



Shri Laxminarayan Shaikshanik Bahu-Uddeshiya Gramvikas Sanstha Hingana's

COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT KHAMGAON

College Code : 353

Shri Tejendrasingh Chauhan
President

Ref. No.

Date : / /

COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT KHAMGAON

Prepared by

Mr. Tejendrasingh K. Chouhan



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COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Mr. Tejendrasingh K. Chouhan
2. Miss. Jyoti Laxminarayan Agrawal
3. Mr. Vikas Palhade

4. Ms. Renuka Chandrashekhar Batwe
5. Ms. Rajkumari T. Chouhan
6. Mr. Sudam Jadhao
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Preface

Environment is the only source that balances every organism and various other components. Any imbalance created by us would result in environmental crisis. One such bio resource are plants. They are the only resource which does carbon sequestration. India is one of the mega bio diverse countries in the world. In order to protect the biodiversity, we have National and State level policies and Acts. The implementation of the same is done the respective Governments.

As citizens of the country, it is everyone's responsibility. Institutions have huge land area in their premises. And so, there is a scope for doing plantation local and indigenous species and conserve biodiversity. This also creates scope learning within the campus. It inculcates responsibility amongst student community and leads to behaviour change for better environment.

These green areas are to be planted, maintained, and improved every year. For this to happen there is a need for assessment every year. The scope for improvement suggested during the assessment becomes action plan for the following year. This also enables students to understand the gradual and sustainable conservation required for the greenery.



In view of the above, college management has intended to conduct Green Audit and understand the outcomes of the existing greenery and sustainable practices that are to be taken up for the improvement of biodiversity in the campus.

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Introduction

The main goals of a plantation are environmental enhancement, atmospheric pollutant removal, noise pollution reduction, and microclimate change. The trees in the plantation areas offer a range of benefits, including the preservation of biodiversity, the sequestration of carbon, the production of oxygen, the reduction of heat-related effects, the regulation of microclimates, the stabilization of soil, the prevention of soil erosion, and the recharging of groundwater.

Long-term education and a focus on short-term policy are both necessary for reaching the public. Building a foundation of literacy, enhancing people's ability to participate in decision-making, and including them in personal and societal policy decisions that affect biodiversity are all parts of an integrated strategy.

Institutions have a far bigger impact on the environment than other areas in the same region in terms of carbon sequestration and temperature control. Here, an assessment of this vegetation will aid management in enhancing biodiversity.

The scope encompasses threats from habitat loss to pollution to urbanization , variables from genetics to species to ecosystems , and institutional responses in conservation of biodiversity . Understanding the current vegetation composition, which includes trees, shrubs, climbers, and herbaceous features on and surrounding campus, is a part of the assessment. By using a random sampling technique and eye observations on the campus, the faunal components of the area, including insects and birds, have been inventoried. During the visitation period on the campus, the standard for the task is followed by identifying plants by regional floras and faunal components. The focus is also given on pollution control methodology, best practice



for environment conservation, etc.

For the purpose of evaluating the floral and faunal diversity on college campuses, a primary survey was conducted. For further ecological significance, a list of plants, including trees, shrubs, climbers, and herbs, has been developed and documented. The assessment period for written documentation of environmental issues and various institutional activity is 2017–18. The purpose of the reconnaissance survey was to learn more about the campus's limits, vegetation patterns, existing floral and faunal components, various activities occurring there, etc. A checklist has been created using visual primary observations of the diversity of insects and birds.

Through the participation of students and staff, we attempted to comprehend the institution's historical role in biodiversity protection throughout the assessment of biodiversity. There have been attempts to comprehend changes in vegetation patterns, bird migration if any, and other faunal elements. In order to comprehend the pollinators and dispersal agents, the flowering patterns of trees, shrubs, and climbers were investigated. By using a random sample technique and visual observations on the campus, it has also been possible to observe faunal elements, such as insects and birds.

Audit objectives

- To analyze current status of flora and fauna of the campus
- To identify the area within the campus which is suitable for conservation of biodiversity?
- To mitigate other environmental issues existing in the surroundings of the campus
- To recommend possible protection, rejuvenation and conservation of local variety vegetation and other life
- To suggest the activities for the involvement of the students

Greenery of the campus seems to be visibly high and biodiversity needs to be quantified for better conservation of local species. This also serves the Goal 5 of Sustainable Development Goals SDGs.



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FLORAL BIODIVERSITY

Sl. No	Type	Local Name	Number
College Front Five Gardents			
1	Tree	Neem	1
2	Tree	Palm	1
3	Tree	Lemon	1
4	Tree	Slim Long Trees	71
5	Tree	Medium Size Trees	26
6	Tree	Big Size Long Trees	10
7	Plants	Rgiht side Red	310
8	Plants	Left Side 2 Garden Red	343
9	Plants	Round Garden Green	40
10	Plants	Round Garden Flower Pots	48
11	Plants	Office Around flower pots	108
12	Plants	Yellow Color Round Garden	75
13	Plants	Round Garden Small Flowers	100
14	Plants	Round White and Red Flowers	750
Main Gate to College Office Both sides			
15	Plants	Spider Lilly , Red and Green Plants	500
16	Plants	Spider Lilly , Red and Green Plants	560
17	Flower Pots	Plantory 2 Boxes	75
Open Area Extra Trees			
19	Plants	Red and Green	225
20		Mahathma	75
Outside the College			
21	Tree	Gift Tree	4
22	Tree	Oxygen	15



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Hostel back side			
23	Tree	Palm Tree	16
24	Tree	Showing	19
25	Tree	Avithippa	15
26	Tree	Big	40
27	Tree	Small	5
Hostel Front			
28	Tree	Big	60
29	Tree	Small	42
Around Cricket Ground			
30	Plants	Small Green	73
31	Plants	Small Red	73
32	Plants	Oxygen	38
33	Plants	Flower	11
34	Tree	Big	86
35	Plants	Umberilla	7
Canteen Side Open Area			
36	Plants	Oxygen	59
37	Plants	Umberilla	27
38	Tree	Big	101
39	Tree	Apricot	13
40	Tree	Amla	10
41	Tree	Curry Tree	3
42	Plants	Small Red and Green Flowers	88
Bustand Round			
43	Tree	Big	42
44	Plants	Small Red and Green	84
45	Plants	Flowers	15
46	Plants	Oxygen	10
47	Plants	Umberilla	16
48	Tree	Avithippa	6



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49	Tree	Mango	13
50	Tree	Apricot	8
51	Tree	Curry Tree	2
Bike Stand Area			
52	Tree	Avithippa	4
53	Tree	Mango	14
54	Tree	Gauva	25
55	Tree	Big Trees	16
		Total	4379



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FAUNAL BIODIVERSITY

SNo	Type	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Butterfly	Common Emigrant	<i>CatopsiliapomonaFabricius</i>
2	Butterfly	Grass Yellow Butterfly	<i>Euremahecab Linnaeus</i>
3	Butterfly	Common Wanderer	<i>Pareroniavaleria</i>
4	Butterfly	Common Fivering	<i>Ypthimabaldus</i>
5	Butterfly	Crimson Rose	<i>Pachliopta hector Linnaeus</i>
6	Butterfly	Common Mormon	<i>Papiliopolytes Linnaeus</i>
7	Insects	Honey Bee	<i>Apismellifera</i>
8	Insects	Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsisinvicta</i>
9	Insects	Ant	Formicidae
10	Insects	Butterfly	Rhopalocera
11	Insects	Mosquito	Culicidae
12	Insects	Housefly	<i>Musca domestica</i>
13	Insects	Centipede	<i>Theatopscaliforniensis</i>
14	Insects	Daddy Long Legs	<i>Pholcusphalangioides</i>
15	Insects	Teelu	<i>Hottentottatamulus</i>
18	Insects	Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrumflaveolum</i>
19	Insects	Grasshopper	<i>Caelifera</i>
20	Insects	Miduthalu	<i>Caelifera</i> Grass hopper
21	Insects	Theneteega	<i>Apismellifera</i> honey bee
22	Insects	Paper Wasp	<i>Polistesexclamens</i>
23	Insects	Bug	Hemiptera
24	Insects	Cricket	<i>Grylluspennsylvanicus</i>
25	Insects	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>
26	Insects	Dry wood Termite	<i>Cryptotermescavifrons</i>
27	Insects	Dung Beetle	<i>Phanaeusvindexmaclachlan</i>
28	Insects	Cockroach	Blattodea



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29	Birds	Crow	Corvus
30	Birds	Pigeon	Columba Livia Domestica
31	Birds	Sparrow	Passerdia
32	Birds	Parrot	Psittaciformes
33	Birds	Roller bird	Corvus
34	Birds	Crane	Grudae
35	Birds	Cuckoo	Cuculidae
36	Reptiles	Common house gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
37	Reptiles	Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>
38	Reptiles	Fan-throated Lizard	<i>Sitanaponticeriana</i>
39	Reptiles	Common smooth-scaled water Snake	<i>Enhydris enhydris</i>
40	Reptiles	Buff striped keel back	<i>Amphiesmastolata</i>
41	Mammal	Indian Gerbil	<i>Tatera indica</i>
45	Mammal	Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>
46	Mammal	Monkey	<i>Cercopithecidae</i>
47	Domestic Animal	Dog	<i>Canis lupus</i>
48	Domestic Animal	Pilli cat	<i>Feliscatus</i>
49	Domestic Animal	Goat	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>
50	Domestic Animal	Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
51	Domestic Animal	Cow	<i>Bos taurus.</i>
52	Domestic Animal	Pig	<i>Sus Scrofa Domesticus</i>
53	Domestic Animal	Squirrel	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
54	Amphibian	Indian Toad	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>
55	Amphibian	Indian Bull Frog	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>
56	Annelid	Earthworm	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>
57	Annelid	Snail	Gastropoda



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) The wild vegetation needs to be identified and conserved. Signboards could be put displaying "Conservation area".
- 2) The microhabitats of insects need to be identified and protected. These include trees, grass-stands, small ponds, anthills, etc.
- 3) Plantation of seed bearing and flowering plants.
- 4) Plantation of exotic species has to be avoided
- 5) Patches of wild-flower habitats have to be fenced and protected from reclamation.
- 6) All the insect species need to be catalogued, seasonally and preserved to create a museum display for environmental education.
- 7) Economically useful insect species need to be given special protection. e.g. honeybees.
- 8) Literature on insect fauna of the campus needs to be published.
- 9) Development of college nursery.
- 10) Development of Butterfly Park, BeePark, etc. as college is located in biodiversity rich Western Ghats.
- 11) Garden needs to plant indigenous flowering plants which flower for whole year and readily available for insects and birds.
- 12) Avoid the burning of leaf litter in the campus.
- 13) Prevent the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- 14) Restriction or marked use of vehicles in campus area.
- 15) If possible there should be the arrangement of artificial ponds as a source of potable water specially in summer season
- 16) Invasive weeds need to be eliminated/ controlled.
- 17) Signboards could be displayed on plants in the campus area.
- 18) Plantation of exotic species has to be avoided in the future plantation program.
- 19) No chemical pesticides should be used within the campus.
- 20) Workshop on 'Biodiversity' could be conducted in coming period of time.



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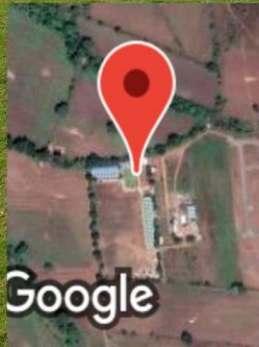
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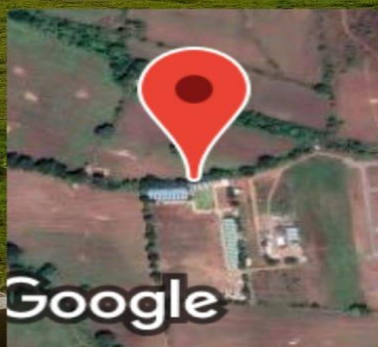
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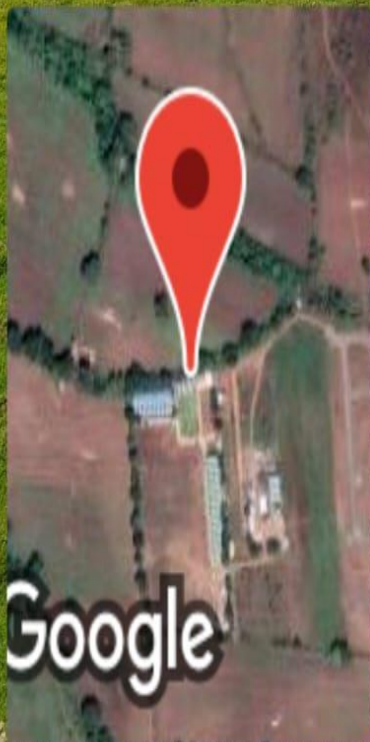
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