



Tropical Trees

A KETSO reference library of 71 numbered tree profiles

Use this library to select and record trees for KETSO field assignments. A name in this document supports observation, but a photograph alone may not prove species identity.

Taxonomy reviewed against current botanical usage. Duplicate profiles remain numbered so that existing course references continue to work.

Arecaceae

1. <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	
27. <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	
30. <i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	
49. <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Arecaceae**" is derived from the Latin word "areca," a term that was used historically to refer to certain types of palm trees. The family is commonly referred to as the palm family.

Main Characteristics:

Members of the **Arecaceae** family are generally tall trees with unbranched trunks and large, compound leaves. They often bear fruits such as dates, coconuts, and acai berries.

Soil Preference:

These trees typically thrive in well-drained, sandy soils and are tolerant of salty conditions, making them well-suited to coastal areas.

Rutaceae

2. Citrus × limon	
3. Citrus × aurantiifolia	
4. Citrus × paradisi	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Rutaceae**" comes from the Latin word "ruta," meaning rue, a plant that is a member of this family. The family is known for its aromatic plants, which often contain essential oils.

Main Characteristics:

Rutaceae family members typically have aromatic leaves and flowers. They produce fruits that are often rich in vitamin C, such as oranges, lemons, and limes.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils with a slightly acidic to neutral pH. They require consistent moisture but should not be waterlogged.

Anacardiaceae

5. <i>Mangifera indica</i>	
24. <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> - Cashew	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Anacardiaceae**" comes from the Greek words "ana," meaning up, and "kardion," meaning heart, referring to the heart-shaped seed of some species within this family.

Main Characteristics:

Members of the **Anacardiaceae** family often have resinous bark and produce drupes (stone fruits). Some well-known fruits from this family include mangoes, cashews, and pistachios.

Soil Preference:

These trees thrive in well-drained, sandy loam soils and can tolerate poor soil conditions. They are generally drought-resistant once established.

Caricaceae

6. *Carica papaya*



Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Caricaceae**" is derived from the genus "*Carica*," which is the most well-known genus in this family, including the papaya.

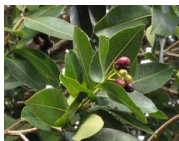
Main Characteristics:

Caricaceae family members are usually soft-wooded, with large, lobed leaves. They bear fleshy fruits, which are often edible and rich in vitamins.

Soil Preference:

Papayas and other **Caricaceae** prefer well-drained, fertile soils that are rich in organic matter. They thrive in warm, tropical climates.

Myrtaceae

7. <i>Psidium guajava</i>	
13. <i>Syzygium guineense</i>	
67. <i>Melaleuca citrina</i>	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Myrtaceae**" comes from the Greek word "myrtos," meaning myrtle, which is a genus in this family known for its fragrant leaves.

Main Characteristics:

Myrtaceae family members are typically evergreen with aromatic leaves and produce fleshy fruits like guavas and feijoas.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained soils and can tolerate a range of soil types, including sandy and loamy soils.

Ochnaceae

8. *Lophira lanceolata*



Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Ochnaceae**" is derived from the genus "Ochna," which is a notable genus within this family.

Main Characteristics:

Members of the **Ochnaceae** family are typically small trees or shrubs with leathery leaves and brightly colored flowers.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, slightly acidic soils and are often found in savanna or forest environments.

Fabaceae

9. <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	
17. <i>Daniellia thurifera</i>	
12. <i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>	
11. <i>Afzelia africana</i>	
20. <i>Dialium guineense</i>	
37. <i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i>	
36. <i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	
38. <i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	
39. <i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	
68. <i>Delonix regia</i>	
41. <i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	
55. <i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i> - Assie, Assi, Essi	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "Fabaceae" comes from the Latin word "faba," meaning bean. The family is known for its legumes and the ability of many species to fix nitrogen in the soil.

Main Characteristics:

Fabaceae family members often have compound leaves and produce flowers that are usually zygomorphic. The fruit is typically a legume.

Soil Preference:

Fabaceae trees generally prefer well-drained, fertile soils but can also thrive in poor soils due to their nitrogen-fixing ability.

Chrysobalanaceae

- 10. *Parinari excelsa*



Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Chrysobalanaceae**" is derived from the genus "Chrysobalanus," which is known for its edible fruits.

Main Characteristics:

This family consists of trees and shrubs, often with simple leaves and small, inconspicuous flowers. The fruits are usually drupes.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, sandy soils and are often found in tropical rainforests.

Irvingiaceae

○ 54. <i>Irvingia wombolu</i> - African Bush Mango	
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Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Irvingiaceae**" is derived from the genus "*Irvingia*," named after Edward George Irving, a Scottish medical doctor and botanist.

Main Characteristics:

Members of this family are typically large trees with buttressed roots, bearing fleshy fruits known as African bush mangoes.

Soil Preference:

These trees thrive in well-drained, fertile soils, commonly found in tropical rainforests.

Moraceae

14. <i>Ficus exasperata</i>	
25. <i>Ficus carica</i>	
69. <i>Ficus benjamina</i>	
40. <i>Morus mesozygia</i>	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Moraceae**" comes from the Latin word "morum," meaning mulberry. The family is known for its large trees that often have milky sap.

Main Characteristics:

Moraceae family members are often large trees or shrubs with simple leaves. The fruits are multiple, formed from a cluster of flowers.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils with good organic matter.

Combretaceae

15. <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	
44. <i>Terminalia catappa</i>	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Combretaceae**" comes from the genus "Combretum," which is notable for its climbing species.

Main Characteristics:

Members of the **Combretaceae** family often have simple, opposite leaves and produce fruits with wing-like structures.

Soil Preference:

These trees thrive in well-drained, sandy soils and are commonly found in savannas and forests.

Anisophylleaceae

- 16. *Anisophyllea laurina*



Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Anisophylleaceae**" is derived from the genus "*Anisophyllea*," referring to the unequal size of the leaves on the same plant.

Main Characteristics:

This family consists of small trees or shrubs with simple, alternate leaves. The flowers are small and often unisexual.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, acidic soils and are often found in tropical forests.

Clusiaceae | Guttiferae (synonym for Clusiaceae)

18. <i>Pentadesma butyracea</i>	
53. <i>Garcinia kola</i> - Bitter Kola	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Clusiaceae**" is derived from the genus "*Clusia*," named after Charles de l'Écluse (Carolus Clusius), a pioneering botanist.

Main Characteristics:

Clusiaceae family members are typically evergreen trees or shrubs with opposite leaves. They produce fleshy fruits.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, acidic soils and are often found in tropical forests.

Guttiferae (synonym for Clusiaceae)

○ 18. <i>Pentadesma butyracea</i>	
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Origin of Family Name:

The name "Guttiferae" is derived from the Latin word "gutta," meaning drop, referring to the resinous sap of some species.

Main Characteristics:

This family includes trees and shrubs with opposite leaves and often produces fleshy fruits.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils and are often found in tropical rainforests.



Euphorbiaceae

- 19. *Margaritaria discoidea*



Origin of Family Name:

The name "Euphorbiaceae" is derived from the genus "Euphorbia," named after Euphorbus, a Greek physician.

Main Characteristics:

This family includes a wide range of plants, from small herbs to large trees, often with milky sap. The flowers are usually small and unisexual.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained soils and are adaptable to a range of soil types.

Sterculiaceae

23. <i>Azizia bella</i>	
56. <i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i> - African Nutmeg	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "Sterculiaceae" is derived from the genus "Sterculia," named after Sterculus, the Roman god of manure (due to the unpleasant smell of some species).

Main Characteristics:

Members of the Sterculiaceae family are typically trees or shrubs with large, palmate leaves. The flowers are often small and inconspicuous.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils and are often found in tropical rainforests.

Ebenaceae

○ 21. <i>Milicia regia</i>	
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Origin of Family Name:

The name "Ebenaceae" is derived from the genus "Diospyros," which includes the ebony tree, known for its dark, hard wood.

Main Characteristics:

Ebenaceae family members are usually trees with simple, alternate leaves and fleshy fruits.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, loamy soils rich in organic matter.

Malvaceae

- Tree numbers:
 - 22. *Adansonia digitata* - Baobab
 - 29. *Ceiba pentandra*
 - 65. *Brachychiton acerifolius*

Origin of Family Name:

The name "**Malvaceae**" comes from the Latin word "malva," meaning mallow, reflecting the soft texture of the leaves in many species.

Main Characteristics:

Malvaceae members are often characterized by large, showy flowers and include trees, shrubs, and herbs.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil types.

Bignoniaceae

- 71. *Jacaranda mimosifolia*



Origin of Family Name:

The name "Bignoniaceae" honors Jean-Paul Bignon, a French librarian and clergyman.

Main Characteristics:

Members of the Bignoniaceae family typically have opposite leaves and trumpet-shaped flowers.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils and thrive in both full sun and partial shade.

Rosaceae

57. <i>Prunus africana</i>	
58. <i>Rubus pinnatus</i>	
59. <i>Prunus africana</i>	
60. <i>Prunus persica</i>	
61. <i>Malus pumila</i>	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "Rosaceae" is derived from the Latin word "rosa," meaning rose.

Main Characteristics:

Rosaceae members are typically shrubs or trees with simple or compound leaves and often bear fruits such as apples, cherries, and plums.

Soil Preference:

Rosaceae trees generally prefer well-drained, loamy soils rich in organic matter.

Proteaceae

62. <i>Faurea saligna</i>	
63. <i>Protea madiensis</i>	
64. <i>Roupala montana</i>	
65. <i>Leucadendron argenteum</i>	
66. <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	

Origin of Family Name:

The name "Proteaceae" comes from the Greek god Proteus, symbolizing the great diversity in form among the family's members.

Main Characteristics:

Proteaceae are characterized by unique inflorescences and tough, leathery leaves.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, sandy, or rocky soils with low nutrient levels.

Meliaceae

51. <i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> - Sapele, Aboudikro	
52. <i>Entandrophragma utile</i> - Sipo Mahogany	

The name "**Meliaceae**" is derived from the Greek word "meli," meaning honey, referring to the sweet-smelling flowers.

Main Characteristics:

Members of the **Meliaceae** family are typically large trees with pinnate leaves and produce fruits that are often capsules or berries.

Soil Preference:

These trees prefer well-drained, fertile soils and are commonly found in tropical forests.

Family Name	Plant Name(s)	Description	Origin
Arecaceae	Phoenix dactylifera	Palm family, includes various palm trees	Derived from "Areca," Malay word for "betel nut palm"
Rutaceae	Citrus × limon, Citrus × aurantiifolia, Citrus × paradisi	Citrus or Rue family, includes citrus fruits	From Latin "ruta," meaning "rue" or "bitter herb"
Anacardiaceae	Mangifera indica	Cashew family, includes mangoes and cashews	From genus "Anacardium," Greek "anakardion" for "heart-shaped nut"
Caricaceae	Carica papaya	Papaya family, includes papaya trees	Derived from Carib word "papaya"
Myrtaceae	Psidium guajava, Syzygium guineense	Myrtle family, includes aromatic plants and edible fruits	From genus "Myrtus," Greek "myrtos" for "myrtle"
Ochnaceae	Lophira lanceolata	Various trees and shrubs with different flower and fruit types	From genus "Ochna," Greek "ochne" for "wild pear" or "chokeberry"

Family Name	Plant Name(s)	Description	Origin
Fabaceae	Pterocarpus erinaceus, Afzelia africana, Erythrophleum suaveolens, Daniellia thurifera, Dialium guineense	Pea or Legume family, includes plants with pea-like flowers and fruit pods	From genus "Faba," Latin "bean"
Chrysobalanaceae	Parinari excelsa	Diverse family with various trees and shrubs, some with edible fruit	From genus "Chrysobalanus," Greek "chrysos" for "golden" and "balanos" for "acorn"
Moraceae	Ficus exasperata, Milicia regia	Mulberry family, includes trees with milky sap and various fruit types	From genus "Morus," Latin "mulberry"
Combretaceae	Terminalia ivorensis	Various trees and shrubs found in tropical and subtropical regions	Combretum," which is derived from the Latin word "comburo," meaning "to kindle" or "to burn." This name was given to the plants in this family because some species within it have been traditionally used as firewood due to their dense and durable wood properties"
Meliaceae	Anisophyllea laurina, Entandrophragma cylindricum - Sapele, Aboudikro; Entandrophragma utile - Sipo Mahogany	Mahogany or Cedar family, includes valuable timber trees	From genus "Melia," Greek "meli" for "honey"

Family Name	Plant Name(s)	Description	Origin
Clusiaceae	Pentadesma butyracea	Family known for resinous or latex-containing sap	From genus "Clusia," named after botanist Carolus Clusius
Phyllanthaceae	Margaritaria discoidea	Diverse group with varying leaf shapes and flower structures	From genus "Phyllanthus," Greek "phyllon" for "leaf" and "anthos" for "flower"
Rosaceae	Prunus africana, Rubus pinnatus, Prunus africana, Prunus persica, Malus pumila	Are typically shrubs or trees with simple or compound leaves and often bear fruits such as apples, cherries, and plums.	"Rosaceae" is derived from the Latin word "rosa," meaning rose
Proteaceae			

Family: Meliaceae

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic/Easy Solution
38	<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Medium	Granular	Root rot	Ensure proper drainage
39	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.5-7.5	Sandy-Loam	Friable	Nutrient deficiency	Add compost/manure

Family: Fabaceae

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic/Easy Solution
9	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Well-drained sandy loam	5.5-6.5	Sandy-Loam	Crumbly	Compacted soil	Aerate soil regularly
17	<i>Daniellia thurifera</i>	Loamy with good drainage	5.5-6.5	Loamy	Granular	Root rot	Improve drainage
20	<i>Dialium guineense</i>	Loamy or clay loam	6.0-6.5	Clay-Loam	Compact	Poor drainage	Mulching and aeration

Family: Moraceae

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic/Easy Solution
14	Ficus exasperata	Well-drained loamy	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Salinity	Regular watering
25	Ficus carica	Loamy, moderately drained	6.0-7.5	Loamy	Friable	Compaction	Add organic matter
69	Ficus benjamina	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.5	Loamy	Granular	Root-bound issues	Repot or root prune

Family: Anacardiaceae

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic/Easy Solution
5	Mangifera indica	Sandy loam, well-drained	5.5-7.5	Sandy-Loam	Crumbly	Soil pests	Neem oil application
24	Anacardium occidentale	Sandy, well-drained	5.5-6.5	Sandy	Loose	Waterlogging	Improve drainage



Family: Myrtaceae

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic/Easy Solution
13	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	Loamy, well-drained	5.5-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Fungal infections	Use compost tea spray
67	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Loamy or sandy, well-drained	5.5-7.5	Sandy-Loam	Loose	Salt accumulation	Regular flushing

Family: Rubiaceae

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic/Easy Solution
58	<i>Rubus pinnatus</i>	Loamy, well-drained	5.5-6.5	Loamy	Friable	Soil erosion	Mulch heavily

Arecaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
1	Phoenix dactylifera	Sandy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Compaction	Aerate soil
27	Cocos nucifera	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Salt accumulation	Flush soil
30	Borassus aethiopum	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Soil alkalinity	Sulfur addition

Rutaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
2	Citrus limon	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root rot	Improved drainage
3	Citrus aurantifolia	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Overwatering	Adjust watering
4	Citrus paradisi	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Nutrient deficiency	Compost addition

Fabaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
9	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Well-drained sandy loam	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Soil erosion	Mulching
11	<i>Azelia africana</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Compaction	Aerate soil
17	<i>Daniellia thurifera</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root exposure	Add topsoil

Myrtaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
7	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Overcrowded roots	Prune roots
13	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Nutrient deficiency	Add compost
67	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Soil acidity	Lime application

Moraceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
14	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Waterlogging	Improve drainage
25	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Soil compaction	Aerate soil
69	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root rot	Reduce watering

Malvaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
70	Brachychiton acerifolius	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Soil salinity	Flush with water
32	Cola nitida	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root compaction	Aerate soil
50	Cola acuminata	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Nutrient deficiency	Organic fertilizer

Sapotaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
46	Vitellaria paradoxa	Well-drained sandy loam	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Poor drainage	Add organic matter
10	Parinari excelsa	Sandy, well-drained	5.5-6.5	Sandy loam	Loose	Nutrient deficiency	Add compost

Bombacaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
31	Ceiba pentandra	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.5	Loamy	Loose	Soil compaction	Aerate soil
22	Adansonia digitata	Well-drained sandy loam	6.0-7.5	Loamy	Loose	Waterlogging	Improve drainage

Ebenaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
18	Diospyros mespiliformis	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Soil erosion	Mulch with organic material

Meliaceae Family

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
38	Khaya grandifoliola	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root rot	Improve drainage
39	Khaya senegalensis	Sandy-loam, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Compacted soil	Aerate soil
17	Daniellia thurifera	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root exposure	Add mulch

Myrtaceae Family (continued)

Tree Number	Botanical Name	Ideal Soil Type	pH Level	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Common Soil Problem	Organic Solution
7	Psidium guajava	Loamy, well-drained	6.0-7.0	Loamy	Loose	Root rot	Improve drainage



1. *Phoenix dactylifera*. Date palm (Flowering plant)

1. Tree number: 1
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Arecaceae**
4. Genus: *Phoenix*
5. Species: *P. dactylifera*
6. Common Name: Date Palm
7. Plant shape: Tall, upright, with a crown of arching leaves at the top
8. Height: 15 to 25 meters
9. Spacing: 6 to 10 meters apart
10. Life span: Over 100 years
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Tolerant to wind, can survive in drought conditions but not fire.
13. Culture: Needs full sun and well-drained soil. Can tolerate salty soil. Fertilize monthly during growing season.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to scale insects and Fusarium wilt.
15. Maintenance: Requires regular pruning of dead leaves and thinning of fruit clusters.
16. Uses: The fruit (dates) are eaten fresh or dried, the sap can be used to make palm sugar, and the wood is used for construction.



02 Citrus × limon. Lemon.

1. Tree number: 2
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Rutaceae**
4. Genus: Citrus
5. Species: C. × limon
6. Common Name: Lemon
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized, spreading tree
8. Height: 3 to 6 meters
9. Spacing: 4 to 6 meters apart
10. Life span: 50 years or more
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Tolerant of wind but needs protection from frost. Can tolerate short periods of drought.
13. Culture: Needs full sun and well-drained soil. Should be fertilized every 6-8 weeks.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to citrus canker, scale insects, and root rot.
15. Maintenance: Requires occasional pruning for shape and air circulation.
16. Uses: The fruit is used for its juice, peel and in cooking, it is also a source of vitamin C.



03 Citrus × aurantiifolia. lime

1. Tree number: 3
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Rutaceae**
4. Genus: Citrus
5. Species: C. × aurantiifolia
6. Common Name: Lime
7. Plant shape: Small, rounded tree
8. Height: 2 to 4 meters
9. Spacing: 3 to 4 meters apart
10. Life span: 50 years or more
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Tolerant of wind but needs protection from frost. Can tolerate short periods of drought.
13. Culture: Needs full sun and well-drained soil. Should be fertilized every 6-8 weeks.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to citrus canker, scale insects, and root rot.
15. Maintenance: Requires occasional pruning for shape and air circulation.
16. Uses: The fruit is used for its juice, in cooking, and as a garnish for dishes and beverages.



04 Citrus × paradisi. Grapefruit

1. Tree number: 4
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Rutaceae**
4. Genus: Citrus
5. Species: C. × paradisi
6. Common Name: Grapefruit
7. Plant shape: Medium to large tree, typically with a rounded to spreading canopy
8. Height: 5 to 6 meters
9. Spacing: 5 to 6 meters apart
10. Life span: 30-40 years
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Tolerant of wind but needs protection from frost. Can tolerate short periods of drought.
13. Culture: Requires full sun, well-drained soil and should be fertilized every 6-8 weeks.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to citrus canker, citrus greening, and scale insects.
15. Maintenance: Requires occasional pruning for shape and air circulation.
16. Uses: The fruit is used for its juice, as well as fresh consumption.



05 *Mangifera indica*. Mango

1. Tree number: 5
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Anacardiaceae**
4. Genus: *Mangifera*
5. Species: *M. indica*
6. Common Name: Mango
7. Plant shape: Large and wide, rounded canopy
8. Height: 10 to 45 meters
9. Spacing: 10 to 15 meters apart
10. Life span: Over 100 years
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Wind resistant and can tolerate drought but not fire.
13. Culture: Needs full sun and well-drained soil, but it is somewhat tolerant of poor soil conditions. Fertilize annually after the tree has started bearing fruit.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to mango weevil, anthracnose, and powdery mildew.
15. Maintenance: Requires pruning after the fruiting season to maintain the shape and size.
16. Uses: The fruit is eaten fresh, dried, or made into chutneys and pickles. The wood is also used for timber.



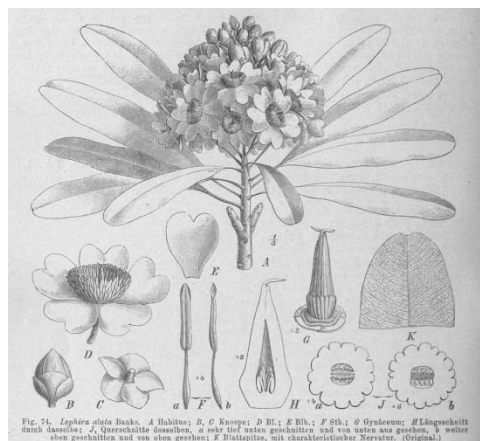
06 Carica papaya. Paw Paw

1. Tree number: 6
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Caricaceae**
4. Genus: Carica
5. Species: C. papaya
6. Common Name: Paw Paw or Papaya
7. Plant shape: Small, erect tree with a single stem
8. Height: 5 to 10 meters
9. Spacing: 2 to 3 meters apart
10. Life span: 5-7 years
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Not tolerant to high winds. Does not tolerate frost but can withstand mild drought.
13. Culture: Needs full sun, rich, well-drained soil, and regular watering. Fertilize every 14-28 days with a balanced fertilizer.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to papaya ringspot virus, papaya mosaic virus, and fruit flies.
15. Maintenance: Requires regular watering and removal of dead leaves.
16. Uses: The fruit is used for eating, making juices, and in cooking. It is also used in traditional medicine.



07 *Psidium guajava*. Guava

1. Tree number: 7
2. Date: 30 July 2023
3. Plant Family: **Myrtaceae**
4. Genus: *Psidium*
5. Species: *P. guajava*
6. Common Name: Guava
7. Plant shape: Small tree or large shrub with spreading branches
8. Height: 2 to 8 meters
9. Spacing: 2 to 4 meters apart
10. Life span: 30-40 years
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Tolerates wind and can survive periods of drought, but not fire.
13. Culture: Requires full sun, well-drained soil, and regular watering. Fertilize every 1-2 months with a balanced fertilizer.
14. Pest and Disease: Susceptible to guava wilt disease, guava moth, and fruit flies.
15. Maintenance: Requires regular watering, pruning for shaping, and removal of dead leaves.
16. Uses: The fruit is used for eating, making juices, jams, and in cooking. The leaves are also used in traditional medicine.



1. Tree number: 8
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Ochnaceae (Ochna family)
4. **Genus:** *Lophira*
5. **Species:** *lanceolata*
6. Common Name: False shea tree, African sandalwood
7. Plant shape: *Lophira lanceolata* is a medium to large-sized tree with a rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 15-25 meters (49-82 feet).
9. Spacing: Spacing requirements for planting *Lophira lanceolata* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Lophira lanceolata* is estimated to be around 60-80 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Lophira lanceolata* is a deciduous tree, meaning it sheds its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Lophira lanceolata* is generally wind-tolerant and can withstand moderate winds. It is adapted to arid and semi-arid regions and has some tolerance to drought conditions. While it is not fire-resistant, the bark of mature trees offers some protection against fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Lophira lanceolata* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy or loamy soils. It can tolerate poor soil conditions and is commonly found in savannahs and dry woodlands. Fertilization may be beneficial, especially in nutrient-deficient soils, but specific fertilization requirements may vary based on local conditions and management goals.
14. Pest and Disease: *Lophira lanceolata* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, such as termites, and fungal diseases under certain conditions. Proper monitoring and management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Lophira lanceolata* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to shape the tree or remove dead or damaged branches. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and improve soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Lophira lanceolata* has various uses. The seeds of the tree produce a valuable oil known as shea butter, which is used in cosmetics, traditional medicine, and as a cooking oil. The wood of *Lophira lanceolata* is durable and resistant to decay, making it suitable for construction, furniture,

and crafts. Additionally, the tree is sometimes used for shade and ornamental purposes in landscaping.



1. Tree number: 9
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae (Legume family)
4. **Genus:** *Pterocarpus*
5. **Species:** *erinaceus*
6. Common Name: African padauk, African coralwood
7. Plant shape: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is a medium to large-sized deciduous tree with a rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 15-30 meters (49-98 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Pterocarpus erinaceus* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is estimated to be around 100-150 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is moderately wind-tolerant but can be susceptible to wind damage in severe storms. It is adapted to dry and arid climates and has good tolerance to drought conditions. While it is not fire-resistant, it has some fire-tolerant qualities due to its thick bark.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy or loamy soils. It can tolerate poor soil conditions but performs best in fertile soils. Fertilization may be beneficial, especially in nutrient-deficient soils, but specific fertilization requirements may vary based on local conditions and management goals.
14. Pest and Disease: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under certain conditions. Regular monitoring and proper management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to shape the tree, remove dead or diseased branches, or promote better branching structure. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and improve soil fertility.

16. Uses: *Pterocarpus erinaceus* has various uses. The heartwood of the tree is highly valued for its rich reddish-brown color and durability. It is commonly used in the production of furniture, flooring, cabinetry, musical instruments, and decorative veneers. The tree's bark and leaves have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Pterocarpus erinaceus* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in parks and landscapes due to its attractive appearance.



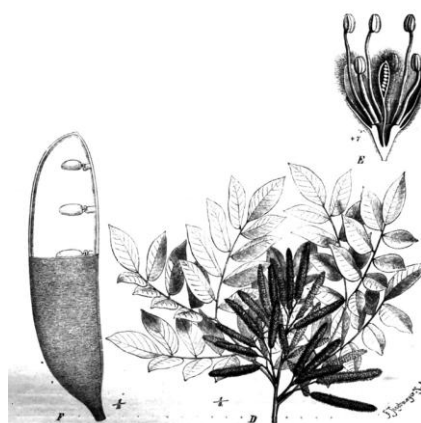
1. Tree number: 10
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Chrysobalanaceae (Coco plum family)
4. **Genus:** *Parinari*
5. **Species:** *excelsa*
6. Common Name: Mobola plum, African cherry, Ironwood
7. Plant shape: *Parinari excelsa* is a large, evergreen tree with a dense, rounded crown and a sturdy, straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 25-40 meters (82-131 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Parinari excelsa* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Parinari excelsa* is estimated to be around 100-200 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Parinari excelsa* is an evergreen tree, meaning it retains its leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Parinari excelsa* is relatively wind-resistant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, mature trees have some tolerance to fire due to their thick bark.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Parinari excelsa* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Parinari excelsa* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Parinari excelsa* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree

structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.

16. Uses: *Parinari excelsa* has various uses. The wood of the tree is hard and durable, making it suitable for construction, furniture, flooring, and boat-building. The fruit of *Parinari excelsa*, known as Mobola plum, is edible and consumed locally. It is also used for making jams and alcoholic beverages. In some regions, the bark and leaves of the tree have traditional medicinal uses. Additionally, *Parinari excelsa* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in parks and large gardens for its attractive foliage and shade-providing qualities.



1. Tree number: 11
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae (Legume family)
4. **Genus:** *Afzelia*
5. **Species:** *africana*
6. Common Name: African mahogany, Pod mahogany
7. Plant shape: *Afzelia africana* is a large, deciduous tree with a spreading, umbrella-shaped crown and a straight, cylindrical trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 25-35 meters (82-115 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Afzelia africana* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Afzelia africana* is estimated to be around 200 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Afzelia africana* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Afzelia africana* is moderately wind-resistant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, mature trees have some tolerance to fire due to their thick bark.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Afzelia africana* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Afzelia africana* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, including borers and termites, and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Afzelia africana* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Afzelia africana* has various uses. The wood of the tree is highly valued for its durability, strength, and attractive appearance. It is commonly used in construction, furniture, flooring, boat-building, and decorative veneers. The tree's seeds have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Afzelia africana* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in parks and large gardens for its beautiful flowers and foliage.



1. Tree number: 12
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae (Legume family)
4. **Genus:** *Erythrophleum*
5. **Species:** *suaveolens*
6. Common Name: African rosewood, Fragrant erythrophleum
7. Plant shape: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* is a medium to large-sized deciduous tree with a spreading, rounded crown and a short, stout trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 15-25 meters (49-82 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Erythrophleum suaveolens* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Erythrophleum suaveolens* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* is moderately wind-resistant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, mature trees have some tolerance to fire due to their thick bark.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.

14. Pest and Disease: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Erythrophleum suaveolens* has various uses. The wood of the tree is highly valued for its durability, strength, and attractive appearance. It is commonly used in construction, furniture, flooring, cabinetry, and decorative veneers. The tree's bark, seeds, and leaves have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Erythrophleum suaveolens* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in parks and large gardens for its beautiful flowers and foliage.



1. Tree number: 13
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Myrtaceae (Myrtle family)
4. **Genus:** *Syzygium*
5. **Species:** *guineense*
6. Common Name: Water berry, Guinea water berry, African water pear
7. Plant shape: *Syzygium guineense* is a medium-sized to large evergreen tree with a rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 15-30 meters (49-98 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Syzygium guineense* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Syzygium guineense* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Syzygium guineense* is an evergreen tree, meaning it retains its leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Syzygium guineense* is relatively wind-tolerant due to its flexible branches. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's high moisture content can help reduce the spread of fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Syzygium guineense* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Syzygium guineense* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, including fruit flies, and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Syzygium guineense* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Syzygium guineense* has various uses. The tree's fruit is edible and is consumed locally. It can be eaten fresh or used in jams, jellies, and beverages. The bark and leaves have traditional

medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Syzygium guineense* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks for its attractive foliage, flowers, and ability to provide shade.



1. Tree number: 14
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Moraceae (Mulberry family)
4. **Genus:** *Ficus*
5. **Species:** *exasperata*
6. Common Name: Sandpaper fig, Devil's fig
7. Plant shape: *Ficus exasperata* is a medium-sized evergreen tree with a spreading, dense crown and a short, thick trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 10-20 meters (33-66 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Ficus exasperata* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Ficus exasperata* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Ficus exasperata* is an evergreen tree, meaning it retains its leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Ficus exasperata* is relatively wind-resistant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's canopy and high moisture content can help reduce the spread of fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Ficus exasperata* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Ficus exasperata* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, including fig wasps, and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Ficus exasperata* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree

structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.

16. Uses: *Ficus exasperata* has various uses. The tree's fruit is edible and is consumed locally. The bark and leaves have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Ficus exasperata* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks for its attractive foliage and ability to provide shade.



1. Tree number: 15
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Combretaceae (Combretum family)
4. **Genus:** *Terminalia*
5. **Species:** *ivorensis*
6. Common Name: Black afara, Idigbo
7. Plant shape: *Terminalia ivorensis* is a large, deciduous tree with a rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 30-40 meters (98-131 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Terminalia ivorensis* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Terminalia ivorensis* is estimated to be around 80-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Terminalia ivorensis* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Terminalia ivorensis* is relatively wind-resistant, but young trees may be more susceptible to wind damage. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, mature trees have some tolerance to fire due to their thick bark.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Terminalia ivorensis* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Terminalia ivorensis* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Terminalia ivorensis* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Terminalia ivorensis* has various uses. The wood of the tree is highly valued for its durability, strength, and resistance to termites and rot. It is commonly used in construction, flooring, furniture, cabinetry, and veneers. The tree's bark has traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally,

Terminalia ivorensis is sometimes planted as a shade tree in agroforestry systems and as an ornamental tree in parks and large gardens for its attractive foliage and wood characteristics.



Anisophyllea laurina
fruit



1. Tree number: 16
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Anisophylleaceae (Anisophyllea family)
4. **Genus:** *Anisophyllea*
5. **Species:** *laurina*
6. Common Name: Yellow-leaf anisophyllea
7. Plant shape: *Anisophyllea laurina* is a small to medium-sized evergreen tree with a dense, rounded crown and a slender trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 10-20 meters (33-66 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Anisophyllea laurina* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Anisophyllea laurina* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Anisophyllea laurina* is an evergreen tree, meaning it retains its leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Anisophyllea laurina* is relatively wind-tolerant due to its flexible branches. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's high moisture content can help reduce the spread of fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Anisophyllea laurina* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Anisophyllea laurina* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Anisophyllea laurina* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree

structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.

16. Uses: *Anisophyllea laurina* has various uses. The wood of the tree is durable and used in construction, furniture, and crafts. The tree's bark and leaves have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Anisophyllea laurina* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks for its attractive foliage, flowers, and overall aesthetic value.



1. Tree number: 17
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae (Legume family)
4. **Genus:** *Daniellia*
5. **Species:** *thurifera*
6. Common Name: African copalwood, African oak
7. Plant shape: *Daniellia thurifera* is a medium-sized to large deciduous tree with a spreading, rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 20-30 meters (66-98 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Daniellia thurifera* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Daniellia thurifera* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Daniellia thurifera* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Daniellia thurifera* is relatively wind-tolerant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's thick bark can offer some protection against fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Daniellia thurifera* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Daniellia thurifera* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, including termites, and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.

15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Daniellia thurifera* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Daniellia thurifera* has various uses. The wood of the tree is highly valued for its durability, strength, and attractive appearance. It is commonly used in construction, furniture, flooring, cabinetry, and as decorative veneers. The tree's resin, known as copal, has traditional uses in incense, varnishes, and traditional medicine. Additionally, *Daniellia thurifera* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks for its attractive foliage and overall aesthetic value.



1. Tree number: 18
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Clusiaceae (Guttiferae) family
4. **Genus:** *Pentadesma*
5. **Species:** *butyracea*
6. Common Name: African butter tree, Butterfruit, Okhuen
7. Plant shape: *Pentadesma butyracea* is a medium to large-sized evergreen tree with a rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 20-30 meters (66-98 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Pentadesma butyracea* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Pentadesma butyracea* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Pentadesma butyracea* is an evergreen tree, meaning it retains its leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Pentadesma butyracea* is relatively wind-tolerant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's bark and dense crown provide some protection against fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Pentadesma butyracea* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Pentadesma butyracea* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Pentadesma butyracea* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Pentadesma butyracea* has various uses. The tree produces seeds that contain a butter-like substance, which is edible and has culinary and medicinal applications. The bark, leaves, and roots of *Pentadesma butyracea* have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. The wood of the tree is

used in construction, carpentry, and for making utensils and musical instruments. Additionally, *Pentadesma butyracea* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks for its attractive foliage and overall aesthetic value.



1. Tree number: 19
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Phyllanthaceae (Phyllanthus family)
4. **Genus:** *Margaritaria*
5. **Species:** *discoidea* (*Margaritaria discoidea*) *dis*
6. Common Name: Margaritaria
7. Plant shape: Margaritaria discoidea is a small to medium-sized deciduous shrub or small tree with a bushy, spreading habit and many slender branches.
8. Height: Mature plants can reach a height of 2-5 meters (6-16 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting Margaritaria discoidea can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of Margaritaria discoidea is estimated to be around 20-30 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Margaritaria discoidea is a deciduous plant, losing its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: Margaritaria discoidea is relatively wind-tolerant due to its flexible branches. It is adapted to various climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the small size and quick regrowth ability of the plant can aid its survival after fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: Margaritaria discoidea grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It can tolerate both moist and dry conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: Margaritaria discoidea is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Margaritaria discoidea generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to shape the plant, remove dead or diseased branches, or control its size. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: Margaritaria discoidea has various uses. The plant has traditional medicinal uses in some regions for its reported diuretic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-malarial properties. Additionally, Margaritaria discoidea is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental plant for its delicate foliage and unique growth habit.



1. Tree number: 20
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae (Legume family)
4. **Genus:** *Dialium*
5. **Species:** *guineense*
6. Common Name: Velvet tamarind, Monkey's cocoa, Black velvet
7. Plant shape: *Dialium guineense* is a medium to large-sized deciduous tree with a spreading, rounded crown and a straight trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 20-30 meters (66-98 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Dialium guineense* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Dialium guineense* is estimated to be around 50-100 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Dialium guineense* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Dialium guineense* is relatively wind-tolerant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's thick bark and ability to resprout after fire aid its survival.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Dialium guineense* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Dialium guineense* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, including caterpillars, and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Dialium guineense* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Dialium guineense* has various uses. The tree produces edible fruits known as velvet tamarind, which have a tangy taste and are used in culinary preparations, jams, and beverages. The wood of *Dialium guineense* is highly valued for its durability, hardness, and attractive appearance,



making it suitable for construction, furniture, and crafts. Additionally, *Dialium guineense* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks for its attractive foliage, flowers, and overall aesthetic value.



1. Tree number: 21
2. DATE: 11 June 2023
3. Plant Family: Moraceae (Mulberry family)
4. **Genus:** *Milicia*
5. **Species:** *regia*
6. Common Name: African teak, Iroko
7. Plant shape: *Milicia regia* is a large deciduous tree with a spreading, rounded crown and a straight, cylindrical trunk.
8. Height: Mature trees can reach a height of 30-50 meters (98-164 feet).
9. Spacing: The spacing requirements for planting *Milicia regia* can vary depending on the specific planting conditions and desired tree density.
10. Life span: The lifespan of *Milicia regia* is estimated to be around 100-150 years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: *Milicia regia* is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves annually.
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Milicia regia* is relatively wind-tolerant due to its sturdy structure. It is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and can tolerate periods of drought. While it is not fire-resistant, the tree's thick bark provides some protection against fire.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilized?: *Milicia regia* grows well in a variety of well-drained soils, including sandy, loamy, or clay soils. It prefers moist, fertile soils but can tolerate a range of soil conditions. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization needs may vary depending on the soil fertility, but a balanced fertilizer application during the growing season can support optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: *Milicia regia* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects, including termites, and fungal pathogens under specific conditions. Regular monitoring and appropriate management practices are necessary to control pests and diseases, if they occur.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: *Milicia regia* generally requires minimal maintenance once established. Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches, improve tree structure, or manage growth. Fallen leaves can be left on the ground as a natural mulch, helping to retain moisture and enhance soil fertility.
16. Uses: *Milicia regia* has various uses. The wood of the tree is highly valued for its strength, durability, and resistance to termites and rot. It is commonly used in construction, flooring, furniture, cabinetry, and boat-building. The tree's bark and leaves have traditional medicinal uses in some regions. Additionally, *Milicia regia* is sometimes planted as an ornamental tree in parks and large gardens for its attractive foliage and wood characteristics.





1. **Tree number: 22**
2. DATE: July 30, 2023
3. Plant Family: **Malvaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Adansonia*
5. **Species:** *digitata*
6. Common Name: Baobab
7. Plant shape: Large, stout, and bottle-shaped trunk with thick branches.
8. Height: Up to 20-30 meters tall.
9. Spacing: Spacing can vary depending on intended use, but generally, a minimum of 10-15 meters between trees is recommended.
10. Life span: Long-lived, can live for hundreds or even thousands of years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous - sheds leaves during the dry season.
12. Hardiness: Baobabs are quite hardy and can withstand strong winds. They are adapted to arid conditions and can tolerate drought. They have a remarkable ability to store water in their trunks, which helps them survive in dry environments.
13. Culture: Baobabs prefer well-draining soils and can grow in a wide range of soil types. They are well-adapted to hot and arid climates. Fertilization is not necessary but can benefit growth in nutrient-deficient soils.
14. Pest and Disease: Baobabs are relatively resistant to pests and diseases, but they may be susceptible to some fungal infections and root rot in poorly drained soils. Regularly inspecting the tree for signs of disease is essential for maintaining its health.
15. Maintenance: Baobabs require minimal maintenance. Pruning should be done with care due to the tree's slow growth rate and thick, fibrous wood.
16. Uses: Baobab trees have multiple uses. The fruit pulp and seeds are edible and rich in nutrients, used in various traditional dishes. The leaves are also edible and can be used as a vegetable. The tree's bark can be used to make ropes, and the hollowed trunks have been used for shelter and storage. Baobabs are also culturally significant and may be considered sacred trees in some regions.



1. **Tree number: 23**
2. DATE: July 30, 2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae
4. **Genus:** Afzelia
5. **Species:** *bella*
6. Common Name: Afzelia
7. Plant shape: Medium to large-sized tree with a straight trunk and spreading crown.
8. Height: Can reach heights of 30-40 meters (98-131 feet).
9. Spacing: Allow sufficient space for the tree to spread its canopy, typically at least 10 meters (33 feet) apart.
10. Life span: Long-lived, with a lifespan of several centuries.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous - drops leaves during the dry season.
12. Hardiness: Afzelia trees are relatively hardy and can tolerate both wind and drought conditions. They are well-suited for dry and arid environments.
13. Culture: Afzelia trees prefer well-draining soil and full sunlight. They are relatively low-maintenance and don't require frequent fertilization. They are well-adapted to hot and tropical climates.
14. Pest and Disease: Afzelia trees are generally not prone to serious pest or disease issues. However, they may be susceptible to attacks by wood-boring insects, which can damage the wood.
15. Maintenance: Afzelia trees require minimal maintenance. Pruning can be done to shape the canopy and remove deadwood, but it should be done judiciously due to their slow growth rate.
16. Uses: Afzelia wood is highly valued for its durability and used for making furniture, flooring, and construction. The seeds are edible and have traditional medicinal uses. In some regions, Afzelia trees are also planted for reforestation and agroforestry purposes.



1. **Tree number: 24**
2. **DATE:** July 30, 2023
3. **Plant Family:** **Anacardiaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Anacardium*
5. **Species:** *occidentale*
6. **Common Name:** Cashew
7. **Plant shape:** Medium-sized evergreen tree with a short, irregularly shaped trunk.
8. **Height:** Usually grows up to 8-12 meters tall.
9. **Spacing:** Allow enough space for the tree to grow and spread, typically at least 4-5 meters apart.
10. **Life span:** Can live for several decades.
11. **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen - retains leaves throughout the year.
12. **Hardiness:** Cashew trees are tolerant of wind and drought conditions. They thrive in warm and tropical climates.
13. **Culture:** Cashew trees prefer well-draining sandy soils and are tolerant of salty coastal conditions. They benefit from occasional fertilization with balanced nutrients. Providing adequate water during fruiting is essential for a good yield.
14. **Pest and Disease:** Cashew trees can be susceptible to pests such as aphids and scale insects, and diseases like powdery mildew and anthracnose. Regular inspection and management of pests and diseases are necessary to maintain tree health and productivity.
15. **Maintenance:** Cashew trees require minimal maintenance. Pruning can be done to maintain shape and remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves and debris can be cleared periodically to prevent the spread of diseases.
16. **Uses:** Cashew nuts are the primary commercial product from this tree. The nuts are consumed as a snack and used in various culinary applications. The cashew apple is also edible and used to make beverages and jams. The nut shell is used in the production of cashew shell oil, and the tree is also valuable for reforestation and erosion control.

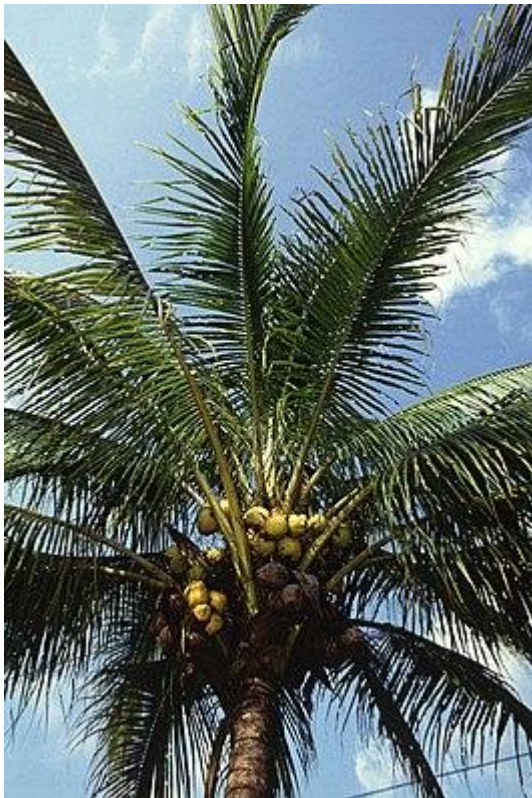


1. **Tree number: 25**
2. **DATE:** July 30, 2023
3. **Plant Family:** **Moraceae**
4. **Genus:** *Ficus*
5. **Species:** carica
6. **Common Name:** Common Fig
7. **Plant shape:** Small to medium-sized deciduous tree with a spreading crown and lobed leaves.
8. **Height:** Can grow up to 3-9 meters tall.
9. **Spacing:** Provide sufficient space for the tree to spread, at least 4.5-9 meters apart.
10. **Life span:** Usually lives for several decades.
11. **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Deciduous - loses leaves during the winter.
12. **Hardiness:** Common figs are hardy and can tolerate a range of environmental conditions. They are sensitive to freezing temperatures and require protection in colder climates.
13. **Culture:** Common figs prefer well-draining soil and full sunlight. They are drought-tolerant once established but benefit from regular watering during fruit development. Fertilization can be done in the spring and summer to promote healthy growth and fruit production.
14. **Pest and Disease:** Common figs are relatively resistant to pests and diseases. However, they may be susceptible to aphids and scale insects. Proper pruning and maintenance can help prevent disease issues and ensure the tree's health.
15. **Maintenance:** Pruning is essential for shaping the tree and improving air circulation. Regularly remove dead or diseased wood and thin out crowded branches. Mulching around the base of the tree can help retain moisture and suppress weeds.

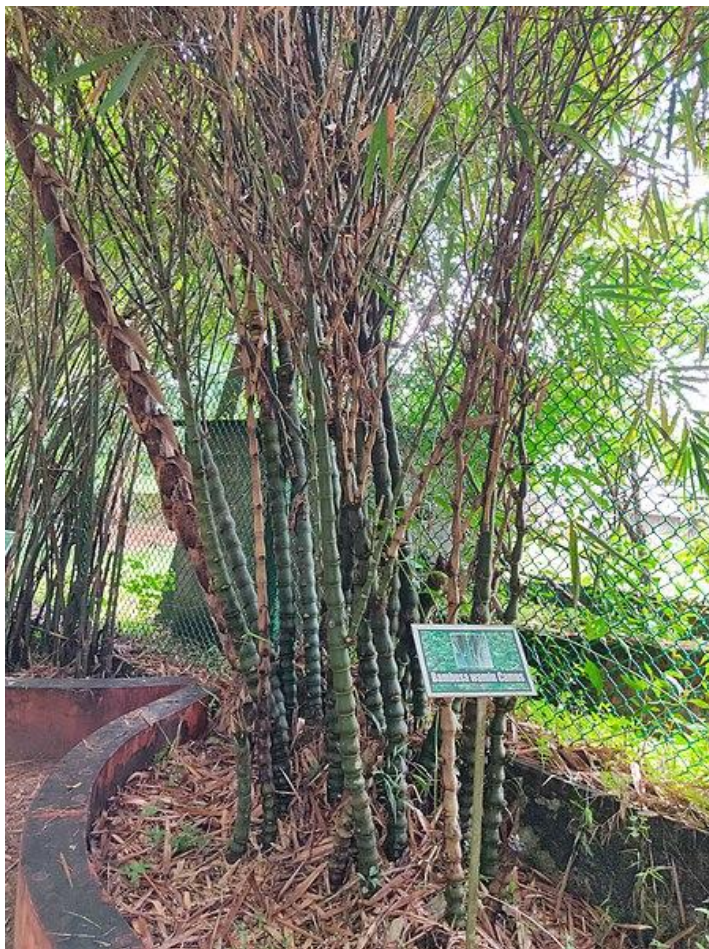
16. Uses: Common figs are primarily grown for their delicious and nutritious fruits. The figs can be eaten fresh or dried and are used in various culinary dishes, desserts, and jams. The leaves are also edible and used as a wrap for cooking, particularly in Mediterranean cuisine. Additionally, the fig tree has cultural significance in many regions and is often associated with symbolism and mythology.



1. Tree number: 26
2. DATE: July 30, 2023
3. Plant Family: **Meliaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Azadirachta*
5. **Species:** *indica*
6. Common Name: Neem
7. Plant shape: Medium to large-sized evergreen tree with a spreading crown and pinnately compound leaves.
8. Height: Can grow up to 15-20 meters tall.
9. Spacing: Provide sufficient space for the tree to spread, typically at least 5-8 meters apart.
10. Life span: Long-lived, can survive for several decades.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen - retains leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness: Neem trees are hardy and can withstand adverse environmental conditions. They are highly drought-tolerant and can thrive in hot and arid regions.
13. Culture: Neem trees prefer well-draining sandy soils and full sunlight. They can tolerate a wide range of soil pH but perform best in slightly acidic to neutral soils. Once established, neem trees require minimal watering.
14. Pest and Disease: Neem trees have natural insect-repelling properties and are relatively resistant to pests. They are used in organic farming to deter insects and pests. However, they may be susceptible to some fungal diseases, especially in humid conditions.
15. Maintenance: Neem trees require minimal maintenance once established. Pruning can be done to shape the tree and remove dead or diseased branches.
16. Uses: The neem tree is incredibly versatile and has numerous uses. Its leaves, seeds, and oil are used in traditional medicine for various ailments. Neem oil is also used as an organic pesticide and insect repellent. The tree is valued for its environmentally friendly properties and is considered a "village pharmacy" in many cultures.



1. **Tree number: 27**
2. DATE: July 30, 2023
3. Plant Family: **Arecaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Cocos*
5. **Species:** *nucifera*
6. Common Name: Coconut
7. Plant shape: Tall, slender, palm tree with a crown of large, feathery fronds.
8. Height: Can grow up to 20-30 meters tall.
9. Spacing: Provide sufficient space for the tree to spread, typically at least 8-10 meters apart.
10. Life span: Long-lived, can live for several decades.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen - retains leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness: Coconut trees are well-adapted to coastal regions and sandy soils. They can tolerate strong winds and salt spray, making them suitable for tropical and subtropical coastal areas.
13. Culture: Coconut trees prefer well-draining sandy soils and full sunlight. They require regular watering, especially during the early stages of growth, to establish a strong root system. Once established, they are relatively drought-tolerant.
14. Pest and Disease: Coconut trees are generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, they may be susceptible to certain pests, such as coconut mites and caterpillars. Proper management and hygiene practices can help prevent disease issues.
15. Maintenance: Regularly inspect the tree for signs of pests or diseases. Pruning can be done to remove dead fronds and promote air circulation within the canopy.
16. Uses: Coconuts are highly valuable and versatile. The fruit provides coconut water, a refreshing and nutritious drink, and coconut meat, which is used in various culinary dishes and desserts. Coconut oil is extracted from the fruit and used for cooking and skincare products. The tree also provides materials for shelter, crafts, and traditional medicine in many tropical regions.



1. **Tree number: 28**
2. DATE: July 30, 2023
3. Plant Family: **Poaceae**
4. **Genus:**Bambusa
5. **Species:** *vulgaris*
6. Common Name: Bamboo
7. Plant shape: Tall, fast-growing grass with woody, hollow stems (culms).
8. Height: Can grow up to 10-30 meters tall, depending on the species.
9. Spacing: Plant bamboo clumps at least 2-3 meters apart to allow them to spread and form a dense stand.
10. Life span: Bamboo is a perennial plant and can live for several years.
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen - retains leaves throughout the year.
12. Hardiness: Bamboo is hardy and adaptable, growing well in a variety of climates and soils.
13. Culture: Bamboo prefers well-draining soil and partial to full sunlight. Some bamboo species are more drought-tolerant than others, but regular watering is beneficial for growth.
14. Pest and Disease: Bamboo is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it may be susceptible to fungal infections if grown in poorly drained or excessively wet conditions.
15. Maintenance: Bamboo requires minimal maintenance once established. Regularly remove dead or damaged culms to maintain the plant's health and appearance.
16. Uses: Bamboo is widely used for various purposes. It is known for its rapid growth, making it a sustainable material for construction, furniture, and household items. Bamboo shoots are also edible

and used in culinary dishes. Additionally, bamboo plays a vital role in soil erosion control and is an important part of many ecosystems.

1. **Tree number:** 29. *Artocarpus altilis*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Moraceae**
4. **Genus:** *Artocarpus*
5. **Species:** *altilis*
6. Common Name: Breadfruit
7. Plant shape: Upright, spreading
8. Height: Up to 20 meters
9. Spacing: 10-15 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Breadfruit trees are moderately wind-resistant and can withstand some drought conditions. They prefer tropical and subtropical climates.
13. Culture: Breadfruit trees thrive in well-draining soil and require regular watering, especially during dry periods. Fertilization can be done with balanced fertilizer every 2-3 months.
14. Pest and Disease: Common pests include aphids and mealybugs. Diseases like anthracnose and leaf spot can affect breadfruit trees.
15. Maintenance: Pruning can be done to maintain a desired shape and remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be raked in dry seasons to prevent disease buildup.
16. Uses: Breadfruit is primarily cultivated for its starchy fruit, which is a staple food in many tropical regions. The fruit is used for cooking and can be roasted, boiled, or fried. The wood of the breadfruit tree is also used for construction and crafting.

1. **Tree number: 30. *Borassus aethiopum***



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Arecaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Borassus*
5. **Species:** *aethiopum*
6. Common Name: African Palmyra Palm
7. Plant shape: Tall and straight trunk with a crown of large fan-shaped leaves.
8. Height: Up to 30 meters
9. Spacing: 5-10 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: African Palmyra palms are hardy and can tolerate harsh winds and drought conditions. They are well-adapted to hot and arid climates.
13. Culture: These palms prefer well-draining soil and can tolerate a range of soil types. They are drought-tolerant and do not require frequent watering once established.
14. Pest and Disease: Borers and pests can affect the health of African Palmyra palms. Regular inspection and proper care can prevent infestations.
15. Maintenance: Pruning of dead or damaged fronds is necessary to maintain the appearance of the palm. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease.
16. Uses: The fruit, known as "palmyra fruit," is edible and used in various culinary preparations. The sap is collected to make a traditional drink. The leaves and trunk are used for construction, thatching, and crafting.

1. **Tree number: 31.** *Ceiba pentandra*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Malvaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Ceiba*
5. **Species:** *pentandra var. guineensis*
6. Common Name: "Cotton Tree"
7. Plant shape: Tall, straight trunk with a conical crown of large leaves.
8. Height: Up to 70 meters
9. Spacing: 10-15 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: Kapok trees are adapted to tropical climates and can withstand wind and drought. They shed their leaves during dry periods.
13. Culture: Kapok trees prefer well-draining soil and can tolerate periodic flooding. They require moderate water and benefit from occasional fertilization.
14. Pest and Disease: Kapok trees can be affected by pests like caterpillars and leafhoppers. Diseases like leaf spot can also occur.
15. Maintenance: Pruning may be required to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be cleared, and the trunk should be inspected for signs of decay.
16. Uses: The kapok tree's soft, buoyant fibers were traditionally used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. The tree has cultural significance in many regions and is valued for its timber.

1. **Tree number: 32.** *Cola nitida*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Malvaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Cola*
5. **Species:** *nitida*
6. Common Name: Kola Nut Tree
7. Plant shape: Tall with a straight trunk and a rounded crown of leaves.
8. Height: Up to 20 meters
9. Spacing: 5-10 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Kola nut trees thrive in tropical climates and can tolerate wind and drought conditions. They prefer well-draining soil.
13. Culture: Well-drained soil is essential for kola nut trees. Regular watering and occasional fertilization support healthy growth.
14. Pest and Disease: Pests like caterpillars and aphids can affect kola nut trees. Diseases like leaf spots can also occur.
15. Maintenance: Pruning to remove dead or overcrowded branches is recommended. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: The seeds of the kola nut tree are known as kola nuts and are used as a source of caffeine in beverages like cola. They also have cultural and social significance.

1. **Tree number: 33.** *Dacryodes edulis*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Burseraceae
4. **Genus:** *Dacryodes*
5. **Species:** *edulis*
6. Common Name: Safou Tree
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized tree with a rounded crown of leaves.
8. Height: Up to 20 meters
9. Spacing: 5-10 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Safou trees are well-adapted to tropical climates and can tolerate wind and drought conditions. They prefer well-draining soil.
13. Culture: Safou trees require well-draining soil and regular watering, especially during dry periods. Fertilization can be done to promote growth and fruiting.
14. Pest and Disease: Pests like caterpillars and beetles can affect safou trees. Diseases like powdery mildew and leaf spots can also occur.
15. Maintenance: Pruning to remove dead or diseased branches is important. Fallen leaves should be cleared to prevent disease buildup.
16. Uses: The fruit of the safou tree, also known as African pear or bush pear, is edible and rich in fats. It is a significant food source in many African regions and is used for cooking and oil extraction.

1. **Tree number: 34.** *Elaeis guineensis*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Arecaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Elaeis*
5. **Species:** *guineensis*
6. Common Name: Oil Palm
7. Plant shape: Tall palm with a straight trunk and a crown of large pinnate leaves.
8. Height: Up to 20 meters
9. Spacing: 5-10 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Oil palm trees thrive in tropical climates and can tolerate wind and drought conditions. They prefer well-draining soil.
13. Culture: Well-drained soil and regular watering are important for oil palm trees. Fertilization is necessary to support healthy growth and oil production.
14. Pest and Disease: Pests like beetles and rats can affect oil palm trees. Diseases like bud rot and heart rot can also occur.
15. Maintenance: Pruning to remove dead fronds is necessary for appearance and disease prevention. Fallen leaves and debris should be cleared.
16. Uses: The oil extracted from the fruit of the oil palm is used for cooking, cosmetics, and various industrial applications. The palm kernel is also a valuable source of oil and other products.

1. Tree number: 35. *Gmelina arborea*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Lamiaceae
4. **Genus:** *Gmelina*
5. **Species:** *arborea*
6. Common Name: Gmelina, White Teak
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized tree with a straight trunk and a rounded crown of leaves.
8. Height: Up to 30 meters
9. Spacing: 5-10 meters
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: Gmelina trees are hardy and can tolerate wind and drought conditions. They prefer well-draining soil.
13. Culture: Well-drained soil and regular watering support the growth of Gmelina trees. Fertilization can be done to promote vigorous growth.
14. Pest and Disease: Gmelina trees can be affected by pests like caterpillars and beetles. Diseases like leaf spots and root rots can also occur.
15. Maintenance: Pruning is important for shaping and removing dead branches. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: The wood of Gmelina trees, known as white teak, is valued for its timber, which is used in furniture making, construction, and carving.

1. Tree number: 36. *Gliricidia sepium*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae
4. **Genus:** *Gliricidia*
5. **Species:** *sepium*
6. Common Name: *Gliricidia* - “Madre de Cacao”
7. Plant shape: Small to medium-sized tree with an open canopy.
8. Height: 5 - 12 meters
9. Spacing: Approximately 2 - 3 meters between plants.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: *Gliricidia sepium* is relatively wind-tolerant and drought-resistant once established. It can handle moderate wind conditions, but severe storms can cause some damage. It's well-adapted to dry climates and can withstand periods of drought.
13. Culture: *Gliricidia sepium* prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate a range of soil types. Good drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization may be needed in nutrient-poor soils, and it can benefit from regular applications of balanced fertilizers.
14. Pest and Disease: *Gliricidia sepium* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to certain insect pests and fungal diseases, particularly in humid conditions. Regular monitoring and proper cultural practices can help manage these issues.
15. Maintenance: *Gliricidia sepium* requires moderate maintenance. Pruning can help shape the tree and encourage branching. Fallen leaves can be left as mulch or composted.
16. Uses: *Gliricidia sepium* serves multiple purposes. It's often used in agroforestry systems due to its nitrogen-fixing properties, which can improve soil fertility. Its fast growth and nitrogen-rich leaves make it valuable as fodder for livestock. Additionally, the wood is used for fuel, construction, and making tools. The tree has potential in erosion control, windbreaks, and shade provision.

1. **Tree number: 37.** *Calliandra calothyrsus*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae
4. **Genus:** *Calliandra*
5. **Species:** *calothyrsus*
6. Common Name: Calliandra
7. Plant shape: Bushy shrub or small tree with a dense canopy.
8. Height: 2 - 5 meters
9. Spacing: Around 1.5 - 2 meters between plants.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: *Calliandra calothyrsus* is moderately wind-resistant but may suffer damage in strong winds. It prefers well-drained soil and is somewhat drought-tolerant once established.
13. Culture: *Calliandra calothyrsus* thrives in well-drained soils and benefits from good drainage. It responds well to regular applications of balanced fertilizers during the growing season. Mulching can help retain moisture and improve soil quality.
14. Pest and Disease: *Calliandra calothyrsus* is generally resistant to most pests and diseases. However, it can occasionally face issues with aphids and certain leaf diseases, especially in humid conditions.
15. Maintenance: *Calliandra calothyrsus* requires minimal maintenance. Pruning can help maintain shape and encourage bushiness. Fallen leaves can be left as mulch.
16. Uses: *Calliandra calothyrsus* has diverse uses. It's commonly grown as a nitrogen-fixing hedge or ornamental plant. The attractive flowers provide nectar for pollinators. The leaves are nutrient-rich and are used as fodder for livestock. The wood is sometimes used for fuel and small construction projects.

1. Tree number: 38. *Khaya grandifoliola*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Meliaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Khaya*
5. **Species:** *grandifoliola*
6. Common Name: African Mahogany, Senegalese Mahogany
7. Plant shape: Tall and straight deciduous tree with a symmetrical crown.
8. Height: 30 - 45 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: *Khaya grandifoliola* is relatively wind-tolerant, but very strong winds can cause damage. It's adapted to dry climates but can also tolerate periods of drought. It's not particularly fire-resistant.
13. Culture: *Khaya grandifoliola* prefers well-drained, fertile soils. While it can tolerate a range of soil types, it performs best in soils that retain moisture. Fertilization is recommended, especially in poor soils, and organic matter can improve soil structure.
14. Pest and Disease: *Khaya grandifoliola* is generally resistant to most pests and diseases. However, it can be susceptible to certain insect pests and fungal diseases, especially when stressed.
15. Maintenance: Pruning may be needed to remove dead or diseased branches and to shape the tree when young. Fallen leaves can be left as natural mulch.
16. Uses: *Khaya grandifoliola* is highly valued for its timber, known as African Mahogany. The wood is used for high-quality furniture, cabinetry, musical instruments, and veneers. It's also used in boat building and carpentry. The tree has cultural significance and is sometimes planted for its ornamental value.

1. Tree number: 39. *Khaya senegalensis*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Meliaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Khaya*
5. **Species:** *senegalensis*
6. Common Name: African Mahogany, Senegalese Mahogany
7. Plant shape: Tall deciduous tree with a straight, cylindrical trunk and a rounded crown.
8. Height: 25 - 45 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: *Khaya senegalensis* is moderately wind-resistant but can suffer damage in severe storms. It's adapted to dry and arid conditions, with good tolerance to drought. It's not fire-resistant.
13. Culture: *Khaya senegalensis* prefers well-drained soils but can tolerate a range of soil types. It benefits from regular fertilization, especially in nutrient-poor soils. Organic matter and mulching can improve soil quality.
14. Pest and Disease: *Khaya senegalensis* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can be vulnerable to certain insect pests and fungal pathogens, particularly in humid conditions.
15. Maintenance: Pruning may be required to remove dead or diseased branches and shape the tree. Fallen leaves can be left as natural mulch.
16. Uses: *Khaya senegalensis* is highly valued for its timber, known as African Mahogany. The wood is used for furniture, cabinetry, flooring, and musical instruments. It's also used in boat building and carpentry. The tree has cultural significance and is sometimes planted for shade and ornamental purposes.

1. Tree number: 40. *Morus mesozygia*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Moraceae**
4. **Genus:** *Morus*
5. **Species:** *mesozygia*
6. Common Name: African Mulberry, Red Mulberry
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized deciduous tree with a rounded crown and spreading branches.
8. Height: 15 - 25 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: *Morus mesozygia* is relatively wind-tolerant but may suffer damage in strong winds. It's adapted to dry and arid climates and has good tolerance to drought conditions.
13. Culture: *Morus mesozygia* prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate various soil types. Adequate drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization may be needed in nutrient-poor soils, particularly for young trees.
14. Pest and Disease: *Morus mesozygia* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can occasionally face issues with certain insect pests and fungal pathogens.
15. Maintenance: Minimal maintenance is required once established. Pruning can help shape the tree and remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: *Morus mesozygia* is valued for its edible fruit, which is consumed locally. The fruit is used to make jams, juices, and other products. The wood is sometimes used for fuel and small-scale carpentry. The tree also has cultural significance and is sometimes planted for shade and ornamental purposes.

1. Tree number: 41

Parkia biglobosa



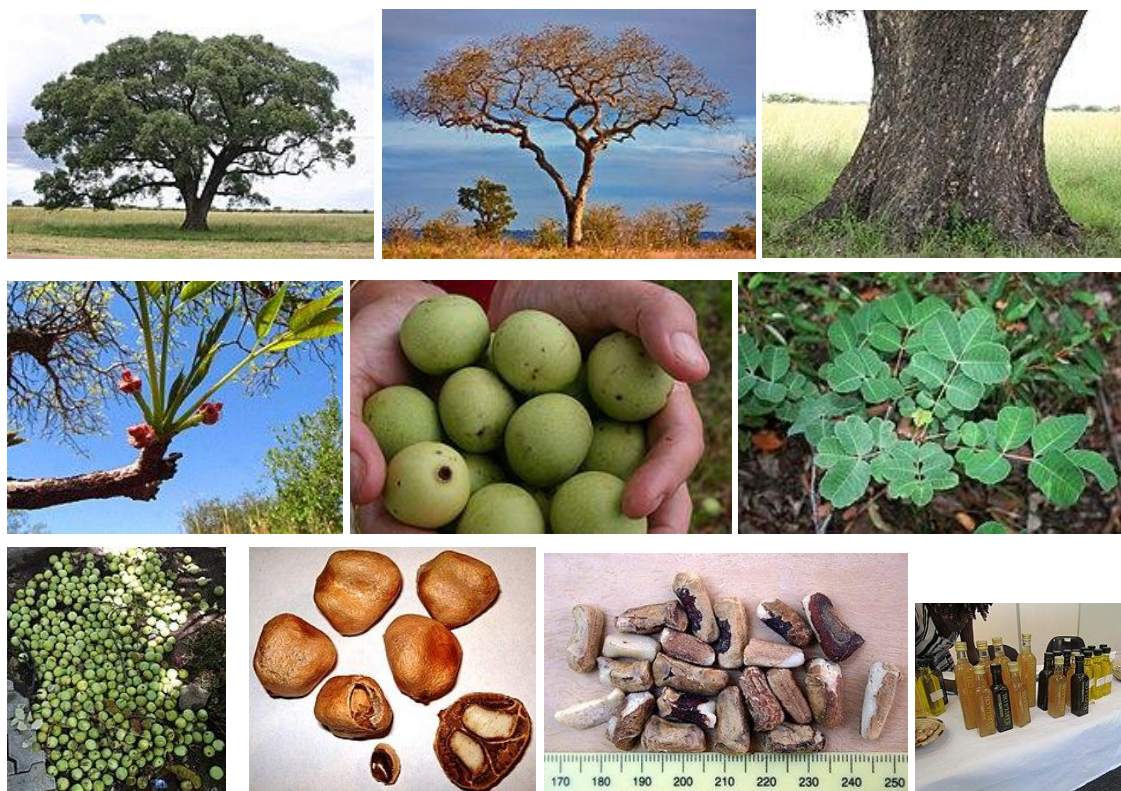
2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae
4. **Genus:** *Parkia*
5. **Species:** *biglobosa*
6. Common Name: African Locust Bean, Néré
7. Plant shape: Medium to large deciduous tree with a rounded crown and spreading branches.
8. Height: 15 - 30 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: *Parkia biglobosa* is moderately wind-resistant but may suffer damage in strong winds. It's adapted to dry and arid climates and has good tolerance to drought conditions.
13. Culture: *Parkia biglobosa* prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate various soil types. It's known for its nitrogen-fixing properties. Fertilization may be needed in nutrient-poor soils, particularly for young trees.
14. Pest and Disease: *Parkia biglobosa* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can occasionally face issues with certain insect pests and fungal pathogens.
15. Maintenance: Minimal maintenance is required once established. Pruning can help shape the tree and remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: *Parkia biglobosa* has a wide range of uses. The pods, seeds, and leaves are edible and play a significant role in local diets. The tree also provides timber, fodder, and shade. Its nitrogen-fixing abilities contribute to soil fertility. Additionally, *Parkia biglobosa* has cultural and medicinal significance in some regions.

1. **Tree number: 42.** *Persea americana*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Lauraceae**
4. **Genus:** *Persea*
5. **Species:** *americana*
6. Common Name: Avocado
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized evergreen tree with a dense, rounded canopy.
8. Height: 9 - 20 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Avocado trees are susceptible to wind damage due to their relatively brittle wood. They prefer well-drained soil and are sensitive to waterlogging. While they can tolerate drought, consistent moisture is crucial for fruit development.
13. Culture: Avocado trees need well-drained soil and proper irrigation. Good drainage is essential to prevent root rot. Fertilization with balanced nutrients is necessary for healthy growth and fruit production.
14. Pest and Disease: Avocado trees can be susceptible to various pests, including mites, scale insects, and borers. Diseases like anthracnose and root rot can also affect them, especially in humid conditions.
15. Maintenance: Regular pruning helps maintain shape, remove dead wood, and improve air circulation. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose, but diseased leaves should be removed to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: Avocado fruits are a highly sought-after food source, known for their nutritional value and creamy texture. They are used in various dishes, salads, and spreads. Avocado oil is also extracted for culinary and cosmetic purposes. The tree has gained popularity in home gardens and is valued for its ornamental and shade-providing qualities.

1. **Tree number: 43. Sclerocarya birrea**



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Anacardiaceae**
4. **Genus:**Sclerocarya
5. **Species:**birrea
6. Common Name: Marula
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized deciduous tree with a rounded crown and spreading branches.
8. Height: 9 - 18 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: Marula trees are generally wind-resistant but can suffer damage in strong winds. They have good drought tolerance due to their deep root system. They are not fire-resistant, but their bark can recover from minor fires.
13. Culture: Marula trees thrive in well-drained sandy or loamy soils. They are well-suited to arid and semi-arid conditions. While they can tolerate poor soil, fertilization can improve growth and fruiting. They require little additional water once established.
14. Pest and Disease: Marula trees are relatively resistant to pests and diseases. However, they can be susceptible to attacks from certain insects and fungal pathogens under certain conditions.
15. Maintenance: Minimal maintenance is required. Pruning can help shape the tree and remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: The Marula tree is valued for its edible fruit, which is used to produce beverages and jams. The nuts are rich in oil and are used for cooking and cosmetics. The bark has traditional medicinal uses. Marula wood is used for carving and making tools. The tree also has cultural and ecological significance.

1. **Tree number: 44.** *Terminalia catappa*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Combretaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Terminalia*
5. **Species:** catappa
6. Common Name: Indian Almond, Sea Almond
7. Plant shape: Medium to large evergreen tree with a broad canopy and horizontal branches.
8. Height: 15 - 25 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: *Terminalia catappa* is moderately wind-tolerant but can suffer from wind damage in severe storms. It prefers well-drained soil and can tolerate some drought once established. It's not fire-resistant.
13. Culture: *Terminalia catappa* grows well in a range of soil types and can tolerate salt spray. Adequate drainage is important to prevent waterlogging. Fertilization may be necessary in nutrient-poor soils.
14. Pest and Disease: *Terminalia catappa* is generally resistant to pests and diseases. However, it can occasionally face issues with certain insect pests and fungal pathogens.
15. Maintenance: Minimal maintenance is required. Pruning can help shape the tree and remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: *Terminalia catappa* produces edible nuts and leaves used in various cuisines. The tree is also valued for its shade and ornamental qualities. The leaves are used in traditional medicine. The wood is used for carving and construction.

1. **Tree number: 45.** *Tamarindus indica*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae
4. **Genus:** *Tamarindus*
5. **Species:** *indica*
6. Common Name: Tamarind
7. Plant shape: Medium to large deciduous tree with a spreading crown and long, drooping branches.
8. Height: 15 - 25 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: Tamarind trees are moderately wind-resistant but can suffer damage in strong winds. They have good drought tolerance due to their deep root system. They are not fire-resistant.
13. Culture: Tamarind trees prefer well-drained soil and can tolerate a variety of soil types. They are adaptable to different climates but thrive in tropical and subtropical regions. Fertilization may be needed in nutrient-poor soils.
14. Pest and Disease: Tamarind trees can be susceptible to certain pests and diseases, including aphids and fruit flies. Fungal diseases can affect leaves and fruit.
15. Maintenance: Pruning can help shape the tree, improve airflow, and remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: Tamarind fruits are widely used in cooking to add flavor to dishes and beverages. The pulp is rich in vitamins and minerals. Tamarind trees have cultural and medicinal significance in various regions. The wood is used for carpentry, and the bark has traditional medicinal uses.

1. **Tree number: 46.** *Vitellaria paradoxa*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Sapotaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Vitellaria*
5. **Species:** *paradoxa*
6. Common Name: Shea Tree
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized deciduous tree with a rounded crown and spreading branches.
8. Height: 12 - 20 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness: Shea trees are moderately wind-resistant but can suffer damage in strong winds. They are well-adapted to arid and semi-arid conditions and have good drought tolerance.
13. Culture: Shea trees prefer well-drained sandy or loamy soils. They are well-suited to dry climates and can tolerate poor soil. Fertilization may improve growth in nutrient-poor soils.
14. Pest and Disease: Shea trees can be susceptible to certain pests and diseases, including caterpillars and fungi. Proper management practices are necessary to control these issues.
15. Maintenance: Minimal maintenance is required. Pruning can help remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: Shea nuts produce shea butter, a valuable ingredient in cosmetics and cooking. The tree's leaves and bark have traditional medicinal uses. Shea trees have cultural and economic importance in many regions.

1. **Tree number: 47.** *Theobroma cacao*



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Malvaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Theobroma*
5. **Species:** *cacao*
6. Common Name: Cacao Tree
7. Plant shape: Small to medium-sized evergreen tree with a compact crown and branching structure.
8. Height: 4 - 8 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Cacao trees are sensitive to strong winds, which can damage their delicate branches. They prefer humid tropical climates and are sensitive to drought. While they are not fire-resistant, their thick bark offers some protection.
13. Culture: Cacao trees require well-drained, fertile soil. They thrive in humid environments with consistent rainfall. Proper shading is necessary for young trees. Fertilization with appropriate nutrients is important for optimal fruit production.
14. Pest and Disease: Cacao trees can be susceptible to various pests, including insects and fungi. Diseases like black pod and frosty pod can affect fruit quality.
15. Maintenance: Regular pruning helps maintain shape, remove diseased branches, and improve airflow. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: *Theobroma cacao* is the source of cocoa beans used to produce chocolate and other cocoa products. The seeds have cultural and economic significance. Cacao trees are also valued for their ornamental qualities and contribute to shade in agroforestry systems.

1. **Tree number: 48. Azadirachta indica (duplicate of tree 26)**



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Meliaceae**
4. **Genus:** Azadirachta
5. **Species:** indica
6. Common Name: Neem Tree
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized evergreen tree with a dense, rounded crown and spreading branches.
8. Height: 12 - 15 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Neem trees are moderately wind-resistant but can suffer from damage in strong storms. They are well-adapted to arid and semi-arid conditions and have good drought tolerance. They are also fire-resistant.
13. Culture: Neem trees are adaptable to various soil types but prefer well-drained soil. They thrive in hot climates and can tolerate poor soil conditions. Fertilization may be beneficial in nutrient-deficient soils.
14. Pest and Disease: Neem trees are known for their pest-repelling properties and are relatively resistant to many pests. However, they can be susceptible to certain insects and diseases under certain conditions.
15. Maintenance: Minimal maintenance is required. Pruning can help shape the tree and remove dead or crowded branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: Neem trees have various uses, including medicinal, cosmetic, and agricultural applications. Neem oil is extracted from the seeds and used in products like soaps, shampoos, and insecticides. The tree has cultural and traditional significance.

1. Tree number: 49. *Cocos nucifera* (duplicate of tree 27)



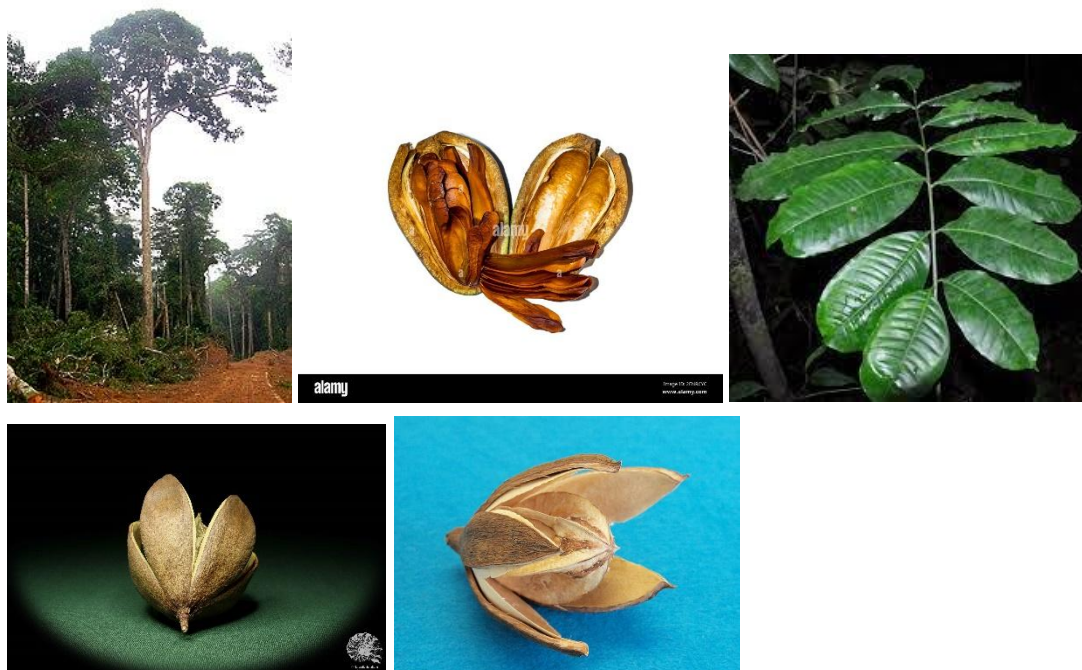
2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Areaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Cocos*
5. **Species:** *nucifera*
6. Common Name: Coconut Palm
7. Plant shape: Tall, slender evergreen palm tree with a straight trunk and a crown of large, feathery leaves.
8. Height: 20 - 30 meters
9. Spacing: Adequate spacing varies but generally several meters between trees.
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness: Coconut palms are relatively wind-resistant due to their flexible trunks, but they can be damaged in severe storms. They have good drought tolerance and can tolerate sandy soils. They are not fire-resistant.
13. Culture: Coconut palms thrive in sandy, well-drained soil and prefer tropical coastal climates with regular rainfall. They need full sunlight and can tolerate salt spray. Fertilization may be beneficial for optimal fruit production.
14. Pest and Disease: Coconut palms can face various pests, including insects and rodents. Diseases like coconut lethal yellowing can impact tree health.
15. Maintenance: Regular pruning is needed to remove dead or unhealthy fronds and promote airflow. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: Coconuts are used for their water, flesh, and oil. They have nutritional and culinary value. Coconut palm leaves and wood are used for crafts and construction. The tree has cultural and economic significance in many tropical regions.

1. *Cola acuminata* - Cola Nut Tree #50



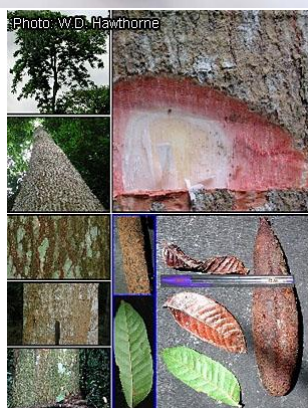
2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Malvaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Cola*
5. **Species:** *Cola acuminata*
6. Common Name: Cola Nut Tree
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized tree
8. Height: Up to 20 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: *Cola acuminata* is moderately wind-resistant but can be susceptible to damage in severe storms. It can tolerate dry conditions but performs best in well-drained soils. While not fire-resistant, it's not particularly fire-prone either.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: *Cola acuminata* prefers well-drained soils and regular watering. It benefits from organic fertilizers applied during the growing season.
14. Pest and Disease: *Cola acuminata* is susceptible to various pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Regular monitoring and proper management practices are necessary to control these issues.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Pruning may be necessary to maintain shape and remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: The seeds of *Cola acuminata* are known as "cola nuts" and are used in various cultural and traditional practices, as well as in the production of cola beverages.

1. *Entandrophragma cylindricum* - Sapele, Aboudikro #51



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Meliaceae**
4. **Genus:**Entandrophragma
5. **Species:**Entandrophragma cylindricum
6. Common Name: Sapele, Aboudikro
7. Plant shape: Large tree with a straight trunk
8. Height: Up to 60 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: Entandrophragma cylindricum is relatively wind-tolerant and can withstand moderate drought conditions. It is not fire-resistant and can be susceptible to fire damage.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: Sapele prefers well-drained soils and regular watering. Fertilization can be beneficial, especially in nutrient-deficient soils.
14. Pest and Disease: Sapele is susceptible to various pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Proper management practices and regular inspections are essential.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: Sapele wood is highly valued for its durability and is commonly used in furniture making, cabinetry, flooring, and veneers.

1. Entandrophragma utile - Sipo Mahogany #52



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Meliaceae**
4. **Genus:**Entandrophragma
5. **Species:**Entandrophragma utile
6. Common Name: Sipo Mahogany
7. Plant shape: Large tree with a straight trunk
8. Height: Up to 60 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: Sipo Mahogany is moderately wind-tolerant and can tolerate moderate drought conditions. It is not fire-resistant and can be susceptible to fire damage.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: Sipo Mahogany prefers well-drained soils and regular watering. Fertilization can be beneficial, especially in nutrient-deficient soils.
14. Pest and Disease: Sipo Mahogany is susceptible to various pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Regular monitoring and proper management practices are important.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Pruning may be required to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves should be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: Sipo Mahogany wood is highly prized for its durability and is used in furniture making, cabinetry, flooring, and boatbuilding.



1. *Garcinia kola* - Bitter Kola #53



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Clusiaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Garcinia*
5. **Species:** *Garcinia kola*
6. Common Name: Bitter Kola
7. Plant shape: Small to medium-sized tree
8. Height: Up to 20 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Evergreen
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: Bitter Kola is moderately wind-tolerant and can tolerate dry conditions. It is not fire-resistant.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: Bitter Kola prefers well-drained soils and regular watering. Fertilization can be beneficial for optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: Bitter Kola can be susceptible to various pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Monitoring and proper care are important to prevent issues.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Minimal pruning is required, mainly to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be left to decompose naturally.
16. Uses: The seeds of Bitter Kola are used in traditional medicine for their potential health benefits.



1. *Irvingia wombolu* - African Bush Mango #54



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Irvingiaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Irvingia*
5. **Species:** *Irvingia wombolu*
6. Common Name: African Bush Mango
7. Plant shape: Medium to large-sized tree
8. Height: Up to 25 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: African Bush Mango is moderately wind-tolerant and can tolerate drought conditions. It is not fire-resistant.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: African Bush Mango prefers well-drained soils and regular watering, especially during establishment. Fertilization can be beneficial for growth.
14. Pest and Disease: African Bush Mango can be susceptible to pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Proper care and monitoring are important.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Pruning may be needed to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: The fruit of the African Bush Mango is edible and is commonly used in culinary dishes. The seeds are also valued for their potential health benefits.

1. Piptadeniastrum africanum - Assie, Assi, Essi #55



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: Fabaceae
4. **Genus:**Piptadeniastrum
5. **Species:**Piptadeniastrum africanum
6. Common Name: Assie, Assi, Essi
7. Plant shape: Medium to large-sized tree
8. Height: Up to 40 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: Piptadeniastrum africanum is moderately wind-tolerant and can tolerate drought conditions. It is not fire-resistant.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: Assie prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate a range of soil types. Fertilization can be beneficial for optimal growth.
14. Pest and Disease: Assie can be susceptible to pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Regular monitoring and care are important.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: The wood of Assie is valued for its durability and is used in construction, carpentry, and furniture making. The bark and leaves have traditional medicinal uses.

1. *Pycnanthus angolensis* - African Nutmeg #56



2. DATE: 8/8/2023
3. Plant Family: **Myristicaceae**
4. **Genus:** *Pycnanthus*
5. **Species:** *Pycnanthus angolensis*
6. Common Name: African Nutmeg
7. Plant shape: Medium-sized tree
8. Height: Up to 30 meters
9. Spacing: Varies depending on cultivation purpose
10. Life span: Perennial
11. Deciduous or Evergreen: Deciduous
12. Hardiness - How does the wind affect it? Does it tolerate drought or fire?: African Nutmeg is moderately wind-tolerant and can tolerate drought conditions. It is not fire-resistant.
13. Culture - Are there special culture requirements? Does it need good drainage? How often should it be fertilised?: African Nutmeg prefers well-drained soils and regular watering. Fertilization can be beneficial for growth.
14. Pest and Disease: African Nutmeg can be susceptible to pests and diseases, including insects and fungal pathogens. Proper care and monitoring are important.
15. Maintenance - Are there any maintenance requirements for the plant such as pruning or raking fallen leaves in the dry season?: Pruning may be necessary to remove dead or diseased branches. Fallen leaves can be cleared to prevent disease spread.
16. Uses: The seeds of African Nutmeg are used as a spice and flavoring agent in culinary dishes. The tree's bark and leaves have traditional medicinal uses.

Rosaceae Family

1. Tree number: 57 – *Prunus africana*

- DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Rosaceae
- **Genus:** *Prunus*
- **Species:** *africana*
- **Common Name:** African Cherry
- **Plant shape:** Rounded canopy
- **Height:** Up to 30 meters
- **Spacing:** 10-15 meters apart
- **Life span:** Long-lived, up to 100 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Moderately wind-tolerant; prefers well-drained soil; tolerates mild drought but does not thrive in prolonged dry periods.
- **Culture:** Prefers high-altitude, moist, and well-drained soil. Fertilization is beneficial in nutrient-poor soils.
- **Pest and Disease:** Susceptible to fungal infections and bark beetles.
- **Maintenance:** Regular pruning of dead or diseased branches is required. Mulching can help retain moisture.
- **Uses:** Widely used for its medicinal bark, which is harvested for the treatment of prostate issues. Also used for timber.

2. Tree number: 58 – *Rubus pinnatus*

- DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Rosaceae
- **Genus:** *Rubus*
- **Species:** *pinnatus*
- **Common Name:** African Raspberry
- **Plant shape:** Shrub-like with some tree-like forms
- **Height:** Up to 5 meters
- **Spacing:** 3-4 meters apart
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, up to 20 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Prefers cool, moist environments; does not tolerate extreme heat or prolonged drought.
- **Culture:** Requires moist, well-drained soil; regular mulching and fertilization enhance growth.
- **Pest and Disease:** Susceptible to aphids, spider mites, and fungal infections.
- **Maintenance:** Requires regular pruning to remove old canes and encourage new growth.
- **Uses:** Edible fruits; also used in traditional medicine.

3. **Tree number: 59 – *Prunus africana* (duplicate of tree 57; formerly listed as *Pygeum africanum*)**

- **DATE:** 08/08/2023
- **Plant Family:** Rosaceae



- **Genus:** *Prunus*
- **Species:** *africana*
- **Common Name:** African Plum
- **Plant shape:** Oval canopy
- **Height:** Up to 25 meters
- **Spacing:** 8-10 meters apart
- **Life span:** Long-lived, up to 60 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Moderately tolerant to wind and prefers well-drained, fertile soils.
- **Culture:** Grows best in humid environments with consistent rainfall.
- **Pest and Disease:** Can be affected by fungal diseases if not properly managed.
- **Maintenance:** Requires regular monitoring for disease and occasional pruning to maintain health.
- **Uses:** Bark is used in traditional medicine; the tree is also valued for its timber.

4. Tree number: 60 – *Prunus persica*

○ DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Rosaceae
- **Genus:** Prunus
- **Species:** persica (introduced species)
- **Common Name:** Peach
- **Plant shape:** Rounded canopy
- **Height:** Up to 7 meters
- **Spacing:** 5-7 meters apart
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, up to 25 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Deciduous
- **Hardiness:** Tolerates moderate winds but prefers sheltered locations. Requires well-drained, fertile soil.
- **Culture:** Requires regular watering, especially during dry periods, and benefits from seasonal fertilization.
- **Pest and Disease:** Susceptible to peach leaf curl, aphids, and scale insects.
- **Maintenance:** Requires regular pruning to maintain shape and remove diseased wood.
- **Uses:** Edible fruit; also cultivated for ornamental purposes.



Tree number: 61 – *Malus pumila*

DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Rosaceae
- **Genus:** Malus
- **Species:** pumila (introduced species)
- **Common Name:** Apple
- **Plant shape:** Rounded canopy
- **Height:** Up to 10 meters
- **Spacing:** 6-8 meters apart
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, up to 50 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Deciduous
- **Hardiness:** Prefers cool climates with well-drained soil; moderate tolerance to wind.
- **Culture:** Requires regular watering and fertilization. Prefers full sun exposure.
- **Pest and Disease:** Susceptible to apple scab, fire blight, and codling moth.
- **Maintenance:** Regular pruning required to maintain tree health and optimize fruit production.
- **Uses:** Edible fruit; widely cultivated in highland regions for commercial purposes.

Proteaceae Family

1. Tree number: 62

○ DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Proteaceae
- **Genus:** Faurea
- **Species:** saligna
- **Common Name:** Beechwood
- **Plant shape:** Upright with a rounded canopy
- **Height:** Up to 25 meters
- **Spacing:** 8-10 meters apart
- **Life span:** Long-lived, typically 50-70 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Wind-tolerant; prefers well-drained sandy or loamy soil; drought-tolerant once established.
- **Culture:** Requires well-drained soil and can benefit from annual fertilization in poor soils.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally pest-resistant but can be affected by root rot in poorly drained soils.
- **Maintenance:** Minimal maintenance required; occasional pruning to maintain shape.
- **Uses:** Timber for furniture and construction; ornamental due to its attractive foliage and flowers.

2. Tree number: 63

DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Proteaceae
- **Genus:** Protea
- **Species:** madiensis
- **Common Name:** Savanna Sugarbush
- **Plant shape:** Shrub-like or small tree with rounded canopy
- **Height:** Up to 4 meters
- **Spacing:** 2-3 meters apart
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, up to 30 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Prefers well-drained soil and full sun exposure; drought-tolerant.
- **Culture:** Requires minimal watering once established and thrives in nutrient-poor soils.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally resistant to pests but may be susceptible to fungal diseases in high humidity.
- **Maintenance:** Requires little maintenance; deadheading spent flowers can encourage new growth.
- **Uses:** Ornamental; flowers are popular in floral arrangements.

3. Tree number: 64

DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Proteaceae
- **Genus:** Roupala
- **Species:** montana
- **Common Name:** Mountain oak
- **Plant shape:** Tall, slender tree with a narrow canopy
- **Height:** Up to 20 meters
- **Spacing:** 6-8 meters apart
- **Life span:** Long-lived, up to 80 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Wind-tolerant and adaptable to various soil types; prefers well-drained soil.
- **Culture:** Benefits from well-drained, sandy soil and regular watering during establishment.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally pest-resistant but may be affected by root rot if soil is poorly drained.
- **Maintenance:** Requires occasional pruning to remove dead branches.
- **Uses:** Timber; ornamental due to its tall, slender appearance.

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- 4. **Tree number:** 65
 - **DATE:** 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Proteaceae
- **Genus:** Leucadendron
- **Species:** argenteum (introduced species)
- **Common Name:** Silver Tree
- **Plant shape:** Conical shape with silvery foliage
- **Height:** Up to 10 meters
- **Spacing:** 4-6 meters apart
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, up to 25 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Prefers well-drained sandy or rocky soil; moderately drought-tolerant.
- **Culture:** Requires full sun exposure and benefits from well-drained, slightly acidic soil.
- **Pest and Disease:** Susceptible to root rot in poorly drained soil; generally resistant to pests.
- **Maintenance:** Minimal maintenance required; pruning can help maintain shape.
- **Uses:** Ornamental tree valued for its striking silvery foliage.

5. Tree number: 66

DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Proteaceae
- **Genus:** Stenocarpus
- **Species:** sinuatus
- **Common Name:** Firewheel Tree
- **Plant shape:** Rounded canopy with striking flower display
- **Height:** Up to 15 meters
- **Spacing:** 5-7 meters apart
- **Life span:** Long-lived, typically 50-70 years
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen
- **Hardiness:** Prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soil; moderately drought-tolerant once established.
- **Culture:** Requires full sun and well-drained soil; benefits from regular watering during dry periods.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally pest-resistant but can be susceptible to scale insects.
- **Maintenance:** Requires minimal pruning; deadheading flowers can encourage more blooms.
- **Uses:** Ornamental tree; flowers are highly valued for their aesthetic appeal.

Tree profile: Melaleuca

1. Tree number: 67

- **DATE:** 08/08/2023
- **Plant Family:** **Myrtaceae**



- **Genus:** *Melaleuca*
- **Species:** *M. citrina*
- **Common Name:** Bottlebrush
- **Plant shape:** Shrubby or small tree with a rounded canopy.
- **Height:** Typically 3-5 meters, but can grow up to 10 meters.
- **Spacing:** 3-4 meters apart.
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, around 20-50 years.
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen.
- **Hardiness:** Moderately wind-tolerant, drought-resistant once established. Not frost-hardy.
- **Culture:** Prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soils and full sun. Requires moderate watering, particularly during the establishment phase. Fertilize annually in spring.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally resistant to pests and diseases but can be susceptible to root rot if overwatered.
- **Maintenance:** Pruning after flowering helps to maintain shape and encourages bushier growth. Fallen leaves may require occasional raking.
- **Uses:** Primarily ornamental, known for its striking red bottlebrush flowers. Attracts birds and pollinators, and can also be used for screening or hedging.

Tree profile: Delonix

2. Tree number: 68

- DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Fabaceae
- **Genus:** Delonix
- **Species:** D. regia
- **Common Name:** Flame Tree or Royal Poinciana
- **Plant shape:** Broad, umbrella-shaped canopy.
- **Height:** Typically 10-12 meters but can grow up to 18 meters.
- **Spacing:** 8-10 meters apart.
- **Life span:** Long-lived, around 50-100 years.
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Deciduous.
- **Hardiness:** Wind-resistant but sensitive to frost. Prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate drought.
- **Culture:** Prefers full sun and fertile, well-drained soils. Requires moderate watering, especially during dry seasons. Fertilize annually with a balanced fertilizer.
- **Pest and Disease:** Susceptible to root rot in poorly drained soils and sometimes affected by caterpillars and scale insects.
- **Maintenance:** Requires pruning to remove deadwood and maintain its shape. Fallen leaves and flowers may need raking.
- **Uses:** Ornamental for its bright red flowers; often planted in parks and avenues. Provides excellent shade and is used in traditional medicine in some regions.

Tree profile: Ficus

3. Tree number: 69

- DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** **Moraceae**
- **Genus:** Ficus
- **Species:** F. benjamina
- **Common Name:** Weeping Fig
- **Plant shape:** Rounded, dense canopy.
- **Height:** Up to 30 meters in ideal conditions, but typically 10-15 meters in cultivation.
- **Spacing:** 6-8 meters apart.
- **Life span:** Long-lived, over 100 years in natural settings.
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Evergreen.
- **Hardiness:** Wind-resistant; tolerates drought but not frost. Prefers well-drained soils.
- **Culture:** Thrives in well-drained, fertile soil. Prefers full to partial sun. Water moderately and reduce watering during winter.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally resistant but can be prone to scale insects, mealybugs, and root rot in waterlogged conditions.
- **Maintenance:** Requires regular pruning to control size and shape. Fallen leaves may need to be raked up, especially in dry seasons.
- **Uses:** Ornamental; widely used as an indoor and outdoor plant. Provides dense shade and is used in bonsai cultivation.

Tree profile: Brachychiton

4. Tree number: 70

- DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** **Malvaceae**
- **Genus:** Brachychiton
- **Species:** B. acerifolius
- **Common Name:** Illawarra Flame Tree
- **Plant shape:** Pyramidal canopy with bright red flowers.
- **Height:** Typically 10-20 meters, can reach up to 40 meters in natural conditions.
- **Spacing:** 8-10 meters apart.
- **Life span:** Long-lived, over 50 years.
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Deciduous (in dry climates) or evergreen (in humid climates).
- **Hardiness:** Tolerates drought and moderate winds; not frost-hardy.
- **Culture:** Prefers well-drained soils, full sun, and moderate watering. Fertilize annually in spring.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally pest-resistant but can be affected by root rot in poorly drained soils.
- **Maintenance:** Minimal maintenance required. Pruning can help maintain shape, and fallen flowers may require raking.
- **Uses:** Ornamental for its striking red flowers; commonly used in landscaping and public gardens. The wood is also used for timber.

Tree profile: Jacaranda

5. Tree number: 71

- DATE: 08/08/2023



- **Plant Family:** Bignoniaceae
- **Genus:** Jacaranda
- **Species:** J. mimosifolia
- **Common Name:** Jacaranda
- **Plant shape:** Spreading canopy with fern-like leaves.
- **Height:** Typically 10-15 meters, can reach up to 20 meters.
- **Spacing:** 7-10 meters apart.
- **Life span:** Medium-lived, around 50 years.
- **Deciduous or Evergreen:** Deciduous.
- **Hardiness:** Wind-tolerant; drought-resistant once established; prefers well-drained soil and full sun.
- **Culture:** Requires well-drained soil and full sun. Regular watering during establishment and annual fertilization are recommended.
- **Pest and Disease:** Generally resistant to pests but can be affected by powdery mildew and root rot in poorly drained soils.
- **Maintenance:** Pruning is necessary to maintain shape and remove deadwood. Fallen leaves and flowers may need to be raked.
- **Uses:** Ornamental for its stunning purple flowers; widely planted in streets and gardens. Wood can be used for timber.