

**CATALOGUE OF THE SOUTH INDIAN  
TIMBERS IN THE COLLECTION OF  
SYSTEMATIC BOTANY GALLERY**

**BY**

**Tmt. M.N. Pushpa, M.Sc., M.A.,**  
Curator for Botany,  
Government Museum, Chennai.

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**Published By**

**Thiru. S.S.Jawahar, I.A.S.,**  
Principal Secretary / Commissioner  
Government Museum  
Egmore, Chennai - 600 008.

**2012**





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## PREFACE

The importance of plants in everyday life can hardly be over estimated as most of the things that we need have got their origin in some plant part or the other. The collections of, Botany Section are arranged in two galleries, namely the Systematic Botany Gallery and the Economic Botany Gallery. In the Systematic Botany Gallery, the exhibits are arranged in their evolutionary order starting with the primitive Cryptogams i.e., algae and fungi. The families of flowering plants are arranged according to the Bentham and Hooker's system of classification.

The Systematic Botany deals with the classification of plants. The study is based upon the structural resemblance of plants and is helpful in identifying them. The resemblances are brought out by describing, naming and arranging the plants in a methodical manner for which a thorough knowledge of morphology is necessary. This gallery is mostly used by the students and the scholars in the field of Botany for taxonomic references. Representative collection of the timber specimens of South India are kept on display in this gallery. The collections date back to the year 1946 itself and were received from the Utilization Officer, Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun. This Catalogue of South Indian timbers is the first of its kind and has been prepared with the commercial uses, by the author for the benefit of the students, the scholars and the researchers in the subject of Botany. This book provides information of the Botanical name and Vernacular names of the Timber specimens in Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil, and a few other available names of other languages. The habit of the tree has been provided for the easy identification of the trees of commercial value. Hundred and sixty one timbers inclusive of eighty six specimens on display and seventy five in the Reserve collection have been enumerated here. The illustrative Photographs have also been provided only for the timber specimens kept on display. Based on the contents of taxonomical data, this Catalogue will be of useful reference work to botanists of all values of life and general public as well.

The timber collection showcased in the Gallery exhibits interesting specimens. To cite a few, the Cross section of *Tectona grandis*, commonly known as the Teak wood is displayed in the systematic Botany Gallery. This reveals the annual rings, depicted with the historical events that have taken place from the year 1400 to 1900 for a period of five hundred years. Similarly another interesting specimen is the 200 years old *Dalbergia latifolia* commonly called as the 'Rose wood'. It is a deciduous tree, attaining a large size in South India and also in Eastern Bengal and Central India. It belongs to the family 'Fabaceae'. The cross section of the wood is kept on display. It is quite interesting to note that both the specimens were gifted by the Maharaja of Travancore in the year 1880.

Place: Chennai- 600 008.  
Date: 24.01.'12.

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## FOREWORD

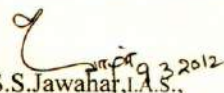
The Botany Section of Government Museum, Chennai has a rich collection of Botanical specimens arranged systematically in two galleries. The Economic Botany gallery highlights man's dependence on plants in the day-to-day life. The rich collection of South Indian Timbers showcased in the Systematic Botany Gallery highlights its commercial usage. The Section has been conducting periodical Exhibitions, Plant Preservation Training programmes and nature walk emphasizing the importance of flora.

'Cataloguing' is one form of documentation which helps in recording as well as disseminating the technical & popular data concerned with the museum collection. The Catalogues published by the Government Museum, Chennai are regarded as staple reference works amidst people of all walks of life.

Adding one more jewel to its crown, the Museum has taken up the endeavour of publishing the Catalogue of South Indian Timber with the aim of fulfilling the long felt need in this direction. In this work, one hundred and sixty one choice timbers both in display and reserve collection of the Botany Section of the Museum were catalogued with choice plates of illustration.

I congratulate Tmt.M.N.Pushpa, Curator for Botany of the Museum for her painstaking efforts in bringing out this catalogue.

I hope that this new addition to the list of publication of the Museum will be received both by the experts and interested general public as a useful publication.

  
S.S.Jawahar, I.A.S.,  
Principal Secretary/  
Commissioner of Museums

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### COLLECTION OF THE SOUTH INDIAN TIMBERS IN THE SYSTEMATIC BOTANY GALLERY

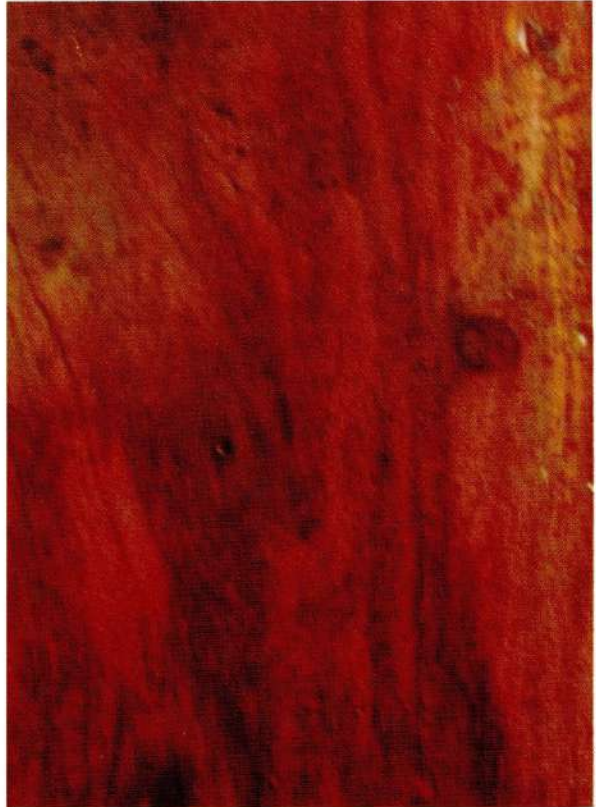


The tropics have a far richer diversity of trees than anywhere else on earth. For centuries these have provided many fine cabinets, woods and today provides most of the world's hardwood timber. Timber, which are the tree products, serve man in so many ways, whose utilization extends so vastly.

Timbers are used to make agricultural implements, boats, bows, box-wood, bridges, brush backs, cabinet works, canoes, carts, carriage buildings, carvings, charcoal, combs, drinking cups, fuel, firewood, gunstocks, gun-carriages, house buildings, pounders and presses, packing cases, sleepers, tools, walking sticks, wheels etc.

Forest, obviously can exert the greatest control over the soil. In any plant community, there is a balance between plants and animals, which if upset may result in a change of the whole eco-system.

**Acacia caesia Wight & Arn.**



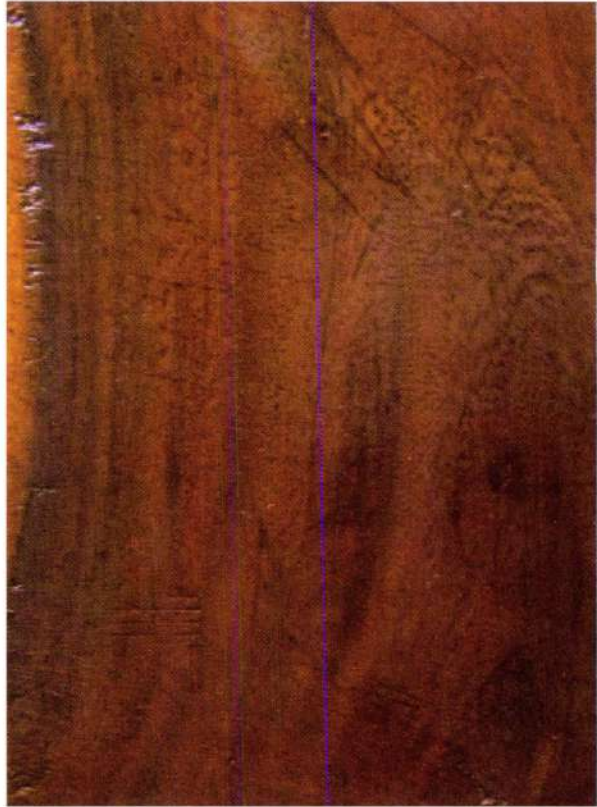
Hin - Aila  
Tam- Kariyundu,  
Tella Korinda  
Tel - Korinta  
Kan- Antarike  
Mal- Incha, attu, inna

வெள்ளிண்டு மரம்

A large climber found in the sub-Himalayan tract from the Chenab eastward, throughout India. It belongs to the family Mimosaceae. The wood is white, soft, and porous.



**Acacia leucophloea Willd.**



Hin -Safed Kikar  
Tam -Velvayalam  
Tel -Tellatuma  
Mal -Pattacharaya maram  
San - Shvetabarbura

வெள்வேலமரம்

Found in all forest tracts of Central and South India and plains of the Punjab from Lahore to Delhi. It seems indifferent to climatic conditions and belongs to the family Mimosaceae. The plant sapwood is large; heart- wood is reddish brown, with lighter and darker streaks; extremely hard. It is brittle, makes good posts. It makes an excellent fuel.

**Alstonia scholaris R.Br.**



Eng -Dita bark  
Hin -Chatian  
Tam -Pala  
Tel - Aedakularite Chettu,  
Palagaruda  
Kan -Maddale  
Sans -Saptaparna

பஞ்சை மரம்

A tall, evergreen tree, widely cultivated throughout India, commercially known as *Dita bark*, belongs to the family Apocynaceae. The wood is white, soft, and even-grained; seasons badly and soon gets mouldy and discoloured. It is not durable, but is easily workable. It is used for boxes, furnitures, scabbards, and coffins. This tree is an exceedingly useful one, due to its ornamental value.

This tree is an exceedingly useful one, due to its ornamental value.

**Albizzia lebbek Benth.**

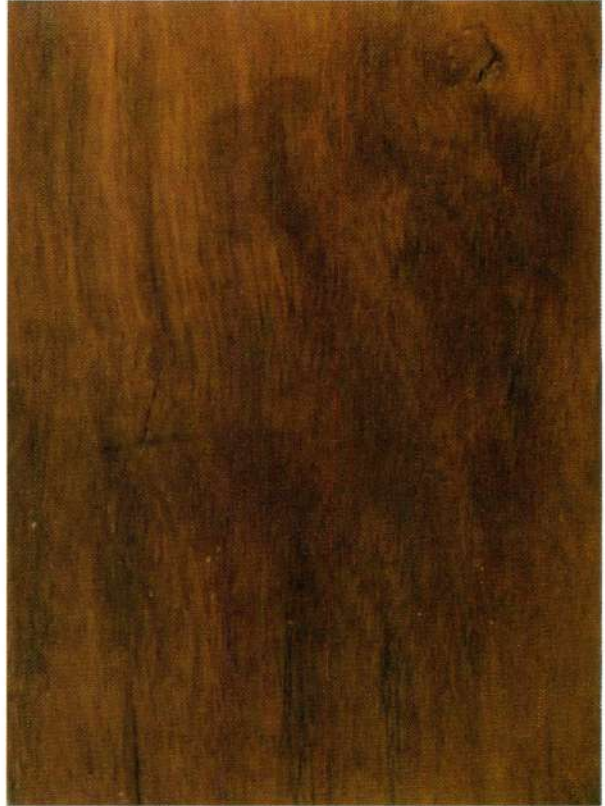


Eng - East Indian Walnut  
Hin - Siris  
Tam - Vagei  
Tel - Dirasana  
Mal - Vaga  
San - Sirisha

வாகை மரம்

A large, deciduous, spreading tree, found wild or cultivated in most parts of India. The plant sapwood is large, white, heart-wood is dark fairly durable. It is used for picture frames, sugarcane-crushers, furniture, well-curbs and wheel work. It belongs to the family Mimosaceae.

*Azadirachta indica*, ADr. Juss.

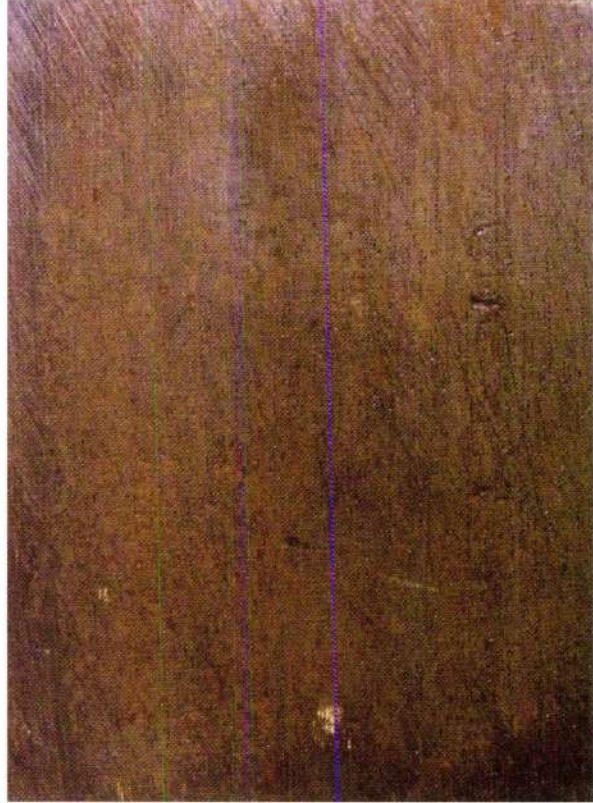


Eng -Neem Tree,  
Margosa Tree  
Hin - Nim  
Tam - Vepa  
Tel - Vepa  
Kan - Bevu  
Mal - Vepa

வேப்ப மரம்

A large tree of 40 to 50 feet in height, common, wild or more often cultivated, throughout the greater part of India and Burma, commonly called the Neem (or) Margosa tree. The sapwood is grey, heart-wood red, very hard, beautifully mottled. It is strong, clean grained, and resists the attack of worms. It is much used for the construction of carts, for making agricultural implements and for furniture work due to its sanctity and durability, it is largely employed by the Hindus to make idols. It belongs to the family Meliaceae.

**Acacia catechu, Willd**

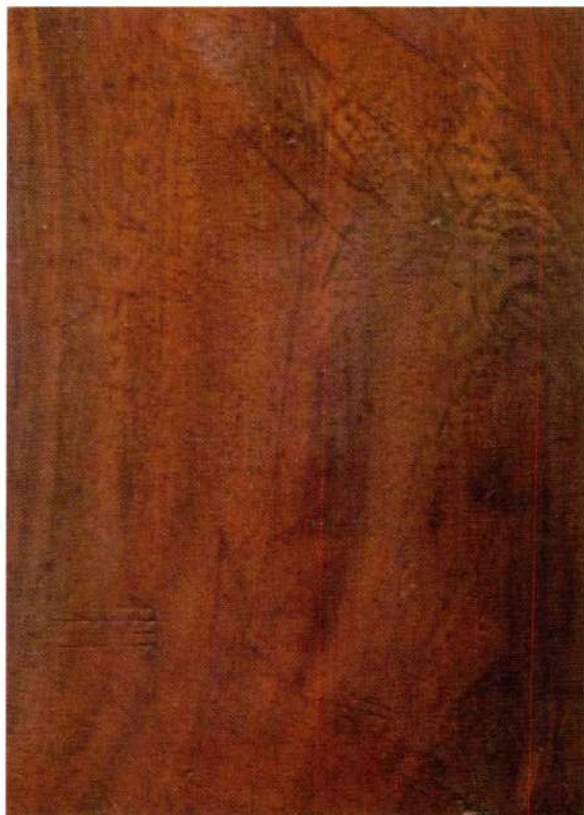


Eng -Cutch Tree, Catechu  
Hin - Khair  
Tam - Karangalli  
Tel - Sandra  
Kan - Kachu

காடுசுக்கட்டி மரம்

The plant is common in most parts of India and Burma. It is a moderate-sized, deciduous tree, with dark brown, much cracked bark, and short hooked spines in pairs. It belongs to the family Mimosaceae. It is used for making rice-pestles, oil and sugarcane crushers, agricultural implements, and for the bows, spear and sword handles and for the preparation of wheelwrights work. The wood is greatly admired for its high heating powers.

**Acacia ferruginea DC.**

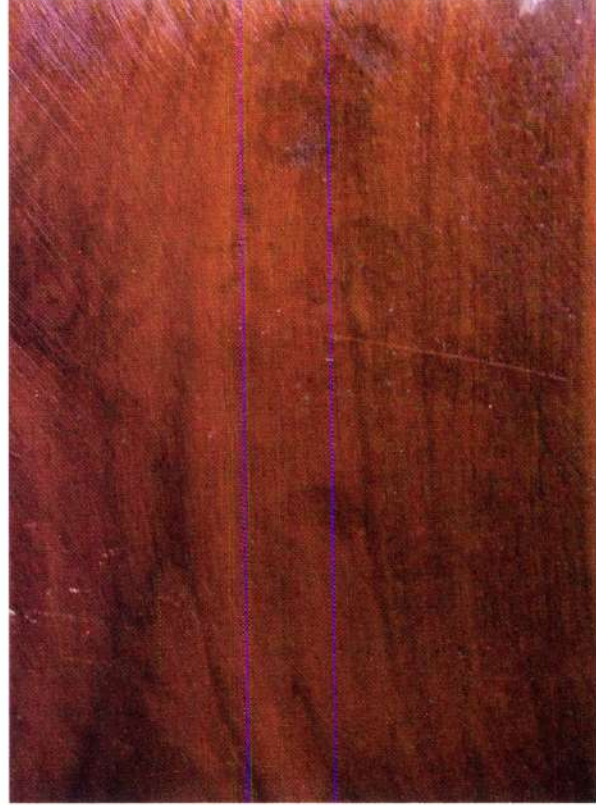


Tam- Velvelam  
Tel - Ansandra  
Kan- Banni

வெள்வேல மரம்

A large deciduous tree with brown bark, distributed in Northern-Bengal, Central and South India and in Gujarat. The plant sapwood is large; heart-wood is olive-brown, and extremely hard. It is a fine timber but little used; it is also used for building carts, and for agricultural implements. It belongs to the family Mimosaceae.

**Alangium salviifolium (Linnf) Wang.**

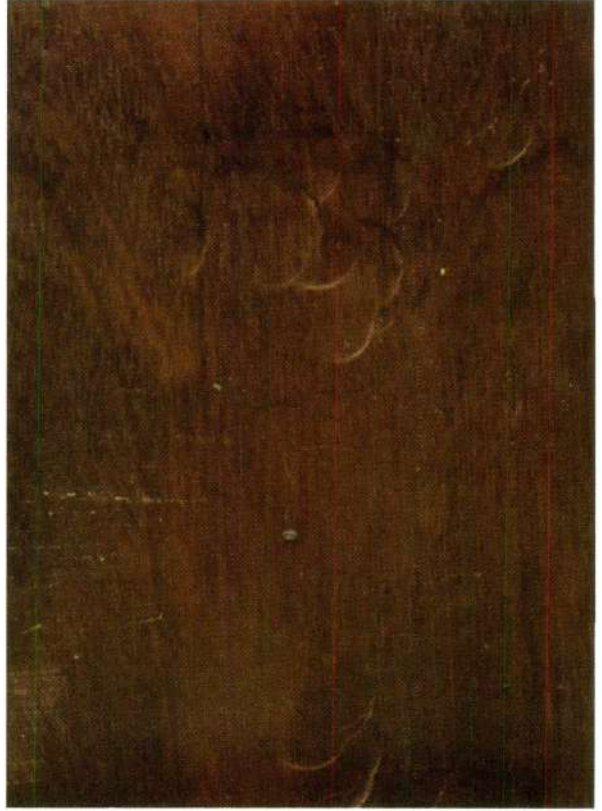


Hin - Akola  
Tam - Alangi  
Tel - Ankolamu  
Kan - Ankole  
Mal - Irinjil  
San - Ankola

அழிஞ்சில்

A deciduous shrub or small tree found throughout India and Burma in tropical forests. It belongs to the family Alangiaceae. The sapwood is light yellow; heart-wood is brown, hard, close and even-grained, tough and strong easily worked with a beautiful glossy surface. The wood is beautiful. It is used as pestle for oil-mills, wooden balls for cattle and other purposes and is valuable as fuel. Used for agricultural implements and oil mills.

**Adenanthera pavonina Linn.**



Eng - Coral Wood,  
Red Wood, House wood  
Tam- Anikundumani,  
Tel - Bandi Guruvenda  
Kan- Manjetti  
San - Kunchandana

யானைக் குண்டுமணி

A large, deciduous tree, meet with in Bengal, South India and Burma. The plant belongs to the family Mimosaceae. The heart-wood is red, hard, close-grained, durable, and strong. The timber is used in South India for house-building and cabinet-making purposes.



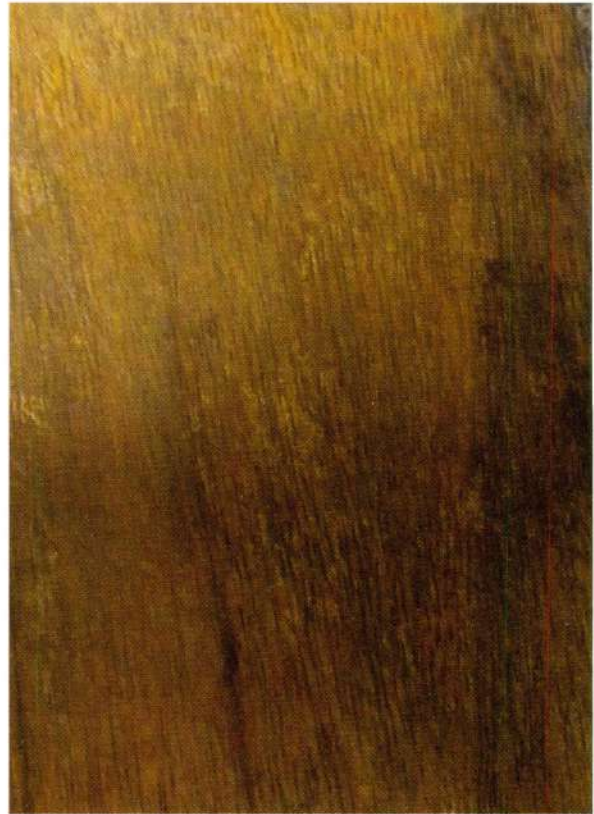
**Broussonetia papyrifera Vent.**



Eng - Paper - Mulberry  
Hin - Jangalitoot  
Kan- Kaagda

A small tree, native of Japan, China, Polynesia, and said also to be wild in the Martaban hill; belongs to the family Moraceae. It is commonly called as Paper-Mulberry. The wood is light-coloured, even-grained, not hard nor heavy. It is used for making paper-pulps, plywood, cheap furnitures, toys, shoe heels, cigar-boxes, sports goods and packing-cases.

**Buchanania lanzan spreng.**



Eng -Cuddapha Almond  
Hin -Piyar, Charoli,  
Chironji  
Tam-Morala  
Tel - Sara  
Kan-Nurkal  
Mal-Mungapera

கேரளம்

A tree, leafless only for a very short time. It is found throughout India and Burma, and common in the hotter and drier parts and , belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. The plant wood is greyish brown, moderately hard, with small dark-colored heart-wood. It is fairly durable if kept dry. It is used for making boxes, bedsteads, bullock-yokes, doors, window-frames and tables.

**Berrya cordifolia (Willd.) Burret syn.**



Eng - Trincomalee Wood  
Tel - Sarala -Devadaru  
Tam - Chavandalai

சாவந்தாலை

It is a large tree found in South India, Burma, and Ceylon. The plant wood is used for carts, spear-handles, being much esteemed for toughness, elasticity and flexibility. Also used for boat building and heavy oars, tool-handles and ploughs. It belongs to the family Tiliaceae and commonly called Trincomalee wood.

**Butea monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze.**

Hin -Dhak  
Tam-Parasa  
Tel -Moduga  
Kan-Mutthuga  
Mal-Palas in samatha  
San-Palasha



பரூசை மரம்

A moderate-sized, deciduous tree, found throughout India and Burma, extending in the North-west Himalaya as far as the Jhelum. The wood is dirty white, soft, and not durable; mainly used for well-curbs and water-scoops; also employed as a cheap board wood and for structural work. It belongs to Papilionaceae family.

**Bauhinia variegata Linn.**



Hin -Kachnar  
Tam-Segapumanchori  
Kan- Kanchavala  
Mal- Chuvannamandaram

சிகப்பு மந்தாரை

It is a moderate-sized, deciduous tree, found in the Sub-Himalaya tract and throughout the forests of India. It belongs to the family Caesalpiaceae. The wood is grey, moderately hard, with irregular masses of dark and harder wood in the center; used for agricultural implements.

**Bridelia retusa spreng.**



Hin - Ekdania,  
Gondui, Khaja  
Tam - Mullu-Vengai  
Tel - Bonthayepi  
Kan - Goje  
Mal - Mukkayini  
San - Asana, Ekadivi

முள்ளு மருது

A large deciduous tree, with thorns on the bark of the young stems; distributed in Sub-Himalayan tract, from the Jumna eastwards ascending to 3,600 feet and South India. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. The sapwood is small; heart-wood grey to olive brown, close-grained, durable seasons well and is moderately hard. It is used for cattle-yokes, agricultural implements, carts and buildings.

**Barringtonia acutangula Gaertn.**



Hin -Ingar  
Tam-Samutthira paalai  
Tel -Kadapa  
Kan-Holekauva

சமுத்திர பாலை

It is an evergreen tree that occurs in the Sub-Himalayan tract from the Jumna eastwards; one of the most plentiful trees in Bengal, especially near the coast. It belongs to the family Barringtoniaceae. The wood is white, shining, warps in seasoning, moderately hard, even-grained, said to be durable. It is used for boat-building, well-work, carts, rice-pounders, and cabinet-making.

**Bischofia javanica Blume.**



Hin - Paniala  
Tam- Thondi  
Tel - Nalupumushti  
Kan- Gobranerale  
Mal- Nira, Thirippu,  
Andamansyepaduk

தொண்டி மரம்

A deciduous tree met within Kumaon, Garhwali, Gorakhpur, Bengal, South India and Burma. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. The wood is used for construction of bridges, house posts, rafters, etc. Also suitable for cheap pencils, tea-chests and heavy packing-case.



**Cerbera manghas Linn.**



Eng- Dog-Bane  
Tam-Kodalma, Kattarali,  
Kottuma  
Kan- Cande, Monde  
Mal- Utalam, Chattankaya

காட்டு அரளி

A small, evergreen shrub, with silvery bark and glossy leaves, cultivated in gardens throughout India, belongs to the family Apocynaceae. The wood is white moderately hard, close-grained; and is used for making incense and for the purpose of perfumery.

**Crataeva religiosa forst.**



Hin - Barna, Bilasi  
Tam- Maralingam  
San - Varuna

மரலிங்கம்

A moderately-sized, distorted, unarmed tree, with deciduous 3-foliolate leaves met with here and there under cultivation from the Ravi eastwards to Assam, Manipur and Burma. Also in central and Southern India. The plant wood is yellowish white when old turning Light brown, moderately hard, even-grained used for drums, models, writing boards, combs, and in turnery. It belongs to the family Capparidaceae.

**Cedrela toona Roxb.**



Eng- Moulmain Cedar  
Hin -Tun, Mahanim  
Tam-Santhanavembu,  
Tunumaram;  
Tel - NandiChettu  
Kan -Mandurike  
Mal -Malarveppu;  
San -Nandi-Vriksha,  
Tunna

சந்தன வேங்கை

This is a large tree about 50 to 60 feet in height, growing in the tropical Himalaya from the Indus eastwards and throughout the hilly districts of Central and South India to Burma. It belongs to the family Meliaceae. The wood is brick-red, soft and shining. It is durable and is not eaten by white-ants; is highly valued and universally used for making furniture of all kinds, and is also employed for door-panels musical instruments and carvings.

**Chukrasia tabularis A.Juss.**

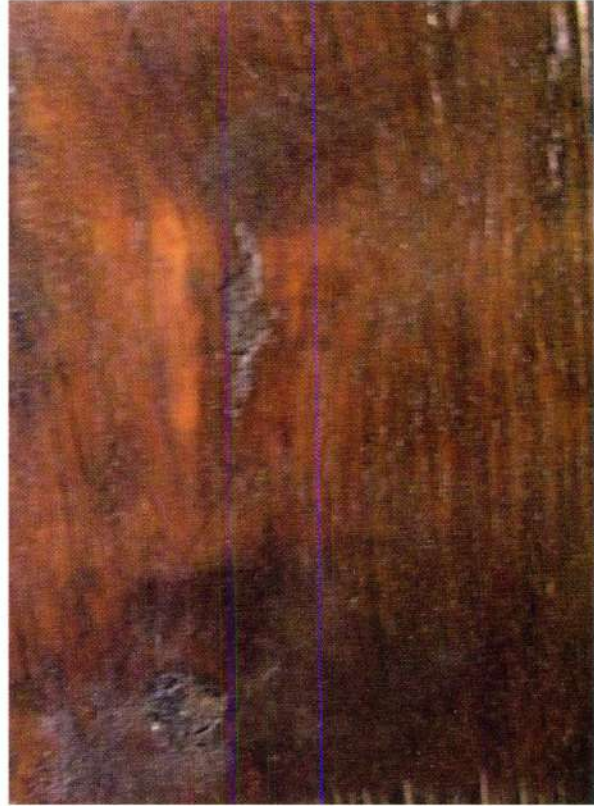


Eng- Chittagong Wood  
Tam-Agil, Maleivembu  
Tel- Cittagangukarra  
Erra-Pogada  
Kan-Dalmarā  
Mal-Akil, Malaveppu

மலைவேம்பு

It is a tree species, belonging to the family Meliaceae and distributed in the tropical regions. The plant wood is lustrous, possessing an attractive mahogany like figure used for making high class furnitures, panelings and decorative works; also for making plywood, laminated boards, canoes and cooperage.

**Cassia marginata Roxb.**



Tam- Vakkai maram

வக்கை மரம்

A small deciduous tree, with deeply cracked, brown bark, found in the Western Peninsula, and in Madras, Ceylon and Burma. It belongs to the family Caesalpiniaceae. The heart-wood is light brown and, very hard. The wood is well adapted for turning naves of wheels and handles of tools.

**Cassia siamea Linn.**

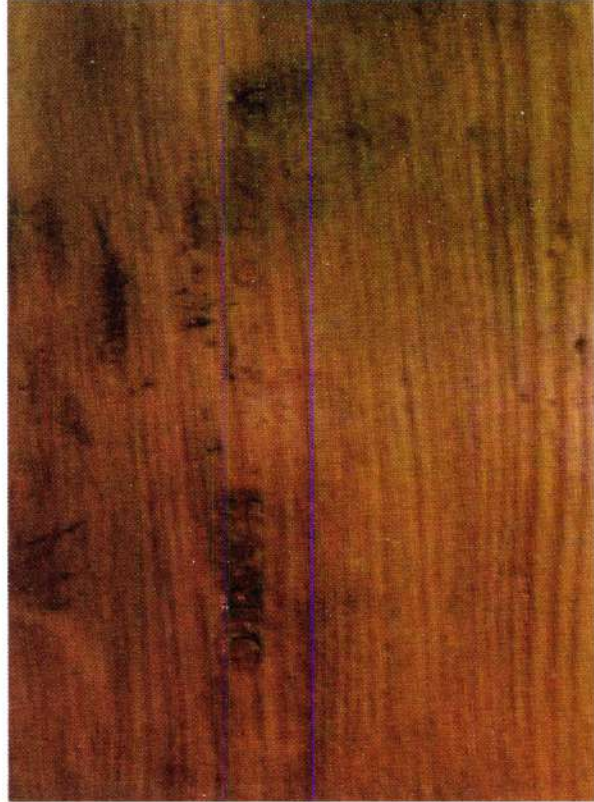


Tam -Manje-konne  
Tel & Kan -Simatangedu  
Mar -Kassord

மஞ்சள் கொண்ணை மரம்

A moderate-sized tree, with smooth bark, found in South India. It belongs to the family Caesalpiniaceae. The sapwood is whitish, rather large. The heart-wood is dark brown, nearly black; very hard and very durable. The wood is used for mallets, helves, and walking-sticks.

**Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud.**



Eng-Deodar, Himalayan cedar  
San-Devadaru, Deodaru

தேவதாரி

A very large and tall tree and is found in the North-west Himalaya between 4,000 and 10,000 feet. It belongs to the family Pinaceae, Division Gymnosperm. It is commonly called Deodar. The heart-wood of the plant is light-yellowish brown, scented and moderately hard. The wood is extremely durable, used for making railway sleepers, bridges, and even for fabricating furniture and shingles.

**Chloroxylon swietenia Dc.**



Eng -East Indian Satin  
Wood  
Hin -Bhirra, Giryā  
Tam-Porasu  
Tel -Billu, Billydu  
Kan-Bittula, Hurihuli,  
Masula

முதீர மரம்

A moderate-sized, deciduous tree, found in Central and South India and Ceylon. It belongs to the family Rutaceae. The wood is very hard, yellowish brown, and close-grained. It is durable and excellent for turning and is used for making cart-buildings, furniture and picture-frames, gun-carriage wheels.



**Calophyllum inophyllum Linn.**

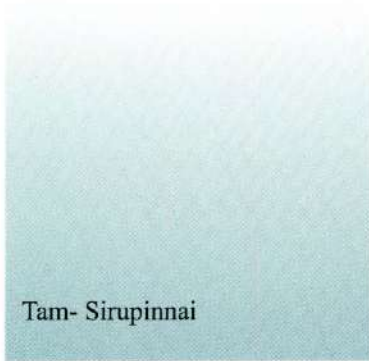


Eng - Alexandrian, Laurel  
Hin - Sultanachampa  
Tam- Punnai, Pinnay  
Tel - Pouna  
Kan- Vuma, Honne  
Mal- Punna

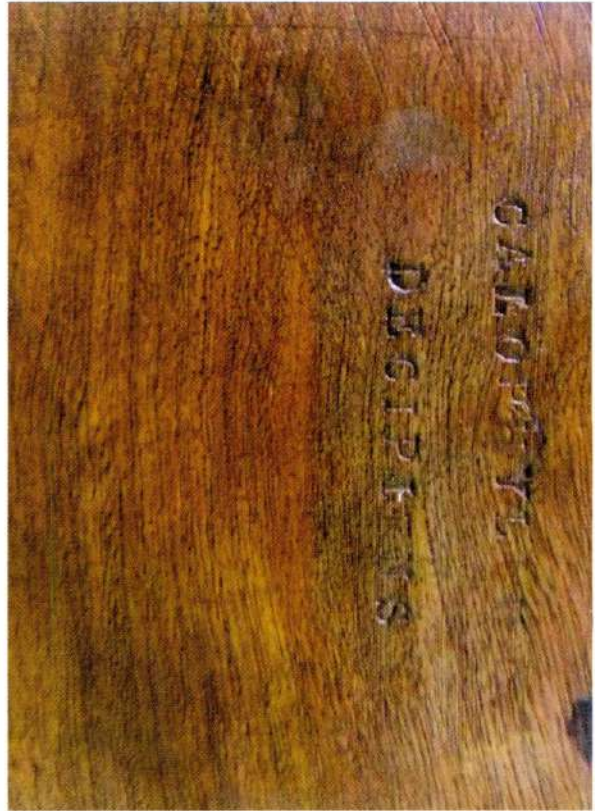
பின்னை மரம்

It is cultivated, especially near the sea-coast, throughout India as an ornamental tree; indigenous to the Western Peninsula, Orissa, South India and Ceylon. It belongs to the family Clusiaceae. The wood is reddish brown, moderately hard, close-grained, and used for fabricating masts, spars, railway sleepers, machinery canoes. It is used in ship-building also.

**Calophyllum decipiens Wight.**



Tam- Sirupinnai



சிறுபின்னை

A large tree, found in South India and Ceylon and , belongs to the family Clusiaceae. The wood is used for engineering purposes.

**Capparis grandis Linn.**

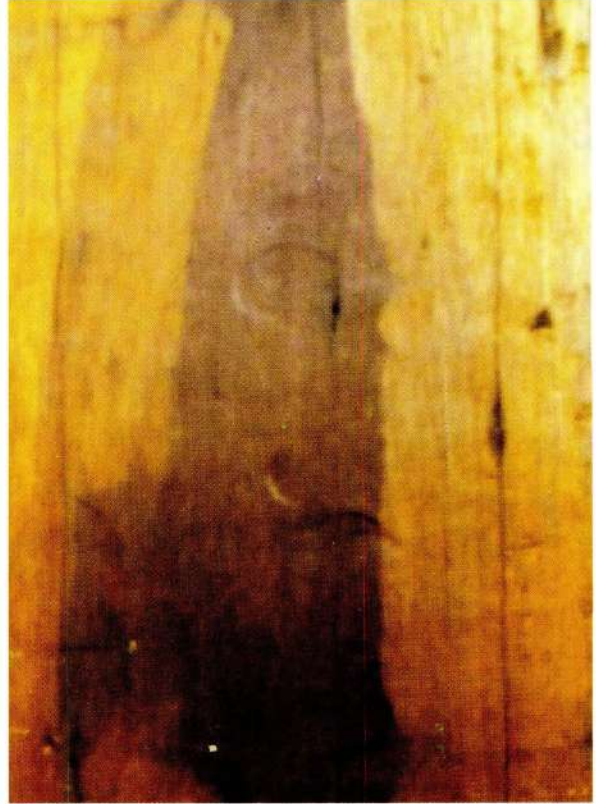


Tam -Nakkulinjan  
Tel -Oridonda  
Kan - Revapi  
Mal - Waghutty

முள்கொண்டை

A small tree, distributed in the eastern part of the Deccan, the Eastern Ghats, and belongs to the family Capparidaceae. The wood is white, moderately hard, and durable; used for making plough-shares and rafters.

**Casuarina equisetifolia Linn.**



Eng -Beef Wood  
Hin - Jangli Saru  
Tam- Savukku  
Tel - Sarugudu,  
Chavuku  
Kan- Sarve Mara,  
Chabaku  
Mal- Chavukku

சவுக்கு

A large, evergreen tree, with leafless, drooping branches and branchlets, which are deciduous. It is cultivated all over India, except in the North Western portion of the Punjab. The wood is white, brown hard, heavy and difficult to cut; used for fabricating house posts, rafters and masts of country made crafts.

**Dillenia indica Linn.**



Hin- Chalta  
Tam-Uva  
Tel- Peddakalinga, Uva  
Kan- Betta Kanigala  
Mal- Chalita, Punna  
San- Bharija

புஷா மரம்

A large evergreen tree occurs in Bengal, Central and South India and Burma. It belongs to the family Dilleniaceae. The wood is red with white specks, close-grained; moderately hard. It is used to make helms and gunstocks and in construction.

**Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.**



Eng -East Indian Rose Wood,  
Bombay black Wood  
Hin -Shisham  
Tam-Itti, Karundorviral  
Kan-Bite, Todagatti;  
Mal -Itti, Colavitti,  
Kar -Itti  
San -Shishapa

ஈலிடி மரம்

A deciduous tree, attaining a large size in South India and is also found in Eastern Bengal and Central India. It belongs to the family Fabaceae. The timber is one of the most valuable one in India and is strong, very hard, close-grained, and of a purple black in colour. It takes a beautiful polish and is reckoned as the best furniture wood. It is employed for making cart wheels, agricultural implements, gun-carriages and is good for carving and fancy works and is used for making the handles of knives, Kukris and other arms.

**Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.**

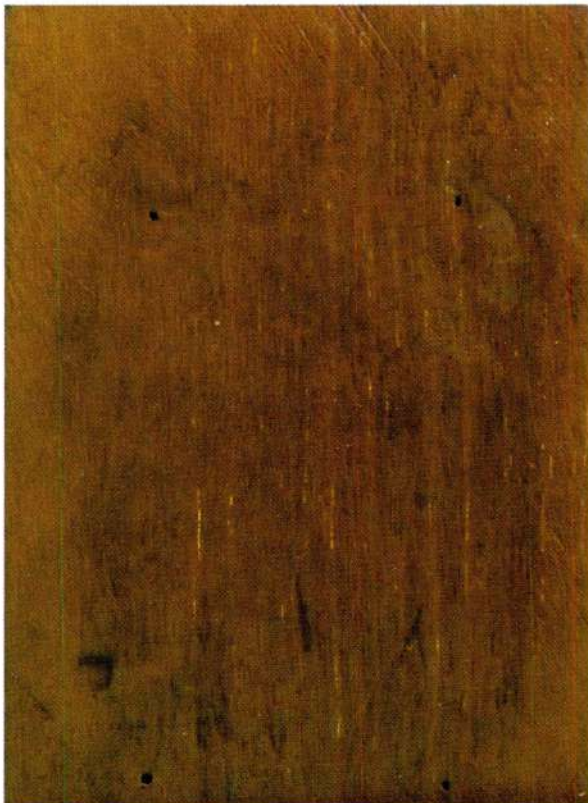


Hin- Shisham, Sissu,  
Sissai  
Tam- Sisuitti, Gette  
Tel - Errasissu, Sinsupa  
Kan- Agaru, Biridi;  
Mal - Iruvil  
Sans- Shinshapa

நூக்கமரம்

A large deciduous tree of the Sub-Himalayan tract from the Indus to Assam, ascending to 2,000 feet, and belongs to the family Fabaceae. It is commonly called Sissoo. The wood is very durable, seasons well, and does not warp or slip. It is highly esteemed for all purposes where strength and elasticity are required. The wood is employed for making high class furnitures and cabinet wood; also used for crafting musical instruments and carvings.

**Dillenia pentagyna Roxb.**



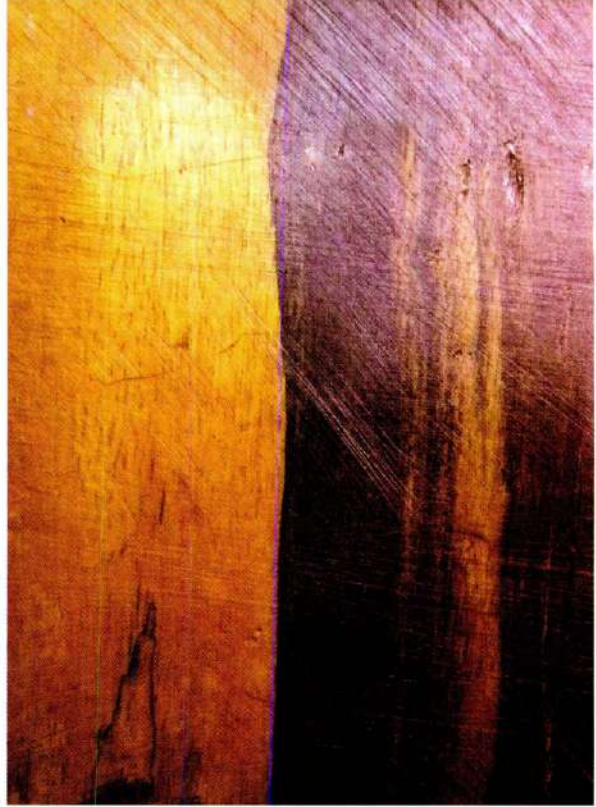
Hin - Aggai, Kallai  
Tam - Naytekku  
Tel - Chinnakalinga,  
Ravudana  
Kan - Kanigala,  
Kadukanigala  
Mal - Punna, Kodapunna

நாய் தேக்கு

It is a deciduous tree, found in Central, South and Western India and Burma, and belongs to the family Dilleniaceae. The wood is rough, moderately hard, reddish-grey, strong, heavy, and durable. It is used for construction of ship, rice-mills and for charcoal.



**Diospyros tomentosa Roxb.**

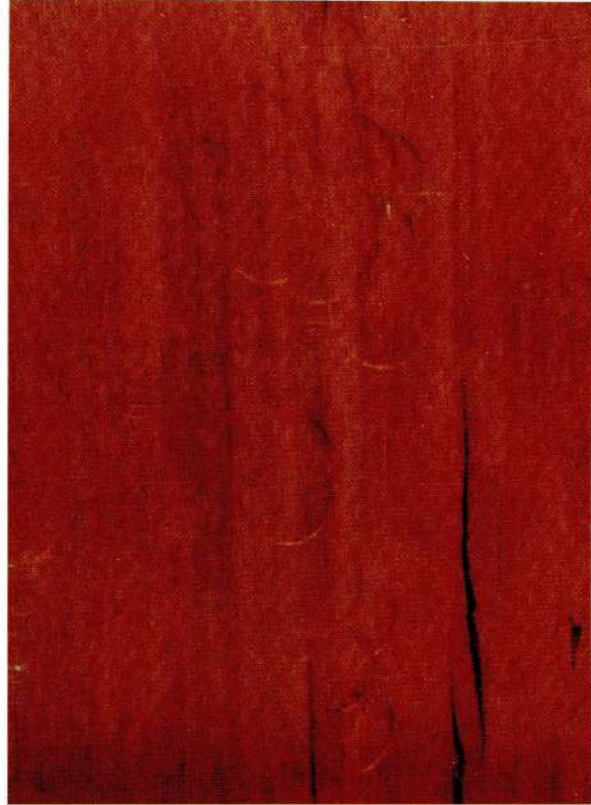


Eng- Nepal Ebony  
Persimman  
Hin- Tendu, Kendu,  
Temru  
Tam-Tumbi  
Tel- Citta tumiki,  
Mancitumiki,  
Tumiki  
Kan- Timburani, Tumari,  
Tindura

தும்பி மரம்

A small crooked tree, found in the northern parts of Bengal, Bihar, extending as far north as to the Siwalik tracts of the Punjab. It belongs to the family Ebenaceae. The wood is black, hard and heavy, used by agriculturists for making ploughs and the wood-work of their houses.

***Dalbergia lanceolaria* Linn.f.**



Hin - Takoli, Bithua  
Tam-Erigai, Nalvellangu  
Tel -Errapaccari,  
Peddasapara  
Kan -Belaga, Kanaga  
Mal -Mannavitti, Pulari

நால்வெலாங்கு

A deciduous tree of the Sub-Himalayan tract from the Jumna eastwards, ascending to 2,500 feet; also met with in Central and South India and Bombay. It belongs to the family Fabaceae. The wood is white, moderately hard, not durable; useful for building purposes.

**Erythroxylon monogynum Roxb.**



Eng- Bastard Sandal,  
Red cedar  
Tam-Devadaru, Chemanatti,  
Sempulichan  
Tel- Adivi goranti,  
Devadaru, Gadara  
Kan- Devadaru  
Mal- Devataru

காட்டுச் சந்தனம்

A shrub (or) small tree of the hilly tracts of the Western Peninsula; also found in Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, and Tinnevely districts of South India; belongs to the family Erythroxylaceae. The wood is very hard with a pleasant resinous smell, and is used for turnery; it is the source of a tar used for vessels as a wood preservative.

**Eriodendron pentandrum Dc.**



Eng- The White  
Silk-Cotton tree  
Tam-Elavam panju  
maram

இலவ மரம்

A tall tree with straight trunk prickly when young; branches horizontal and whorled and occurs in the forests throughout the hotter parts of India and Ceylon. It belongs to the family Bombacaceae. The plants is commonly called white silk cotton. The wood is soft and very light. It is used for toys and other such purposes and is sometimes hollowed out into canoes.

**Eucalyptus globules Labill.**

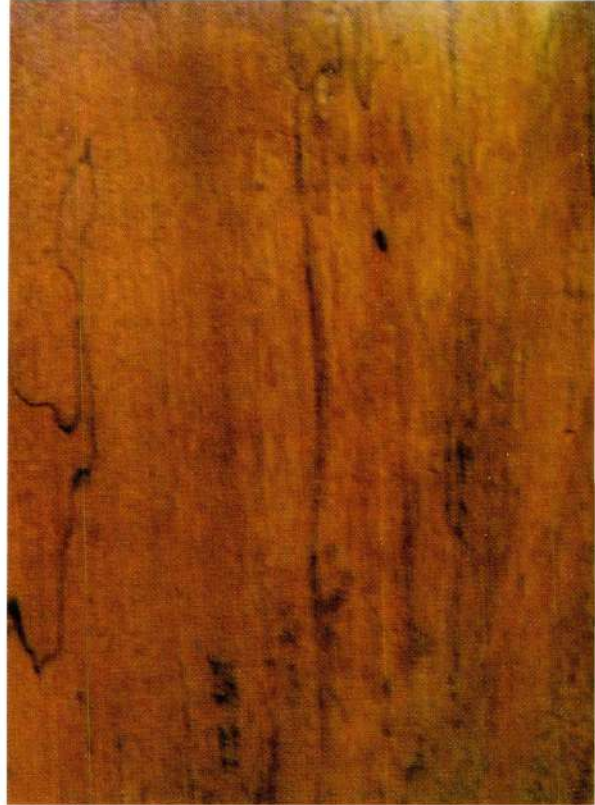


Eng - The Tasmanider blue gum  
Tam - Karpooora maram  
Mal - Karpura maram

கற்பூர மரம்

It belongs to the family Myrtaceae. A loft tree, gregarious in Victoria and South of Tasmania. Its introduction into India has met with complete success on the Nilgiris. The wood is strong, tough, and durable and extensively used in ship-building, agricultural implements and fabrication of sleepers and telegraphic poles.

**Feronia limonia (Linn.) Swingle.**

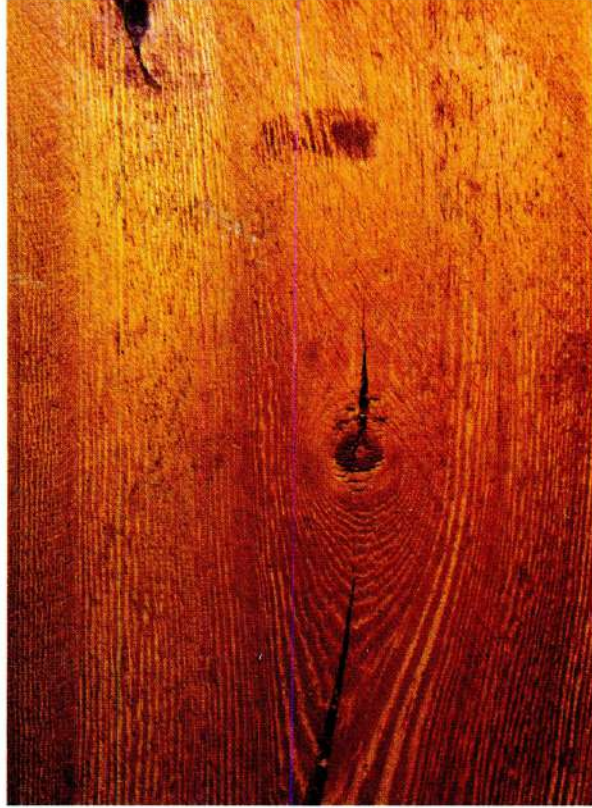


Eng -Elephant Apple,  
Wood Apple  
Hin - Bilin, Kait,  
Kavitha  
Tam-Vilanga  
Tel -Velaga  
Kan- Bela  
Mal- Vila, Vilatti  
San- Kapittha

வினாம்ப மரம்

A medium-sized tree, found throughout the greater part of the plains of India. It belongs to the family Rutaceae. The plant wood is yellowish-white, hard, used for making naves of wheels and oil crushers and for crafting shoe lasts, pen holders, rulers and ornamental carvings.

**Ficus glomerata Roxb.**



Hin- Gular, Umar  
Tam, Kan & Mal- Athi ;  
Tel- Atti, Bodda, Paidi,  
Udumbaramu  
San- Udumbara

அத்தி மரம்

A large tree to the salt range along the Sub-Himalayan tracts to Bengal, Central and South India, Assam and Burma. It belongs to the family Moraceae. The wood is grey and is soft. In Trichinapalli it is used for building purposes and is also used for shoring-wells.

**Ficus benghalensis Linn.**



Hin- Bar, Bargad, Bor  
Tam- Al, Alam  
Tel - Marri,  
Peddamarri, Vati,  
Kan- Ala, Alada mara, Vata  
Mal- Ala, Vatam  
San - Bahupada, Vata

ஆலமரம்

A large tree, wild in the Sub-Himalayan tracts and lower slopes of the Deccan, planted throughout India. It is commonly called Banyan tree and belongs to the family Moraceae. The plant wood is grey and moderately hard; used for making well-curbs. The wood is stronger and is used for tent-poles, cart-yokes, and banghy-poles.



**Gmelina arborea Roxb.**

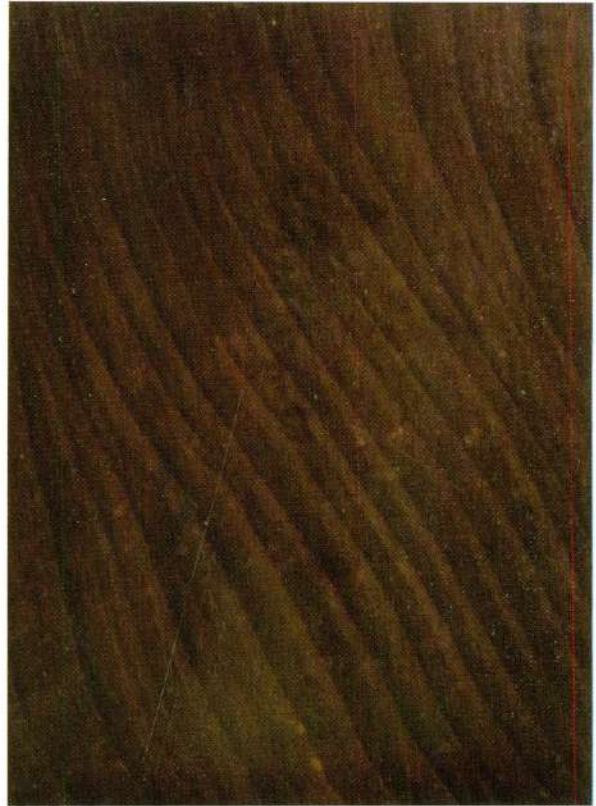


Hin - Gambhar, Gumhar,  
Kambhari, Sewan  
Tam- Kumadi,  
Umi- Thekku, Perungumpil  
Tel- Gumarket, Gummadi  
Kan- Shivani  
Kasmiri-Mara  
Mal- Kumbil  
San- Gambhari, Kasmari,  
Gandhari  
Shriparni, Bhadraparni

உமி தேக்கு

A large deciduous tree, sometimes attaining the height of 60 feet and met with in the sub-Himalaya tract from the Chenab eastwards and also throughout India and Burma. It belongs to the family Verbenaceae. The wood is yellowish, grayish (or) reddish-white, with a glossy lustre, used for making planks, venetian blinds, tight cooperage, and printing blocks, carvings, and musical instruments.

**Grewia subinaequalis DC.**



Hin- Phalsa, Dhamin,  
Parusha, Shukri  
Tam-Palisa, Tadachi  
Tel -Jana, Nallajana, Phutiki  
Kan-Buttiyudippe, Tadasala

புணர் மரம்

A species of small tree belongs to the family Tiliaceae. Distributed Sub-Himalayan tract, Bengal, Central India and Burma. The wood is tough and elastic, and used for making shoulder poles, bows spear handles and house building

**Hopea wightiana Wall.**



Tam-Ilapongu  
Kan- Nai Irupu, Haiga,  
Kalbovu, Hiribovige,  
Unni  
Mal- Pongu

இலபொங்கு

A large tree of the Western Peninsula from the Konkan southwards. It belongs to the family Dipterocarpaceae. The wood is very valuable and is used for making beams, piles in construction work and brush-backs.

**Holoptelea integrifolia, Planch**



Eng- Enter-leaved elm  
Hin- Kanju, Papri, Banchilla,  
Chilbil, Dhamma, Begana  
Tam- Aya, Ayil, Kanci, Vellaya  
Tel- Thapasi, Nemali, Pedanevili  
Kan- Thavasai, Rasbija,  
Kaladri, Nilavahi  
Mal- Aval  
Sans- Chirabilva

அய்ய மரம்

A large, spreading, deciduous tree, met with on the outer lower ranges of the Himalaya and Travancore in South India and belongs to the family Ulmaceae. The wood is light, yellowish grey and moderately hard. It is employed for building purposes, and cart making. It is much utilized for fuel and making charcoal.

**Hardwickia binata Roxb.**

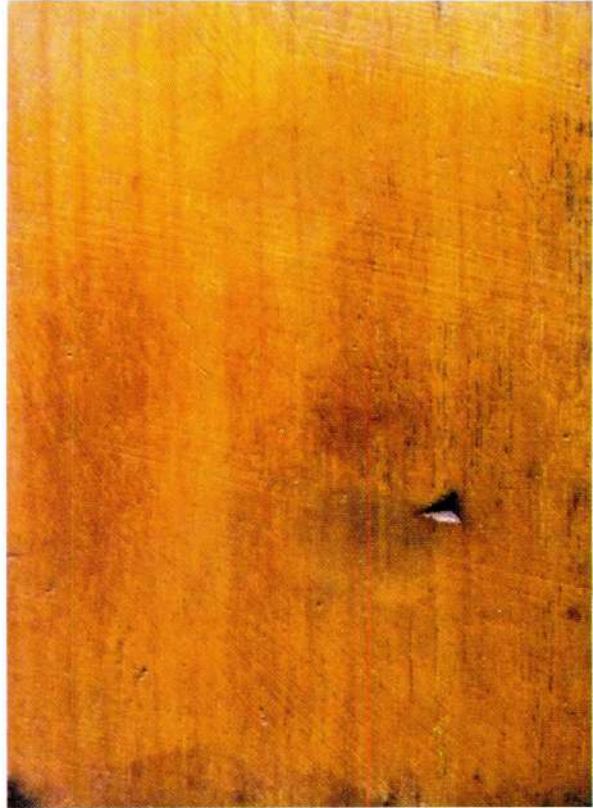


Sans- Anjan  
Tel - Yepi, Epe, Naraepe  
Kan - Kamara Karachi Acca  
Tam- Acha maram, calam,  
katulugu

அச்சுமரம்

A tall deciduous tree, reaching a height of 100 feet found in dry forests of South and Central India. It belongs to the family Caesalpiniaceae. The plant sapwood is small, white, heart-wood; is extremely strong dark, and is durable used for making mine-props, pontoons, oars and parquet floors making. It is also used for turning, carving and ornamental works.

**Hymenodictyon excelsum Wall.**



Hin- Bhavlan, Kukurkat,  
Bhurkur  
Tam-Vellei Kadambu,  
Sagapu, Peranjoli  
Tel - Dudippa, Dadiyetta, Burja  
Kan-Bandarayanni, Vilari

வெள்ளைக் கடம்பு

A large deciduous tree 30 to 40 feet high, distributed in dry hills at the base of the Western Himalaya and Central India, Anamalays hills. It belongs to the family Rubiaceae. It is employed for making agricultural implements, scabbards, grain measures, palanquins, and toys.

**Ilex wightiana wall.**



Tam- Vellodi maram  
Kan- Badaga, Hurulu

வெல்லோடி மரம்

A large tree occurs in Western Ghats from the Konkan southwards, ascending to 3,000 feet in altitude. It belongs to the family Aquifoliaceae. The plant wood is used for making planks, and platters .

**Lagerstroemia lanceolata wall.**



Eng- Nana Wood  
Tam-Vevala  
Tel- Ventaku  
Kan- Benteak  
bili- nandi, Bowndur  
Mal- Velillavu, Venthekku

விவால மரம்

A large tree found in the forests of the Malabar Coast from Bombay to Travancore. It belongs to the family Lythraceae. The wood is red, moderately hard, straight and elastic and is much used in construction, for ship-building, in making coffee cases and furniture.



**Lagerstroemia speciosa pers.**



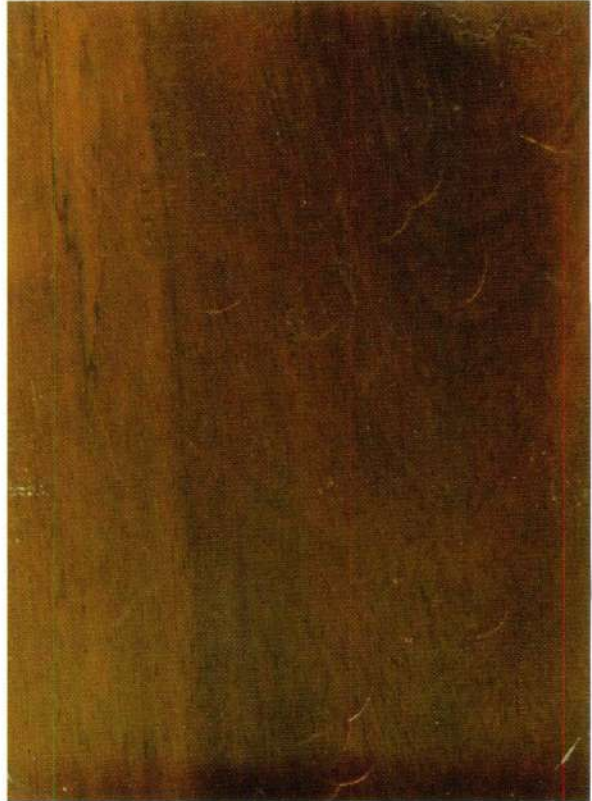
Eng- Queen Crape Myrtle  
Hin- Jarul  
Tam-Kadali, Pumaruthu  
Tel- Varagogu  
Kan-Hole-Dasavala, Challa

கடலி மரம்

A large deciduous tree of Eastern Bengal, Assam, and the West Coast. It belongs to the family Lytharaceae. The plant wood is shining, light red, hard; used for fabricating cooperage, leather cutting blocks, boot lasts, match-boxes and splints. It is commonly known as pride of India.

**Kingiodendron pinnatum (Roxb.) Harms.**

Eng- Piney  
Tam-Madayan Samprani,  
Kolavu, Kodapalai  
Kan- Enne, Yennemara  
Mal- Shurali, Kiyavu,  
Kodapalla



மடலயன் சாம்பிராணி

It is a tree species found in tropical regions and belonging to the family Caesalpiniaceae. The wood is used for beams, rafters, battens, ceiling boards, flooring and furniture; also used for making cordite cases, bowls and croquet balls, billiard tables and cue-handles.

**Lophopetalum wightianum Arn.**

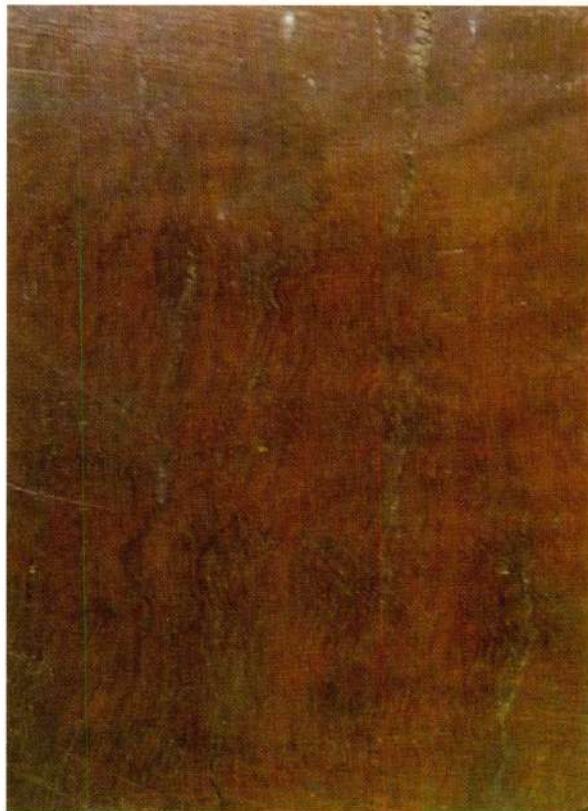


Tam-Venkottei, Vengalkattei  
Kan-Banate, Balpale,  
Bilihalasu, Sattale, Hottale  
Mal-Venkotta, Venkadavan

வெம்பலகை

Evergreen tree of the Western Coast from the Konkan to Cape Comorin. It belongs to the family Celastraceae. The plant wood is reddish-grey, moderately hard, and close-grained. It is used for making panels of railway carriages, plywood and veneers, tea chests, bobbins, and splints.

**Madhuca indica J.F.Gmel.**



Eng- Butter Tree  
Hin- Mahva, Mohwa,  
Mauwa  
Tam- Illupei, Elupa  
Tel- Ippa  
Kan- Hippe  
Mal- Poonam, Ilupa

இலுப்பை

A large, deciduous tree, indigenous in the forest of the central provinces. It is plentiful in many parts of India. It belongs to the family Sapotaceae. The plant sapwood is large; the heart-wood is reddish brown, from hard to very hard. It is not much used, but it has been tried for railway sleepers in the Central Provinces.

**Melia composita Willd.**



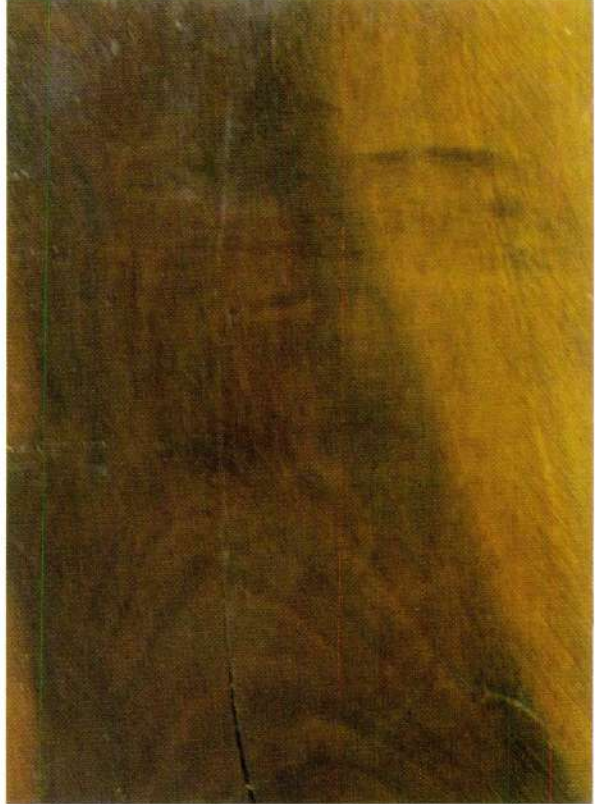
Tam- Malaivembu  
Tel - Munnatikaraka  
Kan- Hebbevu, Karibevan  
San - Arangaka

மலைவேம்பு

A large handsome, deciduous tree, met with in the Eastern Himalaya, South India, Ceylon and Burma. It belongs to the family Meliaceae. The sapwood of the plant is grey; the heart-wood is reddish-white, soft, light, not easily attacked by white-ants, strong and durable. It is often used by planters for building purposes and employed for making ceilings and out-riggers of boats. It is also recommended for crafting tea boxes and similar purposes.

**Mimusops elengi Linn.**

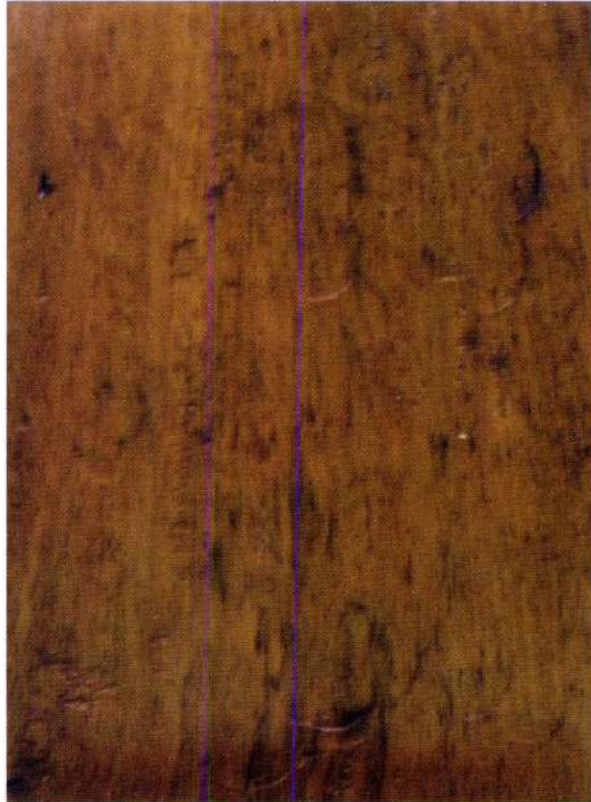
Eng- Bullet wood  
Hin- Maulsari  
Tam-Vagulam,  
Magadam, Ilanji  
Tel- Pogada  
Kan- Bakula, Pagade  
Mal- Elengi, Ilanni  
San- Bakula



மகிழ்மரம்

A large evergreen tree, frequently cultivated in India and Malay Peninsula. It belongs to the family Sapotaceae. The sapwood is large, white and very hard; heart-wood is red. It is used in house-building, for making boats, cart shafts and cabinet work.

**Mangifera indica Linn.**



Eng- Mango  
Hin -Am, Amb  
Tam-Mango, Mau  
Tel -Mamidi, Mavi  
Kan- Mavu  
Mal- Amram, Cutam, Mavu

மாமரம்

A large, glabrous tree, found in Tropical Himalaya and is also cultivated throughout India. It belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. The wood is grey, coarse-grained, and soft. It is used for making planks, doors, carts, rafters and window frames.

**Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard.**



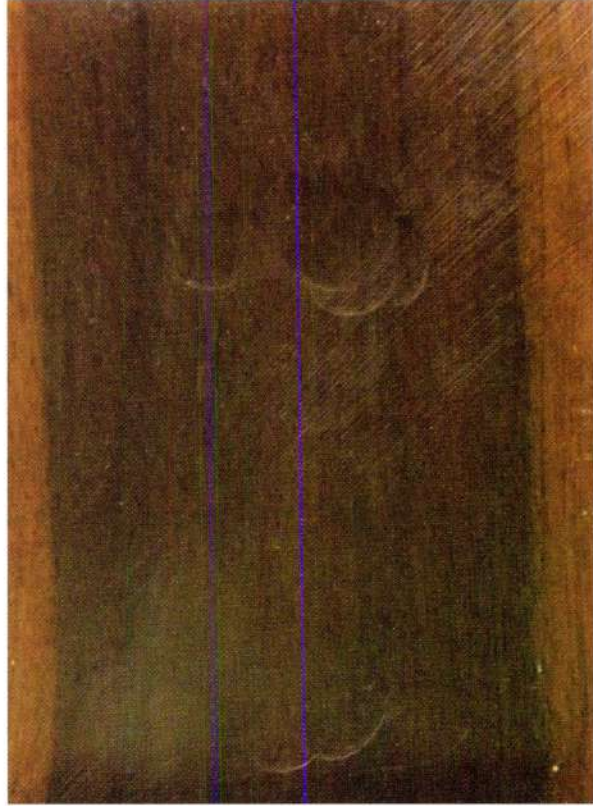
Hin- Khirni  
Tam-Palla, Palai  
Tel - Manjipala, Pala  
Kan- Bakula  
Mal- Pala

பாலைமரம்

A large tree, belongs to the family Sapotaceae and occurs on the mountains of South India; also wild in Ceylon, and cultivated in North-West India. The heart-wood is red very strong , tough, and used for sugarmill beams, oil-presses, house posts and is excellent for turning.



**Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.**

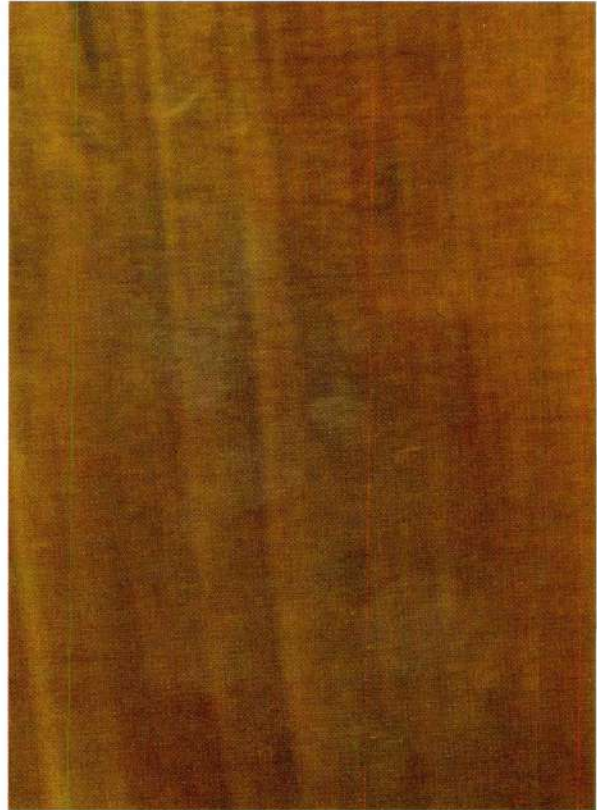


Eng- Malabar Kino Tree  
Hin- Bijasal, Bija  
Tam- Vengai  
Tel- Yegi, Peddagi  
Kan- Honne, Bange  
Mal- Venga

உதிராவேங்கை

A large deciduous tree belongs to the family Fabaceae distributed in Central and South India. The wood is valued for ornamental work, and making of posts, beams, furniture, cart wheels, agricultural implements and boats.

**Premna latifolia Roxb.**



Tel- Pedda-nelli koorā  
Tam- Pachumullai,  
Erumbai Munai  
Mal- Knappa  
Oriya-Gondhona

முன்னனை மரம்

A small tree of the Sub-Himalayan tract, from the Chenab eastwards to Bhutan ascending to 5,000 feet; belongs to the family Verbenaceae. The wood is moderately hard and light purple in colour. It is used for obtaining fire by friction and as fuel.

**Premna tomentosa Willd.**



Eng- Bastard Teak  
Tam- Kolakottathekku,  
Podanganari, Pinari  
Tel- Kampu Gummadi,  
nagaru, naravu  
Kan- Ije, Naruvalu  
Mal- Katutekka

முன்னைமரம்

A moderate-sized deciduous tree belongs to the family Verbenaceae and is common in South India, Burma and Ceylon. The wood resembles teak and used for house building, furniture, combs, weaving shuttles, and rafters and temporary structures and for carving, turnery and fancy works.

**Prosopis spicigera Linn.**



Hin- Jand, Chaunkra,  
Khar, Khejra  
Tam- Perumbay, Jambu  
Tel- Jammi chettu  
Kan- Banni, Perumbai  
Mal- Parampu, Tambu

பெரும்பி மரம்

A moderate-sized, deciduous, thorny tree belongs to the family Mimosaceae. It is found in the arid dry zones of Deccan, Punjab, Sind and Rajaputana. It is easily raised from seed. The wood is used for house-building, railway cross ties, furniture, and turnery; also used for making fence posts, hubs of carts.

**Psidium guajava Linn.**

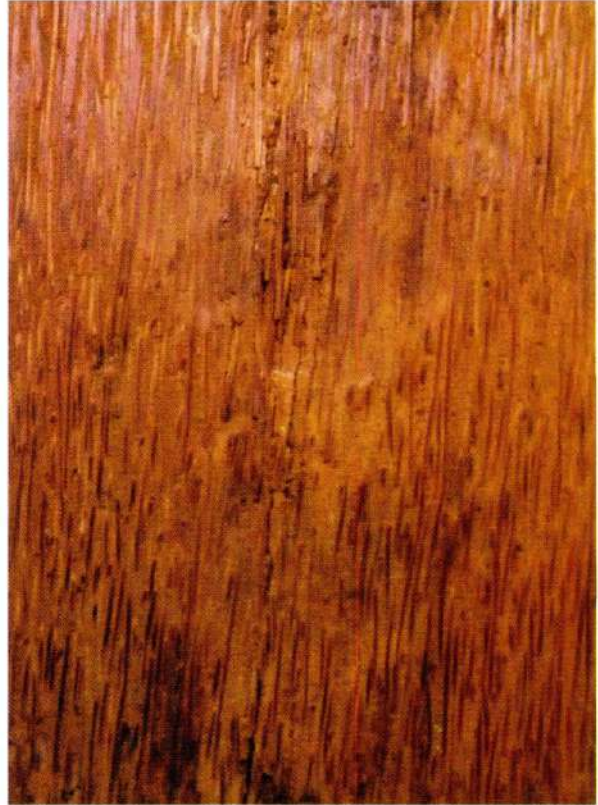


Eng- Common Guava  
Hin- Amrud, Safed Satari  
Tam-Koyya  
Tel- Ettajama, Goyya,  
Tellajama  
Kan-Sebe Hannu,  
Jama Phala  
Mal-Pera, Koyya

கொய்யா

A small tree belongs to the family Myrtaceae. It occurs in natural and is also largely cultivated throughout India. Wood used for engraving, spear-handles and lac-turnery.

**Phoenix sylvestris Roxb.**



Eng - Wild Date, Sugar Palm  
Hin -Khajur, Khaj  
Tam -Icham  
Tel -Pedda-Ita  
Kan - Ichalu

பச்சை மரம்

A tree which attains a height of 30 to 40 feet belongs to the family Arecaceae. It is commonly called wild date palm. It is indigenous in many parts of India, being most abundant in Bengal, on the coromondal coast and in Guzarat. The plant wood is used for making temporary constructions, bridges and piers and tent pegs. The trunks freed from pith are used as water conduits.

**Rhizophora mucronata Wight.**



Eng- True Mangrove  
Kan- Kandaale  
Mal- Paniccha Kandal,  
Pikandal, Venkandal  
Tam-Kandal, Peykkandal,  
Sorapinnai  
Tel- Uppuponna,  
Adaviponna

கந்தால் மரம்

It is a true mangrove, and a small evergreen tree, found in tidal, muddy shores throughout India, Burma, and the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the family Rhizophoraceae. The wood is very durable and is used for making buffers, mine and pit-props, brake blocks, stakes for fish-traps, and mallet heads.

**Rhodomyrtus tomentosa Wight.**



Eng- Downy Rosemyrtle,  
Tam & Mal-Thaontay, Koratta,  
Thavattu  
Kan- Tavuti, Guddade Nelli

அழிஞ்சிமரம்

A shrub resembling the common myrtle belongs to the family Myrtaceae. It is found in the higher mountains of South India. The wood is white with a pink heart-wood, close-grained, but easily workable and is much employed in turnery, and for crafting many small articles, and cabinet work.



***Sterospermum suaveolens* D.C.**

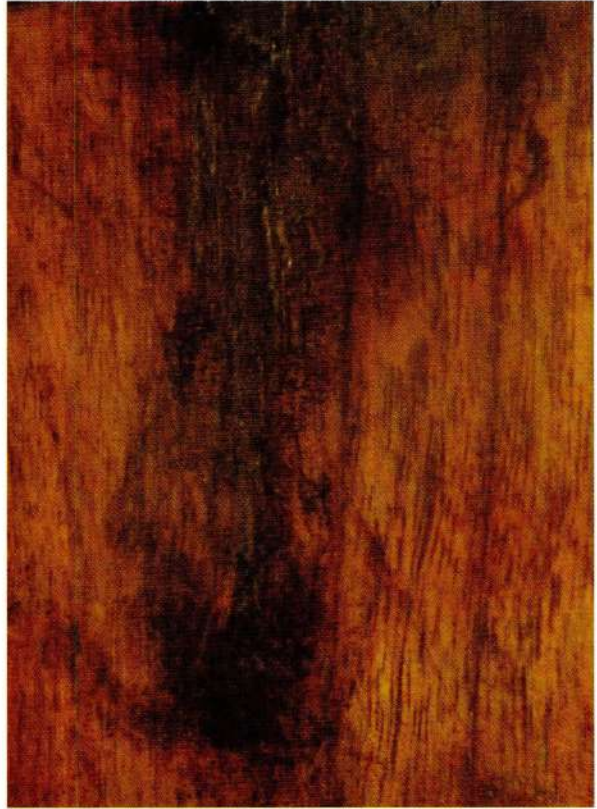


Hin -Paral, Padiala, Padaria  
Tam-Padri  
Tel -Goddalipulusu, Kalagora,  
Kuberakshi, Patali  
Kan-Hudaybilla,  
Vulunantrimarada, Kavi

பாதிரி மரம்

A tree 36 to 60 feet height belongs to the family Bignoniaceae. It is found throughout the moister India, from the Himalayan Terai to Travancore and in Ceylon. The sapwood is large, grey hard; the heart-wood is small, yellowish brown, and very strong. It is fairly durable and easy to work and is much valued for building purposes and makes excellent charcoal.

**Semecarpus anacardium Linn.f.**



Eng- Oriental Cashew  
Hin- Bhela, Bhilawa  
Tam-Shenkottei, Erimugi  
Tel- Bhallataki, Jidi  
Kan- Goddu Geru, Karigeru  
Mal- Chera

செங்கொட்டை

A deciduous tree belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. It is found throughout the hotter parts of India as far east as Assam. The wood is greyish-brown in colour. Often with yellow streaks. It is full of an acrid juice which causes swelling and irritation of the skin when handled; timber-cutters for this reason object to sell it unless it has been ringed for some time previously. It cracks in seasoning and is not durable; suitable for cheap and light furniture.

**Spondias pinnata (Linn.f.) Kurz**

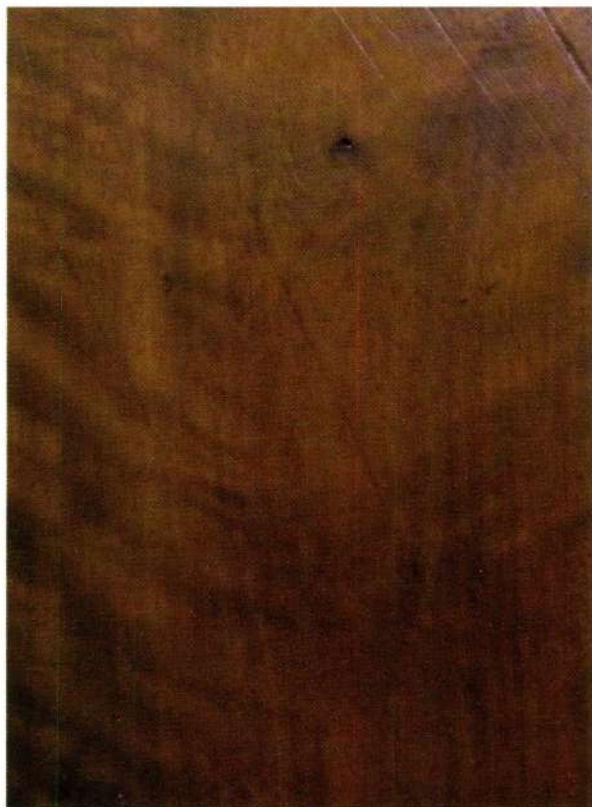


Eng- Wild Mango, Hog Plum  
Hin- Amara, Jangli am  
Tam-Kotamara, Katamara,  
Mari-Man-Mhedi,  
Manpulichi, Ambalam  
Tel- Adavimaamidi  
Kan- Amatekaye,  
Ambattemara, Poondi  
Mal- Kataambolam,  
Ambazham,  
Manpuli, Puliman

காட்டு மாமரம்

A small, deciduous tree, found wild or cultivated throughout India, and belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. The wood is soft, light-grey and employed for packing-cases, tea-chests, floats, canoes, boats, making non-ornamental plywoods and fairly good for unbleached wood-pulp.

**Schrebera swietenoides Roxb.**



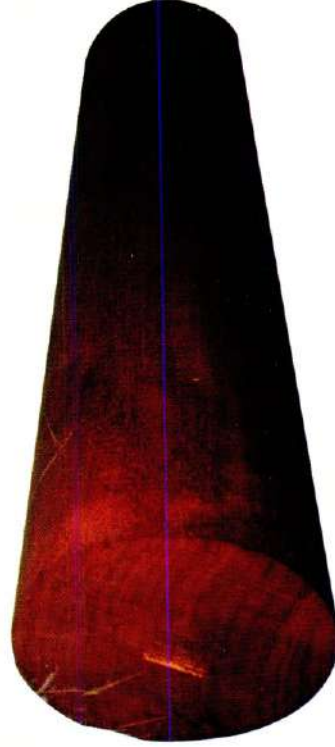
Eng -Weaver's Beam Tree  
Hin -Moka, Barpalas,  
Ghant, Gaykalundi  
Tam-Mogalingam  
Tel -Bullakaya, Tondamukkidi  
Kan-Bula, Gante

முக்கலிங்க மரம்

A deciduous tree 40 to 50 feet high, found in the tropical Himalaya and in Central and Southern India. It belongs to the family Oleaceae. The wood of the plant is brownish grey, hard, polishes well and is durable and is used for turning and for making combs and weaver's beams. It makes excellent cart wheels.

**Santalum album Linn.**

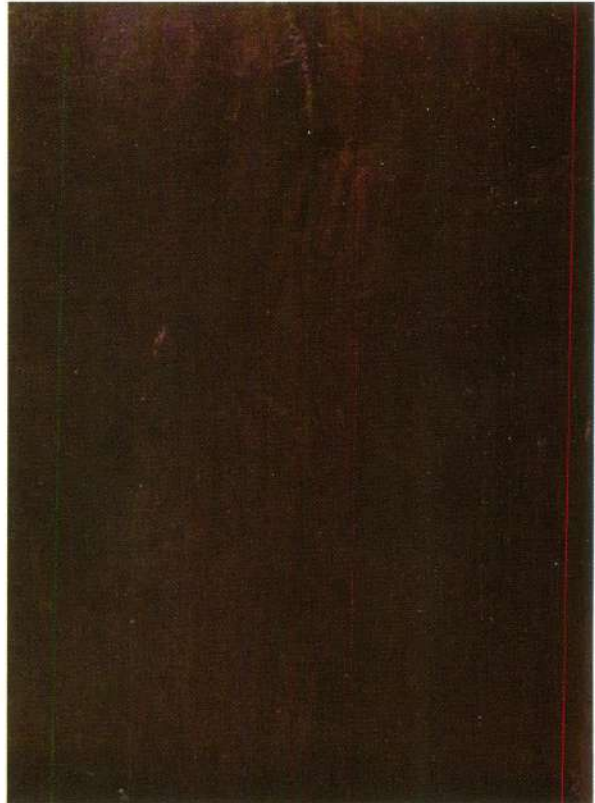
Eng- Sandal Tree  
Hin- Safed, Chandan, Sandal  
Tam- Sandanam, Ulocidam,  
Kulavuri  
Tel- Chandanamu,  
Chandanapuchettu;  
Kan- Srigandha, Gandha,  
Agarugandha, Bavanna  
Mal- Chandanam,  
Chandana, mutti



சந்தன மரம்

A small evergreen tree, which rarely attains a height of over 40 feet. It grows naturally in the drier parts of Mysore, Coimbatore and Salem districts. It is found generally at elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. It is commonly called Sandal wood. The Sandal wood is one of the finest woods for carving and also employed for making curios of exquisite beauty.

**Soymida febrifuga A.Juss.**



Eng- Indian Redwood  
Hin- Rohun, Rohunna  
Rakat rohan  
Kan- Suani  
Tam-Shem wood  
Tel- Sumi, Sonida manu

செம்மரம்

A lofty, glabrous tree of North-western, Central and Southern India. It belongs to the family Meliaceae. The wood is heavier and stronger. It is much prized for house-building, and wood-carving, in many of the temples in Southern India is made from this timber.

***Sterculia urens* Roxb.**

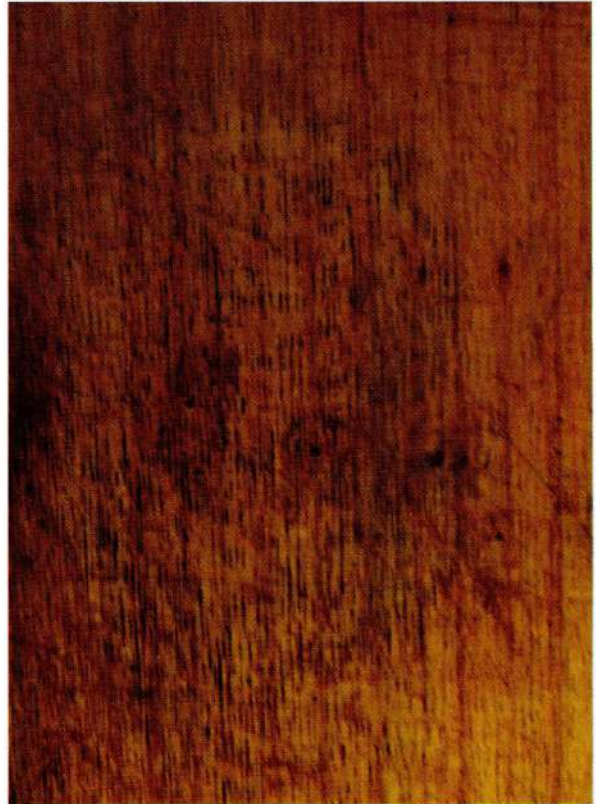


Hin- Gular, Gulu, Kulu  
Tam-Kavalam  
Tel- Errapunikichettu,  
Kavili, Tabsu  
Kan-Kempudale  
Mal-Thondi

வெள்ளை புடலி மரம்

A soft-wooded tree of North-western India, Assam, and the Eastern and Western peninsula. It belongs to the family Sterculiaceae. The wood is very soft, reddish brown in colour and is used for making native guitars and children's toys, also as fuel.

**Sapindus emarginatus Vahl.**



Eng- Soapnut tree  
San- Arishta  
Hin- Reetha  
Tel- Kunkudu, chettu  
Tam-Puvamkottai  
Kan-Antawala  
Mal-Urvanjikaya

காட்டு மரம்

A large, handsome tree, common about villages in South Indian and Ceylon; belongs to the family Sapindaceae. The wood is yellow in colour and hard and is employed for house-building and in the construction of carts and also for making a variety of small articles such as combs boxes, etc.



**Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.**



Hin- Sal, Sakhu, Shal  
Mar- Ral  
Tel- Gugal, guggilamu  
Tam-Kungiliyam  
Kan- Kabba  
Mal- Maramaram

சூங்கிலியம்

A large, gregarious tree belongs to the family Dipterocarpaceae. It is found in base of the Tropical Himalaya and in the Eastern district of Central India. The timber is most extensively used in Northern India. It is a constant request for making piles, beams, planking and railing of bridges, for gun-carriages and for the boxes of carts. The Sal wood which ranks with teak and deodars is one of the best sleeper woods.

**Shorea talura Roxb.**

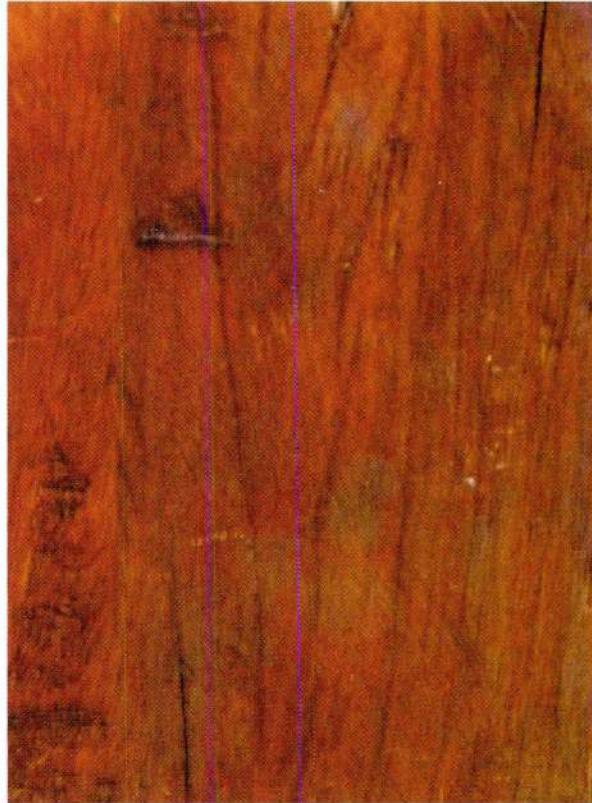


Tam-Talura, talari  
Tel - jalari  
Kan-Jhallmara, jaluda

தாவரி மரம்

A large tree, met with in the forests of Mysore and eastern district of Chennai. The wood is grey in colour, very hard, smooth, with small dark colored irregularly shaped heart-wood. It is much used for house-building for making of beams, piles and also used for crafting rough furnitures.

**Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) oken.**



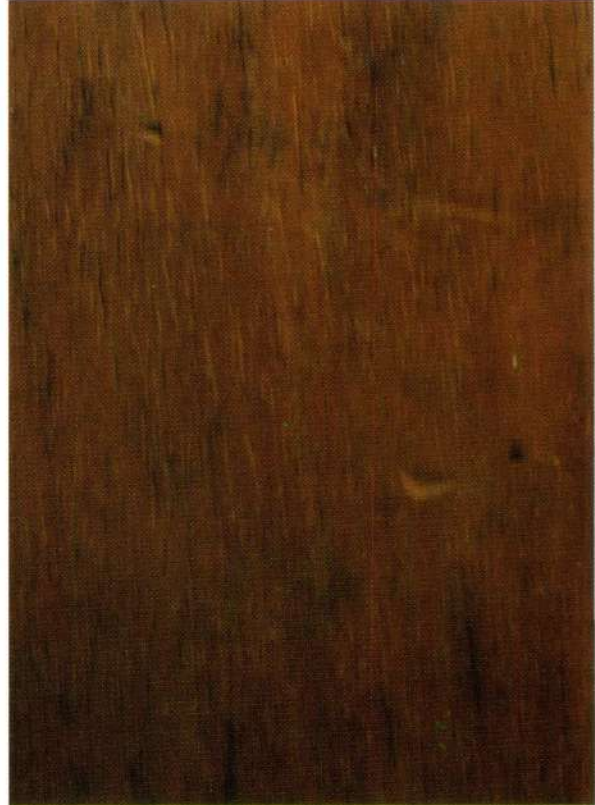
Eng- The Lac tree  
Hin- Kusum  
Tel- Posuku,  
busi, kodali pulusu  
Tam-Puvathipuvam,  
kula, pumaratha  
Kan-Sagade kendala  
Mal- Puvam

കുമാരൻ

A large deciduous tree, found in dry forests of the Sub-Himalayan tract and throughout Central and Southern India; belongs to the family Sapindaceae. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable and is much used by Natives for the manufacture of articles and is also employed in making pestles, the axles of wheels, and the shafts, tool handles and for the screw rollers of sugar mills.

**Salmalia malabarica Schoot.**

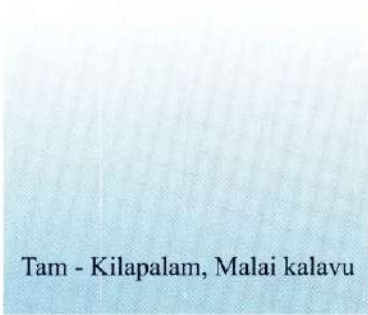
Eng- Silk Cotton Tree  
Hin- Semul, Shembal,  
Rakat-Senbal  
Tam- Mullilavu,  
Illavam, Pului  
Tel - Booruga  
Konda-booruga,  
Mund -Labooruga, chettu  
Kan- Booruga,  
Kempubooruga  
Mal- Mullilavau,  
Mutlila -Pula,  
Pula-Maram



இலவம்

A very large, deciduous tree, with branches in whorls, spreading horizontally, and the stem with large thorny buttresses, and it belongs to the family Bombacaceae. It is found throughout the hotter forests of India. The wood is white when fresh cut, turning dark on exposure; very soft and perishable; no heartwood. It is not durable and is used for planking and for making packing-cases and tea-boxes, toys, scabbards, fishing-floats, coffins and the lining of wells.

**Vaccinium leschenaulti wight.**



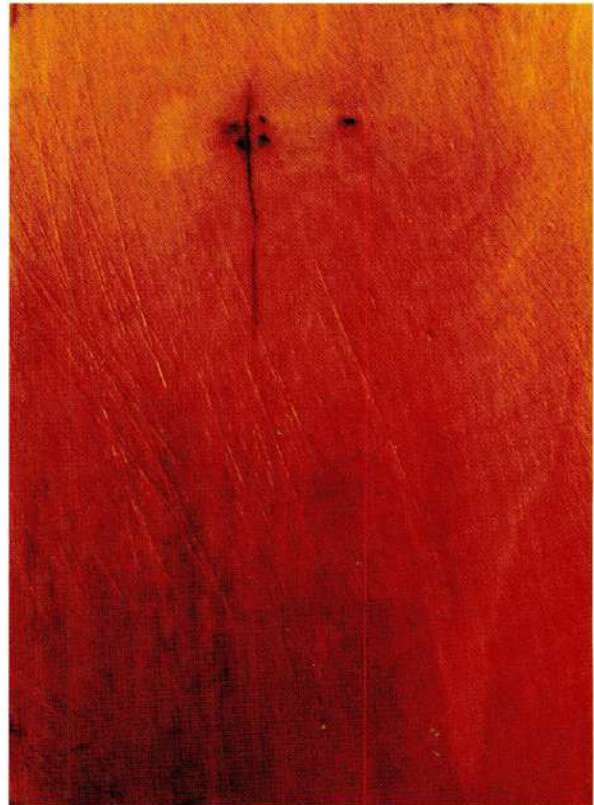
Tam - Kilapalam, Malai kalavu

மலைகலாவு மரம்

A tree of the mountains of Southern India and belongs to the family Vacciniaceae. The wood may be used for carving, turnery and turnery after seasoning.

**Wrightia tomentosa Roem & Schult.**

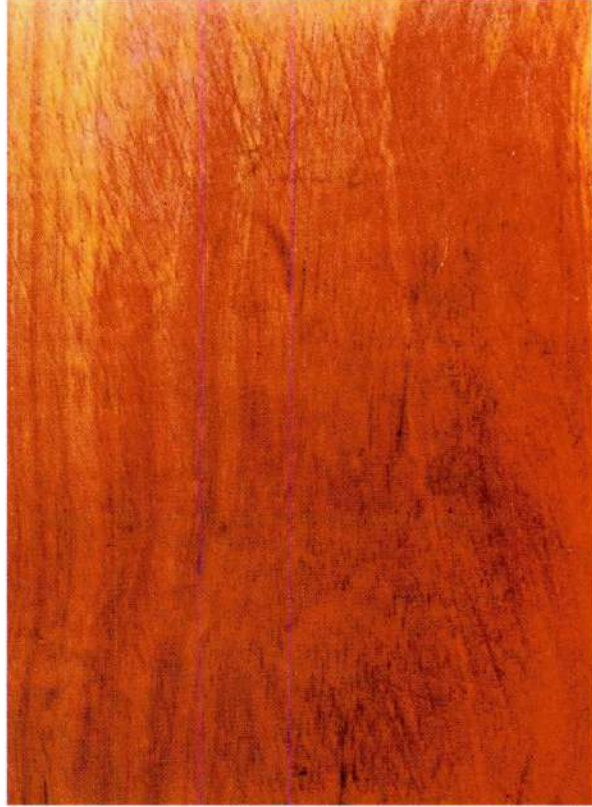
Hin- Dudhi, Dharavli,  
Daira  
Tam-Pala  
Tel- Tellapaala,  
Peddapaala,  
Koilamukri  
Kan- Bilikudegidda,  
Billiganagalugidda  
Mal- Mailam Pala



பரிசேந்திரம்

It is a small deciduous tree and belongs to the family Apocynaceae. It is distributed throughout the tropical India. The wood is yellowish-white, moderately hard and used for making non-ornamental timber of second class and combs turnery.

**Terminalia chebula Rtez.**

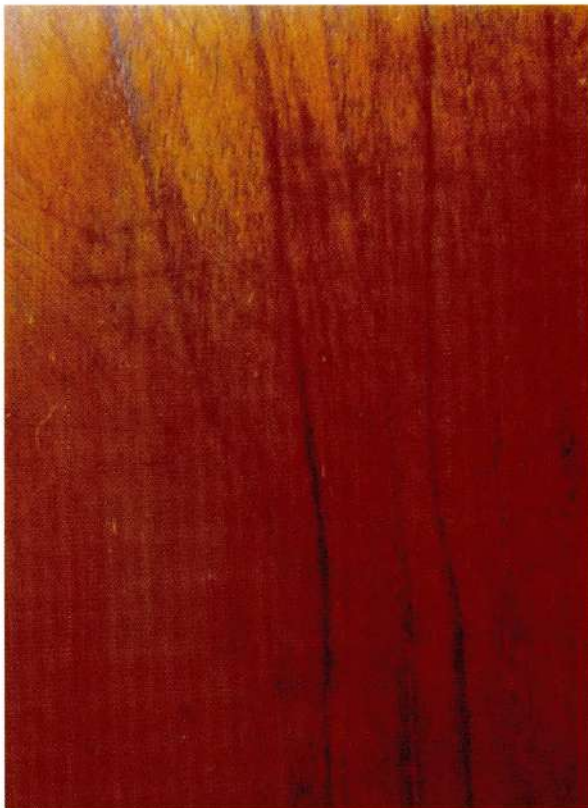


Eng- Chebulic myrobalan  
Hin- Hava  
Tam-Kadukkai  
Tel - Karakkai

கடுக்காய்

A large deciduous tree, abundant in South and Northern India and belongs to the family Combretaceae. The wood is brownish-grey, with a greenish (or) yellowish tinge, and fairly durable. It is used for making furniture, carts, agricultural implements, and for house-building, and has been tried for sleepers as well .

**Tectona grandis Linn.f.**



Eng- Teak  
Hin- Sagun, Sagwan  
Tam- Tekkumaram, Tekku  
Tel- Adaviteeku, Peddateeku  
Kan -Jadi, Sagwani, Tega  
Mal- Thekku, Tekka

தேக்கு

A large, deciduous tree belongs to the family Verbenaceae. It is indigenous to both Peninsular India, in the eastern drier parts of Java, and Sumatra. It is commonly called Teakwood. The wood is very durable, resistant to fungi and is used for making wagons and railway carriage, and is popular in marine construction works.



**Terminalia tomentosa Bedd.**



Hin- Asan, Sain, Saj  
Tam- Karramarda  
Tel- Tani  
Kan- Sadada

கருமருது

A large, deciduous tree, which attains a height of 80 to 100 feet. It is common throughout the moister regions of India. It belongs to the family Combretaceae. Its wood is used for constructional work agricultural implements, for beams, joints, rafters and window frames.

**Tamarindus indica Linn.**



Eng -Tamarind Tree  
Hin- Imli, Amlı, Anbli  
Tam-Puli, Amilam  
Tel- Chintachettu,  
Sintachettu  
Kan-Huli, Amli  
Mal-Puli, Amlam

புளியமரம்

A large, evergreen tree, which grows to a height of 80 feet with a circumference of 25 feet, and belongs to the family Caesalpiniaceae. It is cultivated throughout India and Burma. Its timber is highly prized though extremely difficult to work and is used chiefly for making wheels, mallets, planes, furniture and rice-pounders.

**Vitex altissima Linn.**



Tam-Maila, Mayilai  
Tel -Nemiliadogu  
Kan-Myrolo, Bulgi, Balgay  
Mal- Mayila

மேலமரம்

A large tree, South India and Ceylon; it belongs to the family Verbenaceae. The wood is grey with a tinge of olive brown, hard, and close grained. It is one of the most valuable timber in South India. It is much used for building purposes, for cabinet works, and for making carts.

**Terminalia arjuna Bedd.**

Hin- Arjuna  
Tam- Vellamatta  
Tel- Yerramaddi  
Kan- Maddi



நீர் மருது

A large deciduous tree which belongs to the family Combretaceae. It is distributed throughout the Sub-Himalayan tracts of the North-West Provinces and the Deccan. It is chiefly used for making wheels of country carts, for house-building, and for making agricultural implements, boats and canoes.

***Xylocarpus xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub.**

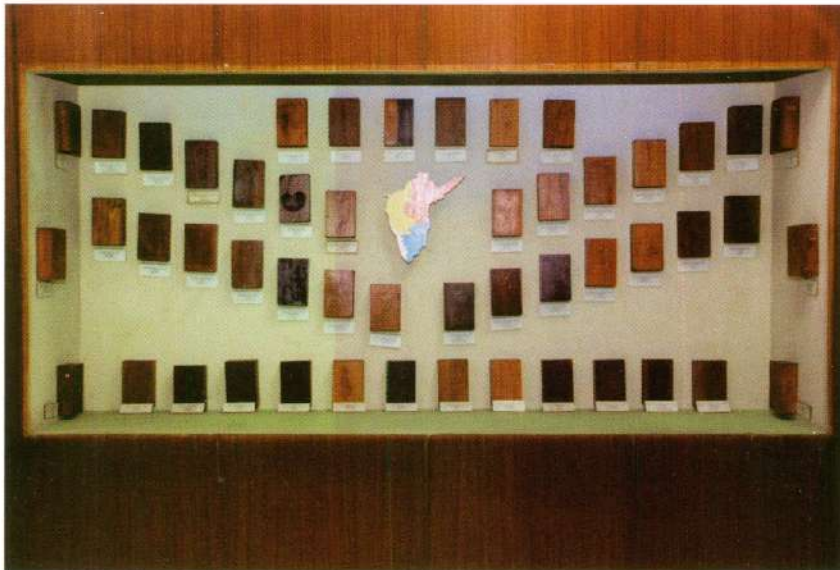


Hin- Jambu, Suria  
Tam-Irul, Iruvel,  
Aruvapalam  
Tel- Kondatangeedu, Eravalu,  
Bojeh, Erachennamangi  
Kan-Tirawa, Jambe, Shilpe  
Mal- Irumulla, Irumul,  
Kadamarom,  
Irimpullam

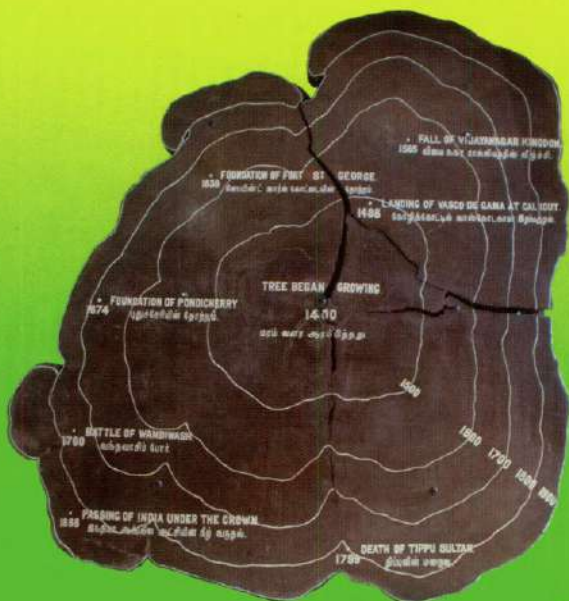
இருள்

It is a tree species belongs to the family Mimosaceae. Found in tropical regions. It is commonly called Irul tree. This is one of the most important timbers used for sleepers without pressure treatment. It is also used for boat making ships and widely used for agricultural implements.

Display of South Indian Timbers in The Systematic Botany Gallery



## Display in the Systematic Botany Gallery



Cross Section of Teakwood



Cross Section of Rose wood

**Abies smithiana**

THE HIMALAYAN SPRUCE

N.W. Himalayas-Rai, Rau, Riar; Kumaum- Rhai,

An elegant tree, growing rapidly in moist localities not under too much shade; met with in the North-West Himalaya between 7,000 and 11,000 feet.

The wood is white, with a reddish or brown tinge and a little harder. The wood is extensively used for making rough furniture, packing cases, planks and sometimes for shingles.

**Abies pindrow Royle.**

HIMALAYAN SILVER FIR

Kashmir- Badar, Drewar, Tung

A lofty, evergreen tree, met within the Himalaya belongs to the Natural order Pinaceae. The wood is white, and soft. The inner zone of each annual ring is soft and spongy which yields light wood, and is used for packing cases; also used for ceilings and floor boards, roofings.

**Acacia melanoxylon, R.Br.**

THE AUSTRALIAN BLACK WOOD

A large tree, introduced on the Nilgiris in India since 1840 and now completely naturalized, it belongs to the family The wood is hard and durable; the heart-Mimosaeae wood is dark-brown, and beautifully mottled, soft, shining and even-grained. It is used for cabinet work, coach-building, railway carriages, and agricultural implements. It takes a fine polish, and is considered as almost equal to walnut.



**Acacia arabica willd,**

Eng- Indian Gum.Arabic; Tam-Karuvelei; Tel- Nallatumma;  
Kan-Jaali, Gobhei; Mal-Karivelan

An erect shrub (or) tree, with straight spines, distributed all over India. It grows plentifully near villages and on waste lands, especially on black cotton soil. It belongs to the family Mimosaceae.

The Sapwood is large, whitish; heartwood pinkish white, it is very durable if well seasoned, used extensively for wheels, well-curbs, sugar and oil presses, agricultural implements and tool handles; in fact, for all purposes for which a bent hard wood is required.

**Adina cordifolia Hook,f, & Bth.**

Hin- Haldu; Tam-Manja Kadamba;  
Tel-Pasupukadamba; Mal-Manjakadamba

A large deciduous tree, found in the sub-Himalayan tract. The wood is yellow, moderately hard, and even-grained. No heart-wood, and no annual rings are found. It seasons well, takes a good polish, and is durable. It is good for turning and is extensively employed in making of furniture, agricultural implements, opium boxes, and tables.

**Adina cordifolia, Benth & Hook.f.**

Hin- Haldu ; Tam -Manja Kadamba ; Tel- Pasupukadamba;  
Kan-Arsintega , Yettega , Mal-Manjakadamba

This is a large handsome deciduous tree found all over India, and it belongs to the family Rubiaceae. The wood is yellow, moderately hard, and even-grained. It has no heart-wood, no annual rings. It seasons well and takes good polish and is durable. It is good for turning and is extensively employed in construction, and making of furniture, agricultural implements, opium boxes, and it is one of the best Indian woods for floorings panelings and for fabricating railway carriages.

**Aegle marmelos, correa**  
THE BAELE FRUIT TREE

Hin-Bel; Tam Vilvam; Tel-Maredu; Mal Vilvam  
Kan Bilpatre; San- Bilva

It is a small tree, deciduous, glabrous tree, with straight strong, auxiliary spines. It is found in cultivation all over India and in wild, and it belongs to the family Rutaceae.

The wood is yellowish white, hard with a strong aromatic scent when freshly cut; the wood is not durable, and it is readily eaten by insects; it is used in construction, for the pestles of oil and sugar mills, and also for other parts of carts and agricultural implements.

**Anogeissus latifolia, wall.**

Hin-Dhawa, Dhaura; Tam-Vellay naga;  
Tel-Chirimanu, Yella maddi; Kan-Dinduga; Mal-Marukinchiram

A large, handsome tree, found throughout India,. It belongs to the family Combretaceae.

The wood is grey in colour , hard, shining, smooth, with a small, purplish-brown, irregularly shaped, extremely hard; heart-wood and sapwood in young trees and branches are yellow in colour. The Annual rings marked by darker lines. It is used for making axe-handles, poles for carrying loads, cart-axles, furniture, agricultural implements and in ship-buildings.

**Aquilaria agallocha, Roxb.**  
ALOEWOOD (or) EAGLEWOOD

Hin-Agar ; San-Agaru

It is a large evergreen of the family Thymelaeaceae. The wood is white, soft, even- grained, scented when freshly cut, in the interior of old trees are found irregular masses of harder and dark coloured wood. The wood is largely used for making jewel-cases, ornaments, rosary beads, and inlay works.

**Bauhinia vahlii W & A.**

Hin-Maljan; Tel-Adda

It is an arborescent (or) scandent plants belonging to the family Leguminosae in the sub-order Caesalpiniaceae. This is the most abundant and most useful, of Indian climbing Bauhinias.

The wood is porous, broad, irregularly-broken concentric layers alternating with red, juicy, bark-like tissue; the pith is cross-shaped. The foliage is very dense and the stems do great damage to the trees they climb over..

**Bambusa arundinacea, Willd.**

Eng-Thorny Bamboo ; Hin- Bans;  
Tam-Mungil; Tel-Bongu-Veduru,Pente-Veduru;  
Kan-Biduru; Mal-Mungil

It is the spiny Bamboo of Central, South and West India.

A common bamboo, found in Central and South India and also cultivated. The stems are tall, green, spinescent, growing in clumps of 30 to 100 each, attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet; walls of the clum thick, cavity small. It belongs to the family Poaceae.

This bamboo is of good quality and strong, and is used for making floats and structural purposes.

**Bambusa spinosa, Roxb.**

Eng-The spiny Bamboo of Eastern India.

It belongs to the family Poaceae.

A native of Bengal, Assam and North-Eastern division of South India and cultivated in other parts of India also.

The timber is beautiful, and very elegant species with spiny culms. It is used for making construction purposes.

**Bambusa tulda, Roxb.**

Hin-Peka; Beng-Tulda

This is the common bamboo of Bengal. It belongs to the family Poaceae. It is a source of paper pulp. The wood is strong and the culms are used for making roofing, scaffolding, mats and other purpose. Used for construction work, mat-making and basketry.

**Bombax malabaricum, DE.**

SILK COTTON-TREE.

Hin- Semul , Sembal , Pagun ; Tam- Mullilavu , Illavam , Pulai ;  
Tel- Booruga, Konda- Booruga; Kan-Booruga , Kempu , Booruga,  
Mal- Mullilavau , Mullila-pula , Pula-maram  
San- Salmali

A very large, deciduous tree, with branches in whorls, spreading horizontally and the stem with large thorny buttresses, met with throughout the hotter forests of India; it belongs to the family Bombaceae, The wood is not durable; no heart-wood; no annual rings, white when freshly cut, turns dark on exposes. It is used for making planks, packing-cases tea-boxes, toys, scabbards, fishing, floats, coffins and linings of wall.

**Boswellia serrata Roxb.**

THE INDIAN OLIBANUM TREE

Hin-Salai; Tam & Tel- Parangisambrani; Kan- Madi;  
Mal- Guggulumaram, Parangisabraani; San- Kunduru, Sallaki

A moderate-sized gregarious tree; it belongs to the family Burseraceae. The wood is rough, white when freshly cut, darkens on exposure. Used for making news print and other types of paper. It is also used for making plywood, runners, hard boards, cheap furnitures, and sheath of knives.

***Buxus sempervirens* Linn.**

THE BOXWOOD TREE

Hin- Chikri, Papri; Punjab-Shamshad

An evergreen shrub (or) small tree scattered in different parts of the Himalaya and belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. The wood is yellowish white, hard, smooth, very close and even-grained. It is used for making engravings, turnings, carvings and making mathematical instruments, small boxes to contain butter, honey, tinder, snuff and it is carved into combs

***Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lan.**

Tel- Thudda Ponna; Tam- Sigapukokandam

Small evergreen tree, of the shores and tidal creeks of India; belongs to the family of Rhizophoraceae. The heart-wood is small, red, extremely hard, used for making firewood, house-posts, planks and articles of native furniture.

***Carallia integerrima*.**

Tel-Karalli ; Kan- Andipunaru ; Mal-Varanga

An evergreen tree with thin, dark-grey bark, found in the Eastern and Western moist places of India. The plant sapwood is perishable; the heart-wood is red, very hard, durable, and is employed for furniture making , and in cabinet-making, planking and rice-pounders.

***Cedrela serrata*, Royle.**

Punjab- Drawa

A sparsely-branched tall tree, with palm like cluster of pale green leaves growing so gregariously as to exclude all other trees found in the North-Western Himalaya; it belongs to the family Meliaceae. The heart-wood is light red, even, but open-grained and is fragrant. Its annual rings are distinctly marked by broad belts of numerous large pores. Domestically used for hoops sieves, for bridges, and for many such purposes.

**Calophyllum tomentosum, wight.**

Eng-Poonspar Tree; Tam- Kattupinnai Pongu, Purnapamorom;  
Kan- Kuve, Bobbi; Mal- Kattupunna, Malam punna, Punnappai

A large, tall, evergreen tree, often growing to a height of 150 feet, met with in the evergreen forests of the western coast and belongs to the family Guttiferae. The wood is light red, shining, cross-grained, and moderately hard. It is used for making masts and spars. The timber is also used for building and bridge work.

**Cupressus torulosa. Don.**  
HIMALAYAN CYPRESS

Punjab- Devidiar, Galla

It is a large tree growing on the outer ranges of the North-West Himalaya. The heart wood is light brown, with darker streaks, very fragrant; it is moderately hard and has been much used for building purposes and sometimes used for beams, it belongs to the family Pinaceae.

**Dalbergia lanceolaria, Linn**

Hin- Takoli, Bithua; Tam- Erigai, Nalvellangu;  
Tel- Errapaccari, Peddasapara; Kan- Belaga, Kanaga;  
Mal- Mannavitti, Pulari

A deciduous tree, distributed cosmopolitan in the tropics. It belongs to the family Papilionaceae, sub family Fabaceae. The wood is white, moderately hard; not durable; no heart-wood. The wood is used for making the handles of tools and small agricultural implements.

**Dendrocalamus giganteus, Munro.**

A species of bamboo (or) arborescent grasses; stems attaining a height of 100 feet and often 26 inches in girth. This belongs to the family Poaceae.

This is one of the largest of bamboos. It is much used for posts and rafters in rural house-building.

**Dendrocalamus longispathus, Kurz.**

Beng-Khang

This species is found in the all tropical forests of the world. The stems grow 40 to 60 feet in height. This belongs to the family Poaceae. The stems are employed for making rafters, mats, baskets, tent pole, water-pipes, musical instruments and in rayon industry.

**Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.**

Eng- Coromandel Ebony Persimmon ; Tam-Karai, Karundumbi, Tumbi;  
Tel-Manicgata, Nallatumki, Tumki; Kan-Abanasi, Bale, Tumari

A large tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet, sometimes seen as a shrub. Roxburgh mentions it as a native of woody mountainous countries in India. This belongs to the family Ebenaceae.

The wood is hard, of a light-pink colour, with irregular shaped masses of black ebony in the center. The ebony is jet black with purple steaks, extremely hard, pores and medullary rays difficult to distinguish. It is used for making shoulder poles and carriage shafts and the ebony for all proses of fancy-work and carving.

**Diospyros ebenum, Koenig.**

Eng-Ebony Persimmon; Hin- Ebans, Abnus;  
Tam-Tumbi, Karunkali; Tel-Nallavaiudu, Nalluti;  
Kan-Karemara; Mal-Kora, Mushtumpi, Vavari

A large tree of the Central India and it belongs to the family Ebenaceae. The wood is grey, with irregularly-shaped masses of jet-black ebony near the centre, frequently with lighter-coloured streaks. The wood is very hard, used for turnery and ornamental carving, and rulers.

***Dodonaea viscosa*, Linn.**

Hin-Sinatha, Aliar; Tam-Velari;  
Tel-Bandedu; Kan-Bandara; Mal-Unnataruvi

An evergreen shrub, met with in the North-West Himalaya from the plains up to 4,500 feet, and in South India ascending to 8,000 feet attaining the size of a small tree; it belongs to the family of Sapindaceae. The heartwood is extremely hard and close-grained, dark brown, with an irregular outline. It is used for carving, turning tool handles and walking-sticks.

***Elaeagnus latifolia*, Linn.**

Eng-Bastard Oleaster; Tam-Kolungai, Kulari;  
Kan-Hittele, Hunaseballi; Mal-Kayalampuvalli

A small evergreen tree (or) shrub, often scandent, widely distributed throughout the hilly parts of India. It belongs to the family Elaeagnaceae.

The sap-wood is narrow and the heart-wood is dark brown, porous and soft. It is used as fuses for match-locks.

***Ehretia aspera* Willd.**

Tel- Tella Juvi; Mar-Kupta, Datrangi

A small shrub found in the Northern India. This belongs to the family Boraginaceae. The wood is greyish white, hard, tough, durable and used for building purposes and for making agricultural implements.

***Ehretia laevis*, Roxb.**

Hin-Chamror, Koda, Datranga, Darar; Tam-Addula;  
Tel-Paldatam, Peddapulmera, Pogari;  
Kan-Kappura, Adak, Bagari; Mal-Chavandi

A moderate-sized tree common throughout India. It belongs to the family Boraginaceae. The wood is greyish white, hard, tough and durable and is used for building purposes.



**Erinocarpus nimmoaus, Grah.**

Mar-Chitra, haladi; Kan-Kadu bende

A tree with large yellow flowers found in Deccan parts of India. belongs to the family Tiliaceae.

The wood is soft and used for yokes and rafters.

**Eugenia jambolana, Lam.**

Eng- Black plum; Hin- Jaman, Jam; Tam-Neredam, Naval, Sambal;  
Tel-Neereedu; Kan-Nerale; Mal-Naval, Perinnaral

A medium-sized tree, found in wild (or) cultivated over the greater part of India. It belongs to the family Myrtaceae. The wood is reddish-grey, rough, moderately hard, darker near the centre; no distinct heart-wood. It is fairly durable. It is used for making agricultural implements and carts, also for well-works as it resists the action of water.

**Euonymus crenulatus Wall.**

It is a small tree, common in hilly parts of South India, and belongs to the family Celastraceae.

The wood is white, very hard and close-grained. It is suitable for making spindles, carving and turning and also is substituted for boxwood.

**Fagraea obovata, wall.**

An evergreen tree, often scandent (or) stem-clasping found in peninsular India and belongs to the family Loganiaceae. The wood is hard and durable.

***Gardenia gummifera*, Linn.**

Hin-Dikamali; Tam-Kambilippicin, Dika-Malli; Tel-Manchibikki,  
Cittamata, Tella-Manga; Kan-Cittubikke, Kambimena, Dikkemalli

A tree belonging to the natural order Rubiaceae and found in Central and South India. The wood is yellowish-white in colour, hard, close-grained and serve as a substitute for box-wood.

***Gardenia latifolia*, Aiton.**

Eng-Boxwood Gardenia; Hin-Papra, Paphar, Banpindalu  
Tam- Kumbay, Perungambil; Tel-Pedda Bikki,  
Peddakaringuva, Gaiger; Kan-Kalkambi, Adavibikke

A small deciduous tree, met with in the dry hilly districts of India. This belongs to the family Rubiaceae. The wood is white, with a yellowish tinge, close and fine grained. It is easy to work and durable and has been recommended as a substitute for box-wood and is also employed by the Natives to make combs. Used also for engraving and making of toys.

***Gelonium multiflorum*, A.Juss.**

Hin- Ban naringa; Tel- Surugata, Pindemaredu

A small glabrous, evergreen tree found in India and Ceylon and belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. The wood is white, and is fit only for house-posts.

***Gyrocarpus jacquini*, Roxb.**

Hin-Zaitun; Tam-Tanakku, Kadavai Karamanikkay,  
Teppam, Munuvu; Tel-Tanuku, Nallaponaku; Kan-Kadubende, Pollika

A tall deciduous tree common in South India up to an altitude of 1,000 feet and distributed through the tropics of the whole world. It belongs to the family Hernanditaceae. The wood is grey, soft, and very light. It is used in South India to make boxes and toys.

**Glochidion neilgherrense.**

Kan-Banavara; Nilgris-Hanikay

An evergreen tree found in the forests of North-West India and also in Malabar. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. Wood is hard and durable, employed for turning and cabinet works.

**Gnetum scandens, Roxb.**

Assam-Mameilet

A lofty dioecious climbing shrub, met with in the tropical Himalaya, and also in the hills of the Deccan from the Konkan to the Nilghiris. It belongs to the family Gnetaceae. The wood is dark-brown, soft, coarsely fibrous, porous, rather heavy, but of no use except possibly for rough cordage.

**Hemicyclia sepiara, wight & Arn.**

Tam-Virai; Tel-Bira; Kan-Hira

A rigid much-branched shrub, or low tree, with a curiously fluted stem. The wood is hard, close-grained, resembling box wood. It is employed to make axe handles.

**Heritiera minor.**

Beng & Oriya- Sundri

A gloomy-looking tree, abundant in the gangetic plain, and along the shores of the Eastern Peninsula. It frequents in the tidal forests. It belongs to the family Sterculiaceae.

The wood is brown in colour strong, tough and durable. It is employed much in the manufacture of boats, piles of bridges, house posts, rafters and other articles.

**Homalium tomentosum, Bth.**

The large deciduous tree, growing to a height of 80 to 90 feet and found in parts of North-East India. The wood is brown, with dark-coloured heart-wood, very hard, heavy and close-grained and is employed for making the teeth of harrows, and also in furniture making. It belongs to the family Samydaceae.

**Kydia calycina, Roxb.**

Hin- Pula ,Choupultea, Pathra, Polao ; Tam-Vendai;  
Tel- Potri , Kondapotari, Pachabotuka , Pandiki ;  
Kan-Bellaka, Nayibende; Mal-Velukku, Nedunar , Venta

A small tree or large bush common in the forests of Sub-Tropical region of India. It belongs to the family Malvaceae. The wood is white, soft, no heart-wood and is used for house-building, and making of ploughs and oars and for carving.

**Lannea grandis.**

Engl (L.coroamandolica (Houtt,) Merrill Odina wodier, Roxb) Hin-Jhingan, Kimil, Mohin; Tam-Wodier, Kalasan; Tel- Appriyada; Kan-Ajasringi, Kuratige, gojal; Mal- Odiya Maram

A large deciduous tree of 40 to 50 feet in height, met throughout the hotter parts of India. The Sapwood is large in amount and subjected to worms. The heart-wood when freshly cut is light red but becomes reddish brown on exposure. It is moderately hard, close-grained, seasons well, does not warp, and is not very durable. The wood is used for a variety of purposes like shafts, spear, scabbards, wheel spokes, cattle yokes, oil presses and rice pounders.

**Litsfea zeylanica, Nees.**

Tam-Molaga Shembaga-Palei; Tel-Akupatricum;  
Kan-Bilinisangi, Massimara; Mal-Vayana

A small tree with variable foliage found in the hilly region of India, at an altitude of 7000 feet.

The wood is reddish-white, with darker heartwood moderately hard. In South India it is used for house-building purposes and making of planks and rafters.

**Limonia acidissima.**

Hin-Beli; Tam-Nayvila;  
Tel-Tor-Elaga; Kan-Nayibullal;  
Mal-Kattunarakan

A spinous shrub (or) small tree, native of dry hills in various parts of India. It belongs to the family Rutaceae. The wood is yellow, hard, close-grained, and used for making axles of oil-presses and rice pounders.

**Mallotus philippiensis Muell.**

Eng-Kamala Tree; Hin-Kamala, Sindur, Rohini;  
Tam- Kapli, Kungumam, Kurangumanjanatti;  
Tel- Kun kuma, Sinduri, Chendiramu;  
Kan- Kun Kumadamara; Mal- Manjana, Kuramadakku

A small, evergreen tree, found throughout Tropical India. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. The wood is suitable for making rafters, tool-handles, match-boxes and small turnery articles.

**Melia azadirachta, Linn.**

The Neem (or) Margosa Tree

Eng-Neem Tree, Margosa Tree; Hin-Nim;  
Tam, Tel & Mal-Vepa; Kan-Bevu; Sans-Nimba

A large tree of 40 to 50 feet in height common, wild (or) more often cultivated throughout the greater part of India.

The sapwood is grey, and the heart-wood is red in colour, very hard, and beautifully mottled. It is strong, clean grained and resists the attack of worms.

**Memecylon edule, Roxb.**

The Iron wood Tree

Tam-Alli, Anjani, Kaya; Tel-Alli, Kikkalli, Uddalalli;  
Kan-Archeti, Harchari lakhonde; Mal-Kashavu, Kanalei, Kannavu;  
Mar-Anjani, Kurpa, Limba

An exceedingly common plant, met with in the East and South India. The wood is used for making house posts, rafters, light axe-handles, walking sticks and decorative works.

**Myrsine capitellata, wall.**

A shrub (or) small tree found in India belongs to the family Myrsinaceae. The wood is moderately hard, pink coloured, durable, and used by the natives.

**Morus alba, Linn.**

THE WHITE MULBERRY

Hin- Tut, Tutri, Chinni; Tam-Musukette, Kambli Chedi;  
Tel-Reshme Chattu, Pippali Pandu Chettu; Kan-Hipnerle; San- Tula

A deciduous, monoecious tree, distributed either as wild (or) cultivated in India. It belongs to the family Urticaceae. The wood is yellow or reddish-brown, hard and even-grained. It seasons and polishes well, and is used for making boats, furnitures and agricultural implements.

**Nephelium litchi, Camb. (Syn: Litchi chinensis (Gaertn.) sonn.)**

The Litchi  
Hin-Lichi

A handsome evergreen tree introduced from South China and now cultivated largely in India for its delicious fruits. It belongs to the family Sapindaceae. The wood is not used domestically.

**Olax scandes, Roxb.**

Hin-Dheniani; Tam-Kadalranchi, Malliveppam;  
Tel-Kurpodur, Murikimalle; Kan-Bapanamushti gida, Karadu

A large, woody, climbing shrub, with a trunk often as thick as a man's thigh; found in the tropical forests of the western Himalayas. It belongs to the family Oleaceae.

The wood is porous, yellowish-white, and soft. It is not put to any industrial purposes.

**Oroxylum indicum, Vent.**

Hin-Ullu, Arlu, Saona; Tam-Achi, Peiarlanthei;  
Tel-Dundilum, Pampini; Kan-Tigdu, Bunepale, Sonepatta;  
Mal-Palagapaiyani; San-Shyonaka

A glabrous tree found throughout India, up to the altitudes of 3,000 feet. The wood is yellowish white, soft, and devoid of the heart-wood. It is said to be so soft, as to be unfit for use.

**Ougeinia dalbergioides, Benth.**

Eng- Sandan; Hin- Sandan, Panjan, Tinsa, Panan;  
 Tam-Narivengai; Tel-Tella-Motuku;  
 Kan- Kurimutal, Kari- Honne; Mal- Malavenna; San- Tinisha

A moderate-sized deciduous tree, under certain circumstances gregarious also. It is found chiefly in the intermediate zone of the Himalaya, but distributed also Central India and the West Coast. The sapwood is small, heart-wood is mottled, light brown, sometimes reddish-brown, hard, close-grained, tough, and durable. Domestically it is used for making agricultural implements, carriage poles, wheels, and furniture and also for building purposes.

**Ougeinia dalbergioides, Benth.**

Hin-Sandan, Panjan, Tinsa, Panan; Tam-Narivengai;  
 Tel- Tella Motuku; Kan-Kurimutal, Kari-Honne;  
 Mal-Malavenna; San-Tinisha

It is a moderate-size deciduous tree, under certain circumstances gregarious, found chiefly in the intermediate zone of the sub-Himalaya and west coast. This belongs to the Family Papilionaceae & sub family Fabaceae.

The sapwood is small, heart-wood mottled, light-brown, sometimes reddish-brown, hard, close-grained, tough and durable. It takes beautiful polish. It is a very valuable timber used for making agricultural implements, carriage poles, wheels and in furniture making.

**Oxytenanthera bourdilloni Gamble.**

Tam-Ponmungil; Mal-Arambu

This is a species of bamboo, widely distributed in the tropical forests. Internodes are employed to carry maps, and are also used for making combs.



**Podocarpus latifolia, wall.**

Tam-Narambali; Kan-Kurunthumbi

It is a large evergreen, glabrous tree, found in the hill forests of India. It belongs to the family Coniferae. Its wood is grey in colour, aromatic, and uniform grain and texture. It is used for making oars, masts and planks.

**Pterocymbium tinctorium.**

Trade name- Papita

It is a tree, growing up to 50 to 60 feet high, frequently found in the tropical forests. It belongs to the family Sterculiaceae.

The wood is soft, white, coarsely fibrous and rather loose, but straight-grained. It is very light and perishable but polishes well. Its wood is used for making match-boxes and splints, suitable for planking, lamination and insulation boards and also used for making fish-net, wooden shoes, and hats.

**Taxus baccata, Linn.**

Eng-Common Yew; Hin- Thuno, Thuaer, Birmi, Zirnupbirmi;  
San-Manduparni

An evergreen tree, found on the Temperate Himalaya from 6,000 to 11,000 feet. It belongs to the class Taxaceae. The Sapwood is white, and the heart-wood is red or orange-red, hard, smooth-grained. It works easily, polishes well, and is much valued; it is extensively used by cabinet-makers for making furniture veneers, and turning.

**Trewia nudiflora, Linn.**

Eng-False White Teak, Hin-Bhillaura, Gamhar, Pindara, Tumri;  
Tam-Annathuvarei, Attarasu, Attupuvarasu, Kanji, Raypbunul;  
Tel-Eeluponaku; Kan-Katkumbala, Kaadukanji,  
Mal- Kattukumil, malankumil; San-Pindara

It is a large, deciduous tree, common in the hotter parts of India. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae. The wood is white, soft and is not durable. It is used for making native drums and agricultural implements.

**Pleurostyliia wightii wight & Arn.**

Tel-Piyari; Tam-Chirupiyari, Karuvali

A tree species belongs to the family Celastraceae. The timber yields beautiful furniture wood, and is also used for combs.

**Pittosporum tetraspermum wight & Arn.**

Mal- Katcha Patta

A tree belonging to the family Pittoporaceae distributed in the tropical forests of India. The wood is light-coloured, strong and tough but of small size, and is used for toys making.

**Randia condolliana wight & Arn.**

Tel- Konda manga; Kan- Mahagare, Bettamangare

A tree found throughout India, family Rubiaceae. It yields closed-grained, hard, and heavy wood.

**Saccopetalum tomentosum, H.f. & T.**

Hin-Kar, Kirua; Tam-Periuvay; Tel-Chilkadudu;

It is a large tree, with straight stem, found in Central India and Western Ghats. It belongs to the Family Annonaceae. The wood is olive-brown, moderately hard, smooth, close-grained; no heart-wood. It is not apt to warp. The timber is used for building huts and cattle sheds.

**Schrebera swietenioides, Roxb.**

Eng- The Weaver's Beam Tree;  
Hin-Moka, Banpalas, Ghant, Gayka Lundi; Tam-Mogalinga;  
Tel-Bullakaya, Tondamukkidi, Magalinga, Mukkalppa;  
Kan -Bula, Gante, Kalgante, Mogalingamara, Magganti;

A deciduous tree 40 to 50 feet high, found in the Tropical Himalaya and in Central and Southern India. It belongs to the family Oleaceae. The wood is brownish grey, polishes well, is durable does not warp or split. There is no proper heart-wood but irregular masses of purple (or) claret-coloured wood are scattered throughout the centre of the tree. Domestically, the wood is used for turning, for making combs and weaver's beams.

**Sideroxylon tomentosum, Roxb.**

Tam-Palai, Mulmakil; Kan-Hudigullu, Kampale,  
Gomale, Kabbadamara;  
Mar-Kumbul, Kanta Kumla

This is a small (or) moderately-sized tree of Western Ghats. The wood is light reddish-white, fibrous, and rather heavy. The timber is used for making house-beams and carpenter's plane.

***Sonneratia apetala* buch-Ham.**

Tam-Marama; Tel-Kyalanki; Mar-kandal, Undi

It is a moderate-sized tree, met with in the tidal creeks of Bengal. Wood is used mostly for making packing-cases. It is also suitable for making opium chests. Other uses include house construction and for making rough furniture. It belongs to the Family Sonneratiaceae.

***Terminalia tomentosa* Bedd,**

Hin-Asan, Sain, Saj; Tam-Karramarda; Tel-Tani; Kan-Sadada

A large, deciduous tree, which attains a height of 80 to 100 feet, is common throughout the moister regions of India. It belongs to the family Combretaceae. The Sapwood is reddish-white, heart-wood is dark-brown, hard, beautifully variegated with streaks of darker colour. It seasons well and takes good polish. It is largely used for house-building, and for making furniture, carts, shafts, wheels and rice-pounders.

***Viburnum erubescens*, Wall.**

Bhutan-Nakovli, Damshing

A large shrub (or) small tree, common on the Himalaya and found in the Nilghiris. It belongs to the family Caprifoliaceae. The wood is very hard, reddish, close and even-grained. It might be used as a substitute for box wood and for carving.

***Vitex altissima*, Linn.**

Tam-Maila, Mayilai; Tel-Nemiliadogu Kan-Myrole, Bulgi, Balga; Mal-Mayila

A large tree species belonging to the family Verbenaceae which commonly occurs in Southern India; especially common in Western India. The wood is grey with a tinge of olive brown, hard, close-grained. The timber is one of the most valuable in South India; it does not split nor warp polishes well, and is much used for building purposes, for cabinet works, and for making carts.

**Webera corymbosa, Willd.**

Beng-Kankra; Tel-Komi; Oriya - Jhanjhauka

It is a large shrub (or) small tree, found in the Western Peninsula from the Konkan Southwards. The wood is yellowish-white, hard, close-grained; used in making fishing-boats.

**Ximenia americana, Willd.**

Eng- False sandal wood; Tam-Chiru-illantai, Kadaranji, Siruyilandai  
Tel-Kondanakkera, Nagaragandaman, Uranechra, Naggiri;  
Kan- Nagarigidda, Nakkare, Kandanakkare

A large straggling shrub (or) low tree found in Eastern Peninsulas. It belongs to the family Olacaceae. The wood is yellow, like sandal-wood, often powdered and substituted for true sandal-wood.

**Xylia dolabriformis, Benth.**

The Iron-wood Tree

It is a large, deciduous tree, distributed in Central and Southern India. It belongs to the family Mimosaceae. The sapwood is small; heart-wood dark-brown (or) reddish-brown extremely hard, beautifully mottled, cross-grained, the heart wood is very durable and resists the attacks of white ants. It is used for boat-building and for making of agricultural implements; also for making carts, tool handles, posts, and carts.

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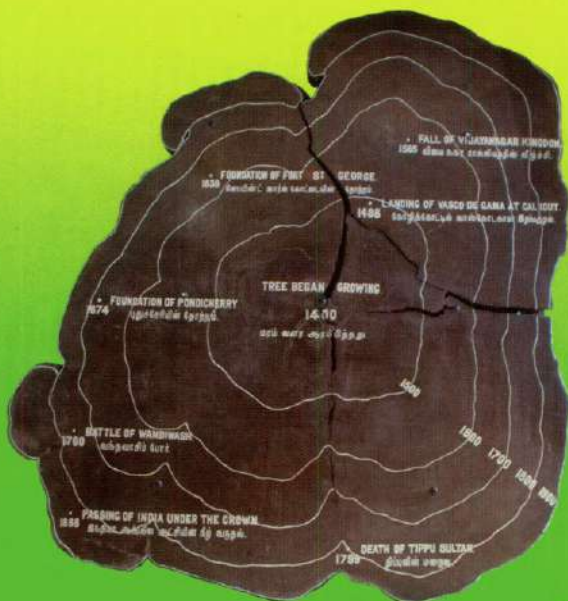
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## Display in the Systematic Botany Gallery



Cross Section of Teakwood



Cross Section of Rose wood