GREEN AUDIT

Yogi Vemana University, YSR Kadapa

Report - 2017-2018

Prepared by

LEE SHREYUS FOUNDATION

Hyderabad

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Yogi Vemana University, YSR Kadapa
Report-2017-18

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PREFACE

Biodiversity, the variety of life on Earth, is quite possibly the most amazing thing on the planet. It is the key to sustaining health, wealth, food, fuel and all of the vital services we depend on. Its magnificence enriches our cultural and religious traditions. Each plant and animal is part of a complex web of life. Humans are also part of nature's rich diversity: we use this diversity to enhance our well-being. India is one of the 12 mega biodiversity Countries in the world and its our responsibility to conserve it for future generations.

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 review is the first stage in the development of a Green Action Plan for the university will contribute towards the implementation of "The strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and Green initiatives".

We thank University Officials for giving us the opportunity of preparing Green Audit. We also thank Internal Quality Assurance Cell Team for supporting us. Our special thanks to Dr.A.Madhusudhana Reddy, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany for supporting us. He has been instrumental in the entire process of developing such a huge green space with high biodiversity and helping us with the data required for this report.

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INTRODUCTION

There is increasing evidence for a positive correlation between Green space and well-being. The university campuses offer an integral environment for learning. Through improved air, water quality, buffering of noise pollution and mitigation of impacts from extreme events, green spaces can reduce environmental health risks associated with lifestyle. The environmental components decide what kind of plants and animals are to be sustaining in the specific area. Overall distribution of species principally depends on the climatic conditions and presence of specific ecological parameters along with typical land- form and land-type. In the distribution of flora, the topography, rainfall, soil type etc. play crucial role for their distribution.

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.

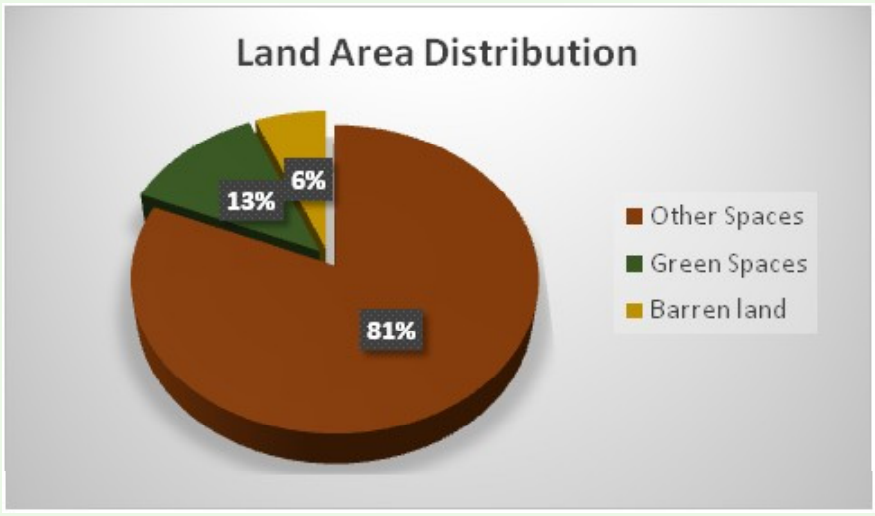
Audit Objectives:

1. To analyse current status of Green Spaces.
2. To demarcate areas within the institute campus which have potential for restoration of biodiversity.
3. To analyse the water and manure utilization and recommend best practices.
4. To make recommendations for the conservation, protection and rejuvenation of the natural vegetation and animal life by involving students and faculty members.

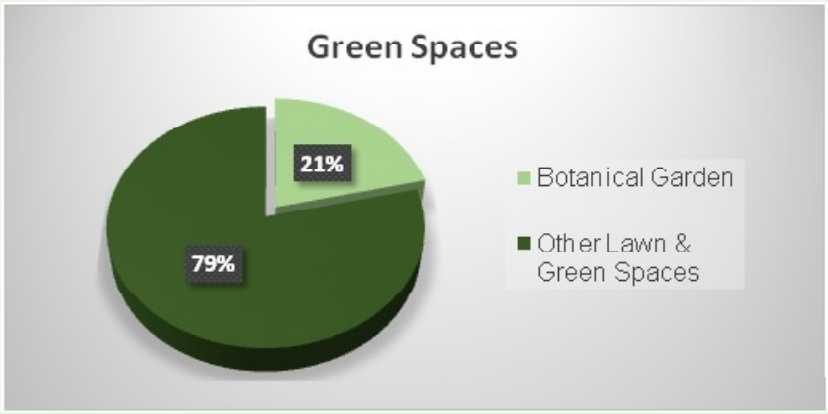
Biodiversity of a campus is well planned, and university is conserving local as well as indigenous species. With the green spaces and high biodiversity the university is meeting the Sustainable Development Goals i.e., Goal 15.

CAMPUS AREA

The green space of the campus is gradually improved with the lawn and other new species plantation. It is observed that the University land area covers 81% other spaces which includes waste/ barren lands, roads, unpaved area, paved areas, buildings etc and 13% of the green space. Further 6% is barren land.



Green Spaces

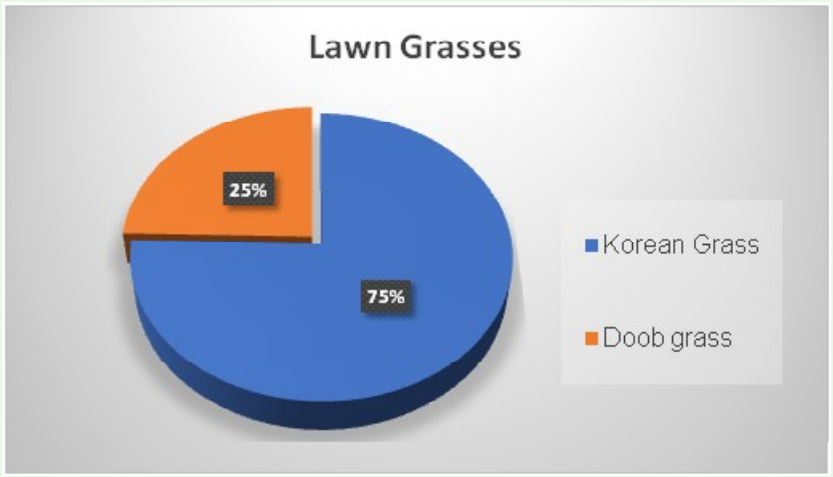


Total green space in the campus has increased to 13% and by the end of the year the lawns were also well planned around various buildings. Therefore, out of the total green space the botanical garden area is 21% and other lawn & green spaces are 79% area. While the allocated space for botanical garden is 20 acres, the other green space area has increased by 2% by 2018. This is due to increase in plantation in the surrounding of the buildings.

LAWN AREA

The lawn area is also well planned as per the walk areas and buildings. This also increased by the end of 2018. The Korean grass lawn is 75% and doob grass lawn is of 25%. The following are the details:

S.No	Lawn Type	Location	Area sq. ft
1	Korean Grass	Central library	2980
2	Korean Grass	A.D Block	160
3	Doob grass	Sir C.V. Raman S.B	492
4	Doob grass	Botanical Garden	540
		Total area	4172



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

Water is drawn from borewells and used for plants through drip, sprinkler and decentralized manual watering, wherever needed. This will reduce the use of separate vehicle for watering the plants.

Farm Ponds & Rainwater Harvesting Structures

To conserve water, minimize wastage and 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.

In view of this, university has constructed about 50 soak pits and trenches and 70 farm ponds that are made to catch the rainwater.

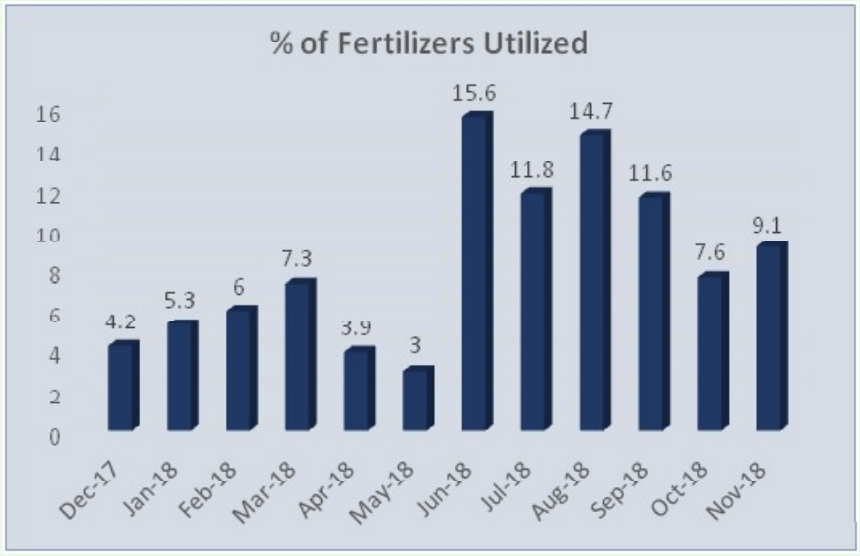
MANURE, FERTILIZERS & PESTICIDES USAGE

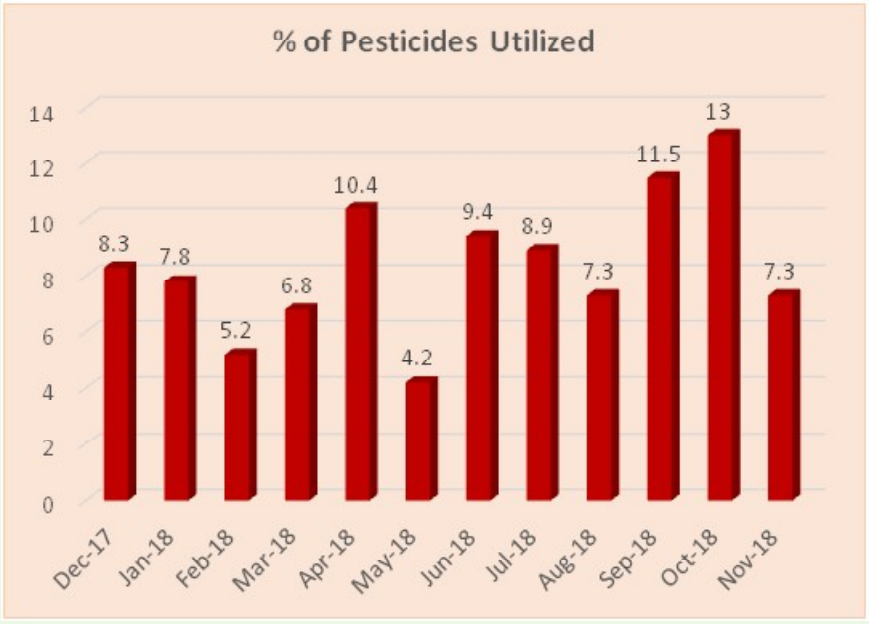
(Fertilizers (Micronutrients/ NPK/ Urea), Pesticides (Insecticides, Rodenticides & Fungicides) and Manure (Farm Yard))

Manure usage increased compared to previous years i.e., 88% and fertilizer usage decreased i.e., 12% and pesticide usage is very less. It is observed that pesticide

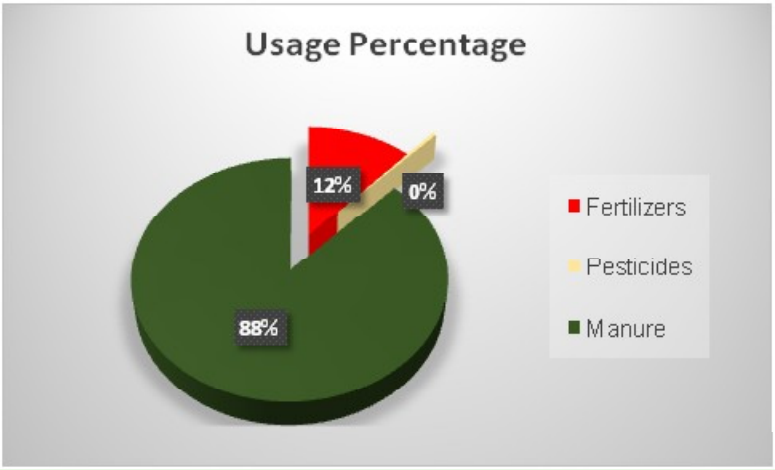
usage is less because the usage is as per the requirement and when no other option works to get ride of pest problem.

S No	Month	Fertilizers Quantity (Kgs/lit) per month	Pesticides Quantity (Kgs/Lit) per month	Manures Quantity (Kgs) per month
1	December'17	198	16	4132
2	January'18	249	15	2400
3	February'18	283	10	1488
4	March'18	346	13	1946
5	April'18	182	20	2400
6	May'18	141	8	3175
7	June'18	735	18	1800
8	July'18	559	17	4600
9	August'18	694	14	5190
10	September'18	548	22	2800
11	October'18	357	25	3200
12	November'18	429	14	2285
TOTAL		**4721**	**192**	**35416**


% of Fertilizers Utilized
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
4.2
5.3
6
7.3
3.9
3
15.6
11.8
14.7
11.6
7.6
9.1
Dec-17
Jan-18
Feb-18
Mar-18
Apr-18
May-18
Jun-18
Jul-18
Aug-18
Sep-18
Oct-18
Nov-18

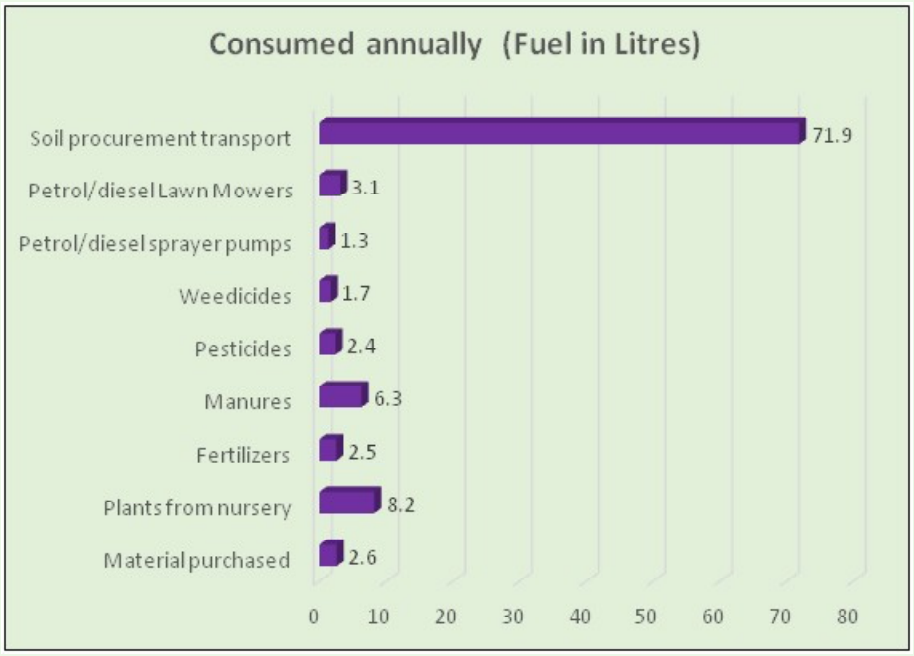

% of Pesticides Utilized
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
8.3
7.8
5.2
6.8
10.4
4.2
9.4
8.9
7.3
11.5
13
7.3
Dec-17
Jan-18
Feb-18
Mar-18
Apr-18
May-18
Jun-18
Jul-18
Aug-18
Sep-18
Oct-18
Nov-18


% of Manure Utilized
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
11.7
6.8
4.2
5.5
6.8
9
5.1
13
14.7
7.9
9
6.5
Dec-17
Jan-18
Feb-18
Mar-18
Apr-18
May-18
Jun-18
Jul-18
Aug-18
Sep-18
Oct-18
Nov-18


Usage Percentage
12%
0%
88%
Fertilizers
Pesticides
Manure

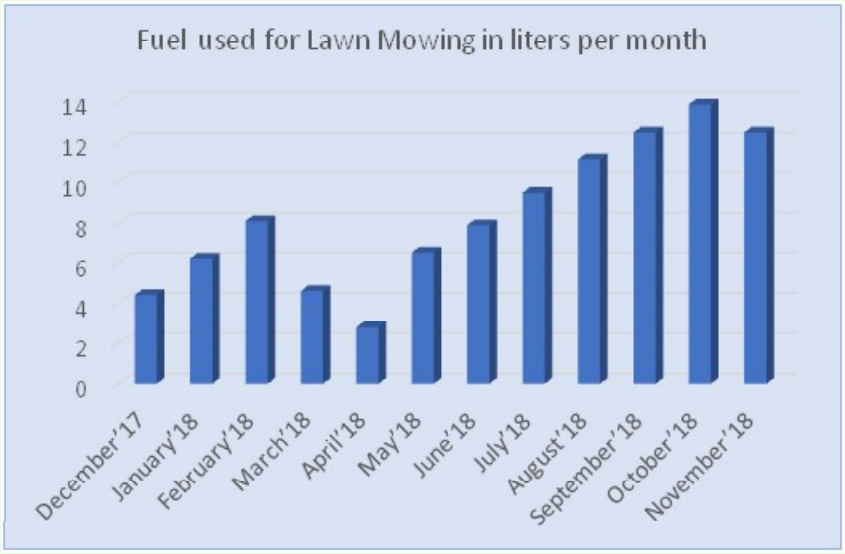
FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR MATERIAL TRANSPORT

SNo	Material	Consumed annually (Fuel in Litres)
1	Material purchased	70
2	Plants from nursery	222
3	Fertilizers	69
4	Manures	170
5	Pesticides	65
6	Weedicides	45
7	Petrol/diesel sprayer pumps	36
8	Petrol/diesel Lawn Mowers	85
9	Soil procurement transport	1950
	Total	2712



FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR LAWN MOWING

SNo	Month	Fuel used for Lawn Mowing in liters per month
1	December'17	28
2	January'18	39
3	February'18	51
4	March'18	29
5	April'18	18
6	May'18	41
7	June'18	50
8	July'18	60
9	August'18	71
10	September'18	79
11	October'18	88
12	November'18	79
	Total	633



The fuel used for transportation of various plantation requirements is 2712 Litres per year. It is observed that the lawn maintenance is properly done and lawn mowing is high in October and November months. The fuel consumption is less than previous year.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Biodiversity Conservation is very crucial and important for a campus because eventually these spaces become lung spaces of that location or district or state. In the year 2017, Yogi Vemana University with the support of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India has set up a Botanic Garden in 20 acres to promote ex situ conservation of the threatened plant species from the Eastern Ghats region of India through research and education. This garden is to serve as a national repository of living plant specimens of Eastern Ghats 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 Yogi Vemana University Botanical Garden is one of the largest botanical 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 Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere are being maintained in the botanical garden and in green houses. This garden is currently harbouring indigenous and exotic taxa including endemic and threatened species and spread over 20 acres. 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 Botanic 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,
- Lanscaped 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 name, local name, family to which the particular plant belongs and known uses.

The garden is home for good number of birds and butterflies and many other insects. One rare snake namely *Lycodon striatus* (Barred Wolf Snake) is found in the garden which is also a natural habitat for viper, cobra and other reptiles. Some animals such as wild boar, black buck and wild sheep are regular visitors.

The botanical garden is not only to protect and nurture plants but also to provide inspiration for protecting plant diversity in the world of growing environmental challenges. The garden is now attracting people from all walks of life. The efforts of the garden management are towards development of a range of projects covering science, sustainability, propagation of indigenous fruit crops, seed bank and herbarium. The education programmes are aimed at building awareness for the urgent need to protect our biodiversity from threats of land use changes, climate change, invasive species, over exploitation and pollution. The plant collections serve the purpose of display, education, research, conservation and enjoyment. With the committed efforts

of the university administration, members of faculty of department of botany, research scholars and students, the dream of developing an excellent botanical garden for the purpose of research and education has been fulfilled.

MEDICINAL PLANTS

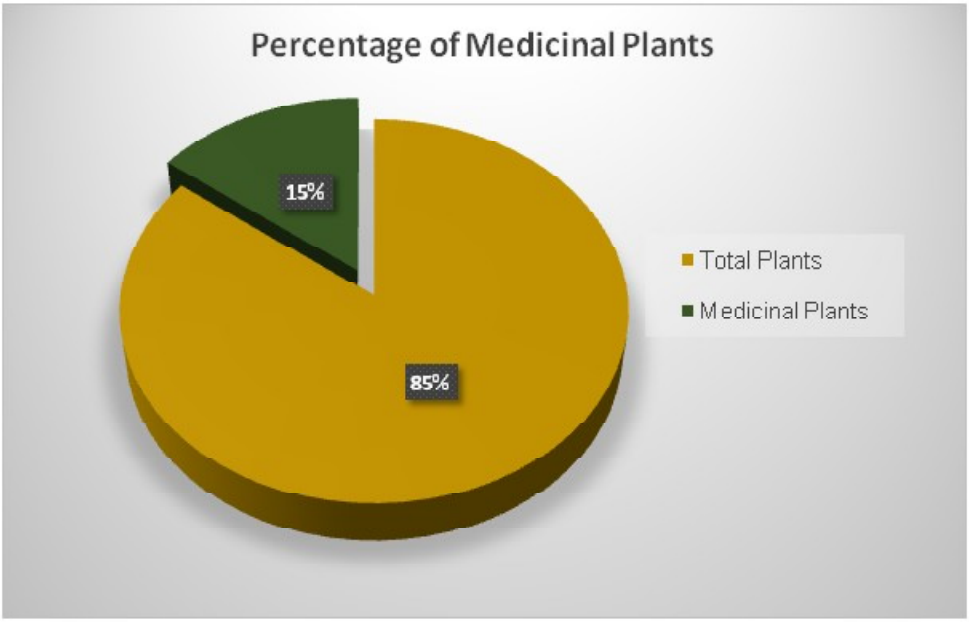
It is observed that wide variety of medicinal plant species are gathered and planted in the campus. Few of them are ex-situ species planted in botanic garden. Total medicinal plants contribute 15% of the total plants. The following are the details of species grown here:

SNo	Species Names	Telugu Name
1.	Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.	Maredu, Bilva
2.	Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.	Manchi Kalabanda
3.	Aristolochia india L.	Nalla eswari
4.	Arundo donax L.	Kaliveduru
5.	Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del.	Gala Chettu
6.	Boswellia ovalifoliolata Bal. & Henr	Konda Sambrani
7.	Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Skeels	Bottle Brush
8.	Centella asiatica (L.) Urban.	Swarasvathiaku

SNo	Species Names	Telugu Name
9.	Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston	Konda Pathi
10.	Commiphora caudata (Wt. & Arn.) Eng.	Konda Mamidi
11.	Costus speciosus (Koen.) Smith	Vanavasa
12.	Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf.	NImma Gaddi
13.	Curceligo orchiodes Gaertn.	Nelathati
14.	Decalepis hamiltonii Wt. & Arn.	Nannari Gaddalu
15.	Dioscorea pentaphylla	Yerra teega
16.	Dioscorea oppositifolia L.	Eseru gaddalu
17.	Diospyros melonoxylon Roxb.	Tumki
18.	Euphorbia milli Der.	Kuchu Chettu
19.	Euphorbia nivulia Buch. Ham.	Errakalli
20.	Ficus tirucalli L.	Machikalli
21.	Ficus benghalensis L.	Marri
22.	Ficus hispida L.f.	Kakimedi
23.	Ficus racemosa L.	Madi
24.	Ficus religiosa L.	Raavi
25.	Gardenia gummifera L.f.	Bikki
26.	Gardenia resinifera Roth.	Pedda Bikki
27.	Givotia moluccana (L.) Sreem.	Tella Polika
28.	Gloriosa superba L.	Nabhi
29.	Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) Schult.	Podapatri
30.	Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq.	Polika
31.	Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R.br	Sugandipala
32.	Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch	Tapase

SNo	Species Names	Telugu Name
34.	Justicia adhatoda L.	Addasramu
35.	Leptadenia reticulata Sehult.	Palateega
36.	Limonia acidissima L.	Pilli adugu
37.	Maerua apetala (Roth.) Jacobs	Danthi
38.	Maytenus emarginata (Welld.) Ding.	Battagadapa
39.	Mitragyna parviflora (Roxb.) Nil.	Maddi
40.	Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith	Kukkavelaga
41.	Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nil.	Kukkatulsi
42.	Pandanus fascicularis Lam.	Mogali
43.	Pavetta tomentosa Roxb.	Tellapapidi
44.	Pterocarpus santalinus L.f.	Yerrachandanam
45.	Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.	Yogisa
46.	Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) S.W.	Garika musti
47.	Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult.	Marrimamidi
48.	Schefflera stellata (Gaertn.) Harms.	Somidi
49.	Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A.Juss.	Mushti
50.	Strychnos nux-vomica L.	Adavibadam
51.	Sterculia foetida L.	Errapolika
52.	Sterculia urens Roxb.	Badham Chettu
53.	Treminalia catappa L.	Nallakaraka
54.	Treminalia chebula Retz.	Tellamaddi
55.	Terminalia arjuna Roxb. Ex.DC.	Thandra
56.	Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Nallamaddi
57.	Terminalia alata Roth.	Tellakaraka

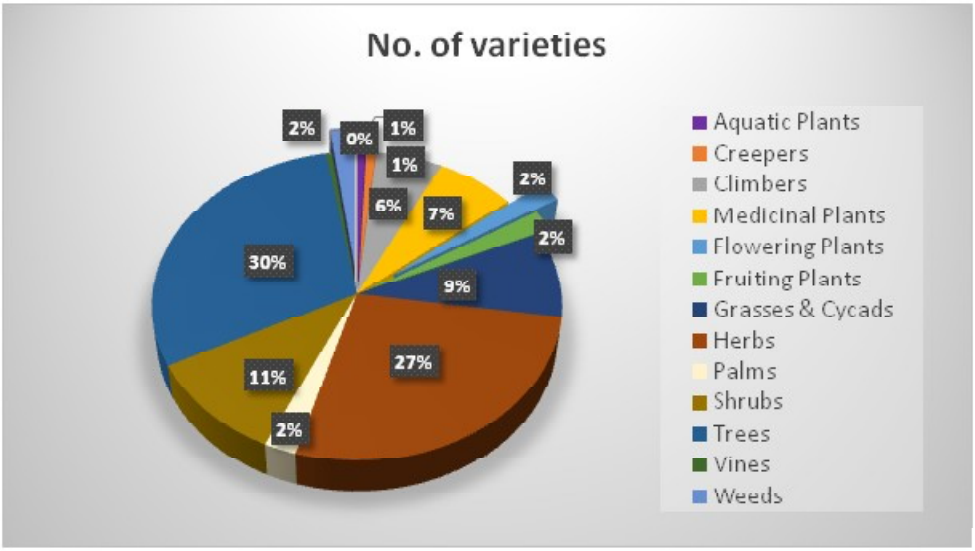
SNo	Species Names	Telugu Name
58.	Terminalia pallida brandis	Kukkapala
59.	Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr.	Nemaliadugu
60.	Vitex altissima L.f.	Vavili
61.	Vitex negundo L.	Aswagandha
62.	Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal.	Palvareni
63.	Ximenia americana L.	Konda nakkeru



FLORAL BIODIVERSITY

Wide range of varieties are found in the campus. It is observed that high number of Trees i.e., 30% and herbs i.e., 27% are found here. 11% shurbs, 9% grasses & cycads and 7% of medicinal Plants are seen. Though other species are in less number, this counts to high biodiversity of the campus.

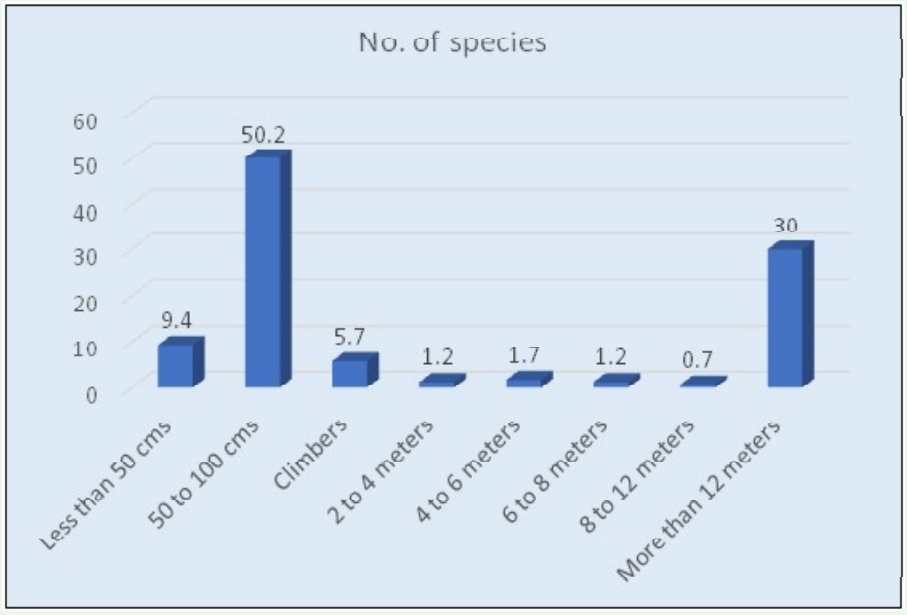
Plant type	No. of varieties	No. of species found
Aquatic Plants	3	400
Creepers	4	1010
Climbers	24	4950
Medicinal Plants	29	9350
Flowering Plants	9	8950
Fruiting Plants	9	6500
Grasses & Cycads	38	18750
Herbs	114	52890
Palms	10	6400
Shrubs	45	19450
Trees	127	164290
Vines	5	300
Weeds	9	3700
	426	**296940**



PLANT HEIGHT

Based on height the highest number of plants with 50 to 100 cms are 50.2% and more than 12 meters are 30%. Further very less height plants are 8 to 12 meters 0.7%. The following are the details:

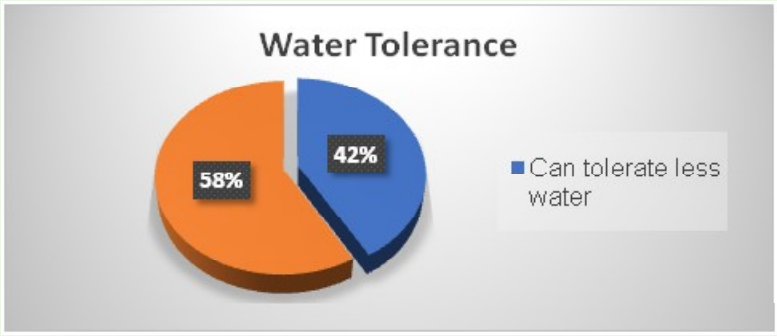
Height	No. of species
Less than 50 cms	30
50 to 100 cms	213
Climbers	24
2 to 4 meters	5
4 to 6 meters	7
6 to 8 meters	5
8 to 12 meters	3
More than 12 meters	137
	424



Water Tolerance

It is observed that the water scarity considered during the plantation. 58% are normal water intake plants and 42% plants can tolerate less water also.

Water Tolerance	No. of species
Can tolerate less water	176
Normal	248

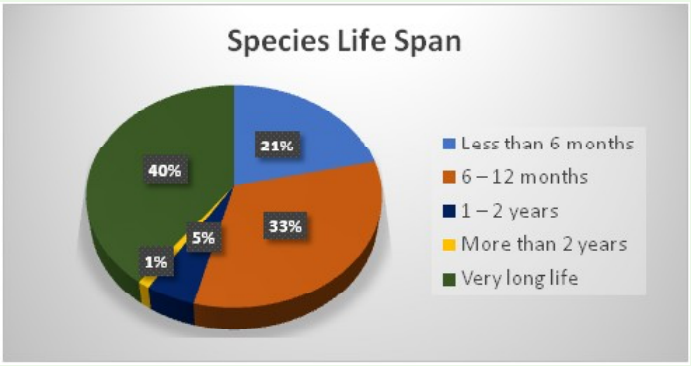


Water Tolerance	No. of species
Can tolerate less water	176
Normal	248

Estimated lifespan

Most of the plants i.e., 40% are very long life span plants, 1% plants lifespan is 1 to 2 years and 33% plants lifespan is 6 to 12 months. Hence the plants are also well planned as per the lifespan.

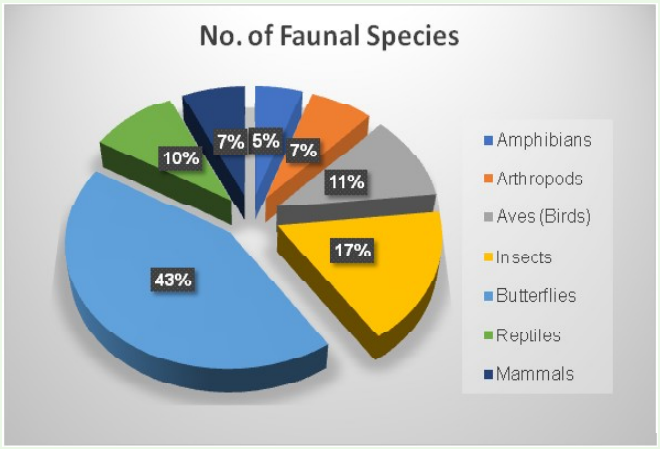
Lifespan	No. of species
Less than 6 months	91
6 – 12 months	138
1 – 2 years	21
More than 2 years	5
Very long life	169



FAUNAL BIODIVERSITY

Due to the high plantation wide variety of faunal species are found within the campus. Especially high number i.e., 43% varieties of butterflies are found. Similarly 17% varieties fo insects are found here. The following are the details:

SNo	Species	No. of varieties
1	Amphibians	6
2	Arthropods	8
3	Aves (Birds)	13
4	Insects	20
5	Butterflies	50
6	Reptiles	11
7	Mammals	8
		116



LIST OF FLORAL SPECIES

SNO	SPECIES NAME
1	*Abrus precatorius*
2	*Abutilon hirtum*
3	*Abutilon indicum*
4	*Acacia auriculiformis*
5	*Acacia chundra*
6	*Acalypha alnifolia*
7	*Acalypha indica*
8	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
9	*Achyranthes aspera*
10	*Adenanthera pavonina* L.
11	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr.
12	*Aerva javanica*
13	*Aerva lanata*
14	*Aeschynomene aspera*
15	*Aeschynomene indica*
16	*Alangium salviifolium*
17	*Albizia amara* (Roxb.) Boiv.
18	*Albizia lebbeck*
19	*Allmania nodiflora*
20	*Alloteropsis cimicina*
21	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f.
22	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.
23	*Alternanthera pungens*
24	*Alysicarpus hamosus*
25	*Amaranthus tricolor*
26	*Andrographis nallamalayana*
27	*Anisomeles indica*
28	*Anisomeles malabarica*
29	*Annona reticulata* L.
30	*Annona squamosa* L.

SNO	SPECIES NAME
31	Anthocephalus chinensis (Lam.) A.Rich
32	*Apluda mutica*
33	*Aponogeton natans*
34	*Arachis glabrata*
35	Areca catechu L.
36	*Argemone mexicana*
37	*Argyreia nervosa*
38	*Aristida adscensionis*
39	*Aristida funiculata*
40	*Aristida hystrix*
41	*Aristida mutabilis*
42	*Aristida setacea*
43	*Aristolochia bracteolata*
44	*Aristolochia indica* L.
45	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.
46	*Arundo donax* L.
47	*Asparagus racemosus*
48	*Azadirachta indica* L.
49	*Bacopa monnieri*
50	*Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Del.
51	*Bambusa bambos*
52	*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. Ex J.C.Wendl.
53	*Barleria acuminata*
54	*Barleria prionitis*
55	*Barleria strigosa*
56	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.
57	*Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.
58	*Bauhinia tomentosa L.*
59	*Biophytum sensitivum*
60	*Bismarckia nobilis*
61	*Blepharis integrifolia*
62	*Blepharis maderaspatensis*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
63	*Blumea bifoliata (L.) DC.*
64	*Blumea membranacea DC.*
65	*Boerhavia erecta* L.
66	*Bombax ceiba L.*
67	*Borassus flabellifer L.*
68	*Boswellia ovalifoliolata Bal. & Henry*
69	*Boswellia serrata*
70	*Brachystelma pullaiahii*
71	*Breynia retusa*
72	Bridelia cinerascens Gehrm.
73	*Buchanania axillaris*
74	*Butea monosperma var lutea*
75	*Cadaba fruticosa*
76	*Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.*
77	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) SW.
78	*Cajanus scarabaeoides*
79	*Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels
80	*Canna indica L.*
81	*Canthium coromandelicum*
82	*Capparis divaricata Lam.*
83	*Caralluma adscendens var. attenuata*
84	*Caralluma adscendens var. fimbriata*
85	*Carissa carandas L.*
86	*Carissa spinarum L.*
87	*Caryota urens L.*
88	*Cassia fistula L.*
89	*Cassia roxburghii Benth.*
90	Cassia siasmea L.
91	Cassia suffruticosa Koen.
92	Cassine glauca (Roxb.) O.Ktze
93	*Cassytha filiformis L.*
94	*Catharanthus pusillus*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
95	*Catharanthus roseus*
96	*Catunaregam spinosa*
97	*Catunaregam tomentosa*
98	*Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.*
99	*Celosia argentea L.*
100	*Cenchrus biflorus Roxb.*
101	*Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.*
102	*Cereus pterogonus* Lam.
103	*Ceropegia bulbosa Roxb.*
104	*Ceropegia juncea Roxb.*
105	*Ceropegia spiralis Wight*
106	*Chamaecrista absus*
107	*Chamaecrista pumila*
108	*Chloris barbata Sw.*
109	*Chloris quinquesetica Bhide*
110	*Chlorophytum laksum R.Br*
111	*Chlorophytum tuberosum*
112	*Chloroxylon swietenia DC.*
113	*Chromolaena odorata*
114	*Chrysopogon fulvus*
115	*Chrysopogon zizanioides*
116	*Chukrasia tabularis* A.Juss.
117	*Cissus quadrangularis L.*
118	*Cissus vitiginea L.*
119	*Citrullus colocynthis*
120	*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f.
121	*Cleome aspera J.Koenig ex DC*
122	*Cleome viscosa L.*
123	*Clitoria ternatea L.*
124	*Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt*
125	*Cochlospermum religiosum* (L.) Alston
126	*Colocasia esculenta*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
127	*Combretum albidum* G.Don
128	*Commelina benghalensis L.*
129	*Commelina clavata*
130	*Commiphora caudata* (Wt. & Arn) Engl.
131	*Conocarpus erectus L.*
132	*Corchorus tridens L.*
133	*Corchorus trilocularis L.*
134	*Cordia dichotoma G.Forst.*
135	*Cordia sebestena L.*
136	*Costus speciosus (Koen). Smith*
137	*Couroupita guianensis* Aubl.
138	*Crateva religiosa*
139	*Crinum asiaticum L.*
140	*Crotalaria verrucosa L.*
141	*Crotalaria paniculata Willd.*
142	*Croton bonplandianus Baill.*
143	*Ctenolepis garcini*
144	*Cucumis melo*
145	*Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.*
146	*Curcuma longa L.*
147	*Curcuma neilgherrensis*
148	*Curcuma pseudomontana*
149	*Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.*
150	*Cyanthillium cinereum*
151	*Cycas beddomei Dyer*
152	*Cycas circinalis L.*
153	*Cycas rumphii Miq.*
154	*Cymbopogon caesius*
155	*Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf*
156	*Cymbopogon coloratus*
157	*Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.*
158	*Cynotis cristata (L.) D.Don*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
159	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.
160	*Datura metel L.*
161	*Datura stramonium L.*
162	*Decalepis hamiltonii* Wt. & Arn.
163	*Decaschistia crotonifolia*
164	*Dichanthium foveolatum*
165	*Dichrostachys cinerea*
166	*Dicoma tomentosa Cass.*
167	*Digera muricata (L.) Mart.*
168	*Digitaria bicornis*
169	*Dioscorea bulbifera L.*
170	*Dioscorea oppositifolia L.*
171	*Dioscorea pentaphylla L.*
172	Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.
173	*Dipcadi montanum*
174	*Diplocyclos palmatus*
175	*Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq.*
176	*Dolichandrone atrovirens* (Roth) Spr.
177	*Dolichandrone falcata* Seem.
178	*Dregea volubilis*
179	*Drimia congesta Bullock*
180	*Drimia indica*
181	*Drimia nagarjunae (Hemadri & Swahari) Anand Kumar*
182	*Duranta erecta L.*
183	*Enteropogon monostachyos*
184	*Eragrostis nutans*
185	*Eragrostis pilosa (L.) P.Beauv.*
186	*Eriochloa procera*
187	*Erythrina variegata L.*
188	*Eucalyptus tereticornis Sm.*
189	*Eulophia epidendraea*
190	*Eulophia graminea Lindl.*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
190	*Eulophia graminea Lindl.*
191	*Eulophia flava*
192	*Euphorbia antiquorum L.*
193	*Euphorbia caducifolia* Murr.
194	*Euphorbia kadapaensis*
195	*Euphorbia milii Der.*
196	*Euphorbia nivulia Buch,-Hum.*
197	*Euphorbia thymifolia L.*
198	*Euphorbia tirucalli* L.
199	*Evolvulus alsinodes Kuntze*
200	*Fagonia indica Burm.f.*
201	*Ficus amplissima Sm.*
202	*Ficus arnottiana (Miq.) Miq.*
203	*Ficus benghalensis L.*
204	*Ficus benjamina L.*
205	*Ficus elastica Roxb. ex Hornem.*
206	*Ficus hispida L.f.*
207	*Ficus microcarpa L.f.*
208	*Ficus mollis* Vahl.
209	*Ficus racemosa L.*
210	*Ficus religiosa L.*
211	*Fimbristylis cymosa R.Br.*
212	*Fimbristylis quinquangularis*
213	*Fimbristylis triflora*
214	*Firmiana simplex*
215	*Flueggea leucopyrus*
216	*Fuirena ciliaris (L.) Roxb.*
217	*Gardenia gummifera* L.f.
218	*Gardenia latifolia Aiton*
219	*Gardenia resinifera* Roth.
220	*Givotia moluccana* (L.) Sreem.
221	*Glinus oppositifolius*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
222	*Gloriosa superba L.*
223	*Glossocardia bosvallia*
224	*Gmelina asiatica L.*
225	*Gomphrena serrata L.*
226	*Gossypium herbaceum L.*
227	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br.
228	*Gymnosporia emarginata*
229	*Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq.
230	*Habenaria roxburghii Nicolson*
231	*Hardwickia binata Roxb.*
232	*Helicteres isora L.*
233	*Heliotropium bracteatum R.Br.*
234	*Heliotropium ovalifolium*
235	*Heliotropium strigosum Willd.*
236	*Hemidesmus indicus*
237	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br.
238	*Herissantia crispa*
239	*Heteropogon contortus*
240	*Hibiscus lobatus*
241	*Hibiscus micranthus L.f.*
242	*Hibiscus platanifolius* (Wild.) Sweet
243	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.*
244	*Hildegardia populifolia*
245	*Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.
246	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*
247	*Hymenodictyon orixense* (Roxb.) Mabb.
248	*Indigofera tinctoria L.*
249	*Indigofera trifoliata*
250	*Indigofera trita L.f.*
251	*Ipomoea biloba*
252	*Ipomoea coptica*
253	*Ipomoea hederifolia L.*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
254	*Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker Gawl.*
255	*Jacaranda acutifolia Humb.*
256	*Jacaranda mimosifolia D.Don*
257	*Jatropha curcas* L.
258	*Jatropha glandulifera Roxb.*
259	*Jatropha gossypiifolia L.*
260	*Justicia adhatoda* L.
261	*Justicia glauca*
262	*Leptadenia reticulata Schult.*
263	*Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link*
264	*Leucas indica (L.) R.Br.*
265	*Limonia acidissima* L.
266	*Lindernia crustacea (L.) F.Muell.*
267	*Lindernia nummulariifolia*
268	*Lophopogon tridentatus*
269	*Madhuca indica J.F.Gmel.*
270	*Madhuca longifolia*
271	*Maerua apetala* (Roth.) Jacobs
272	*Malvastrum coromandelianum*
273	maytenus emarginata (Willd.) Ding.
274	*Merremia aegyptia (L.) Urb.*
275	*Merremia gangetica Cufod.*
276	*Merremia tridentata*
277	*Millingtonia hortensis* L.f.
278	*Mimosa pudica* L.
279	*Mimosa rubicaulis Lam.*
280	*Mitragyna parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth.
281	*Mollugo nudicaulis Lam.*
282	*Mollugo pentaphylla L.*
283	*Morinda pubescens* J.E. Smith
284	*Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn.*
285	*Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
286	*Mukia maderaspatana*
287	*Mundulea sericea*
288	*Muntingia calabura* L.
289	*Murraya paniculata*
290	*Mussaenda frondosa* L.
291	*Myrtus communis* L.
292	*Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nil.
293	*Nelumbo nucifera*
294	*Neolamarckia cadamba*
295	*Nerium oleander*
296	*Oldenlandia umbellata*
297	*Opuntia dillenii* (Ker. Gawl.) Haw.
298	*Opuntia elatior*
299	*Opuntia stricta*
300	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth.
301	*Ottelia alismoides*
302	*Pandanus fascicularis* Lam.
303	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
304	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
305	*passiflora edulis*
306	*Passiflora edulis* Sims.
307	*Passiflora foetida*
308	*Pavetta tomentosa* Roxb.
309	*Pedalium murex*
310	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (D.C.) Barker
311	*Pentanema indicum*
312	*Phoenix dactylifera* L.
313	*Phoenix loureiroi*
314	*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.
315	*Phyla nodiflora*
316	*Phyllanthus amarus*
317	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.

SNO	SPECIES NAME
318	*Phyllanthus pinnatus*
319	*Phyllanthus reticulatus*
320	*Phyllanthus virgatus*
321	*Physalis minima*
322	*Pimpinella tirupatiensis*
323	*Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth.
324	*Plectranthus amboinicus*
325	*Plumeria obtusa*
326	*Plumeria rubra* L.
327	*Polyalthia longifolia*
328	*Portulaca pilosa*
329	*Portulaca quadrifida*
330	*Prosopis chilensis*
331	*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce.
332	*Protium serratum*
333	*Psidium guajava L.*
334	*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.
335	*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f.
336	*Pterospermum reticulatum*
337	*Pterospermum suberifolium*
338	*Pterospermum xylocarpum* (Gaertn.)S.W.
339	*Pulicaria wightiana*
340	*Punica granatum L.*
341	*Pupalia lappacea (L.) Juss.*
342	*Pycreus flavidus*
343	*Radermachera xylocarpa* (Roxb)K.S.
344	*Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth.*
345	*Rauvolfia tetraphylla L.*
346	*Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonner.
347	*Rhynchosia beddomei Baker*
348	*Ruellia tuberosa L.*
349	*Saccharum spontaneum L.*

SNO	SPECIES NAME
349	*Saccharum spontaneum L.*
350	*Sansevieria cylindrica* Bojer ex Hook.
351	*Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult.
352	***Santalum album L.***
353	*Sapindus emarginatus Vahl*
354	*Saraca asoca*
355	*Schefflera stellata* (Gaertn.) Harms
356	*Senna alata*
357	*Senna alexandrina M*
358	*Senna auriculata*
359	*Senna italica*
360	*Senna uniflora*
361	*Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir.
362	*Simarouba glauca* DC.
363	*Solanum melongena var. inermis*
364	*Solanum pubescens Willd.*
365	*Solanum surattense Burm.f.*
366	*Sopubia delphinifolia G.Don*
367	*Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb.) A.Juss.
368	*Spathodea campanulata* P.Beauv.
369	*Spathoglottis plicata*
370	*Sporobolus coromandelianus*
371	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*
372	*Sterculia foetida* L.
373	*Sterculia urens* Roxb.
374	*Stereospermum chelonoides*
375	*Striga asiatica*
376	*Striga gesnerioides*
377	*Strychnos nux-vamica* L.
378	*Strychnos potatorum*
379	*Stylosanthes fruticosa*
380	*Swietenia mahagony* (L.) Jacq.

SNO	SPECIES NAME
381	*Syzygium alternifolium*
382	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels
383	*Tabebuia aurea* Benth. & Hook.f.
384	*Tabernaemontana gamblei*
385	*Tamarindus indica* L.
386	*Tecoma stans* L.
387	*Tectona grandis* L.f.
388	*Tephrosia pumila*
389	*Tephrosia purpurea*
390	*Tephrosia strigosa*
391	*Tephrosia villosa*
392	*Tephrosia calophylla*
393	*Terminali alata*
394	*Terminalia arjuna* Roxb.Ex.DC.
395	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.
396	*Terminalia catappa* L.
397	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.
398	*Terminalia pallida*
399	*Tetrapogon tenellus*
400	*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Soland
401	*Thuja occidentalis*
402	*Tylophora indica*
403	*Tylophora fasciculata*
404	*Typha domingensis*
405	*Utricularia australis*
406	*Vanilla wightii*
407	*Vigna aconitifolia*
408	*Vigna radiata*
409	*Vigna trilobata*
410	*Vitex altissima* L.f.
411	*Vitex leucoxylon* L.f.
412	*Vitex negundo* L.

SNO	SPECIES NAME
413	*Volkameria inermis*
414	*Waltheria indica*
415	*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal
416	*Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br.
417	*Xanthium strumarium*
418	*Ximenia americana*
419	*Yucca aloifolia* L.
420	*Zamia furfuracea* L.f.
421	*Zamia integrifolia* L.f.
422	*Zamia pumila*
423	*Ziziphus jujuba*
424	*Ziziphus oenopolia*
425	*Ziziphus xylopyrus*
426	*Zornia gibbose*

LIST OF FAUNAL SPECIES

SNO	Species Type	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Amphibian	Jerdons Bull Frog	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*
2	Amphibian	Indian pond frog	*Euphlyctis hexadactylus*
3	Amphibian	Common Indian Toad	*Bufo melanostictus*
4	Amphibian	Common Tree Frog	*Polypedates maculates*
5	Amphibian	Indian Bull frog	*Hoplobratrachus tigerinus*
6	Amphibian	Toad	*Bufo melanostictus*
7	Arthropoda	Centipede	*Scolopendra Hardwickei*
8	Arthropoda	Crimson Rose Butterfly	*Pachliopta hector*
9	Arthropoda	Painted Grasshopper	*Poecilocerus pictus*
10	Arthropoda	Lychee Shield Bug	*Chrysocoris stolli*
11	Arthropoda	Honey Bee	*Apis mellifera*
12	Arthropoda	Ant	*Oecophylla smaragdina*
13	Arthropoda	House fly	*Musca domestica*
14	Arthropoda	Mosquito	*Anopheles*

SNO	Species Type	Common Name	Scientific Name
15	Aves (Birds)	Kaki	*Corvus splendens*
16	Aves (Birds)	Palapitta	*Coracias benghalensis*
17	Aves (Birds)	Ramachiluka	*Psittacula krameri*
18	Aves (Birds)	Gudla Guba	*Athene brama*
19	Aves (Birds)	Vadrangagipitta	*Micropternus brachyurus*
20	Aves (Birds)	Pichuka	*Passeridae*
21	Aves (Birds)	Gorika	*Acridotheres tristis*
22	Aves (Birds)	Rose ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri manillensis*
23	Aves (Birds)	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*
24	Aves (Birds)	Common Jungle Crow	*Corvus macrorhynchus*
25	Aves (Birds)	Great Erget	*Ardea alba*
26	Aves (Birds)	Common tailor bird	*Orthotomus sutorius*
27	Aves (Birds)	Open bill stroke	*Anastomus oscitans*
28	Insect	Common Nawab	*Polyura athamas*
29	Insect	Common Emigrant	*Catopsilia pomona*
30	Insect	Common Brush brown	*Mycalesis perseus*
31	Insect	Common mormom	*Papilio polytes*
32	Insect	Scorpion	*Scorpiones*
33	Insect	Ant	*Solenopsis*
34	Insect	Striped Tiger	*Danaus genutia*
35	Insect	Fruit fly	*Drosophila melanogaster*
36	Insect	Blue tiger	*Tirumala limniace*
37	Insect	Crimson Tip	*Colotis danae*
38	Insect	Great Eggfly	*Hypolimnas bolina*
39	Insect	Common Leopard	*Phalanta phalantha*
40	Insect	Midatha	*Caelifera.L*
41	Insect	Black Garden ant	*Lasius niger*
42	Insect	Danaid Eggfly	*Hypolimnas misippus*
43	Insect	Lesser Grass Blue	*Zizina otis*
44	Insect	Common Pierrot	*Castalius rosimon*
45	Insect	Boddinka	*Periplaneta americana*

SNO	Species Type	Common Name	Scientific Name
45	Insect	Boddinka	*Periplaneta americana*
46	Insect	Bee fly	*Bombyliidae*
47	Insect	Common tiger	*Danaus genutia*
48	Insect (Butterfly)	Common jay	*G. doson*
49	Insect (Butterfly)	Common rose	*Pachliopta aristolochiae*
50	Insect (Butterfly)	Common merun	*P. memnon*
51	Insect (Butterfly)	The black tail	*P. liomedon*
52	Insect (Butterfly)	Common albatross	*Appias albino*
53	Insect (Butterfly)	Common emigrant	*Catopsilia crocale*
54	Insect (Butterfly)	Common gull	*Cepora nerissa*
55	Insect (Butterfly)	Common jezebel	*Delias eucharis*
56	Insect (Butterfly)	Common grass yellow	*Eurema hecabe*
57	Insect (Butterfly)	Small grass yellow	*Eurema brigitta*
58	Insect (Butterfly)	Three spot grass yellow	*Eurema blanda*
59	Insect (Butterfly)	Common wanderer	*Valeria valeria anais*
60	Insect (Butterfly)	Plain tiger	*Danaus chrysippus*
61	Insect (Butterfly)	Blue tiger	*Tirumala limniace*
62	Insect (Butterfly)	Rustic	*Cupha erymanthis*

SNO	Species Type	Common Name	Scientific Name
63	Insect (Butterfly)	Common crow	*Euploea core*
64	Insect (Butterfly)	Common palm fly	*Elymnia shypermnestra*
65	Insect (Butterfly)	Common Cyclops	*Eritesfalcipennis*
66	Insect (Butterfly)	C. evening brown	*Melantis leda*
67	Insect (Butterfly)	Common castor	*Ariadne merione*
68	Insect (Butterfly)	Great egg fly	*Hypolimnas bolina*
69	Insect (Butterfly)	Danaid egg fly	*Hypolomnas misippus*
70	Insect (Butterfly)	Peacock pansy	*Junonia almanac*
71	Insect (Butterfly)	Yellow pansy	*Junonia hierta*
72	Insect (Butterfly)	Lemon pansy	*Junonia lemonias*
73	Insect (Butterfly)	Common sailer	*Neptishylas*
74	Insect (Butterfly)	Common leopard	*Phalanta phalantha*
75	Insect (Butterfly)	Brown king crow	*Euploea klugii*
76	Insect (Butterfly)	Glassy Tiger	*Paranticam aglea*
77	Insect (Butterfly)	Common four ring	*Ypthima bueberi*
78	Insect (Butterfly)	Common five ring	*Ypthima baldus*

SNO	Species Type	Common Name	Scientific Name
79	Insect (Butterfly)	Common silver line	*Apharitisvulcanus*
80	Insect (Butterfly)	Common pierrot	*Castalius rosimon*
81	Insect (Butterfly)	Common Comb	*Castalius caleta*
82	Insect (Butterfly)	The silverline	*Spindasis vulcanus*
83	Insect (Butterfly)	Red pierrot	*Talicada nyseus*
84	Insect (Butterfly)	Dark grass blue	*Zizeeria karsandra*
85	Insect (Butterfly)	Shiva sun bean	*Curetis siva*
86	Insect (Butterfly)	Grass Demon	*Udaspes folus*
87	Insect (Butterfly)	Common Cerulean	*Jamides celeno*
88	Insect (Butterfly)	Rice swift	*Borbo cinnara*
89	Insect (Butterfly)	Small branded swift	*Pelopidas mathias*
90	Insect (Butterfly)	Common banded Awl	*Hasora chromus*
91	Insect (Butterfly)	Common Awl	*Hasora badra badra*
92	Insect (Butterfly)	Common Dartlet	*Oriens golapseudolus*
93	Insect (Butterfly)	Small Dartlet	*Oriens goloides*
94	Insect (Butterfly)	Suffused snow flat	*Tagiades gana athos*

SNO	Species Type	Common Name	Scientific Name
95	Insect (Butterfly)	Common snow flat	*Tagia desjapetusravi*
96	Insect (Butterfly)	Palm Redeye	*Erionota thrax*
97	Insect (Butterfly)	Blank Swift	*Caltoris kumara*
98	Mammal	Monkey	*Macaca fascicularis*
99	Mammal	Eluka	*Mus musculus*
100	Mammal	kundelu	*Lepus*
101	Mammal	Gabbilam	*Microchiropeta L.*
102	Mammal	Adavi Pandi	*Wild Boar Herpestes.L*
103	Mammal	Pandi Kokku	*Field Bandicoot*
104	Mammal	Chunchu	*Common Shrew*
105	Mammal	Squirrel	*Funambulus palmarum*
106	Reptile	Wall lizard	*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*
107	Reptiles	Chameleon	*Chameleo zeylanicus*
108	Reptiles	House Lizard	*Hemidactylus frenatus*
109	Reptiles	Garden lizard	*Calotes versicolor*
110	Reptiles	Termite Gecko	*Hemidactylus triedrus*
111	Reptiles	Common Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*
112	Reptiles	Common Skink	*Mabuya carinata*
113	Snake	Common Indian Krait	*Bungarus caeruleus*
114	Snake	Russelle's Kukri Snake	*Oligodon taeniolatus*
115	Snake	India Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosus*
116	Snake	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

OBSERVATIONS

1. The university campus has very high biodiversity and is one the best species collection place in India. Especially ex-situ conservation is done here with variety of species. Around 426 species of plants and 116 faunal species are found covering 19% of the campus. Wide variety of species are mainly found in botanical garden located within the campus.

2. The green space of the campus is gradually improved with the lawn and other new species plantation. It is observed that the University land area covers 81% other spaces which includes waste/ barren lands, roads, unpaved area, paved areas, buildings etc and 13% of the green space. Further 6% is barren land.

3. The lawn area is also well planned as per the walk areas and buildings. This also increased by the end of 2018. The Korean grass lawn is 75% and doob grass lawn is of 25%.

4. Manure usage increased compared to previous years i.e., 88% and fertilizer usage decreased i.e., 12% and pesticide usage is very less. It is observed that pesticide usage is less because the usage is as per the requirement and when no other option works to get rid of pest problem.

5. The fuel used for transportation of various plantation requirements is 2712 Litres per year. It is observed that the lawn maintenance is properly done and lawn mowing is high in October and November months. The fuel consumption is less than previous year.

6. Wide range of varieties are found in the campus. It observed that high number of Trees i.e., 30% and herbs i.e., 27% are found here. 11% shurbs, 9% grasses & cycads and 7% of medicinal Plants are seen. Though other species are in less number, this counts to high biodiversity of the campus.

7. Based on height the highest number of plants with 50 to 100 cms are 50.2% and more than 12 meters are 30%. Further very less height plants are 8 to 12 meters 0.7%.

8. It is observed that the water scarity considered during the plantation. 58% are normal water intake plants and 42% plants can tolerate less water also.

9. Most of the plants i.e., 40% are very long life span plants, 1% plants lifespan is 1 to 2 years and 33% plants lifespan is 6 to 12 months. Hence the plants are also well planned as per the lifespan.

10. Due to the high plantation wide variety of faunal species are found within the campus. Especially high number i.e., 43% varieties of butterflies are found. Similarly 17% varieties fo insects are found here.

11. Campus have approximately around 70 farm ponds and treches to harvest the rain water because this area has water scarcity and soil is alkaline.

12. Campus also have about 63 species of medicinal plants, which are grown in the nursery for distribution to the local community and individuals approaching the university for sapplings.

13. NSS and Nature club students are also involved regularly in the plantation programmes conducted by the unversity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reduce the usage of fertilizers and pesticides for plants within the campus.

2. Need build strategy for watering of plants using drip irrigation and sprinklers.

3. The fuel consumption for plantation and its maintenance has to be reduced.

4. Construct more farm ponds for better water management.

5. Plan for the more aquatic plants in botanic garden.

6. Need to construct vermi composting unit and rainwater harvesting structures near building areas are to be constructed for better conservation of water.

7. Campus has to conduct audit every year to track the species record and for improvement in green spaces and better conservation.

8. Involve students in monitoring of plants. This enables them to understand plant species and their conservation.

PHOTOGRAPHS & MEDIA


Biophytum sensitivum
Argyreia nervosa
Tylophora indica
Seeds
Caesalpinia bonduc
Rhynchosia
Bougainvillea habit
Ravenala madagas
Phoenix s







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Kadapa - 26th August 18 - Page 11
ప్రతి శనివారం మధ్యాహ్నం సమాజం కోసం
ప్రసంగాలతో అకట్టుకున్న విద్యార్థినులు
హరితాంధ్రపై ముఖ్యమంత్రి దిశానిర్దేశం
వనమే జయం.. మనమే సాక్ష్యం
మహాయజ్ఞం 2018
ఊరికే చెట్లందం
వీకు.. నాకు జొట్లందం

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ప్లాస్టిక్ రహితంగా వైవీయూ

● వైవీయూ వీసీ రామచంద్రారెడ్డి

కడప, వైవీయూ జూన్ 5: యోగివేమన విశ్వ విద్యాలయం క్యాంపస్‌ను ప్లాస్టిక్ రహితంగా మార్చేందుకు అందరం కృషి చేయాలని వైవీయూ వీసీ రామచంద్రారెడ్డి పిలుపునిచ్చారు. మంగళవారం వైవీయూ ప్రపంచ పర్యావరణ దినోత్సవాన్ని పురస్కరించుకొని పలు కార్యక్రమాలు చేపట్టారు. జాతీయ సేవా పథకం యూనిట్-4 ఈ కార్యక్రమానికి శ్రీకారం చుట్టింది. ఈ సందర్భంగా వీసీ మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రతిఒక్కరూ తమ పరిసర ప్రాంతాలను పరిశుభ్రంగా ఉంచుకోవాలన్నారు. రిజిస్ట్రార్ చంద్రయ్య మాట్లాడుతూ వర్శిటీలో విద్యార్థులు, సిబ్బంది స్వచ్ఛత కార్యక్రమాలను క్రమం తప్పకకుండా క్యాంపస్‌లో నిర్వహించాలని కోరారు. ప్రిన్సిపాల్ సత్యనారాయణరెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రతి విభాగం

మొక్కలు నాటుతున్న వీసీ చంద్రారెడ్డి

లోని విద్యార్థులు, సిబ్బంది ప్రయోగశాలను పరిశుభ్రంగా ఉంచుకోవాలని, ప్లాస్టిక్ వాడకాన్ని నిషేధించాలన్నారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ సమన్వయకర్త ప్రొఫెసర్ రామప్రసాద్‌రెడ్డి, డాక్టర్ ఈశ్వర్‌రెడ్డి, డాక్టర్ చంద్రశేఖర్, డాక్టర్ ఎల్‌వి.రెడ్డి, రామచంద్రారెడ్డి, పరిశోధకులు, సిబ్బంది పాల్గొని క్యాంపస్‌లో ర్యాలీ నిర్వహించారు.

జీవ వైవిధ్యంతోనే భవిష్యత్తు : వీసీ

కడప వైవీయూ, మే 22: జీవ వైవిధ్యంతోనే మానవ భవిష్యత్తు ఉందని యోగివేమన యూనివర్సిటీ వైస్‌చాన్సిలర్ సూర్యకళావతి పేర్కొన్నారు. శనివారం వైవీయూలో అంతర్జాతీయ జీవవైవిధ్య సందర్భంగా ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో మొక్కలు నాటే కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వీసీ మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రకృతి పరిరక్షణకు ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ సహకరించాలని కోరారు. ప్రకృతిని కాపాడుకుంటేనే మనుగడ సాధ్యమన్నారు. ప్రధానంగా మొక్కలు నాటి వాటిని పెంచాలని కోరారు. కాలుష్యం పెరగకుండా జాగ్రత్త తీసుకోవాలని పేర్కొన్నారు. మానవ మనుగడ కోసం జీవసమతుల్యత, జీవజాతులకు ముప్పు కలుగకుండా చూడాలన్నారు. ఆనంతరం బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్‌లో మొక్కలు నాటి నీరు పోశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో రిజిస్ట్రార్ విజయరామవప్రసాద్, ప్రిన్సిపాల్ సాంబశివారెడ్డి, వైస్‌ప్రిన్సిపాల్ రమునాథరెడ్డి పాల్గొన్నారు.

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సాక్షి
వైఎస్ఆర్ జిల్లా

సాక్షి నవంబర్ | 5 | 2017

పర్యావరణం మానవాళికి జీవనాధారం

• వీసీ ఆచార్య అత్తిపల్లి రామచంద్రారెడ్డి

కవిత కోటిరెడ్డి సం

వనభోజన యాత్రను ప్రారంభిస్తున్న వీసీ అత్తిపల్లి రామచంద్రారెడ్డి

వైవీయూ: పర్యావరణం మానవాళికి జీవనాధారమని యోగివేమన విశ్వవిద్యాలయం వైస్ చాన్సలర్ ఆచార్య అత్తిపల్లి రామచంద్రారెడ్డి పేర్కొన్నారు. శనివారం కార్తీక పౌర్ణమిని పురస్కరించుకుని జిల్లా అటవీశాఖ ఆధ్వర్యంలో మద్దిమడుగు అటవీక్షేత్రంలో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన కార్తీక వనభోజనాలకు వైవీయూ ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ వలంటీర్లు బయలుదేరారు. చలంటీర్ల బయలుదేరిన బస్సును వీసీ తెండా ఊపి ప్రారంభించారు. విద్యార్థులు చెట్లపై మమకారం పెంచుకుని పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణకు కృషిచేయాలని సూచించారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ ప్రోగ్రాం ఆఫీసర్లు ఎ. మధుసూదన్‌రెడ్డి, ఎన్. ఈశ్వరరెడ్డి మాట్లాడారు. కార్యక్రమంలో రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య కె. చంద్రయ్య, అధ్యాపకులు రామసుబ్బారెడ్డి, రెడ్డయ్య, శ్రీనివాసరావు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

సాక్షి వైఎస్ఆర్ జిల్లా | శనివారం జూలై | 14 | 2018

నేడు వైవీయూకు 'గ్రీనరీ' అవార్డు ప్రదానం

– నూజివీడులో సీఎం చేతుల మీదుగా పురస్కారం

వైవీయూలో పచ్చదనం

వైవీయూ : ఇటీవల ప్రకటించిన ఏపీ గ్రీనరీ అవార్డును శనివారం యోగివేమన విశ్వవిద్యాలయం అధికారులకు అందజేయనున్నారు. శనివారం కృష్ణాజిల్లా నూజివీడు ట్రిపుల్ఐటీలో నిర్వహించనున్న 'వనం-మనం' కార్యక్రమంలో ఈ పురస్కారాన్ని విశ్వవిద్యాలయ అధికారులకు అందజేయనున్నారు. విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో వనం-మనం కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహిస్తున్న నేపథ్యంలో అవార్డు అందుకునేందుకు వైవీయూ బొటానికల్ గార్డెన్ నిర్వాహకుడు, అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్ డాక్టర్ ఎ. మధుసూదన్‌రెడ్డి వెళ్లారు. కాగా తొలిసారిగా ప్రకటించిన ఈ గ్రీనరీ అవార్డుల్లో రాష్ట్రస్థాయిలో వైవీయూ ప్రథమస్థానంలో నిలవడం వల్ల విశ్వవిద్యాలయ అధికారులు, అధ్యాపకులు, విద్యార్థులు, సిబ్బంది హర్షం వ్యక్తం చేస్తున్నారు.

7:00 AM 50%

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16 సాక్షి

వృక్ష సోయగం.. రంగుల రమణీయం..!