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# **Ecological Recommendation of Climber Plants in Dhaka City**

Esrat Jahan Ontyoa\*

<sup>a</sup> Department of Architecture, BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: esojrat@gmail.com

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

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# **ABSTRACT**

In the bustling urban landscape of Dhaka city, addressing ecological challenges has become essential for us. This research investigates the ecological advantages of climbing plants and their potential role in improving a city's environment by making them useful on the façade of buildings, including energy savings for home and cooling, and integrated them with nature into its surrounding landscapes with different scopes and recommendations for long term urban greenery. The current research on ecological advantages and best practices for urban climbing plants are quite limited, and the small field survey area hinders the differentiation between climbing plants at Ramna Park and Dhaka University. The aim of the study is to explore the ecological importance of climber plants in Dhaka city. Climber plants are becoming more common in subtropical monsoon countries, notably Bangladesh, allowing them to gather resources quicker than trees. By evaluating the climber plants and their species, which affect the environment in a quantitative and qualitative way, there is variation among more productive leaves with faster turnover and more costly leaves with slower turnover, as well as variance linked with wood and hydraulic features. Additionally, classifying the climber plants, alternatives at the stem and leaf, durability, effectiveness, supporting mechanism, and estimating their contributions throughout the years and how they will be beneficial.

#### 1. Introduction

Bangladesh has a high plant diversity with many herbs, shrubs, and trees due to its fertile alluvial terrain and mild climatic conditions. Bangladesh's climate belongs to the subtropical monsoon area, which limits the nature of its vegetation. Dhaka city, depending on its ecosystem makeup, is home to 90 plant species from 73 genera and 42 families. Quantitative interrogation of parameters that may impact these plant species revealed increased relative density, frequency, and abundance. Native and alien species, notably climber plants, account for about 3% of the total. (Uddin, Shomrat. 2021).

Plant species variety in urban environments has garnered significant attention in recent decades, with the city being richer than the suburbs due to increased habitat variability and the presence of climbing plants. It was discovered that, in floristic terms, as the city expands with contemporary facades of various sorts, trees of various types are being planted, and climbing plants are being limited due to a lack of awareness. As a result, it has become a cause of concern for Dhaka's ecology. (Rahman, Rubel, 2021). This case study will discuss the necessity of climber plants in Dhaka city,integrating with nature through its supporting mechanisms.

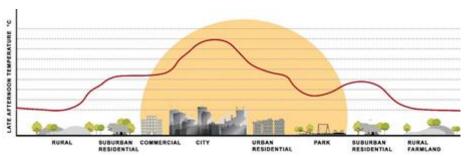


Figure:01 Dhaka City could benefit from implementing climber plants on vertical structures to mitigate Urban Heat Island effect, which can raise temperature by 5 °C to 10 °C.

Strength	Weakness	
Increases its beauty     Creates vertical interests	Thorns and debris     Unwanted spreading	
Provides shades and fragrance	Building damage     Maintenance	
4. Low care is needed		
5. Oxygen production		

Figure:02 Strength and weakness of climber plants

# 2. Objective and Scope for the research

The core objectives are as follows-

- Study of existing species and classification of different types of climber plants in Dhaka city.
- Implementation of climber plants to make the concrete jungle more green
- Determining the dominant climber plants which will be effective for building facades.
- Recommendation of supporting mechanism and management of climber plants in Dhaka city.

#### 3. Literature Review

Climbers are plants that are unable to grow on their own to any significant height. There are both herbaceous and woody climbers, with the latter being known as lianas. (Putz, Mooney. 1991). Usually, the climbers need the support of their body as their stems are not self-supporting and weak.

The peculiarity of climbing plants captivated 19th century luminaries such as Charles Darwin (1867). Despite their obvious utility, climbers have been

disregarded in the world of plants, particularly in tropical places, to summarize it all by Jacobs (1976), "The ecology of lianas is virtually blank." However, the ecological significance of lianas in tropical places such as Bangladesh has only recently been identified and used. [1].

Climbers have evolved a wide range of climbing habits, and the presence of species that become epiphytes when their climbing stems lose contact with ground or make contact with earth via their long roots characterizes climbing plants. Climbers belong to over 130 plant families [2]. In tropical areas, vine species may account for more than 40% of species diversity. Climbing plants are divided into two groups by botanists: Bines and Vines. (Putz, 201200) [3].

All growth forms are essentially 'ecological' in design. There are a variety of adaptive restrictions that influence the mechanical structural growth forms, but vines can be mostly considered as a climber plant for being self-supporting.

Some general characteristics of climbers are: [3]

- 1. Long, flexible stems with numerous soft tissue that allow for fast growth and vegetative regeneration;
- 2. A vascular system that is extremely effective in water conduction but lacks internal structural support. Xylem vessels are frequently large and lengthy, with high hydraulic conductivities;
- 3. Distinctive cambial activity results in stem with complicated tissue configurations, as observed in stem transversal slices;

Dhaka city being located in tropical region the limitation of climber plants is very limited to be used in the structural forms. However, the climbers are low-maintenance plants that don't require fertilizer or pesticides and are easy to grow. Therefore, the study shows the necessity of the climber plant in Dhaka city being beneficial ecologically, through observation, survey and qualitative data collection.

### Case study

#### 3.i. Ramna Park

In a study of Ramna Park, the abundance of liana vines has doubled in recent decades. As a result, these rapidly expanding vines are increasingly providing shades acting as canopies, having different kinds of leaf size and improving the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. Plants growing through the help of walls, trees, trellis, steel etc. are added throughout the years (Kabir, 2009). The architects and the planners of Ramna Park have experimented with different kinds of trellis for the climber plants to grow and give a more aesthetic look to the environment. [6]



Fig:03 Ramna Park, Pakhi Square, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Ramna Park, with an area of 12 acres, is Dhaka's largest and oldest urban open space. The Ramna area underwent several stages of ecological transition, providing habitat for 71 species of flowering trees, shrubs, and perennials, 36 kinds of fruits, 41 species of forestry, and 6 species of climbing plants.



Fig: 04 Ramna Park, Near Intercontinental Hotel Dhaka, Bangladesh



Fig: 05 Ramna Park, Infront of Rose Garden, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The space in the figure acting as a threshold, has been developed throughout the time of 2004. Here climber plants are introduced with the help of net like trellis to give it more aesthetic look. This space has been created so that people can enjoy the view of rose garden next to it along with the climber plants surrounding the threshold.

Climber plants such as Catclaw and Lata Parul are installed mostly in the jail net. It is placed in front of the threshold to make it more welcoming.

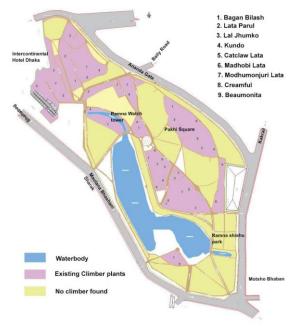


Fig: 06 Map of Ramna Park, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Map study shows the existing climber plants and non-existing climber plants in the park. It also shows where the particular climber plants are located.



Fig: 07 Bagan Bilash



Fig: 08 Catclaw Lata



Fig: 09 Lata Parul



Fig: 10 Ornamental plants



Fig: 11 Latabot plants



Fig: 12 Madhabilata

# 3. ii. Dhaka University

The Dhaka University campus serves as a heaven for both local and alien plant species. (Uddin and Hassan, 2016). Trees of various kinds, together with shrubs, herbs and climbers, are the primary component of plant variety. Herbs account for 37% of the species, trees for 29%, shrubs for 21%, climbers for 11%, epiphytes for 2%, and parasites for 0.2%. Malatilata, Bagan bilash, Lata parul etc. are found inside the campus. [7]



Fig: 13 Charukola, Bokultola, Dhaka University Campus, Bangladesh.



Fig: 14 Charukola, Dhaka University Campus, Bangladesh.

# 3. iii. Building Observations

Some vertical structures tend to use large climber plants to bring more aesthetic look for the buildings. It can be of great use in oxygen production as well as to avoid urban heat island effect.



Fig: 15 Tangail Saree Kutir,Baily Road



Fig: 16 Rd A 13 Dhanmondi, Dhaka

# 3. iv. Supporting Mechanism

The climber plants which tend to grow tall need supporting mechanisms, to avoid plant breaks and fall. These supporting mechanisms can come in various sizes and shapes and types. For example- Trellis, Jali, Arches, Cages, Weaves, Wall etc.



Fig: 17-Jali / Trellis



Fig: 18 - Grills/ cages



Fig: 19- Fencing



Fig: 20- Wall

Using such supporting mechanisms for climber plants, it will make the plants stand effectively with less management. Plants like twines or strips can wrap around

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the objects and grow fast. It can give different types of shapes and aesthetic look in the environment.

# 3. v. Important use of Climber plants

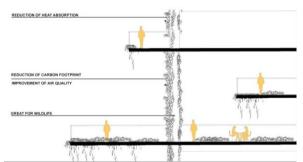


Fig: 21 Importance of climber plant in a vertical building.

As Dhaka city is becoming more vertically dependent, fewer people have access to garden space. In the city's inner neighborhoods, the deployment of creative urban gardens such as rooftop farms, balcony herb gardens, and "jungle-like" walls.

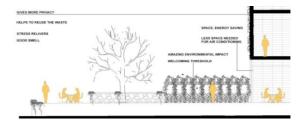


Fig: 22 Climber plants not only build up the environment vertically and horizontally, it also beautifies and detoxifies the interior space.

# 4. Methodology

The research employed a systematic methodology to investigate the ecological advantages of climbing plants in Dhaka City's urban landscape and their potential contribution to environmental improvement. Two primary study areas, Ramna Park and Dhaka University Charukola Campus, were selected for comprehensive filed observations to identify and classify different types of climber plants based on growth habits and support requirements. Visual documentation of characteristics, such as shade, lighting and visibility, aided in understanding the role of climber plants in providing canopies and enhancing the atmosphere. Quantitative data on climbing plant abundance and distribution were collected through field surveys and secondary sources, enabling the determination of their percentage in the city compared to other plant types.

The research analyzed the prevalence and impact of climbing plants, particularly their significance in providing structural support and contributing to the city's greenery. The study explored the integration of climbing plants with nature and surrounding landscapes, emphasizing their environmental benefits, including energy saving, cooling effects, and improved air quality. Based on the findings, the research provides valuable recommendations for strategically implementing and managing climbing plants in Dhaka City to promote sustainable urban greenery and address ecological challenges.

The systematic methodology facilitated a comprehensive examination of climbing plants' ecological significance in Dhaka City, yielding valuable insights into their potential role in enhancing the urban environment. It offers a solid foundation for future urban planning initiatives, with the potential to create a greener and more sustainable urban landscape in Dhaka.

# 5. Finding and Analysis

The study of data collection of climber plants around Dhaka city was mainly based on field surveys. Photographs and the surveys assisting the present conditions and existing climber plants are demonstrated here.

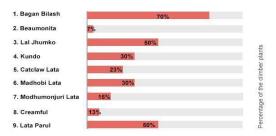


Fig: 23 Percentage of number of climber plants found in Ramna Park.

Bagan Bilash is commonly planted around the park and its surrounding areas. Where on the other hand Lata Parul, Lal Jhumko, Madhabilata, Catclaw Lata are commonly used in jali, fencing and other supporting mechanisms.

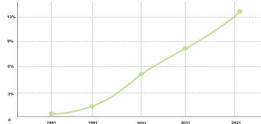


Fig: 24 Expansion of implanting climber plants in Ramna  $$\operatorname{Park}$$ 

The positive trend in the growth and density of climber plants, indicates their successful integration in urban environment. As a result, this upward trajectory suggests the effectiveness of effort toto promote greenery and address ecological challenges in the city.

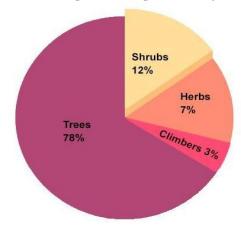


Fig: 25 Dhaka city's percentage of climber plants according to the Dhaka City.

The percentage of the climber plants in Dhaka city is so low, it is limiting the knowledge of better management of the environment and building facades. Even if the growth of climbing plants has evolved throughout the decades, there is still a lack of knowledge of their necessity in Dhaka city. When compared to self- supporting plants, the growth pattern of lianas has limited structural support, with greater resources given to canopy expansion, reproduction, and stem and root elongation. Climbers exhibit novel morphological climbing mechanisms, stem architecture, and vegetative regeneration; stem tissues frequently include a high number of parenchymatous cells, with the vascular cambium exhibiting abnormal development due to consultant cambial activity. (Ali, Isah, Mujib, 2016).



Fig: 26 Height of climber plants which can be implanted on supporting mechanisms such as trellis, fencing, walls etc.



Fig: 27 Height of climber plants which can be implanted on thresholds, entrance gate etc.



Fig: 28 Height of climber plants which can grow to vertical building on the basis of its requirements.

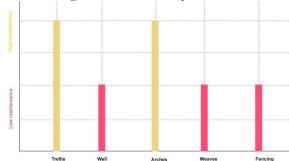


Fig: 29 Maintenance of the supporting mechanisms for climber

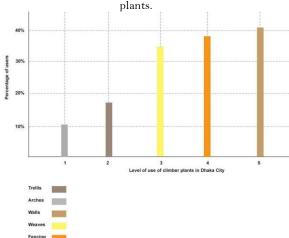


Fig: 30 Trellis, Arches, Walls, Weavers, Fencing used in most of the buildings of Dhaka city

Table 01

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Ayapana 3-10 ft long slender leaves or mail thin leaves, oval, cordate, asymmetrical, with opposite vietrs with a small thin leaves, oval, cordate, asymmetrical, with opposite offern used in gardens and landscapes where it covers the ground and climbs up trees at cultivated as garden plant may vary from these wild-type characteristics grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Chera pata 3-6 ft opiphytic, leaves peliciate, glabrous, ovateelliptic, lancelated grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteosatu 10-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Deshi kalmin 3-9 ft shade-shaped and the stems are covered with brown hairs predisposed to most and rich soil, but can be found growing in a wide array of soil types (been each side of the leaf born in opposing or attenuing arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation grow in structure to grow and stems are covered with brown hairs predisposed to most and rich soil, but can be found growing in a wide array of soil types (Chameli 6-12 ft leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflest leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflest leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflest leaves are opposite, or sinch reaching, leaves are ovate widely grown throughout the tropica, ornamental plant and later as an ornamental plant and	Matialu	3-60 ft	perennial vine with broad, alternate leaves	edible and cultivated as a food crop, grows extremly quick roughly 8 in. per day
Ayapana 3-10 ft long slender leaves of small thin leaves, oval, cordate, asymmetrical, with opposite vietrs with a small thin leaves, oval, cordate, asymmetrical, with opposite offern used in gardens and landscapes where it covers the ground and climbs up trees a cultivated as garden plant may vary from these wild-type characteristics grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Chera pata 3-6 ft opiphytic, leaves petiolate, glabrous, ovateelliptic, lancelated grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft smooth-edged, oval, evergreen leaves grows grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Misteealu 16-25 ft shade shade or preferring a most but well-drained soil.  Death islamin 6-9 ft heart-shaped and the stems are covered with brown hairs predisposed to moist and rich soil, but can be found growing in a wide array of soil types grows full shade grows and partial shade grows full shade and an amendation for the characteristic tragrance of flowers.  Chameli 6-12 ft leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets grows fully grown and partial responsible grows with a relia support, experse such partial grows fully grown		00000000		
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Aber gamari   3-15 ft   Evergreen spiny Shrub   grows full sun or partial shade, preferring a moist but well-drained soil	Editor	0.00		
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Chameli 6-12 ft leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets angular or grooved shape  Baii 1.6-9.8 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive.  Dundul 6-10 ft evergreen, leaves like spinach best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive.  Modhu lonicera 10-25 ft elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas.  Rasun lata 6-10 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base condate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Tankfal 3-7 ft or purple hue when young cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  Metal jhurnka 3-18 ft leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Verbenaceae The index services and white calkin.  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white calkin.  Pan 3-9 ft leaves are conal-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient			borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple,	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers
Chameli 6-12 ft leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets angular or grooved shape  1.6-9.8 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower Dundul 6-10 ft evergreen, leaves like spinach best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive.  Modhu lonicera 10-25 ft elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas.  Rasun lata 6-10 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used  Gandhaveduli 3-10 ft 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Perennal vine, tendris are bone in leaf axids, and have a red or purple hue when young cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  Mela jhuruka 3-16 ft leaves are simple, alfernate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic  I leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea gerus  Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Be  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, Jeaves are ovate.	Jui	6-9 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e
Dundul 6-10 ft evergreen , loaves like spinach best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive.  Modhu lonicera 10-25 ft elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas  Rasun lata 6-10 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovale vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Perennial vine; tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red leaves are printe, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Barbara to sufficient to the evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white cathin.  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white cathin.  Description of the characteristic soil.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient.	Jui	6-9 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape
Dundul 6-10 ft evergreen , leaves like spinach best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive.  Modhu lonicera 10-25 ft elliplical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas.  Rasun lata 6-10 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Perennial vine; tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red leaves are printe, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltion.  Description of the characteristic leaves are overlage, shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui	6-9 ft 6-12 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e
Modhu lonicera 10-25 ft elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base  Cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical Lalihumko lata 3-7 ft or purple hue when young Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin. Chui 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin. Chui 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin. certain a rounded base cultivated on naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month vine grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic tropical and warm temperate in dry regions cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit. The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba Chui 3-9 ft leaves are evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin.  read a compatible tree or a long pole for support, requires well-drained fertile soil.	Jui Chameli Chameli	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape
Rasun lata  6-10 ft evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovale vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base condate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic  Laljhumko lata 3-10 ft 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width grennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red or purple hue when young cultivated or purple hue when young leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic activated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  Metal phumka 3-16 ft leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white catkin.  needs a compatible tree or a long pole for support, requires well-drained fertile soil.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower
Leaves are pelicled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic  Laljhumko lata 3-10 ft 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Tankfal 3-7 ft or purple hue when young cultivated for the characteristic tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Tankfal 3-16 ft leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltion.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, exported and locally used grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingrident	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive.
Kakrol 4-10 ft ovale, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute. grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic Uniform to premnial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red Tankfal 3-7 ft or purple hue when young cultivated and warm temperate in dry regions  Meta jhumka 3-18 ft leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic  leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white cattin.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingrident	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen i, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas
Kakrol 4-10 ft ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.  Gandhaveduti 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic activated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  Metal jhumka 3-16 ft leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white catkin.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen i, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas
Gandhaveduli 3-9 ft leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic talihumko lata 3-10 ft 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  Tankfal 3-7 ft or purple hue when young cultivated or purple hue when young cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  Mela jhumka 3-18 ft leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic  Leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Verbenaceae  The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white calkin.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate overgreen, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are e angular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas
Lalihumko lata  3-10 ft  2 layers of long leaves smaller in width perennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red or purple hue when young or purple hue when young or purple hue when young leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit. tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus Verbenaceae  The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin. Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingrident	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month
Tankfal 3-7 ft or purple hue when young cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.  Meta jhunka 3-18 ft leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Nilmonilota 3-18 ft Verbenaceae  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Bali Bali Rasun lata Kakrol	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate by and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute.	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used
Metaj humka 3-16 ft leaves are simple, afternate, entire to three-lobed tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic    Pan 3-9 ft   leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata Kakrol Gandhaveduli	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 1-6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft 3-9 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute. leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trelia support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic
Nilmonilota 3-16 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba  Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white caltin. needs a compatible tree or a long pole for support, requires well-drained fertile soil.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata Kakrol Gandhaveduli	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1-6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-10 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4–8 cm long and 3–6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denficulate, apex acute. leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical 2 tayers of long leaves smaller in width perennial vine; tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eargular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eargular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions
Nilmonilota 3.18 ft Verbenaceae The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Ba Pan 3.9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white catkin. Chui 3.9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata Kakrol Gandhaveduli Laljhumko lata Tankdal	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-10 ft 3-7 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute. leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width perennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red or purple hue when young	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eargular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eargular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in fropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.
Pan 3-9 ft evergreen, glossy heart-shaped leaves and white catkin. needs a compatible tree or a long pole for support, requires well-drained fertile soil.  Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata Kakrol Gandhaveduli Laljhumko lata Tankdal	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-10 ft 3-7 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach eilliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute. leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width perennial vine; tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red or purple hue when young leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eargular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eargular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in fropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit.
Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata  Kakrol Gandhaveduli Laljhumko lata  Tankfal Mela jhumka	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-10 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  evergreen, leaves like spinach  elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4–8 cm long and 3–6 cm wide, broadly  ovate, base cordate, margin denficulate, apex acute.  leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical  2 layers of long leaves smaller in width  perennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red  or purple hue when young  leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed  leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are engular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are engular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. Cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit, tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic
Chui 3-9 ft leaves are oval-shaped and about 2 to 3 inches long cultivated near house garden, used as spice food ingridient	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata  Kakrol Gandhaveduli Laljhumko lata  Tankfal Mela jhumka	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-10 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  evergreen, leaves like spinach  elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4–8 cm long and 3–6 cm wide, broadly  ovate, base cordate, margin denficulate, apex acute.  leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical  2 layers of long leaves smaller in width  perennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red  or purple hue when young  leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed  leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are engular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are engular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. Cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in the grows in tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic
	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata Kakrol Gandhaveduli Laljhumko lata Tankfal Mela jhumka Nilmonilota	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-10 ft 3-18 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets leaves are opposite, 5-12 cm long, pinnate with 5-11 leaflets evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate evergreen, leaves like spinach elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate leaves are petioled, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm wide, broadly ovate, base cordate, margin denticulate, apex acute. leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical 2 layers of long leaves smaller in width perennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axis, and have a red or purple hue when young leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus Verbenaceae	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are eangular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trelia support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas vine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit. tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic.
	Jui Chameli Chameli Bali Dundul Modhu lonicera Rasun lata  Kakrol Gandhaveduli Laljhumko lata  Tankfal Mela jhumka  Nilmonilota  Pan	6-9 ft 6-12 ft 1.6-9.8 ft 6-10 ft 10-25 ft 6-10 ft 4-10 ft 3-9 ft 3-18 ft 3-9 ft	borne in opposing or alternating arrangement, simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  leaves are opposite, 5–12 cm long, pinnate with 5–11 leaflets  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  evergreen, leaves like spinach  elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base  evergreen vine or shrub reaching, leaves are ovate  Leaves are petioled, 4–8 cm long and 3–6 cm wide, broadly  ovate, base cordate, margin denficulate, apex acute.  leaves and stems provide sulphur chemical  2 layers of long leaves smaller in width  perennial vine, tendrils are borne in leaf axils, and have a red  or purple hue when young  leaves are simple, alternate, entire to three-lobed  leaves are elongated, creeping shrub of the Petrea genus  Verbenaceae	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of flowers grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are en angular or grooved shape grow in shrubs that are semi-spreading, have green, woody, pubescent stems that are en angular or grooved shape widely grown throughout the tropics, ornamental plant and for its strongly scented flower best grown with a trellis support, requires much heat and much water to thrive. cultivated and naturalized in tropical areas wine grows further and become thicker, starts flowering within the month grows in tropical areas, mainly in house garden, exported and locally used tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic grows in tropical and warm temperate in dry regions  cultivated commercially in tropical and subtropical areas for its sweet, seedy fruit. tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic.  The indigo species is said to be in danger of extinction soon and is considered safe in Baneds a compatible tree or a long pole for support, requires well-drained fertile soil.

Table 02

Bangla Name	Height	Leaf type	Growth system
		Leaves are glossy green, petioled, elliptic, 10-15 cm long,	It is grown in parks, gardens and homestead for flowers. It needs strong support for trailing or
Madhurilata	3- 15 ft	opposite, leathery.	climbing.
		leaves are alternate, heart-shaped, entire on juvenile plants,	In temperate regions, it is a popular houseplant with numerous cultivars selected for leaves with
Money plant	10-30 ft	but irregularly pinnatifid on mature plants	white, yellow, or light green variegation
		Leaf solitary; cataphylls 2–10 cm long, pale carmine, leaf	
Tusafido	1-3 ft	blade trifoliolate	grows in evergreen tropical lowland
		leaves alternate, petiole stout, always narrowly shaeting	
Kumarilata	1-3 ft	below the middle	grows in hill tracts and dry regions
Laborately.	0.45.0	evergreen leaves and elongated	lowland areas in the moist tropics, found at elevations from 250 - 1,200 metres, growing in region where there is a distinct dry season.
Lalguranialu	6-15 ft	leaf forms are often much more lobed than the juvenile forms	where there is a distinct dry season.
Baroslatakachu	30-60 ft	usually seen	often grown as house plants, usually only in the juvenile foliage stages
Sarupati lata	1-6 ft	leaves in whorls of four or more, not three.	found in many temperate and subtropical regions throughout the world
Sarupati lata	1-010	Leaves are simple, alternate, and exstipulate with long	Today in many composite and odday pour regions alroughout the world
Gulancha	3-15 ft via support	petioles	indigenous to tropical regions of the Indian subcontinent, grows wll top of building facade
Guarora	о то и чи обррои		growing epiphyte at elevations of 20 to 500 meters with a somewhat flattened, green, angular,
Vanila	1-3 ft	leafless	fleshy stem
		leaves are alternate, palmately lobed, deciduous, with 3 to 5	grow the leaves, flowers, tendrils and between-core and where to train future buds. During their
Angur	39-49 ft	pointed lobes	hardening, the twigs become woody branches that can reach a great length
-2. 33			
Lotaam	10-60 ft	Leaves are elliptic, narrowly ovate-round or obovate-elliptic	groews in lowland in wet tropic regions
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	entire, elliptical, opposite, 8 cm long and 4 cm wide, apex	grown on wall and railing. A kind oil (Chameli oil) is extracted from the fruit and it is used in various
Malati	6-15 ft	acute	therapeutic purposes
		Leaves are green, rough, opposite, ovate, apex acuminate,	grown in garden as ornamental flower plant in Bangladesh. Leaves, roots and seeds are used in
Modhumonjuri Lata	3-25 ft	edge	skin disease
D	2 20 4	large leaves can reach 9 inches long and are a glossy green color with prominent veins	grows in our nursery crops, as well as in the nursery's garden and those in other gardens
Beaumontia	3-30 ft	color with prominent veins	grows in our nursery crops, as well as in the nursery's garden and those in other gardens
Catclaw Lata	3-66 ft	Leaves are dark green, opposite and bifoliate.	grow alone or in groups of two or three. Long primary roots extend beneath the soil surface
Calciaw Lata	3-00 it	Leaves are glossy green, petioled, elliptic, 10-15 cm long,	grow alone or in groups or two or times. Long primary roots extend beneath the son surface
Madhobi Lata	3-15 ft	opposite, leathery.	grows in hilly areas and gardens in tropical region
mauros: Lutu	0.0%	DEFENDENCE NO.	tropical rainforests.
Lata Parul	2-9 ft	evergreen climbing shrub, elliptical-oblong	Prefers a moisture-retentive, humus-rich soil
	0.00.00		
Creamful	3-80 ft	Leaves are elliptic, narrowly ovate-round or obovate-elliptic	tropical and warm temperate regions, widely cultivated for the characteristic

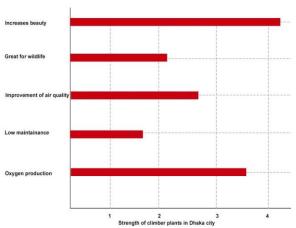


Fig: 31 Strength of climber plants in Dhaka city.

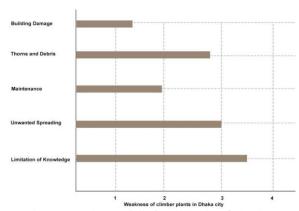


Fig: 32 Weakness of climber plants in Dhaka city.

# 6. Limitations of the Research

The study's shortcomings were a small field survey area; however, if additional fields were examined, the findings would be more credible. The climbing plants identified at Ramna Park and Dhaka University shared many traits, making it difficult to tell them apart in certain cases.

#### 7. Conclusion

To conclude the observation, the ecological importance of climber plants in Dhaka city plays a vital role in terms of better environment opportunity and building facade responding towards the climate of subtropical monsoon region. The paper Showed that climber plants may be very important in environment development with lots of scopes without limiting one's knowledge, learning more about climber trees through data analysis and existence along with their characteristics. As a result, the architects/planners may know which climber plants to use in future designs. Unlike other trees, climber plants simultaneously may need some maintenance, as might vanish soon from the culture of tropical regions.

Hence it is important to approach the necessity steps to bring back the culture of climbing plants, extending and integrating them with nature. Therefore, Dhaka city may have some more good examples of a climber plants environment in the upcoming future through this paper.

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