

S H E H R I - C B E

CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT THE IMPORTANCE OF TREES

Karachi the Provincial Capital of Sindh is located near the Arabian Sea Coast, about 160 kilometres North West of the Indus Delta. It lies in longitude 76 degrees and latitude 25 degrees North.

Low, flat topped parallel hills and sub-parallel ridges, devoid of vegetation, with wide intervening plains, dry river beds and water channels are characteristics of Karachi's physical environment. The climate of Karachi can be termed moderate which turns sultry during and after the monsoons.



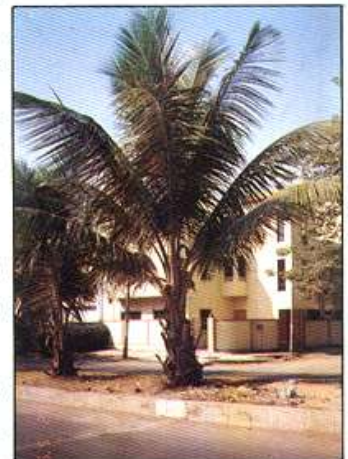
Melia Azedarach (NEEM)



Guajacum Officinale (LIGNUM)

Karachi is the largest, most thickly populated city of Pakistan with a population of over 10 million. Simultaneously, it has the most industrialized urban populace of the country. The rate of growth of the population has been almost double than the rest of the country i.e. about 6%. The process of rapid growth of population and industrialization is going on since almost the inception of Pakistan. Unfortunately, civic amenities could not keep pace with the growth of the city.

Resultantly, multifarious social, cultural and civic problems emerged and with the passage of time most of these problems continued growing and have attained alarming proportions. We find Karachi today fighting for its very existence on various fronts. One of the most important fronts that has not attracted attention is scarcity of open spaces, parks and trees and the



Rassaia Actinophla (PALM)

high level of atmospheric pollution. Open space in Karachi is 11" to 17" per head in the old town and 130 to 140 sq. ft. per head in the new townships. The smoke and noise pollution, together with the shortage of parks, playgrounds, trees, open spaces, is posing a serious threat to the physical and mental health of the citizens.

The modern advancements in the field of town planning have established, beyond any doubt, that pre-requisite for any urban populace is spacious, abundantly frequented green open spaces. Such spaces are to be decorated with flowering trees, shrubs, lawns and other plants to satisfy human needs of aesthetics, recreations, hygiene and good health.



Samanea Saman (RAIN TREE)



Cassia Fistula (AMALTAS)

The above observation, based on facts and principles carries us to the conclusion that it is now most important that we pay special attention to fight the problems of atmospheric pollution and the scarcity of open spaces, trees, greenery, and parks by planting more trees and preserving the existing trees, open spaces, and parks.

Small groups of trees, and even simple trees have a role locally in preventing washouts and in holding streams banks. Trees can be considered guardians of soil and water. Trees not only provide shelter, houses and food for many animals but also, like all green plants, help to purify the atmosphere by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Without trees our world would be blank and life as it is known, impossible.



Thespesia Poluae
(Yellow Flowers)

TREES RECOMMENDED FOR ROADSIDE AND OPEN SPACE PLANTING

S. No.	Name of Trees	Local Names	Approximate height when grown	Recommended Spacing
Small to Medium-sized Trees (under 15m)				
1.	Bauhinia	Bauhinia	7m	4m
2.	Rassia Actinophla (Australian Ivy Plam)	Ivy Plam	6m	
3.	Cassia Fistula (Indian Labournum)	Amaltas Yellow Flower	10m	6m
4.	Cassia javanica (Javanica Cassia) (Orange Yellow Flower)	Cassia	10m	7m
5.	Erythrina (Red Flower)		12m	6m
6.	Thespesia Poluae (Yellow Flowers)			
7.	Guacicum officinal	Lignum		
8.	Callistemon			
Large Trees (15m and above)				
9.	Cassia grandis (Horse Cassia)	Cassia	15m	10m
10.	Calaphylum inophyllum		18m	9m
11.	Erythrina indica	(Indin Coral Tree)	18m	8m
12.	Lagerstroemiaflos-reginse (Orange Flowers)		15m	8m
13.	Mimusops elengi	(Indian Silk Cotton Tree)	15m	8m
14.	Tamarindus indica	Imli	15m	8m
15.	Terminalia catappa		24m	10m
16.	Largestomia floribunda (White Flower)		18m	8m
17.	Pterocarpus indicus		24m	13m
18.	Samanea saman	(Rain Tree)	24m	13m
19.	Peltophorum pterocarpum (Yellow Flame)			
	Additional Trees suitable for planning in Open space In addition to the above, which can be used for planting in the open spaces:		124m	12m

20.	Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)	Christmas Tree	30m	6m
21.	Artocarpus sp		30m	10m
22.	Barringtonia asiatica	(Plants Found in Asia)	24m	12m
23.	Bauhinia accuminata (White Bauhinia)		7m	4m
24.	Cassia multijuga (Leafy Cassia)	Multi Coloured flowers	7m	6m
25.	Caesalpinia sappan	Ceru	7m	4m
26.	Cuarina equisetifolia (Common Rhu)		18m	8m
27.	Casuarina noble	Moore Punkh	15m	6m
28.	Coccoloba uvifera (Sea Grape)	(found near the sea)	8m	7m
29.	Couroupita guianensis (Cannoball Tree)		8m	8m
30.	Delonix regia (Red Flame)	Gulmohar	15m	19m
31.	Eucalyptus citridora	Sufaida	15m	10m
32.	Melia azedarach	Neem	19m	5m
33.	Melia indica (Graph Tree) (Purple Flowers)	Neem Tree	15m	8m
34.	Pjosnia alba (Lettuce Tree)		8m	7m
35.	Plumeria sp	Champa	7m	4m
36.	Polyalthia longifrolia (Cemetery Tree)	Ashok	16m	8m
37.	Cronocerpis (Ethiopian Teak)			
38.	Alstonia Scholaris.			
39.	Dalbargia Sisso.			
40.	Boonbax malkavicum.			

HOW TO PLANT TREES AND THEIR CARE

DIG. a pit 3' x 3' x 3'

Put 2/3 sweet earth into the pit 3' x 3' x 1;"

Fill the remaining with 1/3 cow dung (always buy well decayed manure)

Mix the sweet earth and cow dung

Place the tree to be planted in the pit with the root only one foot below the soil
water the tree.



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