

Annual Report 2025-26



Green Ahalia
Ahalia International Foundation

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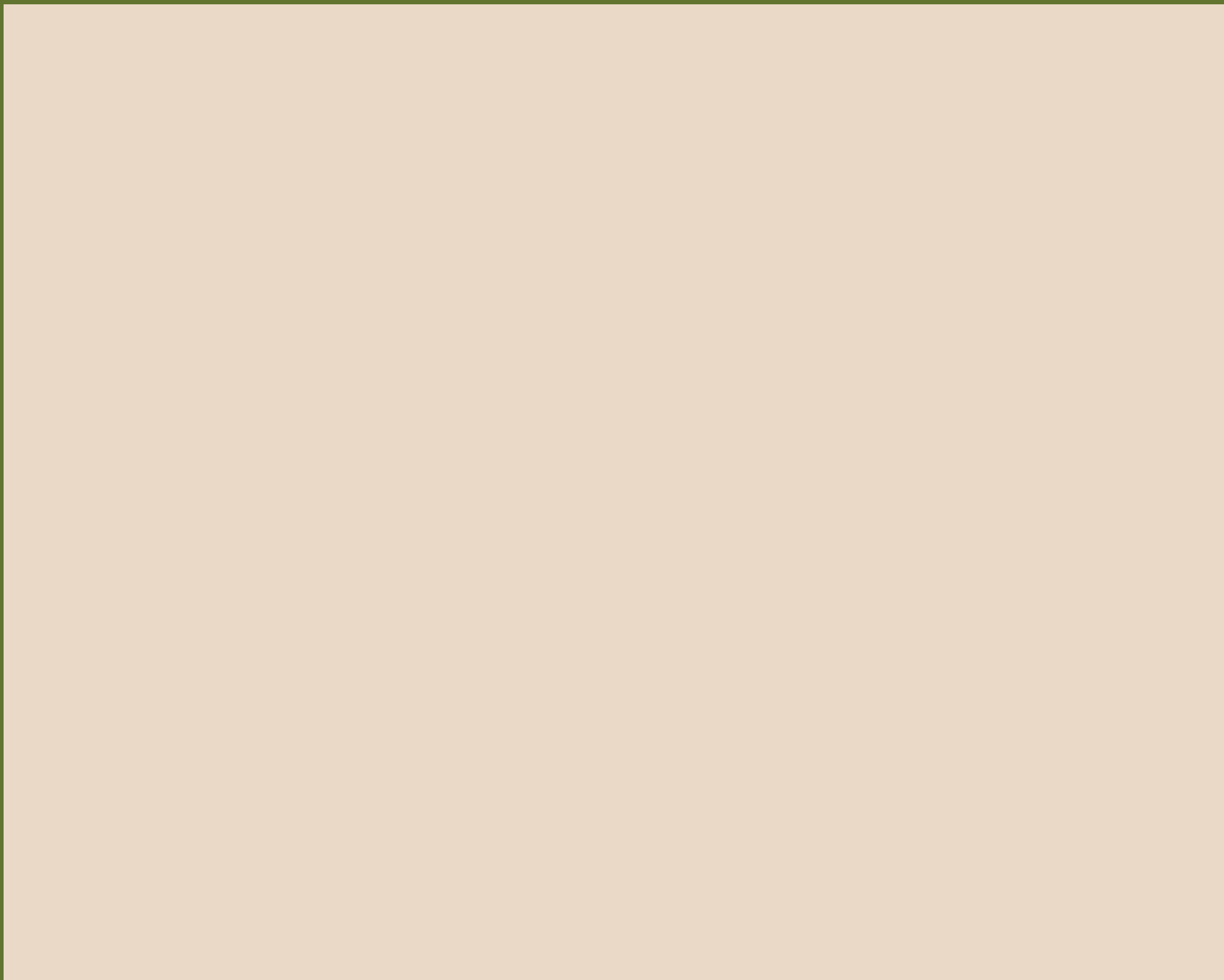


Green Ahalia

Ahalia International Foundation

Palakkad, Kerala

2026



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Acknowledgement

We are profoundly grateful to Dr. V. S. Gopal, Chairman of Ahalia Group, for his unwavering support, visionary leadership, and constant encouragement in all our initiatives, programmes, and collaborations during this year. We extend our sincere appreciation to the management and staff of Ahalia International Foundation for their continued encouragement, support, and cooperation in successfully carrying out our activities throughout the year.

We wish to place on record our heartfelt gratitude to our advisory board members, whose invaluable guidance, critical observations, and practical suggestions have consistently strengthened our efforts. We especially acknowledge Dr. Mathew Dan, Dr. R V K Varma, Dr. Rekha Vasudevan, Dr. K. K. Seethalakshmi, Prof. Maya C. Nair, and Dr. U. M. Chandrasekhara, Prof. M Sabu for their deep involvement and continued support in our programmes.

We are also deeply thankful to Dr. Sujanapal of KFRI for his expert suggestions and thoughtful observations, which have greatly enriched our activities. We further acknowledge with gratitude the valuable support extended by Dr. Hameed, and their colleagues from BSI. Dr. Mayavel, and scientists from IFGTB as well as Dr. Sreekumar, and the scientists of KFRI for their immense contributions and encouragement. We thankfull to and Dr. N S Pradeepkumar and scintists of MBGIPS, Calicut for their associations.

We gratefully acknowledge the support of various governmental and non-governmental organizations, institutions, and individuals who have provided facilities, collaboration, and encouragement for our research and conservation activities. Special mention is due to Dr. Pramod G Krishnan IFS, Mr. Vijayananthan IFS, Dr. Anil Kumar, Chairman KSBB, Dr. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary KSBB, Prof. Santhosh Nampy, Prof. Mini Raj, Dr. A V Raghu, Dr. Prakash, Dr. Anitha A, Dr. M Suraj, Dr. Prabhu Kumar, Dr. Resmi, Mr. Alen Alex Philip, Dr. Hareesh, and many others whose contributions have been invaluable.

Our sincere thanks are also extended to the Heads of Departments and staff of all sister organizations under the Ahalia Group for their support and cooperation. Special appreciation is due to Dr. Sheba Sunil, Principal of Ahalia Ayurveda College, Dr. Srijith, Principal of Ahalia School of Paramedical Sciences, Dr Sapna Shrikumar, Principal, Ahalia School of Pharmacy and their teams for their timely assistance and support on numerous occasions.

We remain deeply thankful to all our well-wishers, collaborators, and supporters whose collective efforts continue to inspire and strengthen our mission towards biodiversity conservation, sustainability, and environmental stewardship.

Message

Going through the annual Report I can see that the good performance continues to repeat year after year. It has all the features that we saw in the previous year's annual report. However there are new and interesting themes added to the existing themes in the garden. As expected, the outreach has got more strengthened and fortified. The national project is progressing in expected lines especially in the conservation front. It's heartening to see that the team has received permission to collect selected threatened plants from the Forests including protected areas for research that has helped them to pool endangered plants and propagate them at our facility. They are now in a position to reintroduce few of these plants to similar habitats. To me this is a laudable achievement.

From the several unique species, in our stock Green Ahalia could share few of these to other gardens in the state as part of networking strategy. A MoU could also be signed with SN College for furthering our commitment to serve the cause of biodiversity conservation and academic advancement. This has helped to further the internship programmes where 6 students got involved in research. I also notice that three more eminent Scientists are inducted into our Advisory board there by the team could expand to further frontiers in Biodiversity related research and development. A new initiative to establish a Biodiversity Museum at Ahalia is launched by organising a consultative meeting. Needless to mention, this will be a pioneering step towards highlighting our heritage.

Green Ahalia has also embarked on sustainability aspects and ventured into more extensive

cultivation of important medicinal plants in our site at Anayappan challa and expand the conservation efforts at Chayathara campus

Biodiversity documentation has seen a quantum leap by bringing out a manuscript for publication. The information bulletin four on dye yielding plants which is getting released along with other publications during **Haritholsavem 2026**. Yet, another significant step by Green Ahalia is the study on Birds and butterflies of the campus with the help of Parava an NGO based at Kasargode. This work highlights the richness of the fauna in Ahalia campus.

A laudable activity of the team is relating to their website and social media presence. The Website www.greenahalia.com/greenahalia is updated without fail every week and new features are continuously being added, which is innovative and interesting.

There is an ever-increasing visitor record in the garden they represent a cross section of stake holders that span across students, tourist, academicians and Professionals. A visit to our campus garden will be a rewarding experience. The team is putting up dedicated initiatives to make the garden a great place relating to biodiversity in the country.

This annual report depicts the consolidated work over the previous year which is undoubtedly impressive. I extend good wishes to the team to flourish further.



Dr. V. S. Gopal,
Chairman, Ahalia Group.

Preface

This annual report for the year 2025–26 is a reflection of our sustained efforts, progressive achievements, and growing impact in the fields of plant conservation, thematic garden development, research, education, and public outreach.

Green Ahalia witnessed remarkable progress in both scale and scope. Our initiatives have expanded significantly through the establishment of new thematic gardens, strengthening of germplasm conservation facilities, enhancement of nursery and propagation systems, infrastructure development, and wider collaborations with academic institutions, governmental agencies, and conservation organizations.

A particularly significant milestone was the advancement of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) supported Assistance to Botanic Garden (ABG) project, which has further elevated Green Ahalia's role as an emerging centre for conservation of rare, endemic, and threatened plant species, particularly those associated with the Palakkad Gap region.

This year also marked the successful addition of several innova-

tive thematic gardens including Vrikshayurveda, Rajyolsavam, Abhayodhyanam, Citrus Germplasm Garden, Solace, and the Syllabus Garden. These gardens not only enhance our conservation mandate but also strengthen our role as a centre for experiential learning, biodiversity awareness, and community engagement.

This report documents the year's accomplishments in a comprehensive manner, including research activities, conservation programmes, educational outreach, workshops, exhibitions, infrastructure milestones, stakeholder engagements, and future aspirations. It stands as both a record of achievements and a guiding reference for future endeavours.

We hope this publication will serve not only as an institutional record but also as an inspiration to students, researchers, conservationists, policymakers, and all those interested in biodiversity conservation and sustainable environmental practices.

Green Ahalia's progress is deeply rooted in the collective efforts of our dedicated team, visionary leadership, expert advisory

board, institutional collaborations, and the unwavering support of Ahalia Group management. Together, these partnerships have enabled us to translate ideas into impactful actions that contribute meaningfully to conservation science and environmental sustainability

As we move forward, Green Ahalia remains dedicated to its

larger mission of preserving nature, fostering ecological consciousness, promoting scientific understanding, and building a greener, more sustainable future.

We sincerely thank all our supporters, collaborators, visitors, and well-wishers who continue to strengthen our vision and journey.

Introduction

In this present annual report we have dealt with certain progress and achievements of our activities implemented through the year as per our action plan. This include establishing new theme gardens, propagation and research activities, establishing germplasm banks, cultivation models, conservatory plots, nursery and nursery software development, infrastructure development

1. Syllabus garden
2. Vrikshayurveda
3. Rajyolsavam
4. Citrus germplasm
5. Abhayodhyanam
6. Solace

Adding more themes to the garden will attract more visitors form different stakeholders, making Green Ahalia garden a major centre of biodiversity in Palakkad district. In addition, this garden in future will transform as a major centre of research and knowledge pool for college students, researchers and the other stakeholders, and provide them with conservation and biodiversity awareness.

and so on. There has been a perceptible progress on the activities from previous report which includes a major achievement of getting MoEF & CC supported project on Assistance to Botanical Garden. In addition, we have added six theme gardens to the existing ones, the themes include

Utilizing the mist chamber and nursery facility we have initiated propagation trials of rare and threatened plants we could successfully produce a total of 10000 seedlings of various species. We have started pooling those seedlings in the nursery software developed recently in order to manage the stock. Further we monitor the growth and performance of plants in all the theme gardens and record annually to monitor growth statistics.

Progress and Achievements

Newly added themes

During the year 2025 – 26, we have established five new themes and added new plants to existing gardens, they are:

1.Syllabus Garden

Green Ahalia established a Syllabus Garden in collaboration with APS at Ahalia Public School on 10th June 2025. In this garden, plants are arranged according to the school syllabus to help students understand different plant adaptations. The

garden serves as a live demonstration of the plant species mentioned in the curriculum, making learning more interactive and practical. It helps students observe plant characteristics directly, enhancing their understanding of theoretical concepts. This initiative promotes experiential learning and encourages students to develop an interest in plant diversity and conservation.

Sl. No	Binomial Name	Family	Common Name
1	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss	Poaceae	Mula
2	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Thazhuthaama
3	<i>Dracaena</i> sp	Asparagaceae	Dracaena
4	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> Sw.	Commelinaceae	Rheo plant
5	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	Asteraceae	Communist Pacha
6	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Thalavettipoo
7	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Anonaceae	Asoka vriksham
8	<i>Mansoa alliacea</i> (Lam.) A.H.Gentry	Bignoniaceae	Garlic wine
9	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Ulli

Sl. No	Binomial Name	Family	Common Name
10	<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i> G.Don	Amaryllidaceae	Cherila ulli
11	<i>Citrus × limon</i> (L.) Osbeck.	Rutaceae	Naranga
12	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Karivepila
13	<i>Ourea lanata</i> (L.) Kuntze	Amaranthaceae	Cherula
14	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Arayal
15	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Peraal
16	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L.f.) Royle	Hydrocharitaceae	Hydrilla
17	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Araceae	Pistia
18	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms	Pontederiaceae	Kulavaazha
19	<i>Vanda testacea</i> Rchb.f.	Orchidaceae	Maravaazha
20	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Thechi
21	<i>Tecoma stans</i> Juss.	Bignoniaceae	Kolambi
22	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Calophyllaceae	Punna
23	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	Rubiaceae	Hamelia
24	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Apocynaceae	Elikku
25	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Ummam
26	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Ummam
27	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Chembarathi
28	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> D.S.Mitch.	Salviniaceae	African Payal
29	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	Marsileaceae	
30	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw.	Cactaceae	
31	<i>Cereus quadrangularis</i> Haw.	Cactaceae	
32	<i>Muehlenbeckia platyclada</i> (F. Muell.) Meisn.	Polygonaceae	Tapeworm plant
33	<i>Pteris</i> sp.	Pteridaceae	

Vrikshayurveda

This theme was developed on the basis of plants curing plant diseases. Some plants naturally possess antimicrobial, antifungal or insect-repelling properties and are used in traditionally to manage plant diseases. The garden was inaugurated by Dr Anil Kumar, Chairman, KSBB on 17th June 2025.

Sl. No.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	COMMON NAME
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kunnikkuru
2.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Karinjali
3.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Araceae	Vayambu
4.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Rutaceae	Koovalam
5.	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	Cornaceae	Ankolam
6.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Ezhilampala
7.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Veppu
8.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Plasu
9.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kanikkonna
10.	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & Eberm.	Lauraceae	vazhanayila
11.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	
12.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Thengu
13.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Manjal
14.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Himalayan veetti
15.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Ummam
16.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Kaachil
17.	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (L.) Maton	Zingiberaceae	Elam
18.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	Nelli
19.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Peral
20.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Colchicaceae	Menthonni
21.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Fabaceae	Neelayamari
22.	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton	Oleaceae	Mulla

Sl. No.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	COMMON NAME
23.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Koenig ex L.) J.F.Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Ilippa
24.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Maavu
25.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Calophyllaceae	Nagappuvu
26.	<i>Musa × paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Vazha
27.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	Thamara
28.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Bignoniaceae	Palakappayyani
29.	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Thippali
30.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Kurumulaku
31.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Venga
32.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Manjetti
33.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Poaceae	Karimbu
34.	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i> Schult. & Schult.f.	Asparagaceae	Manji
35.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Alakkucheru
36.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Njaval
37.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Neermaruthu
38.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Thanni
39.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Kadukka
40.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Menispermaceae	Chitamruthu
41.	<i>Vateria indica</i> L.	Dipterocarpaceae	Vellappayin
42.	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty	Poaceae	Ramacham
43.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Karinochi
44.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Amukkuram
45.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Lythraceae	Thathiri
46.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae	Inji
47.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Ilantha



Rajyolsavam

Rajyolsavam- The garden for the Indian states and corresponding their tree and flower. The garden is designed with the trees and flowers of the Indian states placed next to each other. This theme will be helpful for the students for easy identification and understanding. The garden was inaugurated by Dr. V. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary, KSBB and Dr. P. Sujanapal, Principal Scientist, KFRI on 30th August 2025.

SL. NO.	STATE	TREE	FLOWER	FRUIT
1	Andhra Pradesh	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Banganapalle'
2	Arunachal Pradesh	X	X	X
3	Assam	X	X	<i>Citrus limon</i> 'Kaji Nemu'
4	Bihar	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Langra'
5	Chhattisgarh	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
6	Goa	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
7	Gujarat	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
8	Haryana	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
9	Himachal Pradesh	X	X	X
10	Jharkhand	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>
11	Karnataka	<i>Santalum album</i>	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Badami'
12	Kerala	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
13	Madhya Pradesh	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Kuttiattoor'
14	Maharashtra	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Alphonso'
15	Manipur	X	X	<i>Ananas comosus</i>

16	Meghalaya	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	X	X
17	Mizoram	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	X	X
18	Nagaland	X	X	X
19	Odisha	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
20	Punjab	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	<i>Gladiolus grandiflorus</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Dasheri'
21	Rajasthan	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	X	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>
22	Sikkim	X	X	X
23	Tamil Nadu	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
24	Telangana	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Himayat'
25	Tripura	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	<i>Ananas comosus</i>
26	Uttar Pradesh	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	X
27	Uttarakhand	X	X	X
28	West Bengal	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Himsagar'
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	X	X	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
30	Chandigarh	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Dasheri'
31	Delhi	<i>Delonix regia</i>	X	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 'Dasheri'
32	Jammu and Kashmir	X	X	X
33	Ladakh	X	X	X
34	Lakshadweep	X	X	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
35	Puducherry	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>



Abhayodhyanam

A Garden for Threatened Plants, was inaugurated by Dr. S. S. Hameed, Head of Office, Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Southern Regional Centre, Coimbatore on 12th January 2025. Dr. S. S. Hameed planted a *Syzygium palghatense* sapling in the Abhayodhyanam plot at Chayathara. In this garden divided in to separate sections for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Threatened and Rare plants. Currently added 67 species in this garden.

Sl. No.	Binomial Name	Family	Common Name	Threat Assessment
1.	<i>Hildegardia populifolia</i> (Roxb.) Schott & Endl.	Malvaceae		Critically Endangered (CR)
2.	<i>Syzygium palghatense</i> V.Chandras., A.K.Pradeep & V.S.Amalraj	Myrtaceae	Sevappu njaval	Critically Endangered (CR)
3.	<i>Tricalysia sphaerocarpa</i> Dalzell ex Hook.f.	Rubiaceae		Critically Endangered (CR)
4.	<i>Madhuca insignis</i> (Radlk.) H.J.Lam	Sapotaceae	Ilippa	Critically Endangered (CR)
5.	<i>Adhatoda beddomei</i> C.B.Clarke	Acanthaceae	Chitadalodakam	Critically Endangered (CR)
6.	<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> (Gaertn.) Colebr.	Menispermaceae	Maramanjai	Critically Endangered (CR)
7.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Asokam	Endangered (EN)
8.	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i> Wight & Arn.	Apocynaceae	Bombay nannari	Endangered (EN)
9.	<i>Bentinckia condapanna</i> Berry ex Roxb.	Arecaceae	Kantha-kamugu	Endangered (EN)
10.	<i>Cycas sphaerica</i> Roxb.	Cycadaceae		Endangered (EN)
11.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Fabaceae	Rakthachandanam	Endangered (EN)
12.	<i>Drypetes porteri</i> Gamble	Putranjivaceae	Champakamaram	Endangered (EN)
13.	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae	Mahagani	Not Evaluated (NE)
14.	<i>Syzygium alternifolium</i> (Wight) Walp.	Myrtaceae	Kollinjaaval	Endangered (EN)
15.	<i>Hydnocarpus macrocarpa</i> (Bedd.) Warb.	Achariaceae	Malamarotti	Endangered (EN)
16.	<i>Holostemma ada-kodien</i> Schult.	Apocynaceae	Adapathiyan	Endangered (EN)

17.	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i> Wight & Arn.	Apocynaceae	Mahalikizhangu	Endangered (EN)
18.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Araceae	Vayambu	Endangered (EN)
19.	<i>Cayratia pedata</i> (Lam.) Gagnep.	Vitaceae		Endangered (EN)
20.	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae	Sarppagandhi	Endangered (EN)
21.	<i>Ehretia</i> sp.	Boraginaceae		Least Concern (LC)
22.	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.	Fabaceae		Least Concern (LC)
23.	<i>Polyalthia korinti</i> (Dunal) Bedd.	Annonaceae	Karuvalli	Least Concern (LC)
24.	<i>Wrightia arborea</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.	Apocynaceae	Nettampala	Least Concern (LC)
25.	<i>Croton roxburghii</i> N.P.Balakr.	Euphorbiaceae	Kadalavannakku	Least Concern (LC)
26.	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Achamaram	Least Concern (LC)
27.	<i>Eugenia bracteata</i> Roxb.	Myrtaceae	Malarkai maram	Least Concern (LC)
28.	<i>Ochna obtusata</i> DC.	Ochnaceae	Swarnachembakam	Least Concern (LC)
29.	<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i> Gaertn.	Phyllanthaceae	Kattupulinchi	Least Concern (LC)
30.	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> (Roxb.) DC.	Rutaceae	Mulliyllam	Least Concern (LC)
31.	<i>Atalantia monophylla</i> (L.) DC.	Rutaceae	Kaattunarakam	Least Concern (LC)
32.	<i>Glycosmis mauritiana</i> (Lam.) Tanaka	Rutaceae	Kuttippannel	Least Concern (LC)
33.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Salvadoraceae	Ukamaram	Least Concern (LC)
34.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (L.) Jacq.	Sapindaceae	Vrali	Least Concern (LC)
35.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Koenig ex L.) J.F.Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Ilippa	Least Concern (LC)
36.	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> R.Br.	Tetramelaceae	Cheenimaram	Least Concern (LC)
37.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Bignoniaceae	Palakapayyani	Least Concern (LC)
38.	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Attulottappala	Least Concern (LC)
39.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. ex Colebr.	Burseraceae	Kunthurukkam	Least Concern (LC)
40.	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> Hook.f. ex T.Anderson	Clusiaceae	Andoor mavu	Least Concern (LC)
41.	<i>Phlogacanthus thyrsoformis</i> (Roxb. ex Hardw.) Mabb.	Acanthaceae		Rare
42.	<i>Adhatoda beddomei</i> C.B.Clarke	Acanthaceae	Chittaalodakam	Rare
43.	<i>Strophanthus gratus</i> (Wall. & Hook.) Baill.	Apocynaceae	Rose Allamanda	Rare

44.	<i>Salacia reticulata</i> Wight	Celastraceae		Rare
45.	<i>Terminalia anogeissiana</i> Gere & Boatwr.	Combretaceae	Malakanjiram	Rare
46.	<i>Cycas seshachalamensis</i> Prasad, J.L.Sarma & V.Prakash	Cycadaceae		Rare
47.	<i>Anthoshorea roxburghii</i> (G.Don) P.S.Ashton & J.Heck.	Dipterocarpaceae	Taloora Lac tree	Rare
48.	<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Nanchimaram	Rare
49.	<i>Suregada angustifolia</i> (Müll.Arg.) Airy Shaw	Euphorbiaceae		Rare
50.	<i>Strychnos lenticellata</i> Hill	Loganiaceae	Karinjeru	Rare
51.	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i> Gaertn.	Malvaceae	Palaka-unam	Rare
52.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Malvaceae	Panjimaram	Rare
53.	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm.f.	Melastomataceae	aayaambo	Rare
54.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	Wood apple	Rare
55.	<i>Majidea zanguebarica</i> Kirk ex Oliv.	Sapindaceae	Velvet Seed Tree	Rare
56.	<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i> (Roxb.) Voigt	Apocynaceae	Somalaatha	Rare
57.	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Chempakam	Near Threatened (NT)
58.	<i>Knema attenuata</i> (Hook.f. & Thomson) Warb.	Myristicaceae	Chorappayin	Near Threatened (NT)
59.	<i>Reutealis trisperma</i> (Blanco) Airy Shaw	Euphorbiaceae	Baguilumbang	Near Threatened (NT)
60.	<i>Zamia myrtifolia</i> A.DC.	Zamiaceae		Near Threatened (NT)
61.	<i>Embelia tsjeriam-cottam</i> (Roem. & Schult.) A.DC.	Myrsinaceae	Ammimuriyan	Vulnerable (VU)
62.	<i>Boswellia ovalifoliolata</i> N.P.Balakr. & A.N.Henry	Burseraceae		Vulnerable (VU)
63.	<i>Phyllanthus indofischeri</i> Bennet	Phyllanthaceae	Karanelli	Vulnerable (VU)
64.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Rutaceae	Varimaram	Vulnerable (VU)
65.	<i>Vateria indica</i> L.	Dipterocarpaceae	Vellakundirikkam	Vulnerable (VU)
66.	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandra</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Oken	Achariaceae	Marotti	Vulnerable (VU)
67.	<i>Adenia hondala</i> (Gaertn.) de Wilde	Passifloraceae		Vulnerable (VU)



Citrus Germplasm

The garden for the Citrus varieties. All the Citrus varieties will be conserved and cultivated in this plot. This theme aims providing the conservatory of genetic diversity of the available citrus species which can be used for future studies. This was inaugurated by Dr. P.Sujanapal, Principal Scientist KFRI.

Sl. No	Botanical Name	Common Name
1.	Citrus limonimeditica Lush. 'Pigmentata'	Red lemon
2.	Citrus limetta Risso	Musambi
3.	Citrus × limon (L.) Osbeck	Lemon
4.	Citrus medica L.	Ganapathi naragam
5.	Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr.	Babloos naranga
6.	Citrus × sinensis (L.) Osbeck	Orange
7.	Citrus × limon (L.) Osbeck 'Variegata'	Variegated lemon
8.	Citrus maxima (Burm.)	Malta lemon
9.	Malta lemon	Bush orange
10.	Citrus × aurantium L.	Brazilian bush orange
11.	Citrus × limon (L.) Osbeck 'Seedless lemon'	Odichukuthi
12.	Citrus limetta Risso	Miniature musambi

13.	Citrus × aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle	Vadukappuli
14.	Citrus limetta Risso	Sweet lemon
15.	Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr. 'Red pomelo'	
16.	Citrus × limon (L.) Osbeck 'Table lemon'	
17.	Citrus × sinensis (L.) Osbeck 'Cara Cara'	
18.	Citrus reticulata (L.) Osbeck	Dekopon Orange
19.	Citrus limetta Risso 'Vietnam malta'	
20.	Citrus × limon (L.) Osbeck 'Assam lemon'	
21.	Citrus × sinensis (L.) Osbeck 'Blood Orange'	
22.	Citrus reticulata Blanco 'Nagpur Mandarin'	



Solace

In this garden the plants are comes under the family Solanaceae.

S l . No	Botanical Name	Common Name
1.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	chunda
2.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.	Tudavalam
3.	<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Sweet	ummata
4.	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i> Jacq.	Kattuvazuthana
5.	<i>Solanum indicum</i> L.	Putharichunda
6.	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Vazhuthananga
7.	<i>Solanum capsicoides</i> All.	Putharichunda
8.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad. & H.Wendl.	Kantakarichunda
9.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Manathakkali
10.	<i>Solanum exarmatum</i>	
11.	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	Thakkali

Events

Haritholsavam 2025

Green Ahalia celebrated Haritholsavam – 2025 on 10th June 2025 with a meticulously planned programme. The function began with the inauguration of the ‘Syllabus garden’ at Ahalia Public School (APS) that was designed and established Jointly by Green Ahalia and APS. Prof. (Dr.) Santhosh Nampi, Senior Professor, University of Calicut inaugurated the garden with participation from Green Ahalia team, Principal, Academic Director, staff and students of APS.

An exhibition of RET plants that show cased the threatened plants, diverse plant resources, plants for economic upliftment are exhibited. A very captivating Wildlife Photography exhibition Dr. Meena P Kumar (Mercy College) basing on her experience in Protected areas across India was exhibited outside the auditorium where the venue of the programme. Both the exhibitions were inaugurated by the chief Guest and Dr. Shyam Viswanath (Former Director, KFRI) respectively.

Mr. Reji Joseph (Organic Farmer, Jaivorg) received this year’s Green Ahalia “Green Warrior” Award for his contributions to food security by promoting food forests. An invited lecture on “Basics of Plant Taxonomy, its collection and identification” by Prof. (Dr.) Santhosh Nampi was conducted that was useful to the participants.

The Green Ahalia Annual report, 2024 – 25 along with Information Bulletin 3– Jala Nidhi (Garden for aquatic plants) was released in this event. The Green Ahalia official video was also released as part of the programme. Haritholsavam 2025 became the part of NET ZERO logo release. The onstage performance by APS students spreading awareness about Plastic pollution is the highlight of this year’s programme. The event was attended by several dignitaries, Ahalia education institution heads, staff, students and invited guests.





Ahalia Campus hosts training: Promoting Sustainable Tourism in Kerala Building a Greener Future

12 officers from tourism and forest department, Govt of Kerala visited Ahalia campus in connection with Three-day Compulsory Training Program for Group A / Class 1 Officers on 16th July 2025. This event was organized by Kerala Forest Research Institute. This included indoor lectures and field visits. Dr. K Haridasan gave a presentation about Ahalia campus and its

green initiatives. Later Dr. RVK Varma explained about Ahalia Heritage Village and Sculpture Park. After the lecture session the team visited the campus, Green Ahalia cultivation models, thematic garden, Heritage village and Sculpture Park. The visitors left the campus, apparently satisfied. Their visit is expected to trigger tourism activities connected to Ahalia.





KFRI, KSBB and Green Ahalia join hands to empower BMCs in Palakkad

Green Ahalia hosted a consultation meeting on 30th August 2025 at Ahalia campus. The meeting was formally inaugurated by Dr. V. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary, KSBB, who highlighted the importance of biodiversity documentation, conservation, and community participation in Palakkad district. The event was attended by 33 members from different BMCs, Forest department staff and NGO representatives and had very

active discussions. In the meeting Dr. K K. Seethalakshmi, Dr. Sujanapal and Ms. Sumu Scaria, DFO Social forestry also spoke. The discussion focused on strengthening local-level biodiversity initiatives, identifying priority areas, and ensuring sustainable conservation strategies. Green Ahalia presented a proposal for selecting Palakkad District Tree and Flower that was earlier submitted to KSBB.





Green Ahalia at Alif25

On 25-26 August 2025 Ahalia Literature Forum conducted two day literary festival that was organised in a grand way had 7 different elite discussions. Green Ahalia too participated in a special panel discussion – “Jaiva Dhara – Exploring a sustainable environment”. It basically connected the culture and tradition of the community’s conservation ethos with sustainable utilisation

and explored the future options. This well attended event by eminent personalities had exceptional media coverage. Our experts were in the panel were Dr. V B Sreekumar Principal Scientist, KFRI and Prof. (Dr.) Mini Raj Kerala SMPB with Dr. K. Haridasan from Green Ahalia.



AROGYA PACHA- Live Demonstration of Herbal Remedies for Students

Green Ahalia, in collaboration with Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College and Ahalia Public School, organized a live demonstration on herbal remedies for Class 11 students of Ahalia Public School. The program aimed to provide Familiarity with Plants for Herbal gardens and primary health care to the students. The event also provided hands-on experience preparation of herbal medicine and their preparation. Dr. Sheba Sunil, Principal AAMCH, delivered the presidential address connecting the event to 10th Ayurveda day 2025. Dr. K. Haridasan, Consultant, Green Ahalia, made a presentation highlighting the importance of herbal gardens, traditional knowledge on medicinal plants, and their role in primary health care.

Following this, Dr. Sethu, Associate Professor at Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College, along with his team Dr. Krishna Priya briefed about the programme and introduced them to Ayurveda. Dr. Arya Varma and Dr. Manju along with their students conducted a live demonstration on preparing basic herbal remedies for primary health care. Students actively participated in preparing the formulations themselves to gain a holistic perspective of, medicinal plants, their uses and preparation techniques. A total of five basic medicinal preparations were demonstrated. Career guidance and opportunities in the fields of Ayurveda and Botany were explained, helping students gain awareness about the diverse job prospects and related career.





Green Ahalia in Sahyadyuti 2025

Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College organized 6-day CME Programme – “Sahyadyuti: Exploring the Botanical Treasure of the Western Ghats” for the faculties of Dravyaguna Vijnana. Green Ahalia joined the event by arranging a thematic exhibition at the venue featuring the RET plants and Medicinal plants with farming potential for Palakkad district.

The inaugural session was graced by Vaidya Dr. G. G. Gangadharan as the Chief Guest, who gave an inspiring speech and inaugurated the CME programme. Mrs Sriya Gopal, Dr. Sheba Sunil, Dr. K. Haridasan, Green Ahalia, Dr. Anoop and Dr. Rabinarayan

Acharya spoke in the inaugural session. The Technical session had lectures by Dr. K. Sujanapal, Principal Scientist, KFRI Peechi who elaborated about the medicinal flora and Dr. Maya C. Nair, presented an in-depth understanding of the Flora of Palakkad. Dr Subramania Padyana spoke on Dravya guna at large. Dr. K. Haridasan, spoke on Herbal gardens and Health Security followed by projection of the Green Ahalia video. All the resource persons and participants were taken around the thematic gardens, the conservatory plots and Mist chamber propagation of Green Ahalia.



One step closer to Carbon neutral campus certification

As part of the carbon auditing process, Haritha Keralam Mission state officials and Palakkad district officials visited Ahalia on October 6, 2025. The team was led by Mr. Sanjeev, Assistant Coordinator, Haritha Keralam Mission. The officials were

taken around various areas of the campus and shown the campus greenery, solar power plant, wind power plant, Green Ahalia thematic gardens, cultivation models, and other initiatives.



First step towards Ahalia Biodiversity Museum

There are not many Biodiversity museums in the country. The state of Kerala has one at Vallakadvu. With this background Green Ahalia propose to establish a Biodiversity Museum focusing much on Western Ghats. Accordingly, on 11th October 2025 Green Ahalia organised a consultation meeting of experts on biodiversity at Ahalia campus which was attended by 7 experts and Green Ahalia team. Made a presentation on establishment

of the Museum, Basing on this the meeting discussed about the possible options, components and displays, Scope of the museum, areas to be covered, linkages, funding and so on. A number of suggestions emerged in the meeting which our team is compiling that will be incorporated into our concept note for preparation of a DPR. Further meetings are going to consolidate the ideas and workout a strategy and action plan.



Green Ahalia launches bird and Butterfly census of the campus

Green Ahalia conducted a bird and Butterfly census with the support from Parava an NGO from Kasargode who has been conducting such surveys. Their team consists of 15 members led by Dr. Anita Udayan few of them proficient in butterfly identification and others in ornithology. The survey during 28 and

29th December through different trails could list over 165 species of birds and 61 species of Butterflies during this season. Green Ahalia proposes to hold this as annual event covering different seasons with diverse bird and Butterfly activities.



Green Ahalia join Hands with Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College in Organising Talk on Taxonomy

As part of the inauguration of the ABHAYODHYANAM – A Garden for Threatened Plants, Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College and Green Ahalia organised a scientific lecture for the sake of Ayurveda students. In this scientific session, Dr. S. S. Hameed, Head of Office, Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Southern Regional Centre, Coimbatore, delivered an informative talk on 'Plant Identification and its Application in Ayurveda'. The

session provided an overview of the history of plant taxonomy and genesis of Botanical survey of India. Dr. Hameed, discussed, the relevance of plant taxonomy in Ayurveda especially to the production of quality medicine and treatment. Further, he also touched upon the ayurvedic parameters of drug properties and plant identification.



Teaching Teachers

An interactive session with science teachers of Ahalia Public school was organised at APS jointly with Green Ahalia on 29th January 2026. Dr. Haridasan, Consultant conducted the orientation class for the teachers on the Syllabus garden and

the academic application of the garden in the light of NEP and skill development options. There was a live demonstration of morphological features of Plants as envisaged in the science curriculum.



Others

An Expected Expansion

Green Ahalia is proud to have an eminent team of proficient experts and academicians serving as our Advisory Board Members, representing diverse disciplines from across the nation. At present, our board consists of 12 distinguished members, and we are delighted to expand this to 15 with the induction of three highly accomplished experts. The new members are Dr. Mathew Dan, former Scientist, JNTBGRI, Trivandrum, his expertise will greatly support us in strengthening our connections with tradition, culture, community development, and biodiversity

conservation, Dr. R. V. K. Varma, Director, Ahalia Heritage Village, his guidance will be invaluable in the development of the proposed Biodiversity Museum and Ethnobiological Museum and Dr. Rekha Vasudevan, Associate Professor and IQAC Lead, Mercy College, Palakkad, she has been instrumental in several initiatives, including the establishment of the Gymnosperm Garden at the Ahalia campus. Her academic proficiency will significantly aid us in designing educational programmes and studying local flora.



Green Ahalia clears ABG project evaluation

MoEF & CC deputed Dr. Sujana Scientist at BSI Coimbatore for evaluating the Assistance to Botanic Garden (ABG) project awarded to Mr. Sabik, Green Ahalia. Accordingly she and her colleague Mr. Pranav visited the centre on 23rd January 2026. She was escorted to our project component locations in the campus. Starting with Chayathara where she could see the conservation plot of *Holostemma ada-kodien* (*Cynanchum annularium*), *Decalepis hamiltonii* and the newly created plot of *Baccaurea courtallensis*. We got this inaugurated by Dr. Sujana. She also

made observations in our ginger house where *Zingiber sabuatum* was housed. Other ABG plants she could see are *Casearia seethalakshmiai*, *Cycas annaikalensis*, *Sarcostemma annulare*, *Utleria salicifolia*, *Syzygium palghatensis* etc. stocked in our shade houses. She also visited the completed working shed cum information centre which was a target under the project. Further she was taken to mist chamber and shown to her the propagation trials. After the field visit, a meeting was held with the PI and other investigators.



Hands on training- on Vegetative Propagation Techniques for GVC Students

Green Ahalia organised a Demonstration of Vegetative propagation techniques on 7th January 2026. A total of 54 students and 3 faculties participated in it. The demonstration was done by Mr. Pragatheesh who efficiently handled the practical with active

involvement of the students focusing on grafting, budding and layering techniques. The students and faculty were taken around our thematic gardens too.



Training Programme for Farmers from Karnataka at Ahalia Campus

The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) – Regional Cum Facilitation Centre (RCFC), Southern Region and KFRI conducted a training programme for farmers from Karnataka in collaboration with the Karnataka State Medicinal Plants Authority (SMPB). Green Ahalia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with KFRI to strengthen collaborative research activities. As part of the programme, a team of 28 farmers from Karnataka led by Dr. M. J. Prabhu, Senior Consultant, Karnataka Medicinal Plant Cultivation and Conservation, visited the Ahalia Campus for an exposure visit. A team from KFRI led by Dr. Sudheep N M also accompanied the visitors. During the

visit, the farmers were introduced to various aspects of medicinal plant cultivation and conservation. The team visited our cultivation areas, where different medicinal plant species are maintained. They also observed the model plantation plots, Sandal-based agroforestry model, and Phytovoltaic model, which demonstrate scientific cultivation practices for medicinal plants. The farmers were further taken to the Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Unit (AMMU), where they learned about the processing and value addition of medicinal plant products. The visit provided them with practical knowledge on cultivation techniques, plantation management, and post-harvest processing.



MoU

MoU with SN College, Alathur

As part of our networking strategy, Green Ahalia has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with SN College, Alathur to strengthen academic and research collaboration. The programme was presided over by Dr. Praveena Vijay, Principal of SN College, Alathur. Dr. K. Haridasan delivered the keynote

address. The event was felicitated by Dr. M. A. Suraj, Former Head of the Department of Botany, SN College, Nattika, and Dr. Soumya C. S., Senate Member of University of Calicut. The MoU aims to promote collaboration in areas of mutual interest in research and to provide internship opportunities for students.



Seed museum

The Seed Museum of Green Ahalia serves as an important initiative for the conservation, documentation, and public awareness of plant diversity. The museum houses a diverse collection of seeds from medicinal plants, endemic species, wild relatives of crops, threatened plants, and economically important species collected from different regions. It functions as an educational and research resource for students, researchers, farmers, and nature enthusiasts by showcasing the diversity, morphology, and ecological significance of seeds.



Sl. No.	Name
1.	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>
2.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>
3.	<i>Acer negundo</i>
4.	<i>Achras sapota</i>
5.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>
6.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>
7.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>

8.	<i>Albizia saman</i>
9.	<i>Alstonia venenata</i>
10.	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>
11.	<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i>
12.	<i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i>
13.	<i>Holorrhena pubescens</i>
14.	<i>Holostemma ada-kodien</i>
15.	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandrus</i>
16.	<i>Indigofera astragalina</i>

17.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>
18.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>
19.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
20.	<i>Ipomoea sepiaria</i>
21.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>
22.	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
23.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
24.	<i>Libidibia coriaria</i>
25.	<i>Aphanamysis polystachya</i>

26.	<i>Livistona jenkinsiana</i>
27.	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
28.	<i>Madhuca sp.</i>
29.	<i>Aristolochia ringens</i>
30.	<i>Majidea zanguebarica</i>
31.	<i>Asclepias curssavica</i>
32.	<i>Malphigia</i>
33.	<i>Baccaurea courtallensis</i>
34.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
35.	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>
36.	<i>Melocactus</i>
37.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
38.	<i>Mesua nagassaricum</i>
39.	<i>Begonia malabarica</i>
40.	<i>Miliusa tomentosa</i>
41.	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>
42.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>
43.	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>
44.	<i>Morinda pubescens</i>
45.	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
46.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
47.	<i>Black bamboo</i>
48.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>
49.	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i>
50.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>
51.	<i>Bunchosia glandulifera</i>
52.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>

53.	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>
54.	<i>Nephelim lappaceum</i>
55.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
56.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>
57.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i>
58.	<i>Oldenlandia dineshii</i>
59.	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>
60.	<i>Operculina tarpethum</i>
61.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
62.	<i>Ougeinia oojenense</i>
63.	<i>Careya arborea</i>
64.	<i>Pachira aquatica</i>
65.	<i>Carica papaya</i>
66.	<i>Pachira sp</i>
67.	<i>Caryota mitis</i>
68.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>
69.	<i>Casearia tomentosa</i>
70.	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>
71.	<i>Casearisa wynadensis</i>
72.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>
73.	<i>Cassia alata</i>
74.	<i>Pinus sp</i>
75.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
76.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>
77.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
78.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
79.	<i>Cerbera odollum</i>

80.	<i>Polyalthia suberosa</i>
81.	<i>Chrysophyllum sp</i>
82.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
83.	<i>Chukrasia sp</i>
84.	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>
85.	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>
86.	<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>
87.	<i>Citrus limetta</i>
88.	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>
89.	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
90.	<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i>
91.	<i>Cleistanthus colinus</i>
92.	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
93.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>
94.	<i>Santalum album</i>
95.	<i>Clitorea ternatea</i>
96.	<i>Sarcostigma kleinii</i>
97.	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
98.	<i>Scaveola jaccada</i>
99.	<i>Coleus strobilifer</i>
100.	<i>Senna auriculata</i>
101.	<i>Combretum ovalifolium</i>
102.	<i>Senna fruticosa</i>
103.	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>
104.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>
105.	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>
106.	<i>Shorea robusta</i>

107.	<i>Crescentia cujete</i>
108.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>
109.	<i>Crotalaria filipes</i>
110.	<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>
111.	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>
112.	<i>Solanum exarmatum</i>
113.	<i>Cullinea exarillata</i>
114.	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>
115.	<i>Cupressus bakeri</i>
116.	<i>Solanum sp</i>
117.	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>
118.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>
119.	<i>Cycas zeylanica</i>
120.	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
121.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>
122.	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
123.	<i>Datura metel</i>
124.	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>
125.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>
126.	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>
127.	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>

128.	<i>Stereospermum sp</i>
129.	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>
130.	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
131.	<i>Diospyros bourdillonii</i>
132.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>
133.	<i>Dipterocarpus sp</i>
134.	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
135.	<i>Disoxylum malabaricum</i>
136.	<i>Syzygium palghatense</i>
137.	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>
138.	<i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i>
139.	<i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i>
140.	<i>Tabernaemontana alternifolia</i>
141.	<i>Elaeocarpus gadgilii</i>
142.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>
143.	<i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus</i>
144.	<i>Teramnus labialis</i>
145.	<i>Embelia tsjeriam-cottam</i>
146.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
147.	<i>Entada rheedei</i>
148.	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i>

149.	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
150.	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i>
151.	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>
152.	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
153.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
154.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>
155.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
156.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
157.	<i>Ficus sp</i>
158.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
159.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>
160.	<i>Vateria indica</i>
161.	<i>Garcinia intermedia</i>
162.	<i>Victoria amazonica</i>
163.	<i>Givotia moluccana</i>
164.	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>
165.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
166.	<i>Withania coagulans</i>
167.	<i>Gnetu ula</i>
168.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>
169.	<i>Gymnopetalum tubiflorum</i>
170.	<i>Helicteres isora</i>

Herbarium

The Herbarium Section of Green Ahalia has initiated the systematic collection, pressing, drying, and preservation of plant specimens as herbarium sheets for future botanical studies and biodiversity documentation. Special emphasis is being given to the unique flora of the Western Ghats. In addition to Western Ghats flora, collections are also being made from the campus flora and plant species from various other regions.

Plant specimens are scientifically processed and preserved fol-

lowing standard herbarium techniques to ensure their long-term research value. A new herbarium compactor has also been established to facilitate the safe storage and preservation of specimens.

The herbarium collections will serve as valuable reference materials for researchers, students, and future generations by supporting plant identification, taxonomic studies, biodiversity conservation, and creating awareness about the rich floral diversity of the Western Ghats and other regions.



Outreach

Website and social media platform

Green Ahalia strengthened its digital presence through regular and engaging social media activities. Updates related to environmental awareness programmes, biodiversity conservation initiatives, plantation drives, sustainable practices, student participation, and community outreach activities were consistently shared across various social media platforms. These updates helped enhance public awareness, increase community engage-

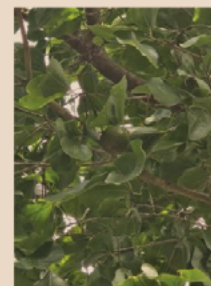
ment, and promote the vision and activities of Green Ahalia to a wider audience. The social media platforms also served as an effective medium for documenting achievements, highlighting events, and encouraging participation in environmental conservation efforts. Green ahalia updates important plants conserved in the campus as plant of the week. Total of 14 plants updated in the last year.

Plant of the Week

No.	Name
1	Borassus flabellifer L.
2	Madhuca insignis (Radlk.) H.J.Lam
3	Euryale ferox Salisb.
4	Pterocarpus santalinus L.f.
5	Angiopteris helferiana C.Presl
6	Gloriosa superba L.
7	Ipomoea mauritiana Jacq.
8	Strobilanthes alternata (Burm.f.) T.Anderson
9	Clitoria ternatea L.
10	Piper longum L.
11	Hildegardia populifolia (Roxb.) Schott & Endl.
12	Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R.Br. ex Sm.
13	Utleria salicifolia Bedd. ex Hook.f.
14	Tamarix dioica Roxb. ex Roth

Strychnos nux-vomica

Strychnos nux-vomica is a deciduous tree belonging to the family Loganiaceae. It is a medium-sized tree with a dense crown and opposite shining green leaves with prominent nerves from the base. Fruits are hard coated and of orange yellow or red in colour having disc shaped large grey seeds. Even though it is extremely poisonous, it is medicinally important plant. It is a rich source of the alkaloid 'strychnine'. The seeds are used for the treatment of fever, loss of digestive power, neurological problems, skin problems, cholera. Two species of *Strychnos* are found in our Ahalia campus. As the species is related to Aswathy Nakshtam and in our theme garden it's a constituent. *S. potatorum* has smaller fruits turning black and used in water purification traditionally.



Exhibition

Haritholsavam 2025

Green Ahalia celebrated Haritholsavam – 2025 on 10th June 2025 with a meticulously planned programme. An exhibition of RET plants that show cased the threatened plants, diverse plant resources, plants for economic upliftment are exhibited. A very captivating Wildlife Photography exhibition Dr. Meena

P Kumar (Mercy College) basing on her experience in Protected areas across India was exhibited outside the auditorium where the venue of the programme. Both the exhibitions were inaugurated by the chief Guest and Dr. Shyam Viswanath (Former Director, KFRI) respectively.



Sahyadyuti 2025

Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College organized 6-day CME Programme – “Sahyadyuti: Exploring the Botanical Treasure of the Western Ghats” for the faculties of Dravyaguna Vijnana on 22-27

September 2025. Green Ahalia joined the event by arranging a thematic exhibition at the venue featuring the RET plants and Medicinal plants with farming potential for Palakkad district.



Graduation Ceremony 2025 for the University of Calicut Palakkad District

The Graduation Ceremony 2025 for the University of Calicut – Palakkad District was conducted with grandeur and solemnity at the Ahalia campus on 7th August 2025. The programme was jointly organized by the Ahalia Group of Institutions and Cali-

cut University. An exhibition of RET plants that showcased the threatened plants, diverse plant resources, plants for economic upliftment and school herbal packages are exhibited.



Sangamam 2K25- The Ayu Conclave

Ahalia Wellness group organized an Ayu conclave on 20th July 2025 at Punarjani. Green Ahalia joined the event by arranging a thematic exhibition at the venue featuring the RET plants and Medicinal plants with farming potential for Palakkad district.



National Science Expo

As part of the 38th Kerala Science Congress, a National Science Exhibition is being organised at St. Albert's College, Ernakulam, from 30th January to 2nd February 2026. Nearly 200 national- and state-level organizations and NGOs from across the country are participating in the event. The Green Ahalia team has set up an

exhibition stall showcasing the rich diversity, unique resources, cultivation models, conservation needs and collection of plants with special focus on the Palakkad Gap region. The exhibit highlights the ecological significance and natural heritage of the Palakkad region and is drawing keen interest from visitors.



Prominent Visitors

Dr. Santhosh Nampy

Prof. (Dr.) Santhosh Nampi, Senior Professor, University of Calicut visited Green Ahalia as part Haritholsavam 2025 on 10th June 2025. He inaugurated Syllabus Garden at Ahalia Public school. He visited the garden and conservatories.

Dr. A. A. Mao, Director, BSI

Dr. A. A. Mao, Director, Botanical Survey of India visited Green Ahalia on 23rd April 2025. He was taken all around the theme gardens and conservatory plots in the campus. He expressed his good wishes to Ahalia group and promised their full support and guidance in our future endeavours.

Dr. Anilkumar, Chairman KSBB

Dr. Anil Kumar, Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board visited to our campus on 17th June 2025. He inaugurated a new theme garden “Vrikshayurveda”. Dr. Anil was also taken around all our thematic gardens, propagation facilities, cultivation models etc and the heritage museum and Sculpture garden. He appreciated Green Ahalia’s efforts in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of bio resources.

Dr. Remesh Moochikkal, Curator of Jazan University Herbarium (JAZUH)

Dr. Remesh Moochikkal, Curator of Jazan University Herbarium (JAZUH), Department of Biology, Jazan University, Saudi Arabia came to Green Ahalia on 13th June 2025 and was taken around our theme gardens. He appreciated the activities we are undertaking and extended his good wishes to Ahalia group and promised full support and guidance for our future endeavors.

Dr. V. S. Hareesh, Scientist at MBGIPS

Dr. V. S. Hareesh, Scientist at MBGIPS, Calicut on 15th July 2025. Dr. Hareesh appreciated our efforts in developing conservation strategies and also conducted a survey of aquatic plants in and around the campus.

Dr. V. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary, KSBB

Dr. V. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary, KSBB visited on 30th August 2025. He inaugurated new theme garden Rajyolsavam and Citrus germplasm. He visited all the thematic garden and conservatories.

Dr. Dan Mathew (former Scientist, JNTBGRI)

Dr. Dan Mathew, Senior Scientist, JNTBGRI visited Green Ahalia campus on 11th October 2026. He visited thematic garden and conservatories and appreciated the efforts of Green Ahalia team.

Prof. Mamiyil Sabu (Emeritus Scientist at MBGIPS and former Head of the Department of Botany CU)

Mamiyil Sabu (Dr M. Sabu, formerly Head of the Department of Botany, University of Calicut and currently working as CSIR-Emeritus Scientist at Malabar Botanical Garden and Institute for Plant Sciences. He visited our campus during the event of Sahyadyuti 2025.

Dr. G. G. Gangadharan

A reputed Ayurvedic physician, Tekri Ayurveda centre, Bangalore, visited Green Ahalia during the Sahyadyuti 2025. He visited all the garden and appreciated the efforts of the team.

(Dr.) Mohanan Kunnummal, Vice Chancellor of Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS)

Prof. (Dr.) Mohanan Kunnummal, Vice Chancellor of Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS) visited on 6th September 2025. During his visit, we had the opportunity to showcase our thematic gardens and innovative cultivation model development initiatives, including Phytovoltaic model, Sandal based agroforestry models, Propagation techniques in our Mist Chamber, Rare, Endangered & Threatened (RET) species in our RET Garden Sanketham, Gajaseva, Dye Yielding plants garden and

other themes in Star Forest area. Prof. (Dr.) Kunnummel planted a sapling of Terminalia chebula at Smrithivatika, commemorating his visit. He expressed deep appreciation for our conservation efforts and innovative approaches to sustainable ecosystem development.

Shri K. Vijayananthan, IFS

Shri K. Vijayananthan, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF), Eastern Circle and Custodian of Vested Forests, Palakkad visited Ahalia Campus on 9th December 2025. He inaugurated the working shed constructed with partial support from MoEF & CC through BSI under their Assistance to Botanic Gardens programme. He visited the conservatories, cultivation models, and various thematic gardens at Green Ahalia and appreciated the efforts of Green Ahalia in biodiversity conservation and assured full support from the Forest Department for future initiatives.

Dr. S S Hameed

Dr. S. S. Hameed, Head of Office, Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Southern Regional Centre, Coimbatore visited Green Ahalia on 9th January 2026. He visited all the thematic gardens and conservatories and inaugurated a new thematic garden Abhayodhyanam.

Dr. G. E. Mallikarjuna Swamy, Principal Scientist and the Scientist in charge, KFRI Sub Centre, Nilambur

Dr. Mallikarjuna Swami, Principal Scientist and the Scientist-in-Charge, KFRI Sub Centre, Nilambur visited Ahalia campus. He was taken around the campus and visited all the Green Ahalia thematic gardens and conservatory plots. Green Ahalia shared the seedlings of Euryale ferox during this visit.

Others

Infrastructure

Green Ahalia Office Complex Inauguration

A date to reckon with

17th September is special to us as we officially moved into a dedicated building that was inaugurated by Ahalia group Chairman Dr. V. S. Gopal. A few other dignitaries' and trustees of Ahalia international foundation had also joined the programme and blessed the occasion. Few of them present are Mrs. Sriya Gopal, Sri M.R. Dinil, Dr. R.V.K. Varma, Dr. Sreejith M. Nair, Dr. Sheba

Sunil, Dr Swapna Srikumar, and Mr.Shamin.

Chairman and dignitaries were taken around the facilities in the building and explained to them the significance. With this inauguration, after seven years of consistent efforts and dedication, Green Ahalia now proudly has its own office space- a symbol of growth, commitment, and a step forward in realizing our vision.



A milestone in our journey Information Centre-cum-Working Shed

Green Ahalia organised an event on 09 December 2025 in connection with the inauguration of the working shed constructed with partial support from MoEF & CC through BSI under their Assistance to Botanic Gardens programme. The Green Ahalia invited Shri K. Vijayananthan, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF), Eastern Circle and Custodian of Vested Forests, Palakkad to be the chief guest for the event. The function was pre-

sided over by Dr. K. Haridasan, and Dr. Sheba Sunil Principal, Ahalia Ayurveda College, felicitated the occasion. Following the inauguration, Shri K. Vijayananthan delivered an interactive lecture on Challenges in forest management in Palakkad, where he engaged actively with over thirty students from school and colleges in the campus and discussed forest conservation, biodiversity and pressures on Forest management.

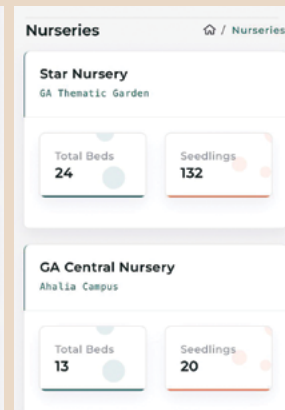
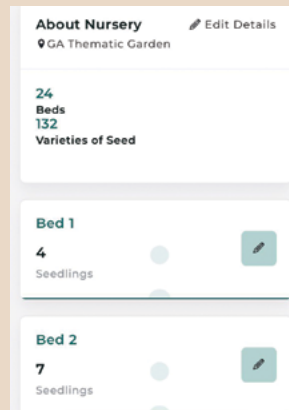


Nursery Software

Green Ahalia goes digital in nursery management

With over 200 species of seedlings in the nursery, Green Ahalia was finding it a challenging task to maintain the stock register and keeping track of distribution of seedlings. In this background we got a support from Mr. Jokul from Bangalore to develop a nursery management software with several facilities. As part of the 9th December event where the Information shed

cum working shed got inaugurated by Shri K. Vijayananthan, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF), Eastern Circle and Custodian of Vested Forests, Palakkad, the Green Ahalia Nursery Management software was formally launched by Mrs. Sriya Gopal, Managing Trustee, Ahalia International Foundation (AIF). Mr. Vishnu explained the details to the audience of the event and demonstrated the flexibility and ease to use it.

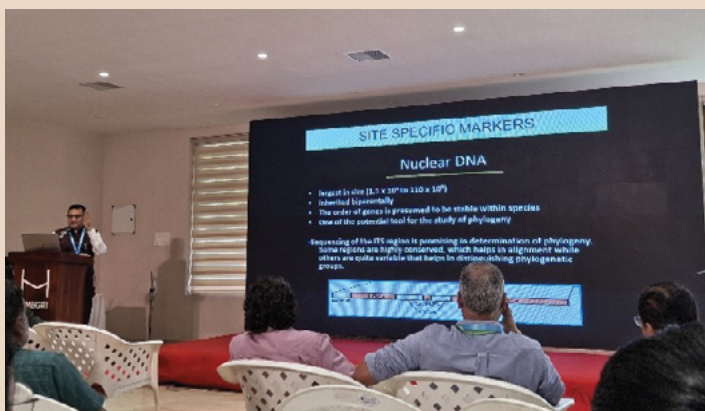


Workshops and Seminars

An International Workshop on the Research Potential of Hortus Malabaricus

Hortus Malabaricus Botanical Garden and Research Institute (HMBGRI), Cheruthuruthi, Thrissur, organized an International workshop on the topic Research Potential of Hortus Malabaricus on August 9–10, 2025. Our team attended the workshop on

August 10, 2025. The program aimed to highlight the historical, taxonomic, ethnobotanical, and pharmaceutical significance of the plant species documented in Hortus Malabaricus and explore avenues for future research.



Unlocking Plant Diversity

Workshop on Plant Taxonomy & Herbarium Preparation

Workshop on Plant Taxonomy and Herbarium preparation Green Ahalia team members Mr. Midhun and Ms. Anagha participated in a three days workshop on Plant Taxonomy and Herbarium Techniques held at the Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (JNTBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram. The workshop was organized as part of the J. S. Gamble Centenary Commemoration. Ten eminent speakers

handled the sessions, covering various aspects including plant taxonomy, including identification, classification, and herbarium preparation techniques. A field trip to the Ponmudi hills was conducted on the second day providing hands on experience in plant collection and field documentation methods. Overall the programme was well conceived and organised to achieve the goal set for the event.

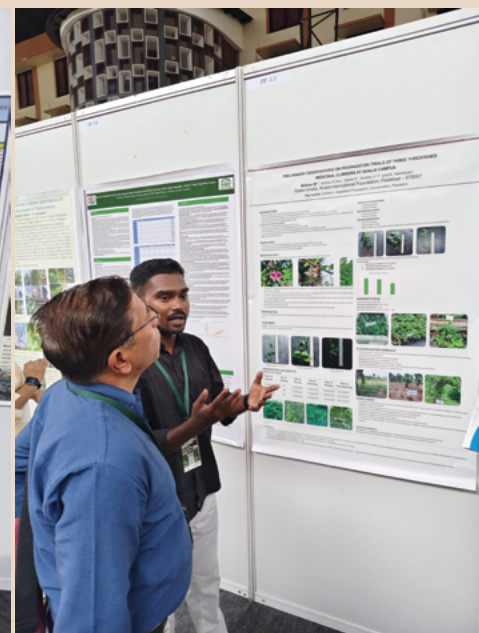
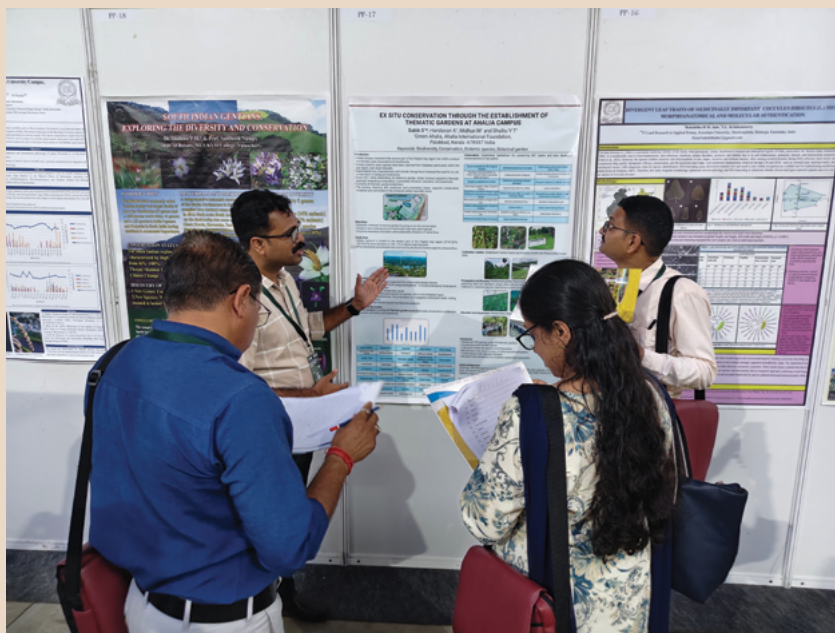


Green Ahalia at IAAT Conference

A two-member team consisting of Mr. Sabik and Mr. Midhun from Green Ahalia attended the XXXV Annual Conference & International Symposium on Global Perspectives in Angiosperm Systematics, Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity Conservation. They presented two posters entitled “Ex Situ Conservation through the Establishment of Thematic Gardens at Ahalia Campus” and “Preliminary Observation on Propagation Trials for Three Threatened Medicinal Climbers at Ahalia Campus.” The symposium was attended by 25 eminent resource persons,

including six international experts, and around 400 participants comprising professors, scientists, research scholars, and students. The programme was inaugurated by Prof. (Dr.) P. Raveendran, Vice Chancellor of Calicut University, and the valedictory session was inaugurated by Dr. Kanad Das, Director, Botanical Survey of India. The event provided an excellent opportunity to interact with several eminent personalities, scientists, and researchers.





Preserving the Planet's Green Heritage: The Role of Plant Biodiversity Conservation

The Department of Botany, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, conducted a National Workshop on “Preserving the Planet’s Green Heritage: The Role of Plant Biodiversity Conservation” on 16th and 17th December 2025. The workshop was sponsored by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) under the Assistance to Botanic Gardens (ABG) Programme, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, as part of the Centenary Celebrations of Andhra University.

The workshop was inaugurated by Prof. G. P. Raja Sekhar, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University. Dr. S. S. Dash served as

the Chief Guest and Keynote Speaker, highlighting the importance of plant biodiversity conservation and the role of botanic gardens in safeguarding threatened plant species.

Green Ahalia was represented by its members Mr. Sabik S and Mr. Midhun M, who actively participated in the workshop. Green Ahalia is one of the ABG Programme member garden, and the workshop provided valuable insights into conservation strategies, germplasm conservation, and collaborative efforts among botanic gardens.



Green Ahalia Attended the International Seminar on the Enigmatic Palakkad Gap

Our team participated in the two-day International Seminar on the ecological and cultural significance of the Palakkad Gap held at Government College Chittur. The event began with a wonderful exhibition focusing on the biodiversity and the cultural heritage of the Palakkad gap region. On day one, the inaugural session was addressed by Sri. K. Krishnankutty, Honourable Minister for Electricity, Kerala and MLA Mr. Prabhakaran, followed by the talks from eminent experts focusing on the Ayurvedic potential of the Palakkad gap followed by the afternoon session focusing on the Soil characteristics of the Palakkad gap.

The day two focused on the Floral Diversity of the Palakkad Gap highlighting the endemic species such as Syzygium, Elaeocarpus, etc, conservation challenges, vegetation patterns, etc the area in which Green Ahalia is working on with. The afternoon session explored Agro-biodiversity and participatory research, stressing on the farmer involvement in sustainable development. The seminar provided valuable opportunities for academic exchange, networking with leading scientists, and exploring collaborative research initiatives.



Upavana Vinoda: One Day National Seminar

Green Ahalia team members Midhun and Anagha, attended a seminar titled “Upavana Vinoda: Medicinal Plants Gardening and Indigenous Ecoscaping” conducted by Hortus Malabaricus Botanical Garden and Research Institute (HMBRI), Cheruthuruthi on 30th March 2026. The day began with a field visit to the aesthetic garden zones of Hortus Malabaricus, guided by Prof. (Dr.) Ajayan Sadanandan. The highlight of the technical session was Dr. Chaithrika Hegde’s (Assistant Professor, TDU) presentation focused on Ecoscaping: Functional Gardens with

Native Plants. The session also covered major invasive species in Indian forests, methods to identify native and invasive plants and practical approaches for managing invasive flora.

The afternoon session had presentations by Dr. Lekshmy M. S. on The Quadrant of Upavana Vinoda: Understanding the Four Domains of Arbori-Horticulture and one by Prof. (Dr.) Ajayan Sadanandan on Ayur Udhyanam: Concepts of Various Garden Models that introduced the medicinal relevance of common home garden plants.



Students Visit

Students from various schools and colleges visited the garden as part of their academic curriculum. These visits provided them with valuable insights into the diverse adaptations of plants across different thematic sections of the garden. The experience enabled students to observe and understand concepts from their textbooks in a practical, real-world context.

These educational institutes are SN College Alathur, APS Kozhipara, Mercy College Palakkad, Lions School Palakkad, SNGC Coimbatore, Vimala College Thrissur, Ahalia Ayurveda Medical College, Govt. Victoria College, Palakkad, Ahalia School of Pharmacy, NSS Ottapalam etc.



Pooling Plants

JNTBGRI Thiruvananthapuram

On 23-05-2025 and 30-06-2025 visited JNTBGRI and collected different species of palm and other important RET plants from there. Also visited Miyawaki Nature Lab, Puliarkonam and collected rare medicinal plants from there.

KFRI

On 30-07-25, 03-12-25 and 18-12-25 visited KFRI and collected RET and medicinal plants from there.

Vishakapatnam

Visited Vishakapatnam on 15th to 19th December 2025 for attending a National Seminar at Andra University. We could collect threatened plants from Department of Botany, Andra University, Dolphins Nature Conservation Society.

Publications

As in previous years we could publish Annual report 2024-2025, Information bulletin 3 Jala Nidhi- Garden for aquatic plants, Posters for exhibitions etc. In addition, participated in International seminar at St. Joseph College, Devagiri and presented two posters, “Ex Situ Conservation through the Establishment of Thematic Gardens at Ahalia Campus” and “Preliminary observation on propagation trial for three threatened medicinal climbers at Ahalia campus”.

R & D

ABG Project supported by MoEF & CC through Botanical Survey of India

The project entitled “Conservation studies on Palakkad specific Threatened Plants, Augmenting Nursery Stock and Creating Conservation Garden at Ahalia Campus” funded by MoEF through the ABG project, BSI. During the second year of implementation, we could carry out field collections, propagation trials, and extension and outreach activities. Based on the information so gathered, on field, we were able to locate and collect all the prioritized nine species under the project. In the propagation front, we could collect, propagate and multiply Zingiber sabuanum K.M.P. Kumar & A. Joe, Cynanchum annularium

(Roxb.) Liede & Khanum (*Holostemma ada-kodien* Schult.) and *Cycas annaikalensis* Rita Singh & P.Radha. *Decalepis salicifolia* (Bedd. ex Hook.f.) Bruyn. (*Utleria salicifolia* Bedd. ex Hook.f.), *Baccaurea courtallensis* (Wight) Müll.Arg., *Casearia seethalakshmia* V.Suresh & Ambika and *Oldenlandia dineshii* Sojan & V.Suresh Further, propagation trials of other specimens namely *Syzygium palghatense* Gamble, and *Elaeocarpus gadgilii* Maya.

Suresh & Kumar., are continued. Several field visits are carried out for collection of sample specimens and making phenological and ecological observation. We could complete the Information Centre cum Working Shed for propagation work and 1500 QR coded plant labels were placed. Organized seminars and workshops for students and stakeholders and attended and presented paper in conference.

No.	Name	Status	Habit
1	<i>Cycas annaikalensis</i> Rita Singh & P.Radha	Critically Endangered	Small tree*
2	<i>Decalepis salicifolia</i> (Bedd. ex Hook.f.) Bruyns <i>Utleria salicifolia</i> Bedd. ex Hook.f.	Critically Endangered	Sub-Shrub***
3	<i>Syzygium palghatense</i> Gamble	Critically Endangered and Rare	Tree*
4	<i>Elaeocarpus gadgilii</i> Maya. Suresh & Kumar.	Endemic and rare	Tree*
5	<i>Cynanchum annularium</i> (Roxb.) Liede & Khanum/ <i>Holostemma ada-kodien</i> Schult.	Endangered and Rare	Shrub ***
6	<i>Baccaurea courtallensis</i> (Wight) Müll.Arg.	Vulnerable and Endemic	Tree **
7	<i>Casearia seethalakshmia</i> V.Suresh & Ambika	Endemic, Rare	Shrub*
8	<i>Zingiber sabuanum</i> K.M.P. Kumar&A.Joe	Rare and Endemic	Herb*
9	<i>Oldenlandia dineshii</i> Sojan & V.Suresh	Rare and Endemic	Herb*

Note: * Reported from Palghat only, ** Wild Edible, ***medicinally important

Conservatory of RET plants

Green Ahalia established germplasm conservatory of threatened and medicinal plants at our Annex in Chayathara land. In this land currently we have planted 15 species in an area of 10 acre of land and we also established a thematic garden Abhayodhyanam-the garden for threatened plants, currently added 67 species including Critically Endangered, Threatened, Rare etc.

Aquilaria malaccensis plot

Aquilaria malaccensis is the major source of [agarwood](#) used for perfume industry. Due to its rising demand and illegal harvesting, the tree species is listed under critically endangered by IUCN. Such a tree species is conserved and cultivated in this plot. This was inaugurated by Dr. V. Balakrishnan, Member Secretary, KSBB and Dr. P. Sujanalal, Principal Scientist, KFRI.

Internship

A group of UG students from Department of Environment & Water Management, SN College, Alathur completed their internship projects. The title of their study is “Comparative Study of Two Separate Ponds Lying in an East West Orientation Following the Monsoon Wind Flow in Palakkad District - Focusing on Biodiversity and Water Quality” Ajith C (ALAX-

SEW003), Akshaya U (ALAXSEW001), Dhanasree K (ALAX-SEW009), Haris S (ALAXSEW006), Sandra S (ALAXSEW013) and Vignesh S (ALAXSEW023).

In their examination they could get better results for the project report.



Growth studies:

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
1.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	430	21	700	27	1190	61	1100	40	1050	67	1120	67
2.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	450	42	600	44	900	86	810	46	950	86	1020	94
3.	<i>Diospyros ebenom</i>	Ebenaceae	15		NP		30		22		60		120	
4.	<i>Bambus bambos</i>	Poaceae	600	15	800	16	2000		1500	19	1600	22	1600	
5.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	530	20	530	23	960	56	810	26	1060	56	1160	57
6.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Clusiaceae	60	2	72		67		55	3	56		56	
7.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	150	12	160	15	214	30	190	19	270	35	310	37
8.	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae	420	22	450	25	894	65	785	30	920	68	1020	80
9.	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Anacardiaceae	270	23	270	23	300	38	310	25	310	38	330	30
10.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	430	33	480	39	950	46	735	42	960	79	1030	92
11.	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i>	Flacourtiaceae	120	7	190	8	525	34	490	9.5	540	34	750	66
12.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae	280	9	320	12	585	25	580	27	580	29	720	37
13.	<i>Aporosa cardiosperma</i>	Phyllanthaceae	80	3	105		249	15	280	5	310	32	480	49
14.	<i>Vateria indica</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	30				30		25		101		150	
15.	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i>	Salicaceae	220	12	240	18	400	33	390	20	340	35	410	52
16.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Fabaceae	50		43		165		110	5	177	13	220	15
17.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	50		65		170		110		156		180	
18.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	150	9	162	9	195	14	170	10	190	15	200	
19.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Loganiaceae	25		60				45		50			
20.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Rhamnaceae	400	21	325	22	480	45	630	27	510	46	680	59
21.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Fabaceae	325	9	400	11	400	10	345	12	N P		1010	35
22.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	350	24	450	28	500	43	480	32	660	46	700	49

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
23.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Apocynaceae	230	18	260	22	400	31	310	24	500	35	580	39
24.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Fabaceae	470	27	630	32	940	8.5	1050	45	NP		N P	
25.	<i>Desmostachyum bipinnatum</i>	Poaceae	80		100		NP		74		91		91	
26.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Apocynaceae	180	09	NP		75	0.5	200	10	200	13	200	13
27.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Bignoniaceae	300	15	315	20	470	26	700	25	480		530	39
28.	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Bignoniaceae	450	32	640	52	860	73	840	57	860		900	59
29.	<i>Premna integrifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	150		170		150		160		210		270	
30.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae	270	15	380	22	660	46	630	28	740	65	780	68
31.	<i>Artocarpus sp.</i>	Moraceae									245		270	15
32.	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	Malpighiaceae	24	12	NP		NP		NP		NP		NP	
33.	<i>Syzigium cumini (Seedless njaal)</i>	Myrtaceae	400	22	500	30	675		750	45	870	53	NP	
34.	<i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i>	Clusiaceae	400	22	171		180	12	240		300	25	400	30
35.	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Rutaceae	140		158		180		220		260		260	22
36.	<i>Musa paradisiaca (Odisha banana)</i>	Musaceae	210	12	200	44	200		NP		185		NP	
37.	<i>Citrus limetta</i>	Rutaceae	200		210				220				340	18
38.	<i>Citrus chinensis</i>	Rutaceae			250	14	350	17	380	17	230	15		
39.	<i>Flacourtia inermis</i>	Flacourtiaceae	250		400	18	470		425	36	520	27	560	30
40.	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Anacardiaceae	145	11	150	12	250	15	210	20	200	21	210	20
41.	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>	Sapotaceae	90		08		NP		25				NP	
42.	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Clusiaceae	78		NP		35(Re-plant-ed)		35		NP		80	
43.	<i>Gracina humilis</i>	Clusiaceae	NP		65		130		90		175		NP	
44.	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	Meliaceae	NP		62		120		90		125		140	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
45.	<i>Stelechocarpus burahol</i>	Annonaceae	NP				125		110		121		120	
46.	<i>Garcinia intermedia</i>	Clusiaceae	NP		NP		NP		NP		NP		150	8
47.	<i>Artocarpus incisus</i>	Moraceae			20				50		160		160	12
48.	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae	NP		60		NP		260		NP		NP	
49.	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i>	Ebenaceae	NP		NP		NP		82		135		170	12
50.	<i>Selenicereus undatus</i>	Cactaceae	NP		NP		NP		NP		NP		190	
51.	<i>Achras sapota</i>	Sapotaceae	400	30	270	33	400	48	345	37	300	38	300	40
52.	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>	Sapotaceae	30		36				60		113		120	
53.	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Myrtaceae	30		55				345		360		400	35
54.	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Myrtaceae	NP		100		350	32	260		420		480	51
55.	<i>Syzygium malaccense</i>	Myrtaceae	60		100		110		120		175		330	20
56.	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	NP		42				100		300		360	33
57.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	NP		450	56	700	65	600	60	650	72	700	75
58.	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Sapotaceae	NP		16		400	18	235		NP		500	30
59.	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Lauraceae	NP		34		170		120		300	21	430	25
60.	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	245		260		300		270		350		360	
61.	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Oxalidaceae	210		250	10	370	35	290	32	400	43		
62.	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Sapindaceae	300		340	16	540	23	500	20	600	57	600	38
63.	<i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i>	Myrtaceae	NP		100		155		130		200	20	200	14
64.	<i>Berrya cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	NP		NP		580	17	390	13	750	24		
65.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> (Pasayilla plavu)	Moraceae	NP		350	12	500	15	550	19	720	28	600	35
66.	<i>Psidium sp.</i> (Munthiri pera)	Myrtaceae									160		250	15

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Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
85.	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (Strawberry guava)	Myrtaceae	85		120		NP		130		NP		290	12
86.	<i>Pouteria caimito</i> (Abiu)	Sapotaceae											138	
87.	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (chinese guava)	Myrtaceae	NP		85		120		200		225		300	
88.	<i>Garcinia intermedia</i> (Baraba)												46	
89.	<i>Garcinia humbertiana</i>	Clusiaceae											40	
90.	<i>Garcinia celebica</i> (Wild mangostene)												38	
91.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> (Rajapuli)	Clusiaceae											75	
RET (Sanketham)														
92.	<i>Celastruus paniculatus</i>	Celastraceae									180		800	
93.	<i>Nothopodytes nimmoniana</i>	Icacinaceae									20		NP	
94.	<i>Uvaria narum</i>	Annonaceae									300		650	
95.	<i>Naringi crenulata</i>	Rutaceae	75		280		400		300	23	400	11	430	12
96.	<i>Anamirta cocculus</i>	Menispermaceae									2000		2000	
97.	<i>Holostemma ada-kodien</i>	Apocynaceae									10		NP	
98.	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandrus</i>	Achariaceae	100	6	270	15	480	15	320	20	670	23	850	28
99.	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae									100		88	
100.	<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i>	Apocynaceae									180		180	
101.	<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i>	Menispermaceae									400		450	
102.	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Araceae									100		58	
103.	<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	320	13	430	14	700	22	600	15	1100	17	1100	24
104.	<i>Hydnocarpus alpina</i>	Achariaceae	90		150		350	70	350		650	20	650	27
105.	<i>Lagerstroemia minuticarpa</i>	Lythraceae	350	27	500	40	900	68	700	58	1300	67	1300	74

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106.	<i>Embelia tsjeriam-cottam</i>	Primulaceae	300	17	360	20			400	25	350	30	400	26
107.	<i>Utleria salicifolia</i>	Apocynaceae									310		300	
108.	<i>Persea macrantha</i>	Lauraceae									970	30	1000	37
109.	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	Malvaceae	430	19	550	26	1100	51	912	33	1300	58	1300	67
110.	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Malvaceae	520	34	680	40	1200	59	1000	57	1450	63	1500	64
111.	<i>Madhuca insignis</i>	Sapotaceae	140		190		320	14	260		420	11	480	15
112.	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Calophyllaceae	200	8	320	12	520	70	423	14	900	20	950	22
113.	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	280	10	310	14	800	26	500	15	750	20	600	20
114.	<i>Cinnamom verum</i>	Lauraceae									450	14	450	16
115.	<i>Cinnamomum malabattrum</i>	Lauraceae	122		200		520		345	13	900	30	950	36
116.	<i>Trichopus zeylanicus</i>	Dioscoraceae									10		10	
117.	<i>Palaquium ellipticum</i>	Sapotaceae	93		120		NP		150		N P		NP	
118.	<i>Crateva magna</i>	Capparaceae	122		160		250		230		250		270	10
119.	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i>	Meliaceae	103		200		200		225		380		400	14
120.	<i>Melia dubia</i>	Meliaceae									1350	73	1400	95
121.	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	Meliaceae	240	10	480	17	400	20	700	22	1200	27	1250	30
122.	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	420	18	500	23			600	32	250		260	
123.	<i>Moringa concanensis</i>	Moringaceae	500	16	550	22	750	33	690	29	870	36	1100	41
124.	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Ebenaceae	23		50				120		230		280	10
125.	<i>Salacia oblonga</i>	Celastraceae									400		300	
126.	<i>Chionanthus mala-elengi</i>	Oleaceae									400		500	25
127.	<i>Canarium strictum</i>	Burseraceae	27		32				45		150		290	11
128.	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i>	Apocynaceae									15		15	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
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129.	<i>Pterygota alata</i>	Malvaceae	185	8	320	14	400	15	600	22	950	35	1000	43
130.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Sapindaceae									630	30	700	35
131.	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Dilleniaceae	27	7	70	12			180	14	500	25	760	31
132.	<i>Adhatoda beddomei</i>	Acanthaceae									110		125	
133.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Magnoliaceae	156	7	220	9			390	10	300	13	370	17
134.	<i>Cinnamom sulphuratum</i>	Lauraceae									190		270	
135.	<i>Baccaurea courtallensis</i>	Phyllanthaceae	50		80				90		60		102	
136.	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Malvaceae									200		210	
137.	<i>Diospyros sps.</i>	Ebenaceae	42		70		250	12	170		120		160	
138.	<i>Dimorphocalyx glabellus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	65		90				120		250		280	
139.	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i>	Malvaceae									400		500	36
140.	<i>Ehretia macrophylla</i>	Boraginaceae	63		168				200		350		350	
141.	<i>Hopea parviflora</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	55		65				250		450	26	450	44
142.	<i>Pterospermum rubiginosum</i>	Malvaceae									820	20	800	40
143.	<i>Chionanthus linocieroides</i>	Oleaceae	75		240		400	15	350	14	430	17		
144.	<i>Hopea ponga</i>	Dipterocarpaceae									20		NP	
145.	<i>Crescentia cujata</i>	Bignoniaceae									290		280	20
146.	<i>Scaveola sericea</i>	Goodeniaceae									250		260	
147.	<i>Hopea erosa</i>	Dipterocarpaceae									40		40	
148.	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Malvaceae									420	20	510	30
149.	<i>Hildegardia populifolia</i>	Malvaceae									120		143	
150.	<i>Adenia hondala</i>	Passifloraceae									40		230	
151.	<i>Hydnocarpus macrocarpa</i>	Achariaceae									130		140	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
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152.	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	Poaceae									470		400	
153.	<i>Diospyros crumenata</i>	Ebenaceae									70		108	
154.	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i>	Dipterocarpaceae									40		57	
155.	<i>Cycas beddomei</i>	Cycadaceae									90		48	
156.	<i>Syzigium travancoricum</i>	Myrtaceae									130		63	
157.	<i>Cycas seshachalamensis</i>	Cycadaceae									120		115	
158.	<i>Cycas sphaericus</i>	Cycadaceae	35		60				70		120		126	
159.	<i>Salacia chinensis</i>	Celastraceae							400		800		800	
Spritual gardens														
160.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae	58	03	42		NP				80		59	
161.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	467	20	550	33	630	40	550	45	600	37	800	54
162.	<i>Cynanchum acidum</i>	Apocynaceae	40		35		NP		NP		20		150	
163.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	NP		53		NP		NP		105		128	
164.	<i>Piper betel</i>	Piperaceae	40		42		30		NP		32		68	
165.	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	75	04	30		NP		NP		36		NP	
166.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	114	05	120		80		110		110		110	
167.	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Zingiberaceae	70		65		NP		48		NP		NP	
168.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Asphodelaceae	56		60		60		32		45		80	
169.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Apocyanaceae	332	11	400	15	180		400	35	420		420	25
170.	<i>Ficus krishnae</i>	Moraceae	365	13	500	25	750	50	600	27	800	36	850	50
171.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	330		400		800		700		800	120	900	120
172.	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Meliaceae	400	31	610	35	750	43	700	38	600	32	730	37
173.	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecaceae	175	13	290	23	500	44	500	28	630	36	720	42

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174.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	225	27	350	40	550	26	700	70	560	40	750	48
175.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	675	59	900	67	1100	94	1050	86	1700	100	1800	105
176.	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	Sapindaceae									30		240	10
177.	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>	Rutaceae									25		80	
178.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae											116	
179.	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Apocynaceae											220	23
180.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae											130	08
181.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Asteraceae											56	
182.	<i>Artemesia annua</i>	Asteraceae											85	
183.	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>	Oleaceae									180		180	
184.	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Oleaceae									120		120	
185.	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Myrtaceae	125		150				175	8	280	18	320	20
186.	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	Lauraceae	83		175		344	19	365	14	505	31	720	36
187.	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Apocynaceae	92	12	180	18	336	28	310	20			320	30
188.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Lamiaceae									1123	61	1420	70
189.	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Rubiaceae									280	10	280	12
190.	<i>Cymbopogan citratus</i>	Poaceae									150		150	
191.	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Poaceae									150		150	
192.	<i>Plectranthus vettiveroides</i>	Lamiaceae									65		65	
193.	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i>	Apocynaceae											NP	
194.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Fabaceae	380	17	550	25	800	46	715	32			1700	72
195.	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Annonaceae	43		50		481	25	400	15	520	31	700	40
196.	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	1125	5	190	8	355	16	315	11			380	24

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197.	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae	245	19	350	17	700	35	610	24	Dried		NP	
198.	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Myrtaceae	130		300		481	30	410	8	517	18	530	20
199.	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Verbenaceae	215	11	300	9			800	18			1080	30
200.	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Solanaceae	4		190		175		NP					
201.	<i>Clinacanthus nutans</i>	Acanthaceae	125											
202.	<i>Vanila planifolia</i>	Orchidaceae												
203.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (Nendran)	Musaceae	80										57	09
204.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (Kadali)	Musaceae											28	06
205.	<i>Manihot utilissima</i>	Euphorbiaceae												
206.	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Arecaceae	21		55		250		350		425	29	780	43
207.	<i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i>	Moraceae	290	12	450	24	950	10.59	1050		915	60	1000	65
208.	<i>Ochlandra setigera</i>	Poaceae	122		330		510		420		487	3.5	508	06
209.	<i>Strobilanthes kunthiana</i>	Acanthaceae	35											
210.	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i>	Melastomaceae	30		44		60		60		55			
211.	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Malvaceae	210	11	350	18	450	4.51	480	40	402	55	415	20
212.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae									300			
213.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Myristicaceae							100					
214.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Lamiaceae									85		84	
215.	<i>Ocimum africanum</i>	Lamiaceae									65		43	
216.	<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>	Lamiaceae									43		56	
217.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Lamiaceae									17		31	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
218.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Lamiaceae									50		66	
219.	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Arecaceae	70		90				260		380		510	67
220.	<i>Dypsis leptocheilos</i>	Arecaceae	45		80				310		470		850	52
221.	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Arecaceae	45		60				165		275		430	32
222.	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Arecaceae	75		80		295		200		410		610	58
223.	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Arecaceae	25		40				65		50		49	
224.	<i>Raphis excelsa</i>	Arecaceae	55		80				120		174			
225.	<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	Arecaceae	22						110		130		107	
226.	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	Arecaceae	30		30				30		NP		28	
227.	<i>Areca triandra</i>	Arecaceae	32		45		66.25		95		240		340	
228.	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i>	Arecaceae			24				40		90		109	
229.	<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>	Arecaceae			25				35		N P		200	
230.	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Arecaceae			105				300		400		580	77
231.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Arecaceae			25				75		140		121	
232.	<i>Rophoblaste singaporensis</i>	Arecaceae			85				100		NP		NP	
233.	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	Arecaceae			55				111					
234.	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Arecaceae	11										380	85
235.	<i>Pritchardia parviflora</i>	Arecaceae											NP	
236.	<i>Bentickia condapanna</i>	Arecaceae							20		NP		NP	
237.	<i>Calamus longisetus</i>	Arecaceae							25		N P		NP	
238.	<i>Pritchardia sp</i>	Arecaceae									50		66	
239.	<i>Livistona jenkinsiana</i>	Arecaceae									NP		21	
240.	<i>Dypsis cabadae</i>	Arecaceae									NP		27	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
241.	<i>Licuala peltata</i>	Arecaceae									NP		22	
242.	<i>Adonidia merilii</i>	Arecaceae							150		NP		NP	
243.	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	110	6	280	10	430	28	450	30	520	38	600	45
244.	<i>Nyctanthus arbortristis</i>	Oleaceae	235	20	300	22	470	26	500	32	700		700	43
245.	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Acanthaceae									-		-	
246.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae									-			
247.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	190	19	450	15	700	22	700	25	860	30	900	40
248.	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	205	10	300	10	500	14	420	17	500	19	450	20
249.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i>	Fabaceae	130	5	290		500		450		520		620	20
250.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Fabaceae	250	9	490	20	750	27	1000	34	920	41	1000	50
251.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae	285	23	500	30	710	37	720	34	700	46	650	58
252.	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Bixaceae	184	14	110		180	22			260	23	300	30
253.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	15		170		350	27	560	39	680	33	900	43
254.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae			340	15	490	26	750	40	920	35	1000	41
255.	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Loganiaceae	40		90		160		260		350	10	350	18
256.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	125	12	210		230		330		340	22	400	19
257.	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae							100		220	11		
258.	<i>Kaempferia rotunda</i>	Zingiberaceae							NP					
259.	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Balsaminaceae							20				30	
260.	<i>Plumbago indica</i>	Plumbaginaceae							78		150		100	
261.	<i>Bambusa variegata</i> (white dragon)	Poaceae	92		120				180		350		300	10
262.	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	Poaceae	170		236		380		300		350		400	
263.	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> (green)	Poaceae							NP				1200	20

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
264.	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> (yellow)	Poaceae							NP		950	48		
265.	<i>Bambusa wamin</i>	Poaceae	230	16	310	19	370	13	370	22	420	17	650	
266.	<i>Bambusa tulda</i>	Poaceae	660	17	700	11	1100	24	1200	24	750	05	1200	15
267.	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i>	Poaceae	550	11	600	10	1100	16	1100	16	1500	18	1500	22
268.	<i>Bambusa nutans</i>	Poaceae	320	04	550	12	850	74	850	04	750	03	900	06
269.	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	Poaceae	34		22		75		75				400	
270.	<i>Bambusa mizorameana</i>	Poaceae	73		150		480		480		380		550	07
271.	<i>Bambusa pallida</i>	Poaceae			100		170				280		250	
272.	<i>Bambusa latifolia</i>	Poaceae									1050		1300	20
273.	<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i>	Poaceae	600	8	800	12	1200	14	900	14	1700	11	1500	18
274.	<i>Dendrocalamus brandisii</i>	Poaceae	500	9	600	10	800	16	700	13	900	13	1100	15
275.	<i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i>	Poaceae	350	7	380	8	600	12	550	12	450	10	650	14
276.	<i>Dendrocalamus latiflorus</i>	Poaceae	240		600				900		1050	15		
277.	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Poaceae	600	10	700	12	1050	16	850	14	1300	13	1400	16
278.	<i>Dendrocalamus maroochi</i>	Poaceae												
279.	<i>Dendrocalamus membranaceus</i>	Poaceae	110		210		140		80		230		400	06
280.	<i>Dendrocalamus sikkimensis</i>	Poaceae	300	5	480	8	650	13	650	15	730	10	800	19
281.	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	Poaceae	580	10	630	11	1200	13	700	14	1500	17	1300	16
282.	<i>Gigantochloa andamanica</i>	Poaceae					500		280					
283.	<i>Gigantochloa albociliata</i>	Poaceae	180		220		320		290		300			
284.	<i>Gigantochloa atroviolacea</i>	Poaceae	93		300		700		700		850	11	1200	14
285.	<i>Gigantochloa nigrociliata</i>	Poaceae	28		30									
286.	<i>Gigantochloa rostrata</i>	Poaceae	300	4	400	5	660	7	600	7	720	05	700	10
287.	<i>Guadua angustifolia</i>	Poaceae					130		NP		90		500	

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288.	<i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	Poaceae												
289.	<i>Ochlandra travancorica</i>	Poaceae												
290.	<i>Ochlandra setigera</i>	Poaceae			130		----		130		200		200	
291.	<i>Oxytenanthera abisinica</i>	Poaceae												
292.	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Poaceae	30		40				40		N P		300	04
293.	<i>Pseudoxytenanthera ritchei</i>	Poaceae	185		330		400		390		600		600	03
294.	<i>Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii</i>	Poaceae												
295.	<i>Schizostachyum beddomeii</i>	Poaceae											600	08
296.	<i>Schizostachyum brachycladum</i>	Poaceae												
297.	<i>Shibatea kumasaca</i>	Poaceae	12								N P			
298.	<i>Schizostachyum pergracile</i>	Poaceae	145		238		300		270		250	14		
299.	<i>Schizostachyum dulloa</i>	Poaceae	450	9	700	13	1100	14	850	13	1300	16	1500	15
300.	<i>Thyrsostachys oliveri</i>	Poaceae	550	9	600	10	1100	16	800	14	1200	13	1150	17
301.	<i>Thyrsostachys siamensis</i>	Poaceae	570	10	800	14	1200	15	950	15	1250	14	1200	18
302.	<i>Cinnamomum sulphuratum</i>	Lauraceae					300		95		NP		NP	
303.	<i>Murraya koenighii</i>	Rutaceae					100		184		280		320	13
304.	<i>Flacourtia ramoutchi</i>	Salicaceae					150		300		390		560	23
305.	<i>Holarrhena pubescence</i>	Apocynaceae					30		30		90		108	
306.	<i>Aporosa linleyana</i>	Phyllanthaceae					55		43		30		11	
307.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Apocynaceae					100		117		120		56	
308.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae					150		245	8	410	16	430	22

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309.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Myristicaceae							30		20		35	
310.	<i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae							59		N P		42	
311.	<i>Senegalia catechu</i>	Fabaceae					170		330	14	330	21	500	22
312.	<i>Aphanamixis polystchya</i>	Meliaceae					70		160		400	13	590	28
313.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae					150		250		323		390	22
314.	<i>Premna serratifolia</i>	Lamiaceae					200		320		245		450	21
315.	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae					400		600	33	850	52	1000	55
316.	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	Bixaceae					130		175		270		330	15
317.	<i>Syplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Symplocaceae									N P		NP	
318.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Lythraceae							160		270		340	14
319.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae					60		126		200		250	20
320.	<i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae					180		300	16	420	32	500	40
321.	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Ebenaceae					110		211		270		380	16
322.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae					200		300		180	23	370	31
323.	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	Thymeleaceae					130		195		272		430	25
324.	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Simaroubaceae					70		167	12	270	16	350	22
325.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Fabaceae					60		252		430	18	650	34
326.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae					170		266		380	25	486	22
327.	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Apocynaceae					180		290		380	20	460	16
328.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae					90		140		230	11	410	16
329.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Fabaceae					90		185		240		370	19
330.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae							30				130	

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331.	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Amaranthaceae							75				NP	
332.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Phyllanthaceae							70				48	
333.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae							25					
334.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Crassulaceae							20				79	
335.	<i>Hemiraphis colorata</i>	Acanthaceae							50				26	
336.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Plantaginaceae							NP				NP	
337.	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Asteraceae							60		210	14	250	
338.	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Myrtaceae							83		230	9	300	12
339.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Muntingiaceae							120		400	17	450	20
340.	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	Apocynaceae							70		190		250	
341.	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Fabaceae							10		N P		NP	
342.	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Euphorbiaceae							60		210	14	250	15
343.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae							160		255	12	320	15
344.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae							88		165	3	200	
345.	<i>Manihot carthaginensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae							56		120	11	150	13
346.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae							85		90		80	
347.	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Fabaceae							100		115		450	
348.	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Asteraceae							82		155		150	
349.	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae							10		215	4	340	06
350.	<i>Senna spectabilis</i>	Fabaceae							8		160	8	500	15
351.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae							58		38			
352.	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Covolvulaceae							55					
353.	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Solanaceae							05					

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354.	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	Acanthaceae												
355.	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Asteraceae												
356.	<i>Centratherum punctuatum</i>	Asteraceae							70		70		70	
357.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Amaranthaceae							60		45		50	
358.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae							30		35		30	
359.	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Asteraceae							16		NP		15	
360.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i>	Fabaceae							10		30		NP	
361.	<i>Pilea microphylla</i>	Urticaceae							10		12		NP	
362.	<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	Poaceae							110		NP		100	
363.	<i>Croton hirtus</i>	Euphorbiaceae							30		25		NP	
364.	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Asteraceae							107		30		50	
365.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Cleomaceae							40		70		70	
366.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae							63		90		120	06
367.	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocynaceae							135		125		187	3.5
368.	<i>Laportea interrupta</i>	Urticaceae									N P		NP	
369.	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Solanaceae							89		75		110	3.5
370.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Fabaceae							197		N P		NP	
371.	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	Apocynaceae							42		320		437	18
372.	<i>Cerbera odollam</i>	Apocynaceae							86		150		208	6.2
373.	<i>Manihot glaziovii</i>	Euphorbiaceae							228	13	150		200	10
374.	<i>Holigarna arnottiana</i>	Anacardiaceae							95		155		205	11.5
375.	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae							65		120		182	6.2
376.	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbanaceae							180		200		210	11

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377.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Apocynaceae							25		N P		NP	
378.	<i>Tragia involucrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae							210		270		NP	
379.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae							78		N P		NP	
380.	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Rhizophoraceae									50		NP	
381.	<i>Bruguiera sexangula</i>	Rhizophoraceae									70		105	
382.	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	Rhizophoraceae									80		88	
383.	<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>	Rhizophoraceae									35		NP	
384.	<i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i>	Rhizophoraceae									30		43	
385.	<i>Avicinnia officinalis</i>	Rhizophoraceae									140		145	
386.	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Acanthaceae									165		200	
387.	<i>Ceriops tagel</i>	Rhizophoraceae									50		73	
388.	<i>Kandeli candel</i>	Rhizophoraceae									40		NP	
389.	<i>Nypa fruticans</i>	Arecaceae									NP		50	
390.	<i>Rothea serrata</i>	Lamiaceae									85		150	
391.	<i>Pandanus</i>	Pandanaceae									NP		149	
392.	<i>Grewia tilifolia</i>	Malvaceae									62		120	
393.	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Fabaceae									94		350	17
394.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae									NP		65	
395.	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Solanaceae									50		45	
396.	<i>Piper chaba</i>	Pipercaee									27		28	
397.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae									17		58	
398.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Poaceae									170		560	11
399.	<i>Hygrophila schulli</i>	Acanthaceae									70		185	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
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400.	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>	Arecaceae											NP	
401.	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Euphorbiaceae											35	
402.	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Convolvulaceae											NP	
403.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	Zingiberaceae											NP	
404.	<i>Curcuma amada</i>	Zingiberaceae											NP	
405.	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	Zingiberaceae											NP	
406.	<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i>	Dioscoraceae											NP	
407.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Dioscoraceae											NP	
408.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Arecaceae											NP	
409.	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Arecaceae											NP	
410.	<i>Sida alnifolia</i>	Malvaceae											86	
411.	<i>Malvastrum coramandelianum</i>	Malvaceae											49	
412.	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Malvaceae											59	
413.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae											81	
414.	<i>Sida cordata</i>	Malvaceae											93	
415.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae											96	
416.	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	Fabaceae									65		65	
417.	<i>Ruelia simplex</i>	Acanthaceae									95		95	
418.	<i>Mussaenda philippica</i>	Rubiaceae									125	10	125	
419.	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>	Fabaceae									NP		10	
420.	<i>Jatropha podagarica</i>	Euphorbiaceae									135	17	135	
421.	<i>Senna fruticosa</i>	Fabaceae									215	10	215	10
422.	<i>Strobilanthes lanata</i>	Acanthaceae									75		75	

[illegible]

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446.	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Solanaceae												
447.	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Malvaceae												
448.	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Solanaceae									60		82	
449.	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Solanaceae							92		140		160	
450.	<i>Plectranthus rotundifolius</i>	Lamiaceae												
451.	<i>Talinum fruticosum</i>	Talinaceae									60			
452.	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>	Amaranthaceae												
453.	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Solanaceae												
454.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae							230		250	20	325	25
455.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Fabaceae							480		670	42	900	55
456.	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i>	Phyllanthaceae							260		180		230	07
457.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae												
458.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae							270		170		330	29
459.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae									30			
460.	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Cucurbitaceae												
461.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Fabaceae							480		120		650	31
462.	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Annonaceae									100	15	300	20
463.	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae							84		160		240	
464.	<i>Syzygium travancoricum</i>	Myrtaceae							70		80		90	
465.	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae							60		80		150	
466.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Malvaceae											280	
467.	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>	Lamiaceae											100	
468.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Phyllanthaceae							26		NP		20	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
469.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae							05		05		05	
470.	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Lamiaceae							54		50		60	
471.	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae							NP		NP		NP	
472.	<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i>	Asteraceae							42		30		42	
473.	<i>Commiphora mukul</i>	Burseraceae							13		230		272	
474.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	Burseraceae							130		NP		NP	
475.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae							136		140		240	14
476.	<i>Garcinia indica</i>	Clusiaceae							56		100		150	09
477.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Apocynaceae							63		220		230	
478.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	65		72		50		42		40		55	
479.	<i>Commiphora mukul</i>	Burseraceae	18		34				78		175		220	
480.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	65		38		30		100		78		98	
481.	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>	Fabaceae	70		54		20		35		100		70	
482.	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Myrtaceae	14		NP				NP		NP		NP	
483.	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	30		NP		15		22		55		48	
484.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Acanthaceae	31		52		50		37		25		114	
485.	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	175		190	07	250		159		330		320	
486.	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Cucurbitaceae											700	
487.	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	155		170				115		125		170	
488.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	230		290	28							1000	69
489.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	350		470	22			710		320		730	44
490.	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	Acanthaceae	105		105		110		117		167		80	
491.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	116		125				76		NP		115	

Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
492.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae			30									
493.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Nelumbonaceae											100	
494.	<i>Nymphaea nouchalli</i>	Nymphaeaceae					15							
495.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Plantaginaceae	15		16		15		20		48		15	
496.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	03		22		15		20		17		15	
497.	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Malvaceae	183		150						87		150	
498.	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	50		10		70				32		20	
499.	<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>	Rubiaceae												
500.	<i>Holorrhena antidysenterica</i>	Apocynaceae											170	12
501.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Anacardiaceae											45	
502.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae	32		96								310	13
503.	<i>Hemidesmus indica</i>	Apocynaceae											88	
504.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae											90	
505.	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	35		78				315		310		640	25
506.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	40		100		260		367		320		570	32
507.	<i>Bccopa monnieri</i>	Plantaginaceae							10		15		10	
508.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	30											
509.	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	122						200				270	
510.	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	Cycadaceae	25		22		30		110		100		135	
511.	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Piperaceae	34		10		100		100		119		150	
512.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	800		1300	116	1400	127	1700	135	1060	56	1150	60
513.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	147		270	17	500	29	520	35	930	93	1050	95
514.	<i>Cyanthellium cinerium</i>	Asteraceae	NP		NP		NP		50		NP		NP	

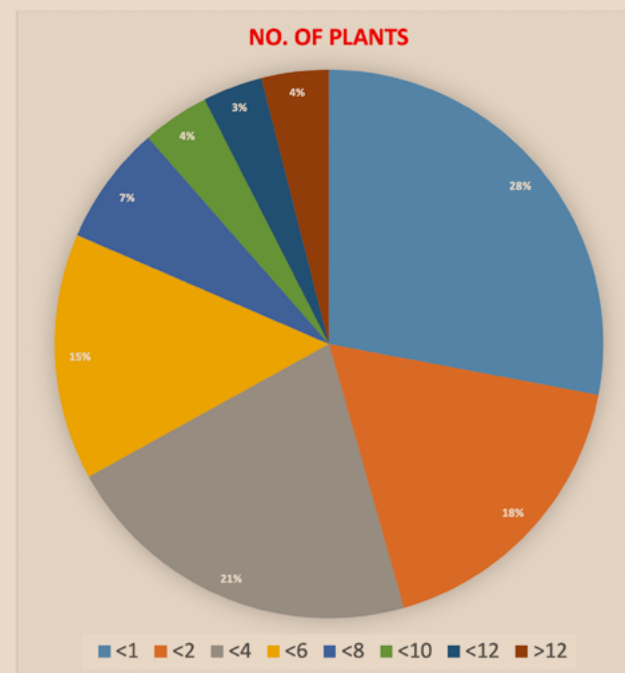
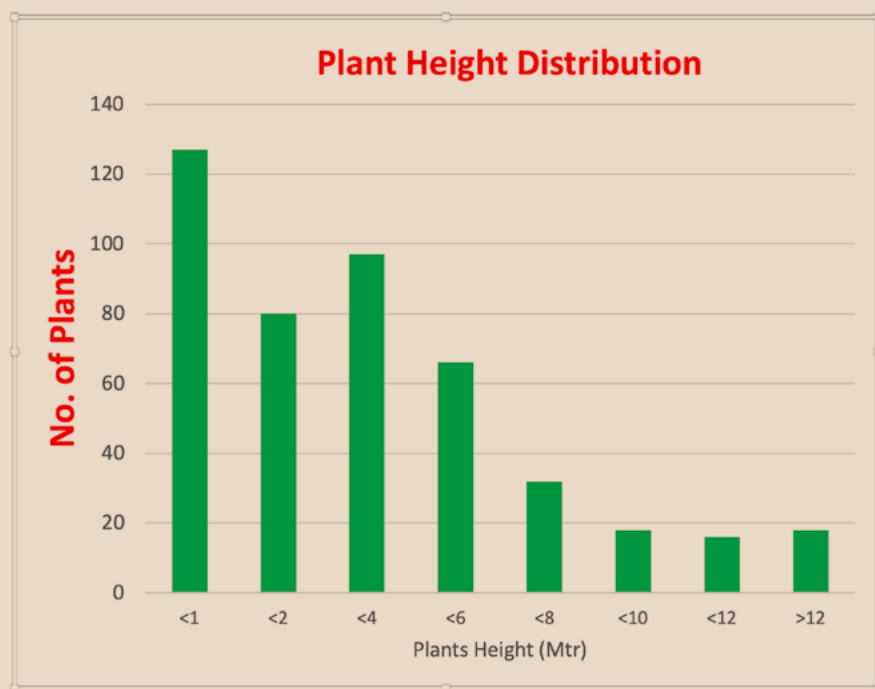
Sl. No	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
			Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)	Height (in cm)	Girth (in cm)
515.	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Lamiaceae	NP		NP		NP		NP		NP		NP	
516.	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i>	Hypoxidaceae	35		40		25		50		20		30	
517.	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Asteraceae	NP		06		NP		NP		NP		NP	
518.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae	08		23		10		NP		NP		NP	
519.	<i>Tylophora indica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	NP		NP		70		150		85		100	
520.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	35		77		320				1500		1700	
521.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Asparagaceae	160		180		60				2000		2000	
522.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	90		126		40		NP		1800		2100	
523.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	80		NP		970		1050		110		250	
524.	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	Covolvulaceae	NP		NP		NP		NP		NP		NP	
525.	<i>Chrysopogan zizanioides</i>	Poaceae	170		174		160		140		180		170	
526.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricate</i>	Apocynaceae	100		156		150		190		160		180	
527.	<i>Baliospermum solanifolium</i>	Euphorbiaceae	120		12		40		85		NP		75	
528.	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	Zingiberaceae	20		36		90		90		90		90	
529.	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	100		120		200		100		60		85	
530.	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	Zingiberaceae	60		98		30		10		30		35	
531.	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i>	Lamiaceae			30		20		30		30		50	
532.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Plantaginaceae					35		35		NP		40	
533.	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>	Acanthaceae	25		30		10		10		10		10	
534.	<i>Costus sp</i>	Costaceae	170		170		200		180		185		190	
535.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	50				130		NP		200		240	
536.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae	84		60		60		40		70		80	

[illegible]

Growth Data of the Plants -2026

PLANTS HEIGHT(m)	NO. OF PLANTS
<1	127
<2	80
<4	97
<6	66

PLANTS HEIGHT(m)	NO. OF PLANTS
<8	32
<10	18
<12	16
>12	18



What our visitors say

As always, we had several eminent persons visiting the garden. After their visit we seek their impression and feedback. Some of these are very encouraging for us and motivating us to march forward. Following section provides glimpses of such remarks from our valued guests.

Dr. Ashisho A Mao

Green Ahalia doing wonderful and I have not seen in any other place as creative and innovative in carrying out the conservation, educating public as a whole.

Dr. Santhosh nampy

Each garden has been given in a thoughtful naming and it is really captivating.

Dr. Anil Kumar

Green Ahalia is executing some amazing work that have highly relevance in contributing to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing. The campus is also an excellent sample for carbon neutrality and biodiversity abundance.

Dr. V B Sreekumar

The Ahalia garden is a repository of our floral wealth. Several commercially important, useful, threatened Plants are Conserved here. The Germiplasm Collection, Agroforestry trails, thematic gardens will be highly helpful for School and College students.

Dr. V Balakrishnan

The team doing wonderful effort to showcase “Bio-cultural heritage” of India especially Kerala.

Dr. P Sujanapal

Excellent repository of bioresources.

Dr. Mohan Kunnummal

This is an amazing place, very well maintained, excellent concept, great learning experience. This is a model for whole **Dr. U M Chandrashekara**

The Green Ahalia is expanding with diverse theme areas at a faster rate and with high quality landscape and maintenance.

Jacob Vargese

The greenery of the campus is wonderful and just beyond words.

K. Vijayananthan IFS

One of the best clean and green campus in the state of Kerala.

Ajay Rastog

It is a rare occurrence that a place of such magnitude and scale has been established. Habitat restoration efforts are laudable and are the rehabilitation of Critically RET species. More than just awareness, a consciousness is being created here.

The Team

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Dr. K. Haridasan	Consultant, Bio-resources
Mr. Shaibu V.T.	Manager
Mr. Sabik S.	Botanist
Mr. Midhun M.	Research Assistant
Ms. Anagha Santhosh	Botanist
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- ❖ Text and photos : Haridasan, Sabik, Midhun, Green Ahalia
- ❖ Design: Ashokkumar PK ❖ Printed at: Kaveri Press Palakkad



Palakkad, Kerala

2026