


Teak (*Tectona grandis*)



Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Angiosperms
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Lamiaceae
Genus:	Tectona
Species:	<i>T. grandis</i>

- Family: Lamiaceae
- Type: Tropical hardwood tree
- Characteristics:
- Size: Large, deciduous tree up to 40 meters (131 feet) tall
- Branches: Grey to greyish-brown
- Leaves: Ovate-elliptic to ovate, 15–45 cm (5.9–17.7 in) long, 8–23 cm (3.1–9.1 in) wide, hairy on the lower surface, with entire margins and robust petioles 2–4 cm (0.8–1.6 in) long
- Flowers:
- Appearance: Small, fragrant white flowers
- Arrangement: Dense clusters (panicles) 25–40 cm (10–16 in) long by 30 cm (12 in) wide, located at the end of branches
- Blooming Period: June to August
- Corolla Tube: 2.5–3 mm long with 2 mm wide obtuse lobes
- Reproduction: Perfect flowers (contain both reproductive organs), weakly protandrous (anthers mature before stigma), entomophilous (insect-pollinated), occasionally anemophilous (wind-pollinated)
- Major Pollinators: Bee species in the genus *Ceratina* (in native Thailand)

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- A faint, stylized illustration of a teak tree is visible in the background, spanning the top and bottom of the page. The tree has a thick, textured trunk and a dense canopy of green leaves.
- Fruit:
 - Type: Globose, 1.2–1.8 cm in diameter
 - Setting Period: September to December
 - Wood:
 - Characteristics: Leather-like smell when freshly milled, durable, water-resistant
 - Uses: Boat building, exterior construction, veneer, furniture, carving, turnings, small projects
 - Special Locations:
 - Ananthagiri Hills, Rangareddy district, Telangana, India: Noted for teak flowers
 - Kolkata, West Bengal, India: Known for teak flower, fruit, and leaves
 - U Bein Bridge, Amarapura, Myanmar: The longest teak bridge in the world at 1.2 km (0.75 mi)
 - Nilambur, Kerala: Known for teak leaves
 - Insect Interaction: Presence of teak defoliator in Kerala
 - Additional Variety: Philippine teak