

“Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture”.

--Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe.

Shri. Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

**Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Tasgaon, Sangli – 416312, Maharashtra**

**REPORT OF
WORKSHOP ON WORLDS WETLAND DAY
(02 February 2017)**



**World
Wetlands Day**
2 February 2017

Wetlands for Disaster Risk Reduction

Department of Botany

Activity	World Wetland Day 2nd February 2017
Chief Guest	Dr. Niranjana S. Chavan Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur
President	Dr. Ramesh R. Kumbhar, Principal, P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, tasgaon
Participants	168 Male: 68 and Female: 100

Date: 27th January 2017.

To,
The Principal,
P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon.

Subject: Regarding the permission for Guest Lecture

Respected Sir,

I wish to organize a guest lecture and inauguration of wallpaper on the occasion of “**International Wetland Day**” on 2nd February 2017 to invite Dr. N. S. Chavan, Professor, Dept. of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur to share her academic and research experience with the students.

So please grant permission for the same.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


(Dr. A. A. Patil)

HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAO DADA PATIL
MAHAVIDYALAYA, TARGAON, DASTUR, KOLHAPUR.

Allowed
PS
1.2.17

"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांचाही शिक्षण प्रसार"
-शिक्षणगुरू डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur Sanchalit,
PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA
TASGAON, Dist. Sangli, Pin 416 312 ☎: STD : 02346-250 665, 250575 FAX : 02346-250575
(AFFILIATED TO SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY) NAAC Reaccredited "B" Grade (2-74)
E-mail : san.pdvpm.tas@gmail.com Website : pdvpcollegetasgaon.com
Established Year - June 1962 P. B. No. 14 Jr. College No. J22-10-001 Sr. College Code No. $\frac{SIVAC/4}{X}$ Jr. C-8

Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Babuji Salunkhe B.A., B.T. Founder	Hon. Chandrakant (Dada) Patil President B. Com. Minister of Revenue Department	Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe M.A. Chairman	Prin. Mrs. Shubhangi M. Gawade M.Sc., B.Ed. Secretary	Dr. R. R. Kumbhar M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D. Principal
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Ref. No.: PDVPMT/2455/16-17

Date: 31/01/2017

To,
Dr. N. S. Chavan
Professor, Dept. of Botany,
Shivaji University, Kolhapur.


Sub. : Invitation as a Guest Speaker

Resp. Madam,

It gives us immense pleasure to invite you on the occasion of
"International Wetland Day" on 2nd February 2017 as a Guest Speaker to
share your academic and research experience with the students.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,


Dr. R. R. Kumbhar
Principal
Padmabhushan Dr. Vasanttraodada Patil
Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon (Sangli) Dist. Su

"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार"
-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's
**PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL
MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON (DIST.SANGLI)**

International Wetland Day

02nd February 2017

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

❖ Watering the Plant	:Auspicious Hands of Guests
❖ Welcome and Introduction of Guests	: Dr. A. A. Patil
❖ Chief Guest	: Dr. N. S. Chavan, Professor, Dept. of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur
❖ President	: Prin. Dr. R. R. Kumbhar
❖ Vote of Thanks	: Dr. B. T. Dangat

This "World Wetlands Day" which is celebrated on 2nd of February, we celebrate Flamingos and their Wetlands. This date marks the signing of the 'Convention on Wetlands' in 1971 at Ramsar, Iran.

Wetlands are essential ecological features in any landscape as they are home to hundreds of species of birds along with fishes, mammals and insects. Earth planet is slowly losing its wetlands which are home to the large hydrophytes, mangrove stretches- the storm dividers for the coastal lands. It's time we create awareness about the wetlands and its inhabitants on this eco-day. Therefore this is a call to all teachers, parents and students who believe in this cause and would like to help us in developing an Educational and Innovative work on Wetlands.

WHY WORLD WETLANDS DAY IS CELEBRATED

The Ramsar Convention offers an international structure in order to globally support the conservation and sustainable management of the wetlands. It is celebrated to make aware the public, discuss the value of wetlands, its beneficial aspects as well as to promote its conservation and use for enhancing the overall level of the human health, growth, and development.

The event celebration plays a great role in making healthy wetlands in order to deliver the worth ecosystem service to benefit the common people. The demands of water required for growing crops, energy supply and various needs of the industry are also focused during the celebration. It is celebrated to promote the proper use of wetlands and their resources.

It is also celebrated at the WWF-India Secretariat, New Delhi to promote the common people understandings about the importance of the link between wetlands and water as “without water there will be no wetlands – and without wetlands, there will be no water!”

Session I: Wall Paper Activity on World Wetlands Day

The faculty of Botany department has inspired to B. Sc. III students of Botany to display a wall paper on the occasion of World Wetland Day 2017 on 2nd February 2017.

Dr. Niranjana S. Chavan, Professor, Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and Dr. Ramesh R. Kumbhar, Principal of this college were the Chief Guests for the inauguration of the wall paper. In the wall paper, functions of wetlands, various benefits, associated services of wetlands and a need of conservation of wetlands were introduced in detail to aware the students of the college.





Session II: Lecture of Recourse person on World Wetlands Day

The programme was inaugurated by watering the plant by the hands of Dr. Niranjana S. Chavan, Professor, Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and Dr. Ramesh R. Kumbhar, Principal of this college and Dr. Alka P. Inamdr organizer of the function, Head of the Botany department. This event is important to give message the students to grow and protect our saviours the plants by nourishing them with water.





Dr. Alka P. Inamdr has given the introductory speech of the function and research work on wetlands of chief guest.

Dr. Niranjana S. Chavan kindly consented to be the Chief Guest at this occasion. Her gracious presence was a true inspiration to the students. Principal Dr. Ramesh R. Kumbhar has offered her floral welcome



Chief Guest Dr. Niranjana S. Chavan, Professor, Department of Botany, Shivaji University Kolhapur has delivered an informative speech on wetlands and its conservation. She has focused mainly the classification of wetlands, their

characteristics, key attributes of wetlands, their deterioration and need of its conservation.

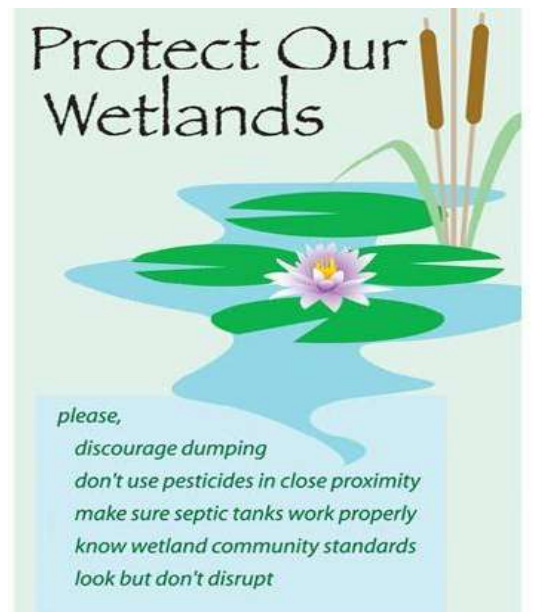


Principal Dr. Ramesh R. Kumbhar in his presidential address suggested the role of students to protect and conserve the nature as a natural heritage.



The function was concluded by the vote of thanks given by Dr. Bhaurao T. Dangat, Assistant Professor of Botany.

168 students of B. Sc. and science faculty were participated in this programme



Alka Inamdr

Dr. Alka P. Inamdr

Head, Department of Botany

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

(DIST. SANGLI)

World
Metland

CLASS ROOM ATTENDANCE SHEET

2nd Feb.
2017

Name of the Teacher Day Dept. of Botany Subject _____
Class _____ Time _____ Date 2-2-2017

Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature	Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature
1	Nadaf Tabassum U.	<u>Nadaf</u>	32	Mane Jyosna F uanpetrav	<u>Mane</u>
2.	Mane Jyosna F.G.	<u>Mane</u>	33	Deshmukh Reshma R.	<u>Deshmukh</u>
3	Patil Priyanka Suresh	<u>Patil</u>	36	chavan Poonam F.S	<u>Chavan</u>
4.	Mohite Smita R.F	<u>Mohite</u>	37	Dhere Swapnali S.	<u>Dhere</u>
5.	Mohite Archana F.V	<u>Archana</u>	38	Shinde Rashmali F.R	<u>Shinde</u>
6.	Mohite shital S.F	<u>Mohite</u>	39	Bhosale supriya S.F	<u>Bhosale</u>
7.	Mohite sneha K.	<u>Mohite</u>	40	Bhosale Ashwini R.	<u>Bhosale</u>
8	Nalawade Anuradha F.M	<u>Nalawade</u>			
9.	Mulla Firdos U.F	<u>Mulla</u>			
10.	Momin Ayesha J.F	<u>Momin</u>			
11.	Shankharwal Summaya J	<u>Shankharwal</u>			
12.	Mulani Karina M.F	<u>Mulani</u>			
13.	Shendge Sneha S.F	<u>Shendge</u>			
14)	Khade Pranali D.F	<u>P.D.Khade</u>			
15	Chavan Swapnali A.F	<u>Chavan</u>			
16	Kamble Ashvini Ashok	<u>Kamble</u>			
17	Jadhav Nivedita B.	<u>Jadhav</u>			
18	Mane Swapnali Tanaji	<u>Mane</u>			
19	PATIL R.U. F	<u>Patil</u>			
20	PATIL ROTUJA A.F	<u>Patil</u>			
21)	chavan Reshma F.S.	<u>Chavan</u>			
22)	Patil Rajmati F.G.	<u>Patil</u>			
23)	Shinde Pranali F.S.	<u>Shinde</u>			
24)	shendge Nital F.D.	<u>Shendge</u>			
25)	Dhoygude Tejosvi F	<u>Dhoygude</u>			
26)	Chavan Prabhavati B.	<u>Chavan</u>			
27)	Deshmukh savita G.	<u>Deshmukh</u>			
28)	Patil shital D.	<u>Patil</u>			
29)	Jadhav Priyanka G	<u>Jadhav</u>			
30)	Gutay Samruddhi J.	<u>Gutay</u>			
31)	Nikam Akshata R.	<u>Nikam</u>			

Female - 40

Signature of the Teacher

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

(DIST. SANGLI)

CLASS ROOM ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name of the Teacher World Dept. of Botany Subject 2nd Feb. 2017
 Class 1st year Time Day Date

Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature	Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature
2920	PAWAR UMEESH H.M	UP	2605	Sachin Ramchandra Shinde	Shinde
2908	Nikam Akshay S.	Akshay	2804	Mursal Inzaman M.	IMursal
2786	Kore Nilesh Dhondiram	Nilesh	2905	Jadhav Suhag Shivaji	Suhag
2567	Dabe Amit Bhagwat	ABde	2769	Dabole Pradip Ashok	Pradip
2575	Koli Rohit Shivaji	Rohit	2885	Patil Dipak Bajirao	Patil
2928	Yamgar Pankaj M.	Pankaj			
2924	Mane Aniket V.	Aniket			
2841	Pawar Avinash R.	Avinash		Male - 36	
2900	Suryawanshi Harshal S	Harshal			
2599	Patil Rushikesh Dilip	Rushikesh			
2768	Dabole Rupal Pradip	Rupal			
2843	Pawar Santosh T	Santosh			
2828	Patil Shubham A	Shubham			
2761	Chavan Pruthviraj S.	Pruthviraj			
2819	Patil Prem Sampat	Patil			
2756	Deshmukh Sandip	Sandip			
2801	Mohite Vijay Kisan	Vijay			
2869	Gourab Anisudhan Ashok	Anisudhan			
2849	Shaikh Imran Siraj	Imran			
2858	Pankaj Uttam Wagh	Pankaj			
2574	Khade Akash G.	Akash			
2788	Mall Akshay Vikas	Akshay			
2826	Patil Sandesh Suresh	Patil			
2793	Mane Ashishkumar B.	Ashishkumar			
2862	Jadav Vaibhav G.	Vaibhav			
2836	Patil Suraj S.	Suraj			
2791	Mane Akash U.	Akash			
2778	Jadhav Atkarsh N	Atkarsh			
2566	Charan Vikas B	Vikas			
2760	Charan Omkar S	Omkar			
2767	Dhebe Ganesh	Dhebe			

Signature of the Teacher

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

(DIST. SANGLI)

World
Wedland
Day

CLASS ROOM ATTENDANCE SHEET

2nd Feb.
2017

Name of the Teacher Day Dept of Botany Subject _____
Class _____ Time _____ Date 2-2-17

Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature	Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature
1)	Salunkhe Ashwini S. F	Assalunkhe	31	Mali Ashwini Ashok F	Mali
2)	Chavan Pooja S. F	Chavan	32	Kadam Nikita Suresh F	Kadam
3)	Pawar Nikita K. F	Nikita	33	Tawde Aishwarya Y. F	Tawde
4)	Arvte Sonali Sadashiv F	Arvte	34	Therak Shubhangi B. F	Therak
5)	Patil Prajakta D. F	Patil	35	Mane Sunita U. F	Mane
6)	Patil Sarika S. F	Patil	36	Jadhav Reshma R. F	Jadhav
7)	Patil Priyanka J. F	Patil	37	Jadhav Geeta K. F	Geeta
8)	Chavan Harshada V. F	Chavan	38	Mali Ashwini A. F	Mali
9)	Patil Shivani V. F	Patil	39)	Govali Ashwini Kishor F	Govali
10)	Patil Varsha S. F	Patil	40)	Edake Tejaswi Ramesh F	Edake
11)	Patil Priyanka Anil F	Patil			
12)	Patil Shubhada S. F	Patil			
13)	Killedar Shweta A. F	Killedar			
14)	Patil Rupali T. F	Patil			
15)	Patil Swapnali J. F	Patil			
16)	Shinde Aparna D. F	Shinde			
17)	Nikam Manisha M. F	Nikam			
18)	Shinde Mohini H. F	Shinde			
19)	Waghmare Sandhya S. F	Waghmare			
20)	Pailwan Snehal Appasa. F	Pailwan			
21)	Shinde Amruta Ramesh F	Shinde			
22)	Deshmukh Shabha Shivaji F	Deshmukh			
23)	Shende Kajal Anil F	Shende			
24)	Jadhav Shrutika Dhanaji F	Jadhav			
25)	Pawar Shital Vitthal F	Pawar			
26)	Patil Sarika Uddhav F	Patil			
27)	Patil Radhika Gulabrao F	Patil			
28)	Kolekar Krutikalyani K. F	Kolekar			
29)	Mali Rohini Kundlik F	Mali			
30)	Mali Varsha Bhausa F	Mali			

Female - 40

[Signature]
Signature of the Teacher

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

(DIST. SANGLI)

CLASS ROOM ATTENDANCE SHEET

2nd Feb.

Name of the Teacher Day Dept. of Botany Subject 2017

Class _____ Time _____ Date _____

Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature	Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature
3035	Patil Unmesh Prakash <u>Patil</u>	<u>Patil</u>			
3101	Patil Ashwini B. <u>Patil</u>	<u>Patil</u>			
3339	Pawar Prajakta Manik <u>Pawar</u>	<u>Pawar</u>			
3385	Pawar Supriya S. <u>Pawar</u>	<u>Pawar</u>			
316	Pawar Mayuri Manik <u>Pawar</u>	<u>Pawar</u>			
3122	Tapase Anusha Sunil <u>Tapase</u>	<u>Tapase</u>			
3219	Patil Rajashree Vinayak <u>Patil</u>	<u>Patil</u>			
3124	Zambre Pratiksha Ashok <u>Zambre</u>	<u>Zambre</u>			
3074	Bile Sushama S. <u>Bile</u>	<u>Bile</u>			
3343	Sagar (Sohal) B. F. <u>Sagar</u>	<u>Sagar</u>		Male - 1	
3342	Rankharbe Pratiksha N. <u>Rankharbe</u>	<u>Rankharbe</u>		Female - 20	
3364	Sutar Swapnali Vijay <u>Sutar</u>	<u>Sutar</u>			
3356	Shinde Anjali Vasant <u>Shinde</u>	<u>Shinde</u>			
3121	Shintode Rachana S.F. <u>Shintode</u>	<u>Shintode</u>			
3082	Jadhav Suchita V.F. <u>Jadhav</u>	<u>Jadhav</u>			
3294	Mane Pooja P. <u>Mane</u>	<u>Mane</u>			
3068	Jadhav Komal Prakash <u>Jadhav</u>	<u>Jadhav</u>			
3014	Patil Bhagyashree Patal <u>Patil</u>	<u>Patil</u>			
3030	Patil Smita Larshman <u>Patil</u>	<u>Patil</u>			
3017	Kumthekar Kajal Kisan <u>Kumthekar</u>	<u>Kumthekar</u>			
3788	Desai Shweta Subhash <u>Desai</u>	<u>Desai</u>			

Signature of the Teacher

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

(DIST. SANGLI)

CLASS ROOM ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name of the Teacher _____ Subject _____

Class _____ Time _____ Date _____

Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature	Roll No.	Name of Student	Signature
02	Patil Drguljay Dilip		11		
099	Patil Akshay fatangrao				
103	Patil Ganesh Baban				
358	shinde Pavan suresh				
338	Pawar Dayanandkumalik				
3073	Bhosale Vikram Tanaji.				
244	Chavan Ajit Arjun				
260	Galande Onkar B				
243	Birane Suyog S.				
256	Deshmukh Jaydeep				
387	Babar Ruturaj S.				
365	Tokate Akash pandurang				
087	mane AKSHAY GOSAKH			Male - 31	
254	Dayal Prasad Tukaram				
3238	Bhandare Sanjay V.				
080	Jadhav onkar Ravi ndrao				
241	Bhosale souzabh D.				
240	Bhosale yadkumar v				
347	salunkhe Tushar Balaso				
389	Wagh Nitin Balaso				
524	Nalawade swapnil S				
463	Patil Pradip P.				
718	Ghodap Ashish G.				
511	Koli Sagar Shivaji				
350	Sawant Sudarshan M				
381	Zende Bajarang Vilas				
373	Jamdade Sourabh S.				
313	Patil Atul Ashok				
41	pimpari Dadaso Irshad				
22	Patil Rusbikesh Ranindrao				
320	Patil Rohit Dadaso				

Signature of the Teacher

“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”
-Shikshanmaharshi Dr.Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil
Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

REPORT OF

E-FLORA

(The Botanical Information of the Standing Trees
In P.D.V.P. College, Tasgaon Campus)

2019 - 2020

INTRODUCTION

Diversity in the plants plays an important role in social places. The diversity in the social places like college gives multiple advantages like aesthetic view, recreation, study value, pollution free environment etc. Developing a well grown garden in a college takes many years' pains and labor. The Garden of P.D.V.P. College has composed of well diversified plants which are consisting some of the common and uncommon plants. Some of the plants are full grown and reached up to several feet height. These plants are now giving the shade and recreational places to the students. The present attempt is the enumeration and scientific study of the standing dominant trees of the P.D.V.P. College campus. These plants are also serving as a source of Carbon sequestration for the campus. Till date Twenty Nine different species of trees are recorded during the study. The plant specimens are collected and brought in the laboratory and referred with available literature. Present report gives an idea of present tree flora of P.D.V.P. College campus.

Courtesy: 1. "WIKIPEDIA" a free encyclopedia and 2. Flora of Bombay Presidency by T. Cooke (1901). The data is only for academic purpose and not for any commercial purpose.

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Acacia auriculiformis

Name of the Plant	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Clade:	Mimosoideae
Genus:	<i>Acacia</i>
Species:	<i>A. auriculiformis</i>
Binomial name	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth.

Acacia auriculiformis (Australia wattle) is another species which is planted in the garden for its attractive shape, foliage and shade. It is a dwarf tree and produce typically spiral legume shaped fruits. *A. cyanophylla* commonly called as Golden acacia, is another handsome species which bears golden flowers. It is also dwarf but possess brittle branches.



Acacia auriculiformis Flowers



Acacia auriculiformis Fruits

Albizia lebeck

Name of the Plant	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Clade:	Mimosoideae
Genus:	<i>Albizia</i>
Species:	<i>A. lebeck</i>
Binomial name	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth.

This is native of Indo-Malaya region and is large quick growing tree. Trunk is tall and colour is greenish yellow white. Leaves are bi-pinnate of light green colour. Tree produces profuse flowers in July-August. Flowers are small heads of yellowish white in colour. It is good tree for roadside plantation and for big parks. It can also be easily propagated by seeds.



Flowers and Fruits of Albizia lebeck

Bauhinia variegata

Name of the Plant	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Clade:	Mimosoideae
Genus:	<i>Bauhinia</i>
Species:	<i>B. variegata</i>
Binomial name	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> (L.) Benth.

This is a tall tree producing flowers of rose colored variegated with red and yellow which appear in mid of March. Most ideally suited for planting as specimen or in groups in gardens and big parks and as avenue tree alongside the road.



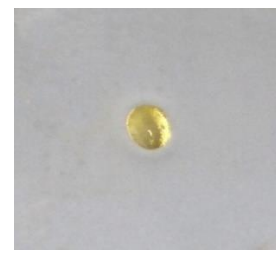
*Bauhinia
variegata*
Flowers



*Bauhinia
variegata*
Leaves



*Bauhinia
variegata*
Fruits



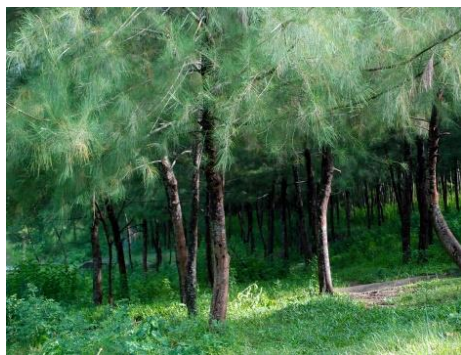
*Bauhinia
variegata*
Pollens

Casuarina equisetifolia

Name of the Plant	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fagales
Family:	Casuarinaceae
Genus:	<i>Bauhinia</i>
Species:	<i>C. equisetifolia</i>
Binomial name	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.

It is native of Australia, Burma, Malaya and Pacific Islands and is commonly called as beefwood, Janglisaru, Farash or Jor-Tor on account of cord like leaves which are easily separated at the node and can be temporarily fixed without knowing breaking point. It is a tall, upright, evergreen and fast growing tree.

It has rough bark and spreading branches. Trees are dioecious producing male and female cones separately. Easily propagated through seed. It is tolerant to saline soils. It is planted for screening purpose and can be planted closely and trimmed as tall hedge.



Casuarina equisetifolia Trees

Casuarina equisetifolia Fruits

Cedrela toona

Name of the Plant	<i>Cedrela toona</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Sapindales
Family:	Meliaceae
Genus:	<i>Cedrela</i>
Species:	<i>C. toona</i>
Binomial name	<i>Toona ciliata</i> M. Roem

It is commonly called the toona or Indian Mahagoni tree and is native of Indo-Malaya region and Australia. It is a large, quick growing tree having shining compound leaves. Flowers are small, white and appear in middle of April. Easily propagated by seeds. It is planted in the garden in groups for shade and also suitable for roadside plantation.



Cedrela toona Trees



Cedrela toona Flowers

Chorisia speciosa

Name of the Plant	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Malvales
Family:	Malvaceae
Genus:	<i>Ceiba</i>
Species:	<i>C. speciosa</i>
Binomial name	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Ravenna

It is native of Mexico and Brazil and commonly called as Mexican Semal. It is an erect tree with well-placed branches. Stem is waxy green with spines. Leaves are palmate in shape, of light green colour. Flowers are pink with creamish white centre which appear in October-November when tree is in leafless condition. It flowers when other trees are not in bloom. It is planted in the garden as specimen.



Chorisia speciosa Trees



Chorisia speciosa Flowers

Delonix regia

Name of the Plant	<i>Delonix regia</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Genus:	<i>Delonix</i>
Species:	<i>D. regia</i>
Binomial name	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj. ex Hook.) Raf.

It is native of Madagascar and is commonly known as Gulmohar, Peacock or Flamboyant flower. It is a fast growing large tree. Limbs are spreading and form an umbrella. Leaves are compound and leaflets are small with round apices. Showy flowers or orange, red, scarlet to salmon colour are produced in May-June.

Easily propagated through seeds. It is an ideal tree for big parks for beautiful flowers as well as for shade. Under North Indian conditions it starts declining after 10-12 years. It has shallow root system and hence grass does not grow under this tree.



Delonix regia Trees



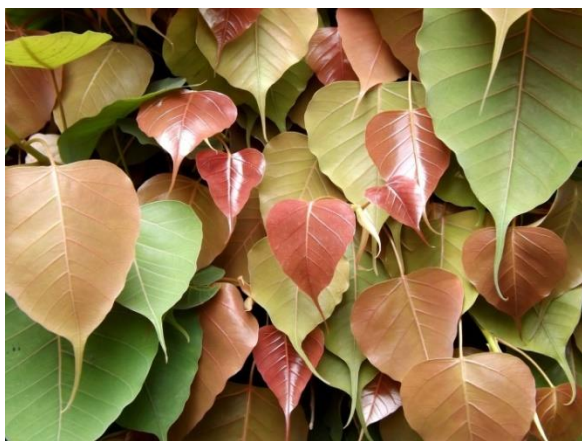
Delonix regia Flowers

Ficus religiosa

Name of the Plant	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Moraceae
Genus:	<i>Ficus</i>
Species:	<i>F. religiosa</i>
Binomial name	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.

It is commonly called as Pipal or Bodhi tree and native of India. It is associated with three deities of Hindu religion i.e. Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva and also with Lord Buddha; hence, it is considered to be a sacred tree and is worshipped. It is a huge tree with spreading branches.

Leaves are cordate in shape and shining. Flowers are very small hidden in synconium which appear in April-May. Easily propagated through seeds and cuttings. It is commonly planted in villages near ponds for shade and also in big parks. Birds take shelter on this tree, eat fruit and disperse the seeds.



Ficus religiosa Leaves



Ficus religiosa Fruits

Pithecellobium dulce

Name of the Plant	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Genus:	<i>Pithecellobium</i>
Species:	<i>P. dulce</i>
Binomial name	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.

It is popularly known as Jangal jalebi due to its curvaceous fruits. It is quick growing evergreen tree having thorns. Leaves are compound and of dark green colour. Flowers are not very showy which appear in the month of March-April and easily propagated through seeds. It is highly suitable for boundary plantation and tall protective hedge.



Pithecellobium dulce Trees



Pithecellobium dulce fruits

Santalum album

Name of the Plant	<i>Santalum album</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Santalales
Family:	Santalaceae
Genus:	<i>Santalum</i>
Species:	<i>S.album</i>
Binomial name	<i>Santalum album</i> L.

Santalum album, or **Indian sandalwood**, is a small tropical tree, and is the most commonly known source of sandalwood. It is native to southern India and Southeast Asia. Certain cultures place great significance on its fragrant and medicinal qualities. It is also considered sacred in some religions and is used in different religious traditions. The plant is widely cultivated and long lived, although harvest is only viable after many years. Etymologically it is derived from Sanskrit *chandanam*.

The height of the evergreen tree is between 4 and 9 metres. The tree is variable in habit, usually upright to sprawling, and may intertwine with other species. The reddish or brown bark can be almost black and is smooth in young trees, becoming cracked with a red reveal. The heartwood is pale green to white as the common name indicates. The leaves are thin, opposite and ovate to lanceolate in shape.



Flowers of Santalum



Fruits of Santalum

Mangifera indica

Name of the Plant	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Sapindales
Family:	Anacardiaceae
Genus:	<i>Mangifera</i>
Species:	<i>M.indica</i>
Binomial name	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.

Mangifera indica, commonly known as mango, is a species of flowering plant in the sumac and poison ivy family Anacardiaceae. It is native to the Indian sub-continent where it is indigenous. Hundreds of cultivated varieties have been introduced to other warm regions of the world. It is a large fruit-tree, capable of growing to a height and crown width of about 30 metres (100 ft) and trunk circumference of more than 3.7 metres (12 ft). Mangiferin(a pharmacologically active hydroxylated xanthone C-glycoside) is extracted from mango. Allergenicurushiols are present in the fruit peel. In Ayurveda, it is used in a Rasayana formula sometimes with other mild sour and shatavari (*Asparagus racemosus*) and guduchi (*Tinospora cordifolia*). In traditional medicine, varied properties are attributed to different parts of the mango tree. The wood is susceptible to damage from fungi and insects. The wood is used for musical instruments such asukuleles, plywood and low-cost furniture.



Mangifera indica Flowering



Mangifera indica Fruits

Ficus racemosa

Name of the Plant	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Moraceae
Genus:	<i>Ficus</i>
Species:	<i>F. racemosa</i>
Binomial name	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.

Ficus racemosa (syn. *Ficus glomerata* Roxb.) is a species of plant in the family Moraceae. Popularly known as the **cluster fig tree**, **Indian fig tree** or **goolar (gular) fig**, this is native to Australia, Malesia, Indo-China and the Indian subcontinent. It is unusual in that its figs grow on or close to the tree trunk, termed cauliflory. In India, the tree and its fruit are called *gular* in the north and *atti* in the south. The fruits are a favorite staple of the common Indian monkeys. It serves as a food plant for the caterpillars.

Health uses

The bark of *audumbar* (*oudumbar*) tree is said to have healing power. In countries like India, the bark is rubbed on a stone with water to make a paste, which can be applied over afflicted by boils or mosquito bites. Allow the paste to dry on the skin and reapply after a few hours.



Ficus racemosa Fruits

Cocos nucifera

Name of the Plant	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Monocots
Clade:	<u>Commelinids</u>
Order:	Arecales
Family:	Areaceae
Genus:	<i>Cocos</i> L.
Species:	<i>C. nucifera</i>
Binomial name	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.

The **coconut tree** (*Cocos nucifera*) is a member of the palm tree family (Areaceae) and the only known living species of the genus *Cocos*.

Coconuts are known for their versatility of uses, ranging from food to cosmetics. The inner flesh of the mature seed, as well as the coconut milk extracted from it, forms a regular part of the diets of many people in the tropics and sub tropics. Coconuts are distinct from other fruits because their endosperm contains a large quantity of clear liquid, called coconut water or coconut juice.

Mature, ripe coconuts can be used as edible seeds, or processed for oil and plant milk from the flesh, charcoal from the hard shell, and coir from the fibrous husk. Dried coconut flesh is called copra, and the oil and milk derived from it are commonly used in cooking –frying in particular – as well as in soaps and cosmetics. The hard shells, fibrous husks and long pinnate leaves can be used as material to make a variety of products for furnishing and decorating. The coconut also has cultural and religious significance in certain societies, particularly in India, where it is used in Hindu rituals.



Entire Coconut Tree



Coconut Fruits

Eucalyptus globulus

Name of the Plant	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Myrtaceae
Genus:	<i>Eucalyptus</i>
Species:	<i>E. globulus</i>
Binomial name	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> L.

The bark is smooth, fibrous, hard or stringy, leaves with oil glands, and sepals and petals that are fused to form a "cap" or operculum over the stamens. The fruit is a woody capsule commonly referred to as a "gumnut".

The wood of the trees can be used as ornament, timber, firewood and pulpwood. Eucalyptus wood is also used in a number of industries, from fence posts and charcoal to cellulose extraction for biofuels. Fast growth also makes eucalypts suitable as wind breaks and to reduce erosion. It is the most common source for pulp wood to make pulp. Eucalyptus oil is readily steam distilled from the leaves and can be used for cleaning and as an industrial solvent, as an antiseptic, for deodorizing, and in very small quantities in food supplements, especially sweets, cough drops, tooth paste and decongestants. It has insect repellent properties, and is an active ingredient in some commercial mosquito repellents. Eucalyptus globulus is the principal source of eucalyptus oil worldwide.



Flowers of Eucalyptus



Fruits of Eucalyptus

Grevillea robusta

Name of the Plant	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Myrtaceae
Genus:	<i>Grevillea</i>
Species:	<i>G. robusta</i>
Binomial name	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.

Grevillea robusta, commonly known as silver oak or Australian silver oak, is a flowering plant in the family Proteaceae. It is a fast-growing evergreen tree with a single main trunk, growing to 5–40 m tall. The bark is dark grey and furrowed. Its leaves are fern-like, 10–34 cm long, 9–15 cm wide and divided with between 11 and 31 main lobes. The flowers are arranged in one-sided, "toothbrush"-like groups, sometimes branched, 12–15 cm long. The carpel (the female part) of each flower has a stalk 21–28 mm long. The flowers are glabrous and mostly yellowish orange, or sometimes reddish. Flowering occurs from September to November and the fruit that follows is a glabrous follicle. The timber of the plant was widely used for external window joinery, as it is resistant to wood rot. It has been used in the manufacture of furniture, cabinetry, and fences.



Grevillea leaves



Grevillea fruits

Hyophorbe lagenicaulis

Name of the Plant	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Monocots
Clade:	<u>Commelinids</u>
Order:	Arecales
Family:	Areaceae
Genus:	<i>Hyophorbe</i>
Species:	<i>H. lagenicaulis</i>
Binomial name	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i> (L.H.Bailey) H.E.Moore

Bottle palm has a large swollen (sometimes bizarrely so) trunk. Bottle palms have only four to six leaves open at any time. The leaves of young palms have a red or orange tint, but a deep green at maturity. The flowers of the palm arise from under the crown shaft. Its inflorescence branches in 4 orders, and its 2.5 cm fruits can be orange or black. The trunk of species becomes more and more slender at older ages. Bottle palms are very cold sensitive and are killed at 0 °C (32 °F) or colder for any appreciable length of time. They may survive a brief, light frost, but will have foliage damage.



Bottle palm trees

Azadirachta indica

Name of the Plant	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Sapindales
Family:	Meliaceae
Genus:	<i>Azadirachta</i>
Species:	<i>A. indica</i>
Binomial name	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss. (Neem)

Azadirachta indica, commonly known as neem, nim tree or Indian lilac. Neem is a fast-growing tree that can reach a height of 15–20 metres. It is evergreen, but in severe drought it may shed most or nearly all of its leaves. The branches are wide and spreading. The fairly dense crown is roundish and may reach a diameter of 20–25 metres. The opposite, pinnate leaves are 20–40 centimetres long, with 20 to 30 medium to dark green leaflets. The terminal leaflet often is missing. The petioles are short. The (white and fragrant) flowers are arranged in more-or-less drooping axillary panicles. The fruit is a smooth (glabrous), olive-like drupe which varies in shape from elongate oval to nearly roundish. The fruit skin (exocarp) is thin and the bitter-sweet pulp (mesocarp) is yellowish-white and very fibrous. Neem leaves are dried in India and placed in cupboards to prevent insects eating the clothes, and also in tins where rice is stored. Neem products are believed by Siddha and Ayurvedic practitioners to be anthelmintic, antifungal, antidiabetic, antibacterial, antiviral, contraceptive, and sedative. It is particularly prescribed for skin diseases. Neem oil is also used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood, and balance blood sugar levels. Neem leaves have also been used to treat skin diseases like eczema, psoriasis, etc.

Insufficient research has been done to assess the purported benefits of neem, however. In adults, short-term use of neem is safe, while long-term use may harm the kidneys or liver; in small children, neem oil is toxic and can lead to death. Neem may also cause miscarriages, infertility, and low blood sugar.



Flowers of Azadirachta indica



Fruits of Azadirachta indica

Mimusops elengi

Name of the Plant	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Asterids
Order:	Ericales
Family:	Sapotaceae
Genus:	<i>Mimusops</i>
Species:	<i>M. elengi</i>
Binomial name	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.

Mimusops elengi is a medium-sized evergreen tree found in tropical forests. Its timber is valuable, the fruit is edible, and it is used in traditional medicine. As the trees give thick shade and flowers emit fragrance, it is a prized collection of gardens. Bullet wood is an evergreen tree reaching a height of about 16 m . It flowers in April, and fruiting occurs in June. Leaves are glossy, dark green, oval-shaped. Flowers are cream, hairy, and scented. Bark is thick and appears dark brownish black or grayish black in colour. The tree may reach up to a height of 9–18 m with about 1 m circumference. The bark, flowers, fruits, and seeds of *Bakula* are used in Ayurvedic medicine in which it is used as astringent, cooling, anthelmintic, tonic, and febrifuge. It is mainly used for dental ailments such as bleeding gums, pyorrhea, dental caries, and loose teeth.



Flowers and Fruits of Mimusops elengi

Plumeria alba

Name of the Plant	<i>Plumeria alba</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Asterids
Order:	Gentianales
Family:	Apocynaceae
Genus:	<i>Plumeria</i>
Species:	<i>P. alba</i>
Binomial name	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.

Plumeria flowers are most fragrant at night in order to lure sphinx moths to pollinate them. *Plumeria* species may be propagated easily by cutting leafless stem tips in spring. Cuttings are allowed to dry at the base before planting in well-drained soil. *Plumeria* cuttings could also be propagated by grafting a cutting to an already rooted system. *Plumeria* species have a milky latex that, like many other Apocynaceae contains poisonous compounds that irritate the eyes and skin. The various species differ in their leaf shape and arrangement. The leaves of *Plumeria alba* are narrow and corrugated, whereas leaves of *Plumeria pudica* have an elongated shape and glossy, dark-green color. *Plumeria pudica* is one of the ever blooming types with non-deciduous, evergreen leaves.



***Plumeria alba* Tree**



***Plumeria alba* Flowers**

Terminalia catappa

Name of the Plant	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Combretaceae
Genus:	<i>Terminalia</i>
Species:	<i>T. catappa</i>
Binomial name	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.

The tree grows to 35 m tall, with an upright, symmetrical crown and horizontal branches. *Terminalia catappa* has corky, light fruit that are dispersed by water. The seed within the fruit is edible when fully ripe, tasting almost like almond. As the tree gets older, its crown becomes more flattened to form a spreading, vase shape. Its branches are distinctively arranged in tiers. The leaves are large, 15–25 cm long and 10–14 cm broad, ovoid, glossy dark green, and leathery. The trees are monoecious, with distinct male and female flowers on the same tree. Both are 1 cm in diameter, white to greenish. The fruit is a drupe 5–7 cm long and 3–5.5 cm broad. It is widely grown as an ornamental tree. The fruit is edible, tasting slightly acidic. The wood is red and solid, and has high water resistance. The leaves contain several flavonoids such as kaempferol or quercetin, several tannins such as punicalin, punicalagin or tercatin, saponines and phytosterols. Due to this chemical richness, the leaves (and the bark) are used in different herbal medicines for various purposes.



Flowers of Terminalia catappa



Fruits of Terminalia catappa

Alstonia scholaris

Name of the Plant	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Asterids
Order:	Gentianales
Family:	Apocynaceae
Genus:	<i>Alstonia</i>
Species:	<i>A. scholaris</i>
Binomial name	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.

Alstonia scholaris is a glabrous tree and grows up to 40 m tall. Its mature bark is grayish and its young branches are copiously marked with lenticels. The upper side of the leaves are glossy, while the underside is greyish. Leaves occur in whorls of three to ten; petioles are 1–3 cm. The leathery leaves are narrowly obovate to very narrowly spatulate, base cuneate, apex usually rounded. Cymes are dense and pubescent. Pedicels are usually as long as or shorter than calyx. The corolla is white and tube-like, 6–10 mm, lobes are broadly ovate or broadly obovate, 2–4.5 mm, overlapping to the left. The ovaries are distinct and pubescent. The follicles are distinct and linear.

Flowers bloom in the month October. The flowers are very fragrant. Seeds of *A. scholaris* are oblong, with ciliated margins, and ends with tufts of hairs 1.5–2 cm. The bark is almost odorless and very bitter, with abundant bitter and milky sap. The wood of *Alstonia scholaris* has been recommended for the manufacture of pencils, as it is suitable in nature and the tree grows rapidly and is easy to cultivate. At one time, decoctions of the leaves were used for beriberi. The bark contains the alkaloids ditamine, echitenine, echitamine and strictamine.



Alstonia scholaris Flowers



Alstonia scholaris Fruits

Neolamarckia cadamba

(Anthocephalus cadamba)

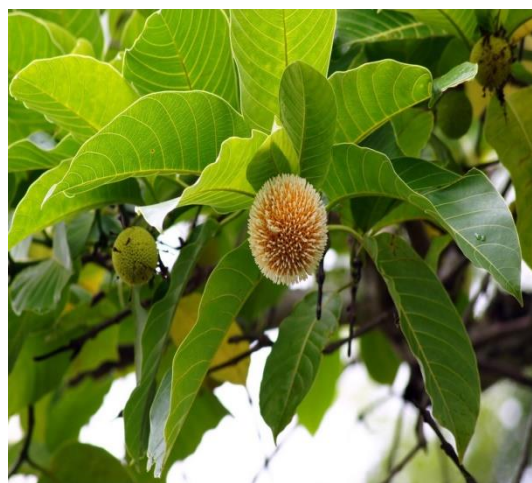
Name of the Plant	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Asterids
Order:	Gentianales
Family:	Rubiaceae
Genus:	<i>Neolamarckia</i>
Species:	<i>N. cadamba</i>
Binomial name	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser

A fully mature kadam tree can reach up to 45 m in height. It is a large tree with a broad crown and straight cylindrical bole. It is quick growing, with broad spreading branches and grows rapidly in the first 6–8 years. The trunk has a diameter of 100–160 cm, but typically less than that. Leaves are 13–32 cm long. Flowering usually begins when the tree is 4–5 years old. Kadam flowers are sweetly fragrant, red to orange in colour, occurring in dense, globular heads of approximately 5.5 cm diameter. The fruit of *N. cadamba* occur in small, fleshy capsules packed closely together to form a fleshy yellow-orange infructescence containing approximately 8000 seeds. On maturing, the fruit splits apart, releasing the seeds, which are then dispersed by wind or rain. Stamens 5, inserted on the corolla tube, filaments short, anthers basifixed. Ovary inferior, bi-locular, sometimes 4-locular in the upper part, style exserted and a spindle-shaped stigma. Fruitlets numerous with their upper parts containing 4 hollow or solid structures. Seed trigonal or irregularly shaped. The sapwood is white with a light yellow tinge becoming creamy yellow on exposure and is not clearly differentiated from the heartwood. The fruit and inflorescences are reportedly edible by humans. The fresh leaves are fed to cattle. *N. lamarckia* is grown as an ornamental, and for low-grade timber and paper. The timber is used for plywood, light construction, pulp and paper, boxes and crates, dug-out canoes, and furniture components. Kadamba yields a pulp of satisfactory brightness and

performance as a hand sheet. The wood can be easily impregnated with synthetic resins to increase its density and compressive strength. The wood has a density of 290–560 kg/cu m at 15% moisture content, a fine to medium texture; straight grain; low luster and has no characteristic odor or taste. It is easy to work, with hand and machine tools, cuts cleanly, gives a very good surface and is easy to nail. The timber air dries rapidly with little or no degrade. Kadamba wood is very easy to preserve using either open tank or pressure-vacuum systems. Kadamba is one of the most frequently planted trees in the tropics. The tree is grown along avenues, roadsides and villages for shade. Kadamba are suitable for reforestation programs. It sheds large amounts of leaf and non-leaf litter which on decomposition improves some physical and chemical properties of soil under its canopy. This reflects an increase in the level of soil organic carbon, cation-exchange capacity, available plant nutrients and exchangeable bases. A yellow dye is obtained from the root bark. Kadamba flowers are an important raw material in the production of 'attar', which is Indian perfume with sandalwood (*Santalum* spp.) base in which one of the essences is absorbed through hydro-distillation. An extract of the leaves serves as a mouth gargle. The leaf extract has recently been used to produce silver nanoparticles for surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy.



***Neolamarckia cadamba* Tree**



***Neolamarckia cadamba* Fruits**

Cycas revoluta

Name of the Plant	<i>Cycus revoluta</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Division	Gymnosperms
Class	Cycadopsida
Order:	Cycadales
Family:	Cycadaceae
Genus:	<i>Cycus</i>
Species:	<i>C. revoluta</i>
Binomial name	<i>Cycus revoluta</i> Thunb.

This very symmetrical plant supports a crown of shiny, dark green leaves on a thick shaggy trunk that is typically about 20 cm in diameter, sometimes wider. The trunk is very low to subterranean in young plants, but lengthens above ground with age. It can grow into very old specimens with 6–7 m of trunk; however, the plant is very slow-growing and requires about 50–100 years to achieve this height. Trunks can branch several times, thus producing multiple heads of leaves. The leaves are a deep semi glossy green and about 50–150 cm long when the plants are of a reproductive age. They grow out into a feather-like rosette to 1 m in diameter. The crowded, stiff, narrow leaflets are 8–18 cm long and have strongly recurved or revolute edges. The basal leaflets become more like spines. The petiole or stems of the sago cycad are 6–10 cm (2.4–3.9 in) long and have small protective barbs. Roots are called *coralloid* with an *Anabaena* symbiosis allowing nitrogen fixation. Tannins-rich cells are found on either side of the algal layer to resist the algal invasion. As with other cycads, it is dioecious, with the males bearing pollen cones (strobilus) and the females bearing groups of megasporophylls. Pollination can be done naturally by insects or artificially. Propagation of *Cycas revoluta* is either by seed or clonally by removal of basal offsets. The pith contains edible starch, and is used for making sago. Before use, the starch must be carefully washed to leach out toxins contained in the pith. Extracting edible starch from the sago cycad requires special care due to the poisonous nature of cycads. Cycad sago is used for many of the same purposes as palm sago. Sago is extracted from the

sago cycad by cutting the pith from the stem, root and seeds of the cycads, grinding the pith to a coarse flour and then washing it carefully and repeatedly to leach out the natural toxins. The starchy residue is then dried and cooked, producing a starch similar to palm sago/sabudana. The cycad seed contains cycasin toxin and should not be eaten as it is possible for cycasin toxin to survive the most vigorous of repeated washings. Cycasin toxin can cause ALS, Parkinson's, prostate cancer and fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma.

The hydro-alcoholic extract of leaves of *C. revoluta* shows the presence of alkaloids, steroids and tannins while the chloroform extract shows the presence of saponins, tannins and sugars.^[10] Leaflets also contain biflavonoids. Estragole is the primary volatile compound emitted from the male and female cones of *C. revolute*



Cycas revolute Plant



Cycas revolute Male Cones

Syzygium cumini

Name of the Plant	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Myrtaceae
Genus:	<i>Syzygium</i>
Species:	<i>S. cumini</i>
Binomial name	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L.

A slow growing species, it can reach heights of up to 30 m and can live more than 100 years. Its dense foliage provides shade and is grown just for its ornamental value. At the base of the tree, the bark is rough and dark grey, becoming lighter grey and smoother higher up. The wood is water resistant. Because of this it is used in railway sleepers and to install motors in wells. It is sometimes used to make cheap furniture and village dwellings though it is relatively hard to work on. The leaves which have an aroma similar to turpentine, are pinkish when young, changing to a leathery, glossy dark green with a yellow midrib as they mature. The leaves are used as food for livestock, as they have good nutritional value. Dried leaves are also used to make (native) cigarettes by wrapping them around a small piece of tobacco leaf. *Syzygium cumini* trees start flowering from March to April. The flowers are fragrant and small, about 5 mm in diameter. The fruits develop by May or June and resemble large berries; the fruit of *Syzygium* species is described as "drupaceous". The fruit is oblong, ovoid. Unripe fruit looks green. As it matures, its color changes to pink, then to shining crimson red and finally to black color. A variant of the tree produces white coloured fruit. The fruit has a combination of sweet, mildly sour and astringent flavour and tends to colour the tongue purple.

The seed of the fruit is used in various alternative healing systems like Ayurveda, Unani and Chinese medicine. The extract of the fruit and seeds are found be effective against hyperglycemia in diabetic rats. Wine and vinegar are also made from the fruit. It has a high source in vitamin A and vitamin C.



***Syzygium cumini* Flowers**



***Syzygium cumini* Fruits**

Millingtonia hortensis

Name of the Plant	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Asterids
Order:	Lamiales
Family:	Bignoniaceae
Genus:	<i>Millingtonia</i>
Species:	<i>M. hortensis</i>
Binomial name	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.F.

The tree grows to height of between 18 and 25 meters and has a spread of 7 to 11 metres. It reaches maturity between 6 and 8 years of age and lives for up to 40 years. It is a versatile tree which can grow in various soil types and climates with a preference for moist climates.

The tree is evergreen and has an elongated pyramidal stem. The soft, yellowish-white wood is brittle and can break under strong gusts of wind.

The leaf is imparipinnate. The white flowers come as large panicles which emit a pleasant fragrance. They are bisexual and zygomorphic. The bell-shaped sepals of the flower have five small lobes. The flower has four stamens with parallel anthers unlike in most other plants of this family where the anthers are divergent. The corolla is a long tube with five lobes

The fruit is a smooth flat capsule and is partitioned into two. It contains broad-winged seeds. The fruits are fed on by birds which aid in seed dispersal. In cultivation, the viability of seeds is low unless they are sown immediately after the fruit ripens, so the plant is generally propagated through cuttings.

The tree is considered ornamental and the pleasant fragrance of the flowers renders it ideal as a garden tree. The wood is also used as timber and the bark is used as an inferior substitute for cork. The leaves are also used as a cheap substitute for tobacco in cigarettes.



***Millingtonia hortensis* Flowers**



***Millingtonia hortensis* Fruits**

Muntingia calabura

Name of the Plant	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Malvales
Family:	Muntingiaceae
Genus:	<i>Muntingia</i>
Species:	<i>M. calabura</i>
Binomial name	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.

Muntingia is a genus of plants in the family Muntingiaceae, comprising only one species, *Muntingia calabura*. In Kerala it is seen in the areas adjacent to the Western Ghat. Usually it serves as a shade plant. The edible fruit ripens during November to January and is said to help diabetic patients. A small reduction was recorded in patients' blood sugar levels after consumption. A popular belief is that this tree leads to prosperity. 'Kattilanthen' is the colloquial name which means 'wild cherry'. It is also known as "Company Pazham". The tree is quite common in the dry land and planted for its shade along highways.

Muntingia calabura is a shrub or tree up to 12 m tall with spreading branches. The leaves are alternate, distichous, oblong or lanceolate, 4–15 cm long and 1–6 cm wide, with toothed margin and covered in short hairs. The flowers are small (up to 3 cm wide), solitary or in inflorescences of two or three flowers, with five lanceolate sepals, hairy, five obovate white petals, many stamens with yellow anthers, and a smooth ovoid ovary. Fruit, an edible berry, is red at maturity, about 1.5 cm wide.



***Muntingia calabura* Flowers**



***Muntingia calabura* Fruits**

Polyalthia longifolia

Name of the Plant	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Magnolids
Order:	Magnoliales
Family:	Annonaceae
Genus:	<i>Polyalthia</i>
Species:	<i>P. longifolia</i>
Binomial name	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> Sonn.

Large straight growing trees Found natively in India. It is introduced in gardens in many tropical countries around the world. Fresh leaves are a coppery brown color and are soft and delicate to touch, as the leaves grow older the color becomes a light green and finally a dark green. The leaves are shaped like a lance and have wavy edges. The leaves are larval food plant of the tailed jay and the kite swallowtail butterflies.

In spring the tree is covered with delicate star-like pale green flowers. The flowers last for a short period, usually two to three weeks, are not conspicuous due to their color.

Fruit is borne in clusters of 10-20, initially green but turning purple or black when ripe. The leaves are used for ornamental decoration during festivals. The tree is a main attraction in gardens throughout India. The tree can be cut into various shapes and maintained in required sizes. In past, the flexible, straight and light-weight trunks were used in the making of masts for sailing ships. That is why the tree is also known as the Mast Tree. Today, the tree is mostly used for manufacturing small articles such as pencils, boxes, matchsticks, etc. The oil of the seed has been confirmed to possess anti-oxidant, anti-lipoxygenase and antimicrobial.

Methanolic extracts of *Polyalthia longifolia* have yielded 20 known and two new organic compounds, some of which show cytotoxic properties. The fatty acid composition of the seed has also been reported.



***Polyalthia longifolia* Trees**



***Polyalthia longifolia* Flowers**



***Polyalthia longifolia* fruits**

Millettia pinnata

(Pongamia pinnata)

Name of the Plant	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Fabales
Family:	Fabaceae
Genus:	<i>Millettia</i>
Species:	<i>M. pinnata</i>
Binomial name	<i>Millettia pinnata</i> L.(Panigrahi)

Millettia pinnata is a legume tree that grows to about 15–25 metres in height with a large canopy which spreads equally wide. It may be deciduous for short periods. It has a straight or crooked trunk, 50–80 centimetres in diameter, with grey-brown bark which is smooth or vertically fissured. Branches are glabrous with pale stipulate scars. The imparipinnate leaves of the tree alternate and are short-stalked, rounded or cuneate at the base, ovate or oblong along the length, obtuse-acuminate at the apex, and not toothed on the edges. They are a soft, shiny burgundy when young and mature to a glossy, deep green as the season progresses with prominent veins underneath.

Flowering generally starts after 3–4 years with small clusters of white, purple, and pink flowers blossoming throughout the year. The raceme-like inflorescence bear two to four flowers which are strongly fragrant and grow to be 15–18 millimetres long. The calyx of the flowers is bell-shaped and truncate, while the corolla is a rounded ovate shape with basal auricles and often with a central blotch of green color. Croppings of indehiscent pods can occur by 4–6 years. The brown seed pods appear immediately after flowering and mature in 10 to 11 months. The pods are thick-walled, smooth, somewhat flattened and elliptical, but slightly curved with a short, curved point. The pods contain within them one or two bean-like brownish-red seeds, but

because they do not split open naturally the pods need to decompose before the seeds can germinate. The seeds are about 1.5–2.5 centimeters long with a brittle, oily coat and are unpalatable to herbivores.

The tree is well suited to intense heat and sunlight and its dense network of lateral roots and its thick, long taproot make it drought-tolerant. The dense shade it provides slows the evaporation of surface water and its root nodules promote nitrogen fixation. *Millettia pinnata* is well-adapted to arid zones and has many traditional uses. It is often used for landscaping purposes as a windbreak or for shade due to the large canopy and showy fragrant flowers. The flowers are used by gardeners as compost for plants requiring rich nutrients. The bark can be used to make twine or rope and it also yields a black gum that has historically been used to treat wounds caused by poisonous fish. The wood is said to be beautifully grained but splits easily when sawn thus relegating it to firewood, posts, and tool handles.

While the oil and residue of the plant are toxic and will induce nausea and vomiting if ingested, the fruits and sprouts, along with the seeds, are used in many traditional remedies. Juices from the plant, as well as the oil, are antiseptic and resistant to pests. In addition *M. pinnata* has the rare property of producing seeds of 25–40% lipid content of which nearly half is oleic acid. Oil made from the seeds, known as pongamia oil, is an important asset of this tree and has been used as lamp oil, in soap making, and as a lubricant for thousands of years. The oil has a high content of triglycerides, and its disagreeable taste and odor are due to bitter flavonoid constituents including karanjin, pongamol, tannin and karanjachromene. It can be grown in rainwater harvesting ponds up to 6 m in water depth without losing its greenery and remaining useful for biodiesel production.

The residue of oil extraction, called press cake, is used as a fertilizer and as animal feed for ruminants and poultry.

Long used as shade tree, *M. pinnata* is heavily self-seeding and can spread lateral roots up to 30 ft. over its lifetime. If not managed carefully it can quickly become a weed. However this dense network of lateral roots makes this tree ideal for controlling soil erosion and binding sand dunes.



Millettia pinnata Flowers



Millettia pinnata Fruits

Thespesia populnea

Name of the Plant	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>
Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Eudicots
Clade:	Rosids
Order:	Malvales
Family:	Malvaceae
Genus:	<i>Thespesia</i>
Species:	<i>T. populnea</i>
Binomial name	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> L.(Sol)

The *Thespesia* tree reaches a height of 6–10 m tall and its trunk can measure up to 20–30 cm in diameter. It grows at elevations from sea level to 275 m in areas that receive 500–1,600 mm of annual rainfall. The *Portia* tree is able to grow in the wide range of soil types that may be present in coastal environments, including soils derived from quartz (sand), limestone, and basalt; it favours neutral soils (pH of 6–7.4). Pollens are approximately 70 microns in size. The heartwood of the *Portia* tree is dark reddish brown to chocolate brown.



Thespesia populnea Flowers



Thespesia populnea Fruits

“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”
-Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil
Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

*Exhibition and
Competition of Wild
Vegetable Recipes*

DATE : 19/08/2017

Organizing Department	Botany			
Date	19/08/2017			
Duration	01Day			
Activity	Exhibition and Competition of Wild Vegetables			
Participants		Male	Female	Total
	Students	09	21	30
	Faculty	04	--	04

Aims and Objective of the activity

- *To create awareness about wild vegetables.
- *To know the medicinal properties of the wild vegetables.
- *To conserve the vanishing wild vegetables.
- *To conserve the rural culture.
- *To provide natural taste of the nature.
- *To link the old and new generations.
- *To develop cooking art among the students.

Number of visitors: More than 500

Visitors comments: Recorded in visitor book.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

NOTICE

All the students are hereby informed that an exhibition and competition of wild vegetables has been arranged in the department of Botany on 19/08/2017 from 11.00 to 4.00 pm. All the students are requested to bring their preparations and recipes before half an hour of the exhibition. Three winners will be selected by an expert team.

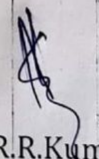
Date: 14/08/2017

Venue: Department of Botany


(Dr.N.A.Kulkarni)

HEAD

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAO DADA PATIL
MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON, DIST. SANGLI

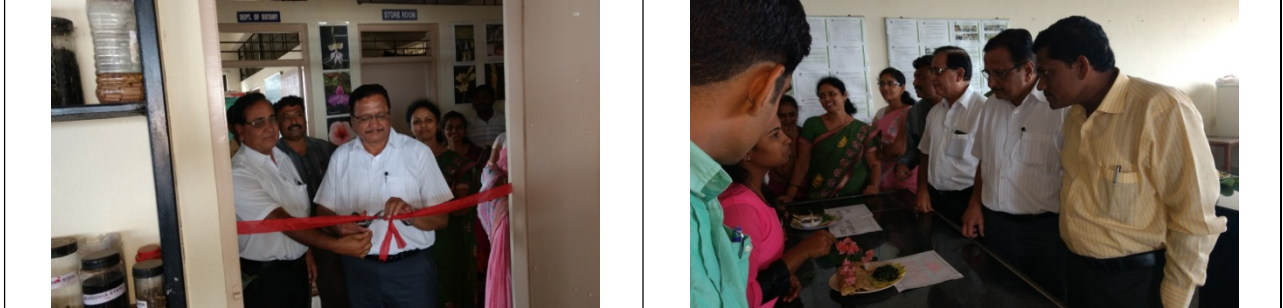

(Dr.R.R.Kumbhar)

R.R.

List of the Participants

		B.Sc. III		Date : / /
				Page No.:
1	1) कांढवे	अश्विनी	अशोक	मुळ्याच्या पानाची भात्री
2	2) देशमुख	रेश्मा	शनेंद्र	केळीची फुले
3	3) कदम	सुवर्णा	महादेव	आंबाडी / कुई
4	4) चव्हाण	सद्दधा	अशोक	भोपळाची पाने
5	5) शेडगे	निता	दत्तात्रय	चवळी, मुळा, पात्री, हळद, शेवगा पाने
6	6) पाटील	सारिका	संभाजी	शेवगा पाने
7	7) चव्हाण	स्वप्नाली	अशोक	आंबाडी
8	8) चव्हाण	पुंगती	गोपाल	शेवगा पाने
9	9) पाटील	शितल	धनंजय	कळीपत्ता, पुदिना
10	10) सुयोग	सदानंद	विश्वो	तांदूळ
11	11) जाधव	सौंकार	रविंद्र	गुळवेल
12	12) चव्हाण	शकुल	सुरेश	दोळ, चिखळ, तांदूळ
13	13) जयदीप	जालिंदर	देशमुख	सराटा
14	14) हजराना	श्मेश	चव्हाण	किचळ
15	15) प्रवेश	शानेश्वर	जीधर	तांदूळ, राजीवरा
16	16) प्रियाका	वंसतशक	तांडगे	माठ
17	17) काजल	दत्तात्रय	संदे	भोपळा
18	18) विशाखा	संभाजी	पवार	चिखळ, शेवगा
19	19) चव्हाण	अजित	अर्जुन	मैकाळी वाघाळ
20	20) सुजान	शहाजी	पाटील	चिखळ
21	21) टलिमा	बालेचंद	संभाजी	चाकूपात
22	22) सेनाली	सदाशिव	आखे	तांदूळ, काळीभाजी
23	23) अर्चना	अशोक	साकुर्वेशी	शेवगा, कुई
24	24) हर्षदा	विकास	चव्हाण	शेवगा
25	25) प्राजक्ता	शानेश्वर	पाटील	भोपळा
26	26) आशिफ	संभावडी		मुंजर कुंजर
27	27) सारिका	पाटकर	B.Sc. II	भुळ्या वसा
28	28) पेलवान	सुनेल	आप्यासो B.Sc. III	चिखळ, कुई
29	29) नदाफ	लविना	शमशुदीन B.Sc. III	चिखळ

EXHIBITION AND COMPETITION OF WILD VEGETABLES



Inauguration of the Exhibition by Dr. V.Y. Pawar and Dr. S.R. Jadhav



Visitors during the Exhibition



Visitors during the Exhibition



Various Recipes presented during the Visitors during the Exhibition



Various Recipes presented during the Visitors during the Exhibition



Various Recipes presented during the Visitors during the Exhibition



Various Recipes presented during the Visitors during the Exhibition



↑ दर्शकोंचा उदर उ प्रतिलाल ↓



Visitors during the Exhibition

Feedback of the visitors

३९/०८/२०१७

राजभाज्यांचे प्रदर्शन
अभिप्राय

1. Dr. V. Y. Pawar : नामशेष होत चाललेल्या भारतीय राजभाज्यांचे प्रदर्शन खूपच सुंदर आहे. काही नविन भाज्या-व पकवुतींची माहिती मिळाली.
Pawar
2. Miss. Pakhare S.V. अगदी व्हजले आपण विचार करीत नाही ज्यांना आपण वापरत किंवा waste समजतो त्या भाज्या आपल्या body ला खूप important आहेत आणि त्यांची taste mindblowing!!! खूप खान.
Pakhare
3. Miss. Zadbute P.O. राजभाज्यांचे नामशेष होत चालले महत्त्व विद्यार्थ्यांनी खूप चांगल्या पद्धतीने सांगितले आहे. अतिशय वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आणि पारंपरिक भाज्यांची जणूक केलेला प्रकल्प उल्लेखनीय आहे.
Zadbute
- 4) Miss. Mulani R.S. All dishes are very omakney.
Mulani
5. Prof. Ajit Pachore All the dishes of vegetables made by the Dept. of Botany - by the students are noteworthy and praiseworthy.
Pachore
6. Prof. Anil Patil Dept of English reminded to new students all the old and rarely vegetables & its medicinal use.
Patil
7. Prof. Nitin Waghmare - It was wonderful experiment for me.
- 8)

!!! डिप्ट ७६७७७७ .T.M

Mr. M. S. Mahale
Dept. of English,

Enthusiastic move toward
bringing an awareness among
students of our nature and
its importance in our health
maintainance.

[Signature]

Dept. of chem
Dr. S. D. Jadhav
&
all ladies staff
[Signature]

खूपच छान उपक्रमचे आयोजन केले आहे.
वेगवेगळ्या भाज्यांचे प्रकार पाहायला व
चाखायला मिळाले. दुर्मिळ भाज्यांच्यापासून
वनविलेले पदार्थ अत्यंत छान व चविष्ट
वनविले होते. आरोग्यासाठी उपयुक्त
भाज्या होत्या.

Vaibhav Suryawanshi
& Sagar Nikam.

Nice decoration.

Miss Sheikh S.K.
Miss. Yadav P.S.
Miss Bhandari P.S.

Nice variety of foods with nice
plate presentations. Tasty &
spicy foods.

[Signature]

प्रा. बाबल ए.एस.
[Signature]

प्रा. माने एम.एम.
[Signature]

कु. के. वी. सुर्यवंशी
[Signature]

वनव्यती शास्त्र विभागाने राबविलेले हा
उपक्रम खरोखरच खूप छान आहे.
आपल्या जवळपास असणाऱ्या कितीतरी
वनव्यती आपणाला आदाराने वापरता येतात
हे या पुर्न प्रदर्शनामुळे समजले. त्याचबरोबर
विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः भाज्या वनविल्याचे जाणवले.
फारच छान जमान्यात आपल्या परिसरातील
भाज्यांचे दोष उद्भवणाऱ्यांचे उपायनां
समजले.

या उपक्रमासाठी खूप खूप शुभेच्छा
अशा प्रकारचे उपक्रम दर वर्षी राबविले जावे

जाधव निवेदिता. (B.Sc-III) All dishes are very good & tasty.

Mane Swapnali. (B.Sc. III) All dishes are good and decorated very beautiful.

Dr. P. B. Teel - Nice attempt for conservation of rare & wild vegetables & their recipe.

Temp B
19/8/2017

Prize Winners of the Exhibition

1st - रज्जुल पेलवान	- चिमुक भाजी, भाट-शाकीपाठ, करंडे - भाजी, स्वीट भात, मिरचू, चवणी
2nd - धनराज चव्हाण	- केना भाजी
3rd - जयदीप देशमुख	- सराटा
4th - किशाबा वाघमारे	- विंधुळ, खेवुळ.
*** उत्तेजनाथ :-	
1) आशिष माने	
2) सारिका भाट	
(कु. किशन बाळकृष्ण सुर्वेरी)	

“Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture”.

--Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

**Celebration of World Biodiversity Conservation Day
22 May**

**Report on National Webinar
Biodiversity and Conservation for Sustainable
Society**

“Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture.”

--Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe.

Shri. Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

**Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantrodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon,
Sangli-416312, Maharashtra**

(Affiliated to Shivaji University Kolhapur)



**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
AND IQAC**



**22 MAY 2021
BIODIVERSITY DAY**
We're part of the solution #ForNature



**LIVE
WEBINAR**

"Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture"
-Shikshamabharshi Dr. Bageshi Salunkhe.

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's
**Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantrodada Patil
Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Sangli-416312**
(Affiliated to Shivaji University Kolhapur)



**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND INTERNAL
QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL (IQAC) PRESENTS**

National webinar on
**"Biodiversity and Conservation
for Sustainable Society"**

On occasion of International Biological Diversity Day

Online





**22 MAY 2021
BIODIVERSITY DAY**

We're part of the solution #ForNature



Date & Time
22nd May 2021
11:30 am onwards

Patrons

- ❑ **Hon. Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe,**
Chairman,
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur
- ❑ **Hon. Prin. Shubhangi Gawade,**
Secretary,
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur
- ❑ **Hon. Prin. Dr. Y. A. Bhosale,**
Joint Secretary (Administration),
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur
- ❑ **Hon. Prin. Dr. R. V. Shejwal,**
Joint Secretary (Finance),
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur

Resource Person
Dr. B. S. Ravikumar
Head, Department of Botany and
Environmental Studies,
AVK College for Women, Hassan, Karnataka

With Regards,

Dr. Millind S. Hujare,
Principal

Dr. Alka P. Inamdr,
Convener & IQAC Director

Dr. Jeevan S. Ghodake
Organizing Secretary

Dr. Sachinkumar K. Shinde,
Technical Assistance



Google Meet



Registration link: <http://bit.ly/RegistrationForWebinarPDVP>

WhatsApp Group: <http://bit.ly/WebinarWhatsAppGroup>

Brochure of Webinar

Title of the Webinar:

Biodiversity and Conservation for Sustainable Society

Organizer: **Department of Botany**
and

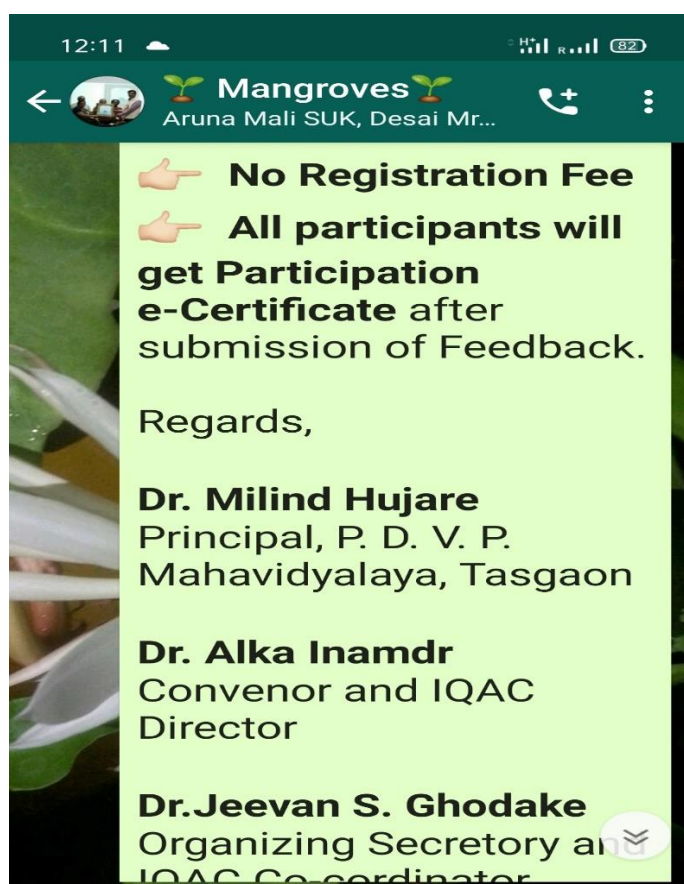
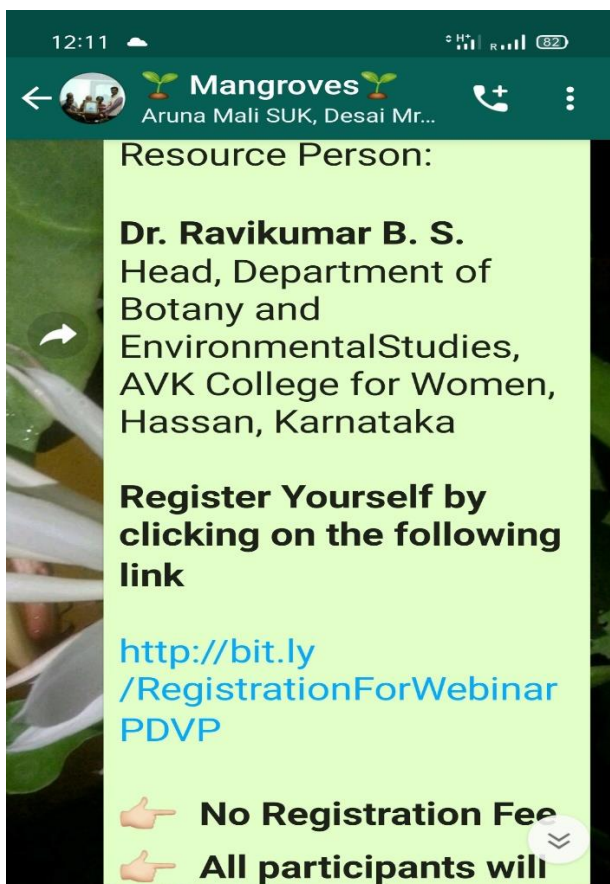
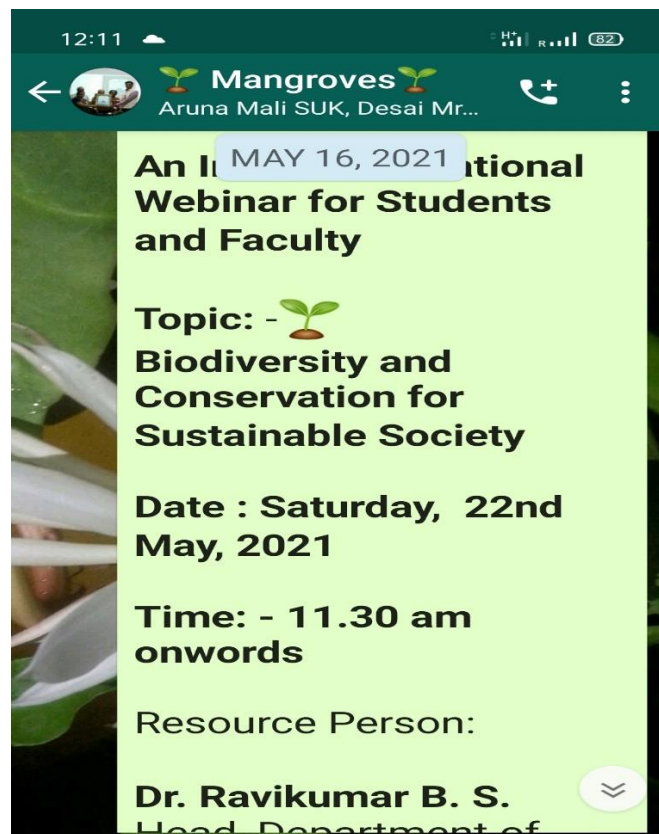
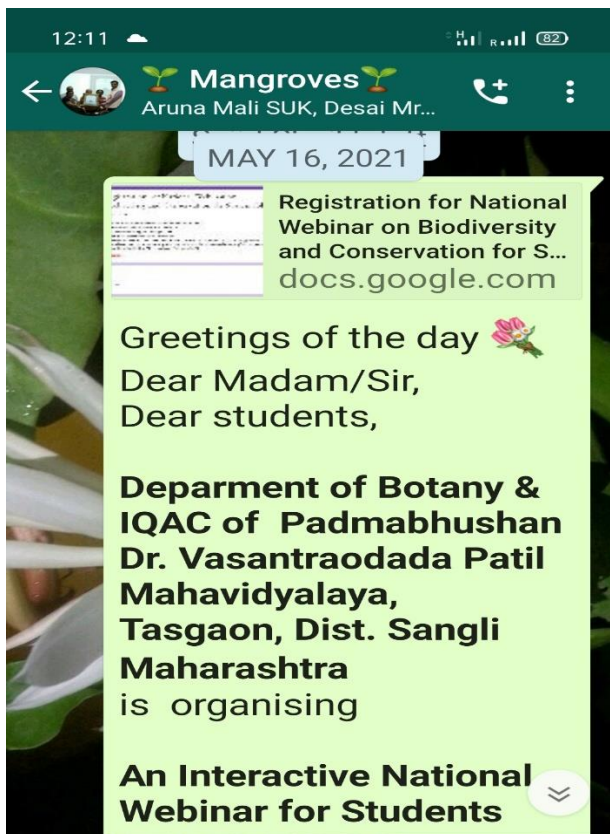
**Internal Quality Assurance cell (IQAC) PDVP College,
Tasgaon**

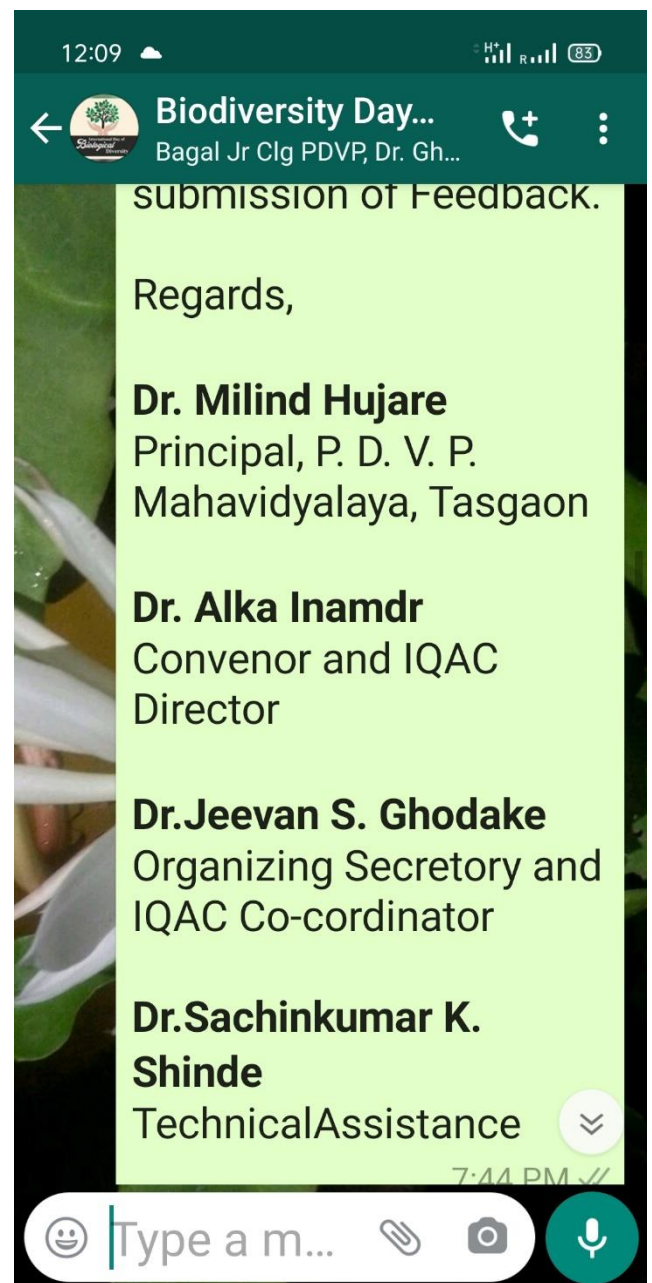
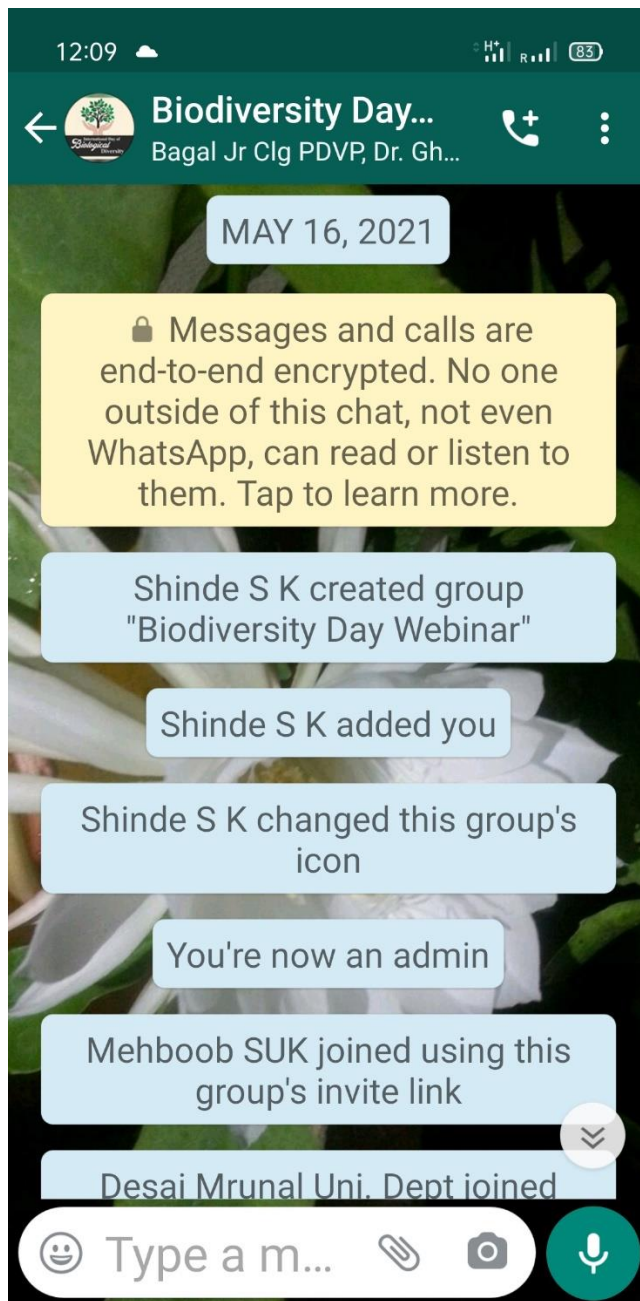
Platform Google meet

Time: 11.30am to 02.30 pm

- ❖ **Total Number of Participants: 117**
- ❖ **Total Number of Faculty Participants: 44**
- ❖ **Total Number of Student Participants: 73**

The publicity of the webinar was done on WhatsApp group of faculty and students and created a separate Group entitled "National Webinar 2/7/20". Participants were added in the respective group via invited link.





The first step in winning your audience's attention with your webinar is delivering a strong, confident introduction. Such introductory speech was given by Dr. Alka P. Inamdr, Director, IQAC and Convenor of this National Webinar.

Introductory speech by Dr. Alka P. Inamdr Convenor of the Webinar (IQAC Director)


Guest speakers and presenters on webinars are an invaluable resource.

Not only they can help to create some amazing content, speakers can live up a webinar and drive real engagement with the audience.

Speech Delivered by Chief Guest Dr. B. S. Ravikumar

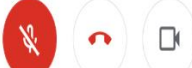
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P Prakum 2001 is presenting



Biodiversity

Meeting details ^



01 is presenting



Corona to Blue whale - Biodiversity

ECOSYSTEM DIVERSITY



 <p>Forest Ecosystem</p>	 <p>Grassland Ecosystem</p>
 <p>Wetland Ecosystem</p>	 <p>Coastal & Marine Ecosystem</p>
 <p>Hot Desert Ecosystem</p>	 <p>Cold Desert Ecosystem</p>

P Prakum 2001 is presenting

Waterscape – Jog falls

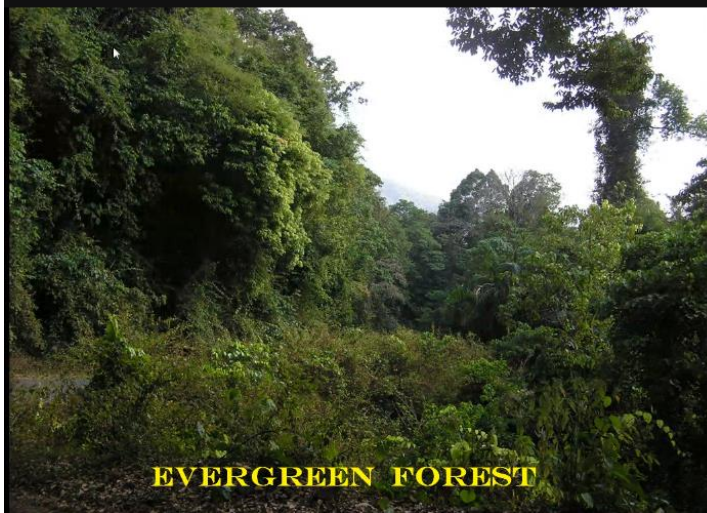


Iruppu Falls- Nagarahole NP



Shola Mountain- Brahmagiri hill





EVERGREEN FOREST

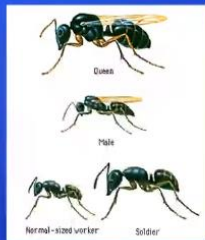
Amphibians

5383 sp. world; 336 sp. in India



Ancient Ants Arose 140-168 Million Years Ago

- These insects now found in terrestrial ecosystems
- Ants broadcast their news with chemicals.
- The message arrives with no missing pieces.
- The ants can act immediately on what they learn.



Ants communication system

Butterflies- 15,000 sp. world; 1439 in India



Fish Diversity

World: FW. 6,851 sp.
Marine 11,967 sp.
801 sp. FW In India

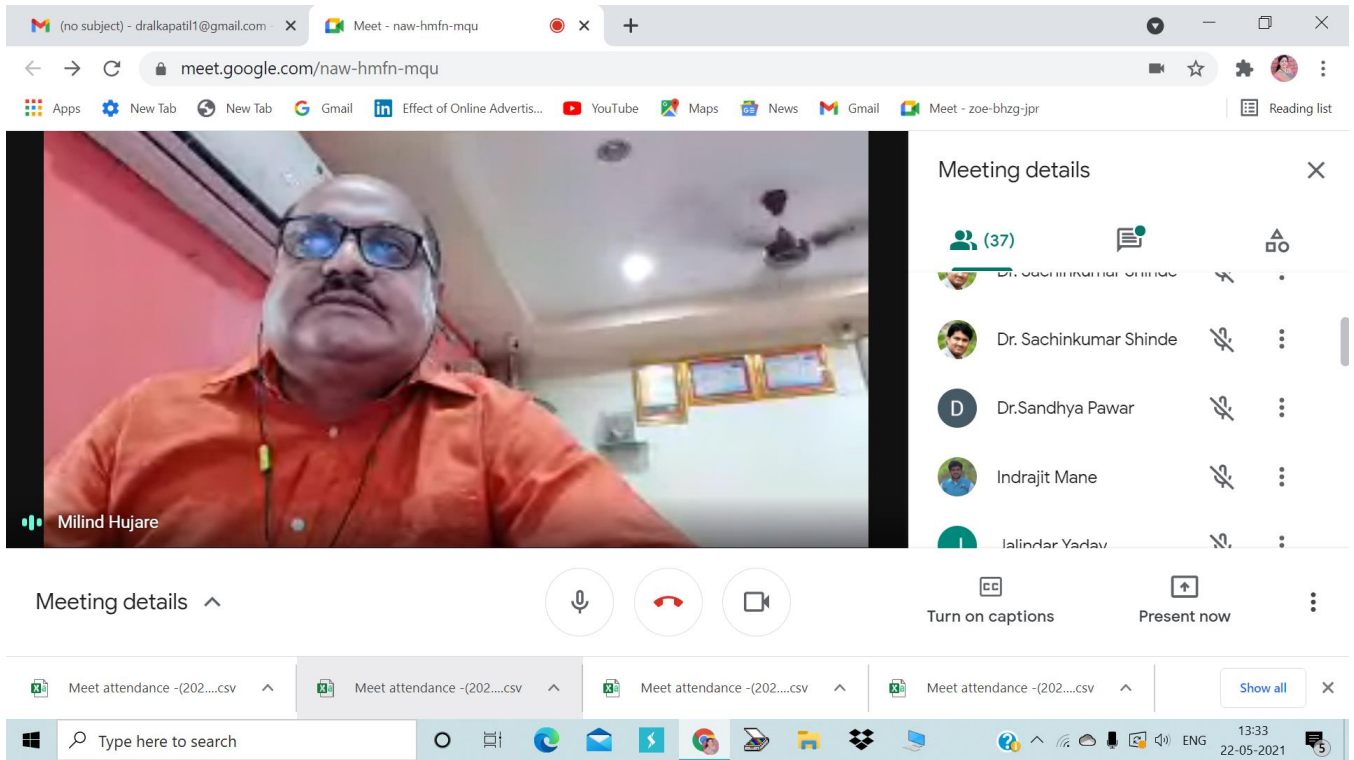


Birds

10000 sp. World

1301sp. India

Such Presidential speech was given by Principal of our college Dr. Milind S. Hujare Sir. In his talk he elaborated that, we should preserve every scrap of biodiversity as priceless while we learn to use it and come to understand what it means to humanity.



Meeting details

- (37)
- Dr. Sachinkumar Shinde
- Dr. Sachinkumar Shinde
- Dr. Sandhya Pawar
- Indrajit Mane
- Lalindar Yadav

Meeting details

Turn on captions Present now

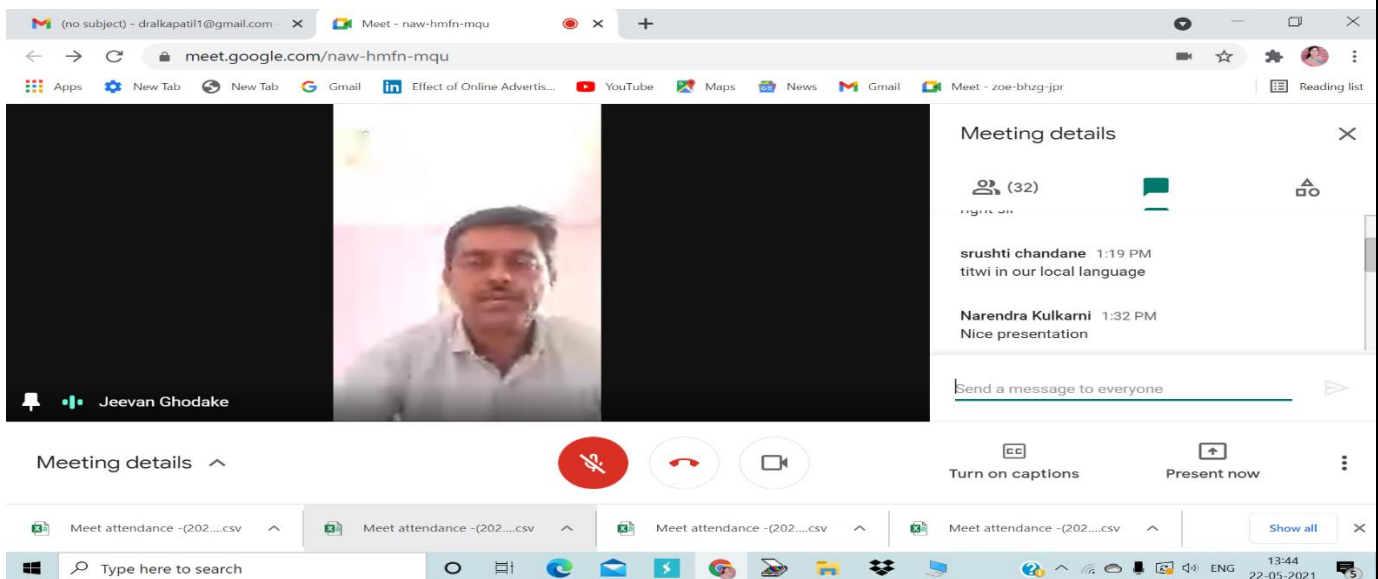
Meet attendance -(202....csv)

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13:33 22-05-2021

Presidential Speech Delivered by Principal Dr. Milind Hujare

On behalf of entire team of organiser and Principal of Dr M. S. Hujare Sir, Prof Dr Jeevan Ghodake extend a very hearty vote of thanks to speaker Dr Shekhar Mohite and participants.



Meeting details

- (32)
- srushti chandane 1:19 PM
titwi in our local language
- Narendra Kulkarni 1:32 PM
Nice presentation

Send a message to everyone

Meeting details

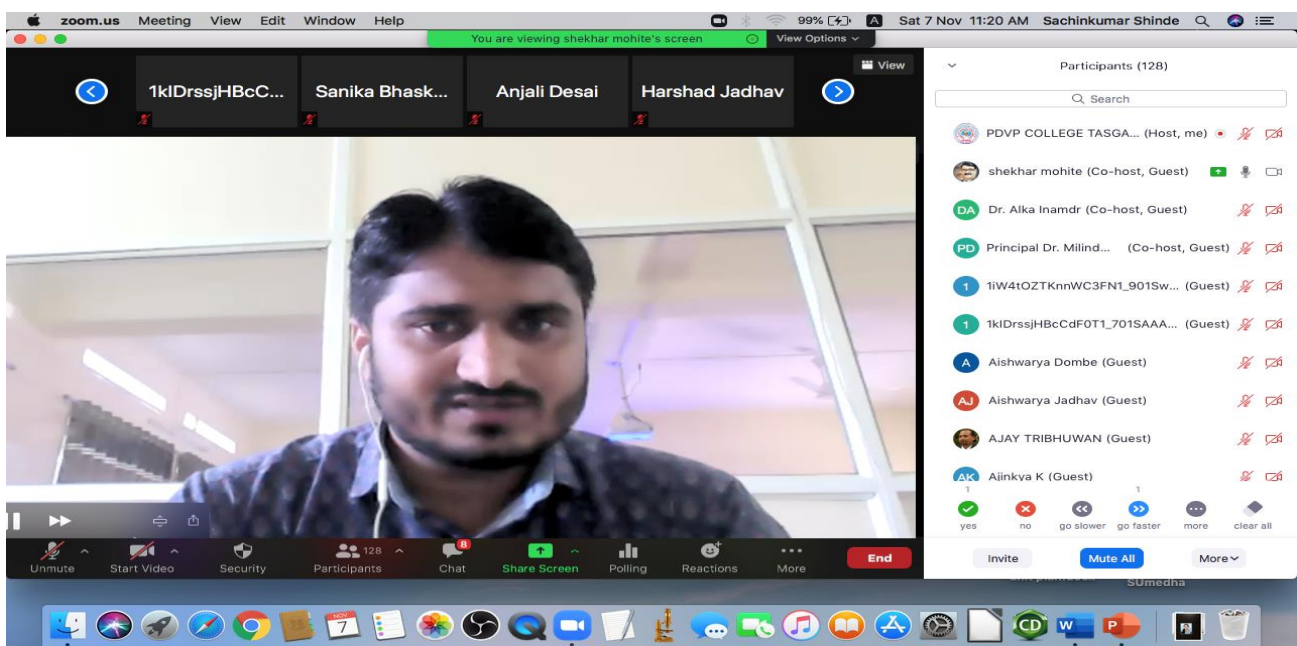
Turn on captions Present now

Meet attendance -(202....csv)

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13:44 22-05-2021

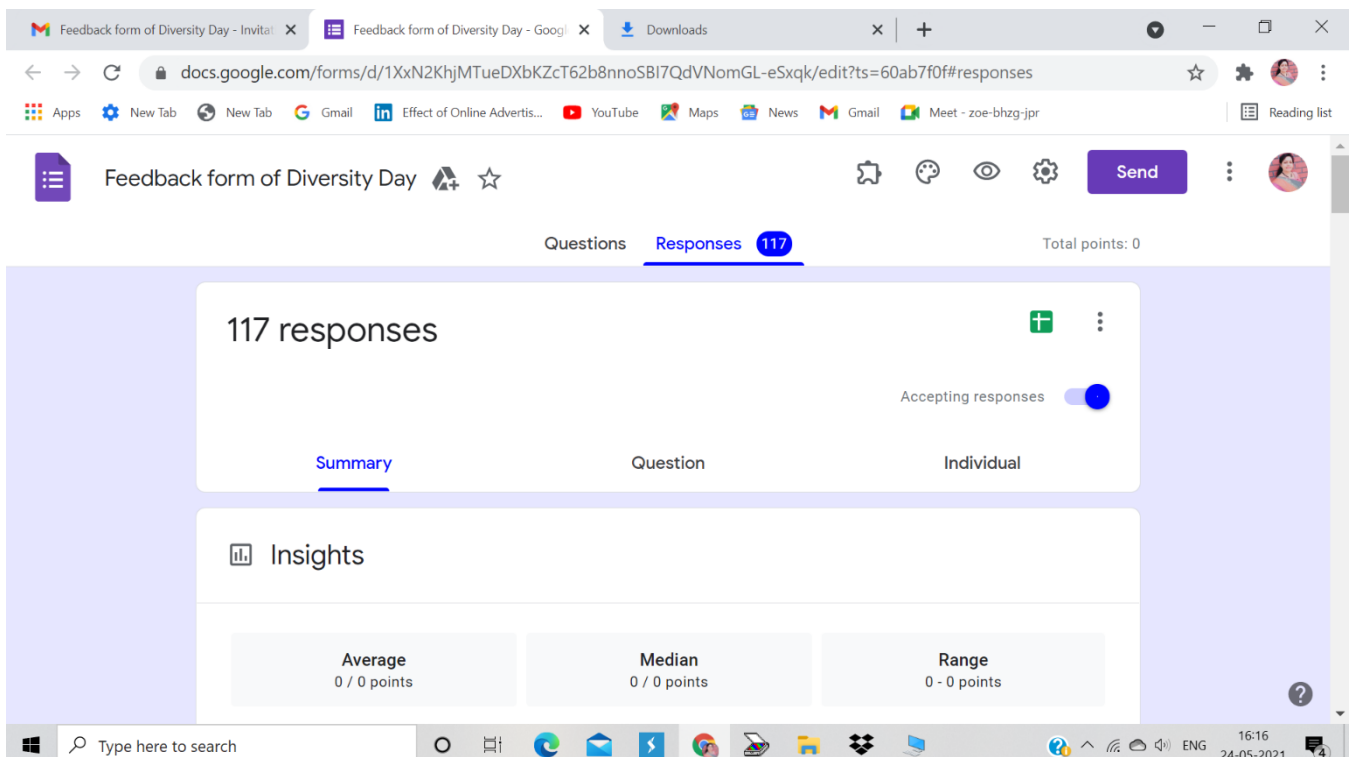
Vote of thanks by Prof Dr Jeeven Ghodake, Organizing Secretary of the Webinar

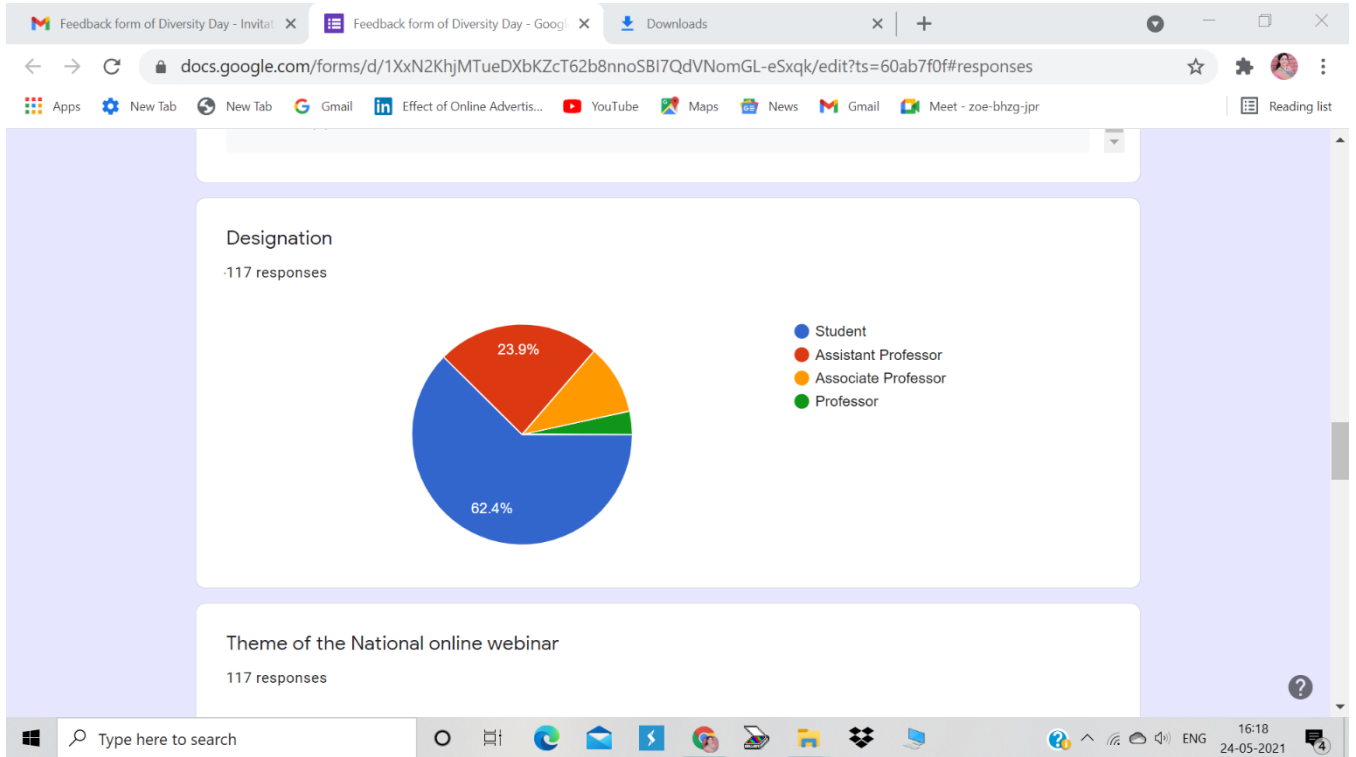


Technical Assistance by Sachinkumar Shinde

Feedback from participants: -

Feedback session helps the faculty or student to express their ideas, thoughts and feelings. These **sessions** help in identifying ways to resolve problems and identify ways to improve the performance of the work force. It enhances team spirit, cohesion, develops motivation and inspiration among the work force.





Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)
117 responses

Dr. Sachinkumar Kisan Shinde
Dr. Alka Inamdr
Dr. Sangeeta Babusaheb Deshmukh
Ms.Manasa CR
Dr. Seema Narkhede
Jamdade Madhura Manik
Ms.mane Ankita Adikrao
Dr. Moholkar Suhan Mohan
Ms. Rutuja Badal Kamble

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)
117 responses

Rajkanya Mohan Jadhav
Dr. Manjusha Vijay Ingawale
Khandagale Tanuja Shivaji
Dr. Ravindra Pandurang Jadhav
Dr Manjeet Kour Arora
Ms. Sakshi Rajendra Mane
Mr. Chavan Omkar Dilip
Dr. Mrunalini Nilesh Desai
Shivani pravin Jamdade

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)
117 responses

Ms. Dhanshree Dattatray Mainkar
Miss Nikita nagesh Patil
Srushti Chandane
Dr.Arun Chandane
Ms. Ashvini S. Mandale
Smt Yogita S Patil
Prajakta dadaso rade
Ms. BOMMEGOWDNA A MAUNA
Subhash singh

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

117 responses

- Ms.Pathan Swaliya Jamirkhan
- Mr.Soham Ravindra Jadhav
- Ms. Radhika Tanaji Bhosale
- Ms. Nikita Mohan Bhosale
- Ms. Jadhav Harshada Mahadev
- Kamble Tejaswini Sultan
- Jadhav Monika Sukhadev
- Dr. Vikas Baban Awale
- Ms . sushama sahebarav Jadhav

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

117 responses

- Mr. Milind Ganapati Patil (LIBRARIAN)
- Mam
- Ms. Ankita Mohan Bhosale
- Ms Akshada Sheshrao Kamble
- Mr. Mahadev Shrimant Ghugare
- Ms. Archana Sanjay Rajmane
- Ms.komal maruti valekar
- Dr. Shama Mahadik
- Mr.Sunil Soma Gavit

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

117 responses

- Dr Shuchita Jain
- Ms. Vaishnavi suresh Kulkarni
- Miss Patil Kusum Raghunath
- Ms. Bomnegowdna A Mauna
- dr.milind Hujare
- Ms. Prajakta dadaso rade
- Miss Jyoti Babaso Mali
- Ms. Vaishnavi Sanjay Gavandi
- Dr. Y. S. Andoji

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

117 responses

- Mr prathamesh mahadev autade
- Pratibha manik mane
- Mr. PATIL SUYASH UTTAMRAO
- Dr. Ghodake Jeevan Shivaji
- Amruta Nanasaheb Jamdade
- Miss Mohite Pranali Adhikrao
- Dr. Sajjan Mallappa Bhimappa
- Gautami Shrikant Shintre
- Mrs. Jalindar Anandrao Yadav

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

117 responses

- Mr.Prakash Vishnupant Gaikwad
- Ms.patil tejal mohan
- Miss Patil vaishnavi bhanudas
- Miss.Shahista Mahebur Mulani
- Ms. Vishakha Vilas Nalavade
- Mrs. Priyanka Yogesh Andoji
- Ms. MEGHANA M
- Prof. (Dr.) S.K.Khade.
- Ms. Mane Sayali Shahaji
- Prof. Anasaheb Shamarao Bagal

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

117 responses

- Prof.Annasaheb Shamarao Bagal
- Prof. Shailesh Shivajirao Bhise
- Mrs. Poomima Tiwari
- Mali Nivedita Gajanan
- Dr. Shaikh Nazim Ishak
- Mr. Sanket Sadashiv Patil
- Miss mrunali mohan sankpal
- Miss -Komal Pramod Mirajkar
- Patil Swati Kisan
- Kamal Dalase Sumanrao Bhise

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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)
117 responses

- Komal Balaso Suryawanshi
- Dr. Narendra Kulkarni
- Ms. Vaishnavi Manik Nalawade
- Mr aditya shrikant patil
- Anjali Ramesh More
- Miss Sima aanandrao Jadhav
- Ms Pooja B. N
- Dr. Sunita H Jadhav
- Mrs.N. P. Shiju

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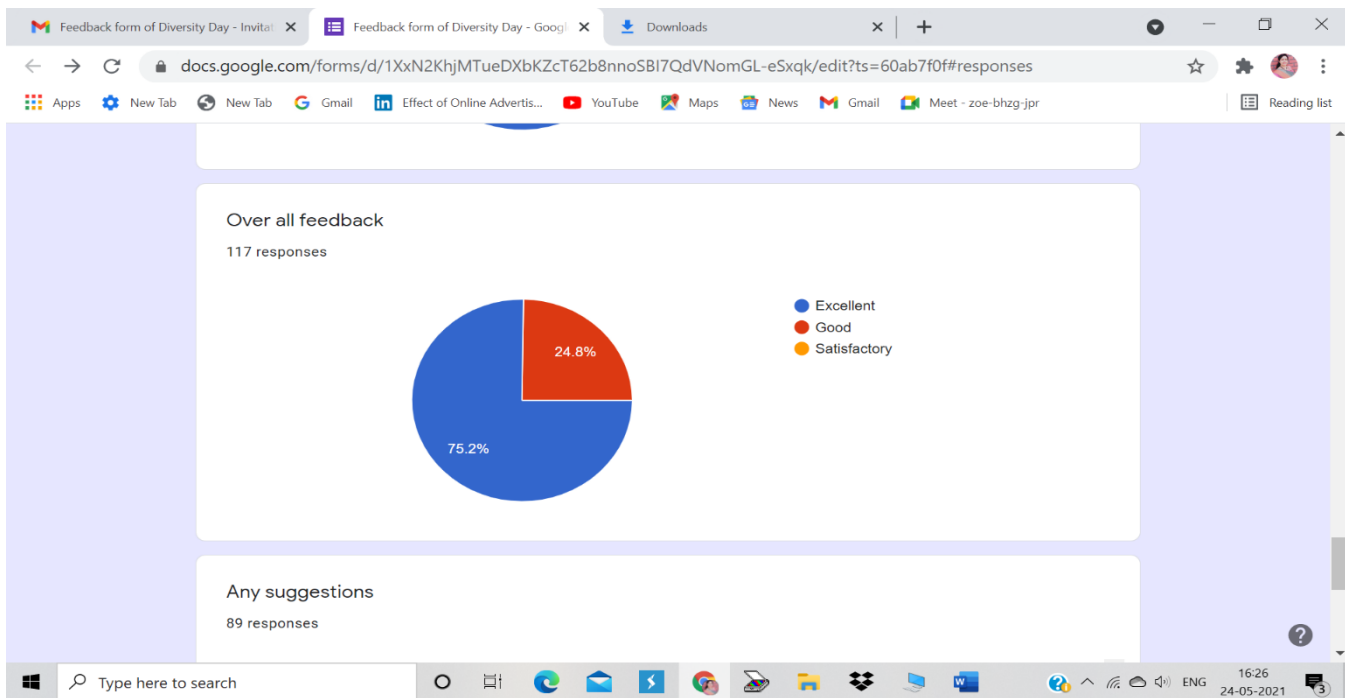
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Full Name with salutation (Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.)
117 responses

- Ms. Inchara G K
- Mr.Ajitkumar Shamgounda Pachore
- Mr. Deepak Manik Gosavi.
- Dr Mahmedhusen Abdulgani patil
- Mrs.Delphine pereira
- Ms.Sadhana Nanasaheb patil
- Ms. Swapnali Vishwanath Patil
- Ms. Mayuri manik kadam
- Mr. HARALE BALU SIDRAM

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Sample certificate....



22 MAY 2021
BIODIVERSITY DAY
We're part of the solution #ForNature

"Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture" -Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe,
Shri. Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's
Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantrodada Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Tasgaon, Sangli-416312, Maharashtra, India
(Affiliated to Shivaji University Kolhapur)



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Dr. Alka Inamdr* of *PDVP College Tasgaon* has participated in National Level Webinar on *"Biodiversity and Conservation for Sustainable Society"* on occasion of International Biological Diversity Day Organized by Department of Botany and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantrodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon on Saturday, 22/05/2021.
Certificate id: DESXQK-CE000002



Dr. Jeevan S. Ghodake
Organizing Secretary



Dr. Alka P. Inamdr
Convenor & IQAC - Director



Dr. Milind S. Hujare
Principal

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News Paper release...

हावीर षि
यांनी ता
केंद्राची

तरुण भारत

ध्ये
क्ष

शाश्वत विकासासाठी जैव विविधतेचे संवर्धन आवश्यक

पी.डी.व्ही.पी. महाविद्यालयात राष्ट्रीय वेबिनारचे आयोजन

प्रतिनिधी
तासगाव

मानवाच्या शाश्वत
विकासासाठी पृथ्वीवरील
प्रत्येक वनस्पती,
बुरशीजन्य वनस्पती,
हिंन्न प्राणी, कीटक, सरपटणारे
जीव, पक्षी, उभयचर प्राणी असे
सर्व प्रकारचे जीव खूप महत्वाचे
आहेत. या सर्व जैवविविधतेचे
संवर्धन करणे आवश्यक असल्याचे
मत प्रा. डॉ. राविकुमार यांनी व्यक्त
केले.

येथील पद्मभूषण डॉ.
वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालयात
शनिवारी जागतिक जैवविविधता दिन
निमित्त आयोजित वेबिनार प्रसंगी
ते बोलत होते. ते पुढे म्हणाले
मानव हा या सर्व वनस्पती आणि
प्राण्यांच्या जगण्यानेच समृद्ध
आहे. या शाश्वत विकासासाठी
जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करणे अत्यंत
गरजेचे आहे.

जैवविविधते मुळेच पर्यावरणाचा
समतोल राखला जातो. कार्यक्रमाच्या

अध्यक्ष स्थानावरून
बोलताना प्राचार्य डॉ.
मिलिंद हुजरे यांनी
जागतिक पातळीवरील
जैवविविधतेचा आढावा
घेऊन जैव विविधतेच्या

हासाची कारणे व त्यांचे दुष्परिणाम
विशद केले.

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने स्थापित
केलेल्या व २०३० पर्यंत साध्य
करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट असलेल्या
शाश्वत विकासाच्या ध्येयामध्ये
जैवविविधतेचे महत्व असल्याचे
त्यांनी सांगितले. या वेबिनारमध्ये
महाराष्ट्र व कर्नाटकातील अनेक
विद्यार्थी, प्राध्यापक, संशोधक
सहभागी झाले होते. वेबिनारचे
संयोजन नॅक समन्वयक डॉ. अलका
इनामदार, डॉ. जीवन घोडके, डॉ.
सचिन शिंदे, वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभाग,
प्रा. आण्णासाहेब बागल यांनी केले.
कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक व सूत्रसंचालन
डॉ. अलका इनामदार यांनी केले तर
आभार प्रा. डॉ. जीवन घोडके यांनी
मानले.





जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करा : डॉ. रविकुमार तासगाव महाविद्यालयात जैवविविधतादिन

तासगाव : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

मानवाच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करणे आवश्यक आहे, असे प्रतिपादन प्रा. डॉ. रविकुमार यांनी केले. ते तासगाव येथील पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालयात आयोजित जागतिक जैवविविधता दिनानिमित्त आयोजित वेबिनारमध्ये बोलत होते.

ते म्हणाले, पृथ्वीवरील प्रत्येक वनस्पती, बुरशीजन्य वनस्पती, हिंस्त्र प्राणी, कीटक, सरपटणारे जीव, पक्षी, उभयचर प्राणी असे सर्व प्रकारचे जीव खूप महत्वाचे आहेत.

मानव हा या सर्व वनस्पती आणि प्राण्यांच्या जगण्यानेच समृद्ध आहे. या शाश्वत विकासासाठी जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

कार्यक्रमाच्या

स्थानावरून बोलताना प्राचार्य डॉ. मिलिंद हुजरे यांनी जागतिक पातळीवरील जैवविविधतेचा आढावा घेतला. जैवविविधतेच्या न्हासाची कारणे व त्यांचे दुष्परिणाम त्यांनी सांगितले.

या वेबिनारमध्ये महाराष्ट्र व कर्नाटकातील अनेक विद्यार्थी, प्राध्यापक, संशोधक सहभागी झाले होते. वेबिनारचे संयोजन नॅक समन्वयक डॉ. अलका इनामदार, डॉ. जीवन घोडके, डॉ. सचिन शिंदे, वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभाग प्रा. आण्णासाहेब बागल यांनी केले. प्रास्ताविक डॉ. अलका इनामदार यांनी केले. आभार प्रा. डॉ. जीवन घोडके यांनी मानले.

My Sangli Edition
May 25, 2021 Page No. 4
newspaper.pudhari.co.in

Alka Inamdar

Dr. Alka Inamdar
Director, IQAC and Dept. of Botany
Convenor, National Webinar

“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”
-Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha,
Kolhapur
Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil
Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

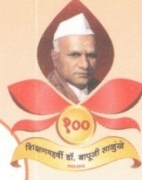
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

WORKSHOP

“Vermicomposting Bitotechnology”

2018-2019

Name of the activity-	Report of “One day workshop on “Vermicomposting Bitotechnology”
Date	27 th / 12/2018
Number of participants	81
VENUE	Room No. 6



“ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार” - शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद शिक्षण संस्था, कोल्हापूर संचलित

पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय

तासगाव, जिल्हा - सांगली, पिन - ४१६ ३१२ ☎ : STD : ०२३४६-२५०६६५, २५०५७५ FAX : २५०५७५

● शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर संलग्न ●

ई-मेल : san.pdvpm.tas@gmail.com वेबसाईट : www.pdvpm.tasgaon.edu.in

नेक पुर्नमूल्यांकन श्रेणी 'बी' (2.76)

स्थापना सन - जून १९६२ ▶ पी.बी.नं. १४ ▶ ज्यु. कॉलेज नं. जे २२-१०-००१ ▶ सिनि. कॉलेज कोड नं.



SI/AC/4 Jr.: C-8
X

शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे
बी.ए., बी.टी., डी.लिट.
संस्थापक

मा. चंद्रकांत (दादा) पाटील
अध्यक्ष
बी.कॉम.
महसूल व सार्व. बांधकाम मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य

प्राचार्य अभयकुमार साळुंखे
एम.ए.
कार्याध्यक्ष

प्राचार्या सौ. शुभांगी गावडे
एम.एस्सी., बी.एड.
सचिव

डॉ. आर. आर. कुंभार
एम.एस्सी., एम.फिल., पीएच.डी.
प्राचार्य

जावक क्र. : पी.डी.व्ही.पी.एम.टी./1477/18-19

दिनांक : 26/12/18

To,
Dr. S. S. Patil
Department of Zoology,
A. C. S. College,
Palus, Dist.-Sangli.

Subject: Regarding Chief Guest

Respected Sir

Department of Zoology of our college has organized a one day workshop on “Vermicomposting Biotechnology” on Thursday, 27th December 2018.

We therefore request you to kindly accept our invitation as “Chief Guest” and oblige.

Thanking you,


(Dr. R. R. Kumbhar)

Principal,

Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil
Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon (Sangli)



“ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार” - शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद शिक्षण संस्था, कोल्हापूर संचलित

पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय

तासगाव, जिल्हा - सांगली, पिन - ४१६ ३१२ ☎ STD : ०२३४६-२५०६६५, २५०५७५ FAX : २५०५७५

● शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर संलग्न ●

ई-मेल : san.pdvpm.tas@gmail.com वेबसाईट : www.pdvpm.tasgaon.edu.in

स्थापना सन - जून १९६२ ▶ पी.बी.नं. १४ ▶ ज्यु. कॉलेज नं. जे २२-१०-००१ ▶ सिनि. कॉलेज कोड नं. SI/AC/4 X Jr.: C-8



नॅक पुर्नमूल्यांकन श्रेणी "बी" (2.76)

शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे
बी.ए., बी.डी., डी.लिट.
संस्थापक

मा. चंद्रकांत (दादा) पाटील
अध्यक्ष
बी.कॉम.
महसूल व सार्व. बांधकाम मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य

प्राचार्य अभयकुमार साळुंखे
एम.ए.
कार्याध्यक्ष

प्राचार्या सौ. शुभांगी गावडे
एम.एस्सी., बी.एड.
सचिव

डॉ. आर. आर. कुंभार
एम.एस्सी., एम.फिल., पीएच.डी.
प्राचार्य

जावक क्र. : पी.डी.व्ही.पी.एम.टी./१५७६/२०१८-१९

दिनांक : २६/१२/२०१८

To,

Prof. (Dr.) S. S. Patil
Krishna Mahavidyalaya,
Rethre (B), Tal - Karad,
Dist.-Satara.

Subject: Regarding Resource person

Respected Sir,

Department of Zoology of our college has organized a one day workshop on "Vermicomposting Biotechnology" on Thursday, 27th December 2018.

We therefore request you to kindly accept our invitation as "Resource Person" and oblige.

Thanking you,


(Dr. R. R. Kumbhar)

Principal,

Padmabhushan Dr. Vasanturadada Patil
Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon: (Sangli)



“ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार” - शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA

TASGAON, Dist. Sangli, Pin- 416 312 ☎ - STD : 02346-250665, 250575 FAX : 250575

● Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur ●

E-mail : san.pdvpm.tas@gmail.com Website : www.pdvpmtasgaon.edu.in

NAAC Reaccredited 'B**' (2.76)

Established Year : June 1962 ▶ P. B. No. : 14 ▶ Jr. College No. : J22-10-001 ▶ Sr. College Code No. : $\frac{SI/AC/4}{X}$ Jr.: C-8



Shikshanmaharshi
Dr. Babuji Salunkhe
B.A., B.T., D.Litt.
FOUNDER

Hon. Chandrakant (Dada) Patil
PRESIDENT B.Com.
Minister of Revenue, Public Works
Govt. of Maharashtra

Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe
M.A.
CHAIRMAN

Prin. Mrs. Shubhangi Gawade
M.Sc. B.Ed.
SECRETARY

Dr. R. R. Kumbhar
M.Sc. M.Phil., Ph.D.
PRINCIPAL

Ref.No. : PDVPMT /

Date :

**A Students Initiative, Skill Development Programme
Lead College Activity**

One Day Workshop for Students and Parents

On

VERMICOMPOSTING BIOTECHNOLOGY

27th December, 2018

Organized by

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Dist-Sangli

Phone No. 02346-250665

E-mail: san.pdvpm.tas@gmail.com

Objectives of the workshop:

Today's India is focusing mainly on skill development. Main objectives of the workshop are:

- 1) Study of different species of earthworms
- 2) Study of earthworm biology
- 3) Small scale vermiculture technique
- 4) Large scale commercial vermiculture farming
- 5) Applications of vermin composting/vermiculture
- 6) Economic importance of earthworms and vermicomposting technology

Eligible Participants:

Undergraduate Postgraduate Students, Researchers and Layman Parents.

Poster & Model Competition for Students:

Posters and models should be related to the theme. Posters and models should not exceed 3ft x2.5ft size.

Presentation time: 5 min.

Address for Correspondence:

Sursandhya09@rediffmail.com

rmganeshwade@gmail.com

drpbteli15@gmail.com


Contact No. 9822596895, 9766924683, 9822866577

Co-ordinator


(Dr.R.M. Ganeshwade)


Convener

(Dr. S.A. Khabade)


(Dr.R.R. Kumbhar)
Principal

Padmabhushan Dr. Vasant R. Patil
Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, (Sangli) (O.S.)

“Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture” Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Babuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami VivekanandShikshanSanstha's, Kolhapur

Padmbhushan Dr. Vasantrodada Patil Mahavidyala, Tasgaon, Dist- Sangli.
Department of Zoology

Date : 24/12/2018

Notice

All B.Sc. B group students hereby informed that we are going to organize “ One day workshop on “Vermicomposting Biotechnology” Department of zoology in 27th December 2018 .It is compulsory to all students to participate in this activity.


Head of Department

HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAO DADA PATIL
MAHAVIDYALAYA TASGAON, DIST. SANGLI

“One Day Workshop On Vermicomposting Biotechnology”

Department of Zoology,
Padmbhushan Dr. Vasantiaodada Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Sangli.

Programme Schedule

Day & Date : Thursday, 27th December 2018

Registration : 10.00 – 11.00 am,

Inaugural Function and Key Note Address : 11.00 – 12.30 pm

CHIEF GUEST

Dr. S. S. Patil

A. C. S. College, Palus

PRESIDENT

Dr. R. R. Kumbhar

Principal
P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon.

First Session (12.30 – 1.30pm)

Prof.(Dr.) S. S. Patil

Department of Zoology,
Krishna Mahavidyalays, Rethre,
Tal – Karad (Satara)

Topic : Biotechnology based new Vermiwash model

LUNCH BREAK (1.30 – 2.30PM)

Second Session (2.30 – 3.30pm)

Prof.(Dr.) S. S. Patil

Department of Zoology,
Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Rethre,
Tal – Karad (Satara)

Topic : Biotechnology based new Vermicomposting Model

Campus visit/Poster session: 3.30 – 4.30pm

VALEDICTORY FUNCTION

4.30-5.00pm

Chief Guest: Prof. (Dr.) N. A. Kulkarni

Department of Botany
P. D. V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

President: Dr. V. Y. Pawar

Department of Statistics
P. D. V. P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

Contact Numbers:

Dr. S. A. Khabade (HOD) – 9822596895

Dr. R. M. Ganeshwade – 9766924683

Dr. P. B. Teli - 9822866577

Our Country faces soil and water pollution due to agricultural inorganic fertilizers, Fungicide and pesticides. Indiscriminate use of these chemicals causes many effects on living organism. Keeping in view above fact scientist manufactured so any organic fertilizers, fungisides and pesticides which are harmful and non-polluted.

Keeping in view above fact one day workshop on “Vermicomposting Biotechnology” was organized by Department of Zoology, P.D.V.P Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon.

One day Workshop on “Vermicomposting Biotechnology” was held on 27.12.2018. The 52 students of B.Sc. III Zoology and Botany subject were present in this workshop. The 12 students and staff from Balwant College, Vita were also present in this workshop. There are about 05 non teaching staff was present in the workshop. Thus there was 70 registrations for the workshop.

For this workshop Dr.R.R Kumbhar (Principal) of our college was a president Dr.S.S. Patil (Head of Zoology Department), A.C.S. College Palus was chief guest and Prof S. S. Patil Head of Zoology Department Krishna Mahavidyalaya Rethare Budruk was a resource person. He delivered two lectures namely-1. Biotechnology based new vermiwash model 2.Biotechnology Based new Vermicomposting model. During afternoon session “Poster Presentation Session was completed and 3 number are drawn.

During afternoon session Dr N. A. kulakarni Prof and Head of Botany Department P.D.V.P Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon. Dr. Suryawanshi V.D. Prof and Head, Chemistry Department P.D.V.P Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon, were worked heartly for the workshop completion by Dr Teli P.B., Department of Zoology of our college.

Outcome of the Workshop

Due to This workshop new model of vermiwash and Vermicompost were known to the participants and students. These models were very fruitful for vermiwash and Vermicompost production and easily made by

anybody, it was also new to the participants. Making these models will be a new business which gives more production of vermiwash and Vermicompost.



One Day workshop- vermicomposting Biotechnology- Chief Guest Dr.S.S. Patil



One Day workshop- vermicomposting Biotechnology- Participants Teachers and Students.

27 Dec. 2018

Registration For One Day Workshop
on "Vermicomposting Biotechnology"

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Name of the College	Contact No.	Sign
✓1)	Ms. Pagade Jyoti. A.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon.	9689069538	J. Pagade
✓2)	Bodake Manal S.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8605951104	M. Bodake
✓3)	Patil Anjali S.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9890694047	A.S. Patil
✓4)	Patil Prajakta. K.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9970371067	P. Patil
✓5)	Manojthe Asawari S.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9146655742	M. Asawari
✓6)	Patil Prajakta Ankush	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9834638752	P. Patil
✓7)	Patil Pramila P.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8975561587	P. Patil
✓8)	shendage Ashwini A.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7057186409	Shendage
✓9)	shendage Hemlata D.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9595235362	H. Shendage
✓10)	shinde Kajal. C.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7083181372	S. Shinde
✓11)	Chavan Omkar S.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8530100570	O. Chavan
✓12)	Bhandare Sanjay V.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8552797899	S. Bhandare
✓13)	Jadhav Utkarsh. N.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8007686059	U. Jadhav
✓14)	Chavan Vikas B.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7719041472	V. Chavan
✓15)	Mursal Inzamam. M.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8928249090	I. Mursal
✓16)	Sande Kajal D.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9970259177	S. Sande
✓17)	salokhe meera hagnath	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9773100551	M. Salokhe
✓18)	Sagare Pooja Dilip.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8208226459	P. Sagare
✓19)	Salunkhe Poshma G.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	7387887656	P. Salunkhe
✓20)	Patil Snehal Ankush	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	9156827756	P. Patil
✓21)	Wagh Sonali. T.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	9975618712	S. Wagh
✓22)	shendage Prajakta. J.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	9158737344	Shendage
✓23)	Patil Seema Sajeedao	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7218447292	S. Patil
✓24)	Mohikar Pranali Tashwant	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7558622984	M. Mohikar
✓25)	Mohikar Amruta Manohar	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9881464599	M. Mohikar
✓26)	Mohiteshital Jayvant.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9975809042	M. Mohite
✓27)	Bhat Sarika Rajaram	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon.	9623654386	S. Bhat
✓28)	Mane Ashishkumar B.	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8308184519	M. Mane
✓29)	Dabe Amit B.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon.	8605969668	A. Dabe
✓30)	Jadhav Swapnali s.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon.	7558515235	S. Jadhav
✓31)	Hatitkar Komal J.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	7875482438	K.J. Hatitkar
✓32)	Patil Nisha M.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	8806633555	N. Patil
✓33)	Ghadage Anati R.	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	7218782058	A.R. Ghadage

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Name of the college	Contact No.	Sign
35	Miss. Patil Yogita Rahul	Balwant college, Vita	9834062603	
36	Miss - Bhosale Kavita K.	B.C.V. College vita	7083843447	
37	Miss - Desai Vaishnavi S.	B.C.V. College Vita	7721992930	
38	Miss - Gaikwad Komal V.	B.C.V. College vita	8329419992	
39	Jadhav Trupti V	B.C.V. Vita	7263827975	
40	Kambale Nisha M	B.C.V. Vita	859289017	
41	Mandale Komal K	B.C.V. Vita	9834353545	
42	Mandle Laxmi U	B.C.V. Vita	7875224817	
43	Pawar Nayan D	B.C.V. Vita	7448129675	
44	Jadhav Swapnali G	B.C.V. Vita	7039594598	
45	Salunkhe Monika S	B.C.V. Vita	9172525094	
46	Shikargar Tausif	B.C.V. Vita	8007200872	
47	Sonali Patil	B.S.E P.D.V.P. college	8990201826	
48	Patil Rohini R.	B.S.E P.D.V.P. college	9146739276	
49	Patil Dhanshree P.	P.D.V.P. college	7219051968	
50	Jadhav Komal G.	P.D.V.P. college	8880853003	
51	Patil Yogini C.S	P.D.V.P. college	8530104542	
52	Patil Rahul J.	B.C.Vita	9421309704	
53	Mulla Riyaj Akram	P.D.V.P. College	9766209626	
54	Patil Nehal Vilas	P.D.V.P. college	7387562511	
55	Mali Pratik Ashok	P.D.V.P. college	9889540560	
56	Pardeshi Rushikesh Aniruddha	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8004905906	
57	Salunkhe Ankita Satish	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8956122733	
58	Pawar snehal madhukar	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7066930972	
59	Pirjade Mahin Shafik	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7972763313	
60	Yadav. Aishwaryaya Santosh	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	7774912541	
61	Gulig Snehal Hanmant	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9156817616	
62	Patil Shweta Popat	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8484029177	
63	Patil. sneha. vilas	P.D.V.P. college, Tasgaon	7420962096	
64	Deshmukh. Purva Surendra	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9325134055	
65	More Amruta madhukar	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	9075839365	
66	Karade Surana satyaam	P.D.V.P. College Tasgaon	7758013825	
67	Patil. swapnali. sampatrao	P.D.V.P. College Tasgaon	9309799601	
68	Kumbhar Kauna Popat	P.D.V.P. college Tasgaon	8669774290	

male - 07
female - 06

Staff.

Sr. No.	Name of the Person Staff.	Name of the Village Town / Address	Contact No.	Sign
-1)	Dr. Khabde S.A.	P.D.V.P. College, Tasgaon	9822596895	
✓2)	Dr. Ganeshwade R.M.	"	9766924683	
-3)	Dr. Teli P.B.	"	9822866577	
-4)	Dr. Kulkarni J.J.	"	9881929365	
5)	Miss. Jadhav S.S.	"	9970005021	
✓6)	" Garali C.S.	"	7020370550	
✓7)	" Bhandare P.B.	"	8624888288	
8)	" Kumbhar R.B.	"	8999364277	
9.	Mr. Jadhav V.M.	"	8483091606	
✓10.	Dr. S.K. Khade	"	9890044600	
✓11	Prof. (Dr.) N.A. Kulkarni	"	9881429061	
✓12.	Miss. Mane J.S.	"	9820032581	
✓13.	Dr. Andoji Y.S.	"	8275377137	

male - 05

Non-Teaching Staff.

No.	Name of Non-Teaching	Contact No.	Sign:
1]	Shri. Kadam Chandrakant B.	9975250696	Kadam
2]	Shri. Sapkal Shashikant A.	9763877701	Sapkal
3]	Shri. Koli Vasant P.	9011404414	Koli
4]	Sri. Vijay Ramchandra	8662462486	Vijay
5]	श्री. विजय विजय	9030349949	Vijay

Total = 70

“शास्त्रं विनाशं अन्विष्टं प्रकृतं विदुषांशुः”
- विद्यया विदुः, वि. शि. अन्वेषणं श्रेयं

SHRI SWAMI VIVEKANAND BHIKSHAN BANSTHA, KOLHAPUR SANCHALIT

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL
MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

DIST. SANGLI 416 312 (MAHARASHTRA)

NAAC Reaccreditation Grade B++ (CGPA-2.76)

LEAD COLLEGE ACTIVITY

One Day Workshop on

Vermicomposting Bio-Technology

CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that Mr. / Miss. / Mrs. / Dr. Palil Sonali D.

_____ has been participated in one day workshop on

"Vermicomposting Bio-Technology" organized by Department of Zoology on 27th December 2018

Ganeshwade

Dr. R. M. Ganeshwade
Co-Ordinator

Khabade

Dr. S. A. Khabade
Convener

Kumbhar

Dr. R. R. Kumbhar
Principal



“Dissemination of Education through Knowledge, Science and Culture”
-Shikshanmaharshi Dr. BapujiSalunkhe



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's Kolhapur

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA PATIL
MAHAVIDYALAYA TASGAON DIST- SANGLI
416 312 (Maharashtra) Phone No: (02346)250665
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Organized

SKILL ORIENTED TRAINING PROGRAMME
FOR
NON-TEACHING STAFF
ON
“VERMICOMPOSTING”

2020-21

Event:	Skill Oriented Training Programme for non teaching staff on 'Vermicomposting'
Organizing Department	Department of Zoology and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
Duaration	22nd July 2020 to 21st August , 2020 (30 days)
Participants	14

Padmbhushan Dr.Vasatraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya had organized a 30 days training programme, from 22nd July 2020 to 21st August , 2020 on 'Vermicomposting' to cover a total duration of 200 hours. The said training programme imparted theory as well as practical (hand-on) exposure on vermicomposting and management of organic wastes in agriculture for productivity improvement and livelihood security.

About 14 trainees (Non-teaching staff), from our college participated in the programme. Various subject matter experts from the institute covered several important aspects on relevance of vermicompost in present scenario, species diversity, biology of earthworms and their role in bio transformation of organic waste, process of earthworms inoculation and factors influencing decomposition process, water and nutrient management, care and maintenance during vermicomposting, sieving and packaging of vermicompost and relevant safety practices associated with compost making and use. All the necessary steps involved in preparation of vermicompost such as pre-treatment of organic waste, filling of bedding materials, inoculating earthworms, piling of vermicompost pit, watering, harvesting and vermiwash preparation were

practiced by the trainees themselves. Trainees were also exposed to hands on training at vermicompost unit at college campus.

The aim of training was to develop potential knowledge and skill of the trainees to carry out defined task and responsibilities related to vermicomposting. “Training is the process of acquiring specific skills to perform a job better” was main motto.. All trainees will be getting certificate. During the programme, the participants were provided with the hands-on-training of scientific vermicompost production along with the exposure to the various operations of the vermi-compost production process

. Syllabus

UNIT 1

1. Introduction to vermiculture, definition, classification, history, economic important, their value in maintenance of soil structure.
2. Its role in bio transformation of the residues generated by human activity and production of organic fertilizers.
3. Choosing the right worm. Useful species of earthworms. Local species of earthworms. Exotic species of earthworms.
4. Biology of Pheretimaposthuma. a) Taxonomy Anatomy, physiology and reproduction. b) Vital cycle of Pheretimaposthuma: alimentation, fecundity, annual reproducer potential.

UNIT 2

5. Limit factors (gases, diet, humidity, temperature, PH , light, and climatic factors).
6. Physio- chemical parameters of vermicompost
7. Different Methods of Vermicomposting: Small- and large-scale Bed method, Pit method Small Scale Earthworm farming for home gardens - Earthworm compost for home gardens
8. Conventional commercial composting - Earthworm Composting larger scale
9. Pest and diseases of earthworms. Frequent problems. How to prevent and fix them. Complementary activities of auto evaluation.

10. Nutritional Composition of Vermicompost for plants, comparison with other fertilizer.

UNIT 3

11. Earthworm Farming (Vermiculture), Extraction (harvest), vermicomposting harvest and processing. Earthworm Farming (Vermiculture), Extraction (harvest), vermicomposting harvest and processing.

12. Vermiwash

13. Small Scale Earthworm farming for home gardens

14. Conventional commercial composting 15. Earthworm Farming (Vermiculture), Extraction (harvest), vermicomposting harvest and processing. 16. Harvesting, packaging, transport and storage of Vermicompost and separation

PRACTICAL

- Scientific classification of Earthworm Study of external morphology of Earthworm
- Study of habit and habitat of Earthworm
- Study of Digestive system of earthworm Study of Reproduction of earthworm Vermicomposting unit Pit method
- Establishment of vermicomposting unit Bed method Establishment of vermiwash unit Vermicompost production, harvesting and packaging.
- Greenhouse media.



Bed preparation for vermicompost



Adding water for maintaining proper humidity.

शेतकऱ्यांनी गांडूळखताची निर्मिती करावी

प्राचार्य डॉ. हुजरे : तासगाव महाविद्यालयात गांडूळखत निर्मिती प्रकल्प सुरू

तासगाव : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

बदलत्या वातावरणाचा अभ्यास करून रासायनिक खतांच्या वापराला निर्बंध घातला पाहिजे. सेंद्रिय पद्धतीने शेती केली पाहिजे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याने स्वतः गांडूळ खत निर्माण करावे, असे प्रतिपादन प्राचार्य डॉ. मिलिंद हुजरे यांनी केले.

ते तासगाव येथील पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालयातील प्राणीशास्त्र विभागाने सुरू केलेल्या गांडूळखत प्रकल्पाच्या उद्घाटनप्रसंगी बोलत होते.

डॉ. हुजरे म्हणाले, प्राणी शास्त्र विभागाने सुरू केलेला हा एक स्तुत्य उपक्रम आहे. महाविद्यालयाच्या परिसरातील झाडांची पाने व कचरा



तासगाव : येथे पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालयात प्राणी शास्त्र विभागाने सुरू केलेल्या गांडूळखत प्रकल्पाची पाहणी करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. मिलिंद हुजरे. शेजारी अन्य शिक्षक.

यापासून उत्कृष्ट गांडूळखत होऊ शकते हे त्यांनी दाखवून दिले आहे. या खताचे वाटप तासगाव परिसरातील गरजू शेतकऱ्यांना केले जाणार आहे. तसेच महाविद्यालयाच्या बागेसाठी या

खताचा उपयोग केला जाणार आहे.

परिसरातील शेतकरी आणि महाविद्यालयातील सेवक वर्ग यांना प्राणी शास्त्र विभागामार्फत गांडूळखत निर्मितीचे मार्गदर्शन केले जाणार आहे.

Sr. No.	Name	Signature	
11	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	22/07/2020
12	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	23/07/2020
13	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	24/07/2020
14	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	25/07/2020
15			26/07/2020
16			27/07/2020
17			28/07/2020
18			29/07/2020
19			30/07/2020
20			31/07/2020
21			1/8/2020
22			2/8/2020

