

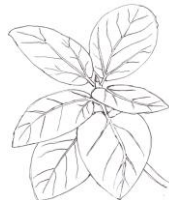
Tirunelveli Heritage Tree Mapping

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS IN HERITAGE TREE MAPPING

1. First you have to identify a heritage tree in your community.

Heritage trees are trees of great age, size or historical, cultural or biodiversity importance. When looking for a heritage tree search for a tree with one or more of the following characteristics; the tree is over 50 years of age, very large in size, known to be sacred to local people, of historical importance or important for local wildlife such as birds and bats. Good places to look for such trees are temples, along old stretches of road, at water tanks, along old canal paths and in agricultural land. Below is a list of species to look out for but any species can be a heritage tree if it possesses the above characteristics.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Tamil Name</u>	<u>English Name</u>
Aegle marmelos	Vilumam	Bael
Azadirachta indica	Vembu	Neem
Borassus flabellifer	Panai	Asia Palm
Calophyllum inophyllum	Pinnai	Alexandrian laurel
Ceiba pentandra	Ilaiyamban	Silk Cotton Tree
Ficus benghalensis	Allamaram	Banyan
Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	Peepal tree
Madhuca longifolia	Illupai	Madhuca
Mangifera indica	Mango	Mango
Neolamarckia cadamba	Kadamba	Kadam tree
Syzygium cumini	Naval	Jamun
Tamarindus indica	Puli	Tamarind
Terminalia arjuna	Marutham	Arjun
Terminalia bellerica	Thaambikai	Bahera
Lepisanthes tetraphylla	Poovan	
Ficus amplissima	Atthi	



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2. When you have found your heritage tree you need to record the following details;

Tree Location (Address + Landmark or GPS)				
Species	Age Years	Heightm	Girthcm	Worshipped Yes / No
Land owner of tree location: Private / Revenue / School / Temple / Panchayat / Gov Institution				

Location: Where the tree is found i.e. address of the tree location with GPS coordinates or details of landmarks included if possible. Example “Middle St in front of the High School”.

Species: Provide common name of the tree

Age: An age estimate can often be obtained from a local elder or temple priest.

Height: Height of the tallest part of the tree in metres. It is best gauged by getting someone of known height to stand beside the tree and calculate how many times taller the tree is i.e. how many times their height would fit into the tree’s height.



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Girth: A measure of the width of the tree and can be very useful for telling tree age. Girth is the length around the tree, like waist size in trousers. Calculate girth by measuring the distance around the tree at breast height or 4.5 feet from the ground. It can be calculated using a simple tape measure and is best given in centimetres. If the tree splits before breast height then measure the girth just below the point of the split.



Worship: Are there signs of active worship ie is the tree decorated or painted or there is a shrine of temple associated with the tree. If so mark it as “yes” for worship.

Land Ownership: Is the tree located on private land or at a temple, a school or on panchayat or government land. Please mark which category is correct. There is no need to try and determine the name off private land owners.





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3. Return your results to the survey team by email, SMS or phone call.

Email: heritagetrees@atree.org

SMS and Calls: 9488063750

4. We will be in touch to inform you once the tree map and register has been completed

Happy Tree Mapping!

