



GREEN AUDIT

Yogi Vemana University, YSR Kadapa
Report - 2015-2017



Prepared by

LEE SHREYUS FOUNDATION
Hyderabad

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**Yogi Vemana University, YSR Kadapa
Report-2015-17**

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PREFACE

Biodiversity is extremely complex, dynamic and varied like no other feature of the Earth. Its innumerable plants, animals, insects and microbes physically and chemically unite the atmosphere and hydrosphere into one environmental system which makes it possible for millions of species, including people to exist. At the same time, no other feature of the Earth has been so dramatically influenced by man's activities. By changing biodiversity, we strongly affect human well-being and the of every other living creature. It's our responsibility to conserve it for future generations. Here universities and their campus areas can become powerful change agents in the transition towards sustainable development, especially due to that they uphold protected niches which are needed for social-ecological innovations to spread in the society.

Solving biodiversity issues and development problems is no small feat. It's a challenge that demands work at the community, national and international levels done by many people and organizations around the world. This work is very important for both people and the planet.

Therefore, Yogi Vemana University have initiated 'Green Audit' of their institution campus. In present survey, focus has been given on assessment of present status of diversity in form of plants, insects and birds from college campus and efforts made by the college authorities for nature conservation. The report provides a baseline review of various activities carried out by institution to inculcate environmental consciousness amongst college students and for general people at large.

We thank University Authority and entire team for giving us the opportunity of preparing Green Audit. Our special thanks to Dr.A.Madhusudhana Reddy, Associate Professor, Department of Botany for supporting us in the entire process.

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OVERVIEW

Biodiversity that we see around us today is the outcome of over 3.5 billion years of evolutionary development, shaped by natural processes and increasingly by human influence. It sustains the web of life and we fully depend on it to meet our food, healthcare and other needs. Conserving biodiversity is basic to our survival and well-being and using it sustainably forms part of the Indian culture and lifestyle. Biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by it contribute to poverty eradication and national development.

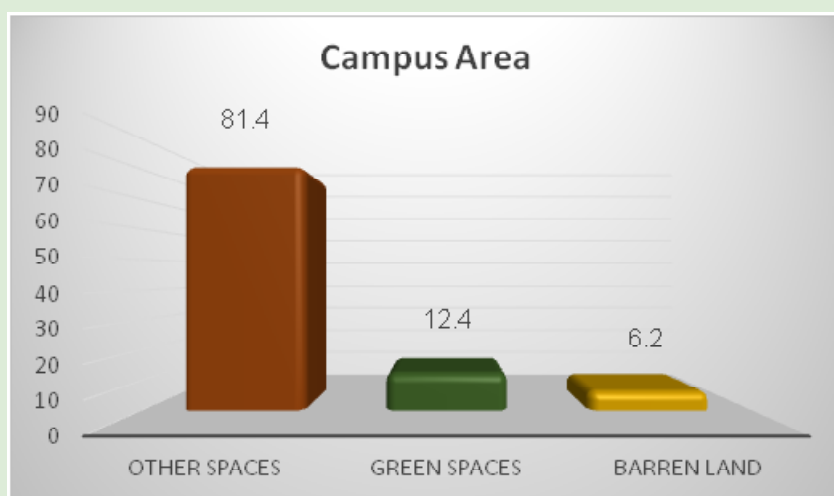
The university campus has alkaline soil and water scarcity is found in the region. But still the efforts of university for the plantation and development of green spaces with in the campus is commendable. The main green spaces in the campus are botanic garden, social forestry and other lawns are properly grown conserving biodiversity. Even the construction of the buildings are well planned with plants in the middle of the building allowing enough air and light flow. The botanical garden space was allocated in the year 2017.

Audit Objectives

1. To analyze current status of flora and fauna of the campus.
2. To demarcate areas within the institute campus which have potential for restoration of biodiversity.
3. To assess other relevant environmental and ecological issues to the surrounding area in general.
4. To make recommendations for the conservation, protection and rejuvenation of the natural vegetation and faunal diversity of the campus

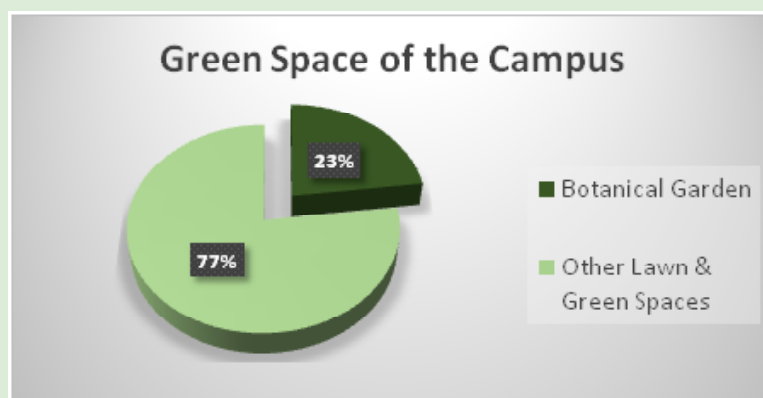
CAMPUS LAND AREA

The University land area covers 81.4% other spaces which includes waste/ barren lands, roads, unpaved area, paved areas, buildings etc and 12.4% of the green space. Further 6.2% is barren land.



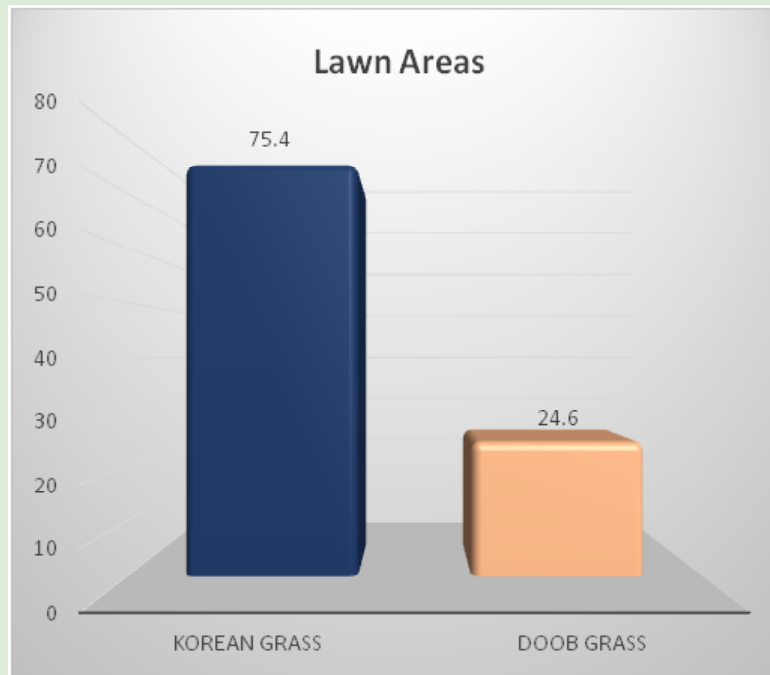
Green Spaces of the Campus

With the allocation of space for botanical garden in the year 2017, the total green space in the campus has increased and by the end of the year the lawns were also well planned around various buildings. Therefore, out of the total green space the botanical garden area is 23% and other lawn & green spaces are 77% area.



LAWNS AREAS IN THE CAMPUS

| S.No | Lawn Type | Location | Area sq. ft |
|------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Korean Grass | Central library | 2595 |
| 2 | Korean Grass | A.D Block | 55 |
| 3 | Doob grass | Sir C.V. Raman S.B | 342 |
| 4 | Doob grass | Botanical Garden | 523 |
| | | Total area | 3515 |



FARM PONDS

To conserve water, minimize wastage & to ensure its more equitable distribution both across and within the states through integrated water resource development and management. Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation is one of the goals of the campus.

The University Management with the help of Botany Department has planned for farm ponds in an around the green spaces to harvest the maximum rainwater and sustain the ground water table. Apart from the above, soak pits were also prepared in the low land areas for rainwater.

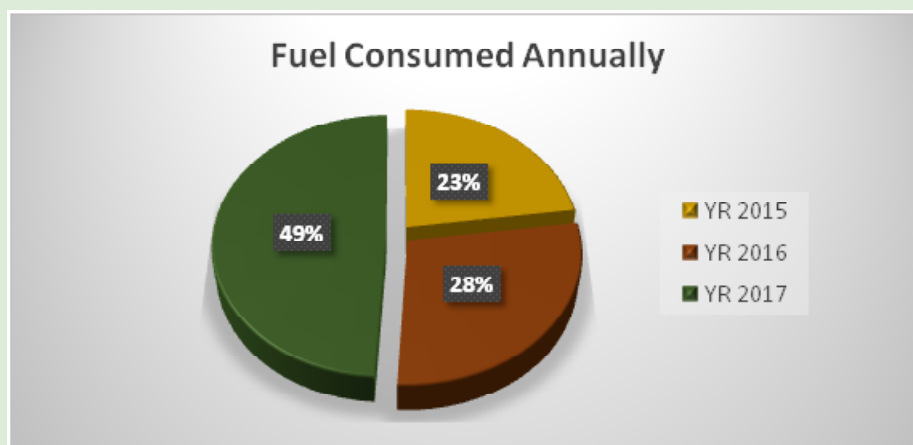
WATER FACILITY FOR PLANTATION

| S.No | Bore well | Location (Nearest Building) | Purpose |
|------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Submersible | Opp Sir C.V. Raman S. Block | Plantation |
| 2 | Submersible | East side of the BG | Botanic Garden & other Plants |
| 3 | Submersible | South side of the BG | Botanic Garden & other Plants |
| 4 | Submersible | Near Old AD Block | Botanic Garden & other Plants |
| 5 | Submersible | Near Old AD Block | Botanic Garden & other Plants |

FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR GARDENING

| SNo | Material | Consumed Annually (Fuel in Litres) | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| 1 | Material purchased | 100 | 68 | 52 |
| 2 | Plants from nursery | 65 | 59 | 140 |
| 3 | Fertilizers | 50 | 50 | 64 |
| 4 | Manures | 70 | 80 | 180 |
| 5 | Pesticides | 50 | 50 | 67 |
| 6 | Weedicides | 40 | 40 | 60 |
| 7 | Petrol/diesel sprayer pumps | 25 | 25 | 40 |
| 8 | Petrol/diesel Lawn Mowers | 49 | 57 | 74 |
| 9 | Soil procurement transport | 700 | 980 | 1790 |
| | Total | 1149 | 1409 | 2467 |

The fuel consumption increased gradually from 2015 to 2017 because the new plantation was done in the entire campus and special green spaces like botanical garden was taken up. These activities required lot of transportation for material, saplings, fertilizers, manure and other equipment's etc.

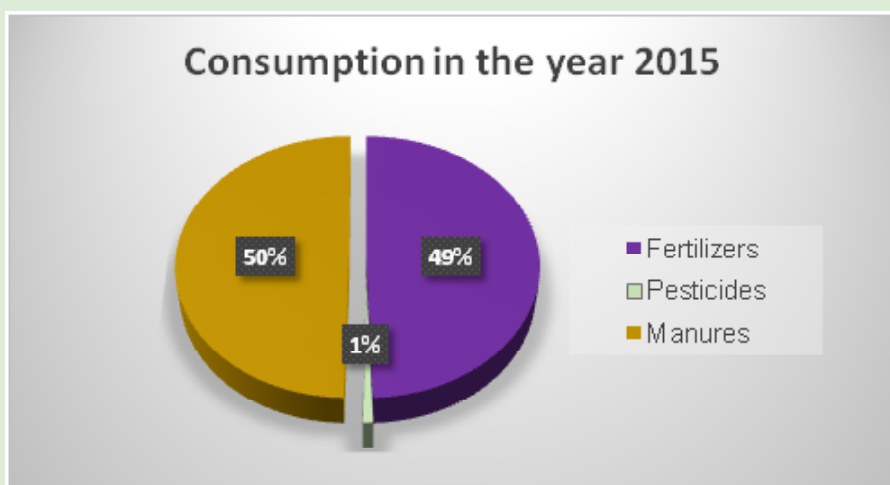


MANURE, FERTILIZERS & PESTICIDES USAGE

| SNo | Year | FERTILIZERS | | PESTICIDES | | MANURES | |
|-----|------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | Name | Quantity (Kgs/lit) per month | Name | Quantity (Kgs/Lit) per month | Name | Quantity (Kgs) per month |
| 1 | 2015 | Micronutrients/ NPK/ Urea | 20380 | Insecticides, Rodenticides, Fungicides | 230 | Farm Yard | 20,490 |
| 2 | 2016 | Micronutrients/ NPK/ Urea | 12450 | Insecticides, Rodenticides, Fungicides | 395 | Farm Yard | 25,550 |
| 3 | 2017 | Micronutrients/ NPK/ Urea | 11284 | Insecticides, Rodenticides, Fungicides | 480 | Farm Yard | 32,500 |
| | | | 44114 | | 1105 | | 78,540 |

In the process of plantation, the usage of Fertilizers, pesticides and manures was done regularly. But after preparation of soil, the usage of fertilizers was gradually reduced

and replaced with manure. In the year 2015, the fertilizers usage was 49%. Subsequently the usage was reduced to 32% in the year 2016 and 26% in the year 2017. Similarly manure usage was 50% in the year 2015, 67% in the year 2016 and 73% in the year 2017. Therefore, increase in the manure usage is observed. Moreover, management has started preparing manure in the campus and trying to meet the requirement within the campus.



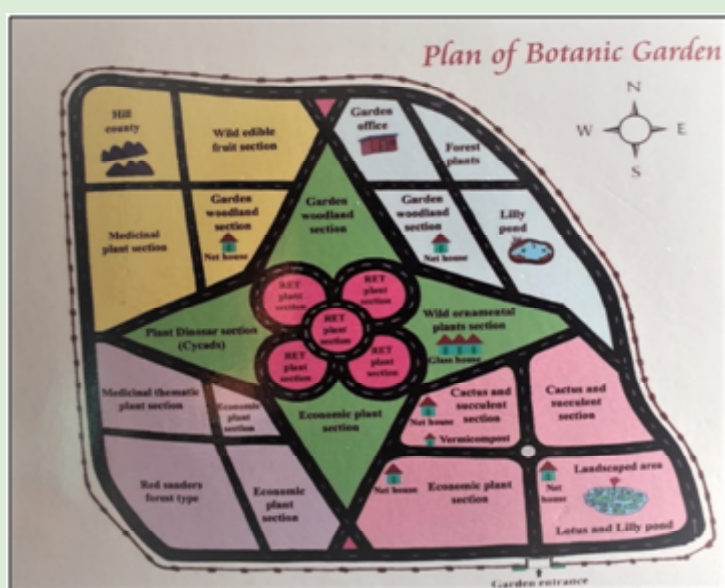
BOTANICAL GARDEN

The plant collections serve the purpose of display, education, research, conservation, and enjoyment. It is an important instrument to promote and campaigning environmental education. The garden christened as the Yogi Vemana Botanical Garden (YVUBG) is spread over 20 acres and holds a good collection. With the committed efforts of the University administration, members of faculty of different departments, Research Scholars and Students, the dream of having a good botanical garden has been fulfilled.

Botanical gardens are living repositories of indigenous and exotic, cultivated and wild plants. It is place where a wide variety of plants are cultivated for scientific, educational and ornamental purposes, often including a library, a herbarium, and green houses. Botanical gardens serve as a living repository of the regional and local area. Gardens useful in maintaining plant collections for the purpose of display, education, research, conservation and enjoyment.

This garden is to serve as a national repository of living plant specimens of Nallamala Forests towards ex-situ conservation and propagation of endemic and threatened species. Further to maintain live plant collections for the purpose of research, educational, display and aesthetics. Moreover, it would serve as Centre of Excellence for conservation, research and education.

The medicinal plant section mainly composed of potted herbaceous plants which are having high medicinal value. All the pots are labelled with scientific names, family name and important uses. The cultivated grasses germplasm section covers all the cereal and millet species. Rock garden is basically meant for succulent species like cacti, euphorbia species. Different varieties of indigenous and exotic ornamental species will be grown in ornamental plants section.



The Yogi Vemana University Botanical Garden is one of the largest botanic gardens in the state of Andhra Pradesh for ex-situ conservation of rare, endemic and threatened (RET) plants of the Eastern Ghats. At present, species collected from different parts of Nallamala Forests of Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere are being maintained in the botanic garden and in green houses. This garden is currently harbouring indigenous and exotic taxa including endemic and threatened species and spread over 20 acres presently contains 575 plant species belonging to 294 genera and 115 families. Being part of an

academic institution one of the main objectives of the botanic garden is to impart education through first-hand field experience and every plant introduced in the garden is properly labelled, with its scientific name and the family to which it belongs and this is essential for taxonomic knowledge.

Taxonomy is important for all other allied/natural sciences. Therefore, the YVU Botanical garden strives to impart the taxonomic knowledge through its various display sections and educational programmes. The garden presently represents most of the families that occur in the Deccan Region including the Eastern Ghats. The important families represented are mentioned in the taxonomic layout. The garden is also aspiring to procure additional land of the adjacent university campus area for development of a theme-based garden on taxonomy.

The existing infrastructural facilities in the Botanic Garden are net houses (5000 sq ft), Glass house (3000 sq ft), store room, water sump (45000 liters capacity), and power supply facility and 3.5 km long internal roads. The whole garden area has a barbed wire fence. Drip irrigation facility is spread over an area of about 3 acres in the garden. The irrigation facility is provided with underground pipeline system accessible throughout garden. Lilly and lotus ponds are developed for water plants. The garden has well maintained green houses for multiplication of threatened and endemic plants. A separate plant tissue culture laboratory has been established for in situ propagation of RET plants.

The garden area is divided into 25 blocks:

- RET Plant Sections - 5,
- Plant Dinosaur Section (Cycads) - 1,
- Garden Woodland Sections - 3,
- Wild Ornamental Plants Section - 1,
- Economic Plant Section - 4,
- Cactus and Succulents Section - 2,

- Landscaped area (Lotus & Lilly pond) - 2,
- Medicinal Plants Sections - 2,
- Red Sanders Forest Type - 1,
- Forest Plants Section - 1,
- Wild Edible Fruits Section - 1 and
- Hill Country - 1

All the blocks are provided with pathways for easy access to all parts of the garden. All the plants in the garden are properly labelled with botanical names, local name, family to which the particular plant belongs and known uses.

MEDICINAL PLANTS

Wide variety of medicinal plants are found in the campus i.e., 61 species and grown in the nursery located inside the campus. Dr.A.Madhusudhana Reddy, Associate Professor, Department of Botany has taken initiative to collect more varieties of species. The following are medical plant species grown here:

| SNo | Species Names | Telugu Name |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Aegie marmelos (L.) Corr. | Maredu, Bilva |
| 2. | Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f. | Manchi Kalabanda |
| 3. | Arundo donax L. | Kaliveduru |
| 4. | Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del. | Gala Chettu |
| 5. | Boswellia ovalifoliolata Bal. & Henr | Konda Sambrani |
| 6. | Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Skeels | Bottle Brush |
| 7. | Centella asiatica (L.) Urban. | Swarasvathiaku |
| 8. | Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston | Konda Pathi |
| 9. | Commiphora caudata (Wt. & Arn.) Eng. | Konda Mamidi |
| 10. | Costus speciosus (Koen.) Smith | Vanavasa |
| 11. | Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf. | Nimma Gaddi |

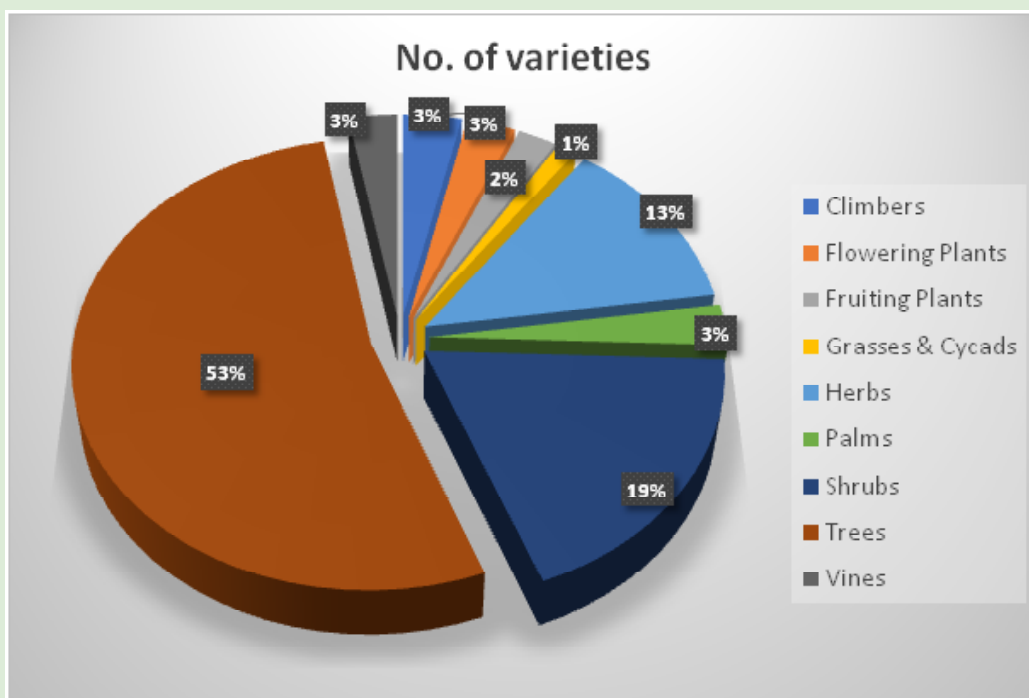
| SNo | Species Names | Telugu Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 12. | Curceligo orchiodes Gaertn. | Nelathati |
| 13. | Decalepis hamiltonii Wt. & Am. | Nannari Gaddalu |
| 14. | Dioscorea pentaphylla | Yerra teega |
| 15. | Dioscorea oppositifolia L. | Eseru gaddalu |
| 16. | Diospyros melonoxylon Roxb. | Tumki |
| 17. | Euphorbia milli Der. | Kuchu Chettu |
| 18. | Euphorbia nivulia Buch. Ham. | Errakalli |
| 19. | Ficus tirucalli L. | Machikalli |
| 20. | Ficus benghalensis L. | Marri |
| 21. | Ficus hispida L.f. | Kakimedi |
| 22. | Ficus racemosa L. | Madi |
| 23. | Ficus religiosa L. | Raavi |
| 24. | Gardenia gummifera L.f. | Bikki |
| 25. | Gardenia resinifera Roth. | Pedda Bikki |
| 26. | Givotia moluccana (L.) Sreem. | Tella Polika |
| 27. | Gloriosa superba L. | Nabhi |
| 28. | Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) Schult. | Podapatri |
| 29. | Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq. | Polika |
| 30. | Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R.br | Sugandipala |
| 31. | Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch | Tapase |
| 32. | Hymenodictyon orixense (Roxb.) Mabb. | Dudippa |
| 33. | Justicia adhatoda L. | Addasramu |
| 34. | Leptadenia reticulata Seholt. | Palateega |
| 35. | Limonia acidissima L. | Pilli adugu |
| 36. | Maerua apetala (Roth.) Jacobs | Danthi |
| 37. | Maytenus emarginata (Welld.) Ding. | Battagadapa |
| 38. | Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth. | Maddi |
| 39. | Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith | Kukkavelaga |
| 40. | Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nil. | Kukkatulsi |
| 41. | Pandanus fascicularis Lam. | Mogali |
| 42. | Pavetta tomentosa Roxb. | Tellapapidi |

| SNo | Species Names | Telugu Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| 43. | Pterocarpus santalinus L.f. | Yerrachandanam |
| 44. | Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. | Yogisa |
| 45. | Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) S.W. | Garika musti |
| 46. | Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. | Marrimamidi |
| 47. | Schefflera stellata (Gaertn.) Harms. | Somidi |
| 48. | Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A.Juss. | Mushti |
| 49. | Strychnos nux-vomica L. | Adavibadam |
| 50. | Sterculia foetida L. | Errapolika |
| 51. | Sterculia urens Roxb. | Badham Chettu |
| 52. | Treminalia catappa L. | Nallakaraka |
| 53. | Treminalia chebula Retz. | Tellamaddi |
| 54. | Terminalia arjuna Roxb. Ex.DC. | Thandra |
| 55. | Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb. | Nallamaddi |
| 56. | Terminalia alata Roth. | Tellakaraka |
| 57. | Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr. | Nemaliadugu |
| 58. | Vitex altissima L.f. | Vavili |
| 59. | Vitex negundo L. | Aswagandha |
| 60. | Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. | Palvareni |
| 61. | Ximenia americana L. | Konda nakkeru |

FLORAL BIODIVERSITY

| Plant type | No. of varieties | No. of species found |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Climbers | 6 | 1100 |
| Flowering Plants | 5 | 5800 |
| Fruiting Plants | 4 | 800 |
| Grasses & Cycads | 2 | 1500 |
| Herbs | 22 | 5950 |
| Palms | 5 | 300 |
| Shrubs | 32 | 4150 |
| Trees | 91 | 122640 |
| Vines | 5 | 300 |
| | 172 | 142540 |

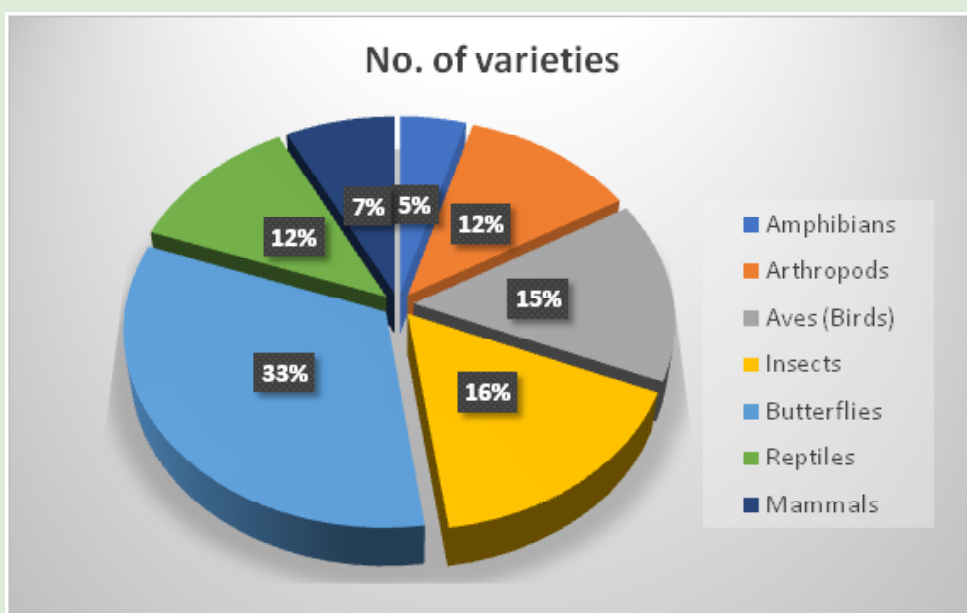
It is observed that high number of Trees i.e., 53% and Shrubs i.e., 19% are found here. 13% herbs and 9% grasses & cycads. Though other species are in less number, this counts to high biodiversity of the campus.



FAUNAL BIODIVERSITY

| SNo | Species | No. of varieties |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | Amphibians | 3 |
| 2 | Arthropods | 8 |
| 3 | Aves (Birds) | 10 |
| 4 | Insects | 11 |
| 5 | Butterflies | 22 |
| 6 | Reptiles | 8 |
| 7 | Mammals | 5 |
| | | 67 |

The symbiotic relation between flora and fauna are key aspects of any ecosystem. Therefore faunal biodiversity is also equally important for conserving natural environment. Among the total species 34% of the butterflies, 16% of insects, 12% of Reptiles and 12% of Athropods are found. The university campus also have wide variety faunal biodiversity. The following are the details:



LIST OF PLANT SPECIES

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | <i>Adenantha pavonina</i> L. | Mimosaceae | Pedda guruvinda |
| 2 | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. | Rutaceae | Maredu, Bilvamu |
| 3 | <i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boiv. | Mimosaceae | Chigara |
| 4 | <i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f. | Liliaceae | Manchikalabanda |
| 5 | <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br. | Apocynaceae | Edakula manu |
| 6 | <i>Annona reticulata</i> L. | annonaceae | Ramaphalam |
| 7 | <i>Annona squamosa</i> L. | annonaceae | Seetapalam |
| 8 | <i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> (Lam.) A.Rich | Rubiaceae | Kadamba |
| 9 | <i>Areca catechu</i> L. | Arecaceae | Vakkalu |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 10 | <i>Aristolochia indica</i> L. | Aristolochiaceae | Nalla eswari |
| 11 | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. | Moracaceae | Panasa |
| 12 | <i>Arundo donax</i> L. | Poaceae | Kakiveduru |
| 13 | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> L. | Meliaceae | Vepa |
| 14 | <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del. | Balanitaceae | Gara chettu |
| 15 | <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad. Ex J.C.Wendl. | Poaceae | Golden Bamboo |
| 16 | <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L. | Caesalpiniaceae | Devakanchana |
| 17 | <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam. | Caesalpiniaceae | Arichettu |
| 18 | <i>Boswellia ovalifoliolata</i> Bal. & Henry | Burseraceae | Konda sambrani |
| 19 | <i>Bridelia cinerascens</i> Gehrm. | Euphorbiaceae | |
| 20 | <i>Butea monosperma</i> var <i>lutea</i> | Fabaceae | Tella Modugu |
| 21 | <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb. | Caesalpiniaceae | Gachakaya |
| 22 | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) SW. | Caesalpiniaceae | Paradise Flower |
| 23 | <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels | Myrtaceae | Bottle Brush |
| 24 | <i>Caryota urens</i> L. | Arecaceae | Jeelugu |
| 25 | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. | Caesalpiniaceae | Rela |
| 26 | <i>Cassia siasmea</i> L. | Caesalpiniaceae | Konda thangedu |
| 27 | <i>Cassia suffruticosa</i> Koen. | Caesalpiniaceae | Metta tangedu |
| 28 | <i>Cassine glauca</i> (Roxb.) O.Ktze | Celaratraceae | Ceylon Tea |
| 29 | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. | Bombacaceae | Tellaburuga |
| 30 | <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb. | Apiaceae | Swarasvathiaku |
| 31 | <i>Cereus pterogonus</i> Lam. | Cactaceae | Chandurakalli |
| 32 | <i>Chlorophytum laksum</i> R.Br | Liliaceae | Spider Plant |
| 33 | <i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A.Juss. | Meliaceae | Konda vepa |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 34 | <i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f. | Rutaceae | Nimma |
| 35 | <i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i> (L.) Alston | Cochlospermaceae | Koda pathi |
| 36 | <i>Combretum albidum</i> G.Don | Combretaceae | |
| 37 | <i>Commiphora caudata</i> (Wt. & Arn) Engl. | Burseraceae | Konda mamidi |
| 38 | <i>Cordia sebestena</i> L. | Boraginaceae | Native of USA |
| 39 | <i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koen). Smith | Zinziberaceae | Vanavasa |
| 40 | <i>Couroupita guianensis</i> Aubl. | Lecythidaceae | Nagalingamu |
| 41 | <i>Curculigo orchoides</i> Gaertn. | Hypoxidaceae | Nelathati |
| 42 | <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf | Poaceae | Nimma gaddi |
| 43 | <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. | Fabaceae | Sisso |
| 44 | <i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i> Wt. & Arn. | Asclepiadaceae | Nannari gaddalu |
| 45 | <i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L. | Dioscoreaceae | Eseru gaddalu |
| 46 | <i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L. | Dioscoreaceae | Yerra teega |
| 47 | <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb. | Ebenaceae | Tumki, Beediaku |
| 48 | <i>Dolichandrone atrovirens</i> (Roth) Spr. | Bignoniaceae | Niruoddi |
| 49 | <i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> Seem. | Bignoniaceae | Chitti Niruoddi |
| 50 | <i>Drimia nagarjunae</i> (Hemadri & Swahari) Anand Kumar | Liliaceae | Adaviulligadda |
| 51 | <i>Erythrina variegata</i> L. | Fabaceae | Vaarajapu |
| 52 | <i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> L. | Euphorbiaceae | Bontha jamudu |
| 53 | <i>Euphorbia caducifolia</i> Murr. | Euphorbiaceae | Katte Jamudu |
| 54 | <i>Euphorbia milii</i> Der. | Euphorbiaceae | Crown of thorns |
| 55 | <i>Euphorbia nivulia</i> Buch, - Hum. | Euphorbiaceae | Errakalli |
| 56 | <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L. | Euphorbiaceae | Manchikalli |
| 57 | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. | Moraceae | Marri |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 58 | <i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem. | Moraceae | Rubber Fig |
| 59 | <i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. | Moraceae | Kakimedi |
| 60 | <i>Ficus mollis</i> Vahl. | Moraceae | Juvi |
| 61 | <i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. | Moraceae | Medi |
| 62 | <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. | Moraceae | Ravi |
| 63 | <i>Gardenia gummifera</i> L.f. | Rubiaceae | Bikki |
| 64 | <i>Gardenia resinifera</i> Roth. | Rubiaceae | Pedda Bikki |
| 65 | <i>Givotia moluccana</i> (L.) Sreem. | Euphorbiaceae | Tella Poliki |
| 66 | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> L. | Cochlaceae | Nabhi |
| 67 | <i>Gmelina asiatica</i> L. | Verbanaceae | Nelagummadi |
| 68 | <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. | Asclepiadaceae | Podapatri |
| 69 | <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> Jacq. | Hemandiaceae | Poliki |
| 70 | <i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb. | Caesalpiniaceae | Narayepi |
| 71 | <i>Helicteres isora</i> L. | Sterculiaceae | Nulikaya |
| 72 | <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br. | Asclepiadaceae | Sugandipala |
| 73 | <i>Hibiscus platanifolius</i> (Wild.) Sweet | Malvaceae | Kondapathi |
| 74 | <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch. | Ulmaceae | Tapase |
| 75 | <i>Hymenodictyon orixense</i> (Roxb.) Mabb. | Rubiaceae | Dudippa |
| 76 | <i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> Humb. | Bignoniaceae | Gulmohur |
| 77 | <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. | Euphorbiaceae | Adavi amudam |
| 78 | <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L. | Acanthaceae | Addasaramu |
| 79 | <i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> Schult. | Asclepiadaceae | Palateega |
| 80 | <i>Limonia acidissima</i> L. | Rutaceae | Velaga |
| 81 | <i>Maerua apetala</i> (Roth.) Jacobs | Capparindaceae | Lukki Chettu |
| 82 | <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. | Euphorbiaceae | Kumkuma chettu |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 83 | <i>maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd.) Ding. | Celastraceae | Danthi |
| 84 | <i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f. | Bignoniaceae | Manumalli |
| 85 | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> L. | Mimosaceae | Attipathi |
| 86 | <i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth. | Rubiaceae | Battaganapa |
| 87 | <i>Morinda pubescens</i> J.E. Smith | Rubiaceae | Maddi |
| 88 | <i>Muntingia calabura</i> L. | Elaeocarpaceae | Singapur cherry |
| 89 | <i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L. | Rubiaceae | Mussanda |
| 90 | <i>Myrtus communis</i> L. | Myrtaceae | Panneru jama |
| 91 | <i>Naringi crenulata</i> (Roxb.) Nil. | Rutaceae | Kukkavelaga |
| 92 | <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker. Gawl.) Haw. | Cactaceae | Nagadhari |
| 93 | <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Benth. | Bignoniaceae | Mokka vepa |
| 94 | <i>Pandanus fascicularis</i> Lam. | Pandanaceae | Mogali |
| 95 | <i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims. | Passifloraceae | Rakhi flower |
| 96 | <i>Pavetta tomentosa</i> Roxb. | Rubiaceae | Papidi |
| 97 | <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (D.C.) Barker | Caesalpiniaceae | Kondachita |
| 98 | <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L. | Aracaceae | Datepalm |
| 99 | <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb. | Aracaceae | Etha chettu |
| 100 | <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. | Euphorbiaceae | Usirikaya |
| 101 | <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth. | Mimosaceae | Seemachintha |
| 102 | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. | Apocynaceae | Deva ganneru |
| 103 | <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce. | Mimosaceae | Jammi |
| 104 | <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb. | Fabaceae | Yogisa |
| 105 | <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f. | Fabaceae | Yerrachandanam |
| 106 | <i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i> (Gaertn.)S.W. | Sterculiaceae | Thada |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 107 | <i>Radermachera xylocarpa</i> (Roxb)K.S. | Bignoniaceae | Naguru |
| 108 | <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonner. | Musaceae | Panka arati |
| 109 | <i>Sansevieria cylindrica</i> Bojer ex Hook. | Asparagaceae | Snake Plant |
| 110 | <i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i> Schult. | Asparagaceae | Chaga |
| 111 | <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Prain. | Asparagaceae | Weed |
| 112 | <i>Schefflera stellata</i> (Gaertn.) Harms | Araliaceae | Marrimamidi |
| 113 | <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poir. | Fabaceae | Avisa chettu |
| 114 | <i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC. | Simaroubaceae | Paradise tree (USA) |
| 115 | <i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A.Juss. | Meliaceae | Somidi |
| 116 | <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P.Beauv. | Bignoniaceae | Yerraneru |
| 117 | <i>Sterculia foetida</i> L. | Sterculiaceae | Adavi badam |
| 118 | <i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb. | Sterculiaceae | |
| 119 | <i>Strychnos nux-vamica</i> L. | Loganiaceae | Mushti |
| 120 | <i>Swietenia mahagony</i> (L.) Jacq. | Meliaceae | Mahogani |
| 121 | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels | Myrtaceae | Neredu |
| 122 | <i>Tabebuia aurea</i> Benth. & Hook.f. | Bignoniaceae | Trumpet Tree |
| 123 | <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. | Caesalpiniaceae | Sweet Tamarind (Thailand) |
| 124 | <i>Tecoma stans</i> L. | Bignoniaceae | Pasupuganneru |
| 125 | <i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f. | Verbenaceae | Teak |
| 126 | <i>Terminalia alata</i> | Combretaceae | Innu maddi |
| 127 | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.Ex. DC. | Combretaceae | Arjuna |
| 128 | <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb. | Combretaceae | Tadi |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 129 | <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. | Combretaceae | Badham chettu |
| 130 | <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. | Combretaceae | Karaka |
| 131 | <i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Soland | Malvaceae | Gangaravi |
| 132 | <i>Vitex altissima</i> L.f. | Verbenaceae | Nemaliadugu |
| 133 | <i>Vitex leucoxydon</i> L.f. | Verbenaceae | Vavili |
| 134 | <i>Vitex negundo</i> L. | Verbenaceae | Vavili |
| 135 | <i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal | Solanaceae | Aswagnadha |
| 136 | <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br. | Apocynaceae | Palvareni |
| 137 | <i>Ximena americana</i> | Olacaceae | |
| 138 | <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> L. | Asperagaceae | Spanish dragger |
| 139 | <i>Zamia furfuracea</i> L.f. | Zamiaceae | Cardboard Palm (Mexico) |
| 140 | <i>Zamia integrifolia</i> L.f. | Zamiaceae | Native of USA |
| 141 | <i>Abutilon hirtum</i> | Malvaceae Juss. | Nela benda |
| 142 | <i>acasia campbelli</i> | Fabaceae | Wattle |
| 143 | <i>adhathoda zeylanica</i> | Acanthaceae | Malabar nut |
| 144 | <i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.) G.Don | Apocynaceae | Forest aganosma |
| 145 | <i>almanda sps</i> | Apocynaceae | Golden trumpet |
| 146 | <i>anisomeles malabarica</i> | Lamiaceae | Malabar Catmint |
| 147 | <i>Argyreia sps</i> | Convolvulaceae | Woolly morning glory |
| 148 | <i>argimone mexicana</i> | Papaveraceae | prickly Poppy |
| 149 | <i>barleria prionitis</i> | Acanthaceae | Mulla gorinta |
| 150 | <i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> | Fabaceae | Yellow bell orchid tree |
| 151 | <i>bauhinia variegata</i> | Fabaceae | Orchid tree |
| 152 | <i>canavalia gladiata</i> | Fabaceae | Sword Bean |
| 153 | <i>caralluma lasiantha</i> | Asclepiadaceae | Jamudu |
| 154 | <i>cassia alata</i> | Leguminosae | Avici chettu |
| 155 | <i>celosia argentea</i> | Amaranthaceae | Sliver cock's comb |
| 156 | <i>cereus pterogonus</i> | Cactaceae | Chadhurakalli |

| SNO | Species Scientific Name | Family | Local Name |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 157 | <i>Conocarpus erectus</i> L. | Combretaceae | Buttonwood |
| 158 | <i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i> Roxb. | Leguminosae | Unifoliate Rattle wort |
| 159 | <i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> | Fabaceae | Giliginta |
| 160 | <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> | Apocynaceae | Palay Rubbervine |
| 161 | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | solanaceae | Thorn apple |
| 162 | <i>Habenaria roxburghii</i> | Orchidaceae | Chekku dumpa |
| 163 | <i>Ipomoea biloba</i> | Convolvulaceae | Beach morning glory |
| 164 | <i>leucas aspera</i> | Lamiaceae | Thumba |
| 165 | <i>passiflora edulis</i> | Passifloraceae | Passion fruit |
| 166 | <i>pavonia zeylanica</i> | Malvaceae Juss. | Peramutti |
| 167 | <i>pistia stratiotes</i> | Araceae | Water cabbage |
| 168 | <i>Plumaria sps</i> | Apocynaceae | Frangipani |
| 169 | <i>Pterospermum canescens</i> | Malvaceae | Tada |
| 170 | <i>Rauvolphyia serpentina</i> | Apocynaceae | Sarpagandha |
| 171 | <i>sopubia delphinfolia</i> | Scrophulariaceae | Edintajada |
| 172 | <i>Spaeranthus indicus</i> | Asteraceae | East Indian Globe Thistle |

LIST OF FAUNAL SPECIES

| SNO | Species Type | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Amphibian | Common Indian Toad | <i>Bufo melanostictus</i> |
| 2 | Amphibian | Common Tree Frog | <i>Polypedates maculates</i> |
| 3 | Amphibian | Toad | <i>Bufo melanostictus</i> |
| 4 | Arthropoda | Centipede | <i>Scolopendra Hardwickei</i> |
| 5 | Arthropoda | Crimson Rose Butterfly | <i>Pachliopta hector</i> |
| 6 | Arthropoda | Painted Grasshopper | <i>Poecilocerus pictus</i> |
| 7 | Arthropoda | Lychee Shield Bug | <i>Chrysocoris stollii</i> |
| 8 | Arthropoda | Honey Bee | <i>Apis mellifera</i> |
| 9 | Arthropoda | Ant | <i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i> |
| 10 | Arthropoda | House fly | <i>Musca domestica</i> |

| SNO | Species Type | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 11 | Arthropoda | Mosquito | <i>Anopheles</i> |
| 12 | Aves (Birds) | Kaki | <i>Corvus splendens</i> |
| 13 | Aves (Birds) | Ramachiluka | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> |
| 14 | Aves (Birds) | Gudla Guba | <i>Athene brama</i> |
| 15 | Aves (Birds) | Vadrangagipitta | <i>Micropternus brachyurus</i> |
| 16 | Aves (Birds) | Pichuka | <i>Passeridae</i> |
| 17 | Aves (Birds) | Gorika | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> |
| 18 | Aves (Birds) | Rose ringed Parakeet | <i>Psittacula krameri manillensis</i> |
| 19 | Aves (Birds) | Common Jungle Crow | <i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i> |
| 20 | Aves (Birds) | Great Erget | <i>Ardea alba</i> |
| 21 | Aves (Birds) | Common tailor bird | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> |
| 22 | Insect | Common Emigrant | <i>Catopsilia pomona</i> |
| 23 | Insect | Common Brush brown | <i>Mycalesis perseus</i> |
| 24 | Insect | Common Grass Yellow | <i>Eurema hecabe</i> |
| 25 | Insect | Scorpion | <i>Scorpiones</i> |
| 26 | Insect | Ant | <i>Solenopsis</i> |
| 27 | Insect | Great Eggfly | <i>Hypolimnas bolina</i> |
| 28 | Insect | Common Leopard | <i>Phalanta phalantha</i> |
| 29 | Insect | Black Garden ant | <i>Lasius niger</i> |
| 30 | Insect | Common Pierrot | <i>Castalius rosimon</i> |
| 31 | Insect | Boddinka | <i>Periplaneta americana</i> |
| 32 | Insect | Bee fly | <i>Bombyliidae</i> |
| 33 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common jay | <i>G. doson</i> |
| 34 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common rose | <i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i> |
| 35 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common mormon | <i>P. polytes</i> |
| 36 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common merun | <i>P. memnon</i> |
| 37 | Insect (Butterfly) | The black tail | <i>P. liomedon</i> |
| 38 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common albatross | <i>Appias albino</i> |
| 39 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common emigrant | <i>Catopsilia crocale</i> |
| 40 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common jezebel | <i>Delias eucharis</i> |

| SNO | Species Type | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 41 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common grass yellow | <i>Eurema hecabe</i> |
| 42 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common wanderer | <i>Valeria valeria anais</i> |
| 43 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common crow | <i>Euploea core</i> |
| 44 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common palm fly | <i>Elymnia shypermnestra</i> |
| 45 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common Cyclops | <i>Eritesfalcipennis</i> |
| 46 | Insect (Butterfly) | Great egg fly | <i>Hypolimnas bolina</i> |
| 47 | Insect (Butterfly) | Yellow pansy | <i>Junonia hierta</i> |
| 48 | Insect (Butterfly) | Lemon pansy | <i>Junonia lemonias</i> |
| 49 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common sailer | <i>Neptishylas</i> |
| 50 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common leopard | <i>Phalanta phalantha</i> |
| 51 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common four ring | <i>Ypthima bueberi</i> |
| 52 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common five ring | <i>Ypthima baldus</i> |
| 53 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common Awl | <i>Hasora badra badra</i> |
| 54 | Insect (Butterfly) | Common Dartlet | <i>Oriens golapseudolus</i> |
| 55 | Mammal | Monkey | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> |
| 56 | Mammal | Eluka | <i>Mus musculus</i> |
| 57 | Mammal | Kundelu | <i>Lepus</i> |
| 58 | Mammal | Gabbilam | <i>Microchiropeeta L.</i> |
| 59 | Mammal | Squirrel | <i>Funambulus palmarum</i> |
| 60 | Reptile | Wall lizard | <i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i> |
| 61 | Reptile | Chameleon | <i>Chameleo zeylanicus</i> |
| 62 | Reptile | House Lizard | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> |
| 63 | Reptile | Garden lizard | <i>Calotes versicolor</i> |
| 64 | Reptile | Termite Gecko | <i>Hemidactylus triedrus</i> |
| 65 | Reptile | Common Garden Lizard | <i>Calotes versicolor</i> |
| 66 | Reptile | Common Skink | <i>Mabuya carinata</i> |
| 67 | Reptile | Common Indian Krait | <i>Bungarus caeruleus</i> |

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

OBSERVATIONS

1. The university campus started improving biodiversity. Especially ex-situ conservation is done here with variety of species. Around 172 species of plants and 67 faunal species are found covering 12.4% of the campus.
2. Campus also have about 61 species of medicinal plants and grown in the nursery located inside the campus.
3. Among the total species 34% of the butterflies, 16% of insects, 12% of Reptiles and 12% of Athropods are found. The university campus also have wide variety faunal biodiversity.
4. It is observed that high number of Trees i.e., 53% and Shrubs i.e., 19% are found here. 13% herbs and 9% grasses & cycads. Though other species are in less number, this counts to high biodiversity of the campus.
5. Campus have started constructing farm ponds and treches to harvest the rain water because this area has water scarcity and soil is alkaline.
6. NSS students are also involved regularly in the plantation programmes conducted by the unversity.
7. The University land area covers 81.4% other spaces which includes lands, roads, unpaved area, paved areas, buildings etc and 12.4% of the green space. Further 6.2% is barren land.
8. With the allocation of space for botanical garden in the year 2017, the total green space in the campus has increased and by the end of the year the lawns were also well planned around various buildings. Therefore, out of the total green space the botanical garden area is 23% and other lawn & green spaces are 77% area.

9. The University Management with the help of Botany Department has planned for farm ponds in an around the green spaces to harvest the maximum rainwater and sustain the ground water table. Apart from the above, soak pits were also prepared in the low land areas for rainwater.
10. The fuel consumption increased gradually from 2015 to 2017 because the new plantation was done in the entire campus and special green spaces like botanical garden was taken up. These activities required lot of transportation for material, saplings, fertilizers, manure and other equipment's etc.
11. In the year 2015, the fertilizers usage was 49%. Subsequently the usage was reduced to 32% in the year 2016 and 26% in the year 2017. Similarly manure usage was 50% in the year 2015, 67% in the year 2016 and 73% in the year 2017. Therefore, increase in the manure usage is observed. Moreover, management has started preparing manure in the campus and trying to meet the requirement within the campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reduce the usage of fertilizers and pesticides for plants within the campus.
2. University should plan an organic farming of vegetables for the canteen food requirements.
3. Need to plan compost units and rainwater harvesting structures near building areas are to be constructed for better conservation of water.
4. Campus has to conduct audit every year for improvement in green spaces and better conservation.
5. University Campus need more vegetation to increase carbon balance.

PHOTOGRAPHS & MEDIA



Abutilon hirtum



Acacia campbelli



Adhathoda zeylanica



Aganosma cymosa



Almada sp.



Anisomeles malabarica



Argeria sp.



Argimone mexicana



Aristolochia indica



Barleria prionotis



Bauhinia purpuria



Bauhinia variegata



Abutilon hirtum



Acacia campbelli



Adhathoda zeylanica



Aganosma cymosa



Almanda sp.



Anisomeles malabarica



Argeria sp.



Argimone mexicana



Aristolochia indica



Barleria prionotis



Bauhinia purpuria



Bauhinia variegata



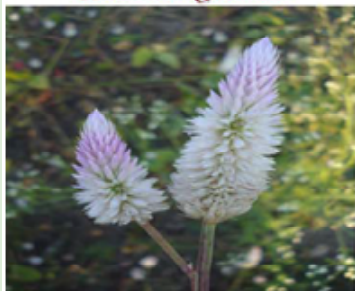
Canavalia gladiata



Caralluma lasiantha



Cassia alata



Celosia argentea



Cereus pterogonus



Combretum albidum



Conocarpus erectus



Crotalaria ramosissima



Crotalaria verrucosa



Cryptostegia grandiflora



Cucurbitaceae sp.



Datura stramonium



Erythrina variegata



Gmelina asiatica



Gymnema sylvestre



Leptadenia reticulata



Leucas aspera



Leucas aspera



Passiflora edulis



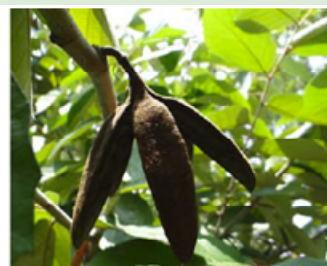
Pavonia zeylanica



Pistia stratiotes



Plumaria sp.



Pterospermum canescens



Rauvolfia serpentina



Sopubia dulcinifolia.



Sphaeranthus indicus



Habenaria roxburghii



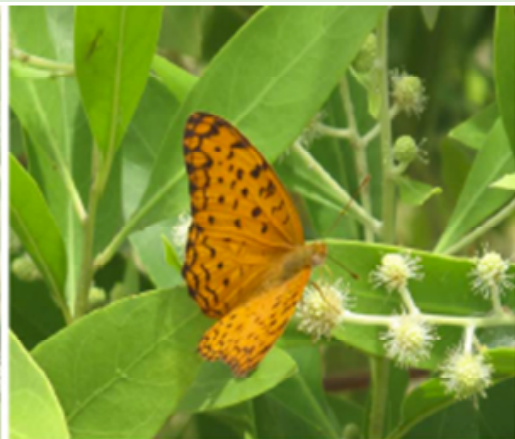
Hibiscus platanifolius



Bauhinia tomentosa



Ipomoea biloba









వైవీయూకు గ్రీనరీ అవార్డు ప్రదానం



గ్రీన్ అవార్డు

పేపర్ గ్రీన్ అవార్డు-2017 అందుకుంటున్న డాక్టర్ ఎ.మధుసూదనరెడ్డి

వైవీయూ:

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ గ్రీనింగ్ ఆండ్ బ్యూటీఫికేషన్ కార్పొరేషన్ వారు ప్రకటించిన గ్రీనరీ అవార్డును ముఖ్యమంత్రి చంద్రబాబు నాయుడు చేతుల మీదుగా విశ్వవిద్యాలయ అధికారులు అందుకున్నారు. శ్రీనివాస కృష్ణ జిల్లా సూజీపేట ప్రభుత్వ కాలనీలో నిర్వహించిన 'వనం-మనం' కార్యక్రమంలో సీఎం చేతుల మీదుగా వైవీయూ వ్యవస్థాపక చాన్సలర్ అవార్డు

- సీఎం చేతుల మీదుగా పురస్కారం అందజేత
- హర్షం వ్యక్తం చేసిన అధికారులు

బి. బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్ నిర్వాహకుడు డాక్టర్ ఎ. మధుసూదనరెడ్డి పేరే గ్రీన్ అవార్డు-2017 ప్రశంసాపత్రాన్ని అందుకున్నారు. రాష్ట్రంలోని

అన్ని విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలూ, కళాశాలలు, పాఠశాలలు, హాస్పిటల్స్ పోటీపడిన నాల్గవ కేటగిరీలో వైవీయూకు ప్రథమస్థానం లభించడంతో ముఖ్యమంత్రి చేతుల మీదుగా అవార్డు అందుకున్నారు. వైవీయూ రాష్ట్రస్థాయిలో గ్రీన్ అవార్డు అందుకోవడంపై వైస్ చాన్సలర్ అవార్డు ఆర్గినిజర్ రామనంద్రారెడ్డి, రిజిస్ట్రార్ అవార్డు కె. చంద్రయ్య ప్రస్థావన అవార్డు డి.గులాంఠారీఫ్, అధ్యాపకులు సంతోషం వ్యక్తం చేశారు.

ప్రతి వ్యక్తి కాలుష్య నివారణకు నడుం కట్టాలి

యోవేవి (కడప), స్టూడెంట్: ప్రతి వ్యక్తి కాలుష్య నివారణకు నడుం దిగించాలని యోగి వేమన విశ్వవిద్యాలయ ఉపకులపతి అచార్య ఎ.రామ చంద్రారెడ్డి అన్నారు. ఏవ తేదీన ప్రపంచ పర్యావరణ దినోత్సవం సందర్భంగా శనివారం ఉపకులపతి విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో కరవేతనం విడుదల చేశారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ.. ప్రపంచ పర్యావరణ దినోత్సవానికి మన దేశం ఆతిథ్యం ఇవ్వడం ఎంతో గౌరవప్రదమని తెలిపారు. సమాజంలో ప్రబలుతున్న ప్లాస్టిక్ కాలుష్యాన్ని నివారించేందుకు ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ పర్యావరణంపై అవగాహన పెంచుకోవాలన్నారు. ప్లాస్టిక్ తయారు చేసిన వాటిని పూర్తిగా తగ్గించాలని తెలిపారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఏవ తేదీన విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో అవగాహన కార్యక్రమాన్ని నిర్వహిస్తున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. కార్యక్రమంలో కుల సచివ్లు అచార్య కె.చంద్రయ్య, ప్రొఫెసర్ అచార్య కె.సత్యనారాయణరెడ్డి, అచార్య టి.రాంప్రసాద్ రెడ్డి, డాక్టర్ మధుసూదనరెడ్డి, అచార్య వై.నరేంద్రారెడ్డి, డాక్టర్ చంద్రశేఖర్ పాల్గొన్నారు.



కరవేతనాన్ని విడుదల చేస్తున్న యోవేవి అధికారులు

పాఠకేసులను పరిష్కరించాలి

కోర్టుల్లో మౌలిక వసతులు కల్పించాలి



మాట్లాడుతున్న జిల్లా ప్రధాన న్యాయమూర్తి శ్రీనివాస్

చిన్న చౌకు (కడప), స్టూడెంట్: జిల్లాలోని కోర్టుల్లో ఉన్న పాఠకేసులను పరిష్కరించాలని జిల్లా ప్రధాన న్యాయమూర్తి శ్రీనివాస్ అన్నారు. జిల్లా కోర్టు అవరజలోని న్యాయసేవా సచివ్ భవనంలో శనివారం జిల్లాలోని న్యాయాధికారులకు కార్యక్రమం (వర్చువేష) నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా జడ్జి మాట్లాడుతూ.. పెండింగ్లో ఉన్న కేసులకు ఎక్స్ ప్రెస్ ప్రాధాన్యం ఇవ్వాలన్నారు. సివిల్ కేసులను పరిష్కరించాలని సూచించారు. జిల్లాలో ఉన్న కోర్టుల్లో మౌలిక వసతులు కల్పించాలని తెలిపారు. ఏపి కోర్టుల్లో ఏపి సామగ్రి ఉన్నాయో వాటి వివరాలను తెలియజేయాలని తెలిపారు. కేసులను పరిష్కరించి రోజులకు క్లియర్ చేయాలన్నారు. కొత్తగా వచ్చిన కేసుల అవగాహన పెంచాలని సూచించారు. కోర్టు పరిసర ప్రాంతాలను పరిశుభ్రంగా ఉంచుకోవాలని పేర్కొన్నారు. ఏవైనా సమస్యలుంటే తమ దృష్టికి తీసుకుని రావాలని కోరారు. ఆనంతరం పలు అంశాలపై చర్చించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో జిల్లా మొదటి అదనపు న్యాయమూర్తి సుధాకర్, ఇన్స్ పెక్టర్ లోక్ అంబర్ వైద్యన విష్ణుప్రసాద్ రెడ్డితో పాటు జిల్లాలోని న్యాయమూర్తులు, మేజిస్ట్రేట్లు ఉన్నారు.

కోనాడ్

ప్రకటనలకు సంప్రదించండి

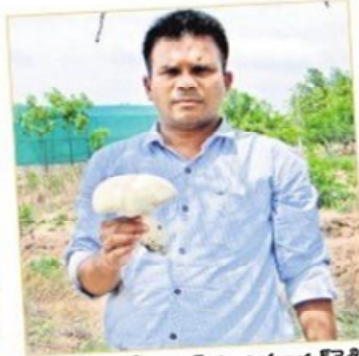
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం

కడప : 9989997626, 80085142
 ప్రొద్దుటూరు : 8008597620
 రాజంపేట : 9959466005
 బద్వేలు : 8008597620, 767483
 రైల్వేకోడూరు : 8008709897
 కమలాపురం : 799330027

• అరుదైన పుట్టగొడుగు !



అరుదైన పెద్ద పుట్టగొడుగు



పుట్టగొడుగుతో డాక్టర్ మధుసూదన్ రెడ్డి

యోగివేమన విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో 20 ఎకరాల్లో విస్తరించిన బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్లో అతిపెద్ద అరుదైన పుట్టగొడుగు కనువిందు చేసింది. అగారికస్ జాతికి చెందిన అగారికస్ బస్కోరస్ శాస్త్రీయనామం కలిగిన ఈ అటవీ పుట్టగొడుగును బొటానికల్ సమన్వయకర్త డాక్టర్ మధుసూదన్ రెడ్డి గుర్తించారు. ఈ పుట్టగొడుగు దాదాపు 300 గ్రాముల బరువు ఉండటం విశేషం. కాగా దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలోనే గొప్పగా నిర్వహిస్తున్న ఈ బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్ అభివృద్ధికి, పరిశోధనకు ఇటీవల దాదాపు 90 లక్షల నిధులు విడుదలైన విషయం తెలిసిందే.

- వైవీయూ

సాక్షి Fri, 30 June 2017
epaper.sakshi.com//c/20175242

వైవీయూ గార్డెన్ కు అరుదైన మొక్కలు

వైవీయూ : భారత పర్యావరణ మంత్రిత్వశాఖ లీడ్ బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్ గుర్తింపు పొందిన యోగివేమన విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలోని ఉద్యానవనానికి అరుదైన మొక్కలు వచ్చి చేరాయి. కర్ణాటక రాష్ట్రం పశ్చిమ కనుమల నుంచి సేకరించిన మొక్కలతో జింగుళూరు జి.కె.వి.ఆర్. బొటానికల్ లీడ్ గార్డెన్ ప్రధాన డాక్టర్ సంజయ్, డాక్టర్ మూర్తి, డాక్టర్ శృంగేష్ గురువారం విచ్చేసి అందజేశారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వారు ఖైన్ డాస్ లర్ సూర్యకావతి, రిజిస్ట్రార్ డి. విజయరామప్రసాద్, ప్రెసిపిఎల్ కె. కృష్ణారెడ్డిలను కలిగారు. ఇచ్చి పుచ్చుకునే దోరణిలో పశ్చిమ కనుమల నుంచి తెచ్చిన మొక్కలను వైవీయూ బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్ కు అందజేసి ఇక్కడి తూర్పు కనుమల్లో పెరుగుతున్న మొక్కలను వీసీ ఆచార్య మునగాల సూర్యకావతి చేతుల మీదుగా స్వీకరించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వారు గార్డెన్ లో పెరుగుతున్న అరుదైన జాతులు, వాటి సంరక్షణ



మొక్కలను అందజేస్తున్న వైవీయూ వీసీ ఆచార్య మునగాల సూర్యకావతి

వివరాలను అడిగి తెలుసుకున్నారు. కార్యక్రమంలో మధుసూదన్ రెడ్డి, కర్ణాటక రాష్ట్రానికి చెందిన నర్సరీ బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్ నిర్వాహకుడు డాక్టర్ ఎ. నిర్వాహకుడు శ్రేష్టి పాల్గొన్నారు.