

Dr.BRR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, JADCHERLA
MAHABUBNAGAR, TELANGANA-509301



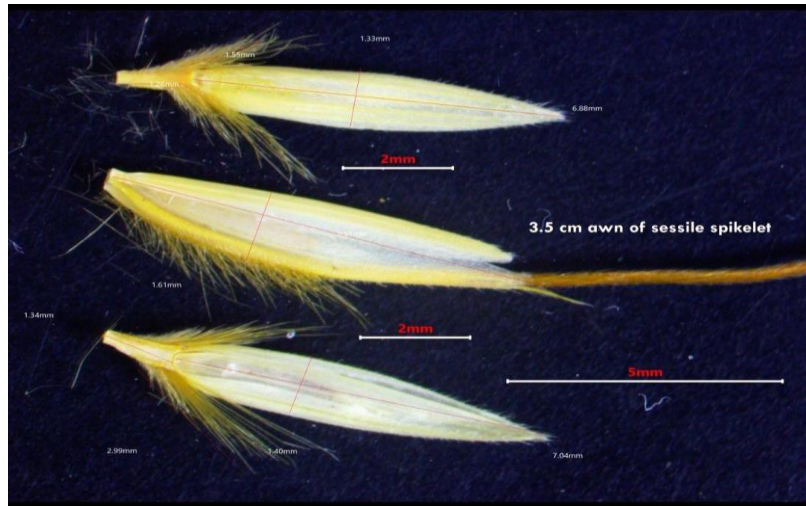
BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH & EDUCATION CENTRE

The Biodiversity Research and Education Center was established on 10/6/2021. It is established to encourage staff members to engage in research and help students to develop a research mindset. It was started with the state government financial support. Alumni and philanthropic funds are now being used to develop it. This centre facility is a fantastic educational resource for the students who frequently take field trips to the Telangana Botanical Garden.

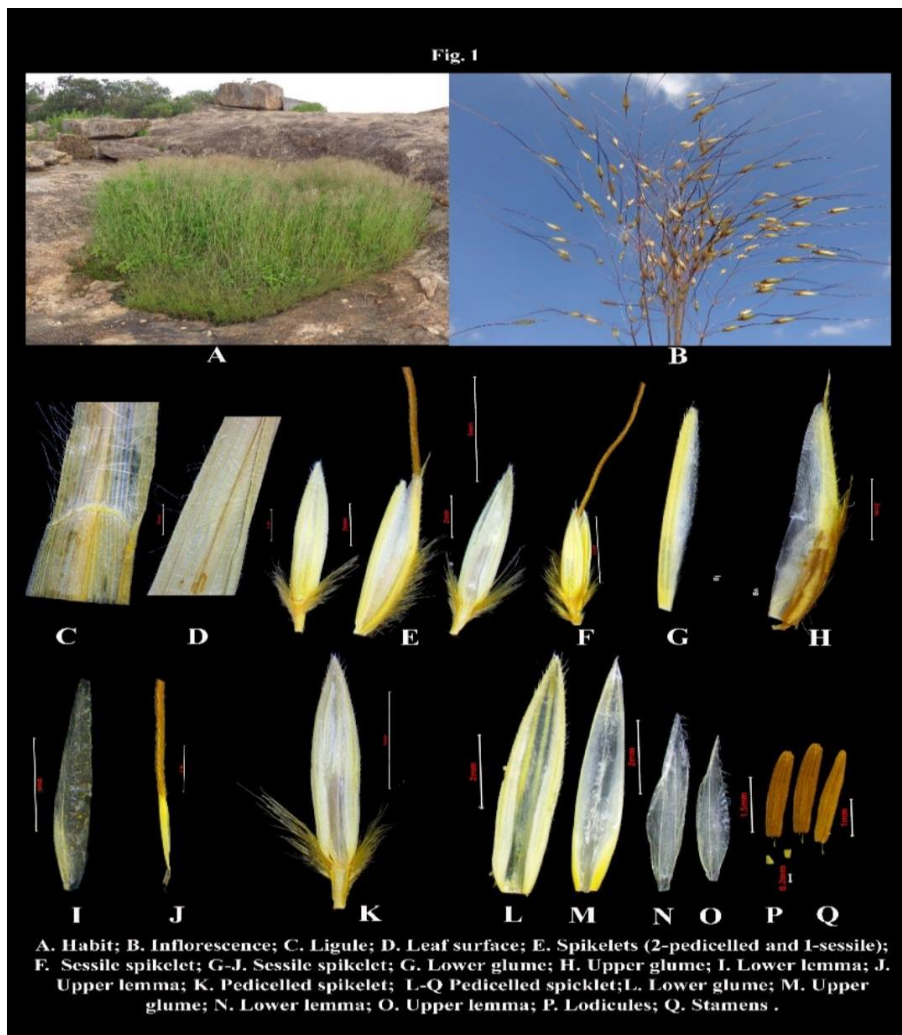




Research Scholar observing in computer attached microscope



The Microscopic Photographs taken as a part of research work





Dr.B.Sadasivaiah, Asst.Prof.of Botany, Coordinator of Research lab in research work

The undergiven publications are outcome of Biodiversity Research and Education Centre



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Occurrence Of *Chrysopogon velutinus* (Hook. F.) Bor (Poaceae: Andropogoneae) in Eastern Ghats of Telangana

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तेलंगाना के पूर्वी घाटों में क्रिसोपोगोन वेलुटिनस (हुक.एफ.) बोर (पोएसी: एंड्रोपोगोनि का उपलब्धता

अवुला रामाकृष्णा, बायल्ला सदासिवाइह, गोरैलारमादेवी, सिद्दाबथुला नागराजु, निर्मला बाबु राव

सारांश

क्रिसोपोगोन वेलुटिनस (हुक.एफ.) बोर, एक स्थानिक घास है जिसे तेलंगाना के पूर्वी घाटों से अलग एक भिन्न क्षेत्र से प्राप्त किया गया है। संक्षिप्त विवरण तथा छाया चित्र इस घास के साथ प्रदान किया गया है ताकि आसानी से इसका पहचान किया जा सके।

ABSTRACT

Chrysopogon velutinus (Hook.F.) Bor, an endemic grass collected from other than type locality in Eastern Ghats of Telangana, India. Brief description key and photographs were provided for easy identification.

Keywords: Eastern Ghats, Endemic, Grass, New Record, Poaceae, Type locality

INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Ghats were well explored by the botanists from 18th century onwards like William Roxburgh, Robert Wight, Elliot, Beddome, Gamble, Lushington and few others. Robert Wight, a medical practitioner who visited India in the early 18th century and stayed 35 years in India. He made extensive collections in southern Peninsular India including present state of Andhra Pradesh. He described 38 genera and more than 3000 species of Indian plants, *Chrysopogon velutinus* is one among them and it was named by Arnott.

The genus *Chrysopogon* Trin., comprises ca. 48 species, distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World to Pacific, South central and Southeast North America, and Cuba in the Carribean (Clayton et al, 2006 onwards). In India, it is represented by 23 species (Kellogg et al, 2020; Prasanna et al, 2020; Nagaraju et

al, 2021) and 14 species were reported in in Eastern Ghats (Pullaiah, 1997; Kabeer & Nair, 2009; Pullaiah & Karuppusamy, 2020). Among 14 species recorded from Eastern Ghats, 12 are reported from Andhra Pradesh; 6 are from Odisha (Saxena & Bramham, 1996), 9 species from Tamil Nadu (Kabbeer & Nair, 2009) and 3 species from Telangana (Pullaiah, 2015; Reddy & Reddy, 2016) and recently *Chrysopogon serrulatus* added to the flora of Telangana by Nagaraju et al (2021).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An intensive and extensive floristic survey was conducted from 2012 to till date in the Eastern Ghats of Telangana. The plant specimens were collected at different locations and made herbarium following the standard method (Jain & Rao, 1977). The mounted specimens were identified with the help of available literature (Pullaiah & Karuppusamy, 2020). The phenological

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Four endemic Euphorbiaceae taxa additions to Telangana state, India

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Peer-Review Model

External peer-review was done through double-blind method.

ABSTRACT

An endangered and endemic taxon *Phyllanthus narayanswamii* Gamble is reported from Nallamalais of Telangana region. Thus it forms a new distributional record for the state of Telangana. Endemic taxa *Euphorbia deccanensis* V.S. Raju, *Euphorbia deccanensis* var. *nallamalayana* (J.L. Ellis) V.S. Raju and *Euphorbia senguptae* N.P. Balakr. & Subr. are reported here as new records for the Flora of Telangana State.

Keywords: Endangered, Endemic, Extended distribution, Eastern Ghats, Grasslands and Palni Hills.

1. INTRODUCTION

Euphorbia s.l. the largest genus in the family Euphorbiaceae s.l. and sixth largest genus among the flowering plants, consisting of about 2000 species (Malpure *et al.*, 2021) and occurring throughout the world chiefly seen in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions. The genus comprises more than 80 species in India with highest number of endemics (Binoj Kumar & Balakrishnan 2010; Sarojinidevi, 2017; Malpure, 2021). Cyathium is the general character of the Tribe Euphorbiae. The cyathium is actinomorphic bearing a ring of broken glands at the rim of the involucre cup, a solitary exerted or included naked pistillate floret in the central position of the cup bearing a single 3-loculed ovary with one ovule in each locule. Several aggregated fascicles of staminate florets surround the pistillate floret; each consisting of a pedicel and a ring of filiform bracteoles or solitary bracteole at the junction of pedicel and filament. This type of inflorescence is unique and found only in this group.

Phyllanthaceae is one of the five segregated families of Euphorbiaceae s.l. recognized by Angiosperm Phylogenic Group (Hoffmann *et al.*, 2006), which contains around 2099 species belonging to 58 genera (POWO, 2021). The genus *Phyllanthus* L. is one of the largest genera of the family Phyllanthaceae with around 880 species (Bouman *et al.*, 2018) distributed throughout the tropics mainly in dry deciduous forests (Gautam & Adhikari, 2021; Naik *et al.*, 2020). In India, the genus *Phyllanthus* is represented with more than 50 species (Mathew, 2021) among them, 17 species were recorded in Telangana state



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Phenological Patterns of Selected Tree Species in Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana, India

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Abstract: The present paper deals with phenology of selected tree species like *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Albizia thompsonii*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Givotia moluccana*, *Buchanania anilifera*, *Terminalia alata*, *Sterculia urens*, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Butea monosperma*, *Madhuca indica*, *Eriofaena lushingtonii*, *Albizia odoratissima*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Fimbrana colorata*, *Careya arborea* in Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana, India. The phenological observations include leaf flush, leaf mature, leaf fall, leaf less periods, flowering, fruiting, fruit fall, among the selected tree species. A total of ten individuals (±50 cm girth), for each of the selected 21 tree species were observed at fifteen days interval during 2018-2020. It was observed that there were species specific phenophases relationship with deciduous period and initiation of seasonal rainfall and warm periods. In addition, intra species asynchrony in phenological activities was also recorded. Leaf flush activity was initiated in March and reached peak in the month of April and completed before the initiation of South-West monsoon. Leaf maturity started in the month of May and peak was recorded in June and completed in September. Leaf fall activity was initiated in the month of November and reached peak in January before the arrival of intense dry period. Deciduous period was recorded in December to April and the peak period was recorded in February. The reproductive phenophases like Flowering, Fruiting and Fruit fall have significantly varied across the different seasons among the observed tree species. Majority of tree species (43%) revealed synchronous flowering with Leaf flush activity. The results indicate that Leafing (48%) and flowering phenophases (70%) occur during the dry period before the onset of first rains and fruiting, fruit fall timing was in consequence to utilize the growing season. Thus, species specificity was recorded with respect to Phenophases were found to be in relation with the seasonal rainfall distribution and in turn soil moisture availability in the study area.

Keywords: Phenophases, Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Synchronous flowering

Among the plants, the variations in phenological activities such as leaf flush, leaf fall, and flowering were directly related to deciduous period, seasonal distribution of rainfall, soil moisture and temperature (Moza and Bhatnagar 2005). Tropical dry deciduous forest consists of tree communities which grow in climates with marked pronounced dry and wet conditions in an annual period (Singh and Kushwaha 2006). Nanda et al (2014) observed that these forests constitute high variations in vegetative and reproductive phenological patterns at both large scale and small scales. The phenophases of tree species were mainly found to be based on the seasonal changing events such as availability of soil moisture, stem water status, photoperiod, changes in temperature and irradiance (Singh and Sahoo 2019) and biotic factors like pollinators attraction, competition for seed dispersers and avoidance of herbivore have been proposed to influence different phenological patterns in tropical dry forests (Singh and Kushwaha 2005). Thus phenological events should be assessed by both abiotic factors and plant

functional traits to achieve integrative understanding of tree community (Saha 2007). In seasonal tropical forests, plant phenological patterns were controlled by various interactions between biotic and climatic factors; especially seasonal variation in rainfall, dry periods which influence soil moisture, tree water status are considered as the principal factors influencing the timings of the periodic phenophases of growth and reproduction (Sakai 2001). In dry forests of southern Eastern Ghats the peak leaf flushing activity and flowering events occur during the dry period before the onset of first rains and fruit maturation period is high and fruit fall timing is in consequence to utilize the rains for germination. Thus, seasonal rains (soil moisture availability) and extent of deciduous period (photoperiod) influence the leafing and reproductive phenological events in dry deciduous forest (Mastan et al 2020). Few communities wide phenological studies in dry forests were carried out in dry forests of India, (Singh and Kushwaha, 2005, Nanda et al 2014, Mastan et al 2020). But no phenological studies were carried out in the dry



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Addition of five grass species to the state of Telangana

A. Ramakrishna^{1,2}, S. Shankar¹, M. Uday Kumar³, B.Kalpana¹, B. Sadasivaiah³, A. Madhusudhan Reddy⁴, Nirmala Baburao¹ and T. Pullaiah⁵

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Abstract Five species of Poaceae namely *Arundinella nervosa*, *Enteropogon monostachyos*, *Eulalia phaeothrix*, *Oryza officinalis* and *Panicum fischeri* collected from Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana and reported here as new additions to the flora of Telangana state. Apart, the detailed description, ecology and distribution information is facilitated here.

Key words: Distribution, Ecology, Endemic, Grass, New records, Poaceae

Introduction

Telangana state is situated in the central stretch of the eastern seaboard of the Indian Peninsula with an area of 114,840 km² and lies between 15.50'–19.55' N latitudes and 77.14'–78.50' E longitudes. The area is divided into two main regions, the Eastern Ghats and the plains. The Nallamala Hill ranges of Telangana distributed in Nagarkurnool and Nalgonda districts. These hills possess moist deciduous, dry deciduous and scrub forests. The family Poaceae is represented by 242 species (Pullaiah 2015, Reddy and Reddy 2016, Reddy 2018, Nagaraju *et al.* 2019 a,b; 2020 a,b; 2021 a,b,c; Nagaraju & Annamma 2021; Nagaraju and Bharath 2021, Swamy and Nagaraju 2019, Swamy *et al.* 2021, Swamy and Arumugam 2021) in Telangana

state. While inventorying the grasses of Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana, the authors collected five interesting species of grasses. Detailed study of the collected specimens and thorough perusal of relevant literature (Pullaiah 2015, Reddy and Reddy 2016, Reddy 2018) revealed that the above five species are additions to the Telangana State of India.

Materials and methods

Intensive and extensive floristic surveys were conducted between 2012 and 2022 in the Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana. The plant specimens were collected at different locations with GPS coordinates. The herbarium specimens prepared by following the standard herbarium techniques (Jain and Rao 1977) were preserved at Dr. B.R.R. Govt. Degree College, Jadcharla, Telangana. The phenological events of the grasses, habitat, associated plant species and soil type were recorded in the field.

Result and discussion

After a critical study, the specimens were identified as *Arundinella nervosa*, *Enteropogon monostachyos*, *Eulalia phaeothrix*, *Oryza officinalis* and *Panicum fischeri* (Plate 1 & 2). A

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NORDIC JOURNAL OF BOTANY

Research

Brachystelma ananthagiriense (Apocynaceae), a new species from Ananthagiri hills, Telangana, India

L. Paramesh, K. Prasad, B. Sadasivaiah and A. Vijaya Bhasker Reddy

L. Paramesh and A. Vijaya Bhasker Reddy, Applied Polynology Laboratory, Dept of Botany, Nizam College (A), Osmania Univ., Hyderabad, Telangana, India. – K. Prasad (prasad.archib@gmail.com), Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Upp. Nagarjuna Univ., Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India. – B. Sadasivaiah, Dept of Botany, Dr. BSR Government Degree College, Jaldherla, Telangana, India.

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Published 19 July 2021

A new species of *Brachystelma*, *B. ananthagiriense* is described and illustrated from the Ananthagiri hills of Vikarabad district, Telangana. The new species is closely similar to *B. gonduanense* but differs in a few attributes which are discussed. A detailed description, photographs and the conservation status of the new species are provided.

Keywords: Cerropegieae, Deccan plateau, Hysteranthus

Introduction

Brachystelma R. Br. is the second largest genus of the tribe Cerropegieae with ca. 160 species, distributed mainly in the Old-World tropics, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, India, Sri Lanka, South East Asia and northern Australia (Prasad et al. 2018). Till date, 38 taxa have been reported from India and all of them are known to be confined to Indian political boundaries (Prasad and Veni 2020). *Brachystelma* has traditionally been distinguished from the morphologically similar *Cerropegia* by its corolla and corona structure. Molecular studies have shown that phylogenetically the Indian *Brachystelma* are all nested in the *Cerropegia* tree, making *Cerropegia* paraphyletic, but still *Brachystelma* has been maintained separately (Mee and Liode-Schumann 2007, Saravanan et al. 2009, Kambale et al. 2014, Bruyns et al. 2015, Mee et al. 2017, Prasad et al. 2017, Saravanan et al. 2020).

Indian *Brachystelma* species typically have spreading corolla lobes except for those of the *B. kolarensis* complex which have corolla lobes connate at the tips to form a cage-like structure (Veni and Prasad 2015). This complex includes *Brachystelma ananthagiriense* K. Prasad, A. Naray. & Mee (endemic to Gorantla hills, Anantapuramu dist., Andhra Pradesh), *B. gonduanense* Govekar, Kalraikar & Sardesai (endemic to Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra), *B. kolarensis* Arekol & T. M. Ramakrishna (endemic to Southern Karnataka), *B. malwanense* S. R. Yadav & N. P. Singh (endemic to Konkan, Malwan of Maharashtra), *B. narayaji* P. Totah, D. K. Kulk., S. Tetali & Kumbh (endemic to Western Ghats of Maharashtra) and *B. shivajiji* Kambale, Gholave & Sardesai (endemic to Karnataka and Maharashtra). The Ananthagiri hills,



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**Updated Snakes Check List and Extended Distribution of Five Species in the State of Telangana**Bharath Simha P.^{1*}, Kamwari Swamy¹, B. Narcek¹, L. Paramesk¹, B. Subashini² and V. Vasudeva Rao¹¹All India Network Project on Terrestrial Pest Management

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ABSTRACT: Present paper dealing with updated checklist of snakes of Telangana State, based on field observations, rescued snakes, road kills, opportunistic sightings and review of literature revealed that the Telangana State is home for 39 species of snakes belonging to 30 genera and seven families. Among the 39 species, 25 (64%) were non-venomous, seven (18%) were venomous and seven (18%) were mildly venomous. Among the total occurrence of species, the species namely *Euprepis ciliata*, *Lycodon flavicollis*, *Pseudaspis besteri*, *Silybopsis subpunctata*, and *Colletes melanurus* are found in new locations. This study will enlighten the information regarding the snake diversity and forms a baseline data for future studies for the conservation.

Key words: Snakes, Checklist, Road kills, Telangana State

INTRODUCTION

Snakes are an important part of the natural environment and the food chain. These are the arthropod predators as well as successful hunters (Bhandarkar & Palwal 2021). India is home for about 10% of the total number of snake species found worldwide (Agnahs et al. 2012). India is representing with 378 snake species (Whitaker & Captain 2008). In the state of Telangana so far, a total 35 species of snakes were recorded (Chandru et al. 2011). Snakes are majority feed on insects, amphibians, reptiles, small birds and mammals, especially rodents. It indicates the diversity and distinction in food selection of snakes. The snakes are one of the efficacious vertebrates on the earth since ancient time. Most of the snake species are found in the arid zone of the world (Whitaker & Captain 2008). Snakes are also called as friends of farmers because they are natural predators of rodent pests found in agriculture fields. But, in India, due to a lack of knowledge and proper awareness among the people and farmers kill the snakes without realizing their significant importance. Habitat destruction, scarcity of prey animals, extensive use of pesticides, pollution, road kills and poaching are the major threats for the survival of snakes. Illegal collection of venom, illegal exporting and snake shows by charmers are some difficult tasks to protect and conservation of snakes. Across the country, documentation on snake populations is sparse and in depth studies are very few.

Similarly, in the state of Telangana except few studies no authentic estimates are available so far. Hence, the current paper will act as a revised check list for Telangana state based on intensive field studies and secondary sources. There is a pressing need to compile and collate existing data, as well as to begin systematic cataloging and documentation of the snake herpetofauna – abundance, distribution, habitat preferences, and natural history, in order to produce an authentic, annotated, and illustrated checklist of snakes found within Telangana State, which can serve as a reliable baseline data for monitoring biodiversity and environmental change.

A. Study area

The Telangana state lies on the Deccan plateau to the west of the Eastern Ghats range between 15° 48' 32" to 19° 55' 46" N latitude and 77° 09' 02" E to 81° 18' 51" longitude and was came into existence on 2nd June 2014. It is the 12th largest state of India and it is bordered by the Andhra Pradesh in the south, Maharashtra in the north, Karnataka in the west and Chhattisgarh in east. Administratively, Telangana has been divided in to 33 districts. The terrain is mostly of plains, gentle slopes and undulating hills. Isolated peaks and rocky chains are found all over the state with elevation ranges between 500m to 900m MSL. The highest peaks are situated in Nallamala of Nagarkurnool district with elevation of 890 to 900m MSL (Fig. 1).

Minutes in the course of development of Biodiversity Research and Education centre

3

Minutes of the Meeting

25.09.2019

A meeting was held at Dept. of Botany under the Chairmanship of P. Srinivasulu, Head on 25/9/2019 at 11:00 AM and resolved the following:

- * It is unanimously resolved to request to establish the Biodiversity lab (Research lab) in the college premises to develop research interest in the student community.
- * It is also resolved that, the Biodiversity lab can be utilized by the faculty members for their research.
- * In future, the biodiversity lab may be permitted to the faculty of other colleges.

1. P. Srinivasulu
(P. SRINIVASULU)

2. B. S. Lakshmi
(Dr. B. SADASIVAI AH)

4
Minutes of the meeting

28.09.2019

The departmental meeting was held at Department of Botany under the supervision of P. Srinivasulu, Head on 28.09.2019 at 12:00 PM and resolved the following

- * It is unanimously resolved that Dr. B. Sadasivaiah, Assistant Professor of Botany will be the coordinator for Biodiversity Lab (Research Lab).
- * As per the resolution taken in general staff meeting on 26.09.2019, the room adjacent to BRAOU study centre which is stored with old furniture is allotted to establish Biodiversity Lab in the college premises.
- * It is also resolved to clean the room and utilized for the establishment Biodiversity Lab.
- * It is resolved to provide Research Assistance to the research scholar of Osmania University, Hyd.
 1. Benny
(P. SRINIVASULU)
 2. B.S.L.
(Dr. B. SADASIWAIAH)

Minutes of the meeting.

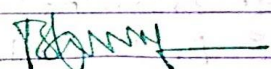
26.06.2020


The Departmental meeting was held at Dept. of Botany on 26.06.2020 under the supervision of P. Srinivasulu at 11:00 AM and resolved the following.


* As per the resolution taken in Staff Council Meeting on 25.06.2020 an amount of Rs. 40,000-00 (Rupees Forty thousands) allotted to Biodiversity lab for basic electrical works and minor repairs.

* It is unanimously resolved that the Department of Botany thanks to the staff council for allocation of funds.

* It is unanimously resolved to start the repair and electrical works as early as possible.

1. 
(P. SRINIVASULU)

2. B-S L 
(Dr. B. SADARWANATH)

3. K 
K. Latha

Minutes of the meeting.

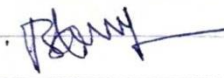
15-08-2020

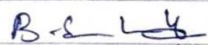
The departmental meeting was held on 15-8-2020 to discuss on Research lab and resolved as given below...

* As per the G.O. Rt.No 116 Higher Education (CE) Department dt. 21/7/2020 and proceedings of the Commissioner of Collegiate Education, T.S dt. 14-8-2020 an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allocated for the development of Telangana Botanical Garden in which the establishment of Research lab (Biodiversity lab) is a part.

* As per the above Go. and proceedings it is instructed to form a three men committee with Principal, Dr. B. Sadasivaiah and Senior most faculty of the college. Hence ^{the} under given committee is formed to look after the development of Biodiversity lab.

1. Principal - Chairman -
2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah - coordinator
3. Senior most faculty - Member.

1. 
(P. SRINIVASULU)

2. 
(Dr. B. SADASIVAIAH)

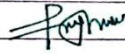
Minutes of the meeting

03.12.2020


The three men committee of Telangana Botanical Garden has met under the supervision of Dr. Ch. Appiya Chinnamma, principal in her chamber on 03.12.2020 at 11:00 Am and resolve the following.

* It is unanimously resolved to renovate Biodiversity Lab (Research Lab) with the existing funds of Telangana Botanical Garden as per the proposal (item 16) submitted to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Telangana.

* As per item NO. 16 in the proposal, an amount of Rs. 5 lakh allocated to the Research Lab.

1. Dr. Ch. Appiya Chinnamma — 


2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah — 


3. Dr. M. Manthaiiah — 


The Three men committee of Telangana Botanical Garden have met under the chairmanship of Dr. CH. Appiya Chinnamma, Principal at: 2:30 PM in Principal chamber and resolved the following.

* It is unanimously resolved to renovate the Biodiversity Lab (Research Lab) with RCC roof, Bedding and other civil works as per proposals and construct toilets as per proposals.

* It is also resolved to name the Biodiversity Lab (Research Lab) as Biodiversity Research & Education Centre (BREC)

1. Dr. CH. Appiya Chinnamma - 

2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah - 

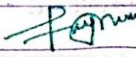
3. B. Ravinder Rao, - 


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Minutes of the Meeting. 29.10.2021

The three men committee of Telangana Botanical Garden, have met under the chairmanship of Dr. Ch. Appiya chinnamma principal on 29.10.2021 at 12:30 PM and resolved the below.

- *. As per the resolution taken by the three men committee on 30.03.2021 the Biodiversity Research & Education centre renovate with RCC roof. Since, it is not possible in the allocated amount in the proposal, it is decided to renovate the roof of the lab with TSW Iron sheets, instead of RCC and also bedding the lab with cement.
- *. It is also resolved to request Hon'ble commissioner for release of additional grants to complete the renovation of Bio diversity Research & Education centre.

1. Dr. Ch. Appiya chinnamma - 

2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah - 

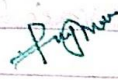
3. B. Ravinder Rao - 

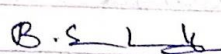
Minutes of the meeting


07.02.2022

The Three men committee of Telangana Botanical Garden under the guidance of Dr. Ch. Appiya chimmamma, Principal in principal's chamber on 7.02.2022 at 2:30 PM and resolved the following.

- * It is unanimously resolved to request Alumni/philanthropists/Pharma and other companies to donate for the development of Biodiversity Research & Education Centre.
- * It is also resolved to construct toilet/washroom in connection to the Biodiversity Research & Education Centre.
- * It is also resolved to electrifying the Biodiversity Research & Education Centre.
- * It is also resolved to paint the Biodiversity Research & Education Centre.

1. Dr. Ch. Appiya chimmamma - 

2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah - 

3. B. Ravinder Rao - 

06-05-2022

The three men committee of Telangana Botanical Garden under the chairmanship of Dr. Appiya Chimmamma, Principal in Principal's chamber, at 3:00PM and resolved the following.

* EPIRI, Hyderabad sanctioned a research project to the Dr. B. Sadasivaiah, Asst. prof. of Botany for Rs. 9186690/- (Rupees Twenty one lakh Eighty Six Thousand Six hundred and Ninety only) entitled "Action plan of Benchmark Study on the development of Urban Forest Blocks" on 26-04-2022.

* In this connection, it is decided to invite applications for the research positions of Junior Research Fellow (02), Project Assistant (02), Field Assistant (02) and Data Entry Operator (01).

* The selection will be made based on the interview for the candidates with required qualifications by research committee.

1. Dr. Appiya Chimmamma — Prin

2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah — B.S. L

3. B. Ravinder Rao — B.R.

Minutes of the Meeting

31.05.2022

The members of Thrice men committee of TBG met on 31.05.2020 at Principal's chamber and decided to appoint under given candidates based on their performance in the interview.

1. A. Ramakrishna - Junior Research Fellow

2. M. Uday Kumar - Junior Research Fellow

3. B. Suresh Kumar - Project Assistant

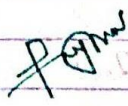
4. G. Ramadevi - Project Assistant

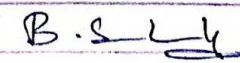
5. M. Shiva Kumar - Field Assistant

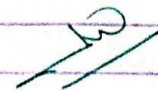
6. M. Sai Kumar - Field Assistant.

7. B. Dinesh Kumar - Data Entry Operator

* It is resolved that, the above Research positions effect from 1st June 2022.

1. Dr. Appiya Chinnamma - 

2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah - 

B. B. Ravinder Rao - 

Minutes of the Meeting

10.08.2022

The three men committee of Telangana Botanical Garden have met under the chairmanship of Dr. Appiya Chinnamma, Principal on 10.08.2022 at 11:0AM and resolved the below

- x. It is unanimously resolved to lay stone floor (Granite stone) false roofing, interior wooden work, painting and purchase of required materials for the Biodiversity Research & Education Centre from the funds available in TBG HDFC account which is donated by Alumni/Philanthropists and any other funds.

1. Dr. Ch. Appiya Chinnamma — Ch. Appiya

2. Dr. B. Sadasivaiah — B. S. Sadasivaiah

3. B. Ravinder Rao — B. Ravinder Rao