

Government Horticulture Nursery

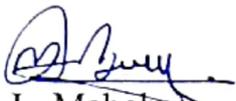
Gadadih, Block - Kurud, Dist.- Dhamtari (C.G.)

Green Audit Certificate

This is to certify that the Govt. Horticulture Nursery has conducted green audit (External) of Sant Guru Ghasidas Govt. P. G. College Kurud, District–Dhamtari, (C. G.), and submitted report under their Policy for Green Campus of the Institute.

Name of the Institute	Sant Guru Ghasidas Govt. P. G. College Kurud, District – Dhamtari (C.G.)
Contact Details	Tel. – 07705223375 E-mail: pgcollegekurud@gmail.com Website: www.govtcollegekurud.com
Name of Principal	Dr. O. P. Chandraker
Details of the facilities audited	Campus of the Main Building, Front Garden, Botanical Garden, Biodiversity Lab, B. P. Ed. Campus, Library Campus and Sports Grounds.
Date of Audit Conducted	8-9 December 2022
Name of Green Auditor	M L Mahobe

Auditing Authority


(M. L. Mahobe)

Horticulture officer
Government Nursery Gadadih
Block - Kurud, Dist. – Dhamtari, (C.G.)

रोपणी प्रभारी
शास. उद्यान रोपणी गाढ़ाहीट

**Sant Guru Ghasidas
Govt. P. G. College Kurud
Dist.-Dhamtari, (C.G.), India**



**Green Audit Report of College Campus
2017-2023**



Sant Guru Ghasidas Govt. P.G. College, Kurud

District-Dhamtari (C.G.)



Green Audit Report of College Campus

2017-2023



Complied by

Students of M.Sc. (Botany & Zoology)

In Supervission of

Dr. Vikram Singh
Assistant Professor
Department of Botany

Chitamani Shrimali
Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology

Hit Narayan Tandan
Asst. Professor & Head,
Head - Dept. of Zoology
Department of Zoology

रोपणी प्रभारी
शास. उद्यान रोपणी गाड़ाडीह

PRINCIPAL
S.G.G. Govt. P. G. College
Kurud, Distt. Dhamtari (C.G.)

Sant Guru Ghasidas Govt. P.G. College, Kurud (C.G.)

Floral and Faunal Diversity in the college Campus

Report of Green Audit 2017-2022

Introduction

Awareness about environmental diversity and its conservation, energy conservation, and water conservation is most important for the sustainability of life on earth. Human beings are surviving with the biotic and abiotic factors of the biosphere, which is a layer about hundred meters above and a few meters below the crust or surface of the earth. Within the biosphere, the green plants and blue-green algae are maintaining the carbon dioxide and oxygen levels by reducing CO₂ through absorption and increasing O₂ by emission during their metabolic activities. The loss of green plants and other producers or the significant changes in environmental factors and parameters in the biosphere may have destructive to living beings, including humans. Increasing CO₂ level due to loss of green belt in campus and emitting Green House gases by unnecessary use of electronic devices, are the major causes of global warming by institutional level. The CO₂ level may reduce by maintaining the green belt in campus, the emission of greenhouse gases may reduce by disciplined use of such devices, and the underground water level may increase by water harvesting in the campus.

Thus, it is most important to carry out the green audit of such ecosystem, habitat, or institutional campuses for sustainability of life and healthy environment. A present study was carried out in the campus of Sant Guru Ghasidas Government P. G. College Kurud, Chhattisgarh, India, for systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of environmental diversity in the campus. The present study will provide

A long term study will give an idea of dynamics of vegetation of a place as well as will provide data about carbon sequestration.

Introduction

Green Audit

The idea of green audit was begun in the 1970 to understand and grow concern over the changing climate and environmental issues. Now a days green audit is using as a tool to identify the anthropogenic impacts on environment, assess the results of operations against such anthropogenic causes and action taken by organizations. Green audit also help to find the possible ways for the development of better environmental conditions in organization like pollution, water conservation, energy conservation, etc. it also help to improve health and safety of employees, to enhance efficiency of the employees, by identifying possible means and methods for such kind of ecosystem within organization.

Green audit aims in organization:

- To ensure the performance of the institution with respect to involvement of employees in environmental activities.
- To check the functionality of water supply, energy consuming apparatus, etc. in the campus.
- To formulate or update the environmental policy for organization.
- To measure the environmental impact of operational process related to green activities in the campus.
- To measure the performance of each green related operations and actions in the campus.
- To identify possible ways to reduce expenditure and running costs on equipment's, appliances, etc. in the institution.
- To align activities with the stated vision, mission, strategies of the institution.

The recommendations, findings and suggestions that emerge during green audit would certainly help the management of the organization to set up future action plan that best suits to them.

Main Objective of Green Audit:

- Geographical Location
- Floral and Faunal diversity
- Meteorological parameter
- Energy Consumptions
- Waste disposal system
- Ambient Environmental Condition
- Awareness & Training on Sustainability for Students

General Description of the college Campus

About the Campus:

The College campus is spread over about 15 Acres, situated in south – east to Kurud city, about 1.5 km from National Highway 30. The college campus is surrounded with open agriculture land in eastern phase; other three phases are surrounded by some institutions like as Private Higher secondary schools, Pre and Post Matric Girls and boys hostels, Pensioners building in south and Agriculture Mandi Board in West. There is a charcoal road to reach to the college connected with Highway through canal road. College has six buildings for academic and administrative purpose, Main building which is oldest and built in 1995 after establishment of the college, which has 35 rooms for Arts and Commerce classes and administrative needs. One separate building for library was built in 2010 at the south to the main building, one building for physical education department was built with library building but in opposite at North to the main building. As the extension of college, three more buildings were built in the back of main building, for the classes of Science as Science Blok – I, II and III.

Inside college campus there is a small garden in front of main building and a small botanical garden has been developed by Department of Botany in between buildings of Physical Education Department and Science Block – I. These gardens play an important role to maintaining biodiversity of flora and providing food and shelter to the faunal diversity inside campus. In the college apart from this two small gardens a small wetland about 3 acres behind Science Blok – I, II and III. This wetland has been studied regularly from February 2018 for the birds, Butterflies, Spiders, and many other animals.

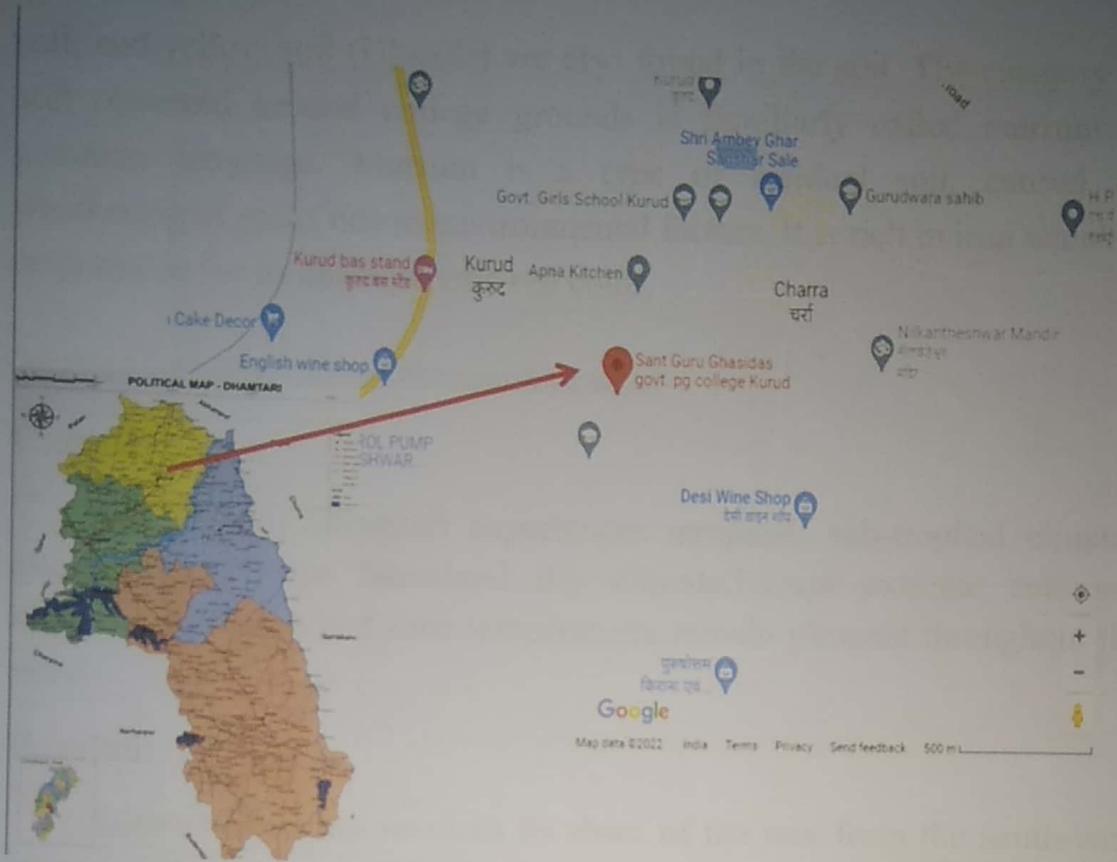
Floral diversity of the college campus consists of both annual and perennial natural flora and cultivated plants in gardens, around the buildings, boundaries and potted plants by Department of Botany during various projects of curricular activities within department. Many trees are there in the campus proving shelter to the faunal diversity as a Banyan tree in front of main building which covers an area of about 20 meter radius. This banyan tree plays a very important role to maintaining the environmental stress, providing shelter to most of the birds, insects and other organism, which make it a complete ecosystem having all the trophic levels such as producer, consumer and decomposer on the same tree.

Phytosociological studies of floral diversity were carried out by the students of M.Sc. Botany as a part of their regular academic practices under syllabus of lab courses. They have collected the specimens of plants and plant parts as a herbarium and some wet preservation have been also made for selected plants.

For the study of faunal diversity of college campus, the students of M. Sc. Zoology has been done their regular practical assignments and collected the digital specimen, photographed by using their mobile phone camera. This was an innovative idea that the students have used the mobile phone as a tool for laboratory courses.

Location on map

The Kurud Block is situated in the northern part of Dhamtari district and is surrounded on the north by Abhanpur block of Raipur district, in the west by Durg and Balod districts of Chhattisgarh, in the south by Dhamtari block and in the east by Magarlod block. The area in Kurud block lies between 20.7404 and 21.0829 N latitudes and 81.4750 and 81.8530 E longitudes. The college is situated at an altitude of 305 m above sea level, **Latitude** 20.82728 and **Longitude** 81.713037 southeast of Kurud city, about 1.5 km from National Highway 30, at a distance of 55 km from Raipur, the capital city of Chhattisgarh state and 22 km from district headquarter Dhamtari towards Raipur. It is at a very short distance from National Highway about 1.5 km, connected with charcoal road, and easy to approach.



<https://dhamtari.gov.in/about-district/map-of-district/>



Soil Type:

The district of Dhamtari is majorly covered with red soil, along with sand or gravel. The soil sample also shows a higher percentage of alfisols in it, which is also known as red loamy soil. Black soil (Vertisols), Lateritic

soil, and yellow soil (Ultisols) are also found in the soil. The category of soil observed around college grounds is familiarly called murrum in common language. Murrum is a type of residual soil, caused by weathering of rocks due to environmental factors. It is rich in iron which is responsible for its characteristic red color.

http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/Chhatisgarh/Dhamtari.pdf

Climate:

The district Dhamtari experiences atropical, sub-tropical climate, alternating between humidand dry climate.Except extreme summers observed in March and June temperatures remain pleasant throughout the year.

Rainfall:

District Dhamtari receives its share of the rain from the south-west monsoon, beginning in the month of June, lasting up to the first week of October, experiencing heaviest shower in July and August. The area of Dhamtari falls under heavy rainfall. According to data obtained average rain in a year in Dhamtari is 1084 mm with rainfall observed for an average of 65-70 days. In the year of 2011 the rain was measured at 1061 mm.

Temperature:

In summer seasonof May and June, the temperature goes up to an extreme 46°C. Winter seasonbegins from first week of November to last of January. The cold in the district is moderate. Sometimes in the month of December and January, it can fall up to 10°C lowest.

Relative humidity:

Higher percentage of humidity is recorded at 85-87% in the month of July and August while experiencing heavy and moderate rainfall. In colder season, when the temperature is low the humidity is recorded at 30-35 %.

Steps followed in Green Audit

Study of Faunal & Floral Diversity

1. Methodical and thorough data collection.
2. Record of study via documentation.
3. Systematic observation of Target area.

Methodology:

Green audit study was done for duration of 2017 to 2022, regarding the flora in college grounds. A primary observation was submitted for the 3rd cycle of NACC.

- I. A study of the herb layer was made with the help of square quadrat of 1 sq.m.
- II. Number of trees and shrubs around the target area were summed up.
- III. Specimens were collected and preserved *via* herbarium and digital tools.
- IV. Snapshot samples of the flora of the college campus were also collected.

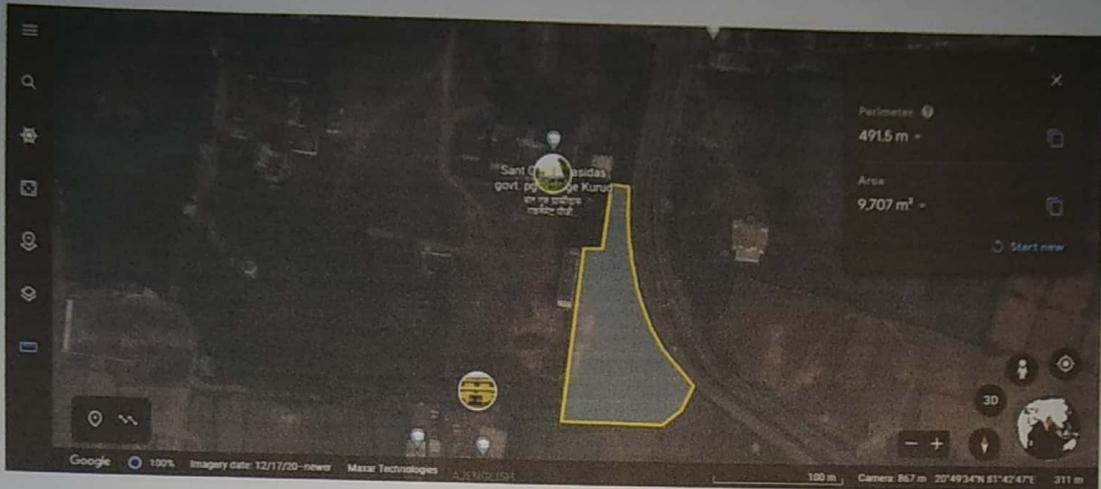
Simultaneously, a study of faunal diversity around the college campus began in the month of February 2018, a joint effort by Mr. Ravi Naidu, Project Manager, Bird Count India and H. N. Tandan, Head of the Department of Zoology, Sant Guru Ghasidas Government College Kurud. The study also trained students of the department in methods of observation and computing, who also aided in the project. The primary study reported sighting of 42 species of birds with rare birds in the college campus.

A study of animal diversity was made by-

- I. A study of animal diversity was made by
 - a. Random observations of Birds, Butterflies, Spiders, Bugs, Beetles, Insects and other animals.

II. Collection of digital specimen was made by DSLR Camera and mobile cameras.

III. Checklists of animals were prepared.



<https://earth.google.com/web/@20.82634762,81.71324736,311.42139818a,555.3053352d,35y,0h,0t,0r>

OBSERVATION & RESULT:-

Checklist of Plants Recorded in College Campus.

LIST OF TREES

S.N.	Botanical Name	Vernacular name	Family
1.	<i>Acacia arabica</i> F.	Babool	Leguminosae (Subfamily Mimosoideae)
2.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Bel	Rutaceae
3.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> L.	Chhatim	Apocynaceae
4.	<i>Acadirachta indica</i> A.Juss	Neem	Meliaceae
5.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sitaphal	Annonaceae
6.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Kachnar	Leguminosae
7.	<i>Bennbax malabaricum</i> L.	Semal	Bombaceae
8.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papita	Caricaceae
9.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Shisham	Leguminosae
10.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Bargacl	Moraceae
11.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Peepal	Moraceae
12.	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> auct,	Jharul	Lythraceae
13.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Aam	Anacardiaceae
14.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Parijat	Oleaceae
15.	<i>Terminalia Arjuna</i>	Arjuna	Combretaceae
16.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> L.	Gangaimli	Leguminosae
17.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> L.	Karanj	Leguminosae
18.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Amrud	Myrtaceae
19.	<i>Semiarubra glauca</i> DC.	Laxmitru	Semiarubraceae
20.	<i>Sprengelium jambolena</i> L.	Jamun	Myrtaceae
21.	<i>Tecoma stans</i> L.	Tecoma	Bignoniaceae
22.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.	Bakayat/Bakayan	
23.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Shu Babool	Fabaceae
24.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Ber	Rhamnaceae
25.	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Kadam	Rubiaceae
26.	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Pila gulmohar	Fabaceae
27.	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Fabaceae
28.	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Ragtoora	Bignoniaceae
29.	<i>Moringa Oelifera</i>	Munga	Moringaceae
30.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sagaon	Lamiaceae
31.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Gular	Moraceae
32.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Ashoka tree	Fabaceae
33.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Sonpatta	Fabaceae

List of - Herb, Shrub and Climber

S.N.	Botanical Name	Wild/ Cultivated	Vernacular name	Family
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1.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Wild	Chichitta	Amaranthaceae
2.	<i>Acerua lanata</i> juss. Ex Schult	Wild		Amaranthaceae
3.	<i>Agave vivipera</i> Roxb.	Cultivated	Sisal	Liliaceae
4.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Wild	Koobhi	Asteraceae
5.	<i>Alternanthera sesilis</i> L.	Wild	Kamcher	Amaranthaceae
6.	<i>Alysicarpus monolifer</i> L.	Wild		Leguminosae
7.	<i>Alysicarpus Vaginalis</i> L.	Wild		Leguminosae
8.	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Wild	Pilikateri	Paperveraceae
9.	<i>Asparagu racemosus</i> L.	Cultivated	Dashmul	Liliaceae
10.	<i>Blumea lacera</i> D.C.	Wild	Kakranda	Compositae
11.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> Kurz.	Cultivated	Patharchatta	Crassulaceae
12.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> R.Br.	Wild	Madar	Aslepiadecea
13.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G.Don.	Cultivated	Sadabahar	Apocynaceae
14.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cultivated	Sadabahar	Apocynaceae
15.	<i>Coleus blumei</i> Lour			Lamiaceae
16.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.			Commelinaceae
17.	<i>Crotonsparsiflorum</i> Morong.		Ban Tulsi	Euphorbiaceae
18.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.		Motha	Cyperaceae
19.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.		Badi dudhi	Euphorbiaceae
20.	<i>Euphorbia microphylla</i> Heyne.			Euphorbiaceae
21.	<i>Euphorbia roylena</i> Boies	Cultivated	Thor	Euphorbiaceae
22.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L	Wild	Shankpushpi	Convolvulaceae
23.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinesis</i> L.	Cultivated	Gudhal	Malvaceae
24.	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> L.F.	Wild	Torki	Leguminosae
25.	<i>Kyllinga biceps</i> L.	Wild		Cyperaceae
26.	<i>Kyllinga triceps</i> Rottb.	Wild		Cyperaceae
27.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Wild	Raimunia	Verbenaceae
28.	<i>Leporetea interrupta</i>	Wild	Utigun	Urticaceae
29.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> L.	Wild	Chota halkusa	Labiatae (Lamiaceae)
30.	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> Burm.f.	Wild	Muskaine	Convolvulaceae
31.	<i>Ocimum cvnericanum</i> L,	Wild	Memri	Labiatae (Lamiaceae)
32.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Wild	Tulsi	Labiatae (Lamiaceae)
33.	<i>Parthenium hysterophosus</i> L,	Wild	Gajar ghas	Compositae
34.	<i>Phy//anhus niruri</i> auct.	Wild	Bhui amla	Euphorbiaceae
35.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad	Wild	Bhaskatia	Solanaceae
36.	<i>Tegetus erectus</i> L.	Cultivated	Genda	Compositae
37.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> L.	Cultivated	Giloy	Menispermaceae
38.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Wild		Compositae
39.	<i>Vernonia c'inerea</i> L.	Wild	Sahdevi	Compositae
40.	Alovera		Grith Kumari	Asphodelaceae
41.	<i>Kalanchoe sect. Bryophyllum</i>		Patharchatta	Crassulaceae
42.	<i>Asparagu racemosus</i> L.		Satavari	Asparagaceae
43.	<i>Citrus limon</i>			Rutaceae
44.	<i>Cycas</i>			Cycadaceae
45.	<i>Nerium</i>		Kaner	Apocynaceae

**Checklist of Animals Recorded in Biodiversity
Lab, Department of Zoology.**

List of Butterflies of College Campus observed during 2018 - 2022

S. N.	Common Name	Scientific Name
Order : Lepidoptera		
Super Family: Papilionoidea		
Family: Papilionoidae		
Sub family: Papilioninae		
01.	Lime Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demoleus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
02.	Common Mormon	<i>Papiliopolytes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
03.	Tailed Jay	<i>Graphium Agamemnon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
04.	Common Jay	<i>Graphium doson</i> (C.& R. Felder, 1864)
Family: Pieridae		
Sub Family: Coliadinae		
05.	Common Emigrant	<i>Catopsiliapomona</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
06.	Mottled Emigrant	<i>Catopsiliapyranthe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
07.	Common Grass Yellow	<i>Euremahegabe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
08.	Small Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema brigitta</i> (Stoll, [1780])
09.	Spotless Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema laeta</i> (Boisduval, 1826)
Sub Family: Pierinae		
10.	Indian Wanderer	<i>Pareronia hippie</i> (Fabricius, 1787)
Family: Lycaenidae		
Sub Family: Theclinae		
11.	Common Silverline	<i>Spindasis vulcanus</i> (Fabr icius, 1775)
12.	Common Guava Blue	<i>Virachola isocrates</i> (Fabricius, 1793)
Sub Family: Polyommatainae		
13.	Common Pierrot	<i>Castaliusrosimon</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
14.	Lesser Grass Blue	<i>Zizinaotis</i> (Fabricius, 1787)
15.	Forget-me-not	<i>Catochrysops strabo</i> (Fabricius, 1793)
16.	Common Lineblue	<i>Prosotas nora</i> (C. Felder, 1860)
17.	Pointed Ciliate Blue	<i>Anthenelycaenina</i> (R. Felder, 1868)
18.	Tailless Lineblue	<i>Prosotas dubiosa</i> (Semper, [1879])
19.	Grass Jewel	<i>Freyeria trochylus</i> (Freyer, 1845)
20.	Small Grass Jewel	<i>Freyeria pulli</i> (Kollar, [1844])
21.	Lime Blue	<i>Chilades lajus</i> (Stoll, [1780])
22.	Orange-crowned Cupid	<i>Everes lacturnus</i> (Godart, [1824])
23.	Dingy Lineblue	<i>Petrelaeadana</i> (de Nicéville, [1884])
24.	Common Cerulean	<i>Jamides celeno</i> (Cramer, [1775])
25.	Dark Cerulean	<i>Jamides bochus</i> (Stoll, [1782])
26.	Pea Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)
27.	Zebra Blue	<i>Leptotes plinius</i> (Fabricius, 1793)
28.	Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i> (Moore, 1865)
29.	Tiny Grass Blue	<i>Zizula hylax</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
30.	Gram Blue	<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)
31.	Black Spotted Pierrot	<i>Tarucus balkanica</i> (Freyer, 1844)

Family: Hesperidae		
Sub family : Coeliadnae		
32.	Common Banded Awl	<i>Hasora chromus</i> (Cramer, [1780])
Sub family :Hesperinae		
33.	Rice Swift	<i>Borbo cinnara</i> (Wallace, 1866)
34.	Obscure Branded Swift	<i>Pelopidas agna</i> (Moore, [1866])
35.	Palm Redeye	<i>Erionota thrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)
Sub family: Pyrginae		
36.	Asian Grizzled Skipper	<i>Spialia galba</i> (Fabriciu, 1793)
Family: Nymphalidae		
Sub Family: Biblidinae		
37.	Common Caster	<i>Ariadne merione</i> (Cramer, [1777])
Sub Family: Danainae		
38.	Plain Tiger	<i>Danauschrysippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
39.	Striped Tiger	<i>Danausgenutia</i> (Cramer, [1779])
40.	Blue Tiger	<i>Tirumalalimniace</i> (Cramer, [1775])
41.	Glassy tiger	
42.	Common Crow	<i>Euploea core</i> (Cramer, [1780])
Sub Family: Satyrinae		
43.	Common Palmfly	<i>Elymnias hypermnestra</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)
44.	Common Evening Brown	<i>Melanites leda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sub Family: Limenitidinae		
45.	Common Sailer	<i>Neptishylas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
46.	Common Baron	<i>Euthaliaaconthea</i> (Cramer, [1777])
47.	Commander	<i>Moduzaprocris</i> (Cramer, [1777])
48.	Baronet	<i>Euthalianais</i> (Forster, 1771)
Sub Family: Nymphalinae		
49.	Peacock Pansy	<i>Junonia almana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
50.	Gray Pansy	<i>Junonia atlites</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)
51.	Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758))
52.	Chocolate Pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i> (Cramer, [1779])
53.	Blue Pansy	<i>Junonia orithya</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
54.	Danaid Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)
55.	Great Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sub Family: Acraeinae		
56.	Tawny Coster	<i>Acraea violae</i> (Fabricius, 1793)

List of Moths of College Campus observed during 2018 – 2022

S.N.	Scientific name of Moth	Common Name
1.	<i>Agathia laetata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	-

2.	<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i> Guenée, 1854	Eggplant fruit and shoot borer , Brinjal fruit and shoot borer
3.	<i>Sameodes cancellalis</i> (Zeller, 1852)	-
4.	<i>Argina astrea</i> (Drury, 1773)	-
5.	<i>Chalciope mygdon</i> (Cramer, [1777])	-
6.	<i>Cretonotos transiens</i> (Walker, 1855)	-
7.	<i>Amata passalis</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	-
8.	<i>Mocis frugalis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Sugarcane Looper
9.	<i>Nyctemera lacticinia</i> (Cramer, [1777])	-
10.	<i>Orvasca subnotata</i> Walker, 1865	-
11.	<i>Pachynoa sabelialis</i> (Guenée, 1854)	-
12.	<i>Glyphodes bicolor</i> (Swainson, 1821)	-
13.	<i>ublemma olivacea</i> (Walker, [1858])	Brinjal Leaf Roller
14.	<i>Maruca vitrata</i> Fabricius, 1787	Maruca Pod Borer, Legume Pod Borer, Mung Bean Moth
15.	<i>Omiodes indicata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	-
16.	<i>Hypena laceratalis</i> Walker, [1859]	Lantana Defoliator Moth
17.	<i>Thysanoplusia reticulata</i> (Moore, 1882)	-
18.	<i>Eressa confinis</i> (Walker, 1854)	-
19.	<i>Hypena obacerralis</i> Walker, [1859]	-
20.	<i>Syntomoides imaon</i> (Cramer, [1779])	-
21.	<i>Astygisa hollowayi</i> Stüning & Walia, 2009	-
22.	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner, [1808])	-

S.N.	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Cons. Status
Order: Accipitriformes			
Family: Accipitridae			
1.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i> Gmelin, 1788	L.C.
2.	Eurasian Sparrow hawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
3.	Black Shouldered Kite	<i>Elanua caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	L.C.
4.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boaddaert, 1783)	L.C.
Order: Apodiformes			
Family: Apodidae			
5.	Wire-Tailed Swallow		L.C.
Order: Bucerotiformes			
Family: Bucerotidae			
6.	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	L.C.
Family: Upupidae			
7.	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Order: Charadriiformes			
Family: Charadriidae			
8.	Red-Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	L.C.
9.	Yellow Wattled Laowing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	L.C.
Order: Ciconiiformes			
Family: Ciconiidae			
10.	Asian Openbill Stork	<i>Anostomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	L.C.
Order: Columbiformes			
Family: Columbidae			
11.	Blue rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	L.C.
12.	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
13.	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli, 1768)	L.C.
14.	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i> (Frivaldszky, 1838)	L.C.
Order: Coraciiformes			
Family: Alcedinidae			
15.	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Cerylidae			
16.	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Halcyonidae			
17.	White Throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
Family: Coraciidae			
18.	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Meropidae			
19.	Green Bee Eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i> (Latham, 1801)	L.C.
Order: Cuculiformes			
Family: Cuculidae			
20.	Greater Cocual	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815)	L.C.
21.	Asian Koel	<i>Eudymys scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.

Order: Gruiformes			
Family: Rallidae			
22.	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	L.C.
Order: Passeriformes			
Family: Aegithinae			
23.	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Alaudidae			
24.	Ashy Crowned Sparrowlark	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	L.C.
Family: Chloropseidae			
25.	Jerdon's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i> (Blyth, 1844)	L.C.
Family: Cisticollidae			
26.	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769)	L.C.
27.	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i> (Sukes, 1832)	L.C.
28.	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i> (Sykes, 1832)	L.C.
Family: Corvidae			
29.	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendence</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	L.C.
30.	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynches</i> (Wagler, 1728)	L.C.
Family: Dicruridae			
31.	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	L.C.
Family: Estrildidae			
32.	Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
33.	Scaly Breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctualata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
34.	Tricolored Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
35.	White Throated Munia	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Laniidae			
37.	Bay Backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1826)	L.C.
38.	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Leiothrichidae			
39.	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	L.C.
40.	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	L.C.
Family: Motacillidae			
41.	Paddy field Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	L.C.
42.	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba baicalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
43.	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (Tunstall, 1771)	L.C.
Family: Muscipidae			
44.	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
45.	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
Family: Nectariniidae			
46.	Purple Rumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
47.	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790)	L.C.
Family: Oriolidae			
48.	Black Hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthernus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
49.	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Passaridae			
50.	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
Family: Ploceidae			

51.	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
Family: Pycnonotidae			
52.	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
Family: Sturnidae			
53.	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
54.	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
55.	Chestnut Tailed Starling	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin, 1758)	L.C.
56.	Brahmini Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	L.C.
Order: Pelecaniformes			
Family: Ardeidae			
57.	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	L.C.
58.	Inetrmediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1827)	L.C.
59.	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832)	L.C.
60.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	L.C.
61.	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	L.C.
62.	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	
Order: Piciformes			
Family: Megalaimidae			
63.	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (Stalius muller, 1776)	L.C.
Order: Psittaciformes			
Family: Psittacidae			
64.	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatica</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	N.T.
65.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	L.C.
Order: Strigiformes			
Family: Strigidae			
66.	Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821)	L.C.
67.	Rock Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i> (Franklin, 1831)	L.C.
Order: Suliformes			
Family: Phalacrocoracidae			
68.	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	L.C.

List of Spiders of College Campus observed during 2018 – 2022

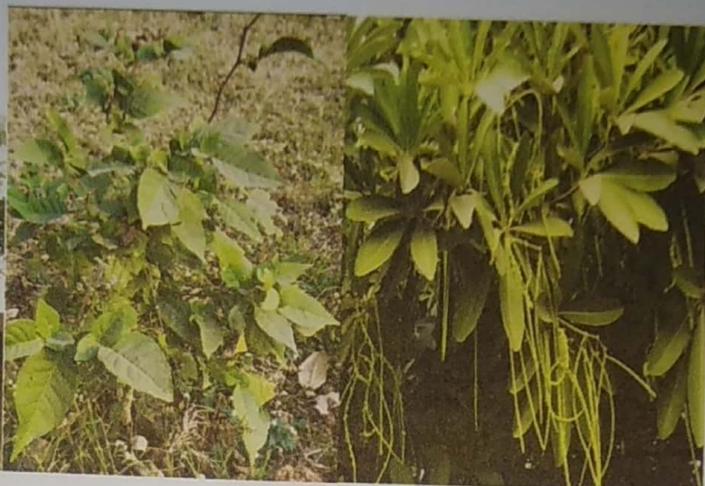
S.N.	Scientific Name	Taxonomy
1.	<i>Neoscona arabesca</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	Family-Araneidae
2.	<i>Argiope pulchella</i> Thorell, 1881	Family-Araneidae
3.	<i>Araneus diadematus</i> Clerck, 1758	Family-Araneidae
4.	<i>Araneus mitificus</i> (Simon, 1886)	Family-Araneidae
5.	<i>Plexippus paykulli</i> Audouin, 1826	Family- Salticidae
6.	<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i> Fussli, 1775	Family-Pholcidae
7.	<i>Longjawed laboriosa</i> Hentz, 1850	Family- Tetragnathidae
8.	<i>Oxyopes heterophthalmus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	Family- Oxypidae

Dhamtari district. (2022, July 22). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhamtari_district

Dhamtari district. (2022, July 22). <https://dhamtari.gov.in/about-district/map-of-district/> Accessed on 28, September 2022; 6.55 am.



01. *Acacia arabica* F.



02. *Aegle marmelos* L.

03. *Alstonia scholaris* L.



04. *Azadirachta indica* A.



05. *Annona squamosa* L.



07. *Bambusa malabaricum* L.



08. *Cordia*





10. *Ficus benghalensis* L



11. *Ficus religiosa* 12. *Lagerstroemia speciosa* auct, 13. *Mangifera indica* L.



14. *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.

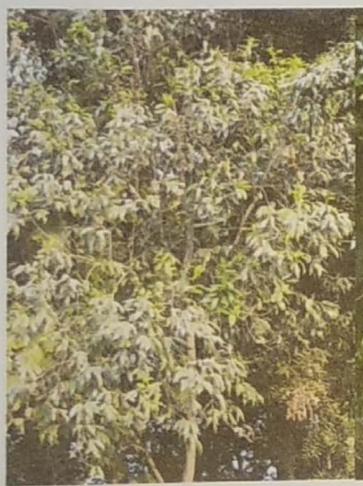
15. *Terminalia Arjuna*

16. *Pithecellobium dulce* L.



17. *Pongamia pinnata* L. 18. *Psidium guajava* L.

19. *Semaruba glauca* DC.



20. *Spryeyium jambolena* L.

21. *Teconqa stans* L, 22. *Ziziphus mauritiana*



23. *Azadirachta indica* A.

24. *Leucaena leucocephala*

25. *Neolamarckia cadamba*



26. *Peltophorum pterocarpum* 27. *Millettia pinnata* 28. *Spathodea campanulata*



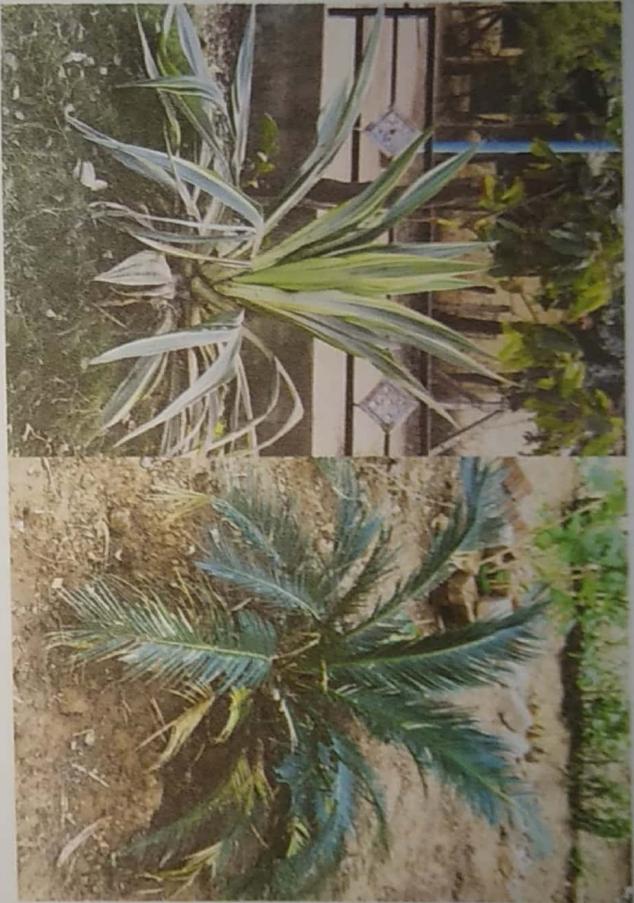
29. *Moringa Oelifera* 30. *Tectona grandis*



31. *Ficus racemosa*

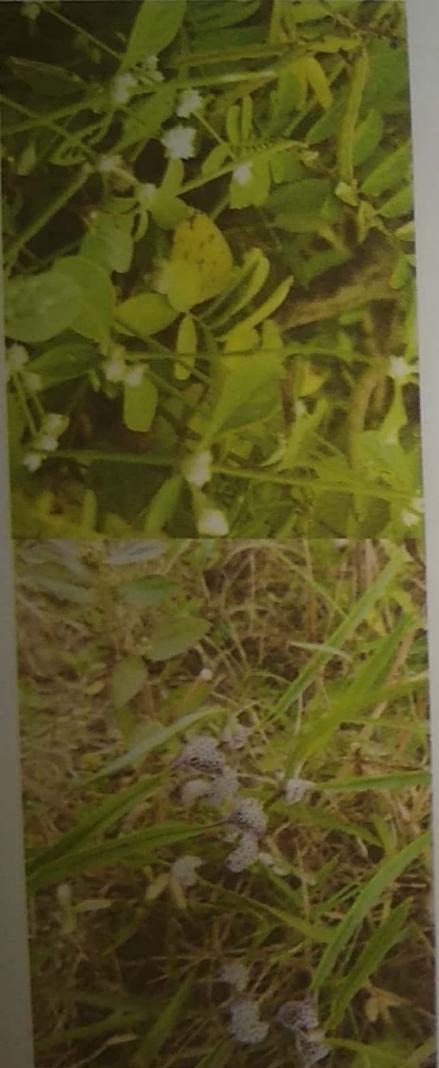
32. *Saraca asoca*

33. *Bauhinia purpurea* L.



Argemone maxicana

Leonotis leonurus



Alternanthera ficooides



Sida spinosa





Cammelina sp.



Calotropis gigantea





Clitorea ternatea



Lantana camera



Allamanda blancheti



Leonotis leonurus



Argemone maxicana



Calotropis procera



Hygrophila auriculata





Cassia tora

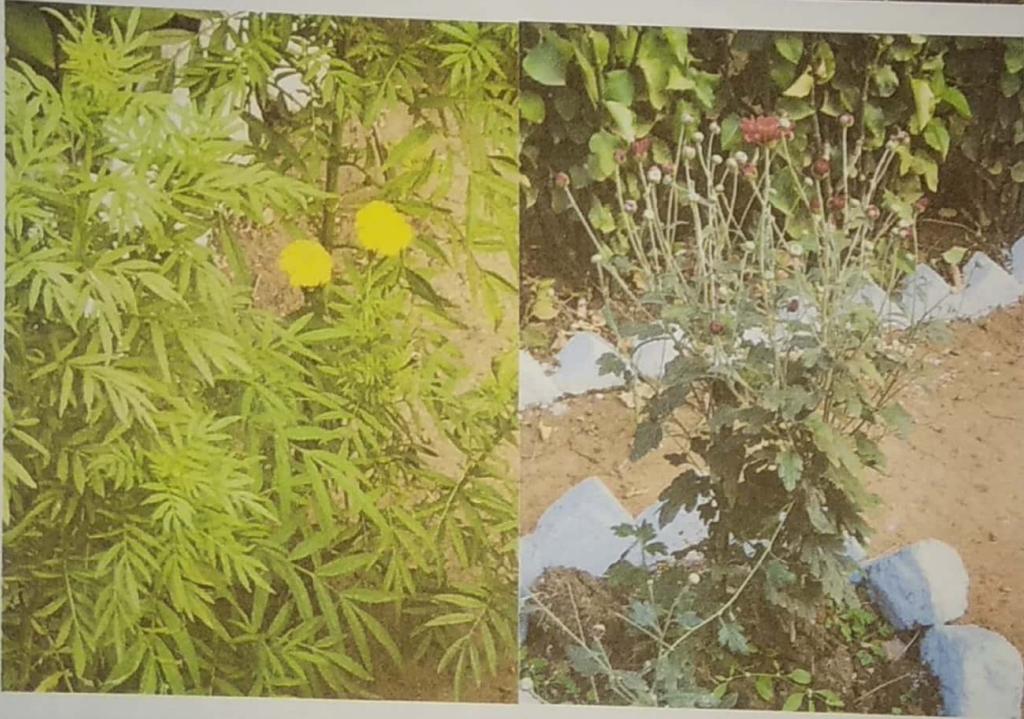


Cyperus sp.

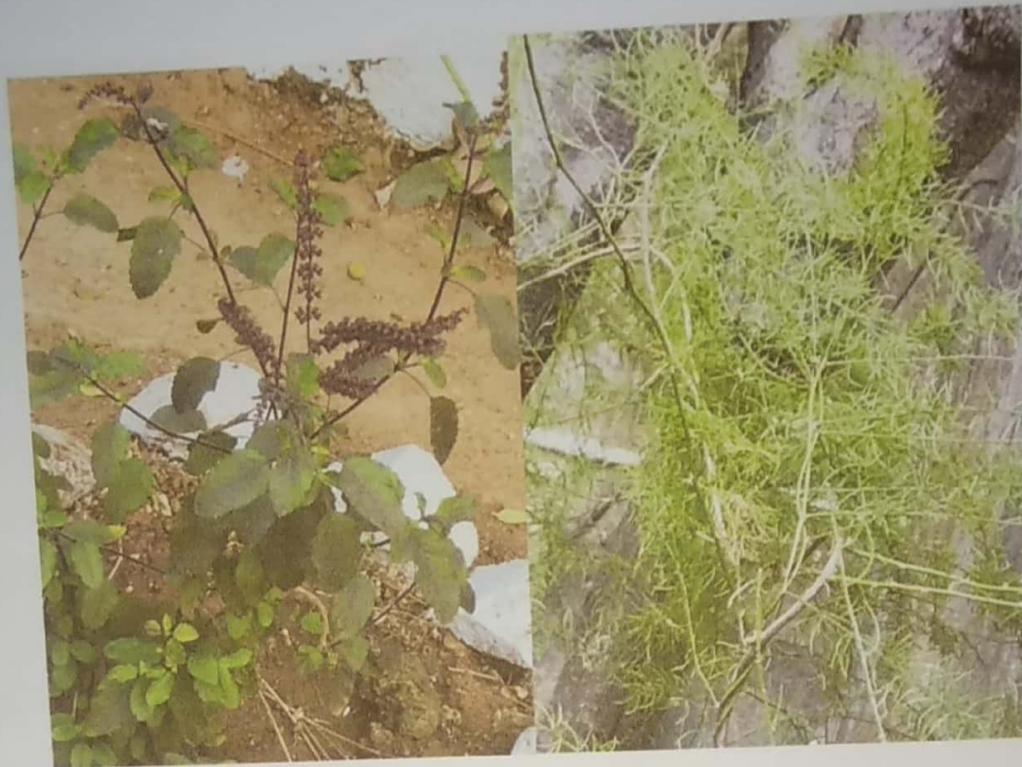


Phoenix sp.





Mimosa pudica





Butterflies of College Campus



Lime Swallowtail/Common Lime Papilio demoleus (Linnaeus, 1758)



2. Common mormon Male & Female



3. Tailed Jay

04. Common jay



5. Common emigrant



06. Moteled emigrant



7. Common Grass Yellow



08. Small Grass Yellow hn



10. Indian wanderer





11. Common shot Silverline



12. Guava Blue



13. Common pierrot



14. Lesser grass blue





17. Pointed Ciliate Blue



18. Tailless Lineblue



20 Small grass Jewel



21. Lime blue



23.



24. Common Cerulean.



25. Dark cerulean



26. Pea Blue



27. Zebra Blue



28. Dark Grass Blue



29. Tiny grass blue



30. Gram Blue



31. Black Spotted parrot



32. Common banded awl



33. Rice Swift



34. Obscure Branded Swift



35. Palm redeye



36. Asian Grizzled Skipper



37. Common Caster





39. Common Tiger



40. Blue Tiger

41. Glassy tiger





43. Common Palmfly



44. evening brown



45. Common Sailer



46. Common baron



47. Commoner



48. Baronet



49. Peacock pansy



50. Gray Pansy



51. Lemon Pansy



52. Chocolate Pansy

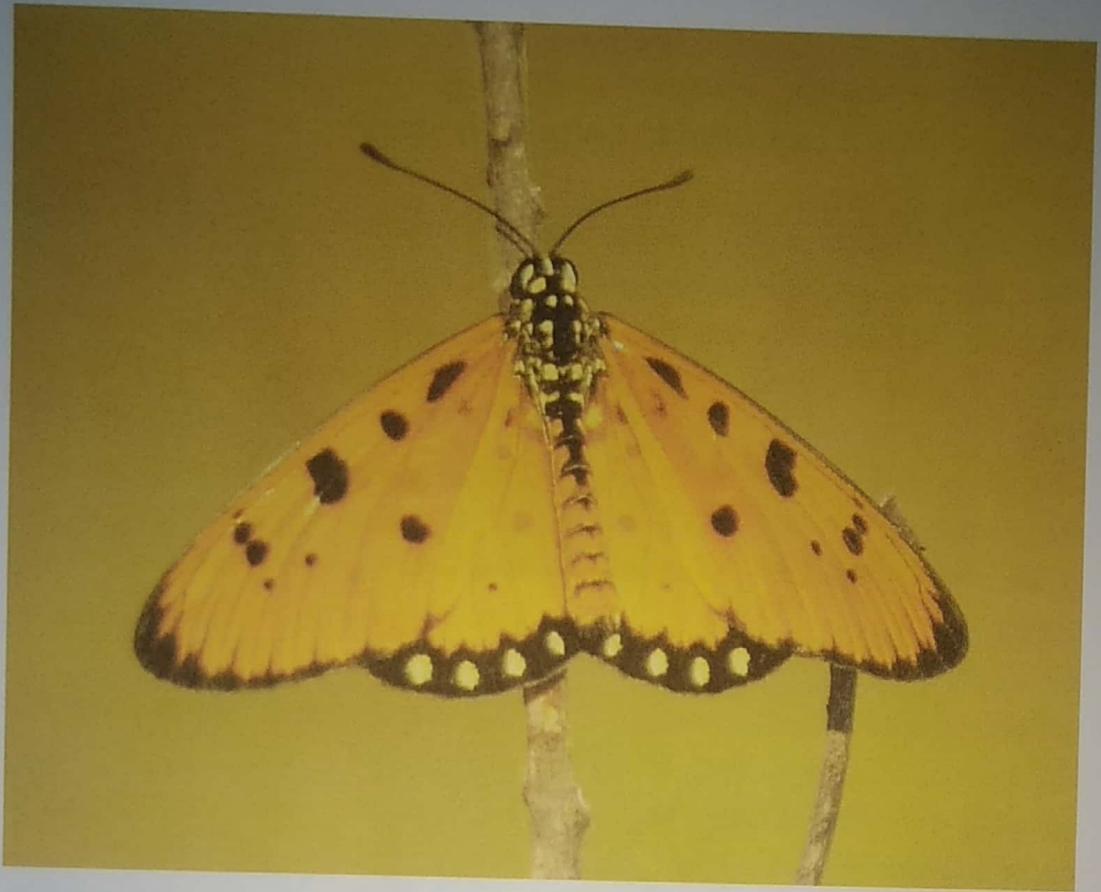


53. Blue Pansy



54 Danaid Eggfly

55. Great Eggfly



56. Tawny Coster

Birds of College Campus



1 shikra



02. Eurasian Sparrow hawk



03. Black shouldered Kite



04. Black kite



06. Indian Grey Hornbill



07. Common hoopoe



08. red-wattled Lapwing.

08. Yellow-wattled Lapwing.



10. Asian Openbill



11. Blue Rock Pigeon



12. Laughing Dove



13. Spotted Dove



14 Eurasian Colored Dove



15. Common kingfisher



16. Pied Kingfisher



17. White Throated King Fisher



18. Indian Roller



19. Green Bee Eater



20. Greater Coucal



21. Asian Koel



22. White Brested Waterhen



23. Common Iora



24. Ashy Crowned Sparrow Lark



25. Jerdons Chloropsis



26. Common Tailorbird



27. Plain Prinia



29. HOUSE CROW



30. Jungle Crow



31. Black Drongo



32. White throated Munia



33. Scaly Breasted Munia



34. Try-colored Munia



35. Red Munia



36. Wired Tailed Swallow



37. Bay-backed shrike



38. Brown shrike



40. Jungle Babbler



41. Paddyfield Pippit



42. White Wagtail



44. Oriental magpie robin



45. India Robin



46. Purple Rumped Sunbird



47. Purple Sunbird



48. Black Headed Oriole



49. Eurasian golden oriole



50. House Sparrow



51. Baya Weaver



52... Red Vented Bulbul



53. Common Myna



54. Asian Pied Starling



55. Chestnut Tailed Starling



56. Brahminy Starling



57. Great Egret



58. Intermediate Egret



59. Little Egret



60. Cattle Egret



61. Indian Pond Heron



63. Coppersmith Barbet



64. Alexandrine Parakeet