

Collection No.	33
Collector Name & Semester	Kaiwan Salih Hama Semester -7-
Collection Date	15 /7 /2025
Scientific Name	<u>Melia azedarach</u>
Family	Meliaceae
Common Name (Kurdish, Arabic and English)	China berry الزنزلخت أو الليلك الهندي دارى سبجج
Location	Iraq, KRG, Sulaymaniyah
Latitude & Longitude	
Growth Form	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree <input type="checkbox"/> Shrub <input type="checkbox"/> Herb <input type="checkbox"/> Vine <input type="checkbox"/> Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Answer: Tree
Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Flowering <input type="checkbox"/> Fruiting <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetative <input type="checkbox"/> Answer : flowering
Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicinal <input type="checkbox"/> Edible <input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Answer: Ornamental

Abundance	<input type="checkbox"/> Rare <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional <input type="checkbox"/> Common <input type="checkbox"/> Abundant <input type="checkbox"/> Answer: Abundant
Soil Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy <input type="checkbox"/> Clay <input type="checkbox"/> Rocky <input type="checkbox"/> Answer: loamy
Plant part collected	<input type="checkbox"/> Leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Flower <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit <input type="checkbox"/> Seed <input type="checkbox"/> Root <input type="checkbox"/> Stem <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Plant <input type="checkbox"/> Answer: stem and leaves
Plant Description	<p>Melia azedarach (Chinaberry, Persian Lilac) is a medium-sized deciduous tree in the mahogany family (Meliaceae), often reaching 6–15 m in height with a broad, rounded crown. Its bark is gray-brown, fissured with age. Leaves are large, alternate, and 2- to 3-pinnate, composed of many serrated, lanceolate leaflets giving a fine, feathery texture. New foliage emerges bright green, turning darker as it matures. In spring to early summer the tree produces abundant clusters of small, fragrant, lilac-purple flowers with conspicuous yellow anthers. These flowers are highly attractive to bees and other pollinators. By late summer, spherical drupes form, ripening to yellow and often persisting through winter, providing visual interest and bird forage (though toxic to humans if eaten in quantity).</p> <p>Melia azedarach is native to South and Southeast Asia but is now widely cultivated and naturalized in many subtropical and warm-temperate regions. It thrives in well-drained soils and tolerates drought once established, making it popular as a hardy ornamental and shade tree along streets, gardens, and parks. The dense canopy and rapid growth rate allow it to provide quick shelter and cooling in hot climates. Timber from older trees is moderately durable, used locally for furniture and light construction. Leaves and fruit have been used in traditional medicine and as natural insect repellents, though care is needed due to potential toxicity. Ecologically, the tree offers nectar for pollinators and roosting sites for birds, while its extensive root system aids in soil stabilization.</p>

<p>Plant image(s) (in its environment) (Before collection)</p>	
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Collected Sample
image(s)
(on black
background)

