



श्रीराम शिक्षण संस्था, धामंगाव रेल्वे, कुरा संजालित

कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, कुरहा

NAAC Accredited - B Grade

ता.तिवसा, जि.अमरावती ४४४७०९

दुरध्वनी - ०७२२५/२९५०९५

Email : principalasc1@gmail.com

www.ascollegekurha.org

अध्यक्ष

मा.अरुणभाऊ ज.अडसड

माजी आमदार विद्याम परिषद
धमंगावनी - ९४२२८५५९९९

प्राचार्य

डॉ.सुमिल मा.आखरे

एम.ए., एम.फील., पीएच.डी
धमंगावनी - ९९७०२८५०८९

जावक क्र.

दिनांक

Shriram Education Society, Dhamangaon Rly's Arts & Science College, Kurha

Tq. Tiwasa, Dist. Amravati

Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

College Code: 160

AISHE Code: C- 43098

Website: <https://ascollegekurha.org/>

Email: principalasc160@gmail.com

Documents

Criterion VII: Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.1.3: Quality audits on environment and energy regularly undertaken by the Institution.

The institutional environment and energy initiatives are confirmed through the following

1. Green audit / Environment audit
2. Energy audit
3. Clean and green campus initiatives
4. Beyond the campus environmental promotion activities



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जावक क्र. २/२०२५

दिनांक २०/१/२०२५

Declaration

The information, reports, true copies of the supporting documents, numerical data etc. furnished in the file is verified and found correct.




Principal
Arts & Science College
Kurha

Shri Ram Education Society's

**ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE KURHA,
DIST. AMRAVATI**



GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2022-2023

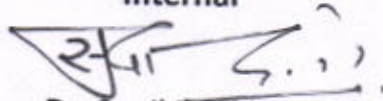


INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL (IQAC)

Arts and Science College Kurha, Dist. Amravati

GREEN AUDIT ASSESSMENT TEAM

Internal



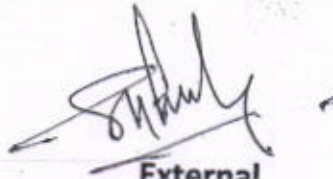
Dr. Sunil B. Akhare

Head, Department of Geography

Maksande

Dr. Kishor M. Taksande


Department of Geography



External

Dr. S. k. Tippat

Head, Department of Environmental Science
Arts, Commerce and Science College,
Kiran Nagar, Amravati



Principal
Arts & Science College
Kurha

Dr. Sachin K Tippat
Head, Dept. of Environmental Science,
Smt. Narsamma A. C. Sc. College, Kiran Nagar Amravati.

Certificate

To.,

The Principal,
Arts and Science College,
Kurha Dist. Amravati

Sir,

As per your letter, (Re. No. 217/2022) dated on 17/2/22 regarding to undertake Green Audit of your institute, I the undersigned pleased to issue this certificate about different aspects covered during the audit. The aspects which are thoroughly explored during the onsite visits are

1. Biodiversity survey including possible flora and fauna
2. Rain water harvesting, and
3. Organic waste management.

The details of each and every aspect are attached herewith.

I hope that the finding of this audit would be used in creating awareness about biodiversity conservation as well as other environmental issues among the different stakeholders of your institute. The audit report also enriches your campus potential toward environmental conservation and management as per NAAC guidelines.

I appreciate the involvement of students, Principal, faculty members as well as the management toward waste management, water conservation and making the campus green.

With regards,




Principal
Arts & Science College
Kurha


Yours,
Dr. Sachin K Tippat

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1. INTRODUCTION:

A "Green Audit" is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting, and analysis of components of environmental diversity of various establishments. It aims to analyze environmental practises within and outside of the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. A green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where they are using the available resources; the college can then consider how to implement changes and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve waste minimization plans. It can create health consciousness and promote environmental awareness, values, and ethics. It provides staff and students a better understanding of the green impact on campus. If self-enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of quality education, it could also be stated that institutional self-enquiry is a natural and necessary outgrowth of a quality educational institution. Thus, it is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the nation, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent.

2. OBJECTIVES:

In recent times, the Green Audit of an institution has become one of the important features of the self-assessment of the institution. An institutional Green Audit reflects the degree of sensitivity its stakeholders have towards the environment. The college has been making efforts to keep our environment clean since its inception. But the auditing of this non-scholastic effort of the college has not been documented. Therefore, the purpose of the present green audit is to identify, quantify, describe, and prioritise the framework of environmental sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies, and standards. The main objectives of carrying out a Green Audit are:

1. Identification of problems which will affect the effectiveness of institutional processes
2. To document the floral and faunal diversity of the college.
3. Popularise waste reuse and the use of recycling methodology on campus.

4. To document the significance and effectiveness of the waste disposal system.
5. To raise awareness among students and other stakeholders about real concerns about the environment, its sustainability, and related issues.

3. ABOUT COLLEGE:

Arts & Science College, Kurha is an institution started in the year 1995 and devoted to students' welfare and education of poor people who live in rural areas. We focus on the overall development and empowerment of the student's moral, social, personal, intellectual, and professional abilities and strive to create a career-oriented attitude in them. We concentrate on excellence in every sphere of life and provide them with career-oriented education. In our institution, admitted girl students are more than boy students. The college offers two courses: one UG (Arts) programme and one PG (History) programme affiliated to SGB Amravati University, Amravati. The institution ensures equity and wide access by following the policy of merit and is well represented by students from different geographical areas and socio-economic, cultural, and educational backgrounds.

The vision of the college is to offer general education and cultural improvement, extra-curricular development, and focus on their overall development and to produce students who will be equipped to practise justice, honour, and charity in their various vocations in life.

The college conducts many activities to create environmental awareness among the students. Tree plantation is done every year by the National Service Scheme and Nisarga Mandal. Medicinal plants have also been planted in this. Environmental complementary activities such as farms, compost fertiliser production projects, solar power projects, water harvesting, oxygen parks, soil and water testing laboratories, use of LED lamps, use of reading papers are implemented in the college. Through nature tours by the Nature Board, students are introduced to nature by taking them close to nature. A beautiful garden has been created in the college through the Garden Club, and various flowers and ornamental trees have been planted and maintained for the beautification of the college premises. Before Ganesh Chaturthi, a workshop is conducted to make idols of Ganesh made from eco-friendly clay. During the summer, water vessels are distributed to the birds to quench their thirst,

and a world sparrow day programme is organised at the college. Also, students are shown videos on wildlife and guest lectures are organized while celebrating festivals like Vasundhara Day, Wildlife Week, Biodiversity Day, Chimney Day etc. to create awareness about snake and tiger programmes organized by Sarpamitra and wildlife experts.

4. BIODIVERSITY AUDIT

Biodiversity Survey Of Institute

Biodiversity provides a variety of environmental services from its species that are essential at the global, regional, and local level. The production of oxygen, the reduction of carbon dioxide, reduction in soil erosion, maintaining the water cycle, maintaining the bio-geo-chemical cycles and controlling soil, water and air pollution are some of the important services of plants. Therefore, preservation of biological resources is essential for nature's wellbeing and the long-term survival of mankind.

Floral Diversity Of Institutional Campus

Arts and Science College is one of the pioneering institutes of Amravati district, Maharashtra, India. It encompasses an area of about 2 and half acres. The area is immensely diverse, with a variety of trees, shrubs, and herbs as well as climbing species performing a variety of ecological functions. Most of these tree species are planted at different periods of time through various plantation programmes organised by the authorities and have become an integral part of the college. The trees of the college have increased the quality of life, not only for the college fraternity but also the people around the college in terms of contributing to our environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conservation of water, preserving soil, and supporting wildlife, and controlling the climate by moderating the effects of the sun, rain, and wind. The leaves absorb and filter the sun's radiant energy, keeping things cool in summer. Many animals are dependent on these trees, mainly for food and shelter. Flowers and fruits are eaten by monkeys, and nectar is a favourite of birds and many insects. Leaf-covered branches keep many animals, such as birds and squirrels, out of reach of predators. Different species display a seemingly

endless variety of shapes, forms, textures, and vibrant colours. Even individual trees vary in their appearance throughout the course of the year as the seasons change.

The flora on the campus is critically surveyed in different localities of the campus during the late rainy season. Identification of flora was done with the help of taxonomic flora, literature, and the internet. Digital photographs were taken of some of the flora.

A recent study has revealed that the diversity of trees in the campus area consists of about 43 different species belonging to 18 families. The multiple individuals (more than 300) of such a tree flora have not only imparted the greenery but also sequestered a satisfactory amount of organic carbon. Besides trees, the campus also enriches the biodiversity through 25 shrubby species belonging to 17 different taxonomic families.

The wide area of the institution also shows seasonal floral diversity, which is not only a significant part as an ecosystem but also satisfies our academic ecological desirability. The area represents more than 23 species of climbers, comprising 13 families and 30 wild rain-fed herbaceous species belonging to 15 different families.

Thus, as part of welfare, the institute has been playing a significant role in maintaining the environment of the entire Kurha town and its surrounding areas.

The following are the tree species with whom we are being attached-

A. Table: List of Trees in Campus

Sr.No.	Name of Plant	Family	Common Name	No. Of Individuals
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	KaduNim	39
2	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Mimosaceae	Babhul	03
3	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Mimosaceae	Hiwar	06
4	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bel	05
5	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>	Mimosaceae	Chinchora	02
6	<i>Alistonia scholaris</i>	Apocyanaceae	Saptaparni	08
7	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	Ramphal	04

8	<i>Annonasuamosa</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Sitaphal	30
9	<i>Balanitesroxburghii</i>	<i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	Hinganbet	10
10	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Kachnar	04
11	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Apta	02
12	<i>Buteamonosperma</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Palas	02
13	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Amaltas	02
14	<i>Citrus lemon</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Limbu	03
15	<i>Dalbergiasisso</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Sisso	04
16	<i>Dendrocalamusstrictus</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Bamboo	23
17	<i>Oroxylumindicum</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Sonapatha	02
18	<i>Eugenia jambolina</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Jambhul	01
19	<i>Feroniaelephantum</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Kawath	02
20	<i>Ficusbenghlensis</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Bargad	02
21	<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Audumbar	01
22	<i>Ficusralegiosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Pimpal	01
23	<i>Leucaenalatisiliqua</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Subabhul	06
24	<i>Millingtoniahortansis</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Tree jasmine	02
25	<i>Peltophorumpterocarpum</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Sonmohar	01
26	<i>Phoenix dactilifera</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Khajur	01
27	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	JangaliKhajur	02
28	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Amla	01
29	<i>Pithecellobiumdulce</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	English chinch	02
30	<i>Plumeriarubra</i>	<i>Apocynacea</i>	Chapha	06
31	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Ashoka	02
32	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>	<i>Papilionaceae</i>	Karanj	60

33	<i>Psidiumguajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Peru	03
34	<i>Roystonearegia</i>	Aracaceae	Royal Palm	13
35	<i>Samaneasamen</i>	Mimosaceae	Rain tree	02
36	<i>Sapindusmukorossi</i>	Sapindaceae	Ritha	01
37	<i>Tabebuiarosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	Rosy trumpet	01
38	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Chinch	04
39	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Combretaceae	Teak	15
40	<i>Terminaliacattapa</i>	Malvaceae	Kadubadam	01
41	<i>Ziziphusjuzuba</i>	Rhamnaceae	Bor	03
42	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>	Lamiaceae	Shivan	04

B. Table: List of Climbers in Campus

Sr.No.	Name of Plant	Familiy	Common Name
1	<i>Basela alba</i>	Basellaceae	Wavding
2	<i>Capparishorrida</i>	Capparidacea	Waghata
3	<i>Cardiopermumhelicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Ballon vine
4	<i>Cayratiatrifolia</i>	Vitaceae	Fox grape
5	<i>Clitoriaternatea</i>	Papilionaceae	Gokarni
6	<i>Cocculushirsutus</i>	Menispermaceae	Wasanvel
7	<i>Convolvulousnodiflorus</i>	Convolvulaceae	
8	<i>Ctenolepisgarcini</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Kidney vine
9	<i>Cucumismelo</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Sherni
10	<i>Cuscutareflexa</i>	Cuscutaceae	Amarvel
11	<i>Diplocyclospalmatus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Shivlingi
12	<i>Epipremnumaureum</i>	Araceae	Money plant

13	<i>Hemidesmusindicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Anantmool
14	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i>	Convolvulaceae	
15	<i>Ipomoea heterophylla</i>	Convolvulaceae	
16	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Bhanvra
17	<i>Jasminumsambac</i>	Oleaceae	Mogra
18	<i>Pergulariadaemia</i>	Asclepiadaceae	vine
19	<i>Rhynchosea minima</i>	Papilionaceae	Burn-mouthvine
20	<i>Teramnuslabialis</i>	Papilionaceae	Rabbit vine
21	<i>Thunbergiagrandidiflora</i>	Bigniniaceae	Bengal clockvine
22	<i>Tilosmapalida</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Jiwati
23	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Giloy

C. Table: List of Seasonal Flora associated with campus

Sr.No.	Name of Plant	Family
1	<i>Acalyphaindica</i>	Euphorbiaceae
2	<i>Achyranthusaspera</i>	Amarantaceae
3	<i>Alternantherasessalis</i>	Acanthaceae
4	<i>Amarantusspinosus</i>	Amrantacdeae
5	<i>Amarantusviridis</i>	Amrantacdeae
6	<i>Blumealacera</i>	Asteraceae
7	<i>Boerhaviadiffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae
8	<i>Boerhaviapungens</i>	Nyctaginaceae
9	<i>Casiatora</i>	Caesalpinaceae
10	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Caparidaceae
11	<i>Commelinabenghlensis</i>	Cannaceae

12	<i>Croton bonplandianum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
13	<i>Cynadondactylon</i>	Poaceae
14	<i>Cyperousrotundus,</i>	Cyperaceae
15	<i>Daturaindica</i>	Solanaceae
16	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae
17	<i>Echinopsechinatus,</i>	Asteraceae
18	<i>Enicostemaaxillare</i>	Gentianaceae
19	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i>	Euphorbiaceae
20	<i>Euphorbia heterophyla</i>	Euphorbiaceae
21	<i>Euphorbia hirta,</i>	Euphorbiaceae
22	<i>Goniogynahirta,</i>	Papilionaceae
23	<i>Indigoferalinai</i>	Papilionaceae
24	<i>Indigoferalinifolia,</i>	Papilionaceae
25	<i>Jatrophagosypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae
26	<i>Malvastrum sp.</i>	Malvaceae
27	<i>Meremiagangetica</i>	Convolvulaceae
28	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxaloidae
29	<i>Papaversomniferum,</i>	Papaveraceae
30	<i>Partheniumheterophorus</i>	Asteraceae
31	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Solanaceae
32	<i>Peristropheabicaliculata,</i>	Acantahaceae
33	<i>Phylanthus simplex</i>	Euphorbiaceae
34	<i>Polygonumplebejum,</i>	Polygonaceae
35	<i>Rhyncosea minima</i>	Papilionaceae
36	<i>Sidachordata</i>	Malvaceae

37	<i>Sidalinifolia</i>	Malvaceae
38	<i>Solanumxanthocarpum,</i>	Solanaceae
39	<i>Soncusasper</i>	Asteraceae
40	<i>Tephroseapurpurea</i>	Papilionaceae
41	<i>Tephroseavillosa</i>	Papilionaceae
42	<i>Tribulusterestris</i>	Menispermaceae
43	<i>Tricodesmazeylanica,</i>	Scrophulariaceae
44	<i>Tridaxprocumbance</i>	Asteraceae
45	<i>Vicoaindica,</i>	Asteraceae
46	<i>Withaniasomnifera</i>	Solanaceae

D. Table: List of Ornamental Flora domesticated in campus

Sr.No.	Name of Plant	Familiy
1	<i>Acalyphawilkesiana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
2	<i>Agave sps.</i>	Agavaceae
3	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae
4	<i>Barleriacristata</i>	Acanthaceae
5	<i>Calanchoeblassofeldiana</i>	Crassulaceae
6	<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae
7	<i>Coleus sps.</i>	Lammiaceae
8	<i>Commelinabenghalensis</i>	Commelonaceae
9	<i>Coriopsisauriculata</i>	Asteraceae
10	<i>Crossandrainfundibuliformis</i>	Acanthaceae
11	<i>Cycusreticulata</i>	Cycadaceae
12	<i>Cympopogoncitratus</i>	Poaceae

13	<i>Dahlia</i> sps.	Asteraceae
14	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Caryophyllaceae
15	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> sps	Araceae
16	<i>Epipremnum</i> aureum	Araceae
17	<i>Eranthemum</i> roseum	Acanthaceae
18	<i>Euphorbia</i> milli	Euphorbiaceae
19	<i>Ficus</i> compacta	Moraceae
20	<i>Ficus</i> elastica	Moraceae
21	<i>Gerbera</i> sps.	Asteraceae
22	<i>Heliconia</i> sps.	Musaceae
23	<i>Ixora</i> sps.	Rubiaceae
24	<i>Jasminum</i> sambac	Oleaceae
25	<i>Nephrolepis</i> exaltata	Polyporaceae
26	<i>Oxalis</i> triangularis	Oxalidaceae
27	<i>Poinsettia</i> sps.	Euphorbiaceae
28	<i>Rosa</i> alba	Rosaceae
29	<i>Tagetis</i> erecta	Asteraceae
30	<i>Tecomaria</i> sps	Bignoniaceae
31	<i>Thevetia</i> peruviana	Apocynaceae
32	<i>Thuja</i> occidentalis	Cupressaceae
33	<i>Gillardia</i> Sps.	Asteraceae
34	<i>Hibiscus</i> rosasinensis	Malvaceae
35	<i>Allamanda</i> cathartica	Apocynaceae
36	<i>Senecio</i> nocturnum	Oleaceae
37	<i>Catharanthus</i> roseus	Apocynaceae
38	<i>Nerium</i> odoratum	Apocynaceae

E. Birds Diversity:

Among all wildlife, birds are one of the most common wildlife in urban areas such as neighbourhoods and cities, and many bird populations have been declining as a result of landscape changes due to urban expansion. At the local level, these major changes include high rates of land conversion into urban uses and increasing human pressure on biodiversity due to rapid population growth.

Due to the important role that birds play in maintaining ecosystems and supporting biodiversity, many seek their protection to manage biological threats and efficiently protect the environment.

Birds fulfil many ecological functions in their habitats. For instance, they are bio indicators of healthy ecosystems. In addition, insectivorous species and raptors regulate disease vectors, including mosquitoes and rodents. Scavenger birds, such as the Pied Crow (*Corvus albus*), contribute to biomass recycling and to some degree reduce levels of disposable wastes. Frugivorous birds play an important role in seed dispersal of fleshy fruit-producing plants. Birds are also important in plant pollination as demonstrated by sunbirds, which participate in crossbreeding of flowering plants, especially those with bird-pollination syndrome.

Table: List of Birds associated with campus

Sr.No.	Scientific Name of bird	Common Name	Marathi Name
1	<i>Metacillia alba</i>	White Wagtail	Pandharaparit
2	<i>Metacilliaflava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	PiwlaParit
3	<i>Athenebrama</i>	Spotted Owlet	Ghubad
4	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	Shikra
5	<i>Vanellusindicus</i>	Red Wttteled Lapwing	Titwi
6	<i>Vanellusmalarbaricus</i>	YelowWttteled Lapwing	Ran Titwi
7	<i>Eudynamysscolopacea</i>	Asian Koel	Kokila

8	<i>Centropussimensis</i>	Gretercaucal	Bharadwaj
9	<i>Egrettazarzette</i>	Littel egret	Bagla
10	<i>Ardeolagrayii</i>	Indian pond Heron	Bhurhabagla
11	<i>Elanuscaeruleus</i>	Black shoulder Kite	Kapsi
12	<i>Columbia livia</i>	Rock pegeon	GanjliKabuter
13	<i>Streptopeliadecaocto</i>	Euresian collar dove	GorhaHOLA
14	<i>Streptopeliachinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	Kawda
15	<i>Streptopeliasenegalensis</i>	Loughing Dove	Bhori
16	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	Rose ringed Parakeet	Tota
17	<i>Halcyon smyrnesis</i>	White throated Kingfisher	Kilkila
18	<i>Alcedoatthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Khandya
19	<i>Meropsorientalis</i>	Green Bee Eater	WedaRagho
20	<i>Coraciasbenghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	Nilkanth
21	<i>Dicrunusmacrocerus</i>	Black Drongo	Kotwal
22	<i>Acridotherestrictis</i>	Common Myna	Myna
23	<i>Pycnanotuscafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	Bulbul
24	<i>Terdoidesstriatus</i>	Jungle babler	Satbhai
25	<i>Sturniapagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	BranhiMyna
26	<i>Acredotherestrictis</i>	Common Myna	Salunki
27	<i>Oriolusoriolus</i>	Euretian Golden Oriole	Haldya
28	<i>Upupaepops</i>	Common Hoopoe	Hudhud
29	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Indian Pitta	Navrang
30	<i>Lonchuramalberica</i>	Indian Silver bill Minia	Mal Minia

31	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Chimni
32	<i>Repirhipidura aureola</i>	White browed Fantail	ShubhraBhuwaiNartak
33	<i>Arthrotomussutorius</i>	Tailor Bird	Shimpi
34	<i>Copsychussaularis</i>	Robin	Dayal
35	<i>Copsychusfulvicatus</i>	Indian Robin	Robin
36	<i>Nectariniaasiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	Surya Pakshi

F. Butterfly Diversity

Butterflies play vital role in the ecosystem, there is co-evolutionary relationship between butterflies and plants, their lives are interlinked. Butterflies are also called flying flower, displaying its beauty. These insects enhance the aesthetic value of the environments by their exquisite wing colors. Butterflies are the wild indicators of the ecosystem; these insects tell us everything about the healthier ecosystem. These are effective pollinators, butterflies visit the flower to eat nectar and this is mutually beneficial relationship. Some species of butterflies migrate over long distance; carry pollen to be shared across plants which are far apart from one another. This migration of pollen induces genetic variation in plants species and in turn gives a better chance at survival against different diseases. These insects also provide food for other organisms, for example; birds, reptiles amphibians and also acts as biological pest control. But the population of these insects decline rapidly due to human activities, habitat destruction, uses of pesticides and unawareness of people about the importance of these “flying flowers.”

Table: List of Butter flies associated with campus

Sr.No.	Scientific Name of bird	Common Name
1	<i>Catopsiliapomona</i>	Common Emigrant
2	<i>Catopsiliapyranthe</i>	Mottled Emigrant
3	<i>Euremahecabe</i>	Common grass yellow
4	<i>Euremaundersoni</i>	One spot Grass yellow

5	<i>Euremablanda</i>	Three spot Grass yellow
5	<i>Dannuschrysipus</i>	Plian Tiger
6	<i>Dannusgenutia</i>	Stripped Tiger
7	<i>Tirumalalimniace</i>	Blue Tiger
8	<i>Euploea core</i>	Common Crow
9	<i>Melanitesleda</i>	Common Evening Brown
10	<i>Junoniaarithiya</i>	Yellow panncy
11	<i>Junoniahierta</i>	Lemon Pancy
12	<i>Hypolimnasmisippus</i>	DanaidEggfly
13	<i>Papiliopalytes</i>	Common mormon
14	<i>Delias eucharis</i>	Common Jazbel
15	<i>Jamidesceleno</i>	Common Cerulean
16	<i>Pelopidas mathias</i>	Small Branded Swift
17	<i>Acraeaterpsicore</i>	Towny Caster
18	<i>Hypolimnosbolina</i>	Great Eaglefly
19	<i>Barbacinnara</i>	Rice swift
20	<i>Gra[phiumagamemnon</i>	Tailed Jay
21	<i>Belenoisaurata</i>	Pioneer

G. Moths Diversity

Both adult moths and their caterpillars are food for a wide variety of wildlife, including other insects, spiders, frogs, toads, lizards, shrews, hedgehogs, bats and birds. Night-flying adult moths form a major part of the diet of bats. Many birds eat both adult moths and their caterpillars, but the caterpillars are especially important for feeding the young ones. Moths also play a vital role in telling us about the health of our environment, like the canary in the coalmine. Since they are so widespread and found in so many different habitats, and are so sensitive to changes, moths are particularly useful as indicator species.

Table: List of Moths associated with campus

Sr.No.	Scientific Name of Moths	Common Name
1	<i>Antheraeapaphia</i>	Tussar silk Moth
2	<i>Trigonodeshyppasia</i>	Semi-looperMotyh
3	<i>Microniaaculeata</i>	Uranidae Moth
4	<i>Manginaastrea</i>	Borer Moth
5	<i>Acherontiaastyx</i>	Hawk Moth
6	<i>Hemitheaaestivaria</i>	Emerald Moth
7	<i>Loboschizakoenigiana</i>	Tortrix Moth
8	<i>Morucavitrata</i>	Mung moth
9	<i>Spodopteralitura</i>	Leafworm Moth
10	<i>Theretrassuffusa</i>	Hunter hawk Moth
11	<i>Achaea janata</i>	Semi-looper Moth
12	<i>Daphanisnerii</i>	Oleander Hawk Moth
13	<i>Junoniacoenia</i>	common buckeye moth

5. Rain Water Harvesting:

Water scarcity is serious problem throughout the world for both urban and rural community. Urbanization, industrial development and increase in agricultural field & production has resulted in overexploitation of groundwater and surface water resources and resultant deterioration in water quality. The conventional water sources namely well, river and reservoirs, etc. are inadequate to fulfil water demand due to unbalanced rainfall. Therefore, the rainwater harvesting system investigates a new water source for the community.

For the conservation of rain water the college management has initiated and executed the rooftop rainwater harvesting of main building of the campus. Rain water is collected from rooftop by down takes, connected to a common

header and led to a common pit associated with bore well at back side of the campus. The pit is dug out in the vicinity of bore well to recharge it. The dimension of pit is 3m x 2m x 2m (423.36 Cubic Feet). The pit is filled in sedimentary form using boulder, brick fragments, gravel and sand subsequently. The leading casing pipe is fitted with a porous drum to avoid the choke up and later the drum is dumped at top of the pit. Thus the rain water is channelized through a PVC pipe drainage system to the ground water table directly. The percolated water not only recharges the groundwater table but also provides adequate moisture to the flora in the campus during the summer season.

The total open terrace area of the main building amounts to 2000 square feet. Rainfall calculator: A 10 - square feet area receives 1 litre of water if the rainfall is 1 mm. The average rainfall per year is 800 mm in the district. Hence, the total volume of water received on the 2000 square feet area of the terrace (800 mm × 2000 square feet) = 16, 00,600 litres per year

6. Organic Waste Management:

For the sustainable development of the society it is very important to judiciously handle the environmental issues like the solid waste management. In order to manage the solid waste effectively we need to understand its composition and all the activities that follow once the waste is generated. Basically composition and characteristics of the waste depend on a whole lot of factors and also vary periodically. Different approaches can be employed for the management of the solid waste, depending upon the factors such as varying composition and quantity. The management of solid waste becomes further more necessary with increasing pollution and other hazardous consequences due to the generation of waste. Waste is growing at an exponential rate in India due to the rapid urbanization and the industrialization.

The solid waste generated at the Institute constitutes large amount of recyclables which can be recovered if proper solid waste management system is used. Thus to mitigate the problem an integrated approach can be adopted for the disposal of the waste. The organic part of the waste can be turned into manure by using sustainable practices such as composting and vermin-composting.

The present Institute has a green campus area (2.5 acre) associated with a more than 300 tree individuals along with avenue garden. Thus the floral diversity generates about 50 Kg solid organic wastes per week. Besides, the campus cleanliness activities also collect adequate organic waste periodically. Thus in order to mitigate the sanitary problem and to satisfy the garden manure need, institute has decided to carry out organic waste composting project.

For the project horticultural waste, such as dried leaves or plant clippings, certain amount of grass waste which is biodegradable collected from garden as well as open spaces is used. The compost pit of 7 feet X 7 feet X 6 Feet (294Sq.Feet) size is constructed at the backyard area. The pit is filled with plant waste, cattle dung and soil in sedimentary form once in a season. About 500 Kg. wet waste is composted after every six months to produce about 300 kg. compost manure.

Floristic richness of the Institute

Annexure: 1



Entry view of the Institute



Side view of the Campus



Front views of the Campus exhibiting Palm Avenue



Border views of Campus showing Floristic richness



Bamboo plantation along with the Campus



Ornamented section of the Campus



Medicinal species plantation



Rich population of *Argemone mexicana*



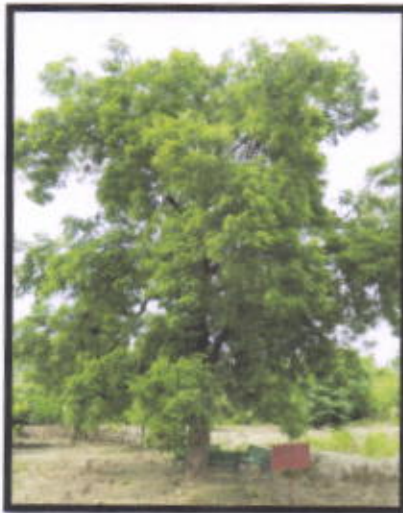
Golden blossom of *Thevetia*



Helthy habit of *Cycas*

Tree flora

Annexure 2



Azadirachta indica



Eugenia jambolana



Phoenix dactylifera



Tectano grandis



Bauhinia purpurea



Debdrocalamus strictus



Albizia odoratissima



Tamarindus indica



Balanites aegyptiaca



Dalbergia sissoo



Pongamia pinnata



Sapindus mukorossi



Ziziphus jujuba



Feronia elephantum



Ficus benghalensis



Gmelina arborea



Annona squamosa



Ficus religiosa



Millingtonia hortensis



Cassia fistula



Tabebuia rosea



Aegle marmelos



Alstonia scholaris



Oroxylum indicum



Psidium guajava



Citrus limon



Murraya koenigii



Annona reticulata

Seasonal herbs

Annexure 3



Alternanthera sessalis



Acalypha indica



Ageratum conyzoides



Achyranthus aspera



Amaranthus spinosus



Alysicarpus procumbens



Aereva lanata



Acasia Arabica



Amaranthus viridis



Boerhavia diffusa



Calatropis procera



Capsicum anum



Casia tora



Cleome viscosa



Corchorus trilocularis



Eclipta alba



Euphorbia hirta,



Euphorbia prostrata



Goniogyna hirta,



Indigofera linifolia,



Meremia gangetica



Mirabilis jalapa



Oxalis corniculata



Phyllanthus niruri



Physalis minima



Ricinus communis



Rhynchosea minima



Solanum xanthocarpum,



Sida acuta



Vicoa indica



Soncus asper



Vernonia cinera



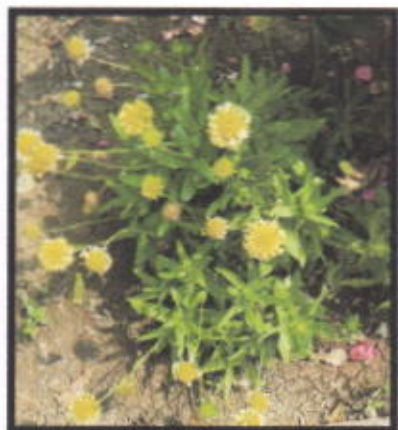
Vinca rosea



Bassela alba

Ornamental Flora

Annexure 4



Aster amellus



Jasminum sambac



Thunbergia grandiflora



Hibiscus rosa sinensis



Cana indica



Eranthemum nervosum



Thevetia peruviana



Oxalis triangularis



Euphorbia splendance



Acalypha wilkesiana



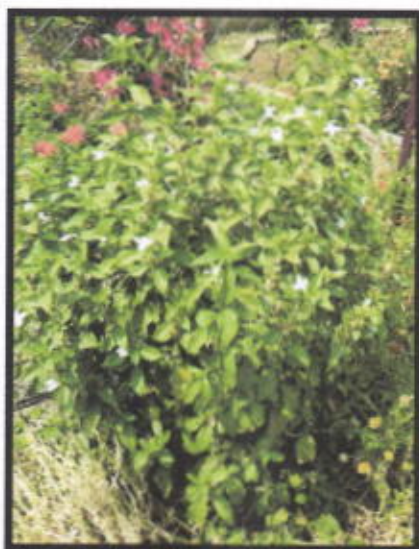
Rosa alba



Ixora coccinea



Heliconia rostrata



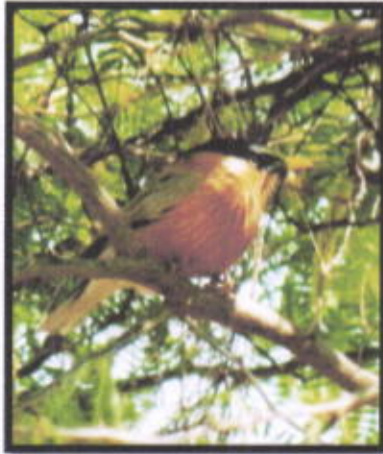
Barleria cristata



Agave Americana



Mimosa pudica



Pycnotus cafer



Merops orientalis



Halcyon smyrnensis

Ciconia episcopus

Ardeola grayii



Female - *Eudynamys scolopacea* Male



Turdoides striata



Oriolus oriolus



Egretia garzetta



Cosychus saularis



Passer domesticus



Nectarinia asiatica



Columba livia



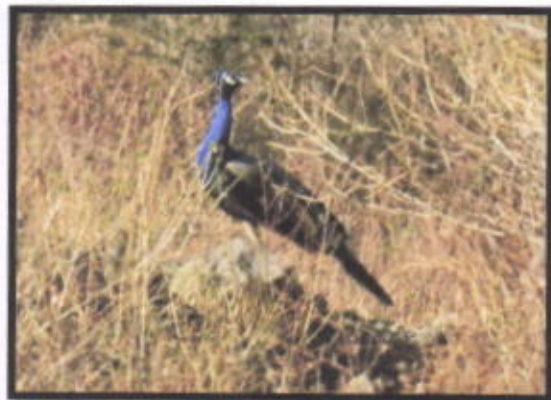
Upupa epops



Vnellus indicus



Streptopelia senegalensis



Pavo cristatus



Corvus splendens



Centropus sinensis

Insect fauna

Annexure 6



Junonia coenia



Eurema hecabe



Euploea core



Dannus chrysipus



Papilio demoleus



Moth



Moth



Xylocopa spp.



Apis dorsata

3 Water Harvesting Network

Annexure 7



Water Harvesting Network covering all the catchment area

Eco-Friendly Activities

Annexure 8

Water Harvesting



Rain Water Harvesting Farm pond



Solid waste management system

Invited Talks



Wildlife Conservation Week



Earth Day



Solar Energy