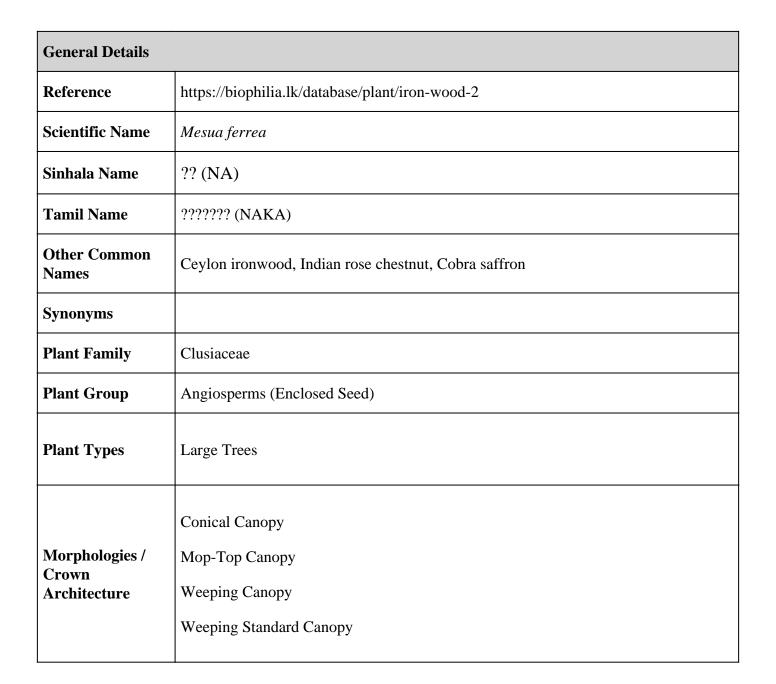


## **IRON WOOD**





	Aromatic Plants
	Bird Attractive Plants
	Border Plants
	Colorful Plants
	Common Landscaping Plants
	Courtyard Plants
	Dark Green Plants
	Dust Controlling Plants
	Endemic Plants of Sri Lanka
	Flowering Plants
	Herbal Plants
	High Leaves Density Plants
	Indigenous Plants of Sri Lanka
	Intermediate Zone Plants
Categories	Low Maintenance Plants
	Medium Size Trees
	Ornamental Plants
	Parking Area Plants
	Roadside Plants
	Sacred Plants
	Seasonal Plant
	Shady Plants
	Sun Loving Plants
	Thick Green Plants
	Wet Zone Plants
	Wood Value Plants
	Evergreen Plants
	Noise Controlling Plants
	Decorative plants

Native Regions	India Sri Lanka Nepal Indo-China Peninsular Malaysia Indonesia
Distributions	Nepal eastwards, in north-eastern India, Deccan Peninsula and in the Andaman Islands
Habitat	Canopy tree in lowland evergreen forest on level or undulating land, usually along streams but also on ridges with shallow soils, sea-level up to 500m Also an understorey tree in montane evergreen or semi-evergreen forest
Elevation	Above sea level up to 1,000 m
Trunk / Bole / Stem & Branches	2m in diameter, often fluted or buttressed at the base
Average Height	15.00m
Maximum Height	30.00
Average Width	6.00m
Maximum Width	12.00
Root Systems	Tap Root
Propagations	By Seeds By Cutting (Stem)
Average Longevity	more than 75 years

Maturity Longevity	More than 12 years
Indoor	N/A
Medicinal Use	Yes
Medicinal Value	The ashes of leaves are used for sore eyes. Kernels are used to poultice wounds and in skin eruptions. Leaf and flower are antidotes forsnake bite and scorpion sting. The fixed oil is used for cutaneous infection, sores, scabies, wounds and rheumatism. The flower is stomachic, expectorant and astringent. The decoction or infusion or tincture of bark and roots is a bitter tonic and useful in gastritis, bronchitis and to cure snake bite. <b>Parts Used in Treatment in Sinhala Ayurveda,</b> • Flowers, • Flower buds • Flower Stems • Roots • Bark • Fruits • Seeds <b>Treats for,</b> • Piles • Cracked feet • Blood diarrohea • Pruritus • Eczema • Worm infections
Benefits & Uses	<ul><li>The wood of this tree is very heavy, hard and strong. It is hard to saw and is mainly used for railroad ties and heavy structural timber.</li><li>In Sri Lanka the pillars of the 14th century Embekke Shrine near Kandy are made of iron tree wood.</li><li>In eastern state of Assam, India, its seeds were also used for lighting purpose in evening for day to day purpose (while mustard oil for religious and health and culinary purposes) before the introduction of kerosene by the British.</li></ul>
Special Features	National tree of Sri Lanka and state flower of Tripura and Mizoram

Plant Diseases	Brown Cubical Rot White Sap Heart Rot Attacked by beetles and some borers.		
Foliage	Foliage		
Leaf / Habit	Evergreen		
Leaf Shape	Lanceolate shape		
Arrangements	Simple		
Leaf Arrangement	Opposite leaf arrangement		
Leaves	Leaf: grayish-green foliage with a beautiful pink to red flush of drooping young leaves Leaves: blue-grey to dark green leaves that are 7–15 cm (2.8–5.9 in) long and 1.5–3.5 cm (0.59–1.38 in) wide, with a whitish underside. new leaves are produced just after flowering at the start of rainy season		
Flowering			
Is Flowering ?	Yes		
Blossoms	The bisexual flowers are 4–7.5 cm (1.6–3.0 in) in diameter, with four white petals and a center of numerous orange yellow stamens		
Blooming Season	March; April; May; June; July		
Fruiting			
Bears Fruits ?	Yes		
Fruit	The fruit is an ovoid to globose capsule		
Fruiting Season	October; November		

Seeds	2m in diameter, often fluted or buttressed at the base		
Maintenance			
Level	Low		
Soil Types	Clay Soil Loam Soil Well Drained Soil		
Water	Medium/Moderate		
Sunlight	Full		
Humidity	High		
Edibility	Edibility		
Is Edible ?	N/A		
Legal Status			
Flora Fauna Protection Ordinance 2009 Amendment, Sri Lanka	Not Evaluated		