



RED LUCKY SEED

General Details	
Reference	https://www.biophilia.company/database/plant/red-lucky-seed-2
Scientific Name	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>
Sinhala Name	?????? (MADITIYA), ?????? (MANCHADI)
Tamil Name	???????????? (ANAIKUNTUMANI), ?????????????(ANIKUNDUMANI)
Other Common Names	Saga seed, Red sandlewood, Coral Tree, Red wood tree
Synonyms	
Plant Family	Fabaceae
Plant Group	Angiosperms (Enclosed Seed)
Plant Types	Large Trees
Morphologies / Crown Architecture	Spreading Canopy

Categories	Border Plants
	Courtyard Plants
	Dark Green Plants
	Dry Zone Plants
	Forest Trees
	Fruiting Plants
	Herbal Plants
	High Leaves Density Plants
	Intermediate Zone Plants
	Large Trees
	Low leaf density plants
	Low Maintenance Plants
	Medium Size Trees
	Ornamental Plants
	Parking Area Plants
	Roadside Plants
	Seasonal Plant
	Shady Plants
	Small Leaves Plants
	Fast Growing Plants
	Straight plants
	Sun Loving Plants
	Thick Green Plants
	Trees
	Wild Plants
	Wind Controlling Plants
	Wood Value Plants
	Deciduous Plants
	Partially Deciduous Plants

Native Regions	Common within the Tropics of the old World
Distributions	Brazil, especially in Caatinga vegetation; Costa Rica, Honduras, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, and the United States, especially in southern Florida.
Habitat	Found in coastal forests on rocky headlands and islets. Also frequently found along roads and around human settlements. Exotic species naturalized in Singapore. Found growing wild at wastelands and open ground.
Elevation	Above sea level up to 400 m
Trunk / Bole / Stem & Branches	Trunk slightly buttressed, with greyish-brown bark and up to 45 cm diameter
Average Height	6 - 20 m
Maximum Height	25m
Average Width	10m
Maximum Width	20m
Root Systems	Tap Root
Propagations	By Seeds By Cutting
Average Longevity	Perennial
Indoor	N/A
Medicinal Use	Yes

Medicinal Value	<p>In traditional medicine, a decoction of the young leaves and bark of <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> is used to treat diarrhoea. Also, the ground seeds are used to treat inflammation. Preliminary scientific studies appear to support these traditional uses.</p> <p>Parts Used In Treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds • Leaves • Bark <p>Treatment for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic rheumatism • Gout • Bowel hemorrhages • Haematuria • Diarrhoea • Dysentery • Boils • Cholera • General paralysis • Inflammations
Benefits & Uses	<p>This tree is useful for nitrogen fixation, and it is often cultivated for forage, as an ornamental garden plant or urban tree, and as a medicinal plant. For example, the young leaves can be cooked and eaten. The raw seeds are toxic, but may be eaten when cooked.</p> <p>Seeds have long been a symbol of love in China, and its name in Chinese is xiang si dou (Chinese: 相思豆), or "mutual love bean". The beauty of the seeds has led to them being used as beads for jewellery.</p> <p>The seeds have been used as units of weight for fine measures, of gold for instance, throughout recorded history.</p> <p>Tree is used for making soap.</p> <p>A red dye can be obtained from the wood. The wood, which is extremely hard, is also used in boat-building, making furniture and for firewood.</p>
Special Features	<p>seeds are known to be almost identical weights to each other. producing much litter in the form of leaves, twigs and especially seed pods which crack open while still on the branch, so releasing their seeds, before themselves falling to the ground.</p>
Foliage	
Leaf Shape	Ovate shape

Arrangements	Compound
Leaf Arrangement	Bipinnate leaf arrangement
Leaves	Very large, bipinnate with a large swollen pulvinus; 2-6 opposite or sub-opposite pairs of pinnae, each with 8-21 alternate leaflets on short stalks; leaflets 2-4.3 x 1 cm, oblong to ovate, with an asymmetric base and blunt apex, dull green above, light green beneath, turning yellow with age.
Flowering	
Is Flowering ?	Yes
Blossoms	Small (2 mm), star-shaped, mature from white to creamy yellow to dull orange, held in 7 - 15 cm raceme inflorescences at tips of new shoots. Flowers open from base to tip of inflorescence, faintly scented like orange blossoms.
Blooming Season	March; April; May; June
Fruiting	
Bears Fruits ?	Yes
Fruit	Seedpods thin and curved, ripeing from green to woody black and coiling up before splitting to release 8 - 12 seeds.
Fruiting Season	May; June; July; August
Seeds	Seeds shiny scarlet red, hard, lens-shaped, with faint "heart line" around margin, eaten and dispersed by birds.
Maintenance	
Level	Low

Soil Types	Sandy Soil Clay Soil Loam Soil Alkaline (pH 8.5 <)
Water	Medium/Moderate
Sunlight	Full Semi Shade
Humidity	High
Edibility	
Is Edible ?	N/A
Legal Status	
Flora Fauna Protection Ordinance 2009 Amendment, Sri Lanka	Not Evaluated