



TREE TROTTLING IN UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CLUSTER INNOVATION CENTRE

Dedicated to our beloved mentor, Asani Sir, whose passion for biodiversity sparked our curiosity and guided us on an enchanting journey through the captivating world of flora and fauna

Introduction

Walking through Delhi University's campus is like exploring a hidden garden full of plants and trees. This walk is just one of many you could take here. The best time to go is from March to April when everything is in full bloom.

Our walk is all about getting to know the trees on campus. It's not just about naming them, it's about appreciating the beauty of nature that surrounds us every day.

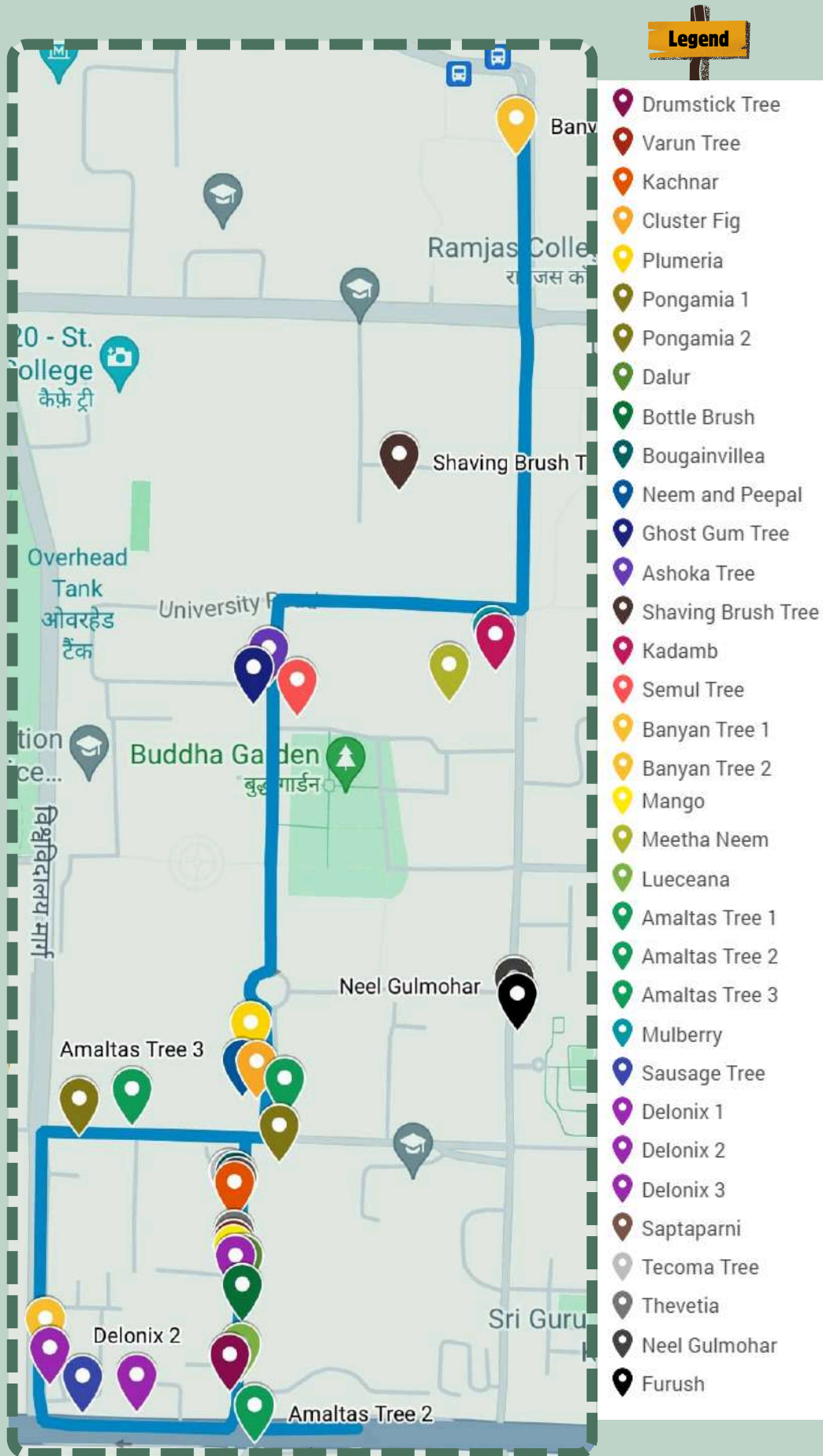
So, let's take a stroll and discover the wonders of the green world together.

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Map

Discover the diverse greenery of Delhi University on a walk through this map



Map

Take a stroll through Delhi University and get to know its trees with this map. These trees have been part of the campus for a long time, standing tall and proud.

From Giant Banyans to colorful Jacarandas, each tree has its own special charm. As you follow the map, enjoy the gentle rustle of leaves and the warm sunlight filtering through the branches. It's a chance to appreciate the beauty of nature and how all living things share this space.



Scan QR Code to Navigate Campus



Bauhinia

Common Name: Kachnar, Orchid Tree, Mountain Ebony

Botanical Name: *Bauhinia variegata* (Genus species)

Description: Bauhinia, commonly known as Kachnar, is a genus of flowering plants in the pea family, Fabaceae. The plants are characterized by their distinctive butterfly-shaped leaves and showy, orchid-like flowers that range in colour from white and pink to purple. Bauhinia species are commonly cultivated for their ornamental value in gardens and landscapes.

Habitat: Bauhinia species are native to various regions including Asia, Africa, and the Americas. They are often found in tropical and subtropical climates, thriving in well-drained soils and full sunlight.

Special Features: Bauhinia flowers are not only beautiful but also have cultural significance in some regions. In addition to their ornamental use, certain species have medicinal properties and are used in traditional herbal remedies.



Varun

Common Name: Varun, Sacred Garlic Pear

Botanical Name: *Crateva religiosa*

Description: *Crateva religiosa*, commonly known as Varun, is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree native to Southeast Asia and Australia. It is named for its garlic-scented leaves and is often cultivated for its ornamental value as well as for its religious significance in Hinduism and Buddhism. The tree produces clusters of small, white flowers with yellow stamens, followed by spherical fruits that turn from green to brown when ripe.

Habitat: *Crateva religiosa* is typically found growing along riverbanks, in moist forests, and in disturbed areas. It thrives in well-drained soils and can tolerate both full sun and partial shade.

Special Features: In addition to its religious significance, various parts of the *Crateva religiosa* tree have been used in traditional medicine for treating ailments such as fever, cough, and skin diseases. The bark, leaves, and fruits are all utilized for their medicinal properties.



Pongamia

Common Name: Karanj, Pongamia

Botanical Name: *Millettia pinnata*

Description: *Millettia pinnata*, commonly known as Pongamia or Karanj, is a medium-sized, evergreen tree native to tropical and subtropical regions of Asia. It is known for its compound leaves and clusters of small, purple flowers that develop into flattened, brown seed pods. Pongamia is valued for its ability to thrive in harsh environments and for its multiple uses, including as a source of biofuel, timber, and traditional medicine.

Habitat: Pongamia trees are typically found growing in coastal regions, along riverbanks, and in dry, sandy soils. They are well-adapted to a wide range of conditions, from tropical rainforests to arid landscapes.

Special Features: The seeds of Pongamia contain a high concentration of oil, which can be processed into biodiesel. Additionally, various parts of the tree, including the bark, leaves, and roots, have been used in traditional medicine for treating conditions such as skin diseases, rheumatism, and inflammation.



Karnikar

Common Name: Karnikar, Kanak Champa, Munchakund

Botanical Name: *Pterospermum acerifolium*

Description: *Pterospermum acerifolium*, commonly known as Karnikar, is a large, deciduous tree native to South and Southeast Asia. It is recognized for its maple-like leaves and fragrant, bell-shaped flowers that bloom in clusters. Karnikar is prized for its ornamental value in landscaping and is also used in traditional medicine for its various therapeutic properties.

Habitat: Karnikar trees are typically found in tropical and subtropical forests, growing in well-drained soils and thriving in full sunlight or partial shade.

Special Features: The flowers of Karnikar are highly aromatic and attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies. In traditional medicine, various parts of the tree, including the bark, leaves, and flowers, are used to treat ailments such as skin diseases, inflammation, and respiratory conditions.



River Tamarind

Common Name: Wild/River Tamarind

Botanical Name: *Leucaena leucocephala*

Description: *Leucaena leucocephala*, commonly known as River Tamarind; is a fast-growing, perennial shrub or small tree native to Central America and Mexico but now widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. It is characterized by its feathery foliage and clusters of white or pale-yellow flowers, which attract pollinators like bees and butterflies. *Leucaena* is valued for its nitrogen-fixing properties, making it useful in soil improvement and as a forage crop for livestock.

Habitat: *Leucaena* thrives in a variety of habitats, including tropical forests, grasslands, and disturbed areas. It prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions, from arid to humid climates.

Special Features: The leaves and seeds of *Leucaena* contain high levels of protein and are used as fodder for livestock. However, it's worth noting that *Leucaena* foliage contains compounds that can be toxic to certain animals if consumed in large quantities, so proper management is essential. Additionally, *Leucaena* is being explored as a potential source of biomass for biofuel production due to its rapid growth and high cellulose content.



Kadamba

Common Name: Kadamba

Botanical Name: *Neolamarckia cadamba*

Description: *Neolamarckia cadamba*, commonly known as Kadamba, is a fast-growing, deciduous tree native to South and Southeast Asia. It is renowned for its large, umbrella-shaped canopy and clusters of fragrant, yellow-orange flowers that bloom profusely. Kadamba trees are culturally significant and are often planted near temples and sacred sites.

Habitat: Kadamba trees thrive in tropical and subtropical climates, preferring moist, well-drained soils and full sunlight. They are commonly found in lowland forests, along riverbanks, and in disturbed areas.

Special Features: The flowers of Kadamba are highly valued for their sweet fragrance and are used in religious rituals and ceremonies. In addition to its cultural significance, various parts of the tree, including the bark, leaves, and flowers, have been used in traditional medicine for treating conditions such as fever, inflammation, and skin diseases. Medicinal properties and are used in traditional herbal remedies.



Jungle Jalebi

Common Name: Jungle Jalebi, Manila Tamarind, Madras Thorn

Botanical Name: *Pithecellobium dulce*

Description: *Pithecellobium dulce*, commonly known as Jungle Jalebi, is a small to medium-sized tree native to Mexico, Central America, and northern South America. It is characterized by its dense, spreading canopy and compound leaves composed of small leaflets. The tree produces fragrant, cream-coloured flowers followed by twisted, brown pods containing sweet, edible pulp. Jungle Jalebi is cultivated for its shade and edible fruits.

Habitat: Jungle Jalebi thrives in tropical and subtropical climates, growing in a wide range of habitats, including coastal areas, savannas, and disturbed landscapes. It prefers well-drained soils and can tolerate drought once established.

Special Features: The sweet pulp of Jungle Jalebi pods is enjoyed fresh or used in culinary preparations such as jams, syrups, and beverages. The tree also has medicinal uses in traditional herbal medicine, with various parts used to treat ailments such as diarrheal, skin infections, and respiratory problems.



Mulberry

Common Name: Sehtoot, Mulberry

Botanical Name: *Morus* spp. (Genus species)

Description: *Morus*, commonly known as Mulberry, is a genus of deciduous trees native to temperate and subtropical regions worldwide. Mulberry trees are known for their lobed leaves and small, cylindrical fruits that vary in colour from white to red to black, depending on the species and cultivar. They are cultivated for their edible fruits, which can be eaten fresh or used in jams, jellies, pies, and other culinary dishes.

Habitat: Mulberry trees thrive in a variety of habitats, including forests, orchards, and urban landscapes. They prefer well-drained soils and full sunlight but can tolerate a range of soil types and environmental conditions.

Special Features: In addition to their culinary uses, Mulberry trees have cultural significance in various parts of the world. Silk production is closely associated with the White Mulberry (*Morus alba*) because its leaves are the primary food source for silkworms. Mulberry fruits are also rich in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, contributing to their nutritional value. Furthermore, Mulberry leaves have been used in traditional medicine for their potential health benefits, including lowering blood sugar levels and reducing inflammation.



Gulmohar

Common Name: Gulmohar

Botanical Name: *Delonix regia*

Description: *Delonix regia*, commonly known as Gulmohar, is a species of flowering plant in the pea family, Fabaceae. It is renowned for its stunning display of bright red-orange flowers that cover the tree during the flowering season, creating a spectacular sight. The tree features bipinnate leaves and a spreading canopy, providing ample shade in tropical and subtropical landscapes.

Habitat: Gulmohar trees thrive in tropical and subtropical climates, preferring well-drained soils and full sunlight. They are commonly found in tropical regions around the world, including parts of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and South America.

Special Features: The striking beauty of Gulmohar flowers makes it a popular ornamental tree in parks, gardens, and along streets. In addition to its aesthetic value, the tree also has cultural significance in various regions, where it is celebrated in festivals and ceremonies. However, it's worth noting that while the tree's flowers are visually stunning, they do not produce any significant fruit.



Semal

Common Name: Semal, Red Silk Cotton Tree, Kapok

Botanical Name: *Bombax ceiba*

Description: *Bombax ceiba*, commonly known as Semal, is a large deciduous tree native to tropical and subtropical regions of Asia. It is recognized for its massive trunk, which is often covered in large, conical spines, and its showy, red flowers that bloom during the dry season. The tree sheds its leaves before flowering, giving it a striking appearance when in bloom.

Habitat: Semal Trees are typically found in lowland forests, along riverbanks, and in urban landscapes. They prefer well-drained soils and full sunlight, thriving in hot and humid climates.

Special Features: The Semal Tree is valued for its commercial and cultural significance. Its lightweight, buoyant fibres, known as kapok, are used in various industries, including insulation, stuffing for pillows and mattresses, and as a flotation device. Additionally, the tree holds cultural significance in many Asian countries, where it is revered as a symbol of fertility, resilience, and protection.



Neel Gulmohar

Common Name: Neel Gulmohar, Jacaranda

Botanical Name: *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

Description: *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, commonly known as Neel Gulmohar, is a species of flowering tree native to South America, primarily Argentina and Brazil. It is renowned for its stunning display of violet-blue flowers that cover the tree during the springtime, creating a beautiful spectacle. The tree features bipinnate leaves with small leaflets and a spreading canopy, making it a popular ornamental tree in temperate and subtropical regions around the world.

Habitat: *Jacaranda* trees thrive in a variety of habitats, including tropical and subtropical forests, as well as urban landscapes. They prefer well-drained soils and full sunlight but can tolerate some shade.

Special Features: The vibrant flowers of *Jacaranda* trees attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies, adding to their ornamental appeal. In addition to its beauty, the wood of *Jacaranda* trees is valued for its durability and is used in woodworking for furniture, flooring, and decorative items. However, it's worth noting that the tree's flowers may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.



Furush

Common Name: Furush, Crape Myrtle

Botanical Name: Lagerstroemia indica

Description: Lagerstroemia indica, commonly known as Furush, is a species of flowering shrub or small tree native to East Asia. It is prized for its profusion of colourful flowers that bloom in clusters during the summer months, ranging in colour from white and pink to red and purple. Furush also features smooth, peeling bark and glossy, dark green leaves that turn vibrant shades of orange, red, or yellow in the fall.

Habitat: Furush thrives in a variety of habitats, including woodlands, scrublands, and urban landscapes. It prefers well-drained soils and full sunlight but can tolerate some shade.

Special Features: The showy flowers of Furush tree attract pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds, making it a favourite in garden landscapes. Additionally, the tree's colourful foliage provides year-round interest, with stunning displays in both summer and autumn. It is also valued for its resistance to pests and diseases, as well as its ability to withstand drought once established.



Bottlebrush

Common Name: Bottlebrush

Botanical Name: Callistemon spp.

Description: The Bottlebrush plant is named for its cylindrical spikes of flowers that resemble the bristles of a bottle brush. These vibrant red, pink, or sometimes yellow flower spikes are arranged in clusters at the ends of branches, creating a striking visual display. The plant is evergreen and typically grows as a shrub or small tree.

Habitat: Bottlebrush plants are native to Australia, where they are commonly found in coastal regions, woodlands, and heathlands. They thrive in sunny locations with well-drained soil.

Special Features: One of the unique features of the Bottlebrush is its ability to attract nectar-feeding birds, such as hummingbirds and honeyeaters, with its showy flowers. Additionally, the plant is drought-tolerant once established, making it a popular choice for xeriscaping and low-maintenance landscapes.



Kaner

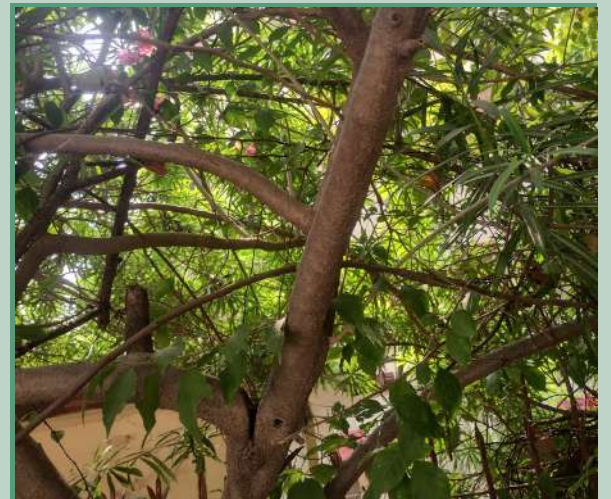
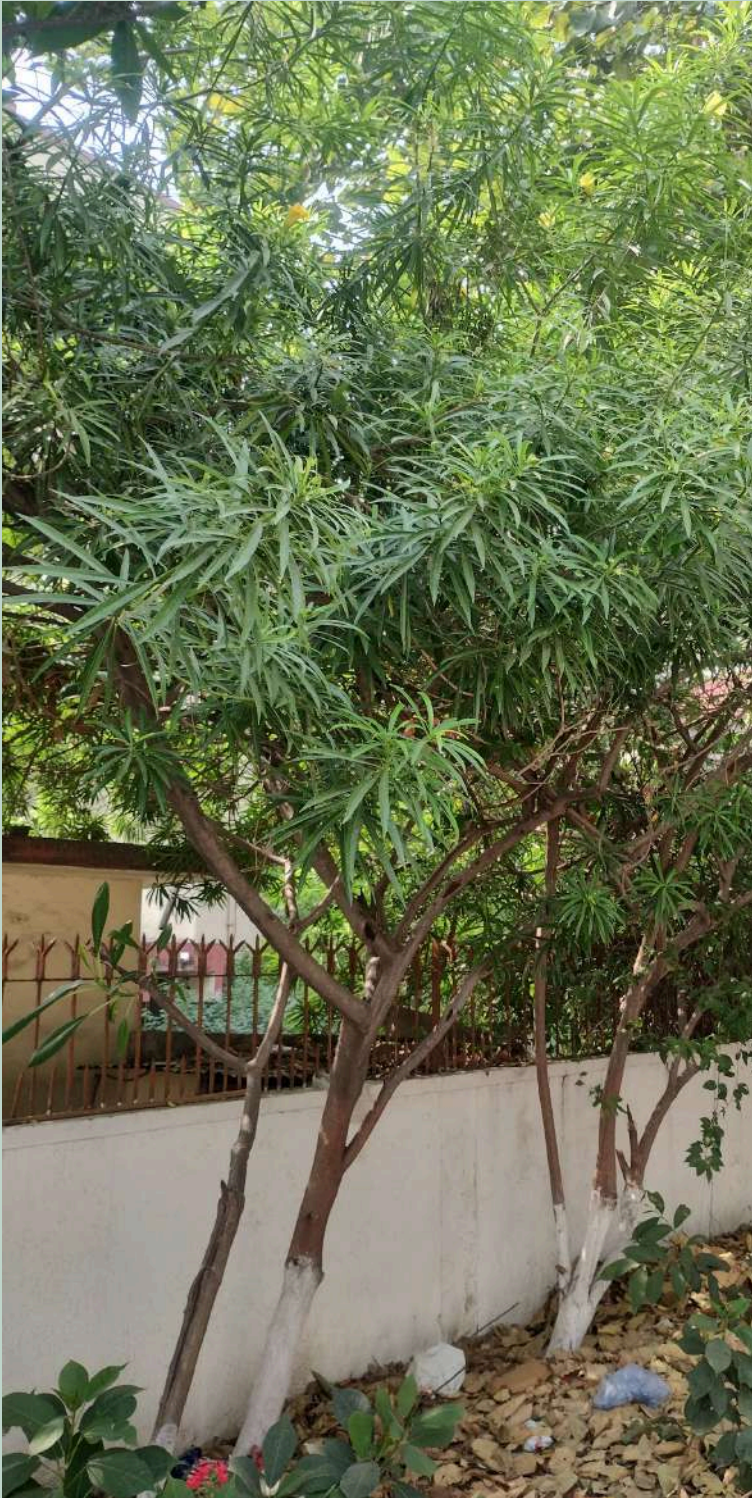
Common Name: Kaner

Botanical Name: *Thevetia peruviana*

Description: Kaner is a flowering shrub known for its glossy, dark green leaves and trumpet-shaped flowers. The flowers range in colour from yellow to orange and can sometimes have a reddish tint. Kaner produces small, pear-shaped fruits containing seeds.

Habitat: Originally native to tropical areas of Central and South America, Kaner is now widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions around the world. It thrives in warm climates and is often found in gardens, parks, and as a roadside ornamental plant.

Special Features: While Kaner is prized for its attractive appearance, it's important to note that all parts of the plant, especially the seeds, contain toxic cardiac glycosides. Ingestion can lead to severe poisoning and even death in humans and animals.



Ashoka

Common Name: Ashoka

Botanical Name: *Saraca asoca*

Description: The Ashoka tree is a graceful evergreen tree known for its dense foliage and clusters of fragrant, orange-yellow flowers. The flowers have long, slender petals and are borne in profusion, creating a stunning floral display. The tree also bears dark green, compound leaves with a glossy appearance.

Habitat: Native to the Indian subcontinent, particularly in the Western Ghats and the Eastern Himalayas, the Ashoka tree is often found in tropical and subtropical regions. It thrives in well-drained soil and prefers partial shade but can tolerate full sun in cooler climates.

Special Features: In Hindu mythology and culture, the Ashoka tree holds significant symbolism and is associated with love, fertility, and protection. It is often planted in temple courtyards and around homes as a sacred tree. Additionally, various parts of the Ashoka tree, including the bark and flowers, have been used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for their medicinal properties.



Drumstick

Common Name: Drumstick

Botanical Name: *Moringa oleifera*

Description: The Drumstick tree, also known as Moringa, is a fast-growing deciduous tree with slender, elongated branches and compound leaves made up of small, oval leaflets. The tree produces long, cylindrical pods, commonly referred to as drumsticks, which contain seeds surrounded by a fibrous pulp. Both the leaves and pods are edible and highly nutritious.

Habitat: Native to the Indian subcontinent, Drumstick trees are now cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. They thrive in arid and semi-arid climates and are often found in home gardens, farms, and along roadsides.

Special Features: Drumstick trees are valued for their nutritional benefits and medicinal properties. The leaves are rich in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, while the pods are a good source of protein, fibre, and essential nutrients. In addition to their culinary uses, various parts of the Drumstick tree, including the leaves, seeds, and roots, have been used in traditional medicine for their anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and anti-diabetic properties.



Bougainvillea

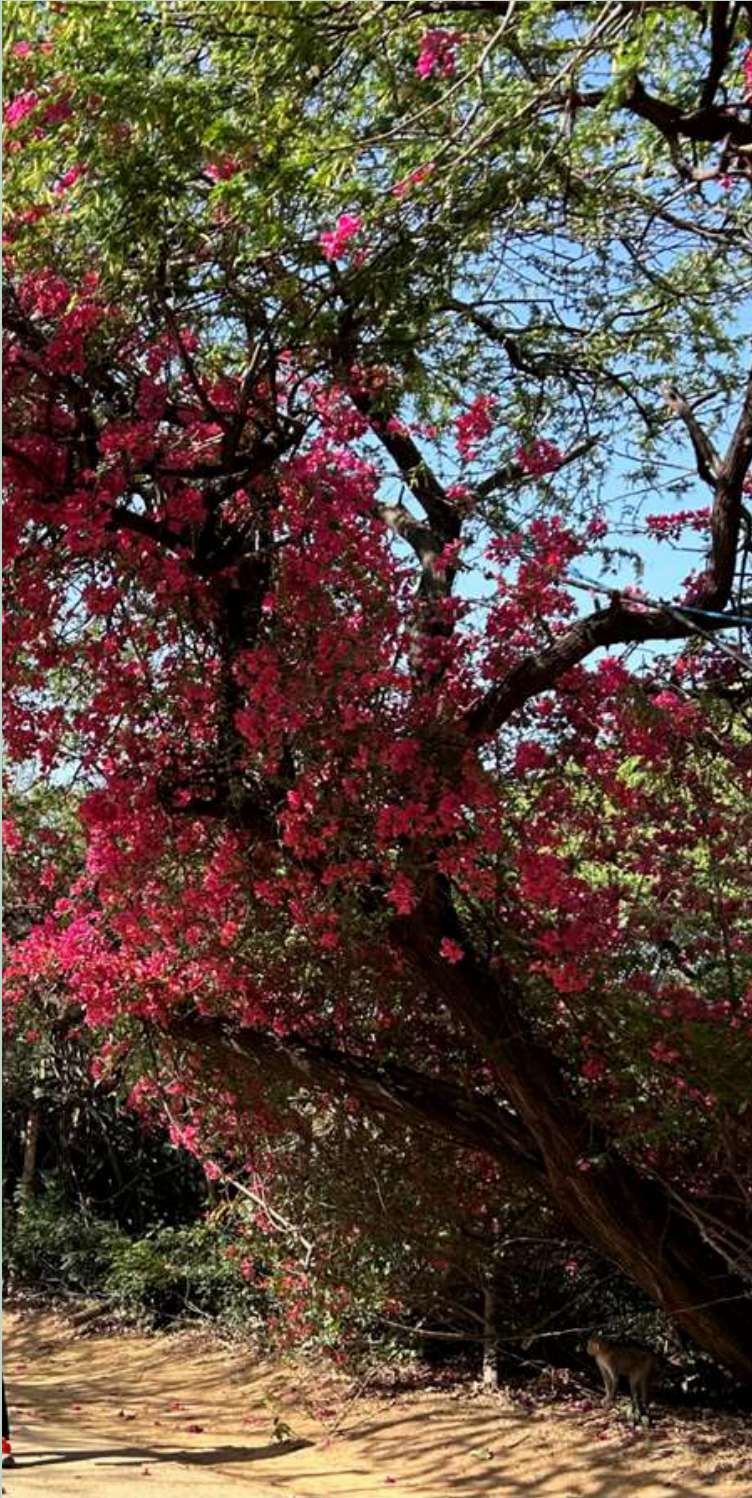
Common Name: Bougainvillea

Botanical Name: Bougainvillea spp.

Description: Bougainvillea is a flowering vine or shrub known for its vibrant and showy bracts, which are modified leaves that surround small, inconspicuous flowers. The bracts come in a range of colours, including pink, red, purple, orange, and white, creating a stunning visual display. Bougainvillea is prized for its ability to cover fences, walls, and arbours with its dense foliage and colorful bracts.

Habitat: Native to South America, particularly Brazil, Bougainvillea is now cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. It thrives in warm climates with plenty of sunlight and well-drained soil. Bougainvillea is commonly found in gardens, parks, and landscapes, where it is used as an ornamental plant for its beauty and resilience.

Special Features: Bougainvillea is known for its drought tolerance and ability to bloom profusely even in dry conditions. It is a low-maintenance plant that requires minimal care once established, making it popular in landscapes with hot, arid climates. Despite its delicate appearance, Bougainvillea is a hardy and resilient plant that can withstand heat, wind, and poor soil conditions.



Mango

Common Name: Mango

Scientific Name: *Mangifera indica*

Description: The Mango tree is a large, evergreen tree with a dense canopy of dark green foliage. It produces oval-shaped fruits that vary in size, shape, and colour depending on the variety. Mango fruits typically have a smooth, leathery skin that ranges from green to yellow-orange when ripe. The flesh of the mango is juicy, sweet, and fragrant, with a creamy texture.

Habitat: Native to South Asia, particularly India and Myanmar, Mango trees are now cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. They thrive in warm climates with plenty of sunlight and well-drained soil. Mango trees are often found in orchards, gardens, and home landscapes, where they are valued for their delicious fruits and shade-providing canopy.

Special Features: Mangoes are not only delicious but also rich in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, making them a nutritious addition to the diet. The fruit is versatile and can be eaten fresh, juiced, or used in various culinary applications, such as desserts, smoothies, and savoury dishes. In addition to their culinary value, Mango trees have cultural and symbolic significance in many tropical regions and are often associated with abundance, prosperity, and hospitality.



Sausage Tree

Common Name: Sausage Tree

Botanical Name: *Kigelia Africana*

Description: *Kigelia Africana*, commonly known as the Sausage Tree, is a large, deciduous tree native to sub-Saharan Africa. It is recognized for its unusual fruits, which hang from long stalks and resemble sausages, giving the tree its distinctive name. The tree also features large, bell-shaped, reddish-brown flowers that bloom at night, attracting nocturnal pollinators such as bats.

Habitat: Sausage Trees thrive in a variety of habitats, including woodlands, savannas, and riparian zones near rivers and streams. They prefer well-drained soils and full sunlight.

Special Features: In addition to its unique fruits and flowers, the Sausage Tree has several traditional and medicinal uses. Various parts of the tree, including the fruit, bark, and leaves, have been used in traditional African medicine for treating a range of ailments, including skin conditions, gastrointestinal issues, and inflammation. However, caution should be exercised, as some parts of the tree may be toxic if ingested in large quantities.



Neem

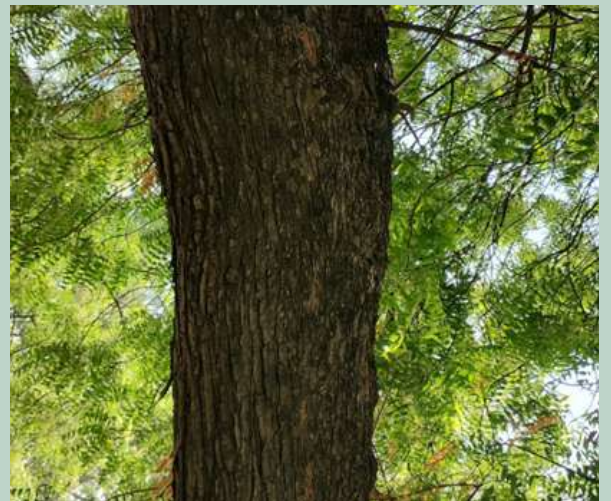
Common Name: Neem Tree

Botanical Name: *Azadirachta indica*

Description: *Azadirachta indica*, commonly known as the Neem Tree, is a fast-growing evergreen tree native to the Indian subcontinent and parts of Southeast Asia. It is characterized by its compound leaves, small white flowers, and olive-like fruit. Neem trees have a long history of traditional and medicinal uses and are valued for their various beneficial properties.

Habitat: Neem trees thrive in a variety of habitats, including tropical and subtropical regions, and are commonly found in arid and semi-arid environments. They can tolerate a wide range of soil types and are drought-resistant once established.

Special Features: The Neem Tree is renowned for its medicinal properties and has been used in traditional medicine for centuries. Various parts of the tree, including the leaves, bark, seeds, and oil extracted from the seeds, have been used to treat a wide range of ailments, including skin conditions, infections, and digestive issues. Neem oil is also used in cosmetics, soaps, and agricultural applications due to its insecticidal and pesticidal properties.



Meetha Neem

Common Name: Meetha Neem, Chinaberry Tree, Persian Lilac

Botanical Name: *Melia azedarach*

Description: *Melia azedarach*, commonly known as the Meetha Neem, is a deciduous tree native to Asia and Australia. It is characterized by its spreading canopy, compound leaves, and clusters of small, lilac-coloured flowers that give way to spherical, yellow or green fruits. The tree is valued for its ornamental beauty but is considered invasive in some regions due to its aggressive growth and ability to outcompete native vegetation.

Habitat: Meetha Neem thrives in a variety of habitats, including woodlands, grasslands, and disturbed areas. They prefer well-drained soils and full sunlight but can tolerate some shade.

Special Features: While Meetha Neem Trees are valued for their ornamental appeal, especially when in bloom, they are also known for their toxic properties. The fruits and seeds of the tree contain compounds that are poisonous to humans and many animals if ingested. Despite this, various parts of the tree have been used in traditional medicine for treating conditions such as parasites, inflammation, and skin disorders. Additionally, its wood is used in woodworking for making furniture, tools, and decorative items.



Cluster Fig

Common Name: Gular, Cluster Fig

Botanical Name: *Ficus racemosa*

Description: *Ficus racemosa*, commonly known as the Cluster Fig or Gular Fig, is a species of fig tree native to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It is characterized by its large, spreading canopy and distinctive fig fruits that grow in dense clusters along the branches. The fruits, known as figs or syconia, are initially green, turning purple or red when ripe. They are an important food source for various wildlife species.

Habitat: Cluster Fig trees thrive in a variety of habitats, including tropical and subtropical forests, as well as riparian zones near rivers and streams. They prefer well-drained soils and full sunlight but can tolerate some shade.

Special Features: In addition to its ecological importance as a food source for wildlife, the Cluster Fig tree has cultural and medicinal significance. In traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda), various parts of the tree, including the bark, leaves, and fruits, have been used to treat a range of ailments, including digestive disorders, respiratory issues, and skin conditions. The fruits are also consumed by humans and are used in culinary preparations such as jams, preserves, and desserts.



Banyan Tree

Common Name: Bargad, Banyan Tree

Scientific Name: *Ficus benghalensis*

Description: The Banyan tree is a majestic and iconic fig tree known for its sprawling growth habit and aerial roots. It is characterized by its large, heart-shaped leaves and its unique method of reproduction, where aerial roots grow downwards from its branches and eventually take root in the soil, forming new trunks. This process allows Banyan trees to spread and create vast, interconnected networks of trunks and branches.

Habitat: Native to India and other parts of South Asia, the Banyan tree is found in tropical and subtropical regions. It thrives in warm climates with plenty of sunlight and moisture, often growing in lowland areas, riverbanks, and near human settlements. Banyan trees are also commonly cultivated in parks, gardens, and temple grounds for their cultural and aesthetic value.

Special Features: Banyan trees have cultural significance in many societies and are often considered sacred or auspicious trees. They are revered for their longevity, resilience, and ability to provide shade and shelter to people and animals. In Hindu mythology, the Banyan tree is associated with the god Vishnu and is believed to be the abode of spirits and deities. Additionally, Banyan trees are important in ecological terms as they provide habitat for a diverse range of flora and fauna.



Plumeria

Common Name: Plumeria, Champa

Scientific Name: Plumeria spp.

Description: Plumeria, also known as Champa, is a tropical flowering plant known for its fragrant and colourful flowers. The flowers are typically white, yellow, pink, or red, and they have a waxy texture and a sweet, intoxicating scent. Plumeria plants are small trees or shrubs with thick, fleshy branches and elongated leaves arranged in clusters at the tips of the branches.

Habitat: Native to Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean, Plumeria is now cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. It thrives in warm climates with well-drained soil and plenty of sunlight. Plumeria is often found in gardens, parks, and landscapes, where it is grown for its beautiful flowers and ornamental value.

Special Features: Plumeria flowers are highly fragrant and are often used in making leis, garlands, and perfumes. The sap of the Plumeria plant is mildly toxic and can cause skin irritation in some individuals, so caution should be exercised when handling the plant..



Amaltas

Common Name: Amaltas, Golden Shower Tree

Scientific Name: *Cassia fistula*

Description: Amaltas Tree is a fast-growing, medium-sized tree that can reach up to 30-40 feet in height and width. It has well-spaced branches that are clothed with pinnately compound leaves, with leaflets up to eight inches long and 2.5 inches wide. These leaves are deciduous, meaning they will fall from the tree in the winter.

Habitat: Amaltas Tree prefers full sun and well-drained soil. It is moderately drought-tolerant and can also tolerate some salt. This makes it a good choice for planting in coastal areas. The tree is also relatively pest- and disease-resistant.

Special Features: The most striking feature of the Amaltas is its flowers. In the summer, the tree is adorned with clusters of large, showy yellow flowers that drape from the branches. These flowers are fragrant and attract butterflies and other pollinators. The flowers are followed by long, dark brown seedpods that persist on the tree throughout the winter.



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Pratham Singh Chauhan

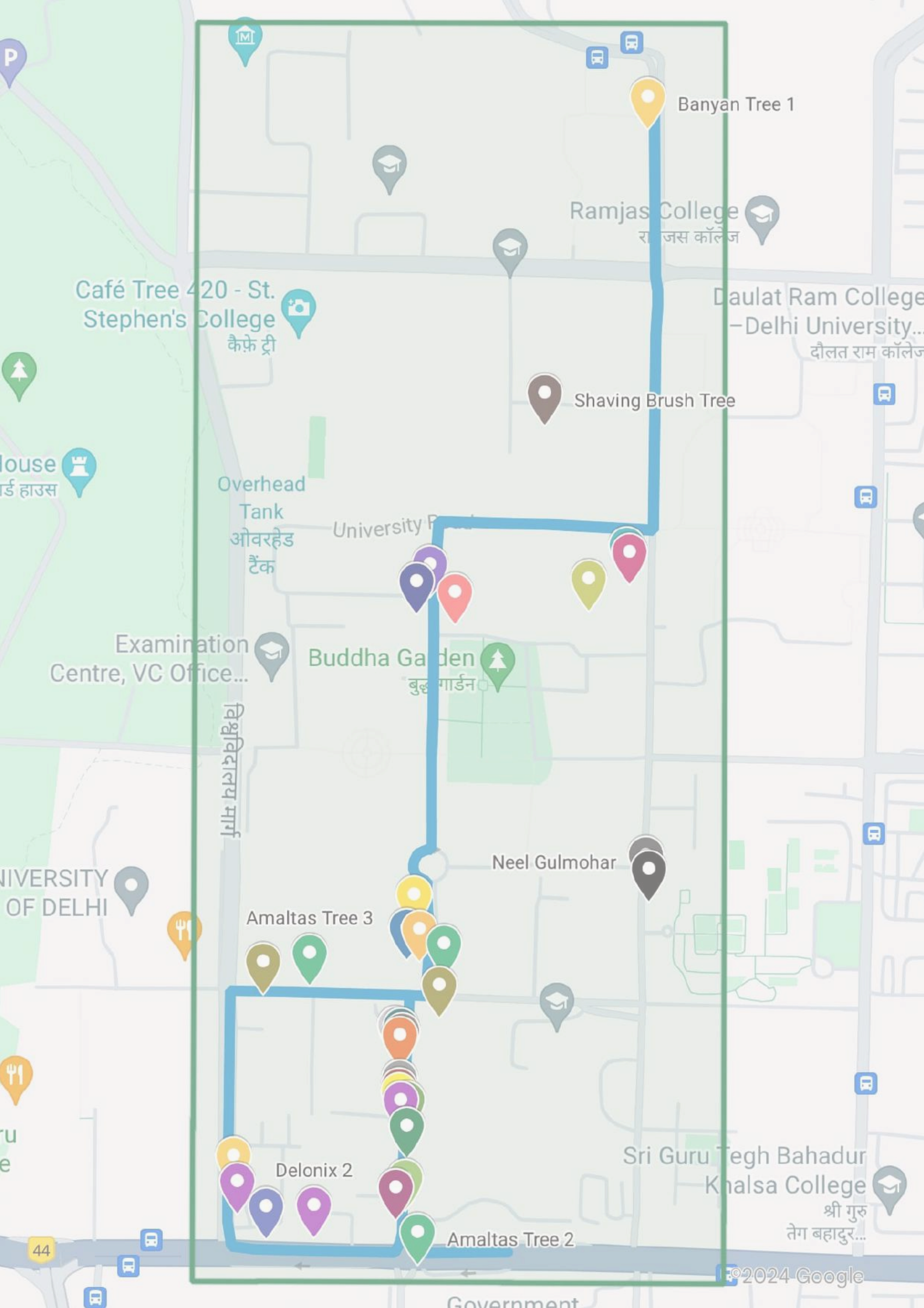
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Banyan Tree 1

Ramjas College

राजस कॉलेज

Daulat Ram College

-Delhi University...

दौलत राम कॉलेज

Shaving Brush Tree

Café Tree 420 - St. Stephen's College

कैफ़े ट्री

Overhead Tank

ओवरहेड टैंक

University Park

Buddha Garden

बुद्ध गार्डन

Examination Centre, VC Office...

विश्वविद्यालय मार्ग

Neel Gulmohar

Amaltas Tree 3

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Khalsa College

श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर...

Delonix 2

Amaltas Tree 2

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