Canonball Tree

Couroupita guianensis

Code: XIM-T-049 **Location:** XIM University Campus **Local / Vernacular name:** କାଦଗଣ୍ଡର

Description

XIM University campus biodiversity register (2026–27). Recorded individuals: 2; abundance rank: 38.

Botanical Details

Leaf habit: Deciduous Flowers / Fruits: The fruit is a small, round to oval, woody capsule that turns brown on maturity. When ripe, the capsule splits open into valves, releasing numerous tiny, winged seeds that are dispersed mainly by wind. Native range:

Uses & Importance

Ecological: Couroupita guianensis is a remarkable example of cauliflory, where large, woody racemes emerge directly from the trunk, creating a unique vertical ecosystem. These flowers produce two types of pollen: fertile pollen for reproduction and sterile "reward" pollen to attract specialized pollinators like large carpenter bees (Xylocopa). The tree acts as a vital biodiversity hub, providing heavy shade and complex structural habitats for epiphytes and trunk-dwelling insects. While the user notes mention wind dispersal for winged seeds, the primary ecological strategy of the Cannonball Tree in its native habitat involves "megafauna dispersal." The large, heavy, woody fruits fall to the ground and shatter, allowing peccaries and other ground mammals to eat the pulp and disperse the seeds. The tree’s expansive root system and dense canopy contribute significantly to soil stability and carbon sequestration, while the fallen fruits decompose to return organic matter to the forest floor, supporting a rich community of decomposers and soil microorganisms.

Medicinal: In traditional South American and Ayurvedic medicine, the Cannonball Tree is valued for its broad spectrum of antimicrobial and analgesic properties. The leaves are frequently used in infusions to treat skin diseases, malaria, and stomach aches, while the juice from the leaves is applied topically to soothe cold sores and fungal infections. The flowers possess potent disinfectant qualities and are sometimes used to treat minor wounds. One of the most significant pharmacological aspects of the tree is found in the fruit pulp, which has been studied for its antibacterial and antifungal activities, helping to treat internal infections. Modern research has also identified isatin and indirubin in the leaves, compounds that are being investigated for their anti-inflammatory and potential anti-cancer effects. Furthermore, the bark is used to reduce fevers and treat respiratory ailments like bronchitis. This combination of traditional use and emerging biochemical research highlights the tree as a significant source of

natural compounds for managing both systemic inflammation and external pathogens.

Cultural: The Cannonball Tree holds deep spiritual significance in India and Southeast Asia, where it is known as the " Nagalingam" tree. The unique structure of the flower—with a central hood-like petal arching over a ring of stamens—is seen as a representation of a hooded cobra (Naga) protecting a Shiva Lingam, making it sacred to Lord Shiva. It is a common sight in the courtyards of Shiva temples, where the highly fragrant flowers are used as sacred offerings. Culturally, the tree symbolizes protection, divine presence, and the cycle of life. In its native Caribbean and South American cultures, the woody shells of the "cannonballs" are traditionally used as containers or utensils, and the tree is often featured in local folklore as a guardian of the forest. The tree's majestic and unusual appearance makes it a popular ornamental in botanical gardens worldwide, where it represents the exotic diversity of the tropical world. Its name, "Cannonball Tree," refers to the loud noise the heavy fruits make when hitting the ground, often compared to the sound of artillery, adding to the tree's mythic and powerful reputation.

Location

GPS: 20.15860192, 85.76535449

Directions: https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&travelmode=walking&destination=20.15860192%2C85.76535449