



**NATIVE PLANT SPECIES  
FOR LANDSCAPING**

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### **Introduction**

The native trees and plants of region evolve over long periods of time and adapt themselves to the local climatic conditions, water availability, pest resistance etc. Native plant species do not require watering other than during the initial years of establishment.

They also play a major role in supporting a large number of birds, insects, animals etc. for food and habitat requirements. When native trees and plants get increasingly replaced by exotic, introduced species, the ecological balance will shift in unfavorable directions for the existence of other dependent species and can result in ecological damages that cannot be repaired.

Towards this intent the two technical criteria's no – 6.6 & 6.7 as follows promote plantation of native vegetation.

<b>6.6</b>	Restrict areas covered by lawn and exotic or ornamental plants which require more water and high maintenance to 25% of total vegetated area.
<b>6.7</b>	Plant native/indigenous species with low water requirement so as to form at least 50% of the vegetated area

### **NOTE:**

**To assist with selection of native vegetation species, a suggestive list of native vegetation suitable for landscaping purposes has been compiled. There exists a wide variety of native flora species, which can be used for landscaping, and the list attached suggests a few of them. Landscape Architects and designers are encouraged to use native species other than those mentioned in the list below after consultation with taxonomy experts.**

## **Index to Plant List**

From the purpose of Landscaping functions the following eight categories are being considered.

1. **Avenues** – Trees to shade roads or create avenues within property.  
Nature – indicates whether the tree is conspicuous as a flowering tree or a foliage tree.
2. **Parking** - Shade giving trees for open parking lots.
3. **Ornamentals** – the purpose indicates:
  - a. Thicket – To be grown in groups to form a thick vegetated corner, center or pocket.
  - b. Isolation - To be planted singly either in corners or as central attraction.
  - c. Scattered - To be planted at random to be able to appreciate its ornamental nature.
  - d. Groups – To be grown in groups of 3 to 4.
4. **Hedges/Edges/Screens.** –
  - a. Hedges for property hedges, for demarcating areas etc.
  - b. Edges for edging of small flower patches, for setting boundaries, for layering etc.
  - c. Screens- Provide privacy, as screens from pollution from adjoining road or to provide shadow from south sun.
5. **Ground covers** – These include native lawn varieties and plant species that spread laterally and can be used to cover soil below trees etc.
6. **Temple plants** – Trees normally associated with religious areas.
7. **Climbers** – Plants that can be used for forming trellis, alcoves etc.
8. **Aquatic plants** – For ponds or water bodies in the complex. Some of these plants need to be maintained by regular pruning to prevent excessive growth.
9. **Urban Forestry** - For afforestation purposes or to create urban forest patches in large townships or complexes. Plant species mentioned in other categories can also be used in this category to create a healthy mix for a urban forest. *Refer to Biodiversity Conservation Report for definition of Urban Forests.*