



THE MADURA COLLEGE

An Autonomous Institution affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University

Re-Accredited (3rd cycle) with 'A' grade by NAAC

Vidya Nagar, T.P.K Road, Madurai - 625 011

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Establishment of **MIYAWAKI FOREST ZONE** (An ultra-dense bio-diverse pocket forest)

Forest cover is being reduced at an alarming rate. Century old trees are being brought down in few hours. This loss is irreversible. In countries like India that are highly vulnerable to climate breakdown, forests are an integral element towards mitigation. Tree cover of almost 1.6 million hectares was lost between 2001 and 2018 in India - nearly four times the geographical area of Goa, according to a study released by the World Resources Institute. But there is a solution to bring back the lost green cover quickly. Miyawaki is a technique pioneered by the Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki for urban afforestation. Under this technique various native species of plants are planted close to each other, which ensures their growth upwards is rapid by receiving sunlight from the top. The approach is supposed to ensure that plant growth is 10 times faster and the resulting plantation is 30 times denser than usual.

The Management of The Madura College jointly with Rotary Club (West) have planted 5500 samples of 110 varieties. The Rotary Club (West) trust contributed 3.5 lakh for this forest and supported the institution for the soil test, regulating the land, procuring the samples and planting it. The forest will be spread out on an area of one acre adjacent to TVS Block and act as green-lung for the region. It will help in promoting the local biodiversity to sustain by planting native species of flora which would also harbor the native fauna. Miyawaki forest is answer to cities which are turning to concrete jungles. Small patch of forests in multiple locations within the city will act as carbon sink for the city.

Student engagement is also an important aspect of this project as workshops will be conducted to train them on soil amendment and the Miyawaki method of plantation. The maintenance and monitoring of the forest will also be done by the students and college staff.

LIST OF TYPES OF TREES PLANTED IN MIYAWAKI FOREST

Sl.No	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
1.	Toothed leaf limonia	<i>Naringi crenulata</i>	Rutaceae
2.	Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Apocynaceae
3.	Fish-killer tree	<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>	Lecythidaceae
4.	Water apple	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Myrtaceae
5.	Asoka tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
6.	Peanut butter fruit	<i>Bunchosia argentea</i>	Malpighiaceae
7.	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae
8.	Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Rubiaceae
9.	Rudraksham	<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	Elaeocarpaceae
10.	Indian Ash tree	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae
11.	Lasora	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Cordiaceae
12.	Red fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae
13.	Blue Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae
14.	Black portia	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae
15.	Common Mallow	<i>Thespesia lampas</i>	Malvaceae
16.	Sea grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Polygonaceae
17.	Conocarpus	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Combretaceae
18.	Beggars bowl	<i>Crescentia alata</i>	Bignoniaceae
19.	Ficus	<i>Ficus aurata</i>	Moraceae
20.	Travelers's palm	<i>Ravinala madagascariensis</i>	Musaceae
21.	Milkwood	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	Apocynaceae
22.	Child-life tree	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae
23.	Divi divi	<i>Caesalpinia coriarea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
24.	Kaim	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	Rubiaceae
25.	Gian crepe-myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae
26.	Rosy trumpet tree	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae
27.	Sappan wood	<i>Beancaea sappan</i>	Mimosaceae
28.	African Locust tree	<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i>	Mimosaceae
29.	Turkey Berry	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Solanaceae
30.	Beach Gardenia	<i>Guettarda speciosa</i>	Rubiaceae
31.	Indan Aloewood	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	Thymelaeaceae
32.	Mexican Lilac	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae
33.	Terminalia metaly	<i>Terminalia metallica</i>	Combretaceae
34.	Dyer's oleander	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Apocynaceae
35.	Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	Apocynaceae

36.	Ghaf tree	<i>Prosopis cinerea</i>	Mimosaceae
37.	West Indian Cherry	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	Malpighiaceae
38.	West Indian pea	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Fabaceae
39.	Indian Elm tree	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae
40.	Areca nut	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecaceae
41.	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Poaceae
42.	Silk cotton tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Malvaceae
43.	Beechwood	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Verbenaceae
44.	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Meliaceae
45.	Malabar Neem	<i>Melia dubia</i>	Meliaceae
46.	Arjun tree	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
47.	Indian Siris	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Mimosaceae
48.	Indian Mast tree	<i>Monooon longifolium</i>	Annonaceae
49.	Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Fabaceae
50.	Silver oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Proteaceae
51.	Paradise tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Simaroubaceae
52.	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae
53.	Belliric Myrobalan	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae
54.	Andaman redwood	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae
55.	Sisso	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae
56.	Jamun tree	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae
57.	Red sanders	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Myrtaceae
58.	African mahogany	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Meliaceae
59.	Big silk cotton	<i>Bombox ceiba</i>	Malvaceae
60.	Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum malabatrum</i>	Lauraceae
61.	Prickly custard apple	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Annonaceae
62.	Flame of the forest	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae
63.	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
64.	Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae
65.	Green Champa	<i>Artobotrys hexapetalus</i>	Annonaceae
66.	Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Piperaceae
67.	Ebony wood	<i>Diopyros ebenum</i>	Ebenaceae
68.	Pink shower	<i>Cassia javanica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
69.	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae
70.	Indian butter tree	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae
71.	Spanish cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae
72.	Orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
73.	Indian Coral tree	<i>Erythrina grandiflora</i>	Fabaceae
74.	Cannonball tree	<i>Gouropita guianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae
75.	Indian cork tree	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae
76.	Indian beech tree	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae

77.	Alexandrian laural	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Calophyllaceae
78.	Golden shower	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
79.	Champak tree	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Magnoliaceae
80.	Yellow flame tree	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
81.	Rain tree	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Mimosaceae
82.	African Tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Bignoniaceae
83.	Sacred Fig tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
84.	Cluster Fig	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae
85.	Banyan	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae
86.	Curry leaf	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae
87.	Common jujube	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Rhamnaceae
88.	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
89.	Jack fruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae
90.	Madras thorn	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Mimosaceae
91.	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae
92.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
93.	Indian Mulberry	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae
94.	Ceylon wood	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	Sapotaceae
95.	Sandal wood	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae
96.	Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapotaceae
97.	Custard apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae
98.	Singapore Cherry	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Malvaceae
99.	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
100.	Wood apple	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Rutaceae
101.	Stone apple	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae
102.	Indian Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae
103.	Hairy Fig	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Moraceae
104.	Star gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Phyllanthaceae
105.	Indian gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae
106.	Acid lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae
107.	Henna tree	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae
108.	Chinese Chaste	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae
109.	Tree of sadness	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Oleaceae
110.	Charcoal tree	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Cannabaceae

PHOTOGRAPHS

**College allotted this space for development
- with weed growth and water logging**



Stones and Debris were removed



**Prepared the land –
After first plough in May 2021**



Marked the land for planting



Plantation begin on 19th June 2021





Benefit of Trench



Spreading
mulch film to
control weed
growth



If something is
not eating your
Plants, then your
Garden is not part
of the ecosystem



Same sapling
recovered
naturally with
new shoots

Current View

