

Drypetes sepiaria

Kingdom: Plantae
Clade: Tracheophytes
Order: Malpighiales
Family: Putranjivaceae
Genus: Drypetes
Species: D. sepiaria
Scientific Name: Drypetes sepiaria



Drypetes sepiaria, commonly known as the wild almond tree or Indian almond, is referred to by various names in different Indian languages:

Vellakasavu, veeramaram in Malayalam,

Vellilambu, veerai (வேரை), aadumilukkan, kaayalakkamaram in Tamil

Uses:

1. Medicinal Uses: The bark, leaves, and roots are used in traditional medicine. Known for treating skin diseases, diarrhea, and respiratory issues.

The juice of the leaves is used to treat eye ailments.

2. Environmental Uses: Often used in agroforestry and as a live fence due to its dense growth. Provides habitat and food for various wildlife species.

3. Other Uses: The wood is hard and durable, used for making agricultural tools and implements. Leaves and bark are sometimes used in dyeing and tanning processes.

General Features: Leaves: Simple, alternate, and elliptical to ovate in shape, with a smooth texture and a glossy green appearance. Bark: Greyish brown, rough, and fissured. Fruits: Small, fleshy drupes that turn reddish when ripe. They are not typically consumed by humans. Height: Can grow up to 1015 meters (about 3349 feet) tall. Flowers: Small, greenish yellow, and unisexual, often found in clusters. Drypetes sepiaria is a versatile tree that is valued for its medicinal properties and practical uses in agroforestry. Its dense foliage and hardy nature make it suitable for creating live fences and providing ecological benefits in various landscapes.