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**Greenery policy and Guidelines for Development, Management and
Sustenance of Green Spaces in Amaravati**

Foreword:

Amaravati – the capital city of A. P – is a green field project with ~30% of the area earmarked for blue and green areas of diverse types that render a wide range of services. The nodal agency for the development of city and its greens is Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) and implementation is done by the authority and or through the SPVs incorporated for the capital city development.

The APCRDA as part of its responsibilities under the APCRDA act i.e. planning, coordination, execution, supervision, financing, funding and for promoting and securing the planned development of the capital city. The Authority shall provide proposals and policies:

-for preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenery and landscape enhancing greenery, urban landscape implementation in capital region and individual plots, riverfront development and/or lake or water front development;

-for designation of areas for zoological gardens, green belts, natural reserves and sanctuaries;

-for water conservation, watershed management, water harvesting, recharge of ground water, flood control, and prevention of air, water and river pollution;

-for preservation of features, structures or places of historical, natural, architectural or scientific interest and of educational value;

-provisions for preventing or removing pollution of water or air caused by the discharge of waste or other means as a result of the use of land;

The APCRDA as per provisions of the act has decided to plan, design, develop and maintain “urban green spaces “with the principle aim to explore ‘ecosystem services’ (provisioning, regulating, cultural and support services) to the maximum extent, not merely focusing on beauty, recreation and aesthetics, therefore constituted Expert Core and Peer Committee on Amaravati Urban Green Spaces” on 13.2.2025 and with modifications on 12.5.2025 and 29.1.2026 **to support** APCRDA/ SPVs.

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Core committee Members:

1. Prof. C.R. Babu, Taxonomist and former Pro. Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, Chairman;
2. Addl Commissioner, APCRDA, Ex Officio Member Secretary;
3. Dr. N. Chandra Mohan Reddy, I.F.S, Retd as Chief conservator of Forests, AP;
4. Prof. Shanmuga Priya, Landscape Architect, School of planning and Architecture, Vijayawada;
5. Prof. Ravi Prasad Rao, Head -Department of Botany, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuram;
6. Nominee of the public works department, having specialisation in Floriculture.

Peer Members: As identified by the Core Committee members for specific thematic works/ activities and from other organisations involved in Capital city development works.

Convener: Additional Director, LSE, APCRDA.

The matters on which the advisory inputs are expected from the Committee (scope of work) includes are as follows:

- Identification of appropriate community of species, age, and canopy designs for i) River front; ii) Greens along main road leading to existing secretariat; iii) Vagus (Storm drains); iv) Restoration of Hillocks; v) Restoration of village ponds; vi) Natural Wetlands; vii) Regional Parks; viii) Central Vista; ix) Vertical and horizontal roads
- Selection of themes and corresponding plant species for neighbourhood blue and green spaces;
- Guidelines for promotion of green cover at individual plot level, and common green spaces, within the capital city
- Development of the nurseries and suggested plants for procurement
- Green barriers around villages and existing settlements to reduce air pollution and heat

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- Prepare and approve a greenery policy for the capital city and Guidelines for promotion of green cover at individual plot level, and common green spaces, within the capital city
- Restoration of degraded forests and ecosystems (identifying invasive species, removal, planting community of native species, protecting and development) including afforestation of hills and barren lands
- scrutiny all greenery development plans proposed in the capital city area and under the development control of the APCRDA in terms of designs, the species selection, community structure, recreational aspects, ecosystem aspects, biodiversity aspects

Further, the vide functions and powers of the Act, the Authority shall formulate zoning regulations for environmentally sustainable development and accordingly the zoning regulations have been amended strengthening the sustainable aspects including the Guidelines of the Advisory committee.

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The Committee with support from the APCRDA has formulated the present policy and guidelines to develop, manage and sustain greens in Amaravati Capital City of AP.

Vision:

Amaravati is envisioned to be an environmentally sustainable, climate resilient and biodiverse Capital City that provide high quality environment which in turn ensure high quality of life through development of diverse green spaces in the developmental matrix of the City.

Aim:

1. To develop diverse greens spaces to reduce the ambient temperature through microclimate regulation, serve as a sink for air pollutants, store and sequester atmospheric CO₂, enhance storage of rain water and ground water recharging, reduce sediment load in water bodies, serve as nature reserves for preservation of flora and fauna and ecosystems functions and ecological services, besides having aesthetics, beauty, spiritualism, cultural, and recreational values.
2. To meet the requirements of the following national policies and international conventions that are binding on the State.

(i) National Forest Policy 1988:

- (a) 33% of the land cover shall be under forest ecosystem or tree cover.
- (b) Soil and water conservation measures shall be followed to prevent flooding and drought through vegetation development.
- (c) Prevention of sedimentation of reservoirs/ water bodies through development of vegetation in catchments shall be ensured.
- (d) Sustenance of forest ecosystems that will be developed.

(ii) National Environmental Policy 2006

The following shall be undertaken for:

- (a) Conservation of environmental resources through the development of diverse forest ecosystems that ensures clean air and clean water and quality of life to the people of the city.

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- (b) Ensuring access to all the sections of the society to the green spaces to be developed
- (c) Protecting the environment through sustainable management of diverse green spaces
- (d) Engaging local communities for sustainable management of specific green spaces

(iii) *National water policy 2012*

The following shall be implemented:

- (a) Conservation of water resources through judicious use of water using advanced irrigation technologies and nano and micro irrigation technologies, sensor based automatic irrigation facility.
- (b) Rain water harvesting through storage of rain water in surface water bodies and recharging it to ground water through rain water recharging pits.
- (c) Reducing evaporation losses through development of vegetation buffers around the water bodies
- (d) Recycling and reusing of waste water (sewage) through treatment using nature based solutions like rock filters and plants, constructed wetlands, phyto remediation and other bioremediation techniques

(iv) *National Biodiversity Act*

The following activities shall be taken for:

- (a) Preservation of the diverse green spaces representing native populations, species, communities and ecosystems.
- (b) Promoting native biodiversity.
- (c) Preventing introduction of invasive alien species.
- (d) Managing and eradicating the invasive alien species, if any.
- (e) Creating innovative conservation measures for conserving native biodiversity like development of biodiversity parks, enrichment of species in degraded hill ecosystem and ecological restoration of degraded landscape/ riverscapes.

(v) **Basel and Rotterdam conventions**

- (a) Use of banned pesticides shall be strictly prohibited.
- (b) Use of synthetic fertilizers shall be avoided as far as possible.
- (c) Encouraging use of nature based soil amendments like farmyard manure and vermicompost.

Action Plan

The vision and aim shall be achieved through the following action plans:

1. Promotion of biodiversity

To make Amaravati a biodiverse city, diverse green spaces such as 3 –storeyed forest ecosystems, biodiversity parks, 3-tiered avenues of diverse tree species, shrublands, vegetation buffers around water bodies, wetlands, palm grooves / avenues, birding areas manicured recreational gardens, hill ecosystems rich in native biodiversity shall be developed. Monoculture plantations for designating or color coding the roads are not to be encouraged under any circumstances.

These green spaces not only harbor genetic diversity of native species but provide a wide range of ecological services and contribute to urban environmental sustainability.

2. Development of Nurseries

To develop different kinds of urban green spaces for promoting biodiversity rich city, at least 4 kinds of nurseries shall be set up. These include: (i) nursery of ornamental plants, (ii) nurseries of trees, shrubs and herbs including grasses (iii) nursery of cultivated plants and (iv) a pond for multiplication of aquatic plants. Each nursery should be of suitable size in the range of 5-20 acres.

The nursery of ornamental plants may be located near administrative complexes. The three nurseries of native trees, shrubs and grasses and nursery of cultivated plants will be located at three different locations. The propagules in the form of seeds/ seedlings/ rooted cuttings shall be procured from forest department nurseries and other private and public nurseries and these shall be maintained in the nurseries. Plants like Palms shall be procured from the nurseries.

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Necessary seed stock to be developed and maintained for supplying the seeds to residents to encourage urban agriculture.

3. Development and management of Hill, Forest Ecosystems and other Natural Ecosystems

The forest ecosystems, ecosystems of the isolated hillocks are water recharging zones and provide much needed buffering of ambient temperature. In fact, rivulets (storm drains) originate from these ecosystems and drain storm water. These are degraded and shall be restored to their natural state of ecosystems using native species.

Grasslands serve as rich biodiversity areas with characteristic flora and fauna, and render ecological services such as reducing flood risk, enhancing ground water, conserve soil and reduce sediment load in waterbodies. The forest and grassland ecosystems shall be developed using the ecological restoration principles, community ecology and ecosystem science. These restored ecosystems will serve as biodiversity reserve of the city.

These Hill, forest and other Natural ecosystems shall be used for promoting ecotourism and shall be managed by local communities.

4. Development of floodplain Ecosystems of Krishna river along the boundary of the City

As per NGT order, Biodiversity Parks should be developed along the floodplains of all major rivers in India including the river Ganga as a part of their rejuvenation. Floodplain ecosystem include floodplain forests, grasslands, marshes and wetlands. The NGT in capital city case, ordered that the inside the bund road along Krishna is the floodplain and it must be protected and restored. The diverse floodplains ecosystems shall be developed along the floodplains. The Guidelines for the establishment of Biodiversity Parks along the floodplains of rivers prepared by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and approved by National Green Tribunal (NGT) shall be followed by greening on inner side of the bund road facing the river.

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The bund road starting from Krishna barrage and extending upto 22 km or more upstream along the river boundary of the city shall be developed into Palm Avenue. It will have two rows of palms and three zones - coconut palm avenue (ii) Toddy palm avenue and (iii) Indian Date Palm Avenue etc.

The distance between rows and between palms shall be 3-4 m and in between palm, jack fruit and or *Michelia champaca/any other suitable flowering trees* shall be planted.

These plantations shall be managed by local communities.

An indicative list of species for the flood plain, hills and hillocks, other ecosystems shall be listed by the committee.

5. Restoration of Village Ponds as community resources

These ponds not only provide livelihoods but other ecosystem services like cooling of air, prevention of flooding, serving as sink for CO₂ and storage of rain water and ground water recharging and also have recreation and cultural values.

Restoration shall include desilting of the water bodies upto bed level and the excavated material shall be used for strengthening embankments.

The introduction of aquatic plants including water lilies and fingerlings of fishes shall be carried out in consultation with local communities.

The embankments shall be vegetated with fruit yielding plants like mango, anar, sapota, amla, citrus, ber etc. The embankment slopes shall be developed with species to prevent the erosion and to capture the pollutants from the runoffs. It shall be ensured that non invasive native species with shallow root system for slope stabilization.

The local communities shall manage these ecosystems. If sewage from the existing villages is discharged into water bodies, it shall be remediated using rock filters and plants right in the drain itself before it joins the water bodies. If nature based solutions are considered for treatment of the Polluted water bodies like using aquatic species, then the

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selected species shall be of non weed species/non invasive local varieties and they should contribute in purification of polluted waters.

The existing village infrastructure shall be upgraded and integrated with the city level sewer systems and in the future the sewage from the villages shall not be let into the water bodies.

Use of Topsoil

The top soil excavated during the process of development of city, construction shall be preserved at designated places and this shall be used in all landscaping works for filling, bed preparation. The topsoil usage in the plant mixture shall be as guided by the committee.

6. Development of Green Spaces in and around administrative complexes and their approach roads

These green spaces are expected to attract high public footfall and therefore must be aesthetically appealing while also delivering essential ecosystem services.

The planning and design of these sites shall be undertaken by a competent landscape architect, in consultation with the Advisory Committee members, including a landscape architect and a horticulturist, to ensure design excellence and ecological relevance.

As multifunctional public green spaces rooted in sustainability principles, these areas shall include manicured gardens, incorporating diverse plantings that prioritize native and climate-resilient species, including foliage plants, seasonal flowering annuals, perennial herbs, shrubs, trees, ornamental palms, and climbers. In addition, shaded tree groves, hedges, and amenities such as souvenir kiosks shall be integrated to enhance usability and overall public experience.

An indicative list of species shall be listed by the committee.

7. Indoor shade loving plants

To provide aesthetically sound and indoor pollution free environment in work places, shade loving potted plants shall be maintained. These potted plants shall be multiplied and maintained at ornamental plant nursery.

8. Buffer plantation and central verge (median) plantation

There are main broad roads with central verge, service lines, avenues, buffer plantations, wetlands and open spaces.

The buffer plantations and open spaces shall be developed into 3 storeyed green belts of different composition. For every 1 km stretch, the composition and structure shall vary. As many as 15-20 different plant communities shall be developed.

The spacing between two top canopy species shall be 3-4 m and in between the middle storey species, shall be planted and ground vegetation shall be developed in open spaces. The species selected shall bear flowers and the spacing shall be such that all species of 3 storeyed vegetation produces flowers.

The central verge shall be planted with bushy ornamental shrubs that prevent glaze and provide beauty and aesthetics. About 15-20 popular varieties of *Bougainvillea*, *Hibiscus* hybrid varieties, *Tecoma stans*, *Tabernaemontana*, *Nerium*, *Lagerstroemia indica* etc shall be planted.

All the waterbodies located along the main roads shall be retained and shall not be filled up with soil/solid waste. These shall be desilted whenever necessary. The waterfronts shall be developed with shade giving tree species and below them flowering species shall be planted to attract insects and avifuna.

Aquatic plants and fingerlings of fishes shall be introduced. These wetlands shall be used for game fishing and other leisure activities.

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An indicative list of species for the central verge, buffer plantations, open spaces and wetlands shall be listed by the committee.

9. Avenue Plantations

The secondary and tertiary road networks shall be lined with avenue plantations comprising a mix of flowering and foliage tree species, selected to ensure seasonal variation, visual appeal, and ecological value along the corridors varying at every 500 m stretch. All these plantations shall be carried either in one row or two rows depending upon the space availability. The space between two trees will be 3-4 m and in between the trees flowering shrubs should be planted at appropriate distances, based on the mature spread and growth habit of each species. All these plantations shall be in linear rows and plantation shall not be at random.

An indicative list of Avenue shall be listed by the committee.

10. Development of Biodiversity Parks in open spaces

At least four large areas shall be developed into Biodiversity Parks that serve as Nature reserves of the city and perform a wide range of ecological services. Each area to be interconnected with avenues/canals/water bodies/buffer plantations/other natural areas etc. These Biodiversity Parks shall have representative forest ecosystems of AP, conservatory of herbal gardens, butterfly garden, wetlands and recreational gardens for the public. These Biodiversity Parks make the city climate resilient and address environmental issues like flooding and droughts, water scarcity, extreme temperature, heat island formation, and storage and sequestration of carbon.

The spaces shall have upto 5% of commercial spaces as permitted by the zoning regulations to lease them for commercial activities to generate revenue for the maintenance of the parks.

11. Gardens in Residential Areas

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As per the Master plan, the city has a number of residential clusters and these clusters have green spaces. These green spaces shall be gardens having: (i) Recreational Park where lawns, flower beds and tree/palm grooves shall be developed, and (ii) orchards.

These gardens shall be developed into thematically designed parks to function as recreational and leisure spaces, and as innovative environments that support the psychological development of children and to serve as recreational and leisure spaces.

The spaces shall have up to 5% of commercial spaces as permitted by the zoning regulations to lease them for commercial activities to generate revenue for the maintenance of the gardens.

These gardens shall be managed and sustained by resident associations of the cluster.

12. Plantation scheme

Except for avenue plantations, which will be done in linear rows, all other planting will follow a more informal and naturalistic approach. The spaces between two trees shall be 3-4 m and spaces between two shrubs shall be planted at appropriate distances, based on the mature spread and growth habit of each species. The objective is to develop ecosystems and not plantations of one or few species. It is the ecosystem that makes the city climate resilient and provide ecological services that contribute to human wellbeing

The spacing between trees and between shrubs shall be followed as specified for different green spaces.

Community ecological and restoration principles shall be followed for Biodiversity Park.

Plantation shall be carried out during monsoon season. Trees and shrubs shall require irrigation for a couple of years after plantation. Micro irrigation system shall be used to conserve water.

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Standard procedures for development of saplings / rooted cuttings from propagules shall be followed. Standard procedures for planting saplings shall be followed. Seasonal ornamentals shall be raised as per the procedure mentioned in the seed catalogues.

13. Plantation in Residential, institutional and Industrial areas

Plantation in residential and institutional areas shall be as per the AP WALTA Act and it shall be ensured by the APCRDA development regulation wing while issuing occupancy certificate.

About 20% of the open space shall be used for green belt development for industrial area. The green belt shall be 3 tiered and all around the periphery; it shall be at least 20—50 m wide. Green belt of narrow width (10-15m) shall be developed along the internal roads. Native species shall be used. This shall be a condition while issuing permission by APCRDA and compliance must be ensured.

No effluent should be discharged into greens and it should be recycled within the industry after treatment as per the norms.

An indicative list of species for the residential, commercial and industrial areas shall be listed by the committee.

14. Plant waste management

The biomass resulting from seasonal plants, pruned branches and dead woody plants shall be shredded with shredders made into compost and or vermicomposting and the product shall be used as manure. Farmyard manure shall also be used. Use of inorganic fertilizers, liquid fertilizers shall be avoided as far as possible. The landscape wing of the APCRDA/SPVs shall be equipped required tools for the management of the plant waste.

15. Disease control and weed management

Those propagules and plants infected with virus diseases shall be removed and burned. Those infected with bacteria, fungi and pests shall be treated with biopesticides as far as

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possible and or low doses of permissible synthetic pesticides that will not affect adversely other biota. Banned pesticides shall not be used. Herbicides shall not be used for weed management. Invasive alien species shall not be introduced. If invasive aliens are found; they shall be eradicated. Seasonal weeds shall be managed by weeding manually.

The landscape wing of the APCRDA/SPVs shall be equipped required tools for the management of the plant waste, Pests, diseases and weeds.

Bio pesticides for different diseases, weed control shall be listed from time to time and published on the website.

List of banned pesticides, Herbicides shall be listed and published on website.

16. Preservation of existing biodiversity

All the native species of trees, shrubs and herbs shall not be removed but these shall be conserved in green spaces that will be developed.

With respect to tree species, as far as possible the trees shall be protected. In case the trees have to be removed for developmental activity, these shall be transplant if they are 10 to 15 years old. Compensatory tree plantation must be compulsory in view of tree felling. For every tree removed, at least 10 saplings of native trees shall be planted in green spaces.

17. Recycling and reuse of waste water, particularly sewage

Waste water shall not be discharged into wetlands or village ponds and major storm water drains. The waste water (sewage) from the city shall be treated by conventional technology like STPs and the treated wastewater shall be recirculated to the plots, roads through reuse lines to irrigate the greens. In the existing villages where primary and secondary drains are carrying sewage, they shall be treated by in situ remediation using rock filters and plants and or constructed wetlands. These natures based solutions shall be used as alternatives and or complimentary to STPs and even for further refinement of STP treated water as secondary / tertiary treatment.

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The treated water shall be used for irrigating greens and the surplus water shall be stored in one or two wetlands.

18. Encourage Urban Agriculture

The APCRDA shall encourage the institutions, commercial and residential complex to allocate a part area of the total open spaces for home gardens to become self-reliant.

The APCRDA shall guide the residents/institutions on the species to be grown keeping in view the nutritional requirements.

The APCRDA/SPVs shall allocate part areas in the city parks, biodiversity parks for urban agriculture so as to serve the daily needs of the residents and the income generated shall be shared with the workers working on the farms.

Organic based and technology integrated farming to be promoted.

19. Capacity building for development of green spaces.

The APCRDA shall organise training programmes, seminars and workshops on the development of diverse green spaces periodically.

Awareness and training will be given to the residents, school and colleges on the home gardens, home composting, roof gardens to grow the vegetables, flower, fruits for daily consumption and to generate and reuse compost using the HH generated organic wastes.

Awareness & Training to the horticulture staff and field workers shall be given on the list of banned pesticides, herbicides and wise usage of bio pesticides for diseases and weed control.

Training shall be given on the maintenance and minor repairs of the irrigation systems to the field staff.

Training shall be given on tools, regular maintenance, disease monitoring, nutrition and plant health to the horticulture staff.

20. Change in land use/ cover.

Any alteration in land use/ cover relating to green spaces shall require prior permission of APCRDA and such change in land use or diversion for other purposes should not lead to reduction in Green and blue areas.

21. Development and Management of green spaces

Although SPVs may implement the action plans and the APCRDA and Advisory Committee shall in prior scrutiny the greenery development plans and oversee the implementations of plans. There is a need for a management structure starting from ground level workers, supervisors to officers to sustain the green spaces developed. Consequently, there shall be a management structure to sustain the diverse green spaces that will be developed. The management unit shall function under APCRDA.

The integration of internet-based systems and smart technologies into the maintenance and management of urban trees shall be implemented to enable data-driven, efficient, and sustainable approaches that enhance the health, longevity, and performance of urban green infrastructure.

22. Livelihood support

The current population is dependent on the livestock and most of them have worked in the agricultural sector. Therefore, in the village peripheries along few wetlands in the village areas, portion of land in the green spaces shall be developed with fodder species.

Few spaces on hills and hillocks, River flood plains shall also be developed with local varieties that support the livestock.

The residents who worked as agricultural labour and any other interested unemployed persons shall be imparted training on the urban agriculture and controlled farming to grow vegetables within their premises/roofs/greenhouses/vertical farms/hydroponics/aeroponics etc. further they can also be trained on the greenery development and maintenance.

23. Soil, water and weather conditions.

The soils of Amaravati are predominantly alluvial and black cotton soils. As per the data of ANGRAU (Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University), the soils are moderately alkaline to alkaline. In some parts the ground water Electrical Conductivity(EC) and PH are more the normal. Hence, for latest status on the chemical properties of soils, underground and surface water a comprehensive e study to be conducted to facilitate the proper selection of plant species. Care shall be exercised in selection of plant species in view of special nature of soils, ground water and weather conditions of Amaravati.

24. Greenery audit and review on adherence of policy

All the greenery in the capital city shall be reviewed by the committee for adherence of various clauses of the Greenery Policy.

25. Miyawaki plantation/High density plantation

To develop urban forests in short time, this system can be adopted in degraded, saline/alkaline or other problematic soils. In other healthy soils this is to be avoided as this system does not support biodiversity and will not provide ecological services to the fullest account.

26. Use of certain garden features.

Use of garden features like topiaries, excessive trimming and extensive lawns to be avoided in places except manicured gardens in AGC. Training, pruning to the extent required only to be done. Lawns, flower bed patterns on medians, rotaries to be used very cautiously except on some selected VVIP roads. Plastics, plastic derivative furniture to be avoided in all greenery places.

27. Amendments, additions to the policy.

Amendments, additions to the policy and updating list of native, local trees, shrubs, herbs for plantation in different areas of capital city shall be taken up based on need and field

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performance of different species of plants with the advice and approval of the Advisory Committee on greenery.

28. Publication of Policy on APCRDA website:

This Greenery Policy shall be published on the website of APCRDA for public viewing.

**Chairman
Advisory Committee on Greenery**

List of Species for greenery development in the capital city area

As per the recommendations of the Advisory Committee

Note:

- 1. Greenery development in all the biodiversity parks, central parks, neighbourhood parks, avenues, green buffers along the roads and water bodies and greenery in other natural areas shall be planted with native tree species only to create urban forest ecosystems. Few areas in these green spaces can be planted with some ornamental ground covers, shrubs, seasonals, creepers.**
- 2. Greenery development in the private plots by respective developers shall plant native tree species only within their premises. Few areas in the green spaces can be planted with some ornamental shrubs, ground covers, seasonals, creepers.**
- 3. The guidelines of the committee shall be ensured in greenery development designs.**
- 4. As and when necessary, the list will be updated based on field learnings, specific requirements of projects like river front biodiversity parks, hills and hillocks, thematic parks etc.**

Trees

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius	Fabaceae	Indian Ash	-
2	Adansonia digitata	Malvaceae	African Baobab	Kalpavrikshamu
3	Adina cordifolia	Rubiaceae	Yellow teak	Bandaru
4	Aegle marmelos	Rutaceae	Bael	Maredu
5	Alangium salviifolium	Cornaceae	Sage-leaved Alangium	Oodiga
6	Albizia lebeck	Fabaceae	Siris tree	Shireeshamu
7	Allophylus serratus	Sapindaceae	Toothed- leaf Allophylus	Kunkudu
8	Alstonia scholaris	Apocynaceae	Scholar tree	Deyyapu chettu
9	Annona squamosa (Naturalised)	Annonaceae	Custard Apple	Sitaphalam
10	Ardisia solanacea	Primulaceae	Shoe button, Duck's eye	Konda podaga
11	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Moraceae	Jackfruit	Panasa
12	Averrhoa carambola (Naturalised)	Oxalidaceae	Star Fruit	Kamaranga
13	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem	Vepa
14	Barringtonia acutangula	Lecythidaceae	Fresh water mangrove, Wild Almond	Kadapa chettu
15	Bauhinia purpurea	Fabaceae	Orchid tree	Devakanchanam
16	Berrya cordifolia	Malvaceae	Trinchomalee tree	-
17	Bombax ceiba	Malvaceae	Silk cotton tree	Adavi booruga
18	Butea monosperma (Butea Frondosa)	Fabaceae	Moduga	Moduga
19	Calophyllum inophyllum	Clusiaceae	Alexandrian Laurel	Ponna chettu
20	Carica papaya (Naturalised)	Caricaceae	Papaya	Boppayi
21	Caryota urens	Arecaceae	Fish tail palm	Jeeluga
22	Cassia fistula	Fabaceae	Amaltash	Rella
23	Ceiba pentandra	Malvaceae	Kapok tree	Booruga
24	Chukrasia tabularis	Meliaceae	Indian Redwood	Konda vepa
25	Citrus limon	Rutaceae	Lemon	Nimmakaya
26	Cochlospermum religiosum	Bixaceae	Buttercup tree	Konda gogu
27	Cocos nucifera	Arecaceae	Coconut	Kobbari
28	Commiphora caudata	Burseraceae	Hill Mango	Konda mamidi
29	Crateva adansonii	Capparaceae	Garlic pear tree	Uski manu
30	Crateva magna	Capparaceae	Large garlic pear	Ulimiri
31	Delonix elata	Fabaceae	White Gulmohar	Vaathanarayana

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
32	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Dilleniaceae	Elephant apple	Kalinga
33	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Ebenaceae	Malabar ebony	Banda damara
34	<i>Dolichandrone atrovirens</i>	Bignoniaceae	Wavy trumpet flower	Neruddi
35	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> (<i>Erythrina indica</i>)	Fabaceae	Coral tree	Badida
36	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Banyan tree	Marri chettu
37	<i>Ficus benghalensis variegata</i>	Moraceae		
38	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae	Weeping fig	Konda juvvi
39	<i>Ficus nuda</i> (<i>Ficus benjamina</i> var.)	Moraceae		
40	<i>Ficus krishnae</i>	Moraceae	Krishna's butter cup	Krishna juvvi
41	<i>Ficus lacor</i>	Moraceae	Chinese Banyan	-
42	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Pilkhan	Medi
43	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Peepul tree	Raavi
44	<i>Ficus superba</i>	Moraceae	Sea fig	-
45	<i>Ficus virens</i> (<i>Ficus Infectoria</i>)	Moraceae	White fig	Tella juvvi
46	<i>Ficus elastica Decora</i>	Moraceae		
47	<i>Ficus tsjahela</i>	Moraceae		
48	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	Sapindaceae	Fern leaf tree	Patta kunkudu
49	Fishtail palm	Arecaceae		
50	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>	Fabaceae	Anjan	Narepi
51	<i>Heterophragma adenophyllum</i>	Bignoniaceae		
52	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	Indian Elm	Thapasi
53	<i>Ixora pavetta</i>	Rubiaceae	Torch wood tree	Korivi
54	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Physic nut	Adavi amudu
55	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> (<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)	Lythraceae	Pride of India	Chinna gorinta
56	<i>Lanea coromanelica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Indian Ash tree	Gumpena
57	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Rutaceae	Elephant apple	Velaga
58	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	Mahua	Ippa chettu
59	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i>	Sapotaceae		
60	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (<i>Michelia champaca</i>)	Magnoliaceae	Golden champa	Sampange
61	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kunkum tree	Sindhooram
62	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango	Mamidi
63	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	China berry	Turaka vepa
64	<i>Miliusa montana</i>	Annonaceae	Mountain Miliusa	-
65	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae	Indian cork tree	Nooru varahalu
66	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae	Spanish cherry	Pogada
67	<i>Morinda pubescens</i>	Rubiaceae	Indian Mulberry	Togaru

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
68	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Banana	Arati
69	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Bur-flower tree	Kadamba
70	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Fabaceae	Jerusalem thorn	
71	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passifloraceae	Passion Fruit	Passion Pandu
72	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> Roxb.	Arecaceae	Wild date palm/khajur	Etha
73	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Amla, Indian gooseberry	Usiri
74	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Ashok	Naramaamidi
75	<i>Polyalthia pendula</i>	Annonaceae		
76	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Pongam tree	Kanuga
77	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (Naturalised)	Myrtaceae	Guava	Jama
78	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae	Indian Kino tree	Egisa
79	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Malvaceae	Banana peel flower/ Kanak champa	Kanaka champa
80	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i>	Malvaceae	Bayur tree	Kanaka champa
81	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae	Child-life tree	Kuduru
82	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	Pomegranate	Danimma
83	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Fabaceae	Sita Ashok	Ashoka
84	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (<i>Schleichera trifluga</i>)	Sapindaceae	Lac tree	Kosangi
85	<i>Sterculia alata</i>	Malvaceae	Buddha coconut	-
86	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	Malvaceae	Java Olive	Adavi badam
87	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Moraceae	Sand paper tree	Baranki
88	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Meliaceae	Long - leaf Mahogany	Mahagani
89	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Jamun	Neredu
90	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Myrtaceae	Water Apple	Jambu
91	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Tamarind	Chinta
92	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Teak	Teku
93	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Arjun tree	Maddi
94	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae	Belleric myrobalan	Taani
95	<i>Walsura trifoliolata</i>	Sapindaceae	Three leaf Walsura	Vaalarasi
96	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Apocynaceae	Indigo plant, Dyer's Oleander	Paluvareni
97	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Ber (Indian Jujube)	Regu
Introduced				
1	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	Fabaceae	Hong Kong Orchid Tree	Orchid Tree
2	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	Arecaceae	Bottle palm	Mascarene Bottle

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
				Palm
3	Callistemon lanceolatus	Myrtaceae	Crimson Bottlebrush	Red Bottlebrush
4	Ceiba speciosa	Bombacaceae	Silk Floss Tree	Kapok Tree
5	Citrus limetta	Rutaceae	Sweet Lime	Battayi
6	Delonix regia	Fabaceae	Gulmohar	Flame Tree, Gulmohar
7	Ficus lyrata	Moraceae	Fiddle-leaf Fig	Fiddle Fig
8	Ficus retusa	Moraceae	Indian Laurel Fig/Chinese banyan	Chinese Banyan, Curtain Fig
9	Kigelia pinnata	Bignoniaceae	Sausage Tree	Cucumber Tree
10	Magnolia grandiflora	Magnoliaceae	Lily tree	Bull Bay
11	Manilkara zapota	Sapotaceae	Sapota (Chikoo)	Sapota
12	Peltophorum species	Fabaceae	Yellow Flame Tree	Golden Flamboyant
13	Plumeria acutifolia	Apocynaceae	Frangipani	Evergreen Frangipani
14	Plumeria alba	Apocynaceae	White Frangipani	Nosegay
15	Plumeria alba dwarf	Apocynaceae	Dwarf White Frangipani	Dwarf Temple Tree
16	Plumeria rubra	Apocynaceae	Temple Tree	Temple Tree
17	Spathodea campanulata	Bignoniaceae	African Tulip Tree	Flame of the Forest
18	Tabebuia sp.	Bignoniaceae	Pink Trumpet Tree	Rosy Trumpet Tree
19	Tecoma argentea	Bignoniaceae	Silver Trumpet Tree	Yellow Elder, Esperanza
20	Washingtonia filifera palm	Arecaceae	California fan palm	Desert Fan Palm
21	Wodyetia bifurcata	Arecaceae	Foxtail palm	—

Shrubs

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	Barleria cristata	Acanthaceae	Porcupine flower	Decemberalu
2	Bauhinia tomentosa	Fabaceae	Yellow Bauhinia	
3	Breynia vitis-idaea	Phyllanthaceae	Mountain coffee bush	Yellari
4	Cadaba fruticosa	Capparaceae	Chapper brush	Saepaku
5	Carissa carandas	Apocynaceae	Begal currant	Vakkaya
6	Dodonaea viscosa	Sapindaceae	Hop bush	Bandaru
7	Ehretia microphylla	Boraginaceae	Philippine tea tree	-
8	Ficus blackii	Moraceae	Blackii Ficus	Blackii Ficus
9	Ficus macrocarpa (to be cautious while locating it near infrastructure due to its fast growth and aerial root habit)	Moraceae	Indian Laurel Fig	Chinese Banyan
10	Ficus panda	Moraceae	Panda Ficus / Indian Laurel Fig	Laurel Fig
11	Ficus reginald	Moraceae	Reginald Ficus / Variegated Ficus	
12	Gonostegia bennettiana	Urticaceae	-	Eddu mutte dumpa
13	Helicteris isora	Malvaceae	Screw tree	Syamali
14	Hellinia speciosa	Costaceae	Crepe Ginger	Kashmeeramu
15	Mundulea sericea	Fabaceae	Cork bush	Palasaram
16	Murraya Koenigii	Rutaceae	Curry Leaf	
17	Murraya paniculata	Rutaceae	Orange Jasmine	Naga golunga
18	Nerium oleander	Apocynaceae	Oleander	Erra ganneru
19	Nerium oleander variegated	Apocynaceae	Oleander	
20	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis	Oleaceae	Har Singar	
21	Premna serratifolia	Lamiaceae	Head-ache tree	Bhairavi
22	Putranjiva roxburghii	Putranjivaceae	Putranjiva	
23	Rauvolfia serpentina	Apocynaceae	Indian snake root	Sarpagandhi
24	Rothea serrata	Lamiaceae	Blue fountain bush	Kondavaavili
25	Scaevola taccada	Goodeniaceae	Sea lettuce	Bhadraksha
26	Senna auriculata	Fabaceae	Tanner's cassia	Thangedu
27	Senna montana	Fabaceae	Mountain Cassia	Pagidi
28	Solanum pubescens	Solanaceae	Thornless turkey berry	Ushti chettu
29	Sophora tomentosa	Fabaceae	Necklace pod	-

30	Tabernaemontana divaricata	Apocynaceae	Pin wheel flower	Nandivardhanam
31	Vitex leucoxyton	Lamiaceae	White chaste tree	Konda vavili
32	Vitex trifolia	Lamiaceae	Three - leaved chaste tree	Thella vavaili
33	Volkameria inermis	Lamiaceae	Glory Bower	Nella vuppi
Introduced				
1	Bauhinia acuminata	Fabaceae	White Orchid Tree	Safed Kachnar
2	Justicia brandegeana (Beloperone sp.)	Acanthaceae	Shrimp Plant	Shrimp Flower
3	Caesalpinia pulcherrima	Fabaceae	Peacock Flower	Krishnachura, Ratnagandhi
4	Calliandra haematocephala	Fabaceae	Powder Puff	Lal Powder Puff
5	Cestrum Nocturnum (To be confined to well maintained parks)	Solanaceae	Night-blooming Jasmine	Raat ki Rani
6	Dombeya mastersii	Malvaceae	Pink Ball Tree	Tropical Hydrangea
7	Euphorbia caracasana	Euphorbiaceae	Caracas Euphorbia / Red-leaf Euphorbia	
8	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Euphorbiaceae	Poinsettia	Lal Patti
9	Excoecaria cochinchinensis (Excoecaria bicolor)	Euphorbiaceae	Chinese Croton	Jungle Fire Plant
10	Gardenia jasminoides	Rubiaceae	Cape Jasmine	Gandharaj
11	Hamelia patens	Rubiaceae	Firebush	Fire Bush
12	Hamelia patens dwarf	Rubiaceae		
13	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Malvaceae	China Hibiscus	Mandaram (Telugu), Gudhal
14	Hibiscus variegated	Malvaceae		
15	Jatropha multifida	Euphorbiaceae	Coral Plant	Coral Bush
16	Lagerstroemia indica	Lythraceae	Crape Myrtle	Pride of India
17	Malpighia coccigera	Malpighiaceae	Singapore Holly	Miniature Holly
18	Mussaenda erythrophylla	Rubiaceae	Ashanti Blood Flower	Red Mussaenda
19	Nicotaba betonica	Acanthaceae	Squirrel's tail	Tella rantu
20	Plumbago auriculata (Plumbago capensis)	Plumbaginaceae	Cape Leadwort	Neela Chitrak
21	Senna pallida (syn. Cassia biflora)	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	Desert Cassia, Senna shrub	
22	Senna septemtrionalis (syn. Cassia laevigata)	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	Arsenic Bush, Smooth Senna, Dooleyweed	Kattukonna
23	Tabernaemontana	Apocynaceae	Chandni	Nandivardhanam

	coronaria (Single)			
24	Tabernaemontana coronaria (Variegated)	Apocynaceae	Chandni	Nandivardhanam
25	Tecoma gaudichaudi	Bignoniaceae	Yellow Bells	Yellow Tecoma
26	Tecoma Stans (To be confined to well maintained parks)	Bignoniaceae	Yellow Bells	Manjari Poo
27	Thevetia Neriifolia / Thevetia peruviana)	Apocynaceae	Yellow Oleander, Mexican Oleander	Peeli kaner
28	Thuja occidentalis	Cupressaceae	Thuja Compacta	Morpankhi

Aquatic and wetland Plants

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	Actinoscirpus grossus	Cyperaceae	Giant Bulrush	Bada Narkul
2	Aeschynomene aspera	Fabaceae	Sola Plant	Shola
3	Drosera burmannii	Droseraceae	Tropical Sundew	Mukhi Jhari
4	Enydra fluctuans	Asteraceae	Water Cress (Indian)	Helencha (Bengali), Jal Brahmi
5	Ipomoea aquatica	Convolvulaceae	Water Spinach	Kalmi Saag
6	Ludwigia adscendens	Onagraceae	Water Primrose	Jal Buti
7	Marsilea minuta	Marsileaceae	Water Clover	Sunisancha, Pepperwort fern
8	Monochoria vaginalis	Pontederiaceae	Pickerel Weed	Jal Kumbhi
9	Nymphaea nouchali	Nymphaeaceae	Blue Water Lily	Neel Kamal
10	Nymphoides cristata	Menyanthaceae	Crested Floating Heart	Jal Kumudini
11	Nechamandra alternifolia	Hydrocharitaceae	Water Sword Plant	Jal Talwar
12	Nelumbo nucifera	Nelumbonaceae	Sacred Lotus	Kamal
13	Nymphaea rubra	Nymphaeaceae	Red Water Lily	Lal Kamal
14	Nymphoides indica	Menyanthaceae	Water Snowflake	Kumudini
15	Ottelia alismoides	Hydrocharitaceae	Duck Lettuce	Jal Patti
16	Victoria amazonica	Nymphaeaceae	Giant Amazon Water Lily	Amazon Lily

Medicinal plants

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Prickly Chaff Flower	Apamarga
2	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Kalmegh	Nelavemu
3	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecaceae	Areca Nut	Areca Nut / Supari
4	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Asparagaceae	Shatavari	Pilli Teegalu
5	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem	Vepa
6	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Plantaginaceae	Brahmi	Neer Brahmi
7	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Atikamamidi
8	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	Mandukaparni / Gotu Kola	Saraswati aku
9	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Lauraceae	Indian Bay Leaf / Tejpat	Tamalpatra
10	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	Turmeric	Pasupu
11	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Apocynaceae	Gymnema / Gurmar	Meshashringi
12	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Drumstick Tree	Munaga
13	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	Tulsi / Holy Basil	Tulsi
14	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Amla / Indian Gooseberry	Usiri
15	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	Long Pepper	Pippali
16	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae	Sarpagandha	Pathalagaruda
17	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Fabaceae	Ashoka Tree	Ashoka
18	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Fabaceae	Agati / Hummingbird Tree	Agathi
19	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae	Bibhitaki	Tani
20	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Haritaki	Karakkaya
21	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Giloy	Tippa Teega
22	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i>	Apiaceae	Ajwain / Carom Seed	Ajwain
23	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha	Ashwagandha
24	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	Ginger	Allam
Introduced				
1	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Asphodelaceae	Aloe	Kalabanda
2	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Poaceae	Lemon Grass	Lemon Grass
3	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Fabaceae	Liquorice	Mulethi
4	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Cotton-leaf Jatropha	Jatropha
5	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Crassulaceae	Air Plant, Cathedral Bells	Patharchatta

Ornamental plants

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Arecaceae	Fishtail Palm	Fishtail Palm
2	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Australian Pine	Sarugudu
3	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	Cycadaceae	Queen Sago Palm	Eetha Chettu
4	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae	Indian Laurel Fig	Marri Chettu, Ficus
5	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Moraceae	Banyan Fig	Marri Chettu
6	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> 'Reginald'	Moraceae	Variegated Ficus	Variegated Ficus
7	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> 'Starlight'	Moraceae	Starlight Ficus	Starlight Ficus
Introduced				
1	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Copperleaf	Acalypha
2	<i>Adenium obesum</i>	Apocynaceae	Desert Rose	Adenium
3	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	Poaceae	Buddha Belly Bamboo	Buddha Bamboo
4	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	Arecaceae	Bismarck Palm	Bismarck Palm
5	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea	Kagithala Puvvu
6	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Myrtaceae	Bottle Brush	Bottle Brush
7	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'Goldcrest'	Cupressaceae	Golden Cypress	Golden Cypress
8	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Sago Palm	Sago Palm
9	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Crown of Thorns	Christ Plant
10	<i>Furcaria variegated</i>	Asparagaceae	Variegated Furcraea	Variegated Furcraea,
11	<i>Hyophorbe verschaffeltii</i>	Arecaceae	Spindle Palm	Mascarena Palm
12	<i>Latania lontaroides</i>	Arecaceae	Red Latan Palm	Latan Palm
13	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Arecaceae	Pygmy Date Palm	Chinna Eetha
14	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Strelitziaceae	Traveler's Palm	Traveler Palm
15	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Strelitziaceae	Bird of Paradise	Crane Flower
16	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Arecaceae	California Fan Palm	Fan Palm
17	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Zamiaceae	Cardboard Palm	Zamia Palm

Ground covers

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Lamiaceae	Glory Bower	Seaside Clerodendrum
2	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (ornamental golden leaf type)	Convolvulaceae	Ornamental Sweet Potato	Shakarkandi
3	<i>Juniperus prostrata</i> (related Asian spp.)	Cupressaceae	Creeping Juniper	Juniper
4	<i>Ophiopogon jaburan</i>	Asparagaceae	Mondo Grass	Lily Turf
5	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Didiereaceae	Jade Plant	Elephant Bush
Introduced				
1	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> 'Variegata'	Zingiberaceae	Variegated Shell Ginger	Variegated Ginger
2	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Joseph's Coat	Alternanthera
3	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> 'Meyeri'	Asparagaceae	Foxtail Fern	Asparagus Fern
4	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> 'Sprengeri'	Asparagaceae	Sprenger's Fern	Asparagus Fern
5	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Asparagaceae	Cast Iron Plant	Aspidistra
6	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> (Green)	Asparagaceae	Spider Plant	Spider Plant
7	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> (Variegated)	Asparagaceae	Variegated Spider Plant	Spider Plant
8	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	Lythraceae	Mexican Heather	
9	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Asphodelaceae	Flax Lily	Dianella
10	<i>Duranta erecta</i> 'Golden'	Verbenaceae	Golden duranta	Golden duranta
11	<i>Euphorbia milii</i> hybrid	Euphorbiaceae	Crown of Thorns	Christ Plant
12	<i>Iresine herbstii</i>	Amaranthaceae	Bloodleaf	Iresine
13	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Mondo Grass	Mondo Grass
14	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Araliaceae	Dwarf Umbrella Tree	Schefflera
15	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Araceae	Arrowhead Plant	Syngonium
16	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i> (<i>Setcreasea purpurea</i>)	Commelinaceae	Purple Heart	Purple Plant

Seasonals – Summer, Rainy

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	Catharanthus roseus	Apocynaceae	Vinca, Periwinkle	Sadabahar
2	Celosia argentea	Amaranthaceae	Celosia, Cockscomb	Lal Murga
3	Manihot esculenta	Euphorbiaceae	Tapioca, Cassava	Kappa, Tapioca
4	Portulaca oleracea / Portulaca grandiflora (native/naturalized types)	Portulacaceae	Moss Rose	Nine O'clock Flower
Introduced				
1	Caladium bicolor (Hybrid varieties)	Araceae	Caladium	Elephant Ear
2	Catharanthus roseus (hybrid varieties)	Apocynaceae	Hybrid Vinca	Sadabahar Hybrid
3	Celosia cristata (hybrid forms)	Amaranthaceae	Cockscomb Hybrid	Murga Flower
4	Cosmos bipinnatus	Asteraceae	Cosmos	Cosmos Flower
5	Gaillardia pulchella (hybrid)	Asteraceae	Blanket Flower	Gaillardia
6	Gomphrena globosa	Amaranthaceae	Globe Amaranth	Bachelor Button
7	Helianthus annuus (Hybrid & Single)	Asteraceae	Sunflower	Surajmukhi
8	Portulaca grandiflora (hybrid ornamental)	Portulacaceae	Moss Rose Hybrid	Moss Rose
9	Rosa hybrida (Hybrid Tea – Budded, Standard)	Rosaceae	Hybrid Tea Rose	Gulab
10	Rosa spp. (Climbing / Creeper rose)	Rosaceae	Climbing Rose	Bel Gulab
11	Zinnia elegans (hybrid double)	Asteraceae	Zinnia	Zinnia

Seasonals – Winter

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i>	Asteraceae	Indian Chrysanthemum	Guldaudi
2	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Balsaminaceae	Balsam	Gulmehendi
3	<i>Phlox drummondii</i> (naturalized in India)	Polemoniaceae	Phlox	Phlox
4	<i>Salvia splendens</i> (naturalized)	Lamiaceae	Scarlet Sage	Salvia
5	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Asteraceae	African Marigold	Genda
6	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Asteraceae	French Marigold	Genda
Introduced				
1	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Ranunculaceae	Anemone	Anemone
2	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Plantaginaceae	Snapdragon	Dog Flower
3	<i>Begonia rex</i>	Begoniaceae	Rex Begonia	Begonia
4	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Asteraceae	English Daisy	Daisy
5	<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>	Asteraceae	Swan River Daisy	Brachycome
6	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i>	Brassicaceae	Ornamental Kale	Kale
7	<i>Calceolaria crenatiflora</i> hybrid	Calceolariaceae	Slipper Flower	Calceolaria
8	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Asteraceae	Pot Marigold	Calendula
9	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Asteraceae	China Aster	Aster
10	<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Onagraceae	Clarkia	Clarkia
11	<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>	Fabaceae	Glory Pea	Clianthus
12	<i>Coleus scutellarioides</i>	Lamiaceae	Coleus	Mayana
13	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Primulaceae	Cyclamen	Cyclamen
14	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Asteraceae	Dahlia	Dahlia
15	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Dianthus	Dianthus
16	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Poinsettia	Lal Patti
17	<i>Freesia refracta</i>	Iridaceae	Freesia	Freesia
18	<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Asteraceae	Gazania	Gazania
19	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Asteraceae	Gerbera	Gerbera
20	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Sunflower	Surajmukhi
21	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>	Crassulaceae	Kalanchoe	Kalanchoe
22	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Brassicaceae	Stock Flower	Stock
23	<i>Mimulus luteus</i>	Phrymaceae	Monkey Flower	Mimulus
24	<i>Nemesia strumosa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Nemesia	Nemesia
25	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>	Solanaceae	Petunia	Petunia
26	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>	Geraniaceae	Geranium	Geranium
27	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Polemoniaceae	Phlox	Phlox
28	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primulaceae	Primrose	Primula
29	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Buttercup	Ranunculus
30	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Tropaeolaceae	Nasturtium	Nasturtium
31	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i>	Liliaceae	Tulip	Tulip
32	<i>Viola wittrockiana</i>	Violaceae	Pansy	Pansy

33	Verbena hybrida	Verbenaceae	Verbena	Verbena
34	Lilium asiaticum hybrid	Liliaceae	Asiatic Lily	Lily
35	Lobularia maritima	Brassicaceae	Alyssum	Sweet Alyssum

Foliage and shade loving

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Araceae	Money Plant	Money Plant
2	<i>Livistona chinensis</i> (Indian native relative: <i>Livistona</i> spp.)	Arecaceae	Fan Palm	Fan Palm
3	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Araceae	Swiss Cheese Plant	Monstera
4	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (related Phoenix ornamental types)	Arecaceae	Wild Date Palm	Khajur
Introduced				
1	<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i> (and hybrids like Silver Queen, Snow White)	Araceae	Chinese Evergreen	Aglaonema
2	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Araucariaceae	Norfolk Island Pine	Christmas Tree
3	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Arecaceae	Parlor Palm	Chamaedorea Palm
4	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (Croton varieties)	Euphorbiaceae	Croton	Croton
5	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i> / <i>Dieffenbachia maculata</i>	Araceae	Dumb Cane	Dieffenbachia
6	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i> (‘Massangeana’)	Asparagaceae	Corn Plant	Corn Plant
7	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Asparagaceae	Madagascar Dragon Tree	Dracaena
8	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	Asparagaceae	Song of India	Pleomele
9	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Arecaceae	Areca Palm	Areca Palm
10	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Arecaceae	Kentia Palm	Seaforthia Palm
11	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i>	Arecaceae	Round Leaf Fan Palm	Fan Palm
12	<i>Philodendron erubescens</i> and hybrids	Araceae	Philodendron	Philodendron
13	<i>Philodendron selloum</i> (<i>Thaumatococcus</i> <i>bipinnatifidum</i>)	Araceae	Tree Philodendron	Selloum
14	<i>Philodendron xanadu</i>	Araceae	Xanadu Philodendron	Xanadu
15	<i>Sanchezia speciosa</i>	Acanthaceae	Sanchezia	Sanchezia
16	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i> (<i>Brassaia</i>)	Araliaceae	Umbrella Plant	Schefflera
17	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Araceae	Arrowhead Plant	Syngonium

Creepers

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Bauhinia coccinea</i>	Fabaceae	Climbing Bauhinia	Climbing Kachnar
2	<i>Combretum indicum</i> (<i>Quisqualis indica</i>)	Combretaceae	Rangoon Creeper	Madhumalti
3	Some native Hoya species (example: <i>Hoya parasitica</i>)	Apocynaceae	Wax Vine	Hoya bel
4	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Moraceae	Creeping Fig	Fig bel
5	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i>	Oleaceae	Juhi Jasmine	Juhi
6	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	Oleaceae	Star Jasmine	Kunda
7	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Acanthaceae	Blue Trumpet Vine	Neeli ghadi bel
8	<i>Thunbergia coccinea</i>	Acanthaceae	Red Clock Vine	Lal ghadi bel
9	<i>Thunbergia mysorensis</i>	Acanthaceae	Mysore Clock Vine	Mysore ghadi bel
Introduced				
1	<i>Allamanda blanchetii</i>	Apocynaceae	Purple Allamanda	Purple allamanda
2	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Bignoniaceae	Crossvine	Cross vine
3	<i>Bignonia purpurea</i>	Bignoniaceae	Purple Bignonia	Purple trumpet vine
4	<i>Clerodendrum splendens</i>	Lamiaceae	Flaming Glorybower	Red clerodendrum
5	<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</i>	Lamiaceae	Bleeding Heart Vine	Bleeding heart creeper
6	<i>Dolichandra</i> spp.	Bignoniaceae	Bell Vine	Bell creeper
7	<i>Hoya carnos</i>	Apocynaceae	Wax Plant	Wax creeper
8	<i>Mandevilla sanderi</i> (pink, white, red)	Apocynaceae	Mandevilla	Mandevilla vine
9	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passifloraceae	Passion Flower	Krishna kamal
10	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passifloraceae	Passion Vine	Passion creeper
11	<i>Petrea volubilis</i> (pink, blue, white)	Verbenaceae	Sandpaper Vine	Queen's wreath
12	<i>Podranea ricasoliana</i>	Bignoniaceae	Princess Vine, Pink Trumpet Vine	Princess Vine
13	<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	Bignoniaceae	Flame Vine	Flame creeper
14	<i>Rosa</i> climbers (<i>Rosa</i> spp.)	Rosaceae	Climbing Rose	Gulab bel
15	<i>Strongylodon macrobotrys</i>	Fabaceae	Jade Vine	Jade creeper
16	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Acanthaceae	Black-eyed Susan Vine	Black eyed vine

Fodder species

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (Naturalised)	Poaceae	Sorghum	Jonna
2	<i>Vigna radiata</i> (assumed for Pillipesara)*	Fabaceae	Green Gram / Mung Bean	Pesara / Pilli Pesara
Introduced				
1	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> × <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	Poaceae	Hybrid Napier Grass	Hybrid Napier / Elephant grass
2	<i>Zea mays</i>	Poaceae	Fodder Maize	Mokka Jonna

Riparian species

SNo	Name of the Species	Family	Common Name	Vernacular name
Native (Includes naturalized)				
1	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>	Lecythidaceae	Freshwater Mangrove	Samudraphala
2	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Palmyra Palm	Thaati Chettu
3	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (syn. <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>)	Poaceae	Vetiver	Vatti Veru
4	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Kadamba	Kadamba
5	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	Poaceae	Common Reed	Nala Gaddi
6	<i>Thesanoaena latifolia</i>	Poaceae	Tiger Grass / Broom Grass	Konda Cheepuru Gaddi
7	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Arjuna Tree	Tella Maddi
8	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae	Portia Tree	Gangaravi
9	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Jamun / Indian Blackberry	Neredu
Introduced				
1	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Poaceae	Lemongrass	Nimma Gaddi