

Alstonia scholaris

Botanical name: *Alstonia scholaris*

Common name: Chatian, Dita tree

Morphological characters:

The *Alstonia scholaris* plant is from India, and may now be found throughout Southeast Asia and Australia. The most successful method of propagation is through transplanting young trees, but seeds may also be used. The upper side of the leaves are glossy, while the underside is greyish.[2] Leaves occur in whorls of three to ten; petioles are 1–3 cm (0.39–1.18 in); the leathery leaves are narrowly obovate to very narrowly spatulate, base cuneate, apex usually rounded; lateral veins occur in 25 to 50 pairs, at 80-90° to midvein. Cymes are dense and pubescent; peduncle is 4–7 cm (1.6–2.8 in) long. Pedicels are usually as long as or shorter than calyx. The corolla is white and tube-like, 6–10 mm (0.24–0.39 in); lobes are broadly ovate or broadly obovate, 2–4.5 mm (0.079–0.177 in), overlapping to the left. The ovaries are distinct and pubescent. The follicles are distinct and linear.



Growing season and type:

1. Flowers bloom in the month October.
2. The flowers are very fragrant similar to the flower of *Cestrum nocturnum*.
3. Seeds of *A. scholaris* are oblong, with ciliated margins, and ends with tufts of hairs 1.5–2 cm (0.59–0.79 in).
4. The bark is almost odorless and very bitter, with abundant bitter and milky sap



1



2



3

1. Flowers of *Alstonia scholaris*
2. Leaf of *Alstonia scholaris*
3. *Alstonia scholaris* tree

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alstonia_scholaris