



Bottle brush (*Callistemon lanceolatus*)
An ornamental plant characterized by the presence of flowers with an intense red/purple coloration.



Populus spp.
Poplars are rapid-growing but relatively short-lived trees. Populus species are common ornamental trees and some species also are used commercially for their wood



Celtis australis
A deciduous tree native to Southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor. The tree can grow up to 25 m tall.



Chinar (*Platanus orientalis*)
A deciduous tree known for its longevity and spreading crown.



Cedrus deodara
It is a large evergreen coniferous tree reaching a height of 30-40 m. It has a conical crown with horizontal branches and drooping branchlets.



Morus alba
Locally known as shahtoot/toot/chinni/kandi. A modest deciduous tree with a spreading and irregular crown.



Aesculus indica
Commonly known as the Indian horse-chestnut or Himalayan horse chestnut, is a deciduous tree.



Pinus wallichiana
A coniferous evergreen tree native to the Himalaya. A tall tree with straight trunk and short, down-curved branches.



Robinia Pseudoacacia
Commonly known in its native territory as black locust, is a medium-sized hardwood deciduous tree

URBAN FORESTRY DESIGN & SELECTION OF TREES

All urban forest design processes should start with the identification of suitable spaces. It is also crucial to ensure that any urban forest design:

- promotes the social comfort of users by meeting the needs of the community;
- is compatible with the specific characteristics of the site;
- creates spaces in which trees can thrive and deliver their full range of benefits without causing nuisance.

Trees grow best when they are planted in the right growing conditions. Amount of sunlight, soil type, moisture and available space to grow are the key considerations for selecting the right tree. The "**right tree in the right place**" is a simple but effective rule for any urban forest design. The best practice is to promote the planting of endangered native species, including those that provide habitats for birds and other local native species. The aim to create highly diverse forests. Further, a healthy urban forest design should begin with a clear understanding of the environmental (e.g. climate, soil, biology and ecology), infrastructural (e.g. relationships with natural and artificial infrastructure) and sociocultural (e.g. community preferences, perceptions, needs and attitudes) characteristics of the site.



CARING FOR THE TREE

Urban Forestry will plant and maintain the tree on the City-owned road allowance and other areas. Forests and trees in urban environments, if properly managed, can make important contributions to the planning, design and management of sustainable, resilient landscapes.

Newly planted trees are very sensitive to the difficult growing conditions along urban streets. Watering newly planted trees during the first two to three years after planting is essential. Caring for the trees after planting is important for the success of the plantation programme. This can be done with participation of local community groups. Strengthening of a sense of volunteerism among locals in the care of these plantations also helps in their proper management.

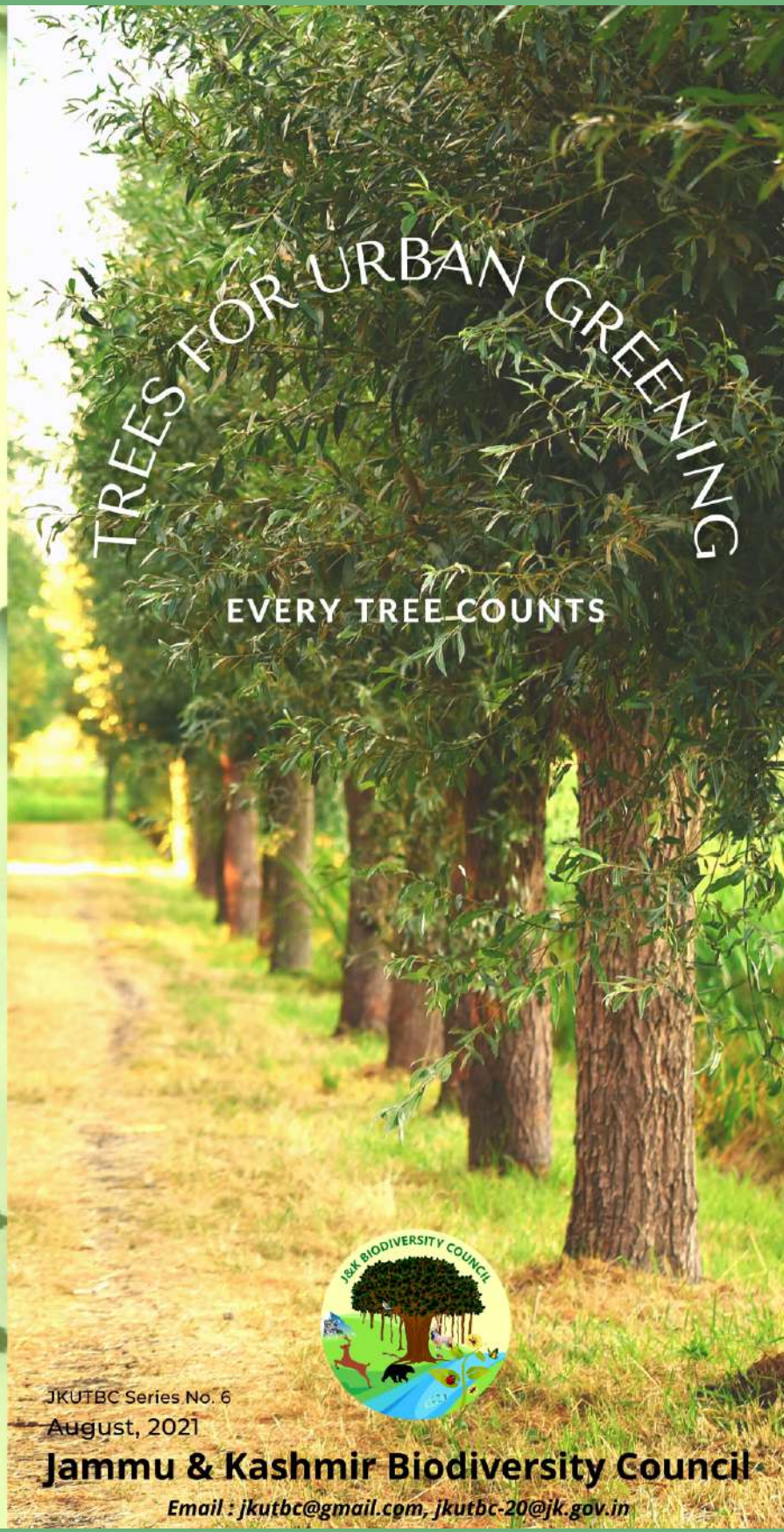
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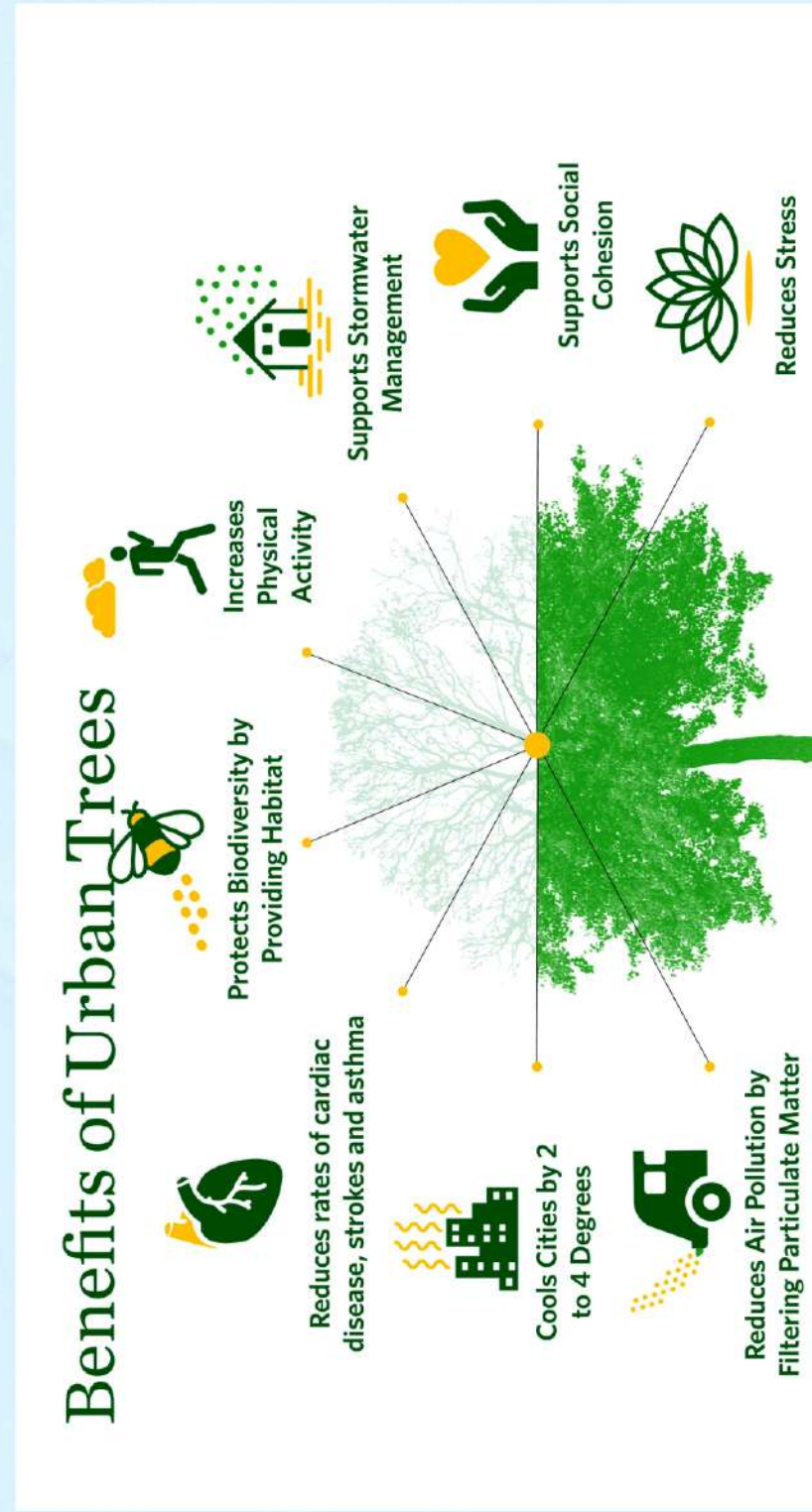
URBAN FORESTS

Urban forests can be defined as networks or systems comprising all woodlands, groups of trees, and individual trees located in urban areas. They include, city forests, street trees, trees in parks and gardens, and trees in derelict corners. Urban forests are the backbone of the green infrastructure, bridging rural and urban areas and ameliorating a city's environmental footprint.

Trees are an important part of urban infrastructure. Creation of green spaces like parks and gardens requires strategic planning and skill. The concept of urban forestry, advocates the role of trees as a critical part of the urban infrastructure to address the issue of impact on forestry by urbanization. From the beautification of the urban environment to providing shelter to wildlife, urban forests play an important role in ecology of human habitats in many ways. They help in the reduction of air pollution, temperature, removal of carbon dioxide from the air, purification of water sources by filtering out pollutants and mitigation of noise pollution. In addition, good urban forests have shown positive impacts on mental health.

BENEFITS OF PLANTING IN URBAN AREAS

Trees provide many benefits in urban settings. They clean the air, reduce storm water runoff, provide habitat for birds and other wildlife, and enhance the urban landscape. Street trees benefit property owners by providing shade, reducing heating and cooling costs, which also result in increasing property values. Trees also moderate temperatures in cities, where heat radiated from concrete buildings and roads makes them warmer than the surrounding countryside, in a phenomenon called the urban heat island effect. They also bring down levels of ozone, sulphur dioxide and particulate matter; remove large quantities of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere; and release oxygen.



TREES SUITABLE FOR SUB-TROPICAL AREAS

Ornamental species

Alstonia scholaris
Anthocephalus cadamba
Callistemon lanceolatus
Cassia glauca
Cupressus torulosa
Delonix regia
Gmelina arborea
Grevillea robusta
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Lagerstroemia indica
Pterosperrum acerifolium

Fruit Bearing Species

Aegla marmelos (Bel)
Artocarpus heterophyllus
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)
Mangifera indica (Mango)
Phyllanthus emblica (Amla)
Psidium guajava (Amrud)
Punica granatum (Anardana)
Syzygium cumini (Jamun)
Zizyphus mauritiana (Ber)

TREES SUITABLE FOR TEMPERATE AREAS

Ornamental species

Callistemon lanceolatus (Bottle brush)
Cupressus torulosa (Saru)
Plantanus orientalis (Boun)
Thuja compacta (Morpankhi)
 Wild Rose

Fruit Bearing Species

Malus domestica (Apple)
Prunus armeniaca (Sadi)
Prunus domestica (Aloocha)
Punica granatum (Anardana)
Prunus persica (Aaru)
Pyrus pashia (Kainth)
Ficus carica
Ficus hispida
Ficus palmata

Fodder Species

Acacia cetechu (Khair)
Albizia lebbbeck (Sirin)
Bauhinia variegata (Kachnaar)
Bauhinia racemosa
Grewia optiva (Dhaman)
Mallotus phillippensis

Medicinal Species

Cassia fistula (Amaltas)
Erthrina indica (thubb)
Pistacia integerrima (Kakarsinghii)
Sapindus mukorossi (Rettha)
Terminalia arjuna (Arjun)
Terminalia bellerica (Bahera)
Zanthoxylum armatum

Timber Species

Dalbergia sissoo (Shisham)
Pinus Roxburghii
Eucllyptus spp.
Tectona grandis (Teak)

Fodder Species

Celtris australis (Khadik)
Morus spp. (Toot)
Quercus spp. (Oak)
Robinia pseudoacacia (Kiker)
Ulmus spp.

Medicinal Species

Aesculus indica (Bankhor)
Cornus macrophylla (Arhew)
Olea cuspidata (Indian olive)
Pistacia integerrima (Kakarsinghii)
Rhododendron arboreum (Madaal)

Timber Species

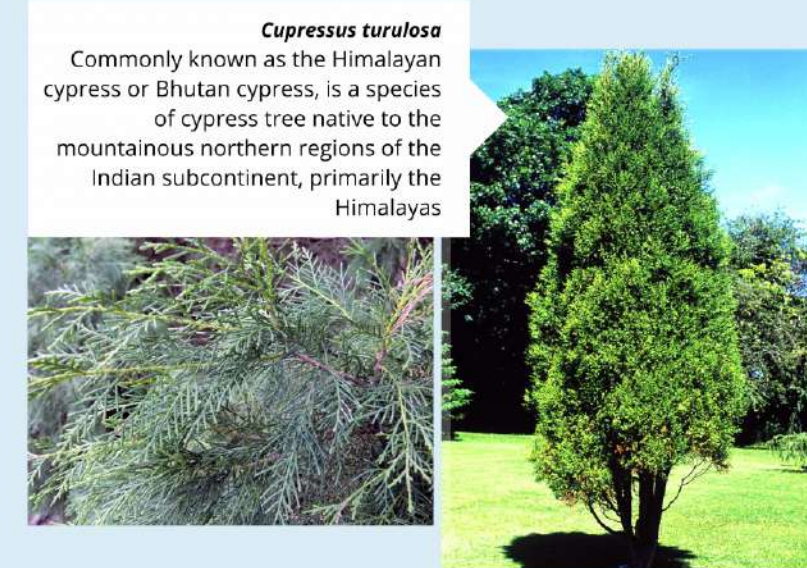
Celtris Australis (Khadak)
Populus spp (Safeda)
Salix Alba (Veer)
Cedrus deodara (Deodar)
Juglans regia (Akhrot)
Pinus wallichaiana (Kail)
Aesculus indica (Bankhor)



Cassia fistula (Amaltas)
 Medium sized deciduous, ornamental tree with an irregular canopy.



Alstonia scholaris (Devil's Tree)
 Commonly called blackboard tree or devil's tree. An evergreen tropical tree planted as an ornamental plant



Cupressus torulosa
 Commonly known as the Himalayan cypress or Bhutan cypress, is a species of cypress tree native to the mountainous northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, primarily the Himalayas



Delonix regia
 A middle-sized, ornamental deciduous tree with a spreading, sometimes flat-topped crown.



Acacia catechu (Khair)
 A deciduous tree with a light feathery crown and dark brown, glabrous, slender, thorny, shining branchlets, usually crooked.



Pterosperrum acerifolium (Kanak Champa)
 A flowering plant indigenous to Southeast Asia. The tree has broad leaves and can grow upto 18 mtrs tall.



Grevillea robusta
 a fast-growing evergreen tree with a single main trunk, growing to 15-30 m tall.



Bauhinia variegata
 Bauhinia variegata is a small tree with relatively large leaves (up to 15 cm wide). Its flowers vary from entirely white to various shades of pink or purple



Syzygium cumini
 Locally called Jamun. A beautiful large canopied tree, more or less evergreen. The fruit is used in folk medicines for diabetes, dysentery and diseases of spleen.