



ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ-577 203
(ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಘಟಕ ಕಾಲೇಜು)

SAHYADRI SCIENCE COLLEGE, SHIMOGA-577 203

(A Constituent College of Kuvempu University)



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The institutional initiatives for greening the campus are as follows:

Sadbhavana Vana

Sahyadri Science college, is known for its beautiful landscaping with trees and plants and park covers an area of 12976.00 Sqm. At the front, a beautiful garden called **Sadbhavana vana** has been maintained, which has made its appearance elegant. Its efforts towards maintaining an eco-friendly campus are evident in its various programmes/activities such as special lectures, cleaning the campus, plantation, afforestation, etc. The staffs of the department of Environmental Science, Botany and Geology along with the students of NCC, NSS and Rangers & Rovers are constantly engaged in creating environment consciousness among students and public at large.

Greenery in the campus is because of tree plantation, which is a usual programme of the college. This is done by the regular interaction with forest department and local municipality. The sadbhavana vana has many varieties of plant species and is a good resource of studying plant diversity. Garden beautified with a variety of flowering and green plants and trees like coconut palms, amla, jamun, jackfruit, mango, papaya and neem trees. A beautiful parijaat tree creates a white-orange carpet at the centre of the front garden. At the edges of the front garden are trees like tamarind, adulsa, nonion one side and kailashpati, akash neem white silk cotton and banyan trees on the other. The beautiful front garden leads on to the front porch of the main college building, a fitting green welcome into the cool environs of this hallowed institute.

Table 1: - List of plants and trees present in Sahyadri Science College campus Shivamogga

Sl.No	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
1	<i>Acalypha amentacea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Copper leaf
2	<i>Adenium obesum</i>	Apocynaceae	Desert Rose
3	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Fabaceae	Red bead tree(Goonja)
4	<i>Aglaonema crispitum</i>	Araceae	Chinese evergreen
5	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Devil's Tree
6	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Kausal
7	<i>Anona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	Ramphal
8	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	Sitaphal
9	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Araucariaceae	Christmas Tree
10	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Jackfruit
11	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem
12	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Bamboo

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13	<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i>	Lecythidaceae	Fish Poison tree
14	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Paper flower
15	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvel(PaperFlower)
16	<i>Caladium bicolor</i>	Araceae	Elephant ear/Angel wings
17	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpinae	Golden shower
18	<i>Anacrdium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Cashew
19	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango
20	<i>Artabotrys odosatissimus</i>	Annonaceae	Monoranjini
21	<i>Acacia feregina</i>	Mimosae	Bannimara
22	<i>Couravapita guinnensis</i>	Leupthidacea	Nagalinga pushpa
23	<i>Dombeya spectabilis</i>	Malvaceae	Maple leaved domb eye
24	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	China rose
25	<i>Pelliforum ferruginionum</i>	Caesalpinae	Copper pad tree
26	<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i>	Mimosae	partia
27	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Peepaltree
28	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>	Moraceae	Basarimara
29	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Moraceae	Indian rubber plant
30	<i>Ficus krishnae</i>	Moraceae	Krishna fig
31	<i>Ficus benzaomina</i>	Moraceae	Weeping fig
32	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Podocarpaceae	Yew plum pine
33	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Cupressaceae	White- cedar
34	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cupressaceae	Mediterranean cypress
35	<i>Lamia furfura</i>	Lamiaceae	Cardboardcycad
36	<i>Cycas revdecta</i>	Cycadacenaenae	Sage palm
37	<i>Caryo taurens</i>	Aracaceae	Toddy palm
38	<i>Hyopherbs longicaulis</i>	Aracaceae	Bottle palm
39	<i>Ravenella madagarensis</i>	Aracaceae	Trovellers tree
40	<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i>	Verbeaceae	Cup and saucer plant

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41	<i>Baugonvillea</i>	Xlyetaginaceae	Paper flower plant
42	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Begnoniaceae	Yellow bells
43	<i>Spathodia companulata</i>	Begnoniaceae	Spathodia
44	<i>Millingtonia grandiflora</i>	Begnoniaceae	Akasha mallige
45	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenacea	Teak
46	<i>Dendrocalamus roting</i>	Poaceae	Kirubidiree
47	<i>Sterilitzia reginae</i>	Muscaceae	Birds paradise
48	<i>Heliconia rostrats</i>	Muscaceae	False birds of paradise
49	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Mystaceae	Guava tree
50	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Mystaceae	Bottle brush tree
51	<i>Enterolobium samar</i>	Mimosae	Rain tree
52	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutoceae	Holedasawala
53	<i>Legerstromia parviflora</i>	Lephthroceae	Bettakonagille
54	<i>Dillinia indica</i>	Diñlininceae	Blue sky flower
55	<i>Thunbargia grandiflora</i>	Acanthaceae	Bell flower tree
56	<i>Thevisis peruviana</i>	Apocyanaceae	Gantehoovu
57	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sentalaceace	Sandal
58	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Melinaceae	Mahagony tree
59	<i>Azadiirehelia indica</i>	Oxliaceae	Neem
60	<i>Melia azadirehta</i>	Oxliaceae	Hucchu beevu
61	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Henna -
62	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	Sapindaceae	Soapnut
63	<i>Pongamia glabra</i>	Peplionate	Honge
64	<i>Dalbargia sissoo</i>	Peplionate	Sisham tree
65	<i>Allamanda catherlica</i>	Apocyanaceae	Allamande
66	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Pubiaceae	Cadamnba tree
67	<i>Sygizium cumini</i>	Mystaceae	Nerale
68	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Araliaceae	Umbrella tree

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69	<i>Tethonia diversifolia</i>	Compositae	Tree mari gold
70	<i>Kigolia pionata</i>	Bigniniaceae	Sausage tree
71	<i>Delonia regia</i>	Caesalpinae	Gulmohr
72	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>	Oleaceae	Parijata
73	<i>Pinus rouxburgie</i>	Penaceae	Pine
74	<i>Malphigia globora</i>	Malphigiaceae	Barbodoscherry
75	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Papilionatae	Rosewood
76	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	Papilionatae	Flame of forest
77	<i>Saraca indica</i>	Caesalpinae	Ashokatree
78	<i>Polyalthea longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	False Ashoka tree
79	<i>Eucalyptus indica</i>	Mystaceae	Neelagiri
80	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bigniniaceae	Jacaranda
81	<i>Plumaria alba</i>	Apocyanacea	White plumina
82	<i>Plumaria rubra</i>	Apocyanacea	Pink Flower
83	<i>Plumaria pudica</i>	Apocyanacea	Bridal bouquet
84	<i>Muntigia calabura</i>	Teliaceae	Singapore cherry

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Figure 1:- Sadbhavana Vana

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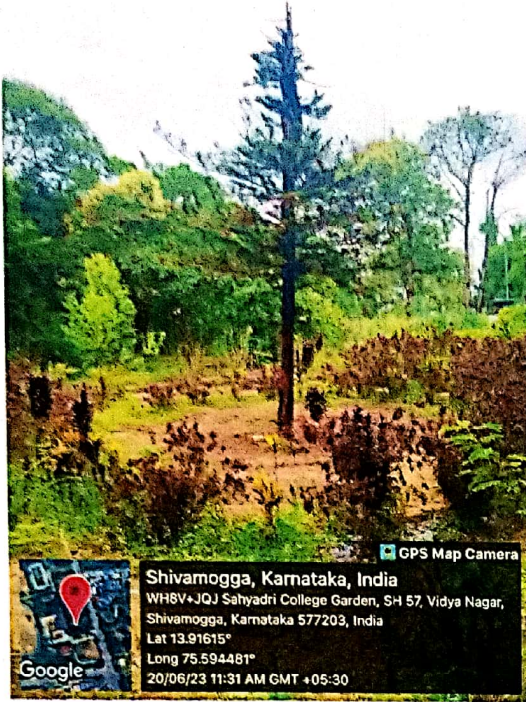


Figure 2:- Inside View of Sadbhavana Vana

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Plastic Free Campus

Concept of plastic free and paper free campus can be successfully implemented in the college. The college to take initiative to make the policy for same. It will help to do reduce the use of plastic and papers which will be a good contribution towards the sustainable environment.



Figure 3:- Plastic Free Campus

Principals
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LANDSCAPING WITH TREES

Tree-planting is the process of transplanting tree seedlings, generally for forestry, land reclamation, or landscaping purpose. It differs from the transplantation of large trees in

Reclamation or landscaping purpose.

Tree planting is carried out in many different parts of the world, and strategies may differ widely across nations and regions and among individual reforestation companies. Tree planting is grounded in forest science, and if performed properly can result in the successful regeneration of a deforested area. Reforestation is the commercial logging industry's answer to the large-scale destruction of old growth forests, but a planted forest rarely replicates the biodiversity and complexity of a natural forest. Because trees remove carbon dioxide from the air as they grow, tree planting can be used as agro engineering technique to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. Desert greening projects are also motivated by improved biodiversity and reclamation of natural water systems, but also improved economy and social welfare due to increased number of jobs in farming and forestry. College has planted the trees campus area to make it more environments friendly. College conducts many tree plantation programs to encourage students and staffs for not only plantation the trees but also nourish them to maintain environmental balance.

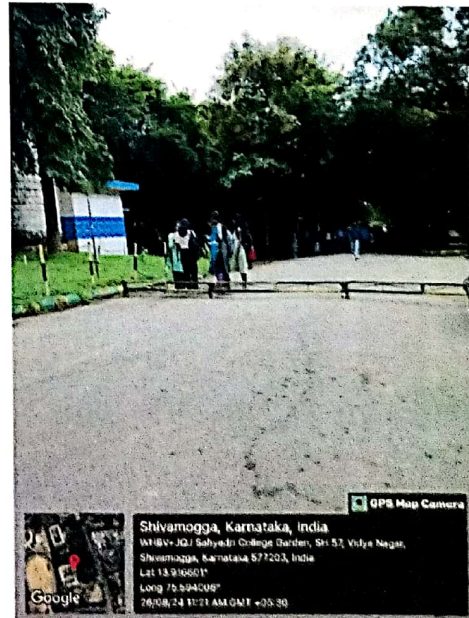


Figure 4:- Landscaping With Trees

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PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY PATHWAY

Creating pedestrian-friendly pathways on a college campus is crucial for several reasons:

1. **Safety:** Well-designed pathways reduce the risk of accidents involving pedestrians and vehicles. Clearly marked and well-lit paths help ensure that students and staff can navigate the campus safely, especially in low-light conditions or inclement weather.
2. **Accessibility:** Pedestrian-friendly paths ensure that all individuals, including those with disabilities, can navigate the campus easily. Features like ramps, wide walkways, and tactile paving contribute to an inclusive environment.
3. **Encouragement of Walking:** Good pedestrian infrastructure encourages students and staff to walk rather than drive or use other forms of transportation. This can lead to a healthier lifestyle and reduce campus traffic congestion.
4. **Environmental Impact:** Promoting walking and reducing reliance on motor vehicles can lower the campus's carbon footprint. It supports sustainability goals and contributes to a greener campus environment.
5. **Campus Aesthetics:** Well-designed pathways enhance the visual appeal of the campus. Attractive and functional paths can make the campus more inviting and improve the overall student experience.
6. **Social Interaction:** Pedestrian-friendly areas often serve as social spaces where students can meet and interact. Open, well-maintained pathways encourage socialization and create a more vibrant campus community.
7. **Efficiency:** Efficient pedestrian pathways can help students and staff get from one part of the campus to another more quickly, reducing travel time and improving overall campus efficiency.
8. **Institutional Image:** A campus that prioritizes pedestrian accessibility and safety reflects positively on the institution, showing a commitment to student welfare and modern campus planning.

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Figure 5:- Pedestrian Friendly Pathway

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Automobile Free Campus

An automobile-free campus in a college can offer numerous benefits, contributing to the overall well-being of students, staff, and the environment. Here's why such a policy is important:

1. **Enhanced Safety:** Removing automobiles from campus reduces the risk of accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists. With fewer vehicles, the likelihood of collisions decreases, making the campus safer for everyone.
2. **Improved Air Quality:** Vehicles contribute to air pollution, and eliminating them from the campus can lead to a significant reduction in emissions. Cleaner air positively impacts the health of students, faculty, and staff.
3. **Encouragement of Healthy Lifestyles:** Without cars, students and staff are more likely to walk or bike around campus. This promotes physical activity, which is beneficial for overall health and well-being.
4. **Reduced Noise Pollution:** Cars generate noise, which can be disruptive to academic and social activities. A vehicle-free campus helps create a quieter, more peaceful environment conducive to learning and relaxation.
5. **Increased Social Interaction:** A pedestrian-friendly environment encourages socializing and interaction among students and staff. Common areas become more accessible and inviting, fostering a stronger sense of community.
6. **Aesthetic and Environmental Enhancement:** A campus free of cars can be designed with more green spaces, seating areas, and pedestrian plazas, enhancing the overall beauty and ecological health of the campus.
7. **Decreased Traffic Congestion:** Without cars, there is less traffic congestion and fewer parking issues, making it easier for everyone to navigate the campus and find the spaces they need.
8. **Promotes Sustainable Transportation:** Encouraging walking, cycling, and the use of public transportation supports sustainability goals. It reduces the campus's carbon footprint and aligns with broader environmental commitments.
9. **Efficient Space Utilization:** Without the need for parking lots and vehicle lanes, space on campus can be repurposed for more useful and aesthetically pleasing purposes, such as gardens, recreational areas, or academic buildings.

Rajan

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10. Positive Institutional Image: Adopting an automobile-free policy reflects a commitment to innovative, forward-thinking campus management and environmental stewardship. It can enhance the institution's reputation and appeal to prospective students and staff.

In essence, an automobile-free campus can significantly enhance safety, health and environmental quality while fostering a more vibrant and interconnected community.



Figure 6:- Automobile Free Campus

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Use Of Bicycles

Using bicycles on college campuses aligns well with green campus initiatives and offers several important benefits:

1. **Reduction in Carbon Footprint:** Bicycles produce zero emissions compared to motor vehicles, helping to lower the campus's overall carbon footprint and contribute to climate change mitigation efforts.
2. **Improved Air Quality:** By decreasing reliance on cars, bicycles help reduce air pollution and improve air quality on and around the campus, creating a healthier environment for students and staff.
3. **Lower Energy Consumption:** Bicycles require less energy to operate than motor vehicles. Promoting cycling reduces the demand for fossil fuels and supports more sustainable energy practices.
4. **Encouragement of Physical Activity:** Cycling is a form of exercise that promotes physical health. Encouraging biking on campus can lead to healthier lifestyles among students and staff, which complements broader wellness goals.
5. **Reduction in Traffic Congestion:** Bicycles take up less space and reduce the need for parking. This helps alleviate traffic congestion and parking issues on campus, making the environment more pleasant and accessible.
6. **Efficient Use of Space:** Bicycles require less space than cars, allowing for better use of campus land. Areas that might otherwise be dedicated to parking lots can be repurposed for green spaces, recreational areas, or academic facilities.
7. **Cost Savings:** Bicycles are generally less expensive to maintain and operate than cars. Encouraging cycling can reduce the financial burden associated with vehicle ownership and maintenance for students.
8. **Promotion of Sustainability Culture:** Encouraging the use of bicycles supports a culture of sustainability on campus. It fosters an environment where environmental responsibility is valued and practiced, aligning with the college's green campus goals.
9. **Enhanced Campus Connectivity:** Bicycles can help improve connectivity across campus, making it easier for students and staff to move between buildings quickly and efficiently, thus promoting better campus integration.

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Figure 7:- Bicycles installed in the Campus

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Figure 8:- Vehicle Parking Area

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Introduction

Vermiculture is basically the science of breeding and raising earthworms. It defines the thrilling potential for waste reduction, fertilizer production, as well as an assortment of possible uses for the future. Vermicomposting is the process of producing organic fertilizer or the vermicomposting from bio-degradable materials with earthworms. Composting with worms avoids the needless disposal of vegetative food wastes and enjoys the benefits of high-quality compost. The earthworm is one of nature's mile stone "soil scientists." Earthworms are liberated and cost-effective farm relief. The worms are accountable for a variety of elements including turning common soil into superior quality. They break down organic matter and when they eat, they leave behind castings that are an exceptionally valuable type of fertilizer.

Advantages of Vermiculture and Vermicomposting

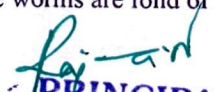
Vermiculture and vermicomposting is one of the most valuable ecological endeavours we have engaged in as it caters not only environmental protection but also helped we acquire knowledge on its proper methodology. Vermiculture is environment friendly since earthworms feed on anything that is biodegradable, vermicomposting then partially aids in the garbage disposal problems. No imported inputs required, worms are easily available and the materials for feeding are abundant in and around campus plants leaves wastes, grasses, and used papers. It is also highly profitable, both the worms and castings are used to garden, medicinal, and campus premises plants itself.

Vermicomposting does not have any adverse effect on soil, plant and environment. It improves soil aeration and texture thereby reducing soil compaction. It improves water retention capacity of soil because of its high organic matter content. It also promotes better root growth and nutrient absorption and improves nutrient status of soil, both macro-nutrients and micro-nutrients.

Precautions for Vermiculture and Vermicomposting

For vermiculture several precautions in doing such process: -

- To ensure that the culture would turn out successful and fruitful. From our hands-on experiences, vermicomposting pit should be protected from direct sun light so that the worm would survive. Direct heat possibly causes the worms to die.
- Spray water on the pit as when required to maintain moisture level because worms are fond of it.
- We should also protect the worms from ant, rat, bird and excessive rain.


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Figure 1:- Creating Vermicomposting Pit



Figure 2:- Vermiculture Pit

R. An
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