Dhamma Vanam: Trees of Enlightenment of Buddhas

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Abstract*:
Plants have *memory* and a very well organized *sens*ing system. They are *aware* of the space surrounding them. They are capable of self and non-self *recognition* and can take defined *actions* to mitigate and control diverse environmental stimuli. Ancient sages, who lived in an environment of trees and mountains perceived this truth of plants, precisely choose a few among them for their meditation, enlightenment and also actively promoted conservation of them. N,N-DMT is a psychoactive drug related with mysticism is present in both plants and humans. The study of plants associated with faith and tradition is known as *Divine Botany*. Lord Buddha was under *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) De Wilde, *Ficus religiosa* (L.) and Shorea *robusta* (Gaertn.*f.*) during birth, enlightenment and liberation respectively. *'Kshudraka Nikaya' is* a collection of minor Buddhist discourses which contains a book by name *Buddhavamsha*. It was translated into English as *'The Great Chronicle of Buddhas'* by Ven. Bhadanta *Vicittasarabhivamsa* in 1992. Trees of enlightenment were termed as Wisdomtrees. *'The Great Chronicle of Buddhas'* listed wisdom trees of 25 past Buddha's and future Maitreya Buddha. Wisdom trees of *Tanhankara* Buddha, *Medhankara* Buddha and *Sharanamkara* Buddha Bhagavan were not quoted in *Buddhavamsha*. An article by name '*The Saga of Indian Sacred Plants'* (2016) by *Dr. RLS Siwarkar* provided botanical names of wisdom trees of all the 29 Buddha's. The present article was to amalgamate and vividly re- present the data present in both sources, to find the names of all the wisdom trees in Pali, Odiya and Telugu languages and to prepare a layout of a sacred botanical garden known as *Dhamma Vanam* consisting of all the trees of enlightenment, planted on the basis of their height. *Dhamma Vanam literally* means 'forest of *righteousness*' or '*natural law'*. It is a sacred garden. It can be used for practicing *Panchashila* (five moral precepts), *Anapanasati* (mind-sharpening meditation), and *Vipassana* (mind-purification meditation) for physical wellbeing and spiritual enlightenment of all. Interestingly, *Astroethnobotany* deals with Nakshatra Vanam, Rashi Vanam, and Navagraha Vanam i.e. plants related with stars, constellations and planets respectively. Tradition and faith could be put to a very useful practical work on conservation of individual plants, sacred gardens for human benefit.

Keywords: *Divine Botany*, Trees of Enlightenment, *Buddhavamsha*, *Dhamma Vanam*

I. Introduction

Tripiṭika (Triple Basket) is the traditional term for three ancient collections of Buddhist scriptures namely - *Vinaya Pitika*, *Sutra Pitika* and *Abhidharma Pitika*. *Vinaya pitika* is aboutmonastic rules of conduct for monks and nuns. The *Sutra Pitika* has five nikayas (collections)of sutras: *Dirgha nikaya* (long discourses), *Madhyama nikaya* (middle-length discourses), *Samyukta nikaya* (connected discourses), *Anguttara nikaya* (numerical discourses) and *Kshudraka Nikaya* (KN) (minor collection). *Abhidharma Pitika* is the analysis and summary of the Buddhist Sutra's.

The *Budddhavamsa* is the fourteenth book of the KN. In its first chapter, Lord Buddha said toSariputra, 'Come, I will display the unsurpassed power of a Buddha: in the zenith I will create a walk adorned with jewels' (12a page.1). After seeing this Sariputra asks Lord Buddha -

"Of what kind…..was your resolve? At what time…was supreme awakening aspiredto by you? ... Of what kind….were your ten perfections? How were the higher and ultimate perfections fulfilled….?" (12a p.8).

As an answer, *Buddha receives and passes the message as in Buddhavaṃsha* [12a p.9]. .

Chapter three mentions *twenty-four historical Buddhas* between *Dipamkara* and *Gautama*. Chapter twenty-eight mentions *Trishnamkara, Medhamkara*, and *Sharanamkara* Buddhas who came before *Dipamkara* [12a p.96]. . It also mentions future *Maitreya* Buddha [12a p.97]. .

Theravada, Mahayana, and Vajrayana scriptures mentions the arrival of Buddha as *Maitreya* to teach pure *Dharma*, when the *Dharma* will have been forgotten. Each Buddha has got enlightened under a specific tree. Such a tree is known as *Bodhi Vruksham* i.e. Wisdom tree or Tree of enlightenment.

The objectives of this article are –

(1) To prepare tables with information on Wisdom trees of Buddha's from both '*The Great Chronicle of Buddhas'* and 'The Saga of Indian Sacred Plants', for future research and development activities on Wisdom trees

(2) To make a layout of plantation of wisdom trees, for establishing a sacred garden known as *Dhamma Vanam* i.e. forest of righteousness (or) natural law, depending upon their maximum height and a few traditional architectural values of India.

II. Review of Literature

Bhujjati ettha'ti bodhi – 'The tree under which a bodhisattva knows four Truths and all that is to be known is Bodhi' [28 p.318]. *Bodhi Vematta* is the difference in the Bodhi Trees under which bodhisattva's attained Buddhahood [28 p.316].

Wisdom (Bodhi) *Trees* as given in *'The Great Chronicle of Buddhas'* & *'The Saga of Sacred Indian Plants'* and their heights were as follows : *Pavetta indica* L. [26] is a shrub or a small tree of 3-5 m in height [11]. *Barringtonia racemosa* L. reaches a height of approximately 4 to 8 m but can grow up to 15 m [19]. *Antidesma diandrum* grows as a shrub or small tree, usuallyup to 6 m tall, rarely up to 10 m [15]. *Thespesia populnea* reaches a height of 6–10 m [8]. *Erythrina indica* grow to 6 - 9 m (occasionally 28 m) tall [3]. *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent. [26] is a small to medium sized fast growing tree that can grow up to 8-15 m tall in general [18] *Emblica officinalis* is medium sized deciduous tree with 8-18 m height [12]. It can also reach a height of 27 m [37]. *Crateva magna* plant is densely foliaceous, deciduous tree, up to 10 m tall [22]. *Mitragyna parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth is a tree which can grow up to 10 m tall [32] 25 m tall
[10] and 50 m [33]. *Stereospermum chelonoides* (L.*f*) DC [26] is a large deciduous tree, 10-20 m tall [4]. *Mangifera indica* L. [26] is a large evergreen tree that grows to a height of 10-45 m [25]. *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. [26] is an erect, medium sized tree of 12-15 m high [13]. *Lannea coromandelica* Houtt. Merrill. Known as Wodier is a large deciduous tree which grows up to 15-20 m tall [26]. *Ficus racemosa* L. [26] is an evergreen, moderate to large-sized spreading, and lactiferous, deciduous tree 15-18 m high [29]. *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br [26] is a large evergreen tree growing up to 17-20 m height [14]. *Michelia champaka* is considereda medium to large tree with 18-25 m tall [17]. *Mesua ferrea* L. [26] is a medium to large-sized tree that can attain a height between 18 – 30 m [16]. *Albizia lebbeck* L. Benth. [26] is a deciduous tree about 18-30 m long [29]. *Azadirachta indica* is a fast

growing tree with 20-23 18-30 m tall [1]. *Stereospermum fimbriatum* is a medium-sized deciduous tree can reach to 20-
30 m [36], 27 m high [34]. *Terminalia arjuna* is about 24 m in height [2]. *Bambusa arunadinacea* grows 30 m high [21]. *Ficus bengalensis* is a humongous tree attaining a height of about 30 m tall [20]. *Ficus religiosa* L. [26] big and old tree is of 30 m long [6]. *Nauclea cadamba (Anthocephalus cadamba)* is a large tree with height up to 45 m [07]. *Anthocephalus cadamba* may reach a height of 45 m [38]. *Ficus obtusifolia* grows up to 45 m tall [5]. *Pinus kesiya* Royle ex Gordon *Syn. Pinus insularis* Endl., is a fairly fast-growing evergreen, coniferous tree that can grow up to a height of 45 m [30]. *Shorea robusta* Gaertn.*f.* [26] is a large deciduous tree with a height of up to 50 m and a thickness of 5 m [23]. *Cedrus deodara* (Rox. ex Lamb.) G.Don is an evergreen coniferous tree that grows to mature heights of 50 m tall [7]. *Pinus roxburghii* grows up to 55 m in height [31]

III. Materials and Methods

Internet, Google Search Engine, a text by name '*The Great Chronicle of Buddhas'* by Bhadanta Vicittasarabhivamsa [28] and an article by name '*The Saga of Indian Sacred Plants'* [26] by Dr RLS Siwarkar from a book 'Indian Ethnobotany: Emerging Trends' by Dr. AshokK Jain

IV. Methodology

Internet research (or) Desk research method was employed to collect the data from Google Search Engine, by typing words such as 29 Buddhas, Bodhi trees, Sacred plants in Buddhism, Budddhavamsa, Buddhahood, Tripitika, names of Buddhas like Tanhankara Buddha, Medhankara Buddha, Saranankara Buddha etc.,

Plant related databases such as *envis.frlht.org, iu.ff.cuni.cz/pandanus/database/* and *www.flowersofindia.net* were browsed to know about the *Wisdom trees* (or) *Trees of enlightenment*

V. Results

Tabulated information was as follows:

1) A page-wise data as present in text '*The Great Chronicle of Buddhas'* about Buddhasand trees of enlightenment was tabulated (Table 01)
2) List of trees of enlightenment of Buddha's, Scientific names of trees as present in page 322 in text '*The Great Chronicle of Buddha's'* was tabulated. This table also includes information from article '*The Saga of Indian Sacred Plants'* (Table 02)
3) Vernacular names in Telugu, Sanskrit, Pali, Odiya languages and botanical names of the *trees of enlightenment* were tabulated (Table 03)
4) Different trees affiliated with same Buddha was tabulated (Table 04)
5) Alphabetical order of Buddha's with lineage order was tabulated (Table 05)
6) Lay out of plants, in future sacred garden known as *Dhamma Vanam*, was prepared asper the height of the plants (Figure 01)

Note: References for Botanical names are out of provision in text '*The GreatChronicle of Buddhas*'

VI. Discussion and Conclusion

N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) is a psychoactive drug, produced naturally in many plants. It is also known as spirit molecule. DMT was also found in human blood, cerebrospinal fluid, lungs, kidneys, brains etc. An untested hypothesis states that endogenous DMT produced in human brain is involved in producing certain psychological, neurological, mystical feeling or state. Buddhas employed different trees for their meditation and enlightenment. Exogenous DMT induces in a person a belief of 'communicating with other intelligent-life forms'. Plants also have complex communication skills [(35)]. Exogenous DMT-induced altered state of consciousness (ASC) is strongly influenced by habitual factors. The vice-versa interaction if any, between DMT of trees of enlightenment and DMT of meditation practitioners is still unresolved. However, wide spread sensitization of general public about these trees of enlightenment leads to their protection, preservation in homes, streets, educational and research institutes, monasteries, temples and meditation centres. The conservation of these sacred individual trees or a sacred garden which consists all of these trees, leads to safe guarding their unique and rare biodiversity. As per IUCN [(International Union of Conservation of Nature)], a plant and its premises which are associated with spiritual activity like meditation by general public is termed as *Natural Sacred Site*. As there are ZSP [(Zodiac, Star, Planet)] plants i.e. Zodiac plants, Star plants, Planet planets which are collectively termed as *Rashi Vanam, Nakshatra Vanam, Navagraha Vanam* respectively – these plants associated with the enlightenment of Buddha's can be raised as *Dhamma Vanam* where *Panchashila* (five moral precepts), *Anapanasati* (mind-sharpening technique) and *Vipassana meditation* (mind-purification technique), recitation of *Attavisatti Buddha Vandanam* (protective salutation of 28 Buddha's) can be practiced.

Atthavisati Buddha Vandanam or *Atthavisati Paritta* is a protective chant with names and qualities of twenty-eight Buddhas, which is as follows:

Tanhankaro mahaviro ; Medhankaro mahayaso ; Saranankaro lokahito ; Dipankaro jutindharo ; Kondanyo jana pamokkho ; Mangalo puri sasabho ; Sumano Sumano dhiro ; Revato rati vaddhano ; Sobhito guna sampanno ; Anomadassi januttamo ; Padumo loka pujjoto ; Narado vara Sarathi ; Padumuttaro satta saro ; Sumedho agga puggalo ; Sujato sabba lokaggo ; Piyadassi narasabho ; Atthadassi karuniko ; Dhammadassi tamo nudo ; Siddhattho asamo loke ; Tisso varada samvaro ; Phusso varada sambuddho ; Vipassi ca anupamo ; Sikhi sabba hito sattha ; Vessabhu sukha dayako ; Kakusandho sattha vaho ; Konagamnao rananyajaho ; Kassapo siri sampanno ; Gotamo sakya pungavo | Tesam saccane silena khanti metta balena ca, Tepi me (tvam) anurakkhantu arogyena sukhena ca'ti (3x) *; Attha visati'me buddha puretva dasa parami, jetva marari sangaman buddhattam samu pagamum. Etena sacca vajjena hotu me jayamangalam* [(39)] ||

Dhamma Vanam can be established in national parks, botanical gardens, research and educational institutes, Non-Governmental organizations etc., for *educational*, *research* and *health* purposes for the benefit of general

public.

VII. Acknowledgments

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Table 01: *Trees of enlightenment* or *wisdom tree* (pali: bodhirukkha i.e. bodhi tree) *of buddhas from 'greatchronicle of buddhas* [28] *'*

Sno.	Buddha Bhagavan	Bodhi tree (Wisdom Tree)	Page
1	Dipankara	Pipphala	133, 140
		Nigrodha	316
2	Kondanna	Saalakalyaani	143, 148,316
3	Mangala	Naga (Iron-wood)	151, 161, (316)
4	Sumana	Naga	165, 170
5	Revata	Naga	172, 176
6	Sobhita	Naga	178. 181
7	Anomadassi	Ajjuna	184, 187, 316
8	Paduma	Mahasona	189, 193, 316
9	Narada	Mahasona	196, 200, 316
10	Padumuttara	Salala	203, 208, 316
11	Sumedha	Mahaaneepa	210, 214, 316
12	Sujata	Mahavelu	216, 219 , 316
13	Piyadassi	Kakudha	221, 228, 316
14	Atthadassi	Champaka	230, 233, 316
15	Dhammadassi	Bimbijaala	236, 238, 317
16	Siddhattha	Kanikara	240, 244 , 317
17	Tissa	Asana	246, 249
18	Phussa	Aamanda, (Amalaka)	251, 254, (317)
19	Vipassi	Paatali	258, 263 , 317
20	Sikhi	Pundarika	265, 268, 317
21	Vessabhu	Saala, Mahasala	270, 273, 317
22	Kakusandha	Sirisa	276, 279, 317
23	Konaagamana	Udumbaram	281, 284 , 317
24	Kassapa	Nigrodha	286. 291, 317
25	Gotama	Assatha	317

Table 02: *Maha bodhi trees of 24 buddhas as in page 322 of 'the great chronicle of buddhas* [28] *' and from ''thesaga of indian sacred plants' by dr. rls siwarkar* [26]

Sno.	Name of theBuddha Bhagavan	Pali – Telugu name of Maha Bodhi Tree	Botanical name
1	Dipankara	Pipphali	*Ficus obtusifolia*
			Thespesia populnea (L.) Soland. ex Corr.[26]
2	Kondanna	Salakalyanika	*Oroxylum indicum*
			Odina wodier [28] Roxb. *syn. Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merrill [26]

		Salakalyani (It can grow only in the time of Buddha and Cakkavatti; BvA 169)	
3	Mangala	Nagarukkha	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]
4	Sumana	Nagarukkha	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]
5	Revata	Nagarukkha	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]
6	Sobhita	Nagarukkha	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]
7	Anomadassi	Ajjunarukkha	*Terminalia arjuna*
			Pentaptera arjuna
8	Paduma	Mahasona	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent.[26]
		Sona	
9	Narada	Mahasona	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent.[26]
10	Padumuttara	Salala Devadaru (or) Sarala (Tel.)	*Pinus insularis* Endl., [26]
			Cedrus deodara (Rox. ex Lamb.) G.Don [26]
			Pinus longifolia
11	Sumedha	Mahanipa (MhBv.)	*Nauclea cadamba*
		Aare, Kadapa, Kanapa, Samudrapandu (Tel.)	*Barringtonia racemosa*
		Mahanimba (Sot.)	*Azadirachta indica*
		Batta Ganapu (Tel.) True Kadamba (Eng.)	*Mitragyna parvifolia Korth.* (as per Myobyingyi)
			Anthocephalus cadamba
12	Sujata	Mahavelu	*Bambusa arundinacea Willd.*[26]
13	Piyadassi	Kakudha (MhBv)	*Crataeva hygrophyla*
		Piyangu (Sot.)	*Phyllanthus emblica*
		Pilla Gumudu (Tel.)	*Antidesma diandrum* (as per Myobyingyi)
			Terminalia crenulata Roth.,[26] *syn. Terminalia elliptica*
			Ficus racemosa L.[26]
14	Atthadassi	Champaka	*Michelia champaka*
			Michelia champaka L.
		Apurvachampakamu	*Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms* [26]
		Muddasampenga	*Artabotrys hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandari* [26]
15	Dhammadassi	Bimbijala	*Pavetta indica L.* [26]
		Rattankura (Atth.67; Sot.)	*Stereospermum fimbriatum*
			Stereospermum fimbriatum DC [26]
16	Siddhattha	Kanikara	*Pterospermum acerifolium (L.) Willd* [26]

			Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alst. [24]
17	Tissa	Asana	*Pentaptera Tomentosa or Terminalia elliptica Willd.* [26]
			Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. [26]
18	Phussa	Amanda	*Phyllanthus emblica L.*[26]
		Amalaka (Atth.69; Sot.)	
19	Vipassi	Patali	*Bignonia suaveolens*
		MhBv.	*Stereospermum fimbriatum*
		Mulla Moduga (Tel.) Parijata (Sk.)	*Erythrina indica* (as per Myobyingyi)
20	Sikhi	Pundarika	*Mangifera indica L.*[26]
21	Vessabhu	Mahasala	*Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.* [26]
		Sala rukkha	
22	Kakusandha	Sirisa	*Albizia lebbeck Willd.(12 b) / Acacia sirissa*
		Mahasirisa	
23	Konagamana	Udumbara	*Ficus glomerata*
24	Kassapa	Nyagrodha, Vata	*Ficus indica* also known as *Ficus benghalensis* L.[26]

Legend: MhBv. = *Mahabuddhavamsha*., Atth. = *Atthasalini*., Sot. = *Sotatthaki*., BvA. = *Buddhavamsattakatha*, Myobyingyi = a *Buddhist Monk*, Sk. = Sanskrit, Tel. = Telugu. Note: Telugu and Sanskrit names are newly added in this table

Table 03: *Buddha names in pali & sanskrit – wisdom trees – vernacular names* (telugu, odiya and pali names)

Sno	Buddha Bhagavan (Pali)	Buddha Bhagavan (Sanskrit)	Tree of Enlightenment (Bodhirukku i.e. Wisdom tree)	Telugu	Odiya	Pali
1	Tanhankara	Tṛishnamkara	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br [26]	Edakulapala	Chhatian, Chanchana, Rukni, Chatiana	Ruk Attana, Rukkaththa Na
2	Medhankara	Medhaṃkara	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. [26]	Moduga	Palasha , Palas, Palaa	Kaela, Gas kela, Galkaela
3	Saranankara	Sharaṇaṃkara	*Sterespermum chelonoides* (L..*f*) DC [26] *syn. Bignoniasuaveolens*	Maga Vepa, Kuberakshi, Patali, *syn.* Ambuvasini , Isakarasi-	-	Pulila
4	Dipankara	Dipaṃkara	*Ficus obtusifolia*	--	--	Pipphali
5	Kondanna	Kauṇḍinya	*Oroxylum indicum*	Shookanasamu	Phanaphana, Tatel, Fanafena	Salakalyan
6	Mangala	Maṃgala	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]	Nagakesaramu	Nagakeshara, Nageshwar, Nag Champa	Naga
7	Sumana	Sumanas	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]	Nagakesaramu	Nagakeshara	Naga
8	Revata	Raivata	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]	Nagakesaramu	Nagakeshara	Naga

9	Sobhita	Shobhita	*Mesua ferrea* L. [26]	Nagakesaramu	Nagakeshara	Naga
10	Anomadassi	Anavamadarshin	*Terminalia arjuna*	Erramaddi, Tellamaddi	Arjun	Ajjuna
11	Paduma	Padma	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) *Vent.*[26]	Shookanasamu	Fanafena , Phanphan	Maha-Sona
12	Narada	Nārada	*Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.*[26]	Shookanasamu	Fanafena	Maha-Sona
13	Padumuttara	Padmottara	*Pinus insularis Endl.,* [26]	Devadaru, Sarala		Salala
			Cedrus deodara (Rox. ex Lamb.) G.Don [26]			
			Pinus longifolia			
14	Sumedha	Sumedha	*Anthocephalus cadamba syn. Nauclea cadamba*	Kadambamu, Rudrakskamba	Kadamba	Maha-nipa
			Azadirachta indica	Vepa	Neem	Mahanimba
			Barringtonia racemosa	Aare, Kadapa, Kanapa, Samudrapandu	Samudrapoo	--
			Mitragyna parvifolia Korth.	Batta Ganapu (True Kadamba)	Mundi	--
15	Sujata	Sujāta	*Bambusa arundinacea Willd.*[26] *(or) Bambusa bambos*	Veduru	Magar baans	Maha-Velu
16	Piyadassi	Priyadarshin	*Antidesma diandrum*	Pilla Gumudu	Nunnunia, Nuniari, Jamarla,Manmudi,Kathmarsuri,Jamula	--
			Crataeva hygrophila Kurtz.	--	--	Kakudha
			Crataeva nurvala *Crataeva religiosa*	Vulimiri Chettu	Varun, Baruna (C.nurvala, C.religiosa)	--
			Phyllanthus emblica	Usiri	Aonla, Amla	Amanda, Amalaka, Piyangu
			Terminalia crenulata Roth[26] *syn. Terminalia elliptica Willd.*	Nallamaddi		
			Ficus racemosa L.[26]	Medi		
17	Atthadassi	Arthadarshin	*Michelia champaka*	Champangi	Chompa, Champa	Campaka
			Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms [26]	Apurvachampakamu		
			Artabotrys hexapetalus (L. f.) Bhandari [26]	Muddasampenga		
18	Dhammadassi	Dharmadarshin	*Pavetta indica L.*[26]	Papidi	Paniphingi	Bimbijala
			Stereospermum fimbriatum	--	--	Rattankura
			Stereospermum fimbriatum DC [26]			
19	Siddhattha	Siddhartha	*Pterospermum acerifolium (L.) Willd* [26]	Matsakanda	Mushukundo, Macchkund	Kaikara

			Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alst.[24]	Adavi Buruga, Konda Buruga		
20	Tissa	Tiṣhya	*Terminalia elliptica Willd.*[26] *(or) Pentaptera tomentosa*	Inumaddi, Nallmaddi	Sahaju	Asana
			Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.[26]			
21	Phussa	Puṣhya	*Phyllanthus emblica L.*[26]	Usiri	Aonla, Amla	Amanda, Amalaka
22	Vipassi	Vipashyin	*Bignonia suaveolens syn. Stereospermum chelonoides*	Ambuvasini Patala. (Sk)	Padhel, Patali	Patali
			Erythrina indica	Mulla Moduga (Tel.) Parijata (Sk)	Paladhu	--
			Stereospermum fimbriatum *(Common name: Chacha or Snake Tree)*	--	--	--
23	Sikhi	Shikhin	*Mangifera indica L.*[26]	Mamidi	Amba	Pundarika
24	Vessabhu	Vishwabhu	*Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.*[26]	Shala	Sal, Sargi gatcho	Maha-sala, Sala Rukku
25	Kakusandha	Krakucchanda	*Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.*[26]	Darisina	Siris, Kala Siris	Shirisha / Mahasirisa
			Acacia sirisa			
26	Konagamana	Kanakamuni	*Ficus glomerata*	Medi		Uudumbar A
27	Kassapa	Kashyapa	*Ficus indica*	Marri	Bar, Baro, Bara, Bata, Brodi, Mrahundi,	Nyagrodha
			Ficus benghalenis L.[26]			
28	Gotama	Gautama	*Ficus religiosa L.*[26]	Raavi	Osta, Usto, Aswatta	Pipphali
29	Metteya	Maitreya	*Mesua ferrea L.*[26]	Nagakesaramu	Nagakeshara	Naga

Legend: Tel. = Telugu; Sk. = Sanskrit; syn. = synon

Table 04: *Different trees affiliated with same buddha*

Sno.	Buddha Bhagavan	No. of Trees Affiliated	Name of the tree
01	Piyadassi	05	*Antidesma diandrum*
			Crataeva hygrophyla
			Phyllanthus emblica
			Terminalia crenulata Roth.[26] *syn. Terminalia elliptica* Willd.
			Ficus racemosa L.[26]
02	Sumedha	04	*Anthocephalus cadamba*
			Barringtonia racemosa
			Azadirachta indica
			Mitragyna parvifolia Korth.
03	Vipassi	03	*Bignonia suaveolens*
			Erythrina indica
			Stereospermum fimbriatum
04	Dhammadassi	02	*Pavetta indica* L.[26]
			Stereospermum fimbriatum DC[26]

Table 05: *Alphabetical order and pali & sanskrit names of Buddhas*

SN	Buddha Bhagavan (Pali)	Lineage order	Buddha Bhagavan (Sanskrit)
1	Anomadassi	10	Anavamadarshin
2	Atthadassi	17	Arthadarshin
3	Dhammadassi	18	Dharmadarshin
4	Dipankara	4	Dipamkara
5	Gotama	28	Gautama
6	Kassapa	27	Kashyapa
7	Kakusandha	25	Krakucchanda
8	Konagamana	26	Kanakamuni
9	Kondanna	5	Kaundinya
10	Mangala	6	Mamgala
11	Mettayya	29	Maitreyi
12	Medhankara	3	Medhamkara
13	Narada	12	Narada
14	Paduma	11	Padma
15	Padumuttara	13	Padmottara
16	Piyadassi	16	Priyadarshin
17	Phussa	21	Pushya
18	Revata	8	Raivata
19	Saranankara	2	Sharanamkara
20	Siddhattha	19	Siddhartha
21	Sikhi	23	Shikhi
22	Sobhita	9	Shobitha
23	Sumana	7	Sumanas
24	Sumedha	14	Sumedha
25	Sujata	15	Sujata
26	Tanhankara	1	Trishnamkara
27	Tissa	20	Tishya
28	Vessabhu	24	Vishwabhu
29	Vipassi	22	Vipashyin

North

WB

Electrical Room

Dharma

Pavetta indica L.(26) (3-5 m)

Barringtonia racemosa (4-8-15 m)

WP

Priyadarshin Antidesma diandrum (6-10 m) Terminalia crenulata Roth.(26) Ficus racemosa L.(26)	Vipashyin Erythrinaindica (6-9-28 m)	Narada Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.(26) (8-15 m)	Padma Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.(26) (8-15 m)	Koundinya Oroxylumindicum (8-15 m) Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.(26) (14 m)	Priya darshin Emblica officinalis (8-18-27 m) Terminalia crenulata Roth.(26) Ficus racemosa L.(26)	Priya darshin Crateva hygrophila(magna) (10 m) Terminalia crenulata Roth.(26) Ficus racemosa L.(26)	Sumedha Mitragyna parvifolia (10-25-50 m)
haranamkara Stereospermumchelonoides (L..f) DC (26) (10-20 m)	Vipashyin Stereospermum chelonoides (10-20 m)	Shikhi Mangifera indica L.(26) (10-45 m)	Medhamkara Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. (26) (12-15 m)	Kanaka agamana Ficus racemosa L.(26) (15-18 m)	rushnamkara Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br (26) (17-20 m)	Artha darshin Michelia champaka (18-25 m)	Sumana Mesua ferrea L. (26) (18-30 m)
Maitreya Mesua ferrea L. (26) (18-30 m)	Raivata esua ferrea L. (26) (18-30 m)	Mamgala Mesua ferrea L. (26) (18-30 m)	Shobita Mesua ferrea L. (26) (18-30 m)	Kraku cchanda Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.(26) (18-30 m)	Sumedha zadirachtaindica (20-23 m)	Vipashyin Stereospermum fimbriatum (20-27-30 m) **Dharmadarshin** S.fimbriatum DC (26)	Anavama darshin Terminaliaarjuna (24 m)
Sujatha Bambusa arunadinacea (30 m) Bambusa arunadinacea Willd.(26)	Kashyapa Ficus benghalenis L.(26) (30 m)	Gautama Ficus religiosa L.(26) (30 m)	Tishya Pentaptera tomentosa (or) Terminalia elliptica Willd. (26) (or) Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. (26) (30 m)	Sumedha Anthocephalus cadamba (45 m)	Dipamkara Ficus obtusifolia (45 m) Thespesia populnea (L.) Soland. ex Corr.(26) (6-10 m)	Vishwabhu Shorea robusta Gaertn.f. (26) (50 m)	Padmottara Pinus roxburghii (55 m) Pinus insularis Endl., Cedrus deodara (Rox.ex Lamb.) G.Don (26)

Legend: WB = Water Bore; WP=Water Pond; m= meter; Yellow = Open Space; Green = Roads / Walking Path around *Dhamma Vanam*

Fig 01: *Dhamma Vanam*:

Layout of the wisdom trees as per their heights and traditional architectural values of India. Identical color boxes indicate the different trees affiliated with a single buddha bhagavan. Purple coloredbotanical names are for plants which are associated with more than one buddha bhagavan.

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