



# Trees OF UTTAR PRADESH

PART 1



UTTAR PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD



CSIR-NATIONAL BOTANICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LUCKNOW

## ABOUT THE BOOK

Trees, the important component of terrestrial ecosystem, play a significant role in the life of all living beings by providing them shelter, wood, fuel, fruits, medicine, oxygen etc. Uttar Pradesh, one of the most populous states in India, harbours about 400 tree species, both in wild and in cultivation. The present book, 'Trees of Uttar Pradesh-Part 1', provides an illustrated taxonomic account of 150 tree species occurring throughout the province. The accepted names and important synonyms, Hindi local and common names, description along with diagnostic features for identification, flowering and fruiting period, distribution including natural range of occurrence and some significant uses, have been added for all the species. Over all, more than 700 colour photographs of plants have also been included in the book, which can facilitate quick identification of the species. This is the first book of its kind on trees of Uttar Pradesh, which will be indispensable for researchers, foresters, students and will be equally useful for common man interested in trees for their conservation, propagation etc.

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# Trees — OF — UTTAR PRADESH

PART 1

Lal Babu Chaudhary  
Arun Kumar Kushwaha  
Omesh Bajpai



CSIR-NATIONAL BOTANICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LUCKNOW





# TREES OF UTTAR PRADESH

PART 1

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मुख्यमंत्री  
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Date : 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2016

### Message

I am happy to know that the Times Group, Department of Forests & Wildlife, Uttar Pradesh State Bio-diversity Board and National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow are jointly bringing up a publication titled 'Trees of Uttar Pradesh'.

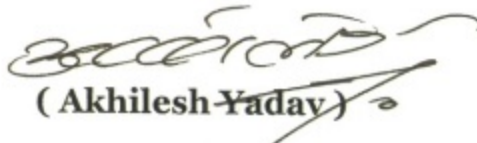
Man and trees have been associated with each other since time immemorial. Trees are of tremendous value to us. They give us fruits, wood, herbs and many things of commercial value. Besides, providing shade to all, they are home to numerous birds, insects and animals. They regulate our climate, prevent drought and cause rainfall. Trees are next to none in checking environmental pollution. They give us oxygen to breathe and absorb carbon dioxide.

In recent times, our greed for more land and timber has led to loss of trees all over leading to perils of nature. Fortunately, the movement towards a deeper commitment to environmental protection through planting new trees and taking care of the existing ones is rapidly increasing all over the world.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to large scale plantation for increasing tree cover to combat the adverse effects of climate change. Under the 'Clean U.P., Green U.P.' campaign, the state has achieved major success and the green cover has increased by 261 square kilometres.

I hope that this publication would give an insight into the varieties of trees found across Uttar Pradesh and enrich us with useful knowledge about them. 'Trees of Uttar Pradesh' would enable the 'Clean U.P., Green U.P.' campaign achieve new heights, is my firm belief.

My best wishes for the entire endeavour.

  
(Akhilesh Yadav)

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वै.औ.अ.प.-राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति अनुसंधान संस्थान  
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## **FOREWORD**

Trees provide shelter to various kinds of organisms, act as protector of the environment, reduce pollutants and provide a number of things such as timber, fuel, fodder, food, medicine, charcoal, gum, resins, rubber, etc. for human use. In India, more than 2500 tree species have been estimated from its various bio-geographical zones. However, due to developmental activities, increasing population and over exploitation, the forest and tree covers not only in India, but also throughout the world, is decreasing at an alarming rate. The trees have become more vulnerable than other group of plants and many of them are facing threat for their survival. Even many tree species found in remote or unexplored areas are yet to be identified and discovered. Therefore, there is still a lot of scope to work on this group of plant for their discoveries, identification, conservation, propagation and sustainable utilisation.

It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction that CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow in collaboration with Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board has jointly published a book on such important groups of plants, which have immense value in human life, ecosystem services and climate change study.

The past few years have witnessed a number of publications on the plant wealth of Uttar Pradesh. The information on the tree species are either mostly scattered in different publications or not discussed elaborately. Thus there was a dire need of a separate account of the tree species of the State. In this book, the authors have provided detailed account of about 150 tree species with ample amount of data on identification, phenology, distribution, uses etc. The diagnostic characters provided for each species for their identification is the highlight of the work. The Hindi local or common names provided in 'Devnagri lipi' will be of great help for general people in the identification of species. The entire work has been provided with quality live pictures of different parts of the plant, which not only enhance the quality of the work, but also give a beautiful and attractive live view of each species. The book is an excellent piece of research work on the trees of Uttar Pradesh, which exhibits the years of hard work and dedication of the authors in the field of taxonomy. I hope, this book will be of immense value, not only for taxonomic researchers, but also for everybody interested in tree identification and their conservation.

I congratulate the authors for bringing out such a beautiful and informative book on trees of Uttar Pradesh and hope that in the near future the remaining tree species of the province will also be published.

Lucknow  
June 10, 2016

**Dalip Kumar Upreti**  
Director In-charge

# PREFACE

**T**ree is a long lived plant with an elongated woody stem of at least 6 feet height on which the crown of branches and leaves develop in different shapes and sizes. Due to a well developed root system under the ground and leafy crown at the top, trees play a significant role in reducing erosion and providing essential habitat for different kinds of organisms. They also help in the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem balance. In addition, trees also provide variety of things like timber, fuel, fruit etc. for all living beings. A large number of tree species are also traditionally used in different systems of medicine for the treatment of various kinds of diseases. They absorb carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and release oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere and can reduce the rising temperature of the planet. Trees represent the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of any area and are also considered as one of the most suitable materials for climate change study. Hence, the study on tree species at any level is highly needed for their conservation, propagation and sustainable utilisation.

India is very rich in biodiversity due to its varied kinds of climate, vegetation, forests and phytogeographic zones. All these have resulted about 19294 species/taxa alone in flowering plants, out of which 2560 species have been estimated as trees. The maximum number of tree species occur in Eastern India, Western Ghats and Andaman and

Nicobar Islands. About 400-500 species have been found as endemic in India. The first systematic account on the Indian trees was made by D Brandis in 1906 in his famous book 'Indian Trees'. After that no attempt has been made to document tree species of the country in recent times. The reassessment of trees of the entire country will become easier, if information on tree species of all provinces or phytogeographic zones is available. In view of this, tree species of Uttar Pradesh have been assessed here for the first time, as the province completely lacks a separate detailed account of tree species of both wild and cultivated ones growing in the State.

Large number of natural habitats throughout the world are under threat due to increased pressure from agricultural practices, industries, recreational pursuits and an expanding population. This has badly caused native flora including tree species to decline. The trees are fast disappearing and the genetic diversity within them has become more vulnerable than other plant species. It is estimated that the world contains about 1,00,000 tree species, chiefly in the tropics, subtropics and temperate regions, of which over 7300 species are in threatened categories. Today when biodiversity conservation is gaining worldwide recognition, information on tree species occurring in any part of the world needs to be enhanced and updated. There is an urgent need to document all tree species



and study the diversity present amongst them at local level.

Uttar Pradesh, which lies between 24°-30° N & 77°-85° E, is one of the largest provinces of India occupying an area of about 2,41,286 sq. km, out of which 21,505 sq. km consists of forests and tree covers, which are about 9% of total forest cover of the State because the maximum land has been occupied by agricultural fields and dense human population. On the basis of forest and vegetation types, the province is broadly categorised into following four major zones: 1. Terai region (northern part adjacent to Nepal which is tropical moist deciduous type), 2. Gangetic plain (central area which is agriculturally most fertile and has tropical dry deciduous type of vegetation), 3. Vindhyan region (between the Gangetic plains and the Deccan Peninsula with tropical dry deciduous type of vegetation) and 4. Semi arid region (only a few areas - Agra, Mathura, Etawah, Auraya and Jalaon with tropical dry deciduous type of vegetation). Although, the forest cover is very minimal, however, it harbours a good amount of flowering plants due to its varied climatic conditions. Over all, the entire province contains about 2711 species of higher plants. In order to safeguard biodiversity, one National Park and 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 5710 sq. km have been recognised in Uttar Pradesh.

Keeping in mind the vast utility of tree species and the threat they face due to various factors, the authors started working on tree species of Uttar Pradesh five years ago. The main aim of the work was to document all tree species of Uttar Pradesh whether occurring in wild or cultivation and

to provide information about them even to common people. Since, the tree plantation has now been adopted as a national policy, it is very necessary that respect and knowledge associated with trees must be inculcated amongst various sections of society. According to our study, about 400 tree species are found in the State in wild and cultivation. Among them *Saraca asoka* (Sita ashok) and *Butea monosperma* (Palas) have been designated as State tree and State flower respectively. For the sake of convenience and realisation that a large size of tree species is available in the province, it was decided to publish them in parts.

In the present work, only 150 species of trees have been dealt with. Their recent name with reference to the first place of publication, synonyms, family to which they belong, common and local names, botanical characters with diagnostic features for quick identification, flowering and fruiting period, distribution both in India and Uttar Pradesh along with mention of native place of the species and in the last some significant uses have been focused on in the book. At least, 4-5 colour photographs of all important characters have been added for each species. In all, about 700 colour photographs have been included in the present volume. Unless otherwise indicated, all photographs provided in the book have been taken by authors themselves during their various field tours to different parts of the State. Those plants have also been considered here that are found both as shrub and trees. Sometimes, it is very difficult to differentiate trees from shrubs. Due to ecological variations, growth of trees becomes stunted and they look like shrubs. Every effort has been made to make the



entire work useful for botanists, taxonomists, researchers, foresters, gardeners, students, academicians, city planners, conservationists, policy makers etc. All species with their generic name have been arranged alphabetically irrespective of their families. For each species, the Hindi common or local name in 'devnagri lipi' has also been provided. In the end, indexes to scientific names and local and common names have been provided separately. In the index to scientific names, the accepted names have been printed as bold italics and synonyms as simple italics. Page numbers in bold type indicate main treatment.

Identification of tree species is more difficult than others, as flowers and fruits which are highly required for proper identification are usually not available at the same time on trees. Frequent field visits in different seasons are highly required for proper identification and characterisation of the tree species. Even, sometimes the flowering period is so short that it remains unnoticed by a frequent field visitor. Therefore, other characters like shape of crown, branching pattern, nature of bark in both young and old stem, blaze colour and types of leaves must be given much importance along with the reproductive characters for identification. In the present work, all these characters have been properly discussed and illustrated. We hope, readers from all walks of society will enjoy reading this book.

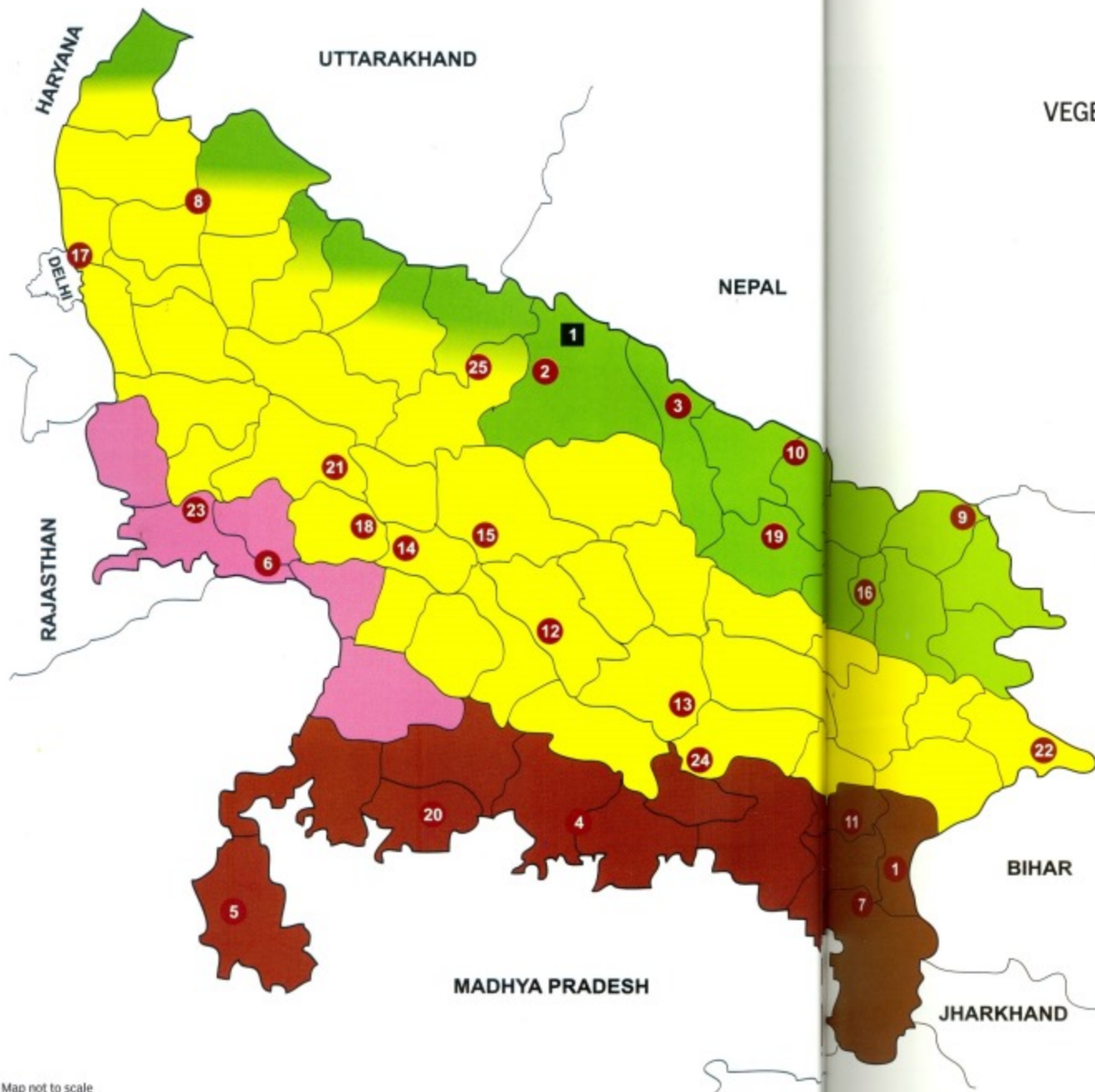
The authors are thankful to the Director, CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, for

providing all facilities to accomplish this work. We are also grateful to Sri Sanjiv Saran, Principal Secretary and Chairman, Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Lucknow for financial support to carry out this work and giving his valuable suggestions and concept for bringing out this publication. Dr DK Upreti, Chief Scientist and Area Co-Ordinator, Plant Diversity, Systematics and Herbarium, CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow is duly acknowledged for his support and encouragement extended throughout the work. We would be failing in our duty if we do not thank our colleagues, friends and research scholars who offered valuable suggestions for improvement of the book. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Uttar Pradesh for granting permission to visit different forests of Uttar Pradesh and all forest staff for their generous support in field work. Thanks is also due to the Director and in-charge of herbaria of different circles of Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata for allowing herbarium study conducted time to time for identification of species. Mr Devrishi Rastogi is duly acknowledged for his assistance provided during the field work. Lastly, our family members also deserve special thanks for extending their full cooperation during the preparation of entire manuscript.

Finally, the authors extend their sincere thanks to entire team of The Times Group for publishing this beautiful work in time.

**Authors**





# UTTAR PRADESH

## VEGETATION, NATIONAL PARK, WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Terai region
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	Gangetic Plain
<span style="color: brown;">■</span>	Vindhayan region
<span style="color: pink;">■</span>	Semi Desert region
<span style="color: black;">■</span>	National Park
<span style="color: red;">●</span>	Wildlife Sanctuary

<span style="color: black;">■</span> NATIONAL PARK	DISTRICT
1. Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur-Kheri
<span style="color: red;">●</span> WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	
1. Chandraprabha WLS	Chandauli
2. Kishanpur WLS	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Shahjahanpur
3. Katerniaghata WLS	Behraich
4. Ranipur WLS	Banda, Chitrakoot
5. Mahavir Swami WLS	Lalitpur
6. National Chambal WLS	Agra, Etawah
7. Kaimur WLS	Mirzapur, Sonbhadra
8. Hastinapur WLS	Muzaffar Nagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bijnor, JP Nagar
9. Sohagbarwa WLS	Maharajganj
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12. Shaheed Chandra Shekhar Azad WLS	Unnao
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14. Lakh Bahosi Bird WLS	Farrukhabad
15. Sandi Bird WLS	Hardoi
16. Bakhira WLS	Sant Kabir Nagar (Basti)
17. Okhala Bird WLS	Ghaziabad
18. Saman Bird WLS	Mainpuri
19. Parvati Aranga WLS	Gonda
20. Vijai Sagar WLS	Mahoba
21. Patna WLS	Etah
22. Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird WLS	Ballia
23. Sur Sarovar WLS	Agra
24. Bhimrao Ambedkar Pakshi Vihar	Pratapgarh
25. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve	Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur

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