



## RED LUCKY SEED

General Details	
Reference	<a href="https://biophilia.lk/database/plant/red-lucky-seed-2">https://biophilia.lk/database/plant/red-lucky-seed-2</a>
Scientific Name	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>
Sinhala Name	?????? (MADITIYA), ?????? (MANCHADI)
Tamil Name	???????????? (ANAIKUNTUMANI), ?????????????(ANIKUNDUMANI)
Other Common Names	Saga seed, Red sandlewood, Coral Tree, Red wood tree
Synonyms	
Plant Family	Fabaceae
Plant Group	Angiosperms (Enclosed Seed)
Plant Types	Large Trees
Morphologies / Crown Architecture	Spreading Canopy

<b>Categories</b>	Border Plants
	Courtyard Plants
	Dark Green Plants
	Dry Zone Plants
	Forest Trees
	Fruiting Plants
	Herbal Plants
	High Leaves Density Plants
	Intermediate Zone Plants
	Large Trees
	Low leaf density plants
	Low Maintenance Plants
	Medium Size Trees
	Ornamental Plants
	Parking Area Plants
	Roadside Plants
	Seasonal Plant
	Shady Plants
	Small Leaves Plants
	Fast Growing Plants
	Straight plants
	Sun Loving Plants
	Thick Green Plants
	Trees
	Wild Plants
	Wind Controlling Plants
	Wood Value Plants
	Deciduous Plants
	Partially Deciduous Plants

<b>Native Regions</b>	Common within the Tropics of the old World
<b>Distributions</b>	Brazil, especially in Caatinga vegetation; Costa Rica, Honduras, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, and the United States, especially in southern Florida.
<b>Habitat</b>	Found in coastal forests on rocky headlands and islets. Also frequently found along roads and around human settlements. Exotic species naturalized in Singapore. Found growing wild at wastelands and open ground.
<b>Elevation</b>	Above sea level up to 400 m
<b>Trunk / Bolet / Stem &amp; Branches</b>	Trunk slightly buttressed, with greyish-brown bark and up to 45 cm diameter
<b>Average Height</b>	6 - 20 m
<b>Maximum Height</b>	25m
<b>Average Width</b>	10m
<b>Maximum Width</b>	20m
<b>Root Systems</b>	Tap Root
<b>Propagations</b>	By Seeds By Cutting
<b>Average Longevity</b>	Perennial
<b>Indoor</b>	N/A
<b>Medicinal Use</b>	Yes

<b>Medicinal Value</b>	<p>In traditional medicine, a decoction of the young leaves and bark of <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> is used to treat diarrhoea. Also, the ground seeds are used to treat inflammation. Preliminary scientific studies appear to support these traditional uses.</p> <p><b>Parts Used In Treatment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds</li> <li>• Leaves</li> <li>• Bark</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment for</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chronic rheumatism</li> <li>• Gout</li> <li>• Bowel hemorrhages</li> <li>• Haematuria</li> <li>• Diarrhoea</li> <li>• Dysentery</li> <li>• Boils</li> <li>• Cholera</li> <li>• General paralysis</li> <li>• Inflammations</li> </ul>
<b>Benefits &amp; Uses</b>	<p>This tree is useful for nitrogen fixation, and it is often cultivated for forage, as an ornamental garden plant or urban tree, and as a medicinal plant. For example, the young leaves can be cooked and eaten. The raw seeds are toxic, but may be eaten when cooked.</p> <p>Seeds have long been a symbol of love in China, and its name in Chinese is xiang si dou (Chinese: 相思豆), or "mutual love bean". The beauty of the seeds has led to them being used as beads for jewellery.</p> <p>The seeds have been used as units of weight for fine measures, of gold for instance, throughout recorded history.</p> <p>Tree is used for making soap.</p> <p>A red dye can be obtained from the wood. The wood, which is extremely hard, is also used in boat-building, making furniture and for firewood.</p>
<b>Special Features</b>	<p>seeds are known to be almost identical weights to each other. producing much litter in the form of leaves, twigs and especially seed pods which crack open while still on the branch, so releasing their seeds, before themselves falling to the ground.</p>
<b>Foliage</b>	
<b>Leaf Shape</b>	Ovate shape

<b>Arrangements</b>	Compound
<b>Leaf Arrangement</b>	Bipinnate leaf arrangement
<b>Leaves</b>	Very large, bipinnate with a large swollen pulvinus; 2-6 opposite or sub-opposite pairs of pinnae, each with 8-21 alternate leaflets on short stalks; leaflets 2-4.3 x 1 cm, oblong to ovate, with an asymmetric base and blunt apex, dull green above, light green beneath, turning yellow with age.
<b>Flowering</b>	
<b>Is Flowering ?</b>	Yes
<b>Blossoms</b>	Small (2 mm), star-shaped, mature from white to creamy yellow to dull orange, held in 7 - 15 cm raceme inflorescences at tips of new shoots. Flowers open from base to tip of inflorescence, faintly scented like orange blossoms.
<b>Blooming Season</b>	March; April; May; June
<b>Fruiting</b>	
<b>Bears Fruits ?</b>	Yes
<b>Fruit</b>	Seedpods thin and curved, ripeing from green to woody black and coiling up before splitting to release 8 - 12 seeds.
<b>Fruiting Season</b>	May; June; July; August
<b>Seeds</b>	Seeds shiny scarlet red, hard, lens-shaped, with faint "heart line" around margin, eaten and dispersed by birds.
<b>Maintenance</b>	
<b>Level</b>	Low

<b>Soil Types</b>	Sandy Soil Clay Soil Loam Soil Alkaline (pH 8.5 <)
<b>Water</b>	Medium/Moderate
<b>Sunlight</b>	Full Semi Shade
<b>Humidity</b>	High
<b>Edibility</b>	
<b>Is Edible ?</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	
<b>Flora Fauna Protection Ordinance 2009 Amendment, Sri Lanka</b>	Not Evaluated