White	Calophyllum
88	Vad	16	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
89	Vavla	41	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
90	Villayati Babul	3544	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
91	Villayati Chinch	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 1

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		8							
2	Akashneem		21							
3	Amba	5	58					2	4	
4	Anjan		4							
5	Anjir		5							
6	Apta		1							
7	Arjun	1								
8	Asupalav	5	133					1	12	
9	Avla	2	15					1		
10	Babool	3	25						529	
11	Bael Tree	1	8						3	
12	Bahava							1		
13	Bakul		3						6	
14	Behada	2	2							
15	Benjamin Tree		45						4	
16	Bhokar	2							2	
17	Bitti	2	30			1			9	
18	Bor	1	23					3	24	
19	Chandan		1							
20	Chapha		23					1	3	
21	Chiku		13					1		
22	Chinch		13						9	
23	Chinese Fan Palm		4							
24	Christmas Tree		1							
25	Cycus		2							
26	Deshi Badam	1	82					14	8	
27	Dev Babul								1	
28	Earleaf Acacia		3							
29	Fishtail Palm		8							
30	Fox Tail Palm		6							
31	Giripushpa								3	
32	Gulmohar		52					2	17	
33	hingalbet								1	

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 1

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
34	Id Limbu		1							
35	Jam							1		
36	Jambhool	3	34					1	1	
37	Kadamb		8					1	1	
38	Kadipatta	2	71					4	7	
39	Kaduneem	25	527			1		115	676	
40	Kaju		1							
41	Kala Umber								1	
42	Kanchan		10					1		
43	Karanj	2	9					1	1	
44	Kashid		64					1	19	
45	Katesavar		1							
46	Khaya		7							
47	Kinhai								3	
48	Limbu	1	91					1	2	
49	Madagascar almond		2							
50	Mahaneem		50						27	
51	Manila palm		2							
52	Markhamia								1	
53	Moha								1	
54	Mosambi		1							
55	Naral		55					2	6	
56	Nilgiri		19					1	3	
57	Nirguni	4	137					4	1	
58	Palas		3							
59	Pandhra Savar		3							
60	Parijatak		67					4	7	
61	Payar		1							
62	Peru	2	57						6	
63	Pichkari		1							
64	Pimpal	9	46					8	19	
65	Pink Oleander	1	37					1		
66	Rain Tree	1	5					1	12	
67	Ramphal		67						12	

Ward No :- 1

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
68	Royal Palm		24						13	
69	Sag		17						7	
70	Saptparni	2	34					3	12	
71	Sausage Tree	1								
72	Shankasur		3							
73	Shevga	5	29					1	2	
74	Shirish		31					1		
75	Shivan		20							
76	Sisoo		12					1	2	
77	Sitaphal	5	458					32	59	
78	Sonmohar	1	20					2	18	
79	Subabul	9	197					2	109	
80	Suru	1	22							
81	Tagar	1	114					6	31	
82	Tamhan		1							
83	Tecoma		6					1		
84	Tetu								3	
85	Tuti		3						1	
86	Umber	3	41					6	1	
87	Undi		3							
88	Vad		8					4	4	
89	Vavla		28					1	12	
90	Villayati Babul	123	408					2	3011	
91	Villayati Chinch		10						5	

Ward No

2

Ward No :- 2

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	1
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	1
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	11
4	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	14
6	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	2
7	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	202
8	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	3
9	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	2
10	Bartondi	*Morinda Pubscens*	Rubiaceae	1
11	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	5
12	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	3
13	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	44
14	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	1
15	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	1
16	Charoli	*Buchanania Lanzan Spreng.*	Anacardiaceae	1
17	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	66
18	Dandoshi	*Dalbergia lanceolaria*	Fabaceae	1
19	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	19
20	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	22
21	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	1
22	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	6
23	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	16
24	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	1213
25	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	1
26	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	15
27	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	21
28	Kinhai	*Albizia Procera (roxb.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	1
29	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	17
30	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	32
31	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	1
32	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	29
33	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	4
34	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	4
35	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	6
36	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	6

Ward No :- 2

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	3
38	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	34
39	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	2
40	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	2
41	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	1
42	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	21
43	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	2
44	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	5
45	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	12
46	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	1
47	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	10
48	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	1
49	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	3
50	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	12
51	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	87
52	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	11
53	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	1089
54	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	35
55	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	1
56	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	1
57	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	4
58	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	8
59	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	5
60	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	9
61	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	61
62	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	2634
63	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	7

Ward No :- 2

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	114
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	12
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	122
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	53
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	24
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	6
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	5
8	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	3
9	Clusiaceae	Members of the Clusiaceae family usually have broad-ended, oblong leaves, these may be leathery and have a strong, central vein from which branch many delicate, horizontal veins. The plants have resinous, sticky sap, flowers with numerous stamens often united in bundles, and separate petals and sepals. Male and female organs often occur in separate flowers	5
10	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	20
11	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	2
12	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	15

Ward No :- 2

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	1213
14	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	3940
15	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	55
16	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	10
17	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	41
18	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	6
19	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	44
20	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	1
21	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	36
22	Salvadoraceae		1

Ward No :- 2

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
23	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	1
24	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	32
25	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	61
26	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	12
27	Zygophyllaceae	Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous.	1

Ward No :- 2

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Syzygium	6
2	Calophyllum	5
3	Pongamia	1
4	Citrus	17
5	Phyllanthus	2
6	Salvadora	1
7	Alstonia	12
8	Murraya	16
9	Cordia	5
10	Oroxylum	1
11	Tabernaemontana	35
12	Alianthus	32
13	Plumeria	1
14	Eucalyptus	29
15	Azadirachta	1213
16	Terminalia	1
17	Leucaena	1089
18	Peltophorum	11
19	Nyctanthes	6
20	Morus	4
21	Cassia	2
22	Buchanania	1
23	Pithecellobium	7
24	Morinda	1
25	Ziziphus	44
26	Gmelina	3
27	Albizia	4
28	Thevetia	3
29	Vitex	4
30	Tectona	5
31	Cocos	1
32	Ficus	51
33	Terminalia.	19
34	Mangifera	11
35	Tamarindus	66
36	Annona	108
37	Roystonca	2
38	Psidium	6
39	Holoptelia	61
40	Balanites	1
41	Senna	15
42	Moringa	10
43	Aegle	3
44	Prosopis	2634
45	Polyalthis	14
46	Delonix	22
47	Acacia	228
48	Kigelia	1
49	Dalbergia	13
50	Nerium	2
51	Santatum	1
52	Millingtonia	1
53	Bauhinia	1
54	Spathodea	3

Sr.No	Genera	Count

Ward No :- 2

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	11
4	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	1
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	14
6	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	2
7	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	202
8	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
9	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	2
10	Bartondi	*Morinda Pubscens*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
11	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	5
12	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	3
13	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	44
14	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	1
15	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	1
16	Charoli	*Buchanania Lanzan Spreng.*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	1
17	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	66
18	Dandoshi	*Dalbergia lanceolaria*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
19	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	19
20	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	22
21	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	Indigenous	1
22	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	6
23	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	16
24	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1213
25	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
26	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	15
27	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	21
28	Kinhai	*Albizia Procera (roxb.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	1
29	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	17
30	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	32
31	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
32	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	29
33	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	4
34	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	4
35	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	6
36	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	6

Ward No :- 2

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	3
38	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	34
39	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	2
40	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	2
41	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
42	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	21
43	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	2
44	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	5
45	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	12
46	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
47	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	10
48	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	1
49	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	3
50	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	12
51	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	87
52	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	11
53	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1089
54	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	35
55	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	Indigenous	1
56	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	Indigenous	1
57	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	4
58	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	8
59	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	Indigenous	5
60	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	9
61	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	61
62	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	2634
63	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	7

Ward No :- 2

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Ain	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-June	Yellow	Terminalia
2	Akashneem	1	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-December	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	11	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Apta	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
5	Asupalav	14	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
6	Avla	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
7	Babool	202	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Yellow	Acacia
8	Bael Tree	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
9	Bahava	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
10	Bartondi	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-October	Greenish White	Morinda
11	Bhokar	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
12	Bitti	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
13	Bor	44	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
14	Chandan	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purple	Santatum
15	Chapha	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
16	Charoli	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January- March	Greenish White	Buchanania
17	Chinch	66	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
18	Dandoshi	1	seasonal	Ecological	April-May	Pale pink	Dalbergia
19	Deshi Badam	19	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
20	Gulmohar	22	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
21	hingalbet	1	Seasonal	Fruit		white green	Balanites
22	Jambhool	6	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
23	Kadipatta	16	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya

Ward No :- 2

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Kaduneem	1213	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
25	Karanj	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
26	Kashid	15	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
27	Khajur	21	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-Febru ary	White	Acacia
28	Kinhai	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	June-November	Yellowish-Green	Albizia
29	Limbu	17	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
30	Mahaneem	32	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
31	Naral	1	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
32	Nilgiri	29	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
33	Nirguni	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
34	Pandhara Babool	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Jan-May	White-yellow	Acacia
35	Parijatak	6	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
36	Peru	6	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
37	Pichkari	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
38	Pimpal	34	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
39	Pink Oleander	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
40	Rain Tree	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
41	Rakt chandan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia
42	Ramphal	21	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
43	Royal Palm	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
44	Sag	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
45	Saptparni	12	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
46	Sausage Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia

Ward No :- 2

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Shevga	10	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
48	Shirish	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
49	Shivan	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
50	Sisoo	12	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
51	Sitaphal	87	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
52	Sonmohar	11	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
53	Subabul	1089	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
54	Tagar	35	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
55	Tetu	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	oct-feb	White	Oroxylum
56	Toothbrush Tree	1	Ecological	Ecological	Oct-Jan	Greenish yellow	Salvadora
57	Tuti	4	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
58	Umber	8	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
59	Undi	5	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-Janua ry	White	Calophyllum
60	Vad	9	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
61	Vavla	61	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
62	Villayati Babul	2634	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
63	Villayati Chinch	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 2

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Ain	1								
2	Akashneem								1	
3	Amba	2	6						3	
4	Apta		1							
5	Asupalav		6					1	7	
6	Avla		2							
7	Babool		67						135	
8	Bael Tree		1						2	
9	Bahava	1	1							
10	Bartondi	1								
11	Bhokar	1							4	
12	Bitti		3							
13	Bor	20	11						13	
14	Chandan		1							
15	Chapha		1							
16	Charoli		1							
17	Chinch	58	2						6	
18	Dandoshi	1								
19	Deshi Badam	4	8					1	6	
20	Gulmohar	3	7					2	10	
21	hingalbet								1	
22	Jambhool	1	1						4	
23	Kadipatta		12					1	3	
24	Kaduneem	98	614					13	488	
25	Karanj								1	
26	Kashid		8						7	
27	Khajur		21							
28	Kinhai								1	
29	Limbu		14						3	
30	Mahaneem	2	14						16	
31	Naral								1	
32	Nilgiri		10						19	
33	Nirguni		4							
34	Pandhara Babool								4	

Ward No :- 2

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Parijatak	1	3					1	1	
36	Peru		2						4	
37	Pichkari		2						1	
38	Pimpal		9					1	24	
39	Pink Oleander	1	1							
40	Rain Tree		1						1	
41	Rakt chandan	1								
42	Ramphal		8					1	12	
43	Royal Palm		2							
44	Sag	1							4	
45	Saptparni		9					2	1	
46	Sausage Tree							1		
47	Shevga	2	3						5	
48	Shirish		1							
49	Shivan		2						1	
50	Sisoo		5					2	5	
51	Sitaphal	2	42					1	42	
52	Sonmohar		6					1	4	
53	Subabul	15	745						329	
54	Tagar		25					5	5	
55	Tetu								1	
56	Toothbrush Tree								1	
57	Tuti	2	2							
58	Umber		3					1	4	
59	Undi	1	1						3	
60	Vad		2						7	
61	Vavla	4	36						21	
62	Villayati Babul	1	959						1674	
63	Villayati Chinch		2						5	

Ward No

3

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 3

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	1
2	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	3
3	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	36
4	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	40
5	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	18
6	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	1
7	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	10
8	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	2
9	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	1
10	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	128
11	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	14
12	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	490
13	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	23
14	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	17
15	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	2
16	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	7
17	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	7
18	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	8
19	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	6
20	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	7
21	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	96
22	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	204
23	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	19
24	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	1
25	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	20
26	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	17
27	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	84
28	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	2
29	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	85
30	durangi babhul	*Dichrostachys cinerea*	Fabaceae	1
31	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	38
32	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	10
33	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	234
34	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	15
35	Hirda	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae	9
36	Israil Babul	*Acacia tortilis*	Mimosaceae	11

Ward No :- 3

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	24
38	Jangali Badam	*Sterculia Foetida Linn.*	Sterculiaceae	12
39	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	2
40	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	25
41	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	2617
42	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	46
43	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	88
44	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	83
45	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	3
46	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	3
47	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	2
48	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	122
49	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	134
50	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	1
51	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	3
52	Markhamia	*Markhamia Lutea (benth.) Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	1
53	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	24
54	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	16
55	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	4
56	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	9
57	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	7
58	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	9
59	Pangara	*Erythrina Variegata L.*	Fabaceae	1
60	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	15
61	Payar	*Ficus Amplissima Sm.*	Moraceae	2
62	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	63
63	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	7
64	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	389
65	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	29
66	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	7
67	Putranjiva	*Putranjiva Roxburghii Wall.*	Euphorbiaceae	1
68	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	1
69	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	25
70	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	2
71	Ram babul	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	Fabaceae	3
72	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	13

Ward No :- 3

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
73	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	3
74	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	45
75	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	189
76	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	76
77	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
78	Shemat	*Lannea Coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae	1
79	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	97
80	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	40
81	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	3
82	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	4
83	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	187
84	Sisvi	*Dalbergia Latifolia Roxb.*	Fabaceae	3
85	Sita Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	1
86	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	169
87	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	111
88	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	1051
89	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	56
90	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	6
91	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	1
92	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	83
93	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	301
94	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	62
95	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	6480
96	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	119
97	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	1

Ward No :- 3

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	514
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	41
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	310
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	277
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	2
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	113
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	57
8	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	7
9	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	74
10	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	125
11	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	15
12	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	306

Ward No :- 3

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	15
14	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	2622
15	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	8223
16	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	785
17	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	97
18	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	103
19	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	15
20	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthaceae contains 59 genera and more than 1,700 species of herbs to trees that grow in tropical to warm temperate regions; the family is especially diverse in Malesia. Members of Phyllanthaceae have often finely cracking bark and two-ranked leaves that lack glands. The fruits have two seeds in each chamber. The pantropical Phyllanthus (about 1,300 species, including the former genera Glochidion, Breynia, and Sauropus) has simple leaves that often look as if they are leaflets of a compound leaf.	1
21	Proteaceae	The Proteaceae are a family of flowering plants predominantly distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. The family comprises M3 geners with about 1,660 known species Australia and South Africa have the greatest concentrations of diversity.	4

Ward No :- 3

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	204
23	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	2
24	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	173
25	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	1
26	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	3
27	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	24
28	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	134
29	Sterculiaceae	The Sterculiaceae are trees, shrubs, or herbs comprising about 65 genera and 1,000 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs. The leaves are alternate and simple or infrequently palmately lobed or compound; stipules are present but they are shed early. The flowers are actinomorphic or rarely zygomorphic, and are bisexual or not uncommonly functionally unisexual.	12
30	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	62
31	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	196
32	Zygophyllaceae	Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous.	15

Ward No :- 3

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Nerium	29
2	Alstonia	76
3	Sapindus	3
4	Caesalpinia	1
5	Leucaena	1051
6	Tabernaemontana	56
7	Gmelina	3
8	Azadirachta	2617
9	Butea	9
10	Pongamia	88
11	Syzygium	24
12	Citrus	122
13	Wodyetia	38
14	Ziziphus	204
15	Peltophorum	111
16	Sterculia	12
17	Tecoma	6
18	Putranjiva	1
19	Khaya	2
20	Limonia	3
21	Pithecellobium	119
22	Parkinsonia	3
23	Swietenia	1
24	Conocarpus	19
25	Nyctanthes	15
26	Cordia	7
27	Plumeria	20
28	Grevilleat	4
29	Tamarindus	84
30	Thevetia	96
31	Albizia	65
32	Markhamia	1
33	Terminalia	21
34	Morus	1
35	Hardwickia	18
36	Thespesia	6
37	Ficus	784
38	Terminalia.	85
39	Mangifera	40
40	Cassia	17
41	Sesbania	1
42	Neolamarckia	2
43	Polyalthis	128
44	Prosopis	6480
45	Annona	182
46	Holoptelia	62
47	Vitex	4
48	Tabebuia	7
49	Gliricidial	10
50	Santatum	1
51	Dichrostachys	1
52	Dalbergia	190
53	Lannea	1
54	Mimusops	7
55	Ceiba	9
56	Bauhinia	56
57	Millingtonia	36
58	Adonidia	3
59	Senna	83
60	Alianthus	134
61	Moringa	97
62	Murraya	25
63	Phyllanthus	15
64	Eucalyptus	16
65	Saraca	2
66	Spathodea	7
67	Psidium	63
68	Delonix	235
69	Manilkara	17
70	Cocos	24
71	Erythrina	1
72	Acacia	513
73	Roystonca	45
74	Tectona	189
75	Melia	2
76	Aegle	23
77	Balanites	15
78	Araucaria	2

Ward No :- 3

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	1
2	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	3
3	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	36
4	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	40
5	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	Indigenous	18
6	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
7	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	10
8	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	2
9	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
10	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	128
11	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	14
12	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	490
13	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	23
14	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	17
15	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	2
16	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	7
17	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	7
18	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	8
19	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	6
20	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	7
21	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	96
22	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	204
23	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	Exotic	19
24	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	1
25	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	20
26	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	17
27	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	84
28	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	2
29	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	85
30	durangi babhul	*Dichrostachys cinerea*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
31	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	38
32	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	Exotic	10
33	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	234
34	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	Indigenous	15
35	Hirda	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	9
36	Israil Babul	*Acacia tortilis*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	11

Ward No :- 3

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	24
38	Jangali Badam	*Sterculia Foetida Linn.*	Sterculiaceae	Exotic	12
39	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	2
40	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	25
41	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	2617
42	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	46
43	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	88
44	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	83
45	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
46	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	3
47	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	Exotic	2
48	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	122
49	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	134
50	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
51	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	3
52	Markhamia	*Markhamia Lutea (benth.) Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
53	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	24
54	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	16
55	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	4
56	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	9
57	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	7
58	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	9
59	Pangara	*Erythrina Variegata L.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
60	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	15
61	Payar	*Ficus Amplissima Sm.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
62	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	63
63	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	7
64	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	389
65	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	29
66	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	7
67	Putranjiva	*Putranjiva Roxburghii Wall.*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	1
68	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	Indigenous	1
69	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	25
70	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	2
71	Ram babul	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	Fabaceae	Exotic	3
72	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	13

Ward No :- 3

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
73	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	3
74	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	45
75	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	189
76	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	76
77	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
78	Shemat	*Lannea Coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	1
79	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	97
80	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	40
81	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	3
82	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	Exotic	4
83	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	187
84	Sisvi	*Dalbergia Latifolia Roxb.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
85	Sita Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
86	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	169
87	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	111
88	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1051
89	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	56
90	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	6
91	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
92	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	83
93	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	301
94	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	62
95	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	6480
96	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	119
97	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	Exotic	1

Ward No :- 3

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	1	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Ain	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-June	Yellow	Terminalia
3	Akashneem	36	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
4	Amba	40	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
5	Anjan	18	Ecological	Bark used	August-Septemb er	White yellow	Hardwickia
6	Anjir	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
7	Apta	10	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
8	Arjun	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-May	Green	Terminalia
9	Ashok	1	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Jan-Feb	Orange	Saraca
10	Asupalav	128	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
11	Avla	14	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
12	Babool	490	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
13	Bael Tree	23	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
14	Bahava	17	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
15	Bakneem	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
16	Bakul	7	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
17	Behada	7	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
18	Benjamin Tree	8	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
19	Bhend	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Throughout year	Yellow	Thespesia
20	Bhokar	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
21	Bitti	96	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
22	Bor	204	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
23	Buttonwood tree	19	throughtout Year	Avenue	oct-dec	White	Conocarpus

Ward No :- 3

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Chandan	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purple	Santatum
25	Chapha	20	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
26	Chiku	17	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
27	Chinch	84	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
28	Christmas Tree	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria
29	Deshi Badam	85	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
30	durangi babhul	1	Throughtout Year	Ecological	June-August	Yellow-Pink	Dichrostachys
31	Fox Tail Palm	38	Throughtout Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
32	Giripushpa	10	Seasonal	Firewood	March-June	Pink	Gliricidial
33	Gulmohar	234	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
34	hingalbet	15	Seasonal	Fruit		white green	Balanites
35	Hirda	9	Economical	Ecological	March-May	Greenish-Yellow	Terminalia
36	Israil Babul	11	Throughtout Year	Ecological	Nov-Feb	Whit-Yellow	Acacia
37	Jambhool	24	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
38	Jangali Badam	12	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-November	Redish-Orange	Sterculia
39	Kadamb	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
40	Kadipatta	25	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
41	Kaduneem	2617	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
42	Kanchan	46	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-November	Purple	Bauhinia
43	Karanj	88	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
44	Kashid	83	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
45	Kavath	3	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
46	Khajur	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-February	White	Acacia

Ward No :- 3

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Khaya	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Dec-may	Green	Khaya
48	Limbu	122	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
49	Mahaneem	134	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
50	Mahogani	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-April	Greenish Yellow	Swietenia
51	Manila palm	3	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
52	Markhamia	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-May	Yellow	Markhamia
53	Naral	24	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
54	Nilgiri	16	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
55	Nirguni	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
56	Palas	9	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea
57	Pandhara Babool	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Jan-May	White-yellow	Acacia
58	Pandhra Savar	9	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
59	Pangara	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	February-May	Red	Erythrina
60	Parijatak	15	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
61	Payar	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-June	Green	Ficus
62	Peru	63	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
63	Pichkari	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
64	Pimpal	389	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
65	Pink Oleander	29	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
66	Pink Tabebuia	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nov-march	Pink	Tabebuia
67	Putranjiva	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Putranjiva
68	Rai Awla	1	Seasonal	Fruit	October March	Reddish	Phyllanthus
69	Rain Tree	25	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia

Ward No :- 3

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Rakt chandan	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia
71	Ram babul	3	Seasonal	Ecological	March-October	Yellow	Parkinsonia
72	Ramphal	13	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
73	Ritha	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
74	Royal Palm	45	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
75	Sag	189	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
76	Saptparni	76	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
77	Shankasur	1	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
78	Shemat	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	February-May	Pink	Lannea
79	Shevga	97	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
80	Shirish	40	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
81	Shivan	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
82	Silver Oak	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Orange	Grevilleat
83	Sisoo	187	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
84	Sisvi	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	August-Novemb er	Pink	Dalbergia
85	Sita Ashok	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-May	Red	Saraca
86	Sitaphal	169	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
87	Sonmohar	111	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
88	Subabul	1051	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
89	Tagar	56	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
90	Tecoma	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
91	Tuti	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
92	Umber	83	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus

Ward No :- 3

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
93	Vad	301	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
94	Vavla	62	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
95	Villayati Babul	6480	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
96	Villayati Chinch	119	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium
97	White gulmohar	1	Throughtou t Year	Aesthetic	Throughtout Year	White	Delonix

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 3

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast								1	
2	Ain		1						2	
3	Akashneem	18	13					3	2	
4	Amba	3	34					2	1	
5	Anjan	18								
6	Anjir		1							
7	Apta	3	4					1	2	
8	Arjun	2								
9	Ashok		1							
10	Asupalav		118					5	5	
11	Avla		14							
12	Babool	120	94					22	254	
13	Bael Tree	2	20						1	
14	Bahava	10	4					1	2	
15	Bakneem	1	1							
16	Bakul		4						3	
17	Behada	2	2						3	
18	Benjamin Tree	1	6					1		
19	Bhend		3					2	1	
20	Bhokar		2						5	
21	Bitti	5	76						15	
22	Bor	81	54					4	65	
23	Buttonwood tree		19							
24	Chandan								1	
25	Chapha		19						1	
26	Chiku		15					1	1	
27	Chinch	26	48					1	9	
28	Christmas Tree		2							
29	Deshi Badam	9	64					7	5	
30	durangi babhul	1								
31	Fox Tail Palm		36						2	
32	Giripushpa	3	6					1		
33	Gulmohar	27	161					9	37	
34	hingalbet		3						12	

Ward No :- 3

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Hirda		5						4	
36	Israil Babul	10							1	
37	Jambhool	7	15					1	1	
38	Jangali Badam		12							
39	Kadamb		2							
40	Kadipatta	1	21					2	1	
41	Kaduneem	890	1133					108	486	
42	Kanchan	28	17						1	
43	Karanj	46	17					1	24	
44	Kashid	5	53					11	14	
45	Kavath		3							
46	Khajur		1						2	
47	Khaya	2								
48	Limbu	2	118	1					1	
49	Mahaneem	25	35					1	73	
50	Mahogani								1	
51	Manila palm		3							
52	Markhamia	1								
53	Naral	1	19					1	3	
54	Nilgiri	4	3						9	
55	Nirguni		2						2	
56	Palas	7	2							
57	Pandhara Babool	6	1							
58	Pandhra Savar	3	5						1	
59	Pangara	1								
60	Parijatak	7	5					1	2	
61	Payar		2							
62	Peru		63							
63	Pichkari		6						1	
64	Pimpal	188	124					25	52	
65	Pink Oleander	1	28							
66	Pink Tabebuia		5						2	
67	Putranjiva		1							
68	Rai Awla		1							

Ward No :- 3

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Rain Tree	1	19					3	2	
70	Rakt chandan	2								
71	Ram babul		1						2	
72	Ramphal	1	11						1	
73	Ritha		2						1	
74	Royal Palm	5	40							
75	Sag	5	49					1	134	
76	Saptparni	1	56					18	1	
77	Shankasur	1								
78	Shemat								1	
79	Shevga	11	73					1	12	
80	Shirish	26	7						7	
81	Shivan	3								
82	Silver Oak		4							
83	Sisoo	74	58					13	42	
84	Sisvi		3							
85	Sita Ashok		1							
86	Sitaphal	3	119					9	38	
87	Sonmohar	12	84					1	14	
88	Subabul	630	195					4	222	
89	Tagar	1	43					8	4	
90	Tecoma	3	2						1	
91	Tuti		1							
92	Umber	10	55					6	12	
93	Vad	202	43					5	51	
94	Vavla	9	32					3	18	
95	Villayati Babul	295	442					35	5708	
96	Villayati Chinch	26	62					2	29	
97	White gulmohar							1		

Ward No

4

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 4

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	26
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	3
3	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	7
4	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	7
5	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	2
6	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	1
7	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	2
8	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	2
9	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	2
10	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	1
11	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	20
12	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	4
13	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	1
14	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	2
15	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	4
16	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	190
17	Karambol	*Averrhoa Carambola Linn.*	Oxalidaceae	1
18	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	2
19	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	2
20	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	20
21	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	4
22	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	4
23	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	2
24	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	16
25	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	2
26	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	1
27	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	1
28	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	2
29	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	4
30	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	17
31	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	3
32	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	4
33	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	3
34	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	4
35	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	5
36	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	5

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 4

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	*26*
38	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	*2*
39	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	*848*

Ward No :- 4

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	10
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	3
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	11
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	10
5	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	28
6	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	20
7	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	3
8	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	4
9	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	191
10	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	877
11	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	47

Ward No :- 4

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
12	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	4
13	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	3
14	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	4
15	Oxalidaceae	The Oxalidaceae, or wood sorrel family, are a small family of five genera of herbaceous plants, shrubs and small trees, with the great majority of the 570 species in the genus Oxalis (wood sorrels).	1
16	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	2
17	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	2
18	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	8
19	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	2
20	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	20
21	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	2

Ward No :- 4

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Melia	1
2	Ficus	47
3	Mangifera	3
4	Terminalia.	20
5	Neolamarckia	2
6	Annona	4
7	Tamarindus	1
8	Dalbergia	3
9	Acacia	7
10	Ceiba	4
11	Senna	2
12	Millingtonia	26
13	Aegle	2
14	Moringa	4
15	Alianthus	20
16	Nerium	2
17	Kigelia	2
18	Polyalthis	7
19	Psidium	2
20	Holoptelia	2
21	Prosopis	848
22	Delonix	4
23	Syzygium	1
24	Citrus	2
25	Murraya	4
26	Alstonia	1
27	Leucaena	4
28	Tabernaemontana	5
29	Azadirachta	190
30	Mimusops	2
31	Ziziphus	2
32	Peltophorum	3
33	Averrhoa	1
34	Nyctanthes	4
35	Thevetia	2
36	Albizia	18

Ward No :- 4

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	26
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	3
3	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	7
4	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	7
5	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	2
6	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
7	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	2
8	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	2
9	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	2
10	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
11	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	20
12	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	4
13	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	1
14	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	2
15	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	4
16	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	190
17	Karambol	*Averrhoa Carambola Linn.*	Oxalidaceae	Indigenous	1
18	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	2
19	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	2
20	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	20
21	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	4
22	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	4
23	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	2
24	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	16
25	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	2
26	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1
27	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	1
28	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
29	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	4
30	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	17
31	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
32	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	4
33	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	3
34	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	4
35	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	5
36	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	5

Ward No :- 4

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	26
38	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	2
39	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	848

Ward No :- 4

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Akashneem	26	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
2	Amba	3	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
3	Asupalav	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
4	Babool	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
5	Bael Tree	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
6	Bakneem	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
7	Bakul	2	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
8	Bitti	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
9	Bor	2	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
10	Chinch	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
11	Deshi Badam	20	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
12	Gulmohar	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
13	Jambhool	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
14	Kadamb	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
15	Kadipatta	4	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
16	Kaduneem	190	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
17	Karambol	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-August	Bluish-Pink	Averrhoa
18	Kashid	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
19	Limbu	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
20	Mahaneem	20	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
21	Pandhra Savar	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
22	Parijatak	4	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
23	Peru	2	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium

Ward No :- 4

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Pimpal	16	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
25	Pink Oleander	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
26	Rain Tree	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
27	Saptparni	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
28	Sausage Tree	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
29	Shevga	4	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
30	Shirish	17	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
31	Sisoo	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
32	Sitaphal	4	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
33	Sonmohar	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
34	Subabul	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
35	Tagar	5	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
36	Umber	5	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
37	Vad	26	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
38	Vavla	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
39	Villayati Babul	848	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 4

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Akashneem	16	10							
2	Amba		3							
3	Asupalav		7							
4	Babool		3					1	3	
5	Bael Tree		2							
6	Bakneem	1								
7	Bakul	1	1							
8	Bitti		2							
9	Bor		2							
10	Chinch	1								
11	Deshi Badam	10	7			1		2		
12	Gulmohar		2					2		
13	Jambhool		1							
14	Kadamb		2							
15	Kadipatta		4							
16	Kaduneem	100	39					16	35	
17	Karambol		1							
18	Kashid		1					1		
19	Limbu		2							
20	Mahaneem	2							18	
21	Pandhra Savar							4		
22	Parijatak		4							
23	Peru		2							
24	Pimpal	1	9					6		
25	Pink Oleander	1	1							
26	Rain Tree		1							
27	Saptparni	1								
28	Sausage Tree	2								
29	Shevga		4							
30	Shirish		7					10		
31	Sisoo		1					2		
32	Sitaphal		4							
33	Sonmohar	1	2							
34	Subabul	1	3							

Ward No :- 4

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Tagar		5							
36	Umber		3					1	1	
37	Vad	21	5							
38	Vavla		1					1		
39	Villayati Babul	302	4						542	

Ward No

5

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 5

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	7
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	36
3	Arasul	*Psydrax dicoccos*	Rubiaceae	1
4	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	102
5	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	11
6	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	15
7	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	7
8	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	7
9	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	2
10	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	1
11	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	2
12	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	1
13	Bibba	*Semecarpus Anacardium Linn.f.*	Anacardiaceae	4
14	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	163
15	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	53
16	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	12
17	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	4
18	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	23
19	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	1
20	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	26
21	Dhatriphal	*Barringtonia Acutangula*	Lecythidaceae	1
22	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	78
23	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	3
24	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	8
25	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	4
26	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	15
27	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	461
28	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	4
29	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	1
30	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	31
31	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	2
32	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	29
33	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	98
34	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	2
35	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	19
36	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	3

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Ward No :- 5

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	3
38	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	20
39	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	4
40	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	10
41	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	1
42	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	68
43	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	5
44	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	1
45	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	39
46	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	2
47	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	11
48	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	6
49	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	15
50	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	5
51	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	21
52	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	1
53	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
54	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	25
55	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	19
56	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	4
57	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	6
58	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	355
59	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	17
60	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	229
61	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	26
62	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	7
63	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	1
64	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	1
65	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	1
66	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	53
67	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	1
68	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	7
69	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	63
70	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	281
71	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	15

Ward No :- 5

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	149
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	40
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	468
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	208
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	39
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	12
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	1
8	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	5
9	Casuarinaceae	The Casuarinaceae are a family of dicotyledonous flowering plants placed in the order Fagales, consisting of four genera and 91 species of trees and members of this family are characterized by drooping equisetoid (meaning "looking like Equisetum; that is, horsetail) twigs, evergreen foliage, monoecious or dioecious and infructescences (fruiting bodies) cone-like, meaning combining together many outward pointing valves, esch containing a seed, into roughly spherical, cone-like, woody structures.	26
10	Clusiaceae	Members of the Clusiaceae family usually have broad-ended, oblong leaves, these may be leathery and have a strong, central vein from which branch many delicate, horizontal veins. The plants have resinous, sticky sap, flowers with numerous stamens often united in bundles, and separate petals and sepals. Male and female organs often occur in separate flowers	1
11	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	28
12	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	11

Ward No :- 5

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	9
14	Lecythidaceae	Lecythidacese, or the Brazil nut family, isa pantropical group of evergreen trees of about 25 gers and 310 species. There are several groups in the family with distinctive geographical distributions. The Brazil nut group includes about 10 genera and 215 species, all Neotropical, in particular, the group includes the larger genera fischweilers (about 100 species) and Gustavia (40) species)	1
15	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	22
16	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	461
17	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	598
18	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	130
19	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	25
20	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	21
21	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	4

Ward No :- 5

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	53
23	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	5
24	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	51
25	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	6
26	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	11
27	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	98
28	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	63
29	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	12
30	Zygophyllaceae	Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous.	3

Ward No :- 5

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Neolamarckia	4
2	Mangifera	36
3	Tectona	5
4	Nyctanthes	4
5	Semecarpys	4
6	Tamarindus	23
7	Annona	366
8	Psidium	10
9	Spathodea	1
10	Livistona	1
11	Adonidia	2
12	Ficus	129
13	Thespesia	2
14	Aegle	7
15	Morus	1
16	Terminalia.	26
17	Cocos	19
18	Nerium	5
19	Polyalthis	102
20	Holoptelia	63
21	Bauhinia	4
22	Prosopis	281
23	Delonix	78
24	Dalbergia	6
25	Tecoma	1
26	Psydrax	1
27	Millingtonia	7
28	Senna	31
29	Ceiba	20
30	Moringa	25
31	Murraya	15
32	Eucalyptus	3
33	Roystonca	15
34	Sapindus	6
35	Leucaena	229
36	Kigelia	1
37	Cordia	1
38	Manilkara	4
39	Plumeria	12
40	Alianthus	98
41	Acacia	19
42	Thevetia	163
43	Calophyllum	1
44	Terminalia	2
45	Pongamia	1
46	Syzygium	8
47	Phyllanthus	11
48	Balanites	3
49	Tabebuia	1
50	Oroxylum	1
51	Caesalpinia	1
52	Pithecellobium	15
53	Alstonia	21
54	Azadirachta	461
55	Vitex	3
56	Gmelina	4
57	Tabernaemontana	7
58	Albizia	58
59	Mimusops	7
60	Barringtonia	1
61	Casuarina	26
62	Peltophorum	17
63	Ziziphus	53
64	Citrus	29

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 5

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	7
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	36
3	Arasul	*Psydrax dicoccos*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
4	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	102
5	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	11
6	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	15
7	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	7
8	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	7
9	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	2
10	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
11	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	2
12	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	1
13	Bibba	*Semecarpus Anacardium Linn.f.*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	4
14	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	163
15	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	53
16	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	12
17	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	4
18	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	23
19	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	1
20	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	26
21	Dhatriphal	*Barringtonia Acutangula*	Lecythidaceae	Exotic	1
22	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	78
23	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	Indigenous	3
24	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	8
25	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	4
26	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	15
27	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	461
28	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	4
29	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
30	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	31
31	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2
32	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	29
33	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	98
34	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	2
35	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	19
36	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	3

Ward No :- 5

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	3
38	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	20
39	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	4
40	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	10
41	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
42	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	68
43	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	5
44	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
45	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	39
46	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	2
47	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	11
48	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	6
49	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	15
50	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	5
51	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	21
52	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
53	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
54	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	25
55	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	19
56	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	4
57	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	6
58	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	355
59	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	17
60	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	229
61	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Exotic	26
62	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	7
63	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
64	Tetu	*Oroxylum Indicum*	Bignoniaceae	Indigenous	1
65	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
66	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	53
67	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	Indigenous	1
68	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	7
69	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	63
70	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	281
71	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	15

Ward No :- 5

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Akashneem	7	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
2	Amba	36	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
3	Arasul	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Oct-Nov	Whit-Greenish	Psydrax
4	Asupalav	102	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
5	Avla	11	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
6	Babool	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
7	Bael Tree	7	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
8	Bakul	7	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
9	Behada	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
10	Benjamin Tree	1	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
11	Bhend	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Throughout year	Yellow	Thespesia
12	Bhokar	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
13	Bibba	4	Seasonal	Fruit	May-July	Greenish White	Semecarpys
14	Bitti	163	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
15	Bor	53	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
16	Chapha	12	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
17	Chiku	4	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
18	Chinch	23	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
19	Chinese Fan Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona
20	Deshi Badam	26	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
21	Dhatriphal	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-June	Dark Scarlet	Barringtonia
22	Gulmohar	78	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
23	hingalbet	3	Seasonal	Fruit		white green	Balanites

Ward No :- 5

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Jambhool	8	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
25	Kadamb	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
26	Kadipatta	15	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
27	Kaduneem	461	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
28	Kanchan	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-November	Purple	Bauhinia
29	Karanj	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
30	Kashid	31	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
31	Khajur	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-February	White	Acacia
32	Limbu	29	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
33	Mahaneem	98	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
34	Manila palm	2	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
35	Naral	19	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
36	Nilgiri	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
37	Nirguni	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
38	Pandhra Savar	20	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
39	Parijatak	4	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
40	Peru	10	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
41	Pichkari	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
42	Pimpal	68	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
43	Pink Oleander	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
44	Pink Tabebuia	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nov-march	Pink	Tabebuia
45	Rain Tree	39	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
46	Rakt chandan	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia

Ward No :- 5

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Ramphal	11	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
48	Ritha	6	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
49	Royal Palm	15	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
50	Sag	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
51	Saptparni	21	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
52	Sausage Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
53	Shankasur	1	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
54	Shevga	25	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
55	Shirish	19	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
56	Shivan	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
57	Sisoo	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
58	Sitaphal	355	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
59	Sonmohar	17	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
60	Subabul	229	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
61	Suru	26	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Febraury-March	Pink	Casuarina
62	Tagar	7	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
63	Tecoma	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
64	Tetu	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	oct-feb	White	Oroxylum
65	Tuti	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
66	Umber	53	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
67	Undi	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-Janua ry	White	Calophyllum
68	Vad	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
69	Vavla	63	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia

Ward No :- 5

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Villayati Babul	281	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
71	Villayati Chinch	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 5

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Akashneem	5	1						1	
2	Amba	24	12							
3	Arasul	1								
4	Asupalav	42	29	13					18	
5	Avla	9	1	1						
6	Babool		7	3					5	
7	Bael Tree		6	1						
8	Bakul	3	3	1						
9	Behada	2								
10	Benjamin Tree			1						
11	Bhend		1	1						
12	Bhokar		1							
13	Bibba	4								
14	Bitti	10	10	143						
15	Bor	14	17						22	
16	Chapha	7	1	4						
17	Chiku	4								
18	Chinch	6	5	10				1	1	
19	Chinese Fan Palm		1							
20	Deshi Badam	11	14	1						
21	Dhatriphal		1							
22	Gulmohar	48	9	12				2	7	
23	hingalbet		1						2	
24	Jambhool	5	2	1						
25	Kadamb	2		1				1		
26	Kadipatta	7	8							
27	Kaduneem	197	152	31				16	65	
28	Kanchan	2		2						
29	Karanj	1								
30	Kashid	21	3	1					6	
31	Khajur			1					1	
32	Limbu	14	13	1					1	
33	Mahaneem	42	34						22	
34	Manila palm	2								

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Ward No :- 5

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Naral	13	1	4					1	
36	Nilgiri	2	1							
37	Nirguni	3								
38	Pandhra Savar	17	1	1					1	
39	Parijatak		3	1						
40	Peru	3	2	5						
41	Pichkari			1						
42	Pimpal	29	30	1				5	3	
43	Pink Oleander	4	1							
44	Pink Tabebuia			1						
45	Rain Tree	29	1	4					5	
46	Rakt chandan	2								
47	Ramphal	3	7						1	
48	Ritha	3	3							
49	Royal Palm	9	6							
50	Sag		3						2	
51	Saptparni	13	5						3	
52	Sausage Tree		1							
53	Shankasur			1						
54	Shevga	10	13						2	
55	Shirish	10	4	5						
56	Shivan	4								
57	Sisoo	5		1						
58	Sitaphal	128	136	52					39	
59	Sonmohar	15							2	
60	Subabul	114	51	19					45	
61	Suru			26						
62	Tagar	2		5						
63	Tecoma			1						
64	Tetu		1							
65	Tuti	1								
66	Umber	22	18	11					2	
67	Undi		1							
68	Vad	3	4							

Ward No :- **5**

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Vavla	15	37	5				1	5	
70	Villayati Babul	23	47					1	210	
71	Villayati Chinch	3	3						9	

Ward No

6

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 6

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	13
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	79
3	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	1
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	2
5	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	4
6	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	1
7	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	184
8	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	15
9	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	34
10	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	19
11	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	2
12	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	9
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	14
14	Bartondi	*Morinda Pubscens*	Rubiaceae	3
15	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	5
16	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	41
17	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	6
18	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	76
19	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	48
20	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	6
21	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	33
22	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	8
23	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	22
24	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	3
25	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	79
26	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	2
27	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	18
28	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	1
29	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	79
30	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	35
31	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	5
32	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	57
33	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	1056
34	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	1
35	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
36	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	10

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Ward No :- 6

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	62
38	Katesavar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	1
39	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	2
40	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	2
41	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	70
42	Madagascar almond	*Terminalia neotaliala*	Combretaceae	3
43	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	79
44	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	8
45	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	11
46	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	30
47	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	23
48	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	44
49	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	63
50	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	5
51	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	58
52	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	66
53	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	69
54	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	27
55	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	2
56	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	34
57	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	1
58	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	49
59	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	95
60	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	42
61	Sago Palm	*Cycus Revoluta*	Cycadaceae	1
62	Santra	*Citrus Aurantium*	Rutaceae	1
63	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	97
64	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	6
65	Savar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	3
66	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	17
67	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	24
68	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	20
69	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	4
70	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	19
71	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	302
72	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	50

Ward No :- 6

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
73	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	130
74	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	80
75	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	30
76	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	49
77	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	32
78	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	106
79	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	1745
80	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	11

Ward No :- 6

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	214
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	79
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	535
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	313
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	161
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	51
7	Bombacaceae	Bombacaceae the bombax or kapok family of flowering trees and shrubs, in the mallow order (Malvales), comprising 27 genera. It is allied to the mallow family (Malvaceae), to which the cotton plant belongs, and is characteristic of the tropics. Bombacaceae members flowers are often large and showy	4
8	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	6
9	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	20
10	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	97
11	Cycadaceae	The Cycadaceae are woody, unbranched or sparsely branched, palm like, dioccious, seed-bearing trees or shrubs with thick, pithy stems. Male plants produce male or microsporangiate cones that bear many scales, each with an abundance of microsporangia scattered over the lower surface. Seeds are typically large.	1
12	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	15

Ward No :- 6

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	31
14	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	5
15	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	1073
16	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	2037
17	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	194
18	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	24
19	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	124
20	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	58
21	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	48

Ward No :- 6

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	9
23	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	149
24	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	22
25	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	79
26	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	106
27	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	90

Ward No :- 6

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Acacia	100
2	Albizia	54
3	Millingtonia	13
4	Morinda	3
5	Phyllanthus	15
6	Senna	62
7	Moringa	24
8	Cassia	2
9	Saraca	1
10	Pithecellobium	11
11	Prosopis	1745
12	Roystonca	95
13	Swietenia	8
14	Delonix	79
15	Bauhinia	1
16	Kigelia	6
17	Vitex	44
18	Thevetia	76
19	Cordia	6
20	Alianthus	79
21	Plumeria	33
22	Conocarpus	6
23	Gardenia	1
24	Mimusops	14
25	Manilkara	8
26	Adonidia	11
27	Syzygium	35
28	Melia	9
29	Citrus	71
30	Ziziphus	48
31	Eucalyptus	23
32	Murraya	57
33	Tectona	42
34	Wodyetia	18
35	Alstonia	97
36	Tabernaemontana	80
37	Leucaena	130
38	Tabebuia	2
39	Azadirachta	1056
40	Cycus	1
41	Peltophorum	50
42	Aegle	19
43	Ficus	194
44	Caryota	2
45	Tecoma	30
46	Cocos	30
47	Nerium	27
48	Limonia	2
49	Caesalpinia	17
50	Nyctanthes	58
51	Psidium	66
52	Tamarindus	22
53	Gmelina	4
54	Dalbergia	19
55	Livistona	3
56	Terminalia	12
57	Ceiba	5
58	Pongamia	10
59	Terminalia.	79
60	Bombax	4
61	Neolamarckia	5
62	Mangifera	79
63	Polyalthis	184
64	Annona	351
65	Holoptelia	106
66	Gliricidial	1

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 6

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	13
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	79
3	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
5	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	4
6	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
7	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	184
8	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	15
9	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	34
10	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	19
11	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	2
12	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	9
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	14
14	Bartondi	*Morinda Pubscens*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	3
15	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	5
16	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	41
17	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	6
18	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	76
19	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	48
20	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	Exotic	6
21	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	33
22	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	8
23	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	22
24	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	3
25	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	79
26	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2
27	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	18
28	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	Exotic	1
29	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	79
30	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	35
31	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	5
32	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	57
33	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1056
34	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
35	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
36	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	10

Ward No :- 6

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	62
38	Katesavar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Indigenous	1
39	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	2
40	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2
41	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	70
42	Madagascar almon	*Terminalia neotaliala*	Combretaceae	Exotic	3
43	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	79
44	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	8
45	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	11
46	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	30
47	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	23
48	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	44
49	Pandhara Babool	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	63
50	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	5
51	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	58
52	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	66
53	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	69
54	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	27
55	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
56	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	34
57	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
58	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	49
59	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	95
60	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	42
61	Sago Palm	*Cycus Revoluta*	Cycadaceae	Indigenous	1
62	Santra	*Citrus Aurantium*	Rutaceae	Exotic	1
63	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	97
64	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	6
65	Savar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Indigenous	3
66	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	17
67	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	24
68	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	20
69	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	4
70	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	19
71	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	302
72	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	50

Ward No :- 6

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
73	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	130
74	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	80
75	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	30
76	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	49
77	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	32
78	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	106
79	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1745
80	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	11

Ward No :- 6

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Akashneem	13	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-December	White	Millingtonia
2	Amba	79	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
3	Anant	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-April	White	Gardenia
4	Anjir	2	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
5	Arjun	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-May	Green	Terminalia
6	Ashok	1	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Jan-Feb	Orange	Saraca
7	Asupalav	184	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
8	Avla	15	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
9	Babool	34	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Yellow	Acacia
10	Bael Tree	19	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
11	Bahava	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
12	Bakneem	9	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
13	Bakul	14	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
14	Bartondi	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-October	Greenish White	Morinda
15	Behada	5	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
16	Benjamin Tree	41	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
17	Bhokar	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
18	Bitti	76	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
19	Bor	48	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
20	Buttonwood tree	6	throughtout Year	Avenue	oct-dec	White	Conocarpus
21	Chapha	33	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
22	Chiku	8	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
23	Chinch	22	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus

Ward No :- 6

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Chinese Fan Palm	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona
25	Deshi Badam	79	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
26	Fishtail Palm	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
27	Fox Tail Palm	18	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
28	Giripushpa	1	Seasonal	Firewood	March-June	Pink	Gliricidial
29	Gulmohar	79	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
30	Jambhool	35	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
31	Kadamb	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
32	Kadipatta	57	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
33	Kaduneem	1056	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
34	Kala Umber	1	Seasonal	Firewood	February-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
35	Kanchan	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
36	Karanj	10	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
37	Kashid	62	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
38	Katesavar	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Red	Bombax
39	Kavath	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
40	Khajur	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-Febru ary	White	Acacia
41	Limbu	70	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
42	Madagascar almond	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Greenish	Terminalia
43	Mahaneem	79	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
44	Mahogani	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-April	Greenish Yellow	Swietenia
45	Manila palm	11	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
46	Naral	30	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos

Ward No :- 6

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Nilgiri	23	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
48	Nirguni	44	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
49	Pandhara Babool	63	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Jan-May	White-yellow	Acacia
50	Pandhra Savar	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
51	Parijatak	58	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
52	Peru	66	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
53	Pimpal	69	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
54	Pink Oleander	27	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
55	Pink Tabebuia	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nov-march	Pink	Tabebuia
56	Rain Tree	34	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
57	Rakt chandan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia
58	Ramphal	49	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
59	Royal Palm	95	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
60	Sag	42	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
61	Sago Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Gymnosperm	NA	Cycus
62	Santra	1	Ecological	Fruit	April-June	White	Citrus
63	Saptparni	97	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
64	Sausage Tree	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
65	Savar	3	perrenial	Medicinal	march-april	Yellow	Bombax
66	Shankasur	17	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
67	Shevga	24	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
68	Shirish	20	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
69	Shivan	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina

Ward No :- 6

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Sisoo	19	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
71	Sitaphal	302	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
72	Sonmohar	50	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
73	Subabul	130	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
74	Tagar	80	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
75	Tecoma	30	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
76	Umber	49	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
77	Vad	32	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
78	Vavla	106	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
79	Villayati Babul	1745	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
80	Villayati Chinch	11	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 6

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Akashneem	1	7					2	3	
2	Amba	4	75							
3	Anant		1							
4	Anjir		2							
5	Arjun		3					1		
6	Ashok		1							
7	Asupalav	9	169					2	4	
8	Avla	6	9							
9	Babool	1	31						2	
10	Bael Tree	2	17							
11	Bahava		2							
12	Bakneem		9							
13	Bakul		11					2	1	
14	Bartondi		2					1		
15	Behada		5							
16	Benjamin Tree		41							
17	Bhokar	1	4					1		
18	Bitti	8	61					4	3	
19	Bor	3	21					3	21	
20	Buttonwood tree		6							
21	Chapha	2	30						1	
22	Chiku		8							
23	Chinch		18					2	2	
24	Chinese Fan Palm		3							
25	Deshi Badam	12	62					4	1	
26	Fishtail Palm		2							
27	Fox Tail Palm		18							
28	Giripushpa		1							
29	Gulmohar	6	63	1				3	6	
30	Jambhool	1	32					2		
31	Kadamb	3	2							
32	Kadipatta	2	54						1	
33	Kaduneem	71	677	1				178	129	
34	Kala Umber		1							

Ward No :- 6

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Kanchan		1							
36	Karanj	1	8						1	
37	Kashid	3	32	9				5	13	
38	Katesavar		1							
39	Kavath		2							
40	Khajur		2							
41	Limbu	1	69							
42	Madagascar almond		3							
43	Mahaneem	23	36	1				6	13	
44	Mahogani		8							
45	Manila palm		11							
46	Naral	5	25							
47	Nilgiri	1	22							
48	Nirguni	1	36					6	1	
49	Pandhara Babool		23						40	
50	Pandhra Savar	1	2					1	1	
51	Parijatak	2	54					2		
52	Peru	26	39					1		
53	Pimpal	6	45					10	8	
54	Pink Oleander		27							
55	Pink Tabebuia		2							
56	Rain Tree		18					8	8	
57	Rakt chandan		1							
58	Ramphal		49							
59	Royal Palm	1	92					2		
60	Sag	1	40						1	
61	Sago Palm		1							
62	Santra		1							
63	Saptparni	4	61					29	3	
64	Sausage Tree		6							
65	Savar		2					1		
66	Shankasur		17							
67	Shevga	1	19	1				1	2	
68	Shirish		16					1	3	

Ward No :- 6

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Shivan		3					1		
70	Sisoo	1	14	1				1	2	
71	Sitaphal	18	257	4				6	17	
72	Sonmohar	6	33					6	5	
73	Subabul	15	109					1	5	
74	Tagar	3	73					2	2	
75	Tecoma		30							
76	Umber	4	38					5	2	
77	Vad		24	1				5	2	
78	Vavla	36	61					3	6	
79	Villayati Babul	15	1278					8	444	
80	Villayati Chinch	2	9							

Ward No

7

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 7

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	6
2	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	3
3	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	31
4	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	301
5	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	1
6	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	1
7	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	3
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	111
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	17
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	11
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	43
12	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	1
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	48
14	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	2
15	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	25
16	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	5
17	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	51
18	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	154
19	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	3
20	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	1
21	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	75
22	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	8
23	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	33
24	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	10
25	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	1
26	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	2
27	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	73
28	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	88
29	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	58
30	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	1
31	Indian Rubber Tree	*Ficus Elastica Roxb, Ex Hornem*	Moraceae	1
32	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	71
33	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	61
34	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	197
35	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	1092
36	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 7

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	34
38	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	45
39	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	1
40	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	5
41	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	174
42	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	7
43	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	3
44	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	7
45	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	83
46	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	1
47	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	24
48	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	1
49	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	8
50	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	139
51	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	144
52	Phanas	*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*	Moraceae	2
53	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	4
54	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	39
55	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	56
56	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	6
57	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	1
58	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	6
59	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	101
60	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	1
61	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	58
62	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	111
63	Santra	*Citrus Aurantium*	Rutaceae	1
64	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	73
65	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	2
66	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
67	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	24
68	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	6
69	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	1
70	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	1
71	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	15
72	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	753

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 7

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
73	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	56
74	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	134
75	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	3
76	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	309
77	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	5
78	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	2
79	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	46
80	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	29
81	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	51
82	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	2152
83	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	5

Ward No :- 7

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	169
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	301
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	965
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	564
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	2
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	237
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	48
8	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	5
9	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	5
10	Casuarinaceae	The Casuarinaceae are a family of dicotyledonous flowering plants placed in the order Fagales, consisting of four genera and 91 species of trees and members of this family are characterized by drooping equisetoid (meaning "looking like Equisetum; that is, horsetail) twigs, evergreen foliage, monoecious or dioecious and infructescences (fruiting bodies) cone-like, meaning combining together many outward pointing valves, esch containing a seed, into roughly spherical, cone-like, woody structures.	3
11	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	81
12	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	17

Ward No :- 7

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	56
14	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	8
15	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	1096
16	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	2314
17	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	145
18	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	24
19	Muntingiaceae	The Muntingiaceae are a family of flowering plants, belonging to the rosid order Malvales.	1
20	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	216
21	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	139

Ward No :- 7

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthaceae contains 59 genera and more than 1,700 species of herbs to trees that grow in tropical to warm temperate regions; the family is especially diverse in Malesia. Members of Phyllanthaceae have often finely cracking bark and two-ranked leaves that lack glands. The fruits have two seeds in each chamber. The pantropical Phyllanthus (about 1,300 species, including the former genera Glochidion, Breynia, and Sauropus) has simple leaves that often look as if they are leaflets of a compound leaf.	1
23	Proteaceae	The Proteaceae are a family of flowering plants predominantly distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. The family comprises M3 geners with about 1,660 known species Australia and South Africa have the greatest concentrations of diversity.	1
24	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	154
25	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	62
26	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	421
27	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	1
28	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	1
29	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	81
30	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	7
31	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	59
32	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	135

Ward No :- 7

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
33	Zygophyllaceae	Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous.	1

Ward No :- 7

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Terminalia.	73
2	Limonia	1
3	Sesbania	6
4	Polyalthis	111
5	Mangifera	301
6	Adonidia	7
7	Dalbergia	15
8	Tabebuia	6
9	Annona	854
10	Mimusops	48
11	Livistona	1
12	Tectona	111
13	Melia	1
14	Neolamarckia	61
15	Moringa	24
16	Delonix	58
17	Alianthus	7
18	Phyllanthus	18
19	Nerium	56
20	Kigelia	2
21	Aegle	43
22	Psidium	144
23	Spathodea	4
24	Prosopis	2152
25	Santatum	1
26	Gardenia	1
27	Ceiba	8
28	Cocos	83
29	Bauhinia	4
30	Holoptelia	51
31	Acacia	11
32	Millingtonia	31
33	Senna	45
34	Roystonca	58
35	Balanites	1
36	Araucaria	2
37	Tecoma	5
38	Murraya	202
39	Muntingia	1
40	Alstonia	73
41	Eucalyptus	1
42	Sapindus	1
43	Tabernaemontana	309
44	Leucaena	134
45	Azadirachta	1092
46	Syzygium	71
47	Pongamia	34
48	Butea	1
49	Manilkara	33
50	Terminalia	5
51	Citrus	175
52	Wodyetia	88
53	Ziziphus	154
54	Cordia	5
55	Trema	8
56	Caesalpinia	1
57	Pithecellobium	5
58	Artocarpus	2
59	Plumeria	75
60	Conocarpus	3
61	Albizia	12
62	Swietenia	3
63	Tamarindus	10
64	Thevetia	51
65	Grevilleat	1
66	Morus	2
67	Vitex	24
68	Casuarina	3
69	Nyctanthes	139
70	Ficus	141
71	Peltophorum	56

Ward No :- 7

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	6
2	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	3
3	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	31
4	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	301
5	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
6	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
7	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	3
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	111
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	17
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	11
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	43
12	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	48
14	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	2
15	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	25
16	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	5
17	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	51
18	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	154
19	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	Exotic	3
20	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	1
21	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	75
22	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	Exotic	8
23	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	33
24	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	10
25	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	1
26	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	2
27	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	73
28	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	88
29	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	58
30	hingalbet	*Balanites roxburghii*	Zygophyllaceae	Indigenous	1
31	Indian Rubber Tree	*Ficus Elastica Roxb, Ex Hornem*	Moraceae	Exotic	1
32	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	71
33	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	61
34	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	197
35	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1092
36	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1

Ward No :- 7

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	34
38	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	45
39	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
40	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	Exotic	5
41	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	174
42	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	7
43	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	3
44	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	7
45	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	83
46	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	1
47	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	24
48	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
49	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	8
50	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	139
51	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	144
52	Phanas	*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
53	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	4
54	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	39
55	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	56
56	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	6
57	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	Indigenous	1
58	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	6
59	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	101
60	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	1
61	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	58
62	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	111
63	Santra	*Citrus Aurantium*	Rutaceae	Exotic	1
64	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	73
65	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
66	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
67	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	24
68	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	6
69	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	Exotic	1
70	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	Exotic	1
71	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	15
72	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	753

Ward No :- 7

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
73	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	56
74	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	134
75	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Exotic	3
76	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	309
77	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	5
78	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
79	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	46
80	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	29
81	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	51
82	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	2152
83	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	5

Ward No :- 7

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	6	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Ain	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-June	Yellow	Terminalia
3	Akashneem	31	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
4	Amba	301	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
5	Anant	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-April	White	Gardenia
6	Anjir	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
7	Apta	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
8	Asupalav	111	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
9	Avla	17	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
10	Babool	11	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
11	Bael Tree	43	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
12	Bakneem	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
13	Bakul	48	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
14	Behada	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
15	Benjamin Tree	25	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
16	Bhokar	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
17	Bitti	51	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
18	Bor	154	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
19	Buttonwood tree	3	throughtout Year	Avenue	oct-dec	White	Conocarpus
20	Chandan	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purpl e	Santatum
21	Chapha	75	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
22	Charcoal Tree	8	Seasonal	Firewood	September-Marc h	Green	Trema
23	Chiku	33	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara

Ward No :- 7

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Chinch	10	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
25	Chinese Fan Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona
26	Christmas Tree	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria
27	Deshi Badam	73	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
28	Fox Tail Palm	88	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
29	Gulmohar	58	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
30	hingalbet	1	Seasonal	Fruit		white green	Balanites
31	Indian Rubber Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	November-March	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
32	Jambhool	71	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
33	Kadamb	61	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
34	Kadipatta	197	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
35	Kaduneem	1092	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
36	Kanchan	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
37	Karanj	34	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
38	Kashid	45	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
39	Kavath	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
40	Kunti	5	perrenial	Ornamental	Sept-jan	White	Murraya
41	Limbu	174	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
42	Mahaneem	7	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
43	Mahogani	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-April	Greenish Yellow	Swietenia
44	Manila palm	7	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
45	Naral	83	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
46	Nilgiri	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus

Ward No :- 7

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Nirguni	24	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
48	Palas	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea
49	Pandhra Savar	8	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
50	Parijatak	139	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
51	Peru	144	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
52	Phanas	2	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Green	Artocarpus
53	Pichkari	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
54	Pimpal	39	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
55	Pink Oleander	56	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
56	Pink Tabebuia	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nov-march	Pink	Tabebuia
57	Rai Awla	1	Seasonal	Fruit	October March	Reddish	Phyllanthus
58	Rain Tree	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
59	Ramphal	101	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
60	Ritha	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
61	Royal Palm	58	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
62	Sag	111	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
63	Santra	1	Ecological	Fruit	April-June	White	Citrus
64	Saptparni	73	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
65	Sausage Tree	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
66	Shankasur	1	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
67	Shevga	24	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
68	Shirish	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
69	Silver Oak	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Orange	Grevilleat

Ward No :- 7

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Singapore Cherry	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	White	Muntingia
71	Sisoo	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
72	Sitaphal	753	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
73	Sonmohar	56	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
74	Subabul	134	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
75	Suru	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Febraury-March	Pink	Casuarina
76	Tagar	309	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
77	Tecoma	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
78	Tuti	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
79	Umber	46	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
80	Vad	29	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
81	Vavla	51	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
82	Villayati Babul	2152	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
83	Villayati Chinch	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 7

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		6							
2	Ain		3							
3	Akashneem		25					2	4	
4	Amba		287					9	5	
5	Anant		1							
6	Anjir		1							
7	Apta		2						1	
8	Asupalav		99					12		
9	Avla		14					1	2	
10	Babool		3						8	
11	Bael Tree		36					3	4	
12	Bakneem		1							
13	Bakul		40					7	1	
14	Behada		1						1	
15	Benjamin Tree		18					7		
16	Bhokar		2					1	2	
17	Bitti		40					6	5	
18	Bor	1	94					1	58	
19	Buttonwood tree		3							
20	Chandan		1							
21	Chapha		60					11	4	
22	Charcoal Tree		8							
23	Chiku		30					1	2	
24	Chinch		6					1	3	
25	Chinese Fan Palm		1							
26	Christmas Tree		2							
27	Deshi Badam		65					7	1	
28	Fox Tail Palm		85					3		
29	Gulmohar		36					19	3	
30	hingalbet								1	
31	Indian Rubber Tree		1							
32	Jambhool		67						4	
33	Kadamb		58					3		
34	Kadipatta		179					11	7	

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 7

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Kaduneem		664					129	299	
36	Kanchan		1							
37	Karanj		14					5	15	
38	Kashid		30					6	9	
39	Kavath		1							
40	Kunti		4					1		
41	Limbu		158					9	7	
42	Mahaneem		5						2	
43	Mahogani		3							
44	Manila palm		7							
45	Naral		80					1	2	
46	Nilgiri								1	
47	Nirguni		23					1		
48	Palas		1							
49	Pandhra Savar		6						2	
50	Parijatak		126					10	3	
51	Peru		134					7	3	
52	Phanas		2							
53	Pichkari		4							
54	Pimpal		17					7	15	
55	Pink Oleander		51					4	1	
56	Pink Tabebuia		4						2	
57	Rai Awla		1							
58	Rain Tree		3						3	
59	Ramphal		85					5	11	
60	Ritha		1							
61	Royal Palm		49					9		
62	Sag		108					1	2	
63	Santra		1							
64	Saptparni		49			1		23		
65	Sausage Tree								2	
66	Shankasur		1							
67	Shevga		18						6	
68	Shirish		4						2	

Ward No :- 7

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Silver Oak		1							
70	Singapore Cherry								1	
71	Sisoo		8					1	6	
72	Sitaphal		647					40	66	
73	Sonmohar		31					13	12	
74	Subabul	1	90					1	42	
75	Suru		3							
76	Tagar		251					48	10	
77	Tecoma		5							
78	Tuti		2							
79	Umber		31					3	12	
80	Vad		17					1	11	
81	Vavla		14					3	34	
82	Villayati Babul	1	240					1	1910	
83	Villayati Chinch		5							

Ward No

8

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 8

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	2
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	42
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	401
4	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	7
5	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	4
6	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	2
7	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	1
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	202
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	34
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	41
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	72
12	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	3
13	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	1
14	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	33
15	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	1
16	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	46
17	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	7
18	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	76
19	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	99
20	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	87
21	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	37
22	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	23
23	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	1
24	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	82
25	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	1
26	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	30
27	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	3
28	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	78
29	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	66
30	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	32
31	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	183
32	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	1345
33	Kala shirish	*Albazia odoratissima*	Mimosaceae	1
34	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	1
35	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	3
36	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	41

Ward No :- 8

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	74
38	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	2
39	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	1
40	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	509
41	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	59
42	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	1
43	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	13
44	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	71
45	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	7
46	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	7
47	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	2
48	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	5
49	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	121
50	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	191
51	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	3
52	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	68
53	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	86
54	Pink Shower	*Cassia Grandis 1.f.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
55	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	22
56	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	125
57	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	3
58	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	43
59	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	148
60	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	127
61	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	1
62	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	39
63	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	5
64	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	2
65	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	1
66	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	30
67	Sita Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	1
68	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	876
69	Sonchapha	*Magnolia Champaca*	Magnoliaceae	2
70	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	39
71	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	182
72	Supari	*Areca Catechu*	Arecaceae	2

Ward No :- 8

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
73	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	*292*
74	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	*18*
75	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	*1*
76	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	*92*
77	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	*1*
78	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	*24*
79	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	*83*
80	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	*1847*
81	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	*21*

Ward No :- 8

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	215
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	401
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	1203
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	668
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	161
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	64
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	7
8	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	9
9	Clusiaceae	Members of the Clusiaceae family usually have broad-ended, oblong leaves, these may be leathery and have a strong, central vein from which branch many delicate, horizontal veins. The plants have resinous, sticky sap, flowers with numerous stamens often united in bundles, and separate petals and sepals. Male and female organs often occur in separate flowers	1
10	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	84
11	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	34
12	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	78

Ward No :- 8

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family of the order Magnoliales that contains at least two genera and nearly 250 species, including many handsome, fragrant flowering trees and shrubs. The family is important primarily for its ornamental species such as the tulipy tree, or yellow poplar.	2
14	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	5
15	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	1347
16	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	2119
17	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	236
18	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	39
19	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	264
20	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	121
21	Proteaceae	The Proteaceae are a family of flowering plants predominantly distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. The family comprises M3 geners with about 1,660 known species Australia and South Africa have the greatest concentrations of diversity.	1
22	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	99

Ward No :- 8

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
23	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	39
24	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	767
25	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	3
26	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	70
27	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	59
28	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	83
29	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	157

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 8

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Manilkara	37
2	Terminalia	2
3	Areca	2
4	Roystonca	43
5	Acacia	41
6	Saraca	1
7	Pithecellobium	21
8	Moringa	39
9	Calophyllum	1
10	Eucalyptus	7
11	Delonix	78
12	Alianthus	59
13	Cordia	7
14	Phyllanthus	34
15	Kigelia	1
16	Murraya	184
17	Plumeria	87
18	Albizia	27
19	Gardenia	7
20	Thevetia	76
21	Grevilleat	1
22	Swietenia	1
23	Vitex	7
24	Syzygium	66
25	Mimusops	33
26	Caryota	1
27	Wodyetia	30
28	Ziziphus	99
29	Citrus	509
30	Peltophorum	39
31	Alstonia	127
32	Sapindus	3
33	Cassia	4
34	Adonidia	13
35	Tabernaemontana	292
36	Gmelina	2
37	Leucaena	182
38	Azadirachta	1345
39	Morus	1
40	Cocos	71
41	Nyctanthes	121
42	Psidium	191
43	Livistona	1
44	Ficus	235
45	Tectona	148
46	Terminalia.	82
47	Melia	1
48	Aegle	72
49	Limonia	2
50	Spathodea	3
51	Tamarindus	23
52	Senna	74
53	Ceiba	5
54	Annona	1001
55	Pongamia	41
56	Bauhinia	5
57	Holoptelia	83
58	Butea	2
59	Millingtonia	42
60	Albazia	1
61	Neolamarckia	32
62	Tecoma	18
63	Polyalthis	202
64	Prosopis	1847
65	Sesbania	2
66	Mangifera	401
67	Michelia	2
68	Nerium	86
69	Dalbergia	30
70	Gliricidial	3

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 8

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	2
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	42
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	401
4	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	7
5	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	4
6	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	2
7	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	202
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	34
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	41
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	72
12	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	3
13	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
14	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	33
15	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
16	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	46
17	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	7
18	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	76
19	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	99
20	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	87
21	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	37
22	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	23
23	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	1
24	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	82
25	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
26	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	30
27	Giripushpa	*Gliricidia Sepium*	Fabaceae	Exotic	3
28	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	78
29	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	66
30	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	32
31	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	183
32	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1345
33	Kala shirish	*Albazia odoratissima*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	1
34	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
35	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	3
36	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	41

Ward No :- 8

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	74
38	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	2
39	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	Exotic	1
40	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	509
41	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	59
42	Mahogani	*Swietenia Macrophylla King.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
43	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	13
44	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	71
45	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	7
46	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	7
47	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	2
48	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	5
49	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	121
50	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	191
51	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	3
52	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	68
53	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	86
54	Pink Shower	*Cassia Grandis 1.f.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
55	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	22
56	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	125
57	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	3
58	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	43
59	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	148
60	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	127
61	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
62	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	39
63	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	5
64	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	2
65	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	Exotic	1
66	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	30
67	Sita Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
68	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	876
69	Sonchapha	*Magnolia Champaca*	Magnoliaceae	Indigenous	2
70	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	39
71	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	182
72	Supari	*Areca Catechu*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2

Ward No :- 8

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
73	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	292
74	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	18
75	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
76	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	92
77	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	Indigenous	1
78	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	24
79	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	83
80	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1847
81	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	21

Ward No :- 8

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	2	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Akashneem	42	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	401	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Anant	7	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-April	White	Gardenia
5	Anjir	4	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
6	Apta	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
7	Arjun	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-May	Green	Terminalia
8	Asupalav	202	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
9	Avla	34	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
10	Babool	41	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
11	Bael Tree	72	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
12	Bahava	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
13	Bakneem	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
14	Bakul	33	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
15	Behada	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
16	Benjamin Tree	46	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
17	Bhokar	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
18	Bitti	76	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
19	Bor	99	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
20	Chapha	87	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
21	Chiku	37	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
22	Chinch	23	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
23	Chinese Fan Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona

Ward No :- 8

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Deshi Badam	82	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
25	Fishtail Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
26	Fox Tail Palm	30	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
27	Giripushpa	3	Seasonal	Firewood	March-June	Pink	Gliricidial
28	Gulmohar	78	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
29	Jambhool	66	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
30	Kadamb	32	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
31	Kadipatta	183	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
32	Kaduneem	1345	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
33	Kala shirish	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Dec-March	White	Albazia
34	Kala Umber	1	Seasonal	Firewood	February-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
35	Kanchan	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
36	Karanj	41	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
37	Kashid	74	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
38	Kavath	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
39	Kunti	1	perrenial	Ornamental	Sept-jan	White	Murraya
40	Limbu	509	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
41	Mahaneem	59	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
42	Mahogani	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-April	Greenish Yellow	Swietenia
43	Manila palm	13	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
44	Naral	71	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
45	Nilgiri	7	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
46	Nirguni	7	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex

Ward No :- 8

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Palas	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea
48	Pandhra Savar	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
49	Parijatak	121	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
50	Peru	191	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
51	Pichkari	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
52	Pimpal	68	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
53	Pink Oleander	86	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
54	Pink Shower	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	March	Pink	Cassia
55	Rain Tree	22	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
56	Ramphal	125	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
57	Ritha	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
58	Royal Palm	43	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
59	Sag	148	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
60	Saptparni	127	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
61	Sausage Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
62	Shevga	39	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
63	Shirish	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
64	Shivan	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
65	Silver Oak	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Orange	Grevilleat
66	Sisoo	30	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
67	Sita Ashok	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-May	Red	Saraca
68	Sitaphal	876	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
69	Sonchapha	2	Seasonal	Essential Oil	April-September	Yellow	Michelia

Ward No :- 8

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Sonmohar	39	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
71	Subabul	182	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
72	Supari	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	Greenish Yellow	Areca
73	Tagar	292	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
74	Tecoma	18	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
75	Tuti	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
76	Umber	92	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
77	Undi	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-Janua ry	White	Calophyllum
78	Vad	24	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
79	Vavla	83	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
80	Villayati Babul	1847	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
81	Villayati Chinch	21	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 8

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		2							
2	Akashneem	6	25					1	10	
3	Amba	10	383	1				3	4	
4	Anant		7							
5	Anjir		4							
6	Apta		2							
7	Arjun	1								
8	Asupalav	39	142	4					17	
9	Avla	2	32							
10	Babool		20	1					20	
11	Bael Tree		67	1				2	2	
12	Bahava		3							
13	Bakneem		1							
14	Bakul		22					2	9	
15	Behada		1							
16	Benjamin Tree		36						10	
17	Bhokar		5					1	1	
18	Bitti	3	59	1				2	11	
19	Bor	2	79						18	
20	Chapha	1	86							
21	Chiku		37							
22	Chinch	6	13					3	1	
23	Chinese Fan Palm		1							
24	Deshi Badam	11	66	1		1		2	1	
25	Fishtail Palm	1								
26	Fox Tail Palm		22						8	
27	Giripushpa	2	1							
28	Gulmohar	41	18	1				14	4	
29	Jambhool	6	51	4				2	3	
30	Kadamb		21					1	10	
31	Kadipatta	4	172					4	3	
32	Kaduneem	114	858	51		7		83	232	
33	Kala shirish		1							
34	Kala Umber		1							

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 8

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Kanchan		3							
36	Karanj	14	21	2				3	1	
37	Kashid	45	16	3				7	3	
38	Kavath		2							
39	Kunti		1							
40	Limbu	2	502	1				1	3	
41	Mahaneem	19	29			1		5	5	
42	Mahogani							1		
43	Manila palm		13							
44	Naral	1	62	2					6	
45	Nilgiri	1	6							
46	Nirguni		6					1		
47	Palas		2							
48	Pandhra Savar	2	2					1		
49	Parijatak	3	113	1		1		3		
50	Peru	4	186						1	
51	Pichkari		1						2	
52	Pimpal	14	33	1				14	6	
53	Pink Oleander		50					1	35	
54	Pink Shower								1	
55	Rain Tree	13	5	1				3		
56	Ramphal	3	119					1	2	
57	Ritha		3							
58	Royal Palm		33					2	8	
59	Sag	1	143						4	
60	Saptparni	11	54					59	3	
61	Sausage Tree	1								
62	Shevga	12	23	1					3	
63	Shirish		5							
64	Shivan	1	1							
65	Silver Oak	1								
66	Sisoo	13	13					2	2	
67	Sita Ashok		1							
68	Sitaphal	19	815	1				15	26	

Ward No :- 8

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Sonchapha		2							
70	Sonmohar	5	26					7	1	
71	Subabul	8	148			1		1	24	
72	Supari		2							
73	Tagar	4	276	1				4	7	
74	Tecoma		15					1	2	
75	Tuti		1							
76	Umber	20	52			1		8	11	
77	Undi		1							
78	Vad	6	14	2					2	
79	Vavla	18	43					4	18	
80	Villayati Babul	5	362	1					1479	
81	Villayati Chinch	5	10	1				1	4	

Ward No

9

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 9

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	1
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	12
3	Alu	*Meyna Spinosa Roxb.ex Link*	Rubiaceae	1
4	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	24
5	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	1
6	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	230
7	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	2
8	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	6
9	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	3
10	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	2
11	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	1
12	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	1
13	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	3
14	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	25
15	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	40
16	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	20
17	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	2
18	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	1
19	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	15
20	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	2
21	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	47
22	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	1
23	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	9
24	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	45
25	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	12
26	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	29
27	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	344
28	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	1
29	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	31
30	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	4
31	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	1
32	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	12
33	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	95
34	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	5
35	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	20
36	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	2

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 9

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	1
38	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	8
39	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	7
40	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	11
41	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	39
42	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	9
43	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	6
44	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	20
45	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	1
46	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	18
47	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	2
48	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	39
49	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	28
50	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	13
51	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	1
52	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	2
53	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	1
54	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	148
55	Sonchapha	*Magnolia Champaca*	Magnoliaceae	1
56	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	20
57	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	145
58	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	1
59	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	1
60	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	13
61	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	1
62	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	51
63	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	17
64	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	26
65	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	69
66	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	42

Ward No :- 9

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	111
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	24
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	398
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	106
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	57
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	13
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	3
8	Casuarinaceae	The Casuarinaceae are a family of dicotyledonous flowering plants placed in the order Fagales, consisting of four genera and 91 species of trees and members of this family are characterized by drooping equisetoid (meaning "looking like Equisetum; that is, horsetail) twigs, evergreen foliage, monoecious or dioecious and infructescences (fruiting bodies) cone-like, meaning combining together many outward pointing valves, esch containing a seed, into roughly spherical, cone-like, woody structures.	1
9	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	49
10	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	2
11	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	2
12	Magnoliaceae	Magnolia family of the order Magnoliales that contains at least two genera and nearly 250 species, including many handsome, fragrant flowering trees and shrubs. The family is important primarily for its ornamental species such as the tulipy tree, or yellow poplar.	1

Ward No :- 9

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	8
14	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	344
15	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	281
16	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	108
17	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	28
18	Muntingiaceae	The Muntingiaceae are a family of flowering plants, belonging to the rosid order Malvales.	2
19	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	25
20	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	7
21	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	40
22	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	2

Ward No :- 9

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
23	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	48
24	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	1
25	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	3
26	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	95
27	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	28
28	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	4

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 9

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Alianthus	95
2	Moringa	28
3	Cordia	3
4	Delonix	45
5	Phyllanthus	2
6	Murraya	29
7	Pithecellobium	42
8	Vitex	1
9	Thevetia	25
10	Albizia	19
11	Plumeria	20
12	Gardenia	1
13	Manilkara	1
14	Terminalia	2
15	Acacia	7
16	Roystonca	18
17	Casuarina	1
18	Trema	2
19	Eucalyptus	2
20	Alstonia	39
21	Sapindus	1
22	Leucaena	145
23	Tabernaemontana	13
24	Azadirachta	344
25	Muntingia	2
26	Syzygium	12
27	Mimusops	2
28	Meyna	1
29	Borrasus	1
30	Adonidia	5
31	Wodyetia	9
32	Ziziphus	40
33	Citrus	12
34	Peltophorum	20
35	Terminalia.	47
36	Aegle	3
37	Limonia	4
38	Psidium	11
39	Nyctanthes	7
40	Gmelina	1
41	Tamarindus	15
42	Cocos	20
43	Livistona	2
44	Tectona	2
45	Caryota	1
46	Ficus	108
47	Nerium	9
48	Mangifera	24
49	Polyalthis	230
50	Michelia	1
51	Prosopis	69
52	Holoptelia	26
53	Dalbergia	1
54	Ceiba	8
55	Annona	168
56	Pongamia	1
57	Millingtonia	12
58	Senna	31
59	Tecoma	1

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 9

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Ain	*Terminalia Crenulata*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	12
3	Alu	*Meyna Spinosa Roxb.ex Link*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
4	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	24
5	Anant	*Gardenia Resinifera Roth.*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
6	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	230
7	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	2
8	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	6
9	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
10	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	2
11	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
12	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
13	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	3
14	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	25
15	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	40
16	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	20
17	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	Exotic	2
18	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	1
19	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	15
20	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	2
21	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	47
22	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
23	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	9
24	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	45
25	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	12
26	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	29
27	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	344
28	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
29	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	31
30	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	4
31	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
32	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	12
33	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	95
34	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	5
35	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	20
36	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	2

Ward No :- 9

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
38	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	8
39	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	7
40	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	11
41	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	39
42	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	9
43	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	6
44	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	20
45	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	1
46	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	18
47	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	2
48	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	39
49	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	28
50	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	13
51	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	1
52	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	Exotic	2
53	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
54	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	148
55	Sonchapha	*Magnolia Champaca*	Magnoliaceae	Indigenous	1
56	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	20
57	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	145
58	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Exotic	1
59	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
60	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	13
61	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
62	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	51
63	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	17
64	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	26
65	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	69
66	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	42

Ward No :- 9

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Ain	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-June	Yellow	Terminalia
2	Akashneem	12	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-December	White	Millingtonia
3	Alu	1	Seasonal	Fruit	January-May	Greenish White	Meyna
4	Amba	24	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
5	Anant	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-April	White	Gardenia
6	Asupalav	230	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
7	Avla	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
8	Babool	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Yellow	Acacia
9	Bael Tree	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
10	Bakul	2	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
11	Behada	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
12	Benjamin Tree	1	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
13	Bhokar	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
14	Bitti	25	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
15	Bor	40	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
16	Chapha	20	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
17	Charcoal Tree	2	Seasonal	Firewood	September-March	Green	Trema
18	Chiku	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
19	Chinch	15	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
20	Chinese Fan Palm	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona
21	Deshi Badam	47	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
22	Fishtail Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
23	Fox Tail Palm	9	Throughtout Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia

Ward No :- 9

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Gulmohar	45	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
25	Jambhool	12	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
26	Kadipatta	29	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
27	Kaduneem	344	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
28	Karanj	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
29	Kashid	31	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
30	Kavath	4	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
31	Khajur	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-Febru ary	White	Acacia
32	Limbu	12	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
33	Mahaneem	95	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
34	Manila palm	5	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
35	Naral	20	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
36	Nilgiri	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
37	Nirguni	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
38	Pandhra Savar	8	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
39	Parijatak	7	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
40	Peru	11	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
41	Pimpal	39	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
42	Pink Oleander	9	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
43	Rain Tree	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
44	Ramphal	20	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
45	Ritha	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
46	Royal Palm	18	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca

Ward No :- 9

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Sag	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
48	Saptparni	39	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
49	Shevga	28	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
50	Shirish	13	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
51	Shivan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
52	Singapore Cherry	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	White	Muntingia
53	Sisoo	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
54	Sitaphal	148	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
55	Sonchapha	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	April-September	Yellow	Michelia
56	Sonmohar	20	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
57	Subabul	145	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
58	Suru	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Febraury-March	Pink	Casuarina
59	Tad	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-August	Green	Borrasus
60	Tagar	13	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
61	Tecoma	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
62	Umber	51	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
63	Vad	17	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
64	Vavla	26	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
65	Villayati Babul	69	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
66	Villayati Chinch	42	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 9

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Ain		1							
2	Akashneem	5	3					4		
3	Alu		1							
4	Amba		24							
5	Anant		1							
6	Asupalav	67	148	11		1		3		
7	Avla	1	1							
8	Babool		3						3	
9	Bael Tree		3							
10	Bakul		2							
11	Behada	1								
12	Benjamin Tree		1							
13	Bhokar		3							
14	Bitti	12	10					3		
15	Bor	15	21						4	
16	Chapha	2	17					1		
17	Charcoal Tree		1						1	
18	Chiku		1							
19	Chinch	6	7	1				1		
20	Chinese Fan Palm		2							
21	Deshi Badam	13	30	1				3		
22	Fishtail Palm							1		
23	Fox Tail Palm		4					5		
24	Gulmohar	15	25					5		
25	Jambhool	3	6					2	1	
26	Kadipatta	6	23							
27	Kaduneem	96	154			1		88	5	
28	Karanj		1							
29	Kashid	22	5					4		
30	Kavath	2	2							
31	Khajur		1							
32	Limbu		12							
33	Mahaneem	28	46					3	18	
34	Manila palm		5							

Ward No :- 9

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Naral	1	18	1						
36	Nilgiri	1	1							
37	Nirguni		1							
38	Pandhra Savar	1	5					2		
39	Parijatak		7							
40	Peru	1	10							
41	Pimpal	8	24					7		
42	Pink Oleander		9							
43	Rain Tree	3	2					1		
44	Ramphal	6	14							
45	Ritha		1							
46	Royal Palm		18							
47	Sag		1					1		
48	Saptparni	2	19					16	2	
49	Shevga	9	18						1	
50	Shirish	8	3						2	
51	Shivan	1								
52	Singapore Cherry		1					1		
53	Sisoo							1		
54	Sitaphal	26	119					2	1	
55	Sonchapha		1							
56	Sonmohar	7	7			1		5		
57	Subabul	59	79					6	1	
58	Suru	1								
59	Tad		1							
60	Tagar	6	7							
61	Tecoma		1							
62	Umber	8	41					2		
63	Vad	4	7					6		
64	Vavla	10	14					1	1	
65	Villayati Babul	23	31						15	
66	Villayati Chinch	27	15							

Ward No

10

Ward No :- 10

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	1
2	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	1
3	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	1
4	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	1
5	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	2
6	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	2
7	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	2
8	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	2
9	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	1
10	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	6
11	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	68
12	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	1
13	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	14
14	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	1
15	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	3
16	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	2
17	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	16
18	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	2
19	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	2
20	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	2
21	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	28
22	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	1
23	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	13
24	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	1
25	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	1
26	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	9
27	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	13
28	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	30

Ward No :- 10

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	2
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	1
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	30
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	17
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	1
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	1
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	1
8	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	2
9	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	69
10	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	31
11	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	39

Ward No :- 10

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
12	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	2
13	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	2
14	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	2
15	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	1
16	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	7
17	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	1
18	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	14
19	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	3

Ward No :- 10

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Melia	1
2	Neolamarckia	1
3	Mimusops	1
4	Annona	30
5	Mangifera	1
6	Moringa	2
7	Prosopis	30
8	Alianthus	14
9	Nerium	2
10	Delonix	2
11	Cocos	1
12	Murraya	6
13	Tabernaemontana	13
14	Leucaena	1
15	Tecoma	1
16	Terminalia.	2
17	Cordia	1
18	Ficus	38
19	Thevetia	2
20	Citrus	1
21	Ziziphus	2
22	Azadirachta	68
23	Nyctanthes	2
24	Vitex	3
25	Morus	1

Sr.No	Genera	Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count

Ward No :- 10

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	1
2	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
3	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	1
4	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	1
5	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	2
6	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	2
7	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	2
8	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	2
9	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
10	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	6
11	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	68
12	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	1
13	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	14
14	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
15	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	3
16	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	2
17	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	16
18	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	2
19	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	2
20	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	2
21	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	28
22	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1
23	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	13
24	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
25	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
26	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	9
27	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	13
28	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	30

Ward No :- 10

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Amba	1	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
2	Bakneem	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
3	Bakul	1	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
4	Bhokar	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
5	Bitti	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
6	Bor	2	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
7	Deshi Badam	2	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
8	Gulmohar	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
9	Kadamb	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
10	Kadipatta	6	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
11	Kaduneem	68	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
12	Limbu	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
13	Mahaneem	14	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
14	Naral	1	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
15	Nirguni	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
16	Parijatak	2	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
17	Pimpal	16	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
18	Pink Oleander	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
19	Ramphal	2	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
20	Shevga	2	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
21	Sitaphal	28	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
22	Subabul	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
23	Tagar	13	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na

Ward No :- 10

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Tecoma	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
25	Tuti	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
26	Umber	9	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
27	Vad	13	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
28	Villayati Babul	30	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 10

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Amba		1							
2	Bakneem		1							
3	Bakul		1							
4	Bhokar		1							
5	Bitti		2							
6	Bor		1						1	
7	Deshi Badam		1					1		
8	Gulmohar		2							
9	Kadamb								1	
10	Kadipatta		6							
11	Kaduneem		16					8	44	
12	Limbu		1							
13	Mahaneem		13						1	
14	Naral		1							
15	Nirguni							3		
16	Parijatak		2							
17	Pimpal		13						3	
18	Pink Oleander		2							
19	Ramphal		2							
20	Shevga		2							
21	Sitaphal		28							
22	Subabul		1							
23	Tagar		13							
24	Tecoma		1							
25	Tuti		1							
26	Umber		9							
27	Vad	1	4					1	7	
28	Villayati Babul		30							

Ward No

11

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 11

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	14
2	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	4
3	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	37
4	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	4
5	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	6
6	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	4
7	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	13
8	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	2
9	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	5
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	3
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	25
12	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	1
13	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	5
14	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	3
15	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	2
16	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	1
17	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	14
18	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	1
19	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	8
20	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	7
21	Jangali Badam	*Sterculia Foetida Linn.*	Sterculiaceae	2
22	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	1
23	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	29
24	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	140
25	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	1
26	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	1
27	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	1
28	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	26
29	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	14
30	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	6
31	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	1
32	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	7
33	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	15
34	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	31
35	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	2
36	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	29

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 11

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	6
38	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	1
39	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	16
40	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	1
41	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	5
42	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	3
43	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	260
44	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	6
45	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	20
46	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	80
47	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	1
48	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	12
49	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	2
50	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	1
51	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	427

Ward No :- 11

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	17
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	14
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	326
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	106
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	1
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	13
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	1
8	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	14
9	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	4
10	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	4
11	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	153

Ward No :- 11

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
12	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	458
13	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	54
14	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	1
15	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	22
16	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	7
17	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	25
18	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	1
19	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	60
20	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	1
21	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	5

Ward No :- 11

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	14
23	Sterculiaceae	The Sterculiaceae are trees, shrubs, or herbs comprising about 65 genera and 1,000 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs. The leaves are alternate and simple or infrequently palmately lobed or compound; stipules are present but they are shed early. The flowers are actinomorphic or rarely zygomorphic, and are bisexual or not uncommonly functionally unisexual.	2
24	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	1
25	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	2

Ward No :- 11

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Pongamia	1
2	Azadirachta	140
3	Roystonca	6
4	Leucaena	20
5	Acacia	6
6	Phyllanthus	4
7	Murraya	29
8	Plumeria	5
9	Thevetia	3
10	Manilkara	3
11	Ziziphus	25
12	Citrus	26
13	Alianthus	14
14	Delonix	8
15	Vitex	1
16	Syzygium	7
17	Wodyetia	1
18	Peltophorum	6
19	Alstonia	16
20	Mimusops	2
21	Albizia	5
22	Tabernaemontana	80
23	Annona	289
24	Tamarindus	2
25	Tectona	1
26	Nyctanthes	7
27	Limonia	1
28	Cocos	6
29	Mangifera	14
30	Aegle	4
31	Terminalia.	14
32	Araucaria	1
33	Melia	13
34	Ficus	54
35	Senna	1
36	Sterculia	2
37	Tecoma	1
38	Polyalthis	37
39	Moringa	1
40	Neolamarckia	1
41	Santatum	1
42	Dalbergia	3
43	Psidium	15
44	Prosopis	427
45	Nerium	2
46	Holoptelia	1

Sr.No	Genera	Count

Ward No :- 11

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	14
2	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	4
3	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	37
4	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	4
5	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	6
6	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	4
7	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	13
8	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	2
9	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	5
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	3
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	25
12	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	1
13	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	5
14	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	3
15	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	2
16	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	1
17	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	14
18	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	1
19	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	8
20	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	7
21	Jangali Badam	*Sterculia Foetida Linn.*	Sterculiaceae	Exotic	2
22	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	1
23	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	29
24	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	140
25	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
26	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
27	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
28	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	26
29	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	14
30	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	6
31	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
32	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	7
33	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	15
34	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	31
35	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	2
36	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	29

Ward No :- 11

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	6
38	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
39	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	16
40	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	1
41	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	5
42	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
43	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	260
44	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	6
45	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	20
46	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	80
47	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
48	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	12
49	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
50	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	1
51	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	427

Ward No :- 11

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Amba	14	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
2	Anjir	4	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
3	Asupalav	37	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
4	Avla	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
5	Babool	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
6	Bael Tree	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
7	Bakneem	13	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
8	Bakul	2	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
9	Benjamin Tree	5	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
10	Bitti	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
11	Bor	25	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
12	Chandan	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purpl e	Santatum
13	Chapha	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
14	Chiku	3	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
15	Chinch	2	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
16	Christmas Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria
17	Deshi Badam	14	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
18	Fox Tail Palm	1	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
19	Gulmohar	8	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
20	Jambhool	7	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
21	Jangali Badam	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-November	Redish-Orange	Sterculia
22	Kadamb	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
23	Kadipatta	29	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya

Ward No :- 11

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Kaduneem	140	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
25	Karanj	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
26	Kashid	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
27	Kavath	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
28	Limbu	26	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
29	Mahaneem	14	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
30	Naral	6	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
31	Nirguni	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
32	Parijatak	7	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
33	Peru	15	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
34	Pimpal	31	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
35	Pink Oleander	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
36	Ramphal	29	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
37	Royal Palm	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
38	Sag	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
39	Saptparni	16	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
40	Shevga	1	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
41	Shirish	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
42	Sisoo	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
43	Sitaphal	260	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
44	Sonmohar	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
45	Subabul	20	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
46	Tagar	80	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na

Ward No :- **11**

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Tecoma	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
48	Umber	12	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
49	Vad	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
50	Vavla	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
51	Villayati Babul	427	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 11

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Amba		14							
2	Anjir		4							
3	Asupalav		37							
4	Avla		4							
5	Babool		4						2	
6	Bael Tree		4							
7	Bakneem	1	11					1		
8	Bakul		1					1		
9	Benjamin Tree		4					1		
10	Bitti	2	1							
11	Bor		25							
12	Chandan		1							
13	Chapha		5							
14	Chiku		3							
15	Chinch		2							
16	Christmas Tree		1							
17	Deshi Badam		12					2		
18	Fox Tail Palm		1							
19	Gulmohar		7						1	
20	Jambhool		7							
21	Jangali Badam		2							
22	Kadamb		1							
23	Kadipatta		28						1	
24	Kaduneem	4	119					11	6	
25	Karanj		1							
26	Kashid		1							
27	Kavath		1							
28	Limbu		25					1		
29	Mahaneem		13						1	
30	Naral		6							
31	Nirguni		1							
32	Parijatak		6						1	
33	Peru		14						1	
34	Pimpal		24					6	1	

Ward No :- 11

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Pink Oleander		2							
36	Ramphal		28					1		
37	Royal Palm		6							
38	Sag		1							
39	Saptparni	1	12					3		
40	Shevga		1							
41	Shirish		4					1		
42	Sisoo		3							
43	Sitaphal		259						1	
44	Sonmohar		6							
45	Subabul		19						1	
46	Tagar		73					5	2	
47	Tecoma		1							
48	Umber	1	11							
49	Vad		2							
50	Vavla		1							
51	Villayati Babul		329						98	

Ward No

12

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 12

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	2
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	4
3	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	1
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	1
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	11
6	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	29
7	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	1
8	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	1
9	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	10
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	9
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	27
12	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	3
13	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	1
14	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	27
15	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	9
16	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	2
17	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	5
18	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	7
19	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	269
20	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	1
21	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	3
22	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	3
23	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	851
24	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	23
25	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	4
26	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	1
27	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	2
28	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	6
29	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	29
30	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	2
31	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	23
32	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	1
33	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	12
34	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	1
35	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	15
36	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	15

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Ward No :- 12

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	2
38	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	1
39	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	29
40	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	3
41	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	256
42	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	8
43	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	126
44	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	2
45	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	13
46	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	5
47	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	25
48	Vayuvarna	*Crataeva Tapia Linn.*	Capparidaceae	1
49	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	1416
50	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	7
51	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	33

Ward No :- 12

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	35
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	4
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	63
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	32
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	4
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	3
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	10
8	Capparidaceae	The Capparidaceae, commonly known as the caper family, are a family of plants in the order Brassicales. As currently circumscribed, the family contains 33 genera and about 700 species.	1
9	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	12
10	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	35
11	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	1
12	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	269

Ward No :- 12

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	1723
14	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	50
15	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	15
16	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	12
17	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	2
18	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	27
19	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	862
20	Salvadoraceae		126
21	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	23
22	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	25
23	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	3

Ward No :- 12

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Nerium	2
2	Nyctanthes	2
3	Crataeva	1
4	Morus	2
5	Aegle	1
6	Peltophorum	3
7	Gmelina	2
8	Terminalia.	9
9	Cordia	10
10	Hardwickia	1
11	Thespesia	1
12	Limonia	3
13	Mangifera	4
14	Dalbergia	1
15	Tamarindus	27
16	Annona	52
17	Plumeria	1
18	Conocarpus	3
19	Psidium	6
20	Ficus	48
21	Ziziphus	27
22	Pongamia	1
23	Alianthus	23
24	Moringa	15
25	Millingtonia	2
26	Senna	3
27	Acacia	29
28	Albizia	15
29	Azadirachta	269
30	Thevetia	9
31	Citrus	851
32	Holoptelia	25
33	Prosopis	1416
34	Polyalthis	11
35	Delonix	35
36	Pithecellobium	7
37	Kigelia	1
38	Salvadora	126
39	Leucaena	256
40	Eucalyptus	1
41	Murraya	7
42	Syzygium	5
43	Cocos	4
44	Tectona	1
45	Tabernaemontana	8
46	Alstonia	12

Sr.No	Genera	Count

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Ward No :- 12

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	4
3	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	Indigenous	1
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	11
6	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	29
7	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
8	Bhend	*Thespia Populnea*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	1
9	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	10
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	9
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	27
12	Buttonwood tree	*Conocarpus lancifolius*	Combretaceae	Exotic	3
13	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	1
14	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	27
15	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	9
16	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	2
17	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	5
18	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	7
19	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	269
20	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
21	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	3
22	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
23	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	851
24	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	23
25	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	4
26	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	1
27	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	2
28	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	6
29	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	29
30	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	2
31	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	23
32	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
33	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	12
34	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
35	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	15
36	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	15

Ward No :- 12

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	2
38	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
39	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	29
40	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	3
41	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	256
42	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	8
43	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	Indigenous	126
44	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
45	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	13
46	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	5
47	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	25
48	Vayuvarna	*Crataeva Tapia Linn.*	Capparidaceae	Indigenous	1
49	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1416
50	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	7
51	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	Exotic	33

Ward No :- 12

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Akashneem	2	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-December	White	Millingtonia
2	Amba	4	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
3	Anjan	1	Ecological	Bark used	August-September	White yellow	Hardwickia
4	Anjir	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
5	Asupalav	11	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
6	Babool	29	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Yellow	Acacia
7	Bael Tree	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
8	Bhend	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Throughout year	Yellow	Thespesia
9	Bhokar	10	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
10	Bitti	9	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
11	Bor	27	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
12	Buttonwood tree	3	throughtout Year	Avenue	oct-dec	White	Conocarpus
13	Chapha	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
14	Chinch	27	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
15	Deshi Badam	9	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
16	Gulmohar	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
17	Jambhool	5	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
18	Kadipatta	7	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
19	Kaduneem	269	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
20	Karanj	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
21	Kashid	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
22	Kavath	3	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
23	Limbu	851	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus

Ward No :- 12

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Mahaneem	23	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
25	Naral	4	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
26	Nilgiri	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
27	Parijatak	2	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
28	Peru	6	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
29	Pimpal	29	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
30	Pink Oleander	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
31	Ramphal	23	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
32	Sag	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
33	Saptparni	12	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
34	Sausage Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
35	Shevga	15	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
36	Shirish	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
37	Shivan	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
38	Sisoo	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
39	Sitaphal	29	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
40	Sonmohar	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
41	Subabul	256	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
42	Tagar	8	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
43	Toothbrush Tree	126	Ecological	Ecological	Oct-Jan	Greenish yellow	Salvadora
44	Tuti	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
45	Umber	13	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
46	Vad	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus

Ward No :- **12**

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Vavla	25	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
48	Vayuvarna	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish White	Crataeva
49	Villayati Babul	1416	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
50	Villayati Chinch	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium
51	White gulmohar	33	Throughtou t Year	Aesthetic	Throughtout Year	White	Delonix

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 12

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Akashneem		2							
2	Amba		3					1		
3	Anjan		1							
4	Anjir		1							
5	Asupalav		10					1		
6	Babool		25					2	2	
7	Bael Tree		1							
8	Bhend		1							
9	Bhokar		10							
10	Bitti		9							
11	Bor		25						2	
12	Buttonwood tree		3							
13	Chapha		1							
14	Chinch		27							
15	Deshi Badam		8					1		
16	Gulmohar		2							
17	Jambhool		5							
18	Kadipatta		7							
19	Kaduneem		262					3	4	
20	Karanj		1							
21	Kashid		3							
22	Kavath		3							
23	Limbu		850					1		
24	Mahaneem		19					1	3	
25	Naral		4							
26	Nilgiri		1							
27	Parijatak		2							
28	Peru		6							
29	Pimpal		27					2		
30	Pink Oleander		2							
31	Ramphal		23							
32	Sag		1							
33	Saptparni		12							
34	Sausage Tree		1							

Ward No :- 12

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Shevga		15							
36	Shirish		15							
37	Shivan		2							
38	Sisoo		1							
39	Sitaphal		29							
40	Sonmohar		3							
41	Subabul		254						2	
42	Tagar		8							
43	Toothbrush Tree		125						1	
44	Tuti		2							
45	Umber		10					3		
46	Vad		4					1		
47	Vavla		25							
48	Vayuvarna		1							
49	Villayati Babul		1002					7	407	
50	Villayati Chinch		7							
51	White gulmohar		33							

Ward No

13

Ward No :- 13

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	3
2	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	1
3	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	8
4	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	1
5	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	9
6	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	3
7	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	12
8	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	1
9	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	2
10	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	3
11	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	62
12	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	2
13	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	2
14	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	3
15	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	1
16	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	6
17	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	13
18	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	3
19	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	8
20	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	2
21	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	1
22	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	1
23	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	9
24	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	13
25	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	14
26	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	15
27	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	2
28	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	3
29	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	48
30	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	2

Ward No :- 13

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	6
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	3
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	13
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	23
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	1
6	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	12
7	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	62
8	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	72
9	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	18
10	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	2
11	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	2

Ward No :- 13

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
12	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	6
13	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	9
14	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	5
15	Salvadoraceae		15
16	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	3
17	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	1

Ward No :- 13

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Annona	12
2	Prosopis	48
3	Polyalthis	1
4	Senna	2
5	Mangifera	3
6	Cocos	1
7	Delonix	1
8	Alianthus	3
9	Moringa	2
10	Acacia	8
11	Murraya	3
12	Syzygium	2
13	Tabernaemontana	14
14	Alstonia	8
15	Salvadora	15
16	Leucaena	13
17	Albizia	1
18	Tamarindus	3
19	Azadirachta	62
20	Thevetia	1
21	Ziziphus	9
22	Ficus	18
23	Citrus	2
24	Gmelina	1
25	Pithecellobium	2
26	Terminalia.	12
27	Nyctanthes	6

Sr.No	Genera	Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count

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Ward No :- 13

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	3
2	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	1
3	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	8
4	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	1
5	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	9
6	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	3
7	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	12
8	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	1
9	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	2
10	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
11	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	62
12	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	2
13	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	2
14	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	3
15	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
16	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	6
17	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	13
18	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	3
19	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	8
20	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	2
21	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	1
22	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	1
23	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	9
24	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	13
25	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	14
26	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	Indigenous	15
27	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
28	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	3
29	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	48
30	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	2

Ward No :- 13

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Amba	3	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
2	Asupalav	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
3	Babool	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
4	Bitti	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
5	Bor	9	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
6	Chinch	3	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
7	Deshi Badam	12	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
8	Gulmohar	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
9	Jambhool	2	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
10	Kadipatta	3	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
11	Kaduneem	62	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
12	Kashid	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
13	Limbu	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
14	Mahaneem	3	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
15	Naral	1	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
16	Parijatak	6	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
17	Pimpal	13	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
18	Ramphal	3	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
19	Saptparni	8	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
20	Shevga	2	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
21	Shirish	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
22	Shivan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
23	Sitaphal	9	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona

Ward No :- 13

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Subabul	13	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
25	Tagar	14	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
26	Toothbrush Tree	15	Ecological	Ecological	Oct-Jan	Greenish yellow	Salvadora
27	Umber	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
28	Vad	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
29	Villayati Babul	48	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
30	Villayati Chinch	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 13

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Amba		3							
2	Asupalav		1							
3	Babool		5						3	
4	Bitti		1							
5	Bor		8						1	
6	Chinch		3							
7	Deshi Badam		9					3		
8	Gulmohar		1							
9	Jambhool		2							
10	Kadipatta		3							
11	Kaduneem		50					8	4	
12	Kashid		2							
13	Limbu		2							
14	Mahaneem		3							
15	Naral		1							
16	Parijatak		6							
17	Pimpal		8					5		
18	Ramphal		3							
19	Saptparni		8							
20	Shevga		2							
21	Shirish							1		
22	Shivan		1							
23	Sitaphal		9							
24	Subabul		13							
25	Tagar		13					1		
26	Toothbrush Tree		15							
27	Umber		1					1		
28	Vad		3							
29	Villayati Babul		48							
30	Villayati Chinch		2							

Ward No

14

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 14

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	3
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	7
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	15
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	2
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	51
6	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	3
7	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	2
8	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	1
9	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	1
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	5
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	37
12	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	14
13	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	1
14	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	1
15	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	8
16	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	28
17	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	9
18	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	2
19	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	23
20	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	177
21	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
22	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	6
23	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	12
24	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	3
25	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	2
26	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	13
27	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	36
28	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	6
29	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	1
30	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	1
31	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	16
32	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	12
33	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	21
34	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	5
35	Putranjiva	*Putranjiva Roxburghii Wall.*	Euphorbiaceae	1
36	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	9

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Ward No :- 14

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	13
38	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	9
39	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	1
40	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	46
41	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	1
42	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	4
43	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	4
44	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	1
45	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	6
46	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	55
47	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	7
48	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	26
49	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	1
50	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	72
51	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	1
52	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	1
53	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	37
54	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	7
55	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	10
56	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	8
57	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	6

Ward No :- 14

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	48
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	15
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	119
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	142
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	18
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	9
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	1
8	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	1
9	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	8
10	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	1
11	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	15
12	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	1

Ward No :- 14

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	179
14	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	53
15	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	68
16	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	4
17	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	22
18	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	16
19	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	37
20	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	2
21	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	42

Ward No :- 14

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	2
23	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	36
24	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	10
25	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	2

Ward No :- 14

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Eucalyptus	1
2	Cordia	1
3	Alianthus	36
4	Putranjiva	1
5	Roystonca	9
6	Borrasus	1
7	Acacia	2
8	Murraya	23
9	Manilkara	1
10	Pongamia	6
11	Leucaena	26
12	Azadirachta	177
13	Thevetia	5
14	Plumeria	14
15	Ziziphus	37
16	Citrus	13
17	Kigelia	1
18	Alstonia	46
19	Syzygium	9
20	Albizia	13
21	Peltophorum	7
22	Tabernaemontana	72
23	Gmelina	1
24	Pithecellobium	6
25	Mimusops	1
26	Ceiba	1
27	Terminalia.	8
28	Bauhinia	1
29	Neolamarckia	2
30	Nyctanthes	16
31	Limonia	3
32	Mangifera	15
33	Morus	1
34	Aegle	3
35	Cocos	6
36	Annona	68
37	Tamarindus	1
38	Ficus	67
39	Tectona	1
40	Melia	2
41	Moringa	4
42	Millingtonia	7
43	Sesbania	3
44	Senna	12
45	Dalbergia	6
46	Tecoma	1
47	Psidium	12
48	Prosopis	8
49	Nerium	5
50	Delonix	28
51	Holoptelia	10
52	Polyalthis	51

Sr.No	Genera	Count

Ward No :- 14

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	3
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	7
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	15
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	51
6	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
7	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	2
8	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	1
9	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	1
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	5
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	37
12	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	14
13	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	1
14	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
15	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	8
16	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	28
17	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	9
18	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	2
19	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	23
20	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	177
21	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
22	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	6
23	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	12
24	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	3
25	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2
26	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	13
27	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	36
28	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	6
29	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	1
30	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	1
31	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	16
32	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	12
33	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	21
34	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	5
35	Putranjiva	*Putranjiva Roxburghii Wall.*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	1
36	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	9

Ward No :- 14

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	13
38	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	9
39	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
40	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	46
41	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
42	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	4
43	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	4
44	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	1
45	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	6
46	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	55
47	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	7
48	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	26
49	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
50	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	72
51	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
52	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
53	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	37
54	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	7
55	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	10
56	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	8
57	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	6

Ward No :- 14

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	3	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Akashneem	7	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	15	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Anjir	2	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
5	Asupalav	51	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
6	Bael Tree	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
7	Bakneem	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
8	Bakul	1	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
9	Bhokar	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
10	Bitti	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
11	Bor	37	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
12	Chapha	14	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
13	Chiku	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
14	Chinch	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
15	Deshi Badam	8	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
16	Gulmohar	28	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
17	Jambhool	9	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
18	Kadamb	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
19	Kadipatta	23	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
20	Kaduneem	177	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
21	Kanchan	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
22	Karanj	6	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
23	Kashid	12	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna

Ward No :- 14

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Kavath	3	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
25	Khajur	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-February	White	Acacia
26	Limbu	13	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
27	Mahaneem	36	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
28	Naral	6	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
29	Nilgiri	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
30	Pandhra Savar	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
31	Parijatak	16	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
32	Peru	12	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
33	Pimpal	21	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
34	Pink Oleander	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
35	Putranjiva	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Putranjiva
36	Rain Tree	9	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
37	Ramphal	13	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
38	Royal Palm	9	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
39	Sag	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
40	Saptparni	46	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
41	Sausage Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
42	Shevga	4	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
43	Shirish	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
44	Shivan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
45	Sisoo	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
46	Sitaphal	55	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona

Ward No :- **14**

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Sonmohar	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
48	Subabul	26	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
49	Tad	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-August	Green	Borrasus
50	Tagar	72	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
51	Tecoma	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
52	Tuti	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
53	Umber	37	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
54	Vad	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
55	Vavla	10	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
56	Villayati Babul	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
57	Villayati Chinch	6	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 14

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		3							
2	Akashneem	4	3							
3	Amba		15							
4	Anjir		2							
5	Asupalav	17	34							
6	Bael Tree		3							
7	Bakneem		2							
8	Bakul		1							
9	Bhokar	1								
10	Bitti		5							
11	Bor	22	12					3		
12	Chapha		14							
13	Chiku		1							
14	Chinch		1							
15	Deshi Badam		8							
16	Gulmohar	6	7	8				7		
17	Jambhool		9							
18	Kadamb		2							
19	Kadipatta		22					1		
20	Kaduneem	14	142	7				14		
21	Kanchan	1								
22	Karanj		5					1		
23	Kashid		3	9						
24	Kavath		3							
25	Khajur		2							
26	Limbu		13							
27	Mahaneem		33					2	1	
28	Naral		6							
29	Nilgiri		1							
30	Pandhra Savar		1							
31	Parijatak		16							
32	Peru	2	10							
33	Pimpal	4	14	2				1		
34	Pink Oleander		5							

Ward No :- 14

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Putranjiva		1							
36	Rain Tree	3	6							
37	Ramphal	1	12							
38	Royal Palm		9							
39	Sag		1							
40	Saptparni	4	27					15		
41	Sausage Tree		1							
42	Shevga		4							
43	Shirish		2	2						
44	Shivan		1							
45	Sisoo	1	5							
46	Sitaphal	5	50							
47	Sonmohar	1	6							
48	Subabul	1	24	1						
49	Tad			1						
50	Tagar	5	53					14		
51	Tecoma		1							
52	Tuti		1							
53	Umber	5	30	1				1		
54	Vad	1	6							
55	Vavla		3	7						
56	Villayati Babul	1	7							
57	Villayati Chinch		6							

Ward No

15

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 15

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	2
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	22
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	121
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	4
5	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	3
6	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	1
7	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	1
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	96
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	15
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	21
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	31
12	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	4
13	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	1
14	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	11
15	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	23
16	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	19
17	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	2
18	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	11
19	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	63
20	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	47
21	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	2
22	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	17
23	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	31
24	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	3
25	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	4
26	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	66
27	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	1
28	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	34
29	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	28
30	Indian Rubber Tree	*Ficus Elastica Roxb, Ex Hornem*	Moraceae	2
31	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	38
32	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	14
33	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	52
34	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	489
35	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	2
36	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	29

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 15

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	53
38	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	2
39	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	1
40	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	72
41	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	91
42	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	7
43	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	97
44	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	1
45	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	3
46	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	6
47	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	50
48	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	48
49	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	2
50	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	62
51	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	5
52	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	14
53	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	1
54	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	63
55	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	1
56	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	42
57	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	20
58	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	118
59	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	4
60	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	2
61	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	15
62	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	32
63	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	1
64	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	1
65	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	21
66	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	181
67	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	21
68	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	73
69	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	2
70	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	87
71	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	27
72	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	1

Ward No :- 15

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
73	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	62
74	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	39
75	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	28
76	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	42
77	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	23

Ward No :- 15

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	134
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	121
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	340
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	268
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	4
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	186
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	55
8	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	2
9	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	11
10	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	90
11	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	15
12	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	56

Ward No :- 15

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	6
14	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	490
15	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	205
16	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	189
17	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	15
18	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	86
19	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	50
20	Proteaceae	The Proteaceae are a family of flowering plants predominantly distributed in the Southern Hemisphere. The family comprises M3 geners with about 1,660 known species Australia and South Africa have the greatest concentrations of diversity.	1
21	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	63

Ward No :- 15

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	14
23	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	158
24	Sapindaceae	The Sapindaceae are mostly trees and shrubs, and tendril-bearing vines comprising about 140 genera and 1,500 species. The leaves are alternate, simple, or more commonly pinnately compound; stipules are absent except in the climbing forms.	1
25	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	28
26	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	91
27	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	30
28	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	22

Ward No :- 15

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Cocos	97
2	Terminalia	24
3	Peltophorum	21
4	Tamarindus	31
5	Tecoma	27
6	Ficus	188
7	Gmelina	1
8	Nerium	5
9	Caesalpinia	2
10	Araucaria	4
11	Caryota	1
12	Spathodea	2
13	Nyctanthes	50
14	Morus	1
15	Aegle	31
16	Pongamia	29
17	Dalbergia	21
18	Annona	244
19	Livistona	3
20	Psidium	48
21	Terminalia.	66
22	Polyalthis	96
23	Neolamarckia	14
24	Sesbania	2
25	Limonia	2
26	Butea	3
27	Mangifera	121
28	Grevilleat	1
29	Albizia	46
30	Vitex	1
31	Azadirachta	489
32	Thevetia	11
33	Pithecellobium	23
34	Plumeria	47
35	Ziziphus	63
36	Citrus	72
37	Holoptelia	28
38	Prosopis	42
39	Delonix	28
40	Kigelia	4
41	Saraca	1
42	Cassia	4
43	Cordia	2
44	Phyllanthus	15
45	Trema	2
46	Alianthus	91
47	Moringa	15
48	Adonidia	7
49	Acacia	22
50	Millingtonia	22
51	Roystonca	42
52	Senna	53
53	Manilkara	17
54	Syzygium	38
55	Leucaena	73
56	Tabernaemontana	87
57	Tectona	20
58	Wodyetia	34
59	Sapindus	1
60	Mimusops	11
61	Murraya	53
62	Ceiba	6
63	Alstonia	118
64	Bauhinia	5
65	Melia	1
66	Borrasus	2

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 15

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	2
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	22
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	121
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	4
5	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	3
6	Arjun	*Terminalia Arjuna (roxb).wt. & Arn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
7	Ashok	*Saraca Asoka (roxb.) Willd.*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
8	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	96
9	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	15
10	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	21
11	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	31
12	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	4
13	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	1
14	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	11
15	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	23
16	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	19
17	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	2
18	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	11
19	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	63
20	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	47
21	Charcoal Tree	*Trema Orientalis*	Ulmaceae	Exotic	2
22	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	17
23	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	31
24	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	3
25	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	4
26	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	66
27	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
28	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	34
29	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	28
30	Indian Rubber Tree	*Ficus Elastica Roxb, Ex Hornem*	Moraceae	Exotic	2
31	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	38
32	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	14
33	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	52
34	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	489
35	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	2
36	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	29

Ward No :- 15

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	53
38	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	2
39	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	Exotic	1
40	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	72
41	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	91
42	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	7
43	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	97
44	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
45	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	3
46	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	6
47	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	50
48	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	48
49	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
50	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	62
51	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	5
52	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	14
53	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
54	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	63
55	Ritha	*Sapindus Saponaria L.*	Sapindaceae	Indigenous	1
56	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	42
57	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	20
58	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	118
59	Sausage Tree	*Kigelia Africana (lam.) Benth.*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	4
60	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	2
61	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	15
62	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	32
63	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	1
64	Silver Oak	*Grevillea Robusta A.cunn. Ex R.br*	Proteaceae	Exotic	1
65	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	21
66	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	181
67	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	21
68	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	73
69	Tad	*Borassus Flabellifer*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	2
70	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	87
71	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	27
72	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1

Ward No :- 15

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
73	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	62
74	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	39
75	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	28
76	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	42
77	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	23

Ward No :- 15

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	2	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Akashneem	22	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	121	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Anjir	4	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
5	Apta	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
6	Arjun	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-May	Green	Terminalia
7	Ashok	1	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Jan-Feb	Orange	Saraca
8	Asupalav	96	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
9	Avla	15	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
10	Babool	21	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
11	Bael Tree	31	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
12	Bahava	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
13	Bakneem	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
14	Bakul	11	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
15	Behada	23	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
16	Benjamin Tree	19	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
17	Bhokar	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
18	Bitti	11	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
19	Bor	63	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
20	Chapha	47	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
21	Charcoal Tree	2	Seasonal	Firewood	September-Marc h	Green	Trema
22	Chiku	17	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
23	Chinch	31	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus

Ward No :- 15

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Chinese Fan Palm	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona
25	Christmas Tree	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria
26	Deshi Badam	66	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
27	Fishtail Palm	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
28	Fox Tail Palm	34	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
29	Gulmohar	28	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
30	Indian Rubber Tree	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	November-March	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
31	Jambhool	38	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
32	Kadamb	14	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
33	Kadipatta	52	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
34	Kaduneem	489	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
35	Kanchan	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
36	Karanj	29	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
37	Kashid	53	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
38	Kavath	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
39	Kunti	1	perrenial	Ornamental	Sept-jan	White	Murraya
40	Limbu	72	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
41	Mahaneem	91	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
42	Manila palm	7	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
43	Naral	97	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
44	Nirguni	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
45	Palas	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea
46	Pandhra Savar	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba

Ward No :- 15

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Parijatak	50	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
48	Peru	48	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
49	Pichkari	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
50	Pimpal	62	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
51	Pink Oleander	5	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
52	Rain Tree	14	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
53	Rakt chandan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia
54	Ramphal	63	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
55	Ritha	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Sapindus
56	Royal Palm	42	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
57	Sag	20	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
58	Saptparni	118	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
59	Sausage Tree	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	May-August	Red	Kigelia
60	Shankasur	2	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
61	Shevga	15	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
62	Shirish	32	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
63	Shivan	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
64	Silver Oak	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	Orange	Grevilleat
65	Sisoo	21	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
66	Sitaphal	181	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
67	Sonmohar	21	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
68	Subabul	73	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
69	Tad	2	Seasonal	Fruit	March-August	Green	Borrasus

Ward No :- 15

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Tagar	87	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
71	Tecoma	27	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
72	Tuti	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
73	Umber	62	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
74	Vad	39	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
75	Vavla	28	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
76	Villayati Babul	42	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
77	Villayati Chinch	23	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 15

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		2							
2	Akashneem		11	5				6		
3	Amba	1	113	4		1		1	1	
4	Anjir		4							
5	Apta	1	1					1		
6	Arjun		1							
7	Ashok		1							
8	Asupalav	7	81	8						
9	Avla		11	3				1		
10	Babool	12	8						1	
11	Bael Tree		29	2						
12	Bahava	1	2	1						
13	Bakneem	1								
14	Bakul		9	1				1		
15	Behada	23								
16	Benjamin Tree		19							
17	Bhokar	1	1							
18	Bitti		4			1		6		
19	Bor	24	32					2	5	
20	Chapha		41	2				4		
21	Charcoal Tree	1	1							
22	Chiku	1	14	2						
23	Chinch	22	9							
24	Chinese Fan Palm		3							
25	Christmas Tree		4							
26	Deshi Badam	6	43	6		2		9		
27	Fishtail Palm		1							
28	Fox Tail Palm	1	33							
29	Gulmohar	3	21	1				3		
30	Indian Rubber Tree		2							
31	Jambhool	2	32	3				1		
32	Kadamb		12					2		
33	Kadipatta		51	1						
34	Kaduneem	142	229	12		1		84	21	

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 15

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Kanchan		2							
36	Karanj	6	17	1				5		
37	Kashid	13	38					2		
38	Kavath		2							
39	Kunti		1							
40	Limbu		70					1	1	
41	Mahaneem	52	36	2				1		
42	Manila palm		7							
43	Naral	1	86	10						
44	Nirguni			1						
45	Palas			3						
46	Pandhra Savar		5						1	
47	Parijatak		47	1				1	1	
48	Peru		46	1				1		
49	Pichkari		1					1		
50	Pimpal	22	21	2				16	1	
51	Pink Oleander		5							
52	Rain Tree	4	6	3				1		
53	Rakt chandan							1		
54	Ramphal		60					1	2	
55	Ritha		1							
56	Royal Palm		40	2						
57	Sag		18					1	1	
58	Saptparni	4	88	2				24		
59	Sausage Tree	2	2							
60	Shankasur		2							
61	Shevga	4	11							
62	Shirish	29	3							
63	Shivan		1							
64	Silver Oak		1							
65	Sisoo	4	7					10		
66	Sitaphal	1	162	7				4	7	
67	Sonmohar	8	10					3		
68	Subabul	37	33	2				1		

Ward No :- 15

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Tad		2							
70	Tagar		76	1				6	4	
71	Tecoma		14	12				1		
72	Tuti		1							
73	Umber	14	39					7	2	
74	Vad	12	13	5				6	3	
75	Vavla	7	18	1				2		
76	Villayati Babul	25	15						2	
77	Villayati Chinch	9	11	3						

Ward No

16

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 16

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	2
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	9
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	158
4	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	1
5	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	10
6	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	4
7	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	48
8	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	18
9	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	45
10	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	40
11	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	3
12	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	25
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	26
14	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	6
15	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	34
16	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	4
17	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	64
18	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	48
19	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	61
20	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	24
21	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	17
22	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	3
23	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	1
24	Cycus	*Cycas Circinalis Roxb.*	Cycadaceae	1
25	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	60
26	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	3
27	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	7
28	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	21
29	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	41
30	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	29
31	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	160
32	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	944
33	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	1
34	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	6
35	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	11
36	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	20

Prepared By :- ORNET Technologies Pvt Ltd

Ward No :- 16

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	1
38	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	1
39	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	5
40	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	151
41	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	41
42	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	7
43	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	75
44	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	2
45	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	1
46	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	1
47	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	7
48	Pangara	*Erythrina Variegata L.*	Fabaceae	2
49	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	99
50	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	108
51	Phanas	*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*	Moraceae	3
52	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	1
53	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	34
54	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	26
55	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	7
56	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	1
57	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	15
58	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	2
59	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	86
60	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	41
61	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	75
62	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	110
63	Savar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	2
64	Scarlet Cordial	*Cordia Sebestena Linn.*	Boraginaceae	4
65	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	25
66	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	5
67	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	6
68	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	1
69	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	25
70	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	683
71	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	34
72	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	67

Ward No :- 16

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
73	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	*1*
74	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	*274*
75	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	*11*
76	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	*1*
77	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	*45*
78	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	*1*
79	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	*12*
80	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	*120*
81	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	*1193*
82	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	*3*

Ward No :- 16

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	92
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	158
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	817
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	535
5	Araucariaceae	The Araucariaceae, commonly referred to as araucarians, are a very ancient family of coniferous trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide.	1
6	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	137
7	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	28
8	Bombacaceae	Bombacaceae the bombax or kapok family of flowering trees and shrubs, in the mallow order (Malvales), comprising 27 genera. It is allied to the mallow family (Malvaceae), to which the cotton plant belongs, and is characteristic of the tropics. Bombacaceae members flowers are often large and showy	2
9	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	8
10	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	13
11	Casuarinaceae	The Casuarinaceae are a family of dicotyledonous flowering plants placed in the order Fagales, consisting of four genera and 91 species of trees and members of this family are characterized by drooping equisetoid (meaning "looking like Equisetum; that is, horsetail) twigs, evergreen foliage, monoecious or dioecious and infructescences (fruiting bodies) cone-like, meaning combining together many outward pointing valves, esch containing a seed, into roughly spherical, cone-like, woody structures.	1
12	Clusiaceae	Members of the Clusiaceae family usually have broad-ended, oblong leaves, these may be leathery and have a strong, central vein from which branch many delicate, horizontal veins. The plants have resinous, sticky sap, flowers with numerous stamens often united in bundles, and separate petals and sepals. Male and female organs often occur in separate flowers	1

Ward No :- 16

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	66
14	Cycadaceae	The Cycadaceae are woody, unbranched or sparsely branched, palm like, dioccious, seed-bearing trees or shrubs with thick, pithy stems. Male plants produce male or microsporangiate cones that bear many scales, each with an abundance of microsporangia scattered over the lower surface. Seeds are typically large.	1
15	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	18
16	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	43
17	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	7
18	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	970
19	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	1328
20	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	139
21	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	25
22	Muntingiaceae	The Muntingiaceae are a family of flowering plants, belonging to the rosid order Malvales.	1

Ward No :- 16

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
23	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	151
24	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	99
25	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthaceae contains 59 genera and more than 1,700 species of herbs to trees that grow in tropical to warm temperate regions; the family is especially diverse in Malesia. Members of Phyllanthaceae have often finely cracking bark and two-ranked leaves that lack glands. The fruits have two seeds in each chamber. The pantropical Phyllanthus (about 1,300 species, including the former genera Glochidion, Breynia, and Sauropus) has simple leaves that often look as if they are leaflets of a compound leaf.	1
26	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	48
27	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	29
28	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	356
29	Salvadoraceae		1
30	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	50
31	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	41
32	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	120
33	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	82

Ward No :- 16

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Cassia	3
2	Bombax	2
3	Cordia	8
4	Moringa	25
5	Ziziphus	48
6	Citrus	151
7	Alianthus	41
8	Vitex	1
9	Casuarina	1
10	Murraya	165
11	Roystonca	41
12	Adonidia	7
13	Acacia	48
14	Albizia	20
15	Plumeria	61
16	Thevetia	64
17	Calophyllum	1
18	Manilkara	24
19	Phyllanthus	19
20	Azadirachta	944
21	Delonix	21
22	Pithecellobium	3
23	Tabebuia	7
24	Muntingia	1
25	Leucaena	67
26	Terminalia	6
27	Eucalyptus	2
28	Mimusops	26
29	Tabernaemontana	274
30	Salvadora	1
31	Bauhinia	10
32	Peltophorum	34
33	Syzygium	41
34	Wodyetia	7
35	Alstonia	110
36	Cycas	1
37	Spathodea	1
38	Khaya	1
39	Caryota	3
40	Tamarindus	17
41	Nyctanthes	99
42	Aegle	40
43	Terminalia.	60
44	Livistona	3
45	Gmelina	6
46	Cocos	75
47	Hardwickia	1
48	Araucaria	1
49	Melia	25
50	Ceiba	7
51	Ficus	136
52	Tectona	75
53	Artocarpus	3
54	Sesbania	2
55	Nerium	26
56	Neolamarckia	29
57	Annona	769
58	Senna	20
59	Mangifera	158
60	Millingtonia	9
61	Tecoma	11
62	Butea	1
63	Erythrina	2
64	Dalbergia	25
65	Pongamia	11
66	Prosopis	1193
67	Holoptelia	120
68	Psidium	108
69	Polyalthis	48

Ward No :- 16

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	2
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	9
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	158
4	Anjan	*Hardwickia binata*	Caesalpinaceae	Indigenous	1
5	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	10
6	Apta	*Bauhinia Racemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	4
7	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	48
8	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	18
9	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	45
10	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	40
11	Bahava	*Cassia Fistula Linn.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Indigenous	3
12	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	25
13	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	26
14	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	6
15	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	34
16	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	4
17	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	64
18	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	48
19	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	61
20	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	24
21	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	17
22	Chinese Fan Palm	*Livistona Rotundifolia (lam.) Mart.*	Arecaceae	Exotic	3
23	Christmas Tree	*Araucaria Columnaris*	Araucariaceae	Exotic	1
24	Cycus	*Cycas Circinalis Roxb.*	Cycadaceae	Exotic	1
25	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	60
26	Fishtail Palm	*Caryota urens*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	3
27	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	7
28	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	21
29	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	41
30	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	29
31	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	160
32	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	944
33	Kala Umber	*Ficus Hispida*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
34	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	6
35	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	11
36	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	20

Ward No :- 16

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Khajur	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	1
38	Khaya	*Khaya Senegalensis*	Meliaceae	Exotic	1
39	Kunti	*Murraya Exotica*	Rutaceae	Exotic	5
40	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	151
41	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	41
42	Manila palm	*Adonidia merrillii*	Arecaceae	Exotic	7
43	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	75
44	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	2
45	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
46	Palas	*Butea Monosperma*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
47	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	7
48	Pangara	*Erythrina Variegata L.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	2
49	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	99
50	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	108
51	Phanas	*Artocarpus Heterophyllus*	Moraceae	Indigenous	3
52	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
53	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	34
54	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	26
55	Pink Tabebuia	*Tabebui rosea*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	7
56	Rai Awla	*Phyllanthus Acidus*	Phyllanthaceae	Indigenous	1
57	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	15
58	Rakt chandan	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	2
59	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	86
60	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	41
61	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	75
62	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	110
63	Savar	*Bombax Ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Indigenous	2
64	Scarlet Cordial	*Cordia Sebestena Linn.*	Boraginaceae	Exotic	4
65	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	25
66	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	5
67	Shivan	*Gmelina Arborea Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Exotic	6
68	Singapore Cherry	*Muntingia Calabura*	Muntingiaceae	Exotic	1
69	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	25
70	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	683
71	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	34
72	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	67

Ward No :- 16

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
73	Suru	*Casuarina Equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Exotic	1
74	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	274
75	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	11
76	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	Indigenous	1
77	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	45
78	Undi	*Calophyllum Inophyllum Linn.*	Clusiaceae	Indigenous	1
79	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	12
80	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	120
81	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1193
82	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	3

Ward No :- 16

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	2	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Akashneem	9	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	158	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Anjan	1	Ecological	Bark used	August-Septemb er	White yellow	Hardwickia
5	Anjir	10	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
6	Apta	4	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-July	Greenish White	Bauhinia
7	Asupalav	48	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
8	Avla	18	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
9	Babool	45	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
10	Bael Tree	40	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
11	Bahava	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March- July	Yellow	Cassia
12	Bakneem	25	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
13	Bakul	26	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
14	Behada	6	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
15	Benjamin Tree	34	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
16	Bhokar	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
17	Bitti	64	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
18	Bor	48	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
19	Chapha	61	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
20	Chiku	24	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
21	Chinch	17	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
22	Chinese Fan Palm	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Green	Livistona
23	Christmas Tree	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	no flowering	NA	Araucaria

Ward No :- 16

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Cycus	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Gymnosperm	NA	Cycas
25	Deshi Badam	60	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
26	Fishtail Palm	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	nov-feb	White-yellow	Caryota
27	Fox Tail Palm	7	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
28	Gulmohar	21	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
29	Jambhool	41	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
30	Kadamb	29	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
31	Kadipatta	160	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
32	Kaduneem	944	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
33	Kala Umber	1	Seasonal	Firewood	February-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
34	Kanchan	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-Nove mber	Purple	Bauhinia
35	Karanj	11	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
36	Kashid	20	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
37	Khajur	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	December-Febru ary	White	Acacia
38	Khaya	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Dec-may	Green	Khaya
39	Kunti	5	perrenial	Ornamental	Sept-jan	White	Murraya
40	Limbu	151	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
41	Mahaneem	41	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
42	Manila palm	7	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughtout Year	Greyish green	Adonidia
43	Naral	75	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
44	Nilgiri	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
45	Nirguni	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
46	Palas	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-March	Red	Butea

Ward No :- 16

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Pandhra Savar	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
48	Pangara	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	February-May	Red	Erythrina
49	Parijatak	99	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
50	Peru	108	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
51	Phanas	3	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Green	Artocarpus
52	Pichkari	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
53	Pimpal	34	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
54	Pink Oleander	26	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
55	Pink Tabebuia	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nov-march	Pink	Tabebuia
56	Rai Awla	1	Seasonal	Fruit	October March	Reddish	Phyllanthus
57	Rain Tree	15	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
58	Rakt chandan	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	Sep-jan	yellow	Acacia
59	Ramphal	86	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
60	Royal Palm	41	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
61	Sag	75	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
62	Saptparni	110	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
63	Savar	2	perrenial	Medicinal	march-april	Yellow	Bombax
64	Scarlet Cordial	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Scarlet	Cordia
65	Shevga	25	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
66	Shirish	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
67	Shivan	6	Seasonal	Medicinal	January-May	Orange	Gmelina
68	Singapore Cherry	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-May	White	Muntingia
69	Sisoo	25	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia

Ward No :- **16**

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
70	Sitaphal	683	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
71	Sonmohar	34	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
72	Subabul	67	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
73	Suru	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Febraury-March	Pink	Casuarina
74	Tagar	274	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
75	Tecoma	11	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
76	Toothbrush Tree	1	Ecological	Ecological	Oct-Jan	Greenish yellow	Salvadora
77	Umber	45	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
78	Undi	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	December-Janua ry	White	Calophyllum
79	Vad	12	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
80	Vavla	120	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
81	Villayati Babul	1193	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
82	Villayati Chinch	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 16

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		1						1	
2	Akashneem		9							
3	Amba	1	153			1			3	
4	Anjan		1							
5	Anjir		10							
6	Apta		4							
7	Asupalav	1	45					2		
8	Avla		17						1	
9	Babool		28					5	12	
10	Bael Tree		37					1	2	
11	Bahava		3							
12	Bakneem		25							
13	Bakul		22					3	1	
14	Behada		6							
15	Benjamin Tree		33					1		
16	Bhokar		3						1	
17	Bitti		43					1	20	
18	Bor	1	35						12	
19	Chapha		59					2		
20	Chiku		24							
21	Chinch		14					1	2	
22	Chinese Fan Palm		3							
23	Christmas Tree		1							
24	Cycus		1							
25	Deshi Badam	2	52					1	5	
26	Fishtail Palm		3							
27	Fox Tail Palm		7							
28	Gulmohar	3	12					1	5	
29	Jambhool	4	34					1	2	
30	Kadamb		28						1	
31	Kadipatta	1	156					1	2	
32	Kaduneem	15	644					68	217	
33	Kala Umber		1							
34	Kanchan		6							

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 16

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Karanj		11							
36	Kashid		16					2	2	
37	Khajur		1							
38	Khaya		1							
39	Kunti		5							
40	Limbu		147					1	3	
41	Mahaneem		38					2	1	
42	Manila palm		7							
43	Naral		73						2	
44	Nilgiri		1					1		
45	Nirguni		1							
46	Palas		1							
47	Pandhra Savar		7							
48	Pangara		2							
49	Parijatak		97					2		
50	Peru	1	106						1	
51	Phanas		3							
52	Pichkari		1							
53	Pimpal		31					1	2	
54	Pink Oleander		24					1	1	
55	Pink Tabebuia		7							
56	Rai Awla		1							
57	Rain Tree		10						5	
58	Rakt chandan		2							
59	Ramphal		83					2	1	
60	Royal Palm		39					1	1	
61	Sag		67						8	
62	Saptparni		106					3	1	
63	Savar		2							
64	Scarlet Cordial		4							
65	Shevga		24						1	
66	Shirish		4						1	
67	Shivan		6							
68	Singapore Cherry		1							

Ward No :- 16

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
69	Sisoo		15					2	8	
70	Sitaphal	5	660					6	12	
71	Sonmohar		31						3	
72	Subabul		57					1	9	
73	Suru		1							
74	Tagar		266					4	4	
75	Tecoma		11							
76	Toothbrush Tree								1	
77	Umber	3	31					1	10	
78	Undi		1							
79	Vad		8					2	2	
80	Vavla	4	106					1	9	
81	Villayati Babul	5	313					3	872	
82	Villayati Chinch		3							

Ward No

17

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 17

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	3
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	10
3	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	18
4	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	1
5	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	12
6	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	7
7	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	1
8	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	1
9	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	5
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	13
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	3
12	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	6
13	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	2
14	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	1
15	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	21
16	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	6
17	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	3
18	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	3
19	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	24
20	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	137
21	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	1
22	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	7
23	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	1
24	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	12
25	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	1
26	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	17
27	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	20
28	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	10
29	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	2
30	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	13
31	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	6
32	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	10
33	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	6
34	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	1
35	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	18
36	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	2

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Ward No :- 17

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	5
38	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	2
39	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	84
40	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	2
41	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	25
42	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	84
43	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	17
44	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	19
45	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	3
46	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	2
47	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	231
48	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	2

Ward No :- 17

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	16
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	10
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	112
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	127
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	23
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	5
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	5
8	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	2
9	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	22
10	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	1
11	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	3
12	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	137

Ward No :- 17

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	270
14	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	36
15	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	5
16	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	13
17	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	20
18	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	3
19	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	3
20	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	37
21	Salvadoraceae		17
22	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	9
23	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	1

Ward No :- 17

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
24	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	2
25	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	1

Ward No :- 17

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Terminalia	1
2	Peltophorum	2
3	Tabernaemontana	84
4	Alstonia	18
5	Caesalpinia	2
6	Nerium	6
7	Plumeria	6
8	Tamarindus	1
9	Azadirachta	137
10	Thevetia	13
11	Citrus	12
12	Pongamia	1
13	Ficus	36
14	Neolamarckia	3
15	Cordia	5
16	Ziziphus	3
17	Nyctanthes	20
18	Terminalia.	21
19	Annona	94
20	Mangifera	10
21	Limonia	1
22	Millingtonia	3
23	Mimusops	7
24	Dalbergia	2
25	Holoptelia	2
26	Prosopis	231
27	Delonix	6
28	Psidium	10
29	Polyalthis	18
30	Pithecellobium	2
31	Moringa	5
32	Senna	7
33	Acacia	12
34	Manilkara	2
35	Cocos	17
36	Phyllanthus	1
37	Syzygium	3
38	Tectona	1
39	Spathodea	2
40	Alianthus	1
41	Salvadora	17
42	Roystonca	6
43	Leucaena	25
44	Murraya	24

Ward No :- 17

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	3
2	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	10
3	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	18
4	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	1
5	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	12
6	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	7
7	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	1
8	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
9	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	5
10	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	13
11	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	3
12	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	6
13	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	2
14	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	1
15	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	21
16	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	6
17	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	3
18	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	3
19	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	24
20	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	137
21	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	1
22	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	7
23	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	1
24	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	12
25	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	1
26	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	17
27	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	20
28	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	10
29	Pichkari	*Spathodea Campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	2
30	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	13
31	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	6
32	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	10
33	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	6
34	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	1
35	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	18
36	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	2

Ward No :- 17

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	5
38	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	2
39	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	84
40	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	2
41	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	25
42	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	84
43	Toothbrush Tree	*Salvadora persica*	Salvadoraceae	Indigenous	17
44	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	19
45	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	3
46	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	2
47	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	231
48	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	2

Ward No :- 17

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Akashneem	3	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-December	White	Millingtonia
2	Amba	10	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
3	Asupalav	18	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
4	Avla	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
5	Babool	12	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-December	Yellow	Acacia
6	Bakul	7	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
7	Behada	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
8	Benjamin Tree	1	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
9	Bhokar	5	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
10	Bitti	13	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
11	Bor	3	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
12	Chapha	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
13	Chiku	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
14	Chinch	1	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
15	Deshi Badam	21	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
16	Gulmohar	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
17	Jambhool	3	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
18	Kadamb	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
19	Kadipatta	24	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
20	Kaduneem	137	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
21	Karanj	1	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
22	Kashid	7	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
23	Kavath	1	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia

Ward No :- 17

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Limbu	12	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
25	Mahaneem	1	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
26	Naral	17	Throughtou t Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
27	Parijatak	20	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
28	Peru	10	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
29	Pichkari	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Nove-jan	Orange	Spathodea
30	Pimpal	13	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
31	Pink Oleander	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
32	Ramphal	10	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
33	Royal Palm	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
34	Sag	1	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
35	Saptparni	18	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia
36	Shankasur	2	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
37	Shevga	5	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
38	Sisoo	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
39	Sitaphal	84	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
40	Sonmohar	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
41	Subabul	25	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
42	Tagar	84	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
43	Toothbrush Tree	17	Ecological	Ecological	Oct-Jan	Greenish yellow	Salvadora
44	Umber	19	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
45	Vad	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
46	Vavla	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia

Ward No :- 17

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Villayati Babul	231	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
48	Villayati Chinch	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 17

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Akashneem		2						1	
2	Amba		10							
3	Asupalav		17					1		
4	Avla		1							
5	Babool								12	
6	Bakul		7							
7	Behada		1							
8	Benjamin Tree		1							
9	Bhokar		1					1	3	
10	Bitti		11					1	1	
11	Bor		1						2	
12	Chapha		3					3		
13	Chiku		2							
14	Chinch								1	
15	Deshi Badam		16					4	1	
16	Gulmohar							5	1	
17	Jambhool		3							
18	Kadamb		1					2		
19	Kadipatta		23					1		
20	Kaduneem		89					19	29	
21	Karanj		1							
22	Kashid		5					1	1	
23	Kavath								1	
24	Limbu		12							
25	Mahaneem								1	
26	Naral		17							
27	Parijatak		20							
28	Peru		8						2	
29	Pichkari		2							
30	Pimpal		7					3	3	
31	Pink Oleander		5					1		
32	Ramphal		10							
33	Royal Palm		6							
34	Sag		1							

Ward No :- 17

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Saptparni		12					5	1	
36	Shankasur		1						1	
37	Shevga		4						1	
38	Sisoo		2							
39	Sitaphal		73					7	4	
40	Sonmohar		1					1		
41	Subabul		15						10	
42	Tagar		57					25	2	
43	Toothbrush Tree								17	
44	Umber		16					3		
45	Vad		2						1	
46	Vavla		2							
47	Villayati Babul		6						225	
48	Villayati Chinch								2	

Ward No

18

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 18

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	1
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	10
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	15
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	2
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	24
6	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	3
7	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	8
8	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	6
9	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	4
10	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	2
11	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	2
12	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	1
13	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	8
14	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	25
15	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	11
16	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	1
17	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	10
18	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	4
19	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	28
20	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	20
21	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	4
22	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	12
23	Jam	*Syzygium Jambos*	Myrtaceae	1
24	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	26
25	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	2
26	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	20
27	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	375
28	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	2
29	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	8
30	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	4
31	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	2
32	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	9
33	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	50
34	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	11
35	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	2
36	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	7

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Ward No :- 18

Trees of Amalner

Sr.No	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Count
37	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	2
38	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	21
39	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	8
40	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	45
41	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	1
42	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	3
43	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	16
44	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	3
45	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	2
46	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	10
47	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	1
48	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	5
49	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	7
50	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	8
51	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	195
52	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	6
53	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	229
54	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	41
55	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	1
56	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	12
57	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	17
58	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	12
59	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	10
60	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	1359
61	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	4
62	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	1

Ward No :- 18

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
1	Acanthaceae	Acanthaceae are mostly herbs or shrubs comprising about 250 genera and 2,500 species, including twining forms.	50
2	Anacardiaceae	The Anacardiaceae ae is family of flowering plants including ca R3 geners with about 860	15
3	Annonaceae	Annonaceae are flowering plants consisting of trees, shrubs, or rarely lianas. The family Annonaceae is composed of more than 119 genera with more than 2000 species. It is the largest family in Magnoliales. Only four genera (Annona, Asimina, Rollinia, and Uvaria) produce edible fruit.	235
4	Apocynaceae	Apocynaceae is a family of flowering plants that includes trees, shrubs, herbs, stem succulents, and vines, commonly called the doghane family, after the American plant known as dogbane, Apocynum cannabinum	87
5	Arecaceae	The Arecaceae are woody vines, or trees comprising about 200 genera and 3,000 that are further characterized by having large or very large leaves, each with a tubular sheathing base that typically splits open on one side at maturity. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, and palmately or pinnately cleft to once or twice compound,	18
6	Bignoniaceae	Bignoniaceae, the trumpet creeper or catalpa family of the mint order of flowering plants (Lamiales). It contains about 110 genera and more than 800 species of trees, shrubs, and, most commonly, vines, chiefly of tropical America, tropical Africa, and the Indo-Malayan region	11
7	Boraginaceae	The Boraginaceae, the borage family, includes a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbs, totalling about 2,000 species in 146 genera found worldwide.	8
8	Caesalpiniaceae	The Caesalpiniaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 150 genera and 2,200 species. The leaves are stipulate, alternate, and mostly pinnately compound but may be bipinnately or simple. The flowers are in racemes, spikes or cymes, are zygomorphic, and are mostly weakly to strongly perigynous.	3
9	Combretaceae	Combretaceae, or the white mangrove (or Indian almond) family, with about 500 species in 14 genera of mostly trees and shrubs, is especially important along tropical seacoasts, in African savannas, and in Asiatic monsoon forests.	22
10	Euphorbiaceae	The Euphorbiaceae, in common English sometimes called "euphorbias", which is also the nar of a genus in the family, is a large family, the spurge family, of flowering plants with about 3 genera and 7,500 species. Presence of milky latex is characteristic of Euphorbiaceae family.	3
11	Fabaceae	The Fabaceae, Leguminosae or Papilionaceae, commonly known as the legume, pea, or b family, are a large and economically important family of flowering plants. The ca. 19 known gume species amount to about 7% of flowering plant species. It includes trees, shu and perennial or annual herbaceous plants, which are easily recognized by their fruit (leg and their compound, stipulated leaves.	18
12	Malvaceae	The Malvaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 75 genera and perhaps as many as 1,500 species that are further characterized by the presence of stellate hairs and mucilaginous sap.	2

Ward No :- 18

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
13	Meliaceae	Meliaceae, or the Mahogany family, is a flowering plant family of mostly trees and shrubs in the order Sapindales. The family includes about 53 genera and ca 600 known species, with a pantropical distribution; one genus (Toona) extends north into temperate China and south into southeast Australia, and another (Melia) nearly as far north.	379
14	Mimosaceae	The Mimosaceae are mostly tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs comprising about 40 genera and 2,000 species. The leaves are nearly always alternate, stipulate, and bipinnately compound. (rarely once-pinnate). The inflorescence is commonly a capitulum (also called a head). The flowers are hypogynous to slightly perigynous, have radial symmetry, petals that are valvate in bud, and commonly a 5-parted calyx and corolla. The stamens are distinct to strongly monadelphous, numerous (rarely as few as 10), and are generally more showy than the perianth. The pistil is simple, comprising a single style and stigma, and a superior ovary with 2-many marginal ovules in a solitary locule. The fruit is usually a legume.	1610
15	Moraceae	The Moraceae is a family of flowering plants comprising about 38 genera and over 1180 species. Most are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions, less so in temperate climates.	89
16	Moringaceae	Members of Moringaceae, or the horseradish tree family, are woody, often quite stout-stemmed shrubs or trees containing one genus, Moringa, with 12 species growing in Madagascar, northeast and southwest Africa, and Arabia, with three species spreading to India. Foliage of Moringaceae often smells unpleasant when crushed.	5
17	Myrtaceae	Myrtaceae, the myrtle family of shrubs and trees, the order Myrtales, containing about 150 genera and 3,300 species that are widely distributed in the tropics. They have rather leathery evergreen leaves with oil glands. Some members of economic importance are the Eucalyptus, guava, rose apple.	37
18	Nyctaginaceae	yctaginaceae, the four o''clock family, is a family of around 33 genera and 290 species of flowering plants, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, with a few representatives in temperate regions. The family has a unique fruit type, called an ""anthocarp"", and many genera have extremely large pollen grains.	21
19	Rhamnaceae	The Rhamnaceae are a large family of flowering plants, mostly trees, shrubs, and some vites, commonly called the buckthorn family. The family contains about 55 genera and 950 species. The Rhamnaceae have a worldwide distribution, but are more common in the subtropical and tropical regions.	11
20	Rubiaceae	The Rubiaceae are a family of flowering plants, commonly known as the coffee, madder, or bedstraw family. It consists of terrestrial trees, shrubs, lianas, or herbs that are recognizable by simple, opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules. The family contains about 13.500 species in 611 genera, which it the fourth-largest family. Rubiaceae has a cosmopolitan distribution, however, the largest species diversity is concentrated in the (sub) tropics.	2
21	Rutaceae	The Rutacese are herbs, shrubs, and trees with glandular herbage comprising about 150 genera and 1,500 species common occurrence of spines and winged petioles.	37

Ward No :- 18

Botanical Information

Sr.No	Family	Discription	Count
22	Santalaceae	The Santalaceae, sandalwoods, are a widely distributed family of flowering plants (including small trees, shrubs, perennial herbs, and epiphytic climbers) which, like other members of Santalales, are partially parasitic on other plants. Its flowers are bisexual or, by abortion (flower drop"), unisexual.	1
23	Sapotaceae	The Sapotaceae are trees or shrubs with milky sap comprising about 70 genera and 800 species that are often further characterized by the presence of reddish-brown hairs on the leaf undersides and other plant surfaces.	6
24	Simaroubaceae	The Simaroubaceae family includes 32 genera and more than 170 species of trees and brushes of pantropical distribution.	50
25	Ulmaceae	The family is a group of evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs with mucilaginous substances in leaf and bark tissue. Leaves are usually alternate on the stems. The leaf blades are simple with entire (smooth) or variously toothed margins, and often have an asymmetrical base. The flowers are small and either bisexual or unisexual. The fruit is an indehiscent samara, nut, or drupe.	10
26	Verbenaceae	The Verbenaceae are herbs, shrubs, or trees comprising about 100 genera and 2,600 species that are further characterized by the common occurrence of quadrangular twigs and/or aromatic herbage. The leaves are nearly always opposite or whorled, mostly simple; stipules are lacking The flowers are nearly always bisexual and zygomorphic.	9

Ward No :- 18

Total Genera with Count

Sr.No	Genera	Count
1	Neolamarckia	2
2	Sesbania	1
3	Annona	211
4	Terminalia.	20
5	Mangifera	15
6	Dalbergia	8
7	Mimusops	2
8	Melia	4
9	Holoptelia	10
10	Tectona	2
11	Bauhinia	2
12	Psidium	8
13	Polyalthis	24
14	Alianthus	50
15	Nerium	1
16	Moringa	5
17	Roystonca	3
18	Aegle	6
19	Senna	4
20	Millingtonia	10
21	Acacia	8
22	Santatum	1
23	Cocos	11
24	Tecoma	1
25	Prosopis	1359
26	Delonix	13
27	Phyllanthus	3
28	Ceiba	2
29	Leucaena	229
30	Eucalyptus	2
31	Murraya	20
32	Manilkara	4
33	Wodyetia	4
34	Pongamia	8
35	Tabernaemontana	41
36	Alstonia	10
37	Syzygium	27
38	Cordia	8
39	Nyctanthes	21
40	Vitex	7
41	Morus	12
42	Limonia	2
43	Albizia	10
44	Terminalia	2
45	Tamarindus	28
46	Azadirachta	375
47	Thevetia	25
48	Plumeria	10
49	Peltophorum	6
50	Citrus	9
51	Ziziphus	11
52	Ficus	77
53	Caesalpinia	1
54	Pithecellobium	4

Sr.No	Genera	Count

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Ward No :- 18

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
1	Agast	*Sesbania Grandiflora(l.)poir.*	Fabaceae	Exotic	1
2	Akashneem	*Millingtonia Hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	10
3	Amba	*Mangifera Indica*	Anacardiaceae	Indigenous	15
4	Anjir	*Ficus Carica Linn.*	Moraceae	Indigenous	2
5	Asupalav	*Polyalthia Longifolia*	Annonaceae	Exotic	24
6	Avla	*Phyllanthus Emblica Linn*	Euphorbiaceae	Indigenous	3
7	Babool	*Acacia Nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	8
8	Bael Tree	*Aegle Mermelos (linn.)del.*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	6
9	Bakneem	*Melia Azedarach L.*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	4
10	Bakul	*Mimusops Elengi*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	2
11	Behada	*Terminalia Bellirica (gaertn.)roxb.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	2
12	Benjamin Tree	*Ficus Benjamina*	Moraceae	Indigenous	1
13	Bhokar	*Cordia Dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Indigenous	8
14	Bitti	*Thevetia Peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	25
15	Bor	*Ziziphus Jujuba*	Rhamnaceae	Indigenous	11
16	Chandan	*Santalum Album Linn.*	Santalaceae	Indigenous	1
17	Chapha	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Exotic	10
18	Chiku	*Manilkara Zapota*	Sapotaceae	Indigenous	4
19	Chinch	*Tamarindus Indica*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	28
20	Deshi Badam	*Terminalia Catappa Linn.*	Combretaceae	Indigenous	20
21	Fox Tail Palm	*Wodyetia Bifurcata A.k.irvine*	Arecaceae	Exotic	4
22	Gulmohar	*Delonix Regia*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	12
23	Jam	*Syzygium Jambos*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	1
24	Jambhool	*Syzygium Cumini*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	26
25	Kadamb	*Neolamarckia Cadamba*	Rubiaceae	Indigenous	2
26	Kadipatta	*Murraya Koenigii*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	20
27	Kaduneem	*Azadirachta Indica*	Meliaceae	Indigenous	375
28	Kanchan	*Bauhinia Purpurea L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	2
29	Karanj	*Pongamia Pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	8
30	Kashid	*Senna Siamea (lam.) Irwin & Barneby*	Acanthaceae	Indigenous	4
31	Kavath	*Limonia Acidissima*	Rutaceae	Indigenous	2
32	Limbu	*Citrus*	Rutaceae	Exotic	9
33	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Indigenous	50
34	Naral	*Cocos Nucifera*	Arecaceae	Indigenous	11
35	Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus Globulus*	Myrtaceae	Exotic	2
36	Nirguni	*Vitex Nigundo L*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	7

Ward No :- 18

Indigenous & Exotic Species

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Species	Count
37	Pandhra Savar	*Ceiba Pentandra (linn.) Gaertn.fruct.*	Malvaceae	Indigenous	2
38	Parijatak	*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous	21
39	Peru	*Psidium Gaujava*	Myrtaceae	Indigenous	8
40	Pimpal	*Ficus Religiosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	45
41	Pink Oleander	*Nerium Oleander*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	1
42	Rain Tree	*Albizia Saman*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	3
43	Ramphal	*Annona Reticulata Linn.*	Annonaceae	Exotic	16
44	Royal Palm	*Roystonea Regia (kunth) O.f.cook*	Arecaceae	Exotic	3
45	Sag	*Tectona Grandis*	Verbenaceae	Indigenous	2
46	Saptparni	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	10
47	Shankasur	*Caesalpinia Pulcherrima (linn.) Sw.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Exotic	1
48	Shevga	*Moringa Oleifera*	Moringaceae	Indigenous	5
49	Shirish	*Albizia Lebbeck (linn.) Benth.*	Mimosaceae	Indigenous	7
50	Sisoo	*Dalbergia Sissoo Dc.*	Fabaceae	Indigenous	8
51	Sitaphal	*Annona Squamosa*	Annonaceae	Exotic	195
52	Sonmohar	*Peltophorum Pterocarpum*	Acanthaceae	Exotic	6
53	Subabul	*Leucaena Leucocephala*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	229
54	Tagar	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Indigenous	41
55	Tecoma	*Tecoma Stans (l.) Juss.ex Kunth*	Bignoniaceae	Exotic	1
56	Tuti	*Morus Alba*	Moraceae	Indigenous	12
57	Umber	*Ficus Racemosa*	Moraceae	Indigenous	17
58	Vad	*Ficus Benghalensis*	Moraceae	Indigenous	12
59	Vavla	*Holoptelia Integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Indigenous	10
60	Villayati Babul	*Prosopis Juliflora (sw.)dc.*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	1359
61	Villayati Chinch	*Pithecellobium Dulce*	Mimosaceae	Exotic	4
62	White gulmohar	*Delonix elata*	Fabaceae	Exotic	1

Ward No :- 18

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
1	Agast	1	Throughtou t Year	Fodder	Throughout year	Whitish Green	Sesbania
2	Akashneem	10	Seasonal	Paper Industry	October-Decemb er	White	Millingtonia
3	Amba	15	Seasonal	Fruit	January-March	Yellow	Mangifera
4	Anjir	2	Seasonal	Fruit	March-July	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
5	Asupalav	24	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Yellowish-Green	Polyalthis
6	Avla	3	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Greenish Yellow	Phyllanthus
7	Babool	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-Decemb er	Yellow	Acacia
8	Bael Tree	6	Seasonal	Medicinal	April -May	Greenish White	Aegle
9	Bakneem	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-May	white	Melia
10	Bakul	2	Seasonal	Essential	January-March	White	Mimusops
11	Behada	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	February-May	Greenish Yellow	Terminalia
12	Benjamin Tree	1	Throughtou t Year	Medicinal	Feb-July	NA	Ficus
13	Bhokar	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Green	Cordia
14	Bitti	25	Seasonal	Ornamental	Sep-jan	Yellow	Thevetia
15	Bor	11	Seasonal	Fruit	September -October	Greenish Yellow	Ziziphus
16	Chandan	1	Seasonal	Essential Oil	March -October	Brownish-Purpl e	Santatum
17	Chapha	10	Seasonal	Ornamental	March -October	Pure White	Plumeria
18	Chiku	4	Seasonal	Fruit	Throughout year	White	Manilkara
19	Chinch	28	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	Yellowish-Green	Tamarindus
20	Deshi Badam	20	Seasonal	Fruit	April-October	Green	Terminalia.
21	Fox Tail Palm	4	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	White	Wodyetia
22	Gulmohar	12	Seasonal	Ornamental	April-June	Pinkish-Red	Delonix
23	Jam	1	Seasonal	Fruit	February	White	Syzygium

Ward No :- 18

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
24	Jambhool	26	Seasonal	Fruit	March-May	White	Syzygium
25	Kadamb	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	June-August	Yellow	Neolamarckia
26	Kadipatta	20	Seasonal	Spice	Febraury- April	White	Murraya
27	Kaduneem	375	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	White	Azadirachta
28	Kanchan	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	September-November	Purple	Bauhinia
29	Karanj	8	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-August	Pink	Pongamia
30	Kashid	4	Seasonal	Ornamental	August-May	Yellow	Senna
31	Kavath	2	Seasonal	Fruit	Jan-March	Yellowish green flower	Limonia
32	Limbu	9	Seasonal	Medicinal	October-March	White	Citrus
33	Mahaneem	50	Seasonal	Avenue	Jan-march	Green-white	Alianthus
34	Naral	11	Throughtout Year	Fruit	Throughout year	Green	Cocos
35	Nilgiri	2	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Eucalyptus
36	Nirguni	7	Seasonal	Medicinal	August-January	White	Vitex
37	Pandhra Savar	2	Seasonal	Ornamental	Febraury-April	White	Ceiba
38	Parijatak	21	Throughtout Year	Medicinal	Throughout year	White	Nyctanthes
39	Peru	8	Seasonal	Fruit	April-June	White	Psidium
40	Pimpal	45	Seasonal	Medicinal	April-August	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
41	Pink Oleander	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	feb- april	Pink	Nerium
42	Rain Tree	3	Seasonal	Timber Wood	March-July	Pink	Albizia
43	Ramphal	16	Seasonal	Fruit	August-October	Green	Annona
44	Royal Palm	3	Seasonal	Ornamental	January-March	Pink	Roystonca
45	Sag	2	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-May	Yellowish-Green	Tectona
46	Saptparni	10	Seasonal	Ornamental	March- july	white	Alstonia

Ward No :- 18

Economical Importance

Sr. No.	LocalName	Count	Phenology	Economical Importance	Flowering Seasons	Colour Of Flower	Genera
47	Shankasur	1	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	Throughout year	Red	Caesalpinia
48	Shevga	5	Seasonal	Vegetable	January-April	White	Moringa
49	Shirish	7	Seasonal	Timber Wood	April-August	Pale Yellow	Albizia
50	Sisoo	8	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-March	Whitish-Green	Dalbergia
51	Sitaphal	195	Seasonal	Fruit	July-August	Yellowish-Green	Annona
52	Sonmohar	6	Seasonal	Ornamental	March-May	Bright Yellow	Peltophorum
53	Subabul	229	Seasonal	Timber Wood	July-January	Pale Yellow	Leucaena
54	Tagar	41	Throughtou t Year	Ornamental	throughout year	White	Tabernaemonta na
55	Tecoma	1	Seasonal	Ornamental	Throughout year	Yellow	Tecoma
56	Tuti	12	Seasonal	Fruit	Dec-feb	Green	Morus
57	Umber	17	Seasonal	Medicinal	March-May	Green	Ficus
58	Vad	12	Seasonal	Timber Wood	Feb-may	Yellowish-Green	Ficus
59	Vavla	10	Seasonal	Timber Wood	December-May	Green	Holoptelia
60	Villayati Babul	1359	Seasonal	Timber Wood	October-May	Yellowish-Green	Prosopis
61	Villayati Chinch	4	Seasonal	Timber Wood	January-June	Pale Yellow	Pithecellobium
62	White gulmohar	1	Throughtou t Year	Aesthetic	Throughtout Year	White	Delonix

अमळनेर नगरपरिषद

Ward No :- 18

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
1	Agast		1							
2	Akashneem		10							
3	Amba		15							
4	Anjir		2							
5	Asupalav		24							
6	Avla		3							
7	Babool	2	5						1	
8	Bael Tree		6							
9	Bakneem		4							
10	Bakul		2							
11	Behada		2							
12	Benjamin Tree		1							
13	Bhokar		8							
14	Bitti		24					1		
15	Bor		10					1		
16	Chandan								1	
17	Chapha		10							
18	Chiku		4							
19	Chinch		25					2	1	
20	Deshi Badam		19					1		
21	Fox Tail Palm	4								
22	Gulmohar		12							
23	Jam		1							
24	Jambhool		23					3		
25	Kadamb		2							
26	Kadipatta		19					1		
27	Kaduneem	9	301					35	30	
28	Kanchan		2							
29	Karanj		7						1	
30	Kashid		4							
31	Kavath		1						1	
32	Limbu		9							
33	Mahaneem	4	44						2	
34	Naral		11							

Ward No :- 18

Ownership wise Tree

Sr.No.	Local Name	Govt	Private	Garden	Divider	Footpath	Industrial	On Road	Open Space	Other
35	Nilgiri		2							
36	Nirguni		7							
37	Pandhra Savar		2							
38	Parijatak		21							
39	Peru		8							
40	Pimpal		42					3		
41	Pink Oleander		1							
42	Rain Tree		1					1	1	
43	Ramphal		16							
44	Royal Palm	2	1							
45	Sag		2							
46	Saptparni		9					1		
47	Shankasur		1							
48	Shevga		5							
49	Shirish		7							
50	Sisoo		5					3		
51	Sitaphal		175					4	16	
52	Sonmohar		6							
53	Subabul	1	186						42	
54	Tagar		40					1		
55	Tecoma		1							
56	Tuti		12							
57	Umber		15					2		
58	Vad	1	11							
59	Vavla		9						1	
60	Villayati Babul	149	542					6	662	
61	Villayati Chinch		3						1	
62	White gulmohar	1								