



# TREE SPECIES CONSERVED IN THE THIRUVANANTHAPURAM NAPIER MUSEUM AND ZOOLOGICAL PARK GARDEN

L.H. Namitha and A. Gangaprasad\*

Department of Botany, University of Kerala, Kariyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram-695 581 (Kerala) India .

## Abstract

Detailed survey of tree species diversity in the Trivandrum Museum and Zoological Park garden was carried out, listed and herbarium preparations were made of the specimens which could be collected in the flowering stage. A total of 257 tree species representing 192 genera and 55 families was recorded. Ficus with 16 species was the most prominent genera. Among families, Fabaceae had the most representation with 39 species- Caesalpinioideae (17 species), Mimosoideae (9 species) and Papilionoideae (13 species). Which is followed by Moraceae (22 species), Arecaceae (16 species), Bignoniaceae and Euphorbiaceae, with 12 species representation each. Which is closely followed by Myrtaceae and Sterculiaceae, with 10 species each. The main aim of this study was to find out the diversity of trees conserved in the premise of one of the oldest Zoological parks in India.

## Introduction

According to Emilio F. Mora, “forest trees are woody plants, that have a well-developed stem and usually are more than twelve feet in height, at maturity” (Mora, 2005). To horticulturists, a ‘tree’ is defined as having a single stem, more than twenty feet tall, which branches at some distance above ground, whereas, a shrub has multiple stem from the ground, and is less than twenty feet tall. This is a convenient definition for those writing tree identification books, who wish to limit the number of species they must include (Thomas, 2000).

In the current study involving the documentation of the tree flora, tall shrubs have also been included, since they work just the same as their bigger counterparts in the way they serve the ecosystem. The area covered in this investigation is the Government Botanic Gardens spread over more than fifty acres of land which also houses the Thiruvananthapuram Museum and Zoo.

Viewed from the perspective of conservation, it is mandatory to know what is being conserved and the diversity in the area that is being conserved. If we are not aware of the diversity of the flora or fauna of a particular place, we will never know when a few of them are lost. Therefore cataloguing of our rich biodiversity is very important. The minimum area for classification of a

forested land is one acre (Birch, 1996), and this should be seen considering the fact that every minute, rainforests roughly the size of twenty football fields is cut down in some part of the world (Kemmerer, 2015).

An estimate based on the statistics and criteria announced by Oldfield *et al.*, puts the total number of tree species in the world at about 80,000 -100,000. This is by combining the data obtained over the years by botanists and conservationists from Flora European (Edinburg Royal Botanical Garden) and Kew Royal Botanical Garden for World Conservation Monitoring Programme (WCMC), along with the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Of this total, more than 8750 tree species were proposed to be threatened by extinction. No specific tree definition was used for that study. This estimate is considered somewhat exaggerated, according to the intuitive opinion of some botanists consulted, and is based on the estimated number of vascular plants of 250,000-275,000 species, including ferns. From this figure, it can be concluded that, out of three vascular plants, one is a tree. In this report (Oldfield *et al.*, 1998), a high number of shrubs were counted as trees. From this ambiguity itself, it is clear as to how difficult it is to list out and categorize all the trees of the world.

\**Author for correspondence* : E-mail : agangaprasad@yahoo.com

## LIST OF FAMILIES STUDIED

No.	FAMILY	BINOMIAL	No.
1.	ALANG IACEAE	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	1
2.	ANA CAR DIA CEA E	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. <i>Gluta travancorica</i> Bedd. <i>Gluta travancorica</i> Bedd. <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr. <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f. <i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L. f.) Kurz	2 3 3 5 6 7 8
3.	ANN	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	9
	ONA CEA E	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L. <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson <i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites <i>Sageraea laurifolia</i> (Graham) Blatt.	10 11 12 13 14
4.	APO CYN ACE AE	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br. <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. <i>Kopsia fruticosa</i> (Roxb.) A.DC. <i>Plumeria alba</i> L. <i>Plumeria obtusa</i> L. <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
5.	ARA UCA RIA CE AE	<i>Agathis robusta</i> (C.Moore ex F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey <i>Araucaria columnaris</i> (G.Forst.) Hook. <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Salisb.) Franco	22 23 24
6.	AR EC AC EA E	<i>Aiphanes horrida</i> (Jacq.) Burret <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> (H.Wendl.) <i>Areca catechu</i> L. <i>Attalea cohune</i> Mart. <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L. <i>Caryota urens</i> L. <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. <i>Corypha umbraculifera</i> L. <i>Cyrtostachys renda</i> Blume <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq. <i>Livistona chinensis</i> (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart. <i>Phoenicophorium borsigianum</i> (K.Koch) Stuntz <i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i> (H. Wendl. ex H.J.Veitch) H. Wendl. ex Hook.f <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook <i>Saribus rotundifolius</i> (Lam.) Blume <i>Thrinax radiata</i> Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
7.	BIG NON IAC EAE	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. <i>Fernandoa adenophylla</i> (Wall. ex G.Don) Steenis <i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> Bonpl. <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D.Don <i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth. <i>Markhamia lutea</i> (Benth.) K.Schum <i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f. <i>Parmentiera cereifera</i> Seem. <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P.Beauv. <i>Tabebuia aurea</i> (Silva Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex S.Moore <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC. <i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52
8.	BIXA CEAE	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	53
9.	BOMBA CACEAE	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L. <i>Pachira aquatica</i> Aubl.	54 55
10.	BURSE RACEAE	<i>Commiphora caudata</i> (Wight & Arn.) Engl.	56
11.	CAE SAL PIN IOI DE AE	<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i> Welw. <i>Amherstia nobilis</i> Wall. <i>Bauhinia monandra</i> Kurz <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L. <i>Brownea grandiceps</i> Jacq. <i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i> (Jacq.) Willd. <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L. <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. <i>Cassia roxburghii</i> DC. <i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf. <i>Humboldtia vahliana</i> Wight <i>Hymenaea verrucosa</i> Gaertn. <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) K.Heuyn <i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd. <i>Senna siamea</i> (Lam.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	57 58 59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73
12.	CAPPA RACEAE	<i>Crateva religiosa</i> G.Forst.	74
13.	CASUAR INACEAE	<i>Casuarina</i> <i>equisetifolia</i> L.	75
14.	CELAST RACEAE	<i>Lophopetalum</i> <i>wightianum</i> Arn.	76
15.	CLUSI ACEAE	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L. <i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> (L.) Roxb. <i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L. <i>Mesua ferrea</i> L. <i>Mesua thwaitesii</i> Planch. & Triana <i>Poeciloneuron indicum</i> Bedd.	77 78 79 80 81 82
16.	COMBRE	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.)	83

	TACEAE	<i>ex DC.) Wight &amp; Arn.</i> <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	84		26.	LYTHRA CEAE	<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> Wight	122
		<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	85				<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers.	123
		<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	86				<i>Lagerstroemia thorelii</i> Gagnep.	124
17.	CUPRES SACEAE	<i>Platyclusus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	87		27.	MAGNO LIACEAE	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	125
		<i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson	88				<i>Michelia alba</i> DC	126
		<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	89		28.	MALVA CEAE	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	127
18.	DIPT EROC ARPA CEAE	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> Bedd.	90				<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa	128
		<i>Vateria indica</i> L.	91		29.	MELIA CEAE	<i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i> (A.Juss.) Benth.	129
19.	EBEN ACEAE	<i>Diospyros buxifolia</i> (Blume) Hiern	92				<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) R.Parker	130
		<i>Diospyros discolor</i> Willd.	93				<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	131
		<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> J.Koenig ex Retz.	94				<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A.Juss.	132
		<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desr.) Kostel.	95				<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	133
20.	ELAEO CARPA CEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> L.	96				<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	134
		<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	97				<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	135
21.	EUPHOR BIACEAE	<i>Baccaurea courtallensis</i> (Wight) Müll.Arg.	98				<i>Toona ciliata</i> M.Roem.	136
		<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A.Juss.	99		30.	MIMOS OIDEAE	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn.ex Benth.	137
		<i>Drypetes confertiflora</i> (Hook.f.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	100				<i>Adenantha pavonina</i> L.	138
		<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A.Juss.) Müll.Arg.	101				<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	139
		<i>Hura crepitans</i> L.	102				<i>Albizia saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr.	140
		<i>Joannesia princeps</i> Vell.	103				<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> Hassk.	141
		<i>Macaranga indica</i> Wight	104				<i>Calliandra surinamensis</i> Benth.	142
		<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Müll.Arg.	105				<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	143
		<i>Mallotus nudiflorus</i> (L.) Kulju & Welzen	106				<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i> Wight & Arn	144
		<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels	107				<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	145
		<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	108		31.	MORA CEAE	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Lesch.	146
		<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	109				<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinson ex F.A.Zorn) Fosberg	147
22.	FLACOUR TIACEAE	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i> (Lour.) Raeusch.	110				<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	148
		<i>Flacourtia montana</i> J. Graham	111				<i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> Lam.	149
		<i>Hydnocarpus pentandrus</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Oken	112				<i>Castilla elastica</i> Cerv.	150
23.	LAURA CEAE	<i>Cinnamomum malabratrum</i> (Burm.f.) J.Presl	113				<i>Ficus amplissima</i> Sm.	151
		<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl	114				<i>Ficus auriculata</i> Lour.	152
		<i>Persea macrantha</i> (Nees) Kosterm.	115				<i>Ficus barteri</i> Sprague	153
		<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	116				<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	154
24.	LECY THIDA CEAE	<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> (L.) Kurz	117				<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. var. <i>benghalensis</i> Hook. f.	155
		<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> (L.) Spreng.	118				<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	156
		<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	119				<i>Ficus cyathistipula</i> Warb.	157
		<i>Couroupita guianensis</i> Aubl.	120				<i>Ficus drupacea</i> Thunb.	158
25.	LOGANI ACEAE	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	121				<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	159
							<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	160
							<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f.	161
							<i>Ficus lyrata</i> Warb.	162
							<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	163
							<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	164
							<i>Ficus tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>gibbosa</i> (Blume) Corner	165

		<i>Ficus tsjahela</i> Burm. f.	166	44.	RHIZOPH ORACEAE	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	207
		<i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton	167				
		<i>Morus alba</i> L.	168				
32.	MUSA CEAE	<i>Ensete superbum</i> (Roxb.) Cheesman	169	45.	RUB IAC EAE	<i>Euclina longiflora</i> Salisb.	208
33.	MYRISTI CACEAE	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	170			<i>Gardenia gummifera</i> L.f.	209
		<i>Myristica malabarica</i> Lam.	171			<i>Hymenodictyon orixense</i> (Roxb.) Mabb.	210
34.	MYRT ACEAE	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels	172			<i>Ixora brachiata</i> Roxb.	211
		<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	173			<i>Ixora finlaysonianana</i> Wall. ex G.Don	212
		<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	174			<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth.	213
		<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> Afzel. ex Sabine	175			<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	214
		<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	176			<i>Morinda pubescens</i> Sm.	215
		<i>Syzygium aqueum</i> (Burm.f.) Alston	177			<i>Psydrax dicoccos</i> Gaertn.	216
		<i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i> (L.) Alston	178	46.	RUTA CEAE	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	217
		<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	179			<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	218
		<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston	180			<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	219
		<i>Syzygium malaccense</i> (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	181			<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	220
35.	NYCTAG INACEAE	<i>Pisonia grandis</i> R. Br.	182	47.	SANTA LACEAE	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	222
36.	NYCTAN THACEAE	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	183	48.	SAPIND ACEAE	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour.	223
37.	OCHN ACEAE	<i>Ochna obtusata</i> DC.	184			<i>Filicium decipiens</i> (Wight & Arn.) Thwaites	224
38.	OXALID ACEAE	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	185			<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.	225
		<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	186			<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.	226
39.	PAPILIO NOIDEAE	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	187			<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i> L.	227
		<i>Castanospermum australe</i> A.Cunn. & C.Fraser	188	49.	SAPOT ACEAE	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.	228
		<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> L.f.	189			<i>Madhuca nerifolia</i> (Moon) H.J.Lam	229
		<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	190			<i>Manilkara kauki</i> (L.) Dubard	230
		<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L.	191			<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) P.Royen	231
		<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	192			<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	232
		<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Walp.	193	50.	SIMARO UBACEAE	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (Kunth) Baehni	233
		<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> var. <i>pereirae</i> (Royle) Harms	194			<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	234
		<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	195			<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i> (Dennst.) Alston	235
		<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides</i> DC.	196			<i>Quassia amara</i> L.	236
		<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	197			<i>Simarouba amara</i> Aubl.	237
		<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	198	51.	STER CULIA CEAE	<i>Cola acuminata</i> (P.Beauv.) Schott & Endl.	238
		<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers.	199			<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	239
40.	PINA CEAE	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sarg.	200			<i>Kavalama urens</i> (Roxb.) Raf.	240
41.	POA CEAE	<i>Bambusa tuldoidea</i> Munro	201			<i>Kleinhovia hospita</i> L.	241
		<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad.	202			<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i> Blume	242
		<i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i> Munro	203			<i>Pterospermum rubiginosum</i> Heyne ex Wight & Arn.	243
42.	PODOCA RPACEAE	<i>Afrocarpus gracilior</i> (Pilg.) C.N.Page	204			<i>Pterospermum suberifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	244
		<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.) Sweet	205			<i>Pterygota alata</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	245
43.	POLYGO NACEAE	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (L.) L.	206			<i>Sterculia balanghas</i> L.	246
				52.	STRELIT ZIACEAE	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn.	248

53.	TILIA	<i>Berrya cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Burret	249
	CEAE	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl	250
54.	ULMA	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	251
	CEAE	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	252
55.	VERBEN	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> L.	253
	ACEAE	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	254
		<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	255
		<i>Vitex altissima</i> L.f.	256
		<i>Vitex pinnata</i> L.	257

The development of tree heights, diameter and crowns is conditioned by many genetic and environmental factors, such as soil, temperature, orientation, wind, competence and so on. It is also important to know that the height and diameter limits refer to a mature tree and not the appearance of a tree at the moment of a specific inventory or a random observation. (Palo *et al.*, 2012)

Botanical gardens and arboreta are the best centers for ex-situ conservation of rare, endangered and endemic plant species. IUCN strongly advocates that botanic gardens of world should be developed into major global centers for ex-situ conservation of plant genetic resources. There are eight major botanical gardens in India, and in addition there are more than seventy one small gardens, which vary in size and cater to the local needs (Tripathi, 2010).

This current study is a checklist of tree species in the Thiruvananthapuram Museum and Zoo botanic garden.

## Materials and Methods

### Study Area

In this tree flora documentation study, we have chosen the botanical garden, in the Trivandrum Museum and Zoo campus. The diversity of trees, epiphytes, lianas, herbaceous plants, ornamentals, and medicinal plants, is astounding. For this present study, we have chosen to catalogue all the trees in this 'Government Botanic Garden'. A few tall shrubs and a couple of herbs which can easily be counted as a small tree, and some large bamboos from the family Poaceae have also been included in the current study.

The area we are investigating here has an ovoid rectangular shape. This land is located at a latitude of 8°30'48.75"N and longitude of 76°57'12.68"E, in the extreme north western corner (90ft) to a location on the extreme north east with a latitude of 8°30'49.75"N, and a longitude 76°57'21.58"E (106ft). In the extreme south west corner, at a latitude of 8°30'31.22"N and longitude of 76°57'11.99"E (155ft) and to the south eastern corner

at a latitude of 8°30'33.16"N and longitude of 76°57'24.52"E (184ft). The elevation of each coordinate is given here is simple brackets.

### Sampling Method

Constant visits to the study area was made, and a detailed list was created of the tree flora, along with the photographs. Table of all the specimens studied was made, which included the binomial name with author citation under respective families. The whole area was divided into 10 × 10 m units for ease of study and data was collected meticulously. Authentic literary sources like, *The Flora of the Presidency of Madras* (Gamble, 1935) Vol: 1-3, *The Flora of Kerala* (Daniel, 2005), *Flowering Plants of Kerala Ver.2.0.* (Sasidharan, 2011), *Flora of Thiruvananthapuram* (Mohanan and Henry, 1994) were used for identification of the specimens studied.

## Results and Discussion

The floristic analysis of the trees in the Government Botanic Gardens in the Thiruvananthapuram Museum and Zoological Park campus gives an idea about the distribution status of each species in the study area. A total of 257 species of flowering plants under 192 genera, representing 55 families were documented during the study. The maximum representation is shown by the genera *Ficus*, with 16 species; and by the family Fabaceae with 39 members. The specimens collected belonging to the family Fabaceae are distributed among the three subfamilies, 17 in Caesalpinioideae, 9 in Mimosoideae and 13 from Papilionoideae. The family with the second most number of plants in this study is Moraceae, with 22 species, distributed among 5 genera. The third most number of trees was studied in the family Arecaceae with 16 specimens distributed among 16 different genera, followed by Bignoniaceae and Euphorbiaceae, with 12 plants each. Which is closely followed by Myrtaceae and Sterculiaceae, with 10 trees each. This checklist shows the diversity of trees conserved in the Trivandrum Museum and Zoo garden.

## Summary and Conclusion

After a detailed analysis of the tree species, one evident thing is that, the existing flora here has not been compromised in any way in the attempt to bring in exotic flora for *ex situ* conservation. This is characterized by the common trees that are seen naturally in areas outside and inside garden walls. They include *Cocos nucifera*, *Adenantha pavonina*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Tectona grandis*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Mangifera indica*, the three common

species of *Artocarpus*, and the many *Ficus*. Whether indigenous or long naturalized, these have been growing profusely in this region for several hundred years.

Then there are the trees which are endemic to the Western Ghats. A few of them could be spotted in this Government Botanic Garden as well, like *Cinnamomum malabattrum*, *Drypetes confertiflora*, *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Filicium decipiens*, *Flacourtia montana*, *Holigarna arnottiana*, *Humboldtia vahliana*, *Hydnocarpus pentandrus*, *Hopea parviflora*, *Ixora brachiata*, *Lagerstroemia microcarpa*, *Myristica malabarica*, *Poeciloneuron indicum*, *Pterospermum rubinginosum*, *Sageraea laurifolia*, *Gluta travancorica*, *Baccaurea courtallensis* and *Vateria indica*.

This work is done with a hope that, it will pave way to further mapping and labelling in a way that a person from the non-scientific field could also feel interested and responsible. This is also the need of the day when conserving flora and fauna should become the collective responsibility of both the specialist and the common man, when we are threatened by global environmental problems which also demands global efforts.

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