

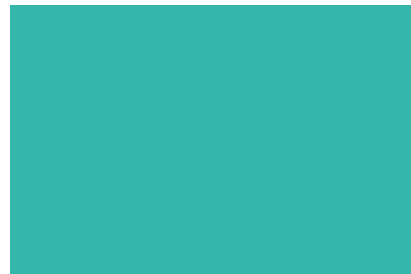


Through Inspiration, Discovery
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology



KAUST BOTANICAL TOUR BOOKLET

ENRICHMENT
PROGRAM



Thanks



Thank you to Martina Viglasska, operations coordinator in the project team (Campus Support). Her work, along with the collaboration of her colleagues from the KAUST Campus Support Department and the Office of Enrichment Programs, made this booklet possible.

A special thanks to the KAUST Horticulture Department. Their tireless care enables community members and visitors to enjoy KAUST's wide diversity of trees and plants.

To read this booklet and access the map online, please visit <http://www.kaust.edu.sa/enrichment-program-office.html> or scan the QR Code below.



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Respect biodiversity. Each species has an important role to play.

Foreword

Dear community members and visitors,

Plants are central to our existence; providing the oxygen we breathe and the food we eat. They also provide us with beautiful vistas, enrich our lives, and create an environment in which to undertake creative and inventive work. The plants you will see in this tour have all been selected to enhance and beautify our campus and community.

In an environment like KAUST, nurturing a rich biodiversity is a challenge. The plants here at KAUST are part of a carefully conceived program, which includes thorough maintenance and minimizing environmental waste and harm. This is achieved through careful selection of the plants and through advanced horticultural practices:

- Many of the plants are native to this region, or have been selected because they are adaptable to the harsh Arabian climate.*
- Water conservation is maximized through a centrally controlled irrigation system, which uses half the irrigation water of conventional systems.*

Throughout this tour, it is my hope that you learn more about the plant life that is around you every day, and about the systems that make such beauty possible. You may also discover more about the broader value and wonder of plants!

Yours sincerely,

PROF. MARK TESTER

Department of Biological, Environmental Sciences and Engineering
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology

Cordia subcordata

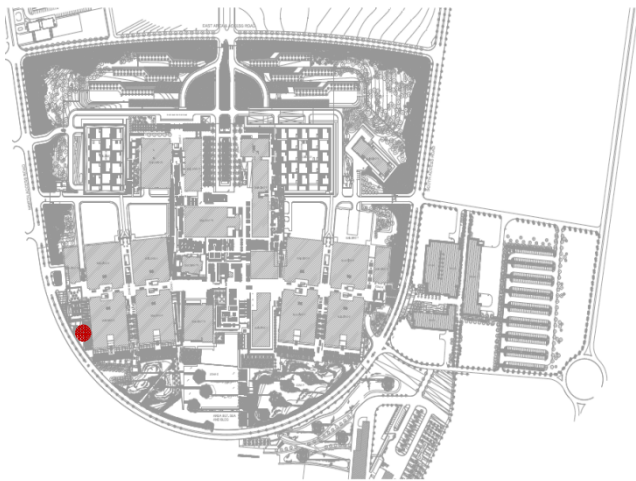
كورديا

Common Names: Sea trumpet, Kou, Kerosene wood, Manjak, Glueberry

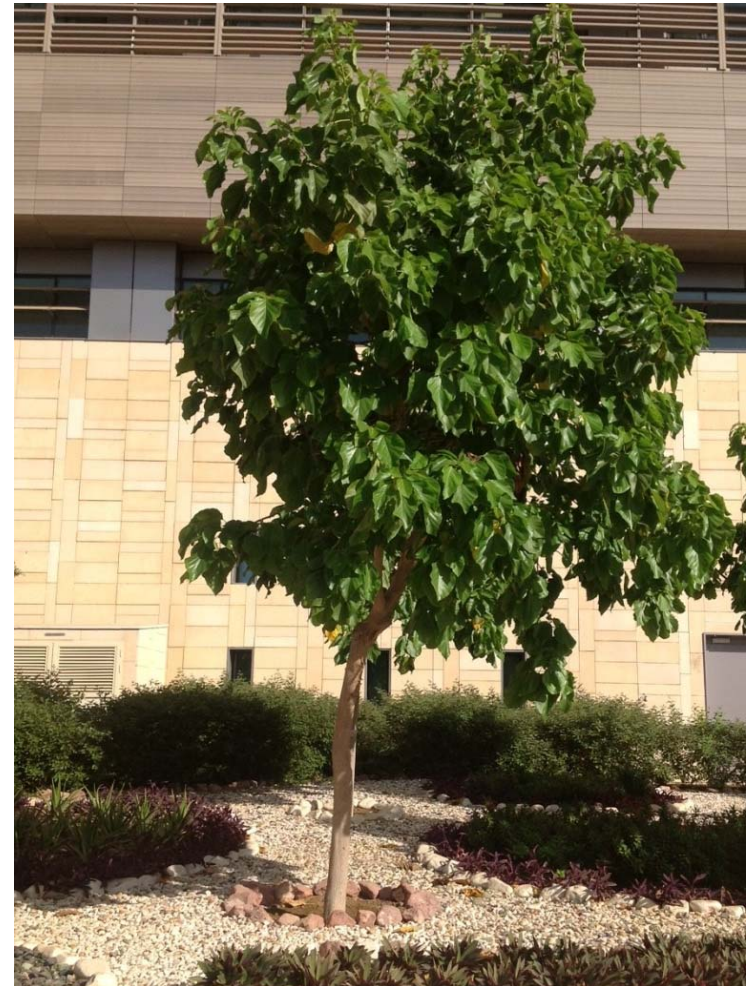
Family: Boraginaceae

Origin: Tropical Asia

Cordia subcordata can be easily identified by its thick, wide-spreading crown of foliage and its light gray, grooved, flaky bark. Its flowers are orange, and the cycle of blooming occurs several times annually. The seeds of this multi-purpose tree are edible, and are known to have been eaten during famine. Its wood is soft, durable, easily worked and resistant to termites. The well-earned nickname “kerosene tree” is often used, as this tree burns readily.



● BOOKLET LOCATION OF **CORDIA SUBCORDATA** IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



CORDIA SUBCORDATA – FRONT OF BLDG. 5, SEA LEVEL

Zizyphus jujuba

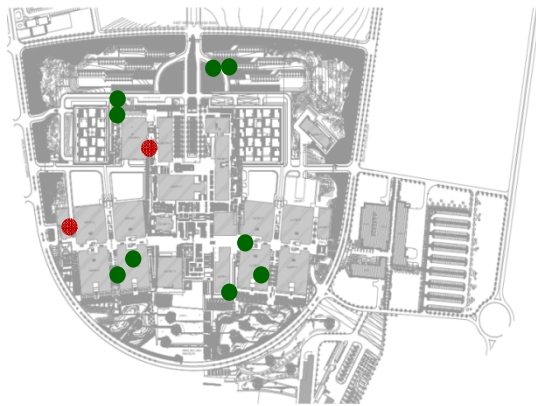
سدر

Common Names: Red date, Chinese date, Korean date, Indian date

Family: Rhamnaceae

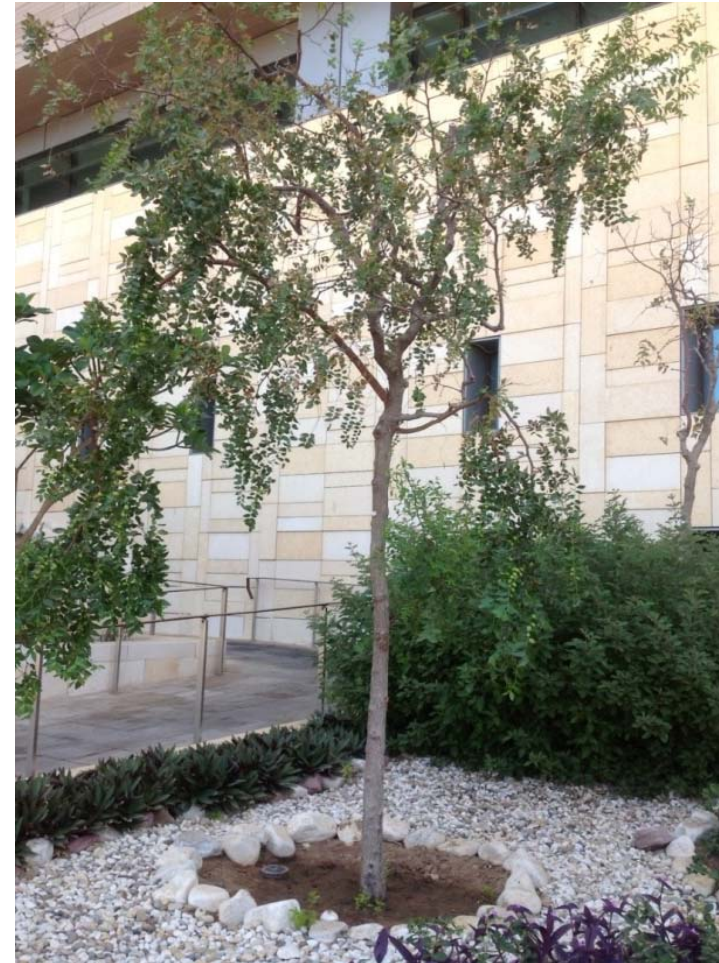
Origin: China

A small deciduous tree with thorny branches, *zizyphus jujuba* is easily recognized by its shiny green leaves and three conspicuous veins at the base of its trunk. Having a consistency and taste similar to an apple, its fruit is an edible oval drupe, and looks much like a small date. Through history, this fruit has been used to alleviate stress and for antifungal, antibacterial and wound-healing properties.



● BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

● ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA – IN FRONT OF BLDG. 5, SEA LEVEL

Phoenix canarensis

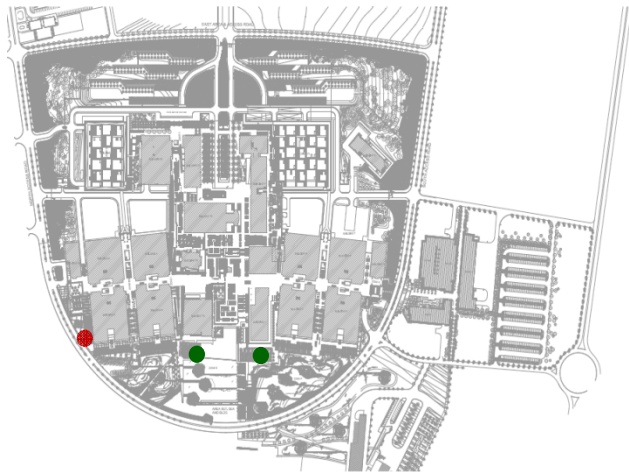
Common Names: Canary Island date palm, Pineapple palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Canary Islands

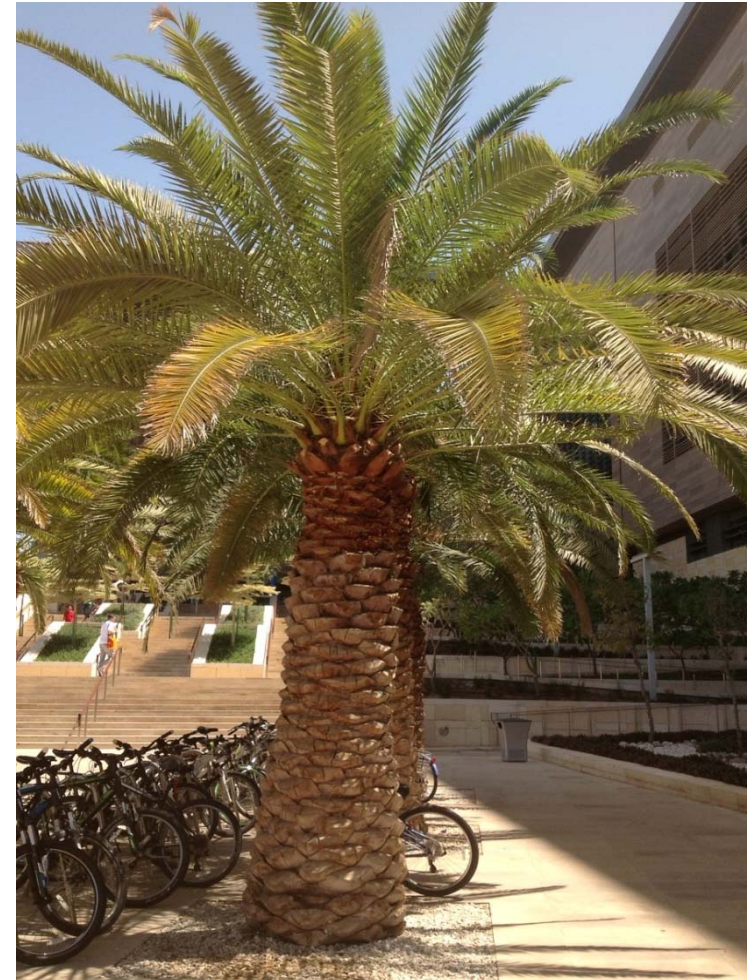
نخيل الكناري

A slow-growing, thick, solitary palm, *phoenix canarensis* is easily recognized through its sprouting crown of leaves and layered-tile trunk characteristics. It is widely used as an ornamental plant in warmer, temperate regions of the world. In its native Canary Islands, the sap of this date palm is used to make palm syrup.



● BOOKLET LOCATION OF PHOENIX CANARENSIS IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

● ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF PHOENIX CANARENSIS IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



PHOENIX CANARENSIS – IN FRONT OF BLDG. 5, SEA LEVEL

Plumeria rubra

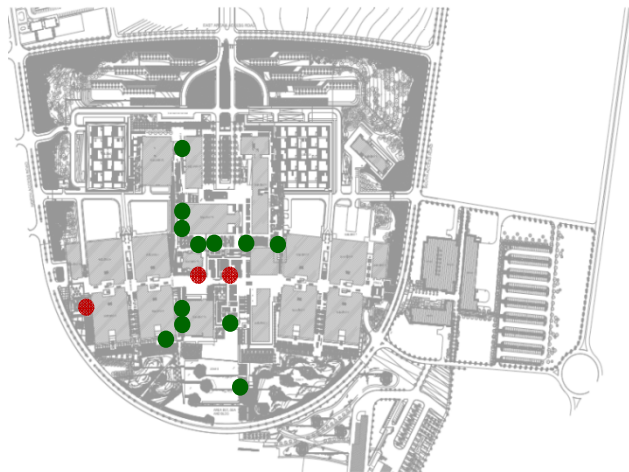
فتنة، ياسمين هندي

Common Names: Red frangipani, Common frangipani, Temple tree

Family: Apocynaceae

Origin: Central South America, from Mexico to Ecuador

Plumeria rubra can grow as either a spreading shrub or as a small tree. It can reach a height of up to 8 meters, with a similar width. Its fragrant flowers can be pink, white and yellow, and its large, green leaves are deciduous - drying and falling off in the colder months. The somewhat brittle branches of the “temple tree” contain a white latex, which can be irritating to the skin and mucous membranes.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *PLUMERIA RUBRA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *PLUMERIA RUBRA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



PLUMERIA RUBRA – WALKING RAMP OF BLDG. 5

Terminalia mantaly

لوز

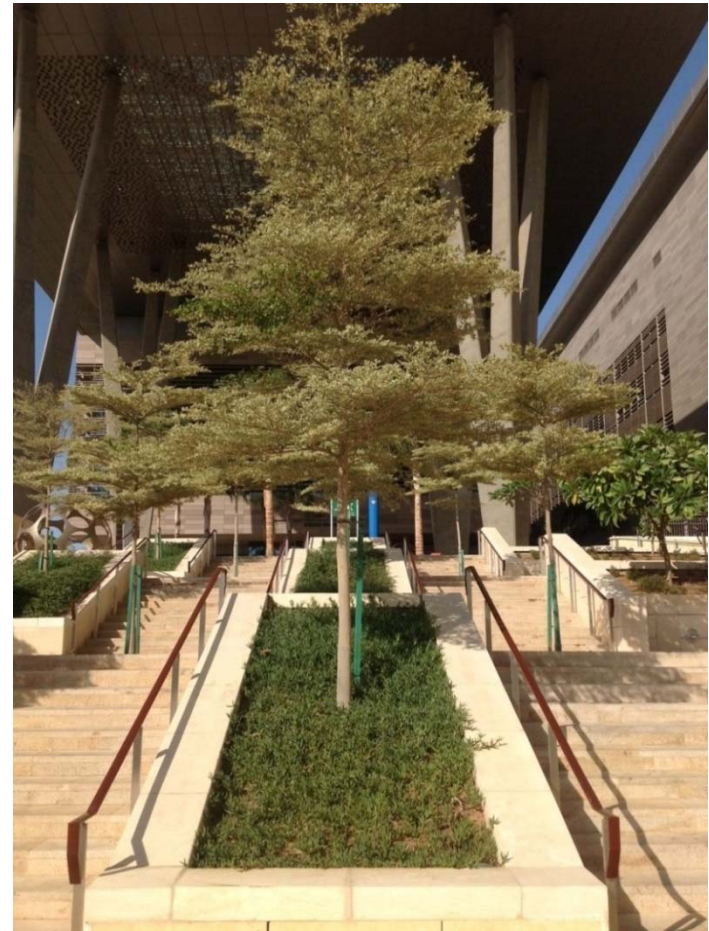
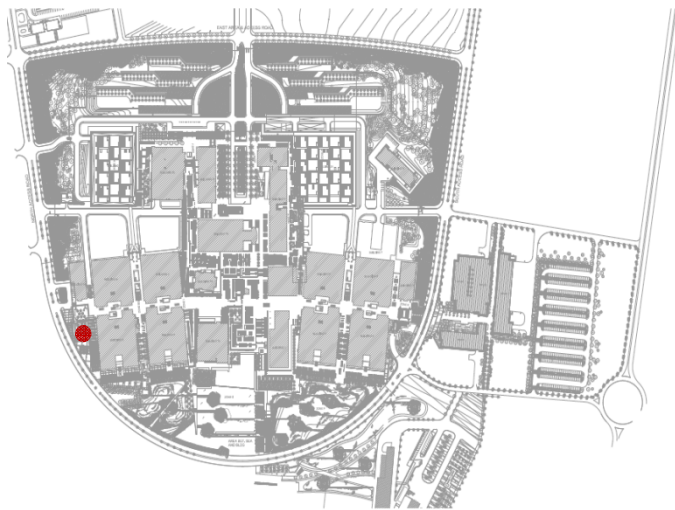
Common Names: Madagascar almond, Umbrella tree

Family: Combretaceae

Origin: Madagascar

Variety: Tricolor

A tall and distinct tree, *terminalia mantaly* is easily spotted by its tiered layers of leaves that look like umbrellas. In each layer, the branches grow almost parallel to the ground. Green leaves cluster from each branch in harmonic, vein-like patterns. The flowers of the “umbrella tree” are small, green, and form tiny, erect spikes. Due to its small leaves and naturally layered look, this tree is suitable for Bonsai.



TERMINALIA MANTALY – STARCASE NEAR BLDG. 18

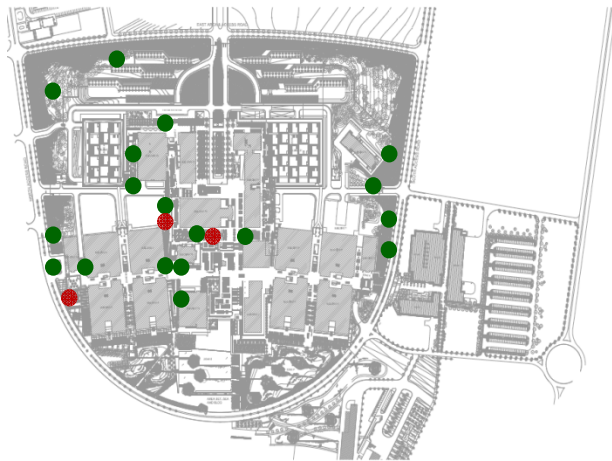
Cocos plumosa

Common Names: Queen palm, Cocos palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: South America

A very popular ornamental tree that is used in urban landscaping, the *cocos plumosa* grows tall and straight. Its leaves and flowers are often used as animal fodder, especially for dairy cattle. Mammals and birds enjoy the edible fruit of the “Queen palm;” the taste of which is sweet, and could be described as a mixture of plum and banana.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF **COCOS PLUMOSA** IN CAMPUS AREA (*Top View*)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF **COCOS PLUMOSA** IN CAMPUS AREA (*Top View*)



COCOS PLUMOSA – IN FRONT OF BLDG. 18

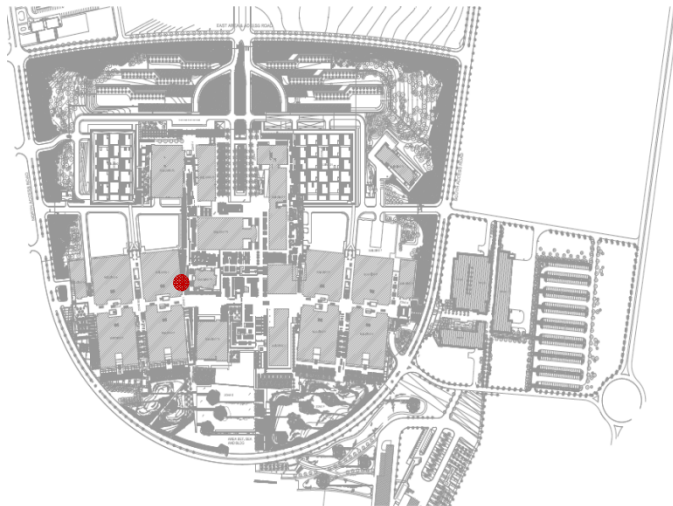
Livistona australis

Common Name: Cabbage-tree Palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Australia

Livistona australis is a tall, slender palm that can reach a height of about 25 meters. It is plumed with long, dark, glossy green leaves, which form a plaited fan pattern. In warmer months, this tree bears small spikes with sprigs of cream-white flowers. The reproduction of the “Cabbage-tree palm” is by fruit, not by seed. This fruit first appears as red, then turns black in its ripened state. At that time, it is ready to be peeled and planted.



● BOOKLET LOCATION OF LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS – RAMP OF MOSQUE & BLDG. 4

Callistemon viminalis

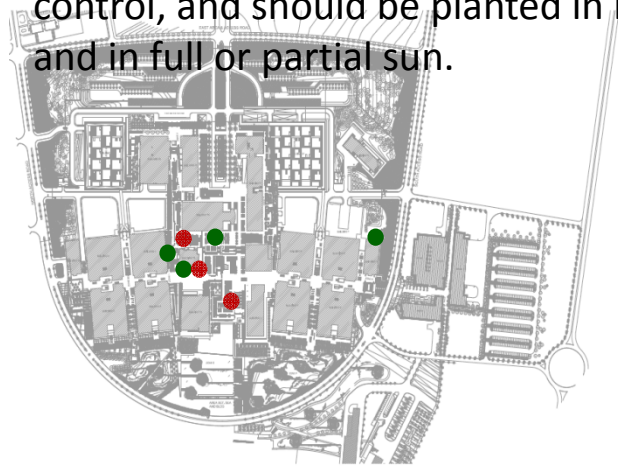
الزجاج

Common Name: Weeping Bottlebrush

Family: Myrtaceae

Origin: Australia

Long, hanging pendant branches and bright red flowers are the distinguishing features of *callistemon viminalis*. Often used in landscaping and as a screen plant, this tree grows to about 8 meters in height. As it exhibits a high tolerance for smog, the 'weeping bottlebrush' is commonly used as a street-side tree. Durable and adaptable, this tree is also good for ground erosion control, and should be planted in moist well-drained soil and in full or partial sun.



● BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

● ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS– IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

Cocos nucifera

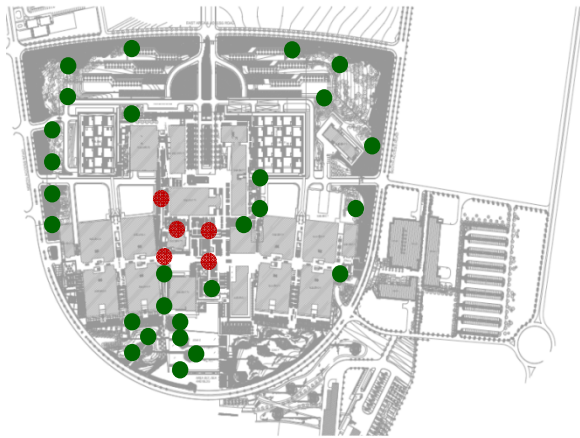
Common Name: Coconut palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Malayan Peninsula

Variety: Malayan Dwarf

A dwarf coconut palm, the *cocos nucifera* is best planted below ground level to promote the growth of a deep, low root base. This increases trunk stability and keeps the “coconut palm’s” fruits at a lower level, for a longer period of time. This pretty, medium-sized tree with full plumage does best in sandy soils with good drainage.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *COCOS NUCIFERA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *COCOS NUCIFERA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

جوز هند قزمي



COCOS NUCIFERA– SPINE, IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

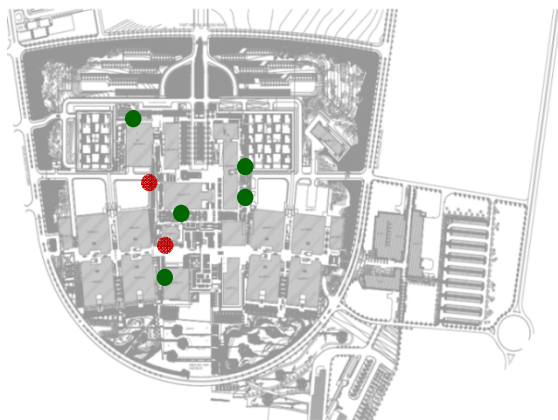
Erythrina Crista-galli

Common Name: Cockspur Coral Tree

Family: Fabaceae

Origin: South America

With bright red flowers of the raceme type, the *erythrina crista-galli* is often a favorite in park settings. These flowers are a favorite of insects, who visit to enjoy the rich nectar. This tree can grow to a height of 8 meters, and has a woody trunk, with irregular, spiny branches. These thin branches grow in random patterns, and dry and die off after each flowering.



ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI– SPINE , IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

Chamaerops humilis

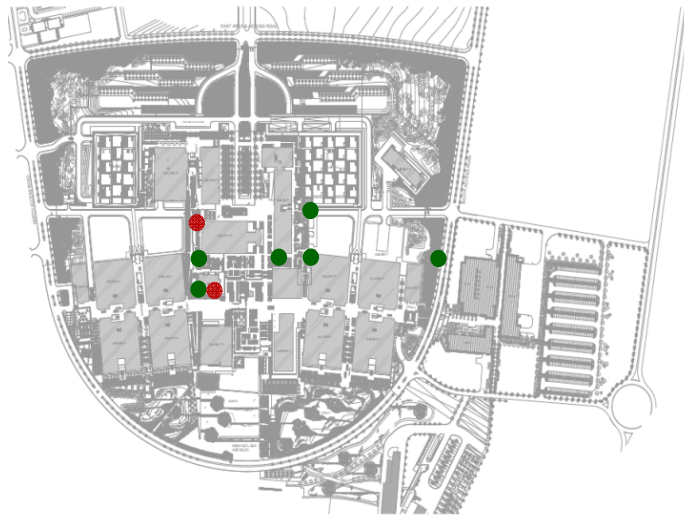
كاميروبس

Common Names: European fan palm, Mediterranean dwarf palm, Dwarf fan palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Mediterranean Italy, Spain, Portugal, Morocco

Easily standing out from the pack, the *chamaerops humilis* is a shrub-like clumping palm, and has several stems which grow from a single base. Due to its rusticity and ability to resprout after fire, it has a high ecological value for preventing erosion and desertization. For centuries, the leaves of the adult “dwarf fan palm” have been used to make mats, baskets and brooms.



CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS – SPINE, IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

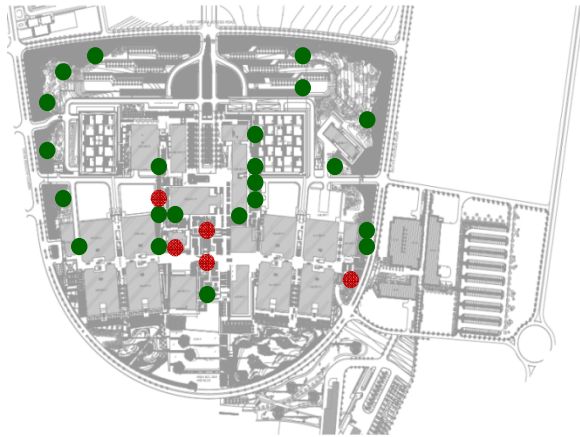
Washingtonia robusta

Common Names: Mexican Fan Palm, Mexican Washingtonia

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Mexico

The *washingtonia robusta* is a tall, slender ornamental palm that can reach 30 meters in height. It has a noticeably swollen base, and the trunk tapers toward the top. The leaves of the “mexican fan palm” have a petiole up to 1 meter long and a palmate fan up to 1 meter long. This tree is well known for its ‘hula skirt’ – the blanketing of dead leaves that fall and collect around the base of the trunk.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

واشطونيا قوية



WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA – SPINE, IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

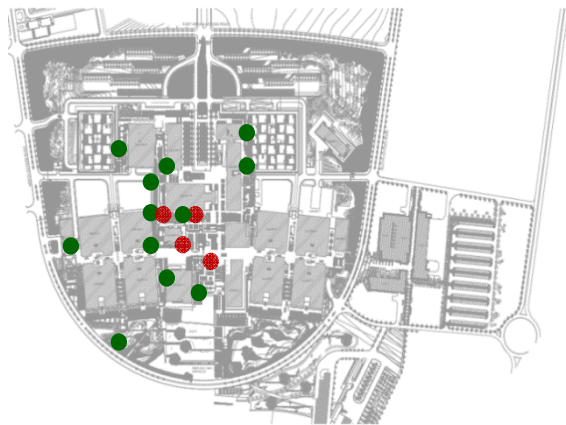
Nerium oleander

Common Name: Oleander

Family: Apocynaceae

Origin: Europe and Asian Middle East

Tolerant of poor soils and drought, the *nerium oleander* is often used as an ornamental plant in landscapes, parks and along roadsides. An evergreen, this pretty shrub or small tree is toxic in all of its parts. Its leaves are thick, leathery, and dark green in color. When in bloom, its flowers are white, pink or red – and grow in clusters at the end of each branch.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF **NERIUM OLEANDER** IN CAMPUS AREA (*Top View*)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF **NERIUM OLEANDER** IN CAMPUS AREA (*Top View*)



NERIUM OLEANDER– IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

Cycas revoluta

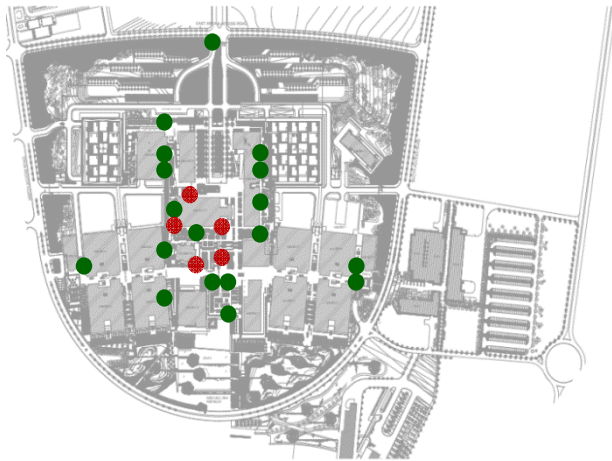
Common Names: Japanese sago palm, Sago cycad

Family: Cycadaceae

Origin: Southern Japan

ذيل الجمل

The easily identifiable, symmetrical *cycas revoluta* has a thick, shaggy trunk, which supports a crown of shiny, dark green leaves. In younger plants, the trunk is very low to subterranean, but will lengthen above ground with age. In many areas of the world, it is used heavily in commercial landscaping. Due to its shape, the “sago cycad” is also popular as a bonsai plant.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *CYCAS REVOLUTA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *CYCAS REVOLUTA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



CYCAS REVOLUTA – SPINE, IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE

Ficus nitida

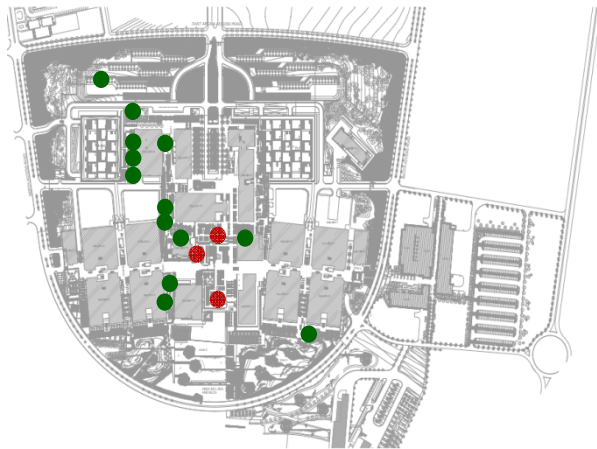
Common Names: Chinese Banyan, Indian fig

Family: Moraceae

Origin: Southeastern Asia

فايکس نیتدا

With small, deep-green leaves and upright branches, the *ficus nitida* can be readily spotted. An evergreen tree with above-ground, aerial-short roots, it works well when grown under full sun and responds positively to regular pruning. The smooth bark of the “Indian fig” is flecked with tiny horizontal dots known as lenticels.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *FICUS NITIDA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *FICUS NITIDA* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



FICUS NITIDA– SPINE OPPOSITE THE LIBRARY

Caryota mitis

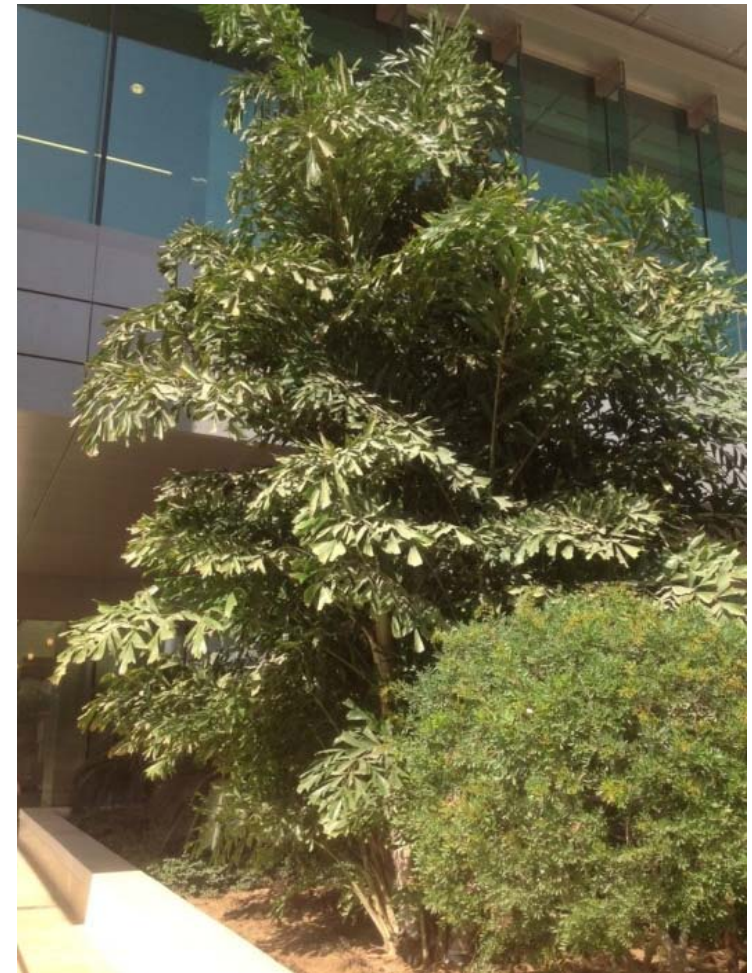
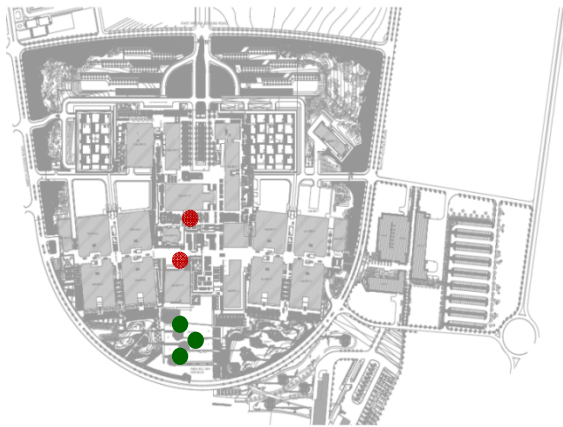
Common Name: Burmese fishtail palm

Family: Areaceae

Origin: Southeast Asia

ذيل السمكة

Caryota mitis can be identified by its light green leaflets, which are shaped much like the tail fin of a fish. The “Burmese fishtail palm” typically forms multi-stemmed clusters of small branchwork, and the mature plant first flowers from the top of the stem. After the last flowering, the stem will die and should be removed. The clump will survive and continue to produce more stems.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *CARYOTA MITIS* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *CARYOTA MITIS* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

CARYOTA MITIS – SPINE, IN FRONT OF THE LIBRARY

Ravenala madagascariensis

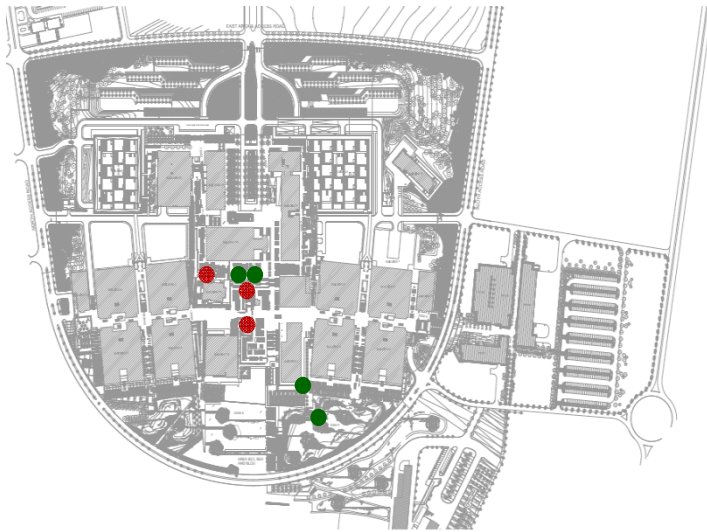
شجرة المسافر

Common Name: Traveler's palm

Family: Strelitziaceae

Origin: Madagascar

The sole member of its genus, the *ravenala madagascariensis* has a sturdy gray trunk, and progressively loses its oldest and lower leaves through age. Spotted easily by its enormous paddle-shaped leaves, the “traveler’s palm” is widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions, for its distinctive habit and foliage. Its leaves are tipped on long petioles, that form a distinctive, single-plane, fan shape.



RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS – SPINE, ENTRANCE/ELEVATOR TO THE DINER



BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS* IN CAMPUS AREA (Top View)

Wodyetia bifurcata

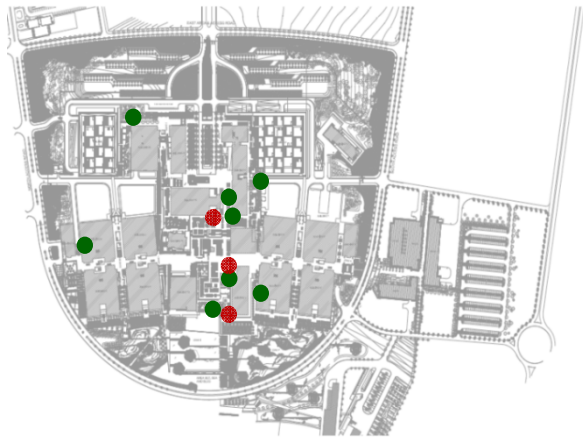
Common Name: Foxtail palm

Family: Arecaceae

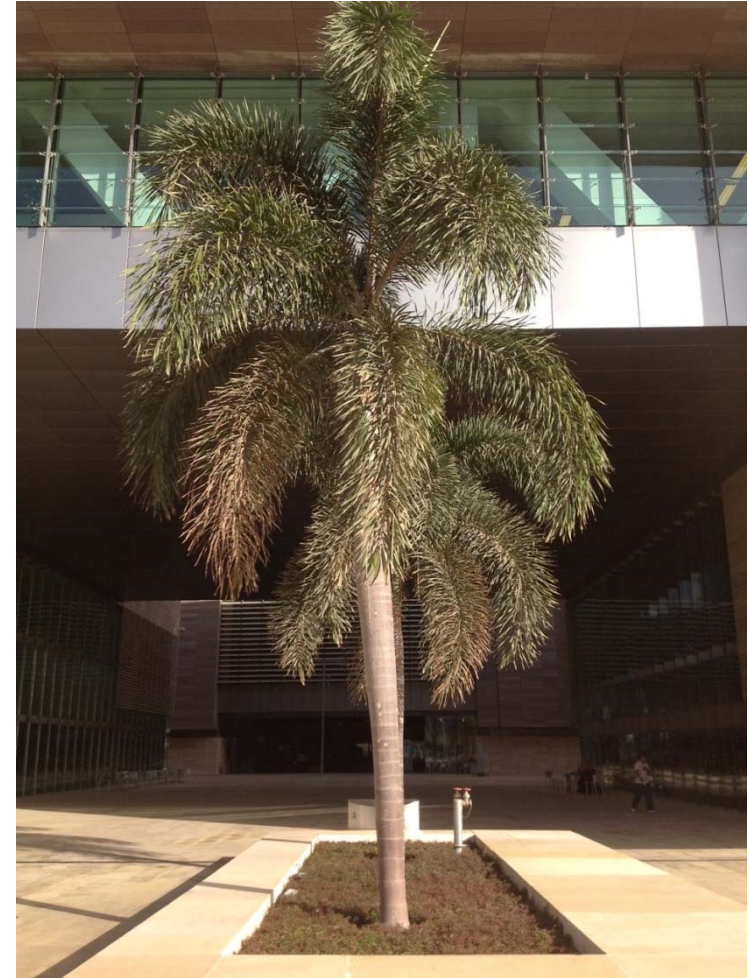
Origin: Australia

نخيل ذيل الثعلب

Quickly becoming one of the more popular landscaping palms in the tropics and sub-tropics, the spectacular *wodyetia bifurcata* was only discovered in the late 1970s. Endemic to only a very small area, the “foxtail palm” is extremely hardy, able to take full sun from a very early age, and drought and wind tolerant.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *WODYETIA BIFURCATA* CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *WODYETIA BIFURCATA* CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



WODYETIA BIFURCATA – SPINE, IN FRONT OF BLDG. 1

Ficus microcarpa

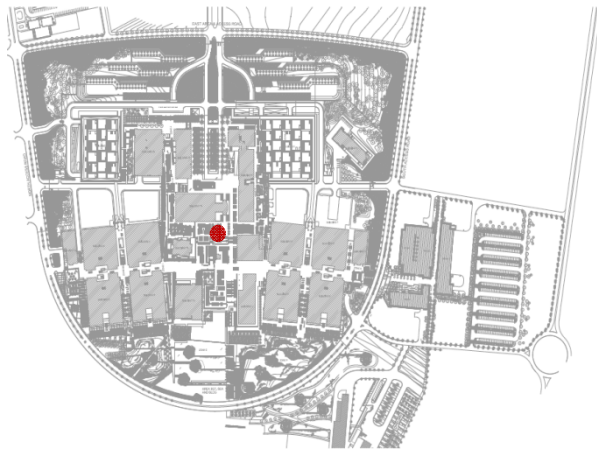
Common Names: Curtain fig, Indian laurel

Family: Moraceae

Origin: India, Malaya

فيكس عادي

A fast grower with a dense canopy of glossy, oval, and leathery, the *ficus microcarpa* produces small figs, upon reaching maturity. Commonly known as the “curtain fig,” this evergreen also produces exposed aerial roots that, upon reaching soil, will take root. Though this tree can grow to be quite large, it is also popular as a bonsai and a favorite as a houseplant.



● BOOKLET LOCATION OF *FICUS MICROCARPA* CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



FICUS MICROCARPA – IN FRONT OF BUILDING 16

Roystonea regia

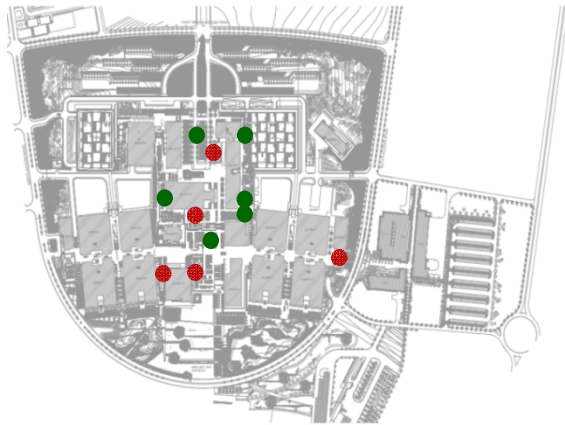
Common Name: Royal palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Cuba and Panama

نخيل ملوكي

Large and attractive the *roystonea regia* palm, has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental tree. Often called the “royal palm”, it is very smooth, gray-white in color, and has a characteristic bulge below a distinctive green-crowned shaft. Its seeds are valued as a source of oil and for livestock feed, its leaves are used for thatching, and the wood is common in construction.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF ROYSTONEA REGIA CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF ROYSTONEA REGIA CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



ROYSTONEA REGIA– IN FRONT OF BLDG. 9

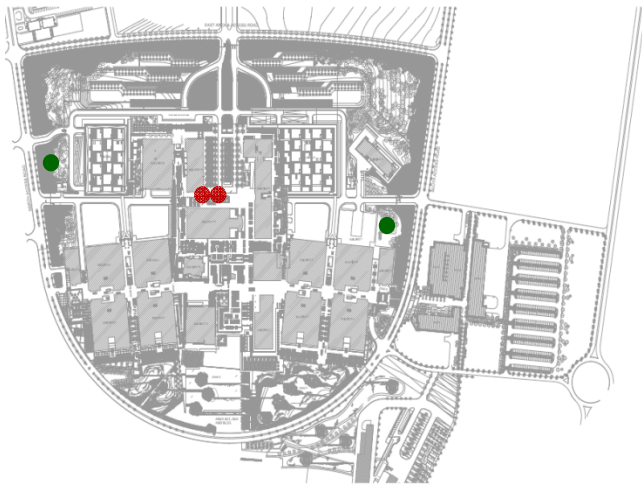
Pterocarpus macrocarpus

Common Name: Burma padauk

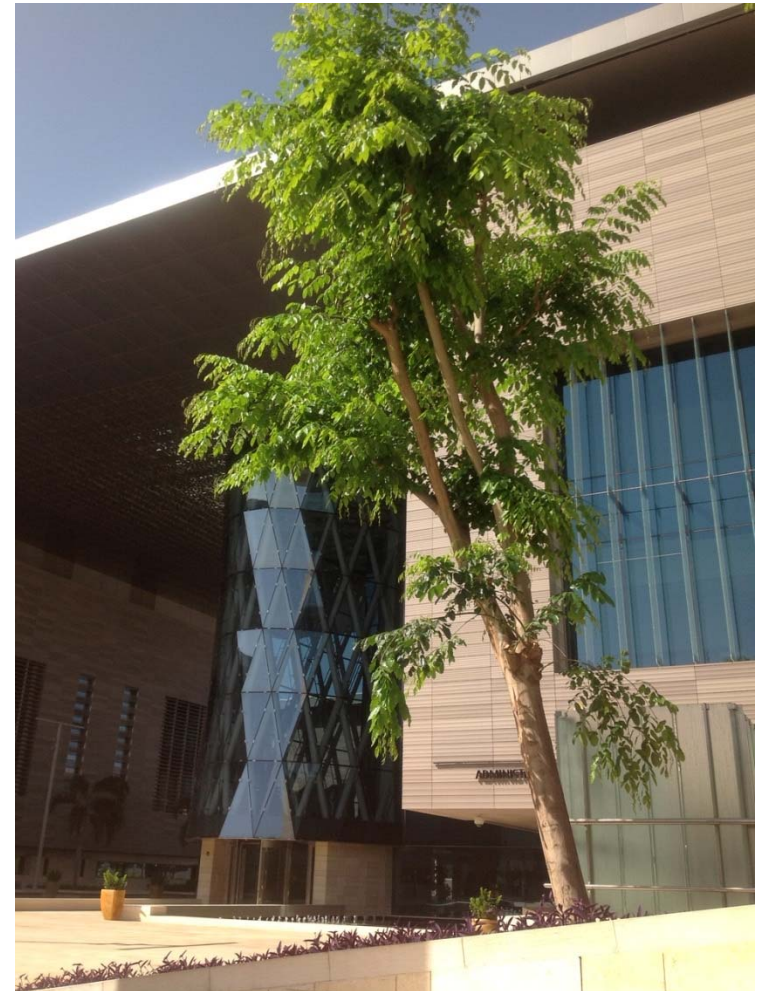
Family: Fabaceae

Origin: Southeastern Asia

This dry-season, deciduous tree, the *pterocarpus macrocarpus* is a medium-sized tree, that can grow from 10 to 30 meters in height. Its bark is grey-brown, and if cut, it secretes a red gum. Produced in racemes, the flowers of the “Burma paduak” are yellow. Used for furniture, construction timber, cart wheels, tool handles, and posts, the wood of this tree is resistant to termites.



- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF *PTEROCARPUS MACROCARPUS* CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF *PTEROCARPUS MACROCARPUS* CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



PTEROCARPUS MACROCARPUS – BEHIND BLDG. 16, BUS STOP

Phoenix dactylifera

نخيل البلح

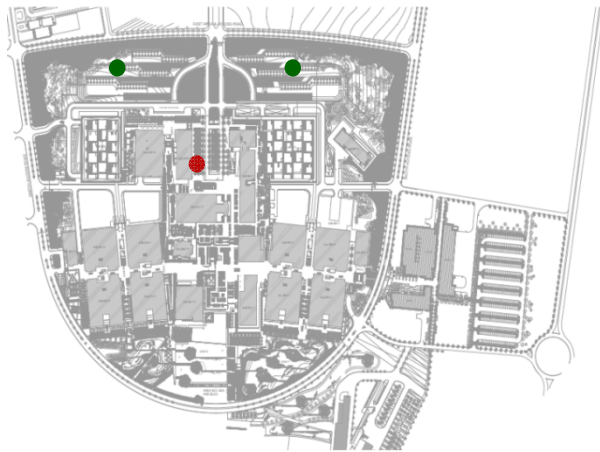
Common Name: Date palm

Family: Arecaceae

Origin: Arabian Gulf

Variety: **Berhi**

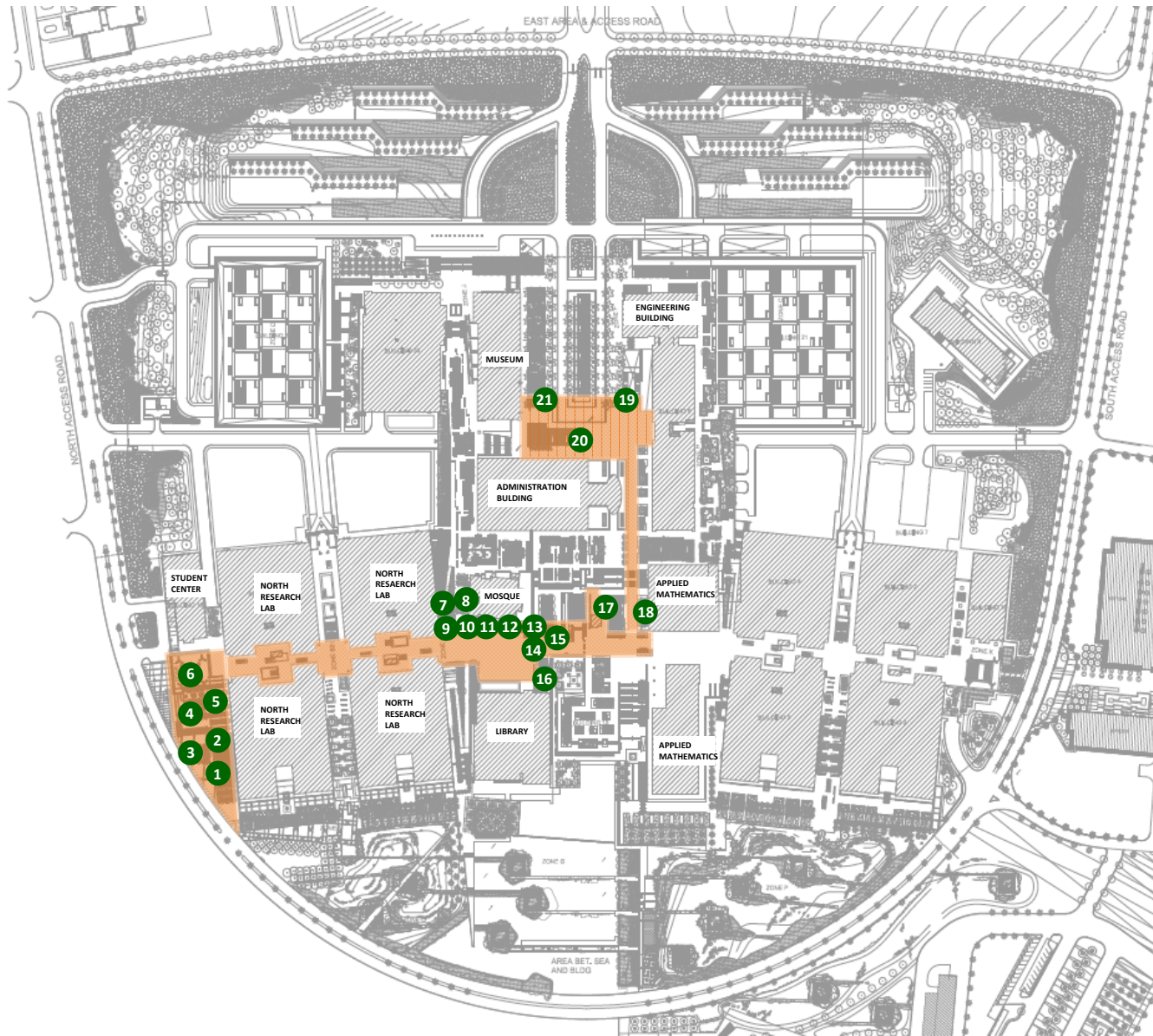
Growing from 20 to 25 meters in height, the *phoenix dactylifera* is dioecious - having separate male and female plants. Known as the “date palm,” it can grow singly or form from a clump, with several stems produced from a single root system. Mature date palms can produce 80–120 kilograms of dates per harvest, though the dates do not ripen at the same time.




- BOOKLET LOCATIONS OF PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA CAMPUS AREA (Top View)
- ALTERNATE LOCATIONS OF PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA CAMPUS AREA (Top View)



PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA– BLDG. 19, NEAR BUS STOP BEHIND BLDG. 16



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|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| 1. CORDIA SUBCORDATA | 8. CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS | 15. FICUS NITIDA |
|  |  |  |
| 2. ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA | 9. COCOCOLoba MALAYANA DWARF | 16. CARYOTA MITIS |
|  |  |  |
| 3. PHOENIX CANARIENSIS | 10. ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI | 17. RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS |
|  |  |  |
| 4. TERMINALIA MANTALY TRICOLOR | 11. CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS | 18. WODYETIA BIFURCATA |
|  |  |  |
| 5. PLUMERIA RUBRA | 12. WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA | 19. ROYSTONEA REGIA |
|  |  |  |
| 6. COCOCOLoba PLUMOSA | 13. NERIUM OLEANDER | 20. PTEROCARPUS MACROCARPUS |
|  |  |  |
| 7. LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS | 14. CYCAS REVOLUTA | 21. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA BERHI |

<p>1 <i>Cordia subcordata</i> كورديا Sea trumpet, Kou, Kerosene wood, Manjak, Glueberry</p> <p><i>Cordia subcordata</i> can be easily identified by its thick, wide-spreading crown of foliage and its light gray, grooved, flaky bark. Its flowers are orange, and the cycle of blooming occurs several times annually. The seeds of this multi-purpose tree are edible, and are known to have been eaten during famine. Its wood is soft, durable, easily worked and resistant to termites. The well-earned nickname "Kerosene tree" is often used, as this tree burns readily.</p>	<p>4 <i>Plumeria rubra</i> فنتة، ياسمين هندي Red frangipani, Common frangipani, Temple tree</p> <p><i>Plumeria rubra</i> can grow as either a spreading shrub or as a small tree. It can reach a height of up to 8 meters, with a similar width. Its fragrant flowers can be pink, white and yellow, and its large, green leaves are deciduous - drying and falling off in the colder months. The somewhat brittle branches of the "temple tree" contain a white latex, which can be irritating to the skin and mucous membranes.</p>	<p>7 <i>Livistona australis</i> نخيل اليفستونا الأسترال Cabbage-tree Palm</p> <p><i>Livistona australis</i> is a tall, slender palm that can reach a height of about 25 meters. It is plumed with long, dark, glossy green leaves, which form a plaited fan pattern. In warmer months, this tree bears small spikes with sprigs of cream-white flowers. The reproduction of the "Cabbage-tree palm" is by fruit, not by seed. This fruit first appears as red, then turns black in its ripened state. At that time, it is ready to be peeled and planted.</p>	<p>10 <i>Erythrina Crista-galli</i> اريثرينا كريستغالي Cockspur Coral Tree</p> <p>With bright red flowers of the raceme type, the <i>erythrina crista-galli</i> is often a favorite in park settings. These flowers are a favorite of insects, who visit to enjoy the rich nectar. This tree can grow to a height of 8 meters, and has a woody trunk, with irregular, spiny branches. These thin branches grow in random patterns, and dry and die off after each flowering.</p>
<p>2 <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> سدر Red date, Chinese date, Korean date, Indian date</p> <p>A small deciduous tree with thorny branches, <i>zizyphus jujuba</i> is easily recognized by its shiny green leaves and three conspicuous veins at the base of its trunk. Having a consistency and taste similar to an apple, its fruit is an edible oval drupe, and looks much like a small date. Through history, this fruit has been used to alleviate stress and for antifungal, antibacterial and wound healing properties.</p>	<p>5 <i>Terminalia mantaly</i> (Tricolor) لوز Madagascar almond, Umbrella tree</p> <p>A tall and distinct tree, <i>terminalia mantaly</i> is easily spotted by its tiered layers of leaves that look like umbrellas. In each layer, the branches grow almost parallel to the ground. Green leaves cluster from each branch in harmonic, vein-like patterns. The flowers of the "umbrella tree" are small, green, and form tiny, erect spikes. Due to its small leaves and naturally layered look, this tree is suitable for Bonsai.</p>	<p>8 <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> فرشات الزجاج Weeping Bottlebrush</p> <p>Long, hanging pendant branches and bright red flowers are the distinguishing features of <i>callistemon viminalis</i>. Often used in landscaping and as a screen plant, this tree grows to about 8 meters in height. As it exhibits a high tolerance for smog, the "weeping bottlebrush" is commonly used as a street-side tree. Durable and adaptable, this tree is also good for ground erosion control, and should be planted in moist well-drained soil and in full or partial sun.</p>	<p>11 <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> كامبرويس European fan palm, Dwarf fan palm</p> <p>Easily standing out from the pack, the <i>chamaerops humilis</i> is a shrub-like clumping palm, and has several stems which grow from a single base. Due to its rusticity and ability to resprout after fire, it has a high ecological value for preventing erosion and desertization. For centuries, the leaves of the adult "dwarf fan palm" have been used to make mats, baskets and brooms.</p>
<p>3 <i>Phoenix canarensis</i> نخيل الكناري Canary Island date palm, Pineapple palm</p> <p>A slow-growing, thick, solitary palm, <i>phoenix canarensis</i> is easily recognized through its sprouting crown of leaves and layered-tile trunk characteristics. It is widely used as an ornamental plant in warmer, temperate regions of the world. In its native Canary Islands, the sap of this date palm is used to make palm syrup.</p>	<p>6 <i>Cocos plumosa</i> اريكسترم Queen palm, Cocos palm</p> <p>A very popular ornamental tree that is used in urban landscaping, the <i>cocos plumosa</i> grows tall and straight. Its leaves and flowers are often used as animal fodder, especially for dairy cattle. Mammals and birds enjoy the edible fruit of the "Queen palm;" the taste of which is sweet, and could be described as a mixture of plum and banana.</p>	<p>9 <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Malayan Dwarf) جوز هند قزمي Coconut palm</p> <p>A dwarf coconut palm, the <i>cocos nucifera</i> is best planted below ground level to promote the growth of a deep, low root base. This increases trunk stability and keeps the "coconut palm's" fruits at a lower level, for a longer period of time. This pretty, medium-sized tree with full plumage does best in sandy soils with good drainage.</p>	<p>12 <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> واشطونيا قوية Mexican fan palm, Mexican Washingtonia</p> <p>The <i>washingtonia robusta</i> is a tall, slender ornamental palm that can reach 30 meters in height. It has a noticeably swollen base, and the trunk tapers toward the top. The leaves of the "mexican fan palm" have a petiole up to 1 meter long and a palmate fan up to 1 meter long. This tree is well known for its "hula skirt" – the blanketing of dead leaves that fall and collect around the base of the trunk.</p>
<p>13 <i>Nerium oleander</i> دقفة Oleander</p> <p>Tolerant of poor soils and drought, the <i>nerium oleander</i> is often used as an ornamental plant in landscapes, parks and along roadsides. An evergreen, this pretty shrub or small tree is toxic in all of its parts. Its leaves are thick, leathery, and dark green in color. When in bloom, its flowers are white, pink or red – and grow in clusters at the end of each branch.</p>	<p>16 <i>Caryota mitis</i> نيل السمكة Burmese fishtail palm</p> <p><i>Caryota mitis</i> can be identified by its light green leaflets, which are shaped much like the tail fin of a fish. The "Burmese fishtail palm" typically forms multi-stemmed clusters of small branchwork, and the mature plan first flowers from the top of the stem. After the last flowering, the stem will die and should be removed. The clump will survive and continue to produce more stems.</p>	<p>19 <i>Roystonea regia</i> نخيل ملوكي Royal palm</p> <p>Large and attractive the <i>roystonea regia</i> palm, has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental tree. Often called the "royal palm", it is very smooth, gray-white in color, and has a characteristic bulge below a distinctive green-crowned shaft. Its seeds are valued as a source of oil and for livestock feed, its leaves are used for thatching, and the wood is common in construction.</p>	<p>BOTANICAL TOUR MAP</p> 
<p>14 <i>Cycas revoluta</i> نيل الجمل Japanese sago palm</p> <p>The easily identifiable, symmetrical <i>cycas revoluta</i> has a thick, shaggy trunk, which supports a crown of shiny, dark green leaves. In younger plants, the trunk is very low to subterranean, but will lengthen above ground with age. In many areas of the world, it is used heavily in commercial landscaping. Due to its shape, the "sago cycad" is also popular as a bonsai plant.</p>	<p>17 <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> شجرة المسافرين Traveler's palm</p> <p>The sole member of its genus, the <i>ravenala madagascariensis</i> has a sturdy gray trunk, and progressively loses its oldest and lower leaves through age. Spotted easily by its enormous paddle-shaped leaves, the "Traveler's palm" is widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions, for its distinctive habit and foliage. Its leaves are tipped on long petioles, that form a distinctive, single-plane, fan shape.</p>	<p>20 <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Burma padauk</p> <p>This dry-season, deciduous tree, the <i>pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> is a medium-sized tree, that can grow from 10 to 30 meters in height. Its bark is grey-brown, and if cut, it secretes a red gum. Produced in racemes, the flowers of the "Burma paduak" are yellow. Used for furniture, construction timber, cart wheels, tool handles, and posts, the wood of this tree is resistant to termites.</p>	
<p>15 <i>Ficus nitida</i> فايس نيتدا Chinese banyan, Indian fig</p> <p>With small, deep-green leaves and upright branches, the <i>ficus nitida</i> can be readily spotted. An evergreen tree with above-ground, aerial-short roots, it works well when grown under full sun and responds positively to regular pruning. The smooth bark of the "Indian fig" is flecked with tiny horizontal dots known as lenticels.</p>	<p>18 <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> نخيل نيل الثعلب Foxtail palm</p> <p>Quickly becoming one of the more popular landscaping palms in the tropics and sub-tropics, the spectacular <i>wodyetia bifurcata</i> was only discovered in the late 1970s. Endemic to only a very small area, the "foxtail palm" is extremely hardy, able to take full sun from a very early age, and drought and wind tolerant.</p>	<p>21 <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> Berhi Date palm</p> <p>Growing from 20 to 25 meters in height, the <i>phoenix dactylifera</i> is dioecious - having separate male and female plants. Known as the "date palm," it can grow singly or form from a clump, with several stems produced from a single root system. Mature date palms can produce 80–120 kilograms of dates per harvest, though the dates do not ripen at the same time.</p>	



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