

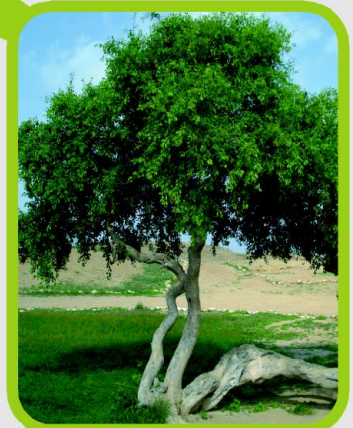
**Botanical Name** *Acacia nilotica* Delile  
**Family** Mimosaceae  
**Common Name** Acacia (English), Kikar, Babool, Babur (Sindhi, Urdu)  
**Flowering Period** June - November  
**Status** Common  
**Distribution** Entire Sindh (also in frost-free plains of Punjab and Balochistan)

**Uses:** The tree has multiple medicinal uses. The gum and bark are used to cure diarrhoea and dysentery, the wood is used for domestic fuel and construction purposes while the leaves and young pods are used as fodder. An ideal species for agroforestry, as its roots increase soil fertility and protect against erosion.



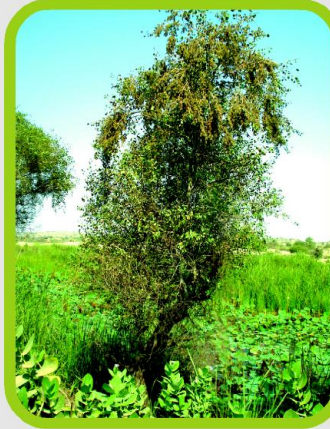
**Botanical Name** *Tamarix aphylla* (L.) H. Karst.  
**Family** Tamaricaceae  
**Common Name** Tamarix (English), Lawa (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** June - October  
**Status** Fairly Common  
**Distribution** In Sindh the plant is now very rarely found. It thrives in saline soils.

**Uses:** The plant is used as ornamental and shade plant, its wood is used as domestic fuel, the bark and irregularly rounded galls (in Sindhi called Sakun hi) are used as gargle. The aerial parts are used as an astringent. As the bark is bitter and astringent, it is used to treat eczema and other skin diseases.



**Botanical Name** *Salvadora persica* L.  
**Family** Salvadoraceae  
**Common Name** Toothbrush tree (English), Khabbar, Pero (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** December - February  
**Status** Common  
**Distribution** Entire ecoregion but mainly found in saline and waterlogged areas.

**Uses:** The roots and twigs of the tree are widely used for making *miswak* (toothbrush) which has anti-carries properties that protect against dental cavities. The seeds have good fat content and are used for making candles in India. The tree also provides fodder for camels.



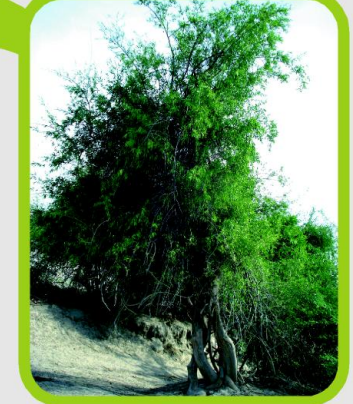
**Botanical Name** *Populus euphratica* Olivier  
**Family** Salicaceae  
**Common Name** Poplar (English), Bahn (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** February  
**Status** Rare  
**Distribution** Found along the banks of the River Indus and also at Keenjhar Lake, Haleji Lake and Chotiari Reservoir

**Uses:** Timber of the tree is used for construction purposes and leaves as fodder for goats. In Sindh, the wood is also used as domestic fuel. While in Punjab, it is used for well curbs and as ternery. The gum of bark has medicinal properties.



**Botanical Name** *Avicennia marina* (Forssk.) Vierh.  
**Family** Avicenniaceae  
**Common Name** White Mangrove (English), Timmer (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** February - June  
**Status** Common in Indus deltaic region  
**Distribution** Coastal belt of Sindh and Balochistan

**Uses:** This tree is a dominant component of our mangrove vegetation. Its wood is used for making poles and ribs of boats. Leaves are used for camel fodder. The tree possesses a bitter aromatic juice, used as an abortive in tropical Africa and Asia. Its root and bark are used as aphrodisiacs. The wood is used to treat snakebites, the aqueous extract from the seeds is used to treat sores. The unripe fruits are poulticed onto wounds and the leaves are used to treat skin ailments.



**Botanical Name** *Salvadora oleoides* Decne.  
**Family** Salvadoraceae  
**Common Name** Salvadora (English) Jal, Vann, Peelu, Khabbar (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** March - June  
**Status** Common  
**Distribution** In Sindh it is mostly found in the Thar desert, Tharparker, Nagar Parker, Nawabshah and dense populations found around Chotiari Reservoir

**Uses:** The plant provides a dense shade. It is often lopped for camel and goat fodder. It forms one of the main grazing sources for livestock owned by locals. The wood is used as domestic fuel and construction material. The fruits are edible. Its seeds have medicinal value in the form of green oil obtained from the seeds which is externally used in rheumatic pains and after child birth. This oil is also used in toothpastes.



**Botanical Name** *Tecomella undulata* (Roxb.) Seeman  
**Family** Bignoniaceae  
**Common Name** Iron wood of hill (English), Lohero (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** December - February  
**Status** Rare  
**Distribution** In Pakistan it is found in Balochistan and Sindh.

**Uses:** The tree produces good quality timber and is the main source of timber among the indigenous tree species of desert regions. Its leaves, twigs and flowers are used as fodder for cattle, goats and camels. It acts as a windbreak and helps in stabilising shifting sand dunes. It is home to a variety of birds and offers shelter to other desert wildlife. The bark of the tree is used as a remedy for syphilis, urinary disorders, enlargement of spleen, gonorrhoea, leukoderma and liver diseases. The seeds are used to cure abscesses.



**Botanical Name** *Prosopis cineraria* (L) Druce  
**Family** Mimosaceae  
**Common Name** Mesquit (English), Jand, Kandi, Safaid-Kiker (Sindhi, Urdu)  
**Flowering Period** December - May  
**Status** Common  
**Distribution** Widespread throughout Sindh

**Uses:** The foliage is used as fodder and the wood is commonly used for domestic fuel and timber. The pods are also used for fodder and the sweetish pulp around the seeds is eaten green or dry, raw or cooked.



**Botanical Name** *Acacia senegal* (L.) Willd.  
**Family** Mimosaceae  
**Common Name** Seegal Acacia, Gum arabic (English) Khor, Khumbat, (Sindhi)  
**Flowering Period** August - October  
**Status** Fairly Common  
**Distribution** In Sindh it is mostly found in Thatta, Tharparker, Nagar Parker and deserted side of Sanghar

**Uses:** Gum from this tree is used in most of pharmaceutical industries as raw material for different medicines. This plant is used in the treatment of gonorrhoea, its bark and leaves are used for treating cold, ophthalmia and diarrhoea. Mature pods are used as fodder by wild animals such as Chinkara as well as domestic animals like goats. The wood is used for making agricultural tools, construction purposes as well as domestic fuel.