

TECHNICAL REPORT OF GREEN CAMPUS AUDIT



Submitted to

**MES MAMPAD COLLEGE
MAMPAD COLLEGE P.O, MALAPPURAM-676542,
KERALA, INDIA.**

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Submitted by



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*(A Unique Research and Development Centre
for Society Improvement)*



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1. Introduction

Green campus is an area of the Organisation or the Organisation as a whole itself contributing to have an infrastructure or development that is structured/planned to incur less energy, less water, less or no CO₂ emission and less or pollution free environment (Aparajita, 1995). Green Campus Audit is a tool to evaluate environment management system which is systematically executed to protect and preserve the environment. Green campus audit constitutes the environmental friendly practices and education combined to promote sustenance of green environment adopting user-friendly technology within the campus. It creates awareness on environmental ethics, resolves environmental issues and offers solutions to various social and economic needs (APHA, 2017). It strengthen the concept of “Green building” and “Oxygenated building” which in turn provides a healthy atmosphere to the stakeholders.

Green Campus Audit ensures the Organization’s campus should be greenish with large diversity of trees, herbs, shrubs, climbers and lawns to reduce the environmental pollution and soil erosion; it is also useful in relation to biodiversity conservation, landscape management, irrigation/economic water utilisation and maintenance of natural topography and vegetation (Gowri and Harikrishnan, 2014, Aruninta *et al.*, 2017). The maintenance of an eco-friendly campus ensures a neat and clean environment. For the benefit of stakeholders, solid waste management, recycling of water, disposal of sewage and waste materials (electronic and biomedical wastes), ‘zero’ use of plastics, etc. should be followed consistently in the organization campus.

Green Campus Audit procedures includes the definition of green audit, methodology on how to conduct Green audit at Educational Institutions and Industrial sectors as per the checklist of Environment Management Systems and International Standards on ISO 14001:2015, Indian Green Building Council, Swachh Bharath Scheme under Clean India Mission to understand the principles and importance of various audits in the context of the organization and risk assessment at 360° views. Green campus audit helps the educational institutions/ industries to maintain eco-friendly environment, assures personal hygiene to various stakeholders and supports the nation; on the whole for the noble cause of environmental protection and nature conservation which in turn enhances the quality of life of all living beings (Arora, 2017).

2. Role of Educational Institutions in India

Educational institutions are playing important role in a nation’s growth and development which starts from maintenance of green campus without harming the environment. A clean and healthy environment in an Organization determine effective learning skills and offers a conducive learning environment to the students. Educational institutions are insisted by both Central and State Governments to offer eco-friendly atmosphere to the stakeholders. In addition, all the Educational institutions are asked to save the environment for future generations and to resolve the environmental problems (accumulating solid wastes and wastewaters/effluents and their careless disposal, enormous utility of plastics, uneconomical consumption of water, irresponsible in water harvesting and storage procedures, etc.) through Environmental Education. Implementing Swachh Bharath Abhiyan Scheme launched by the Indian Government thro’ the Educational institutions plays a major role in terms of giving neat and clean

environment to tribal, rural and urban people across the country, besides the regular and conventional activities carried out by NSS, NCC/Student Force, Nature club, Eco club, Science club, Fine Arts club, Flora and Fauna club, Youth Red cross unit, etc. Seminar, Conference, Workshop, training and awareness programmes on Biodiversity conservation education, environmental awareness programmes, etc. may be conducted periodically by the Management and Administrative people of an Organization to the stakeholders.

Green campus auditing is a systematic method whereby an organization's environmental performance is checked against its environmental strategies and compliances of the Government guidelines. This audit process is definitely useful for the Educational institutions to maintain the campus neatly and can give pure atmosphere to the students and staff members including Management people. It is like an official examination of the environmental effects on an organization's campus as per the Government guidelines. The audit report may be useful to improve the organization's campus significantly by following the recommendations and suggestions given in the report. The green campus audit processes are being undertaken by World / Indian Green Building Council (IGBC), Green Building Code and Green Ratings Systems (GBCRS), Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA), Consideration of Indian Industry GreenCo Rating System (CII-GreenCo) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) along with ISO EMS 14001:2015 criteria and the concept of Swachh Bharath Abhiyan under Clean India Mission

3. Green Campus and Environment Policy

Green campus and environment policy aims to provide an education and awareness in a clean and green environment to the stakeholders with regard to environmental compliance. Scope of the policy applies to all employees and students of the Institution/organisation to provide an ecofriendly atmosphere. Green Campus Policy dealt with cleanliness of the campus maintained through proper disposal of wastes and steps to be followed to recycle the biodegradable wastes and utilization of eco-friendly supplies to maintain the campus free from hazardous wastes/pollutants. The concept of eco-friendly culture is disseminated among the students as well as rural community through various awareness programmes. Attempts are made to minimise the energy usage and substitute the non-renewable energy sources with renewable energy sources. Head of the Organization, Departmental Heads and Senior Managers/ Management Representatives are responsible for monitoring the "Go Green" initiatives of the College/University and maintain a clean/green campus while each and every individuals of the organisation should adhere to the policy.

4. Environment Friendly Campus

As stated earlier, Organization is liable to provide an eco-friendly atmosphere along with good drinking water facility to all the stakeholders (students and staff members). Manuring the cultivated plants/grown within the campus may applied with organic manure, cow dung, farmyard manure and vermicompost instead of using chemical fertilizers. All non-compostable and single-use disposable plastic items, plastic utensils, plastic straws and stirrers should be avoided. Demonstration/awareness programme on establishing plastic-free environment and utility of organic alternatives for all incoming and current students, staff and faculty should be organised. Reduction

of use of papers alternated with e-services, e-circulars, etc. and proper disposal of wastes, recycling and suitable waste management system should be considered to establish environment friendly campus.

5. Aims and Objectives of Green Campus Audit

- To recognise the initiatives taken towards establishing the green campus in terms of gardening.
- To grow a large number of oxygen releasing and carbon dioxide assimilating plants in the campus to give a pure atmosphere to the stakeholders.
- To identify and provide baseline information to assess threat and risk to the ecosystem due to Organization development.
- To recognise and resolve different environmental threats of the Organization.
- To ensure proper utilization of resources available in the surrounding areas towards future prosperity of the humanity.
- To fix a couple of norms for disposal of all varieties of wastes and use green cover as a carbon sink for pollution free air.
- To assess the greenish nature of an Organization campus in terms of trees, herbs, shrubs, climbers, twins, lianas, lawns and reflected in reducing the environmental pollution soil erosion, biodiversity conservation, landscape management, natural topography and vegetation.

6. Importance of Green Auditing

The Management of the Organization (Auditee) should be exposed their inherent commitment towards making ecofriendly atmosphere through the green auditing and ready to encourage/follow all types of green activities. They should promote all kinds of green activities such as conduct of environment awareness programmes, in-campus farming, planting trees and maintenance of greening, irrigation, use of biofertilizers and avoidance of chemical fertilizers and agrochemicals, etc., prior to and after the green campus auditing (Suwartha and Sari, 2013). The administrative authorities should formulate 'Green and Environment Policies' based on technical report of green campus auditing. A clean and healthy environment will enhance an effective teaching/learning process and creates a favorable learning green environment to the scholars. They should create the awareness on the importance of greenish initiatives through environmental education among the student members and research scholars. Green Audit is the most effective, ecological approach to manage environmental complications.

Green campus audit may be beneficial to the campus in improving the greenery activities which in turn useful to save the planet for future generation. Green campus audit is a kind of professional care and a simple indigenized system about the environment monitoring in terms of planting a huge number of trees which is a duty of each and every individual who are the part of economical, financial, social, and environmental factors. It is necessary to conduct green audit frequently at least once in three years in campus because students and staff members should aware of the green audit and its beneficial effects in order to save planet by means of 'Go green concept' which in turn support the institution to set environmental models ('icon') for the community. Green audit is a professional and useful measure for an Organization to determine how and where they are retaining the campus eco-friendly manner. It can

also be used to implement the alleviation measures at win-win situation for the stakeholders and the planet. It provides an opportunity to the stakeholders for the development of ownership, personal and social responsibility.

7. Benefits of the Green Auditing

There are several benefits on conduct of green audit by the Organization which may be definitely useful to improve the campus significantly based on the audit report. The green campus audit contained methodology followed and both qualitative and quantitative measurements including physical observation of greeneries in terms of growing of terrestrial and aquatic plants, animals and microflora in the campus. The natural and planted vegetation and their maintenance are also considered in the organization campus through topography, landscape management design and soil erosion control in environment sustainable development. The following are the major benefits of the green auditing.

- Know the status of development of internal and external Green campus audit procedures and implementation scenario in the Organization.
- Establishment of Green campus objectives and targets as on today as per the 'Green and Environment Policy', 'Indian Biodiversity Act' and 'Wildlife Protection Act' of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, New Delhi and World & Indian Green Building Council concepts in accordance with prevailing rules issued by the government/local authorities
- Assigning the roles and responsibilities to the Environmental Engineer and Agriculture Staff who are all responsible to improve green initiatives.
- Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the Organization and its environment and developing an environmental ethic and value systems to young generations.
- Enhancement of the Organization profile and reach the global standards in proving the green campus and eco-friendly atmosphere to the stakeholders
- Suggested of availability of Biogas plant to the management to restrict the usage of fossil fuel in cooking purposes.
- Implementing status of the rain harvesting system, water reservoirs, percolation pond, etc. in the campus to increase the ground water level.
- Establishment of terrace garden, herbal garden, kitchen, zodiac, ornamental gardens, etc. for enhancing teaching and learning and commercial exploitation.
- Treated water consumption towards plant cultivation, canteen, hostel, machinery cleaning, transport, toilet use and etc. on water consumption and per capita water consumption per day calculation.
- Studying the campus flora by making a complete data on total number of both terrestrial and aquatic plants, herbs, shrubs, climbers, twins and grasses.
- Survey of campus fauna by conducting the number living and visiting animals, insects, flies, moths and worms in the campus.
- Documentation of the number of oxygen releasing and carbon dioxide assimilating plants planted in the campus to give pure atmosphere to the stakeholders.
- Operation of water irrigation, drip and sprinkler irrigation methods to improve the green campus.
- Studying the biodiversity conservation through Life Sciences and Biological

Sciences people to conserve economically important, rare and endangered plant and animal species in the campus ecosystem.

- Recommendation in use of biofertilizers, organic and green manures, cow dung manures and farmyard manures for the cultivation of plants to protect the environmental health
- Conduct of outreach programmes for dissemination of Green Campus motto and Green pledge initiatives to rural, tribal and urban people through Eco club, Nature club, Science club, Fine Arts club, Youth Red Cross unit, NCC/Student Force and NSS bodies.
- Academic credentials like major and minor Projects, Dissertations and Thesis work on green campus, environment protection and nature conservation by the students and staff members.
- The plants available in the campus must be tagged with their common name and Botanical name for the stakeholders to impart the knowledge on medicinal and ornamental, economic and food values of plant varieties.
- MoU may be signed with Government and non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to utilize the resources for nature conservation and environmental protection.
- Implementation of Government schemes (Swatch Bharath Abhiyan under Clean India Mission) to give pure and safe water to rural people and teach the importance of cleanliness of toilets and restrooms.
- Conduction of awareness programmes and cultural activities on global warming, environmental changes and ecosystem maintenance to the stakeholders.
- Steps taken for organic, inorganic, toxic, e-waste, biomedical, food, sewage waste management, segregation of wastes and reuse methods.
- Public transport, low-emitting vehicles and control of car smokes and exhaust towards carbon accumulation in the campus by carbon footprint studies.
- Implementation of advanced methods for watering plantations (Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, etc.) and use of metering for water utility, IoT based watering, automation, water device, remote water lines, etc.
- Percentage of Organization's budget for environment sustainability efforts and green campus initiatives planning and efforts.
- Campus facilities for disabled, special needs and/or maternity care including security, safety and health infrastructure facilities for stakeholder's wellbeing.
- High degree of resource management offers the basis for improved sustainable and creation of plastic free campus to evolve health consciousness among the stakeholders.
- Impart of knowledge on environment through systematic management approach and improving environmentally friendly standards by creating a benchmark for environmental protection initiatives
- Best practices followed on green campus initiatives in the Organization listed and disseminated among the stakeholders.
- Recommendations for improving the green initiatives, planning and efforts in the campus after audit report to improve further.

8. About the Organization

Established in 1965, MES Mampad College has completed five glorious decades of committed and creditable service for the cause of higher education. It has played a unique role in bringing a constructive makeover in the lives of the people of Kerala's Malabar region, in terms of higher education as well as in employment and other developmental indexes. After five fruitful decades, MES Mampad has become a name that is inseparably linked with the people.

The educational up-liftment of under-privileged being our vision, we have diligently devised and executed academic, co-academic and other programmes, within limits of the existing affiliating system, with an objective of providing them quality of life, socio- economic equity and dignity.

The vision and mission of the college is made aware to the students, faculty, parents, and people from all walks of life through State, National and International Seminars, Conferences and Workshops. These frequent academic events at the college are organized, with the overall objective of achieving the institution's vision and mission. They provide the learners opportunities for the upgradation of knowledge and hands on training. Our extension and outreach programmes like ASAP, TREE, SKY, WWS and SSP are designed and delivered in such a way to realize the community envisioned by the college.

Table 1. The MES Mampad Campus facility details

S.No.	Details of Area	Total area
1.	Total Campus area	27 acres
2.	Total Built up area	40000 Sq ft.
3.	Covered Car parking area	800 Sq ft.
4.	Air-conditioned area	2132 m ²
5.	Non-Airconditioned area	14325 m ²
6.	Gross Floor area	15231m ²
7.	Public area	8532m ²
8.	Service area	5634m ²
9.	Forest vegetation	61.8%
10.	Planted vegetation	22.9%

9. Audit Details

Date / Day of Audit	: 17.02.2020 (Thursday)
Venue of Audit	: MES Mampad College, Mampad College (Post), Malappuram-676542, Kerala, India.
Audited by	: Nature Science Foundation, Coimbatore - 641 004, Tamil Nadu, India.
Audit type	: Green Campus Audit
Name of ISO EMS Auditor	: Mrs. S. Rajalakshmi, Chairman, ISO QMS & EMS Auditor, NSF.

- Name of Subject Expert-1** : **Dr. B. Anirudhan,**
Principal, Nehru Arts and Science College,
Coimbatore.
- Name of Subject Expert-2** : **Dr. N. Shanny**
Head, Business Administration, Nehru Arts and
Science College, Coimbatore.
- Name of IGBC AP Auditor** : **Dr. B. Mythili Gnanamangai,**
IGBC AP, Indian Green Building Council.
- Name of ASSOCHAM Auditor** : **Er. Ashutosh Kumar Srivastava,**
Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- Name of Eco & Green Officer** : **Ms. S. Sri Santhya,**
Eco & Green Council Programme Officer, NSF.

10. Procedures followed in Green Campus Audit

Green campus audit is a structured process of documenting the credentials in terms of number of trees, herbs, shrubs, lawns, climbers and lianas reflected in reducing the environmental pollution and soil erosion and useful for biodiversity conservation, landscape management, natural topography and vegetation. It is a kind of a professional tool for assessing the green campus. Green audit projects the best environmental practices and initiatives taken in the organisation at the prescribed site of audit that brings added value to the organisation in maintaining the eco-friendly campus to the stakeholders. First step of the audit is ensuring that the organisation has a central role in building the green campus, in order to validate the same (Adeniji, 2018).

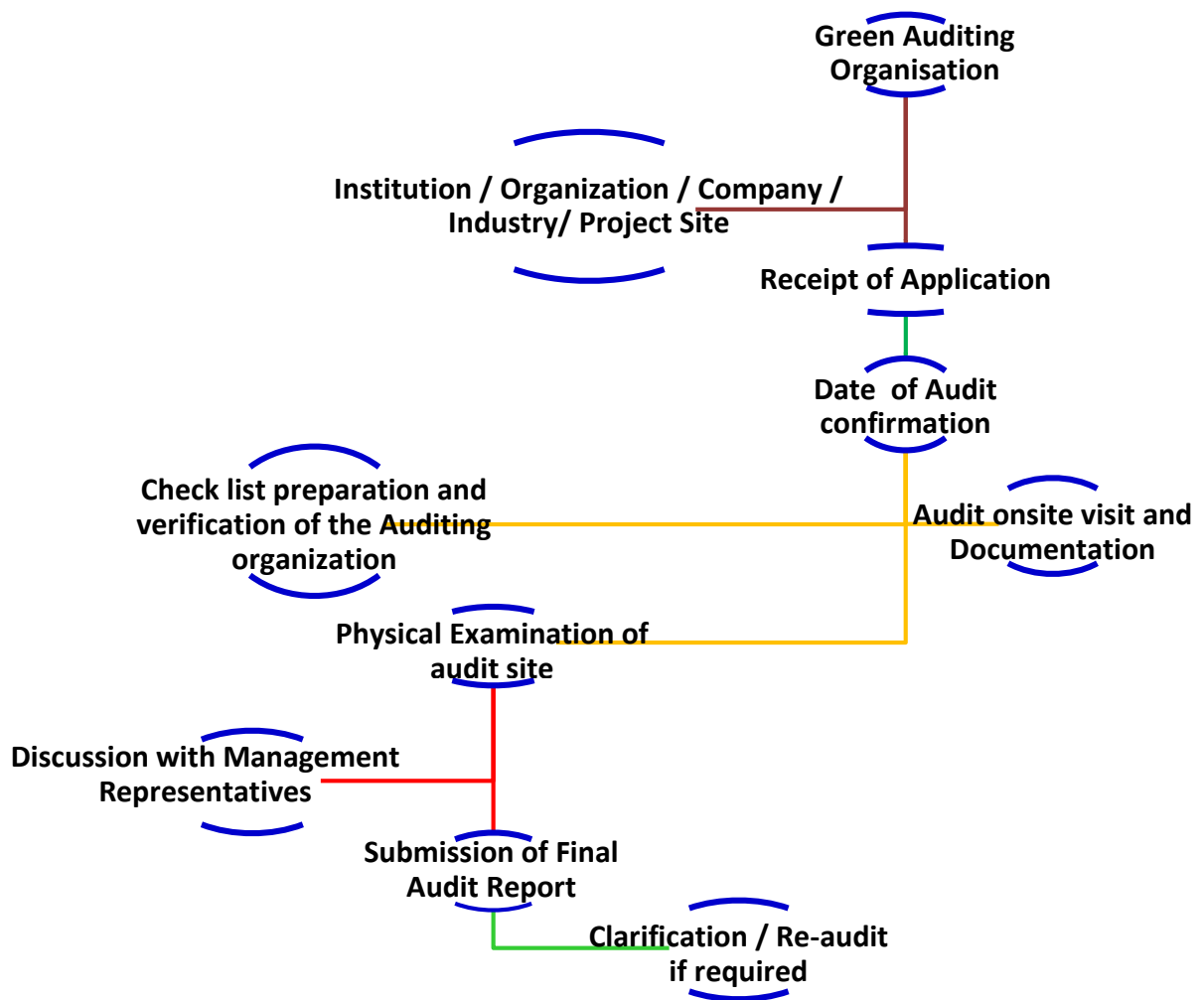
Green campus is not intended for the self-sustainability of the building alone, it also involves in propagation of the green campus initiatives so as to be adopted by any individuals and organization at a minimum cost. Green campus audit has been conducted as per the checklist of Nature Science Foundation, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India (www.nsfonline.org.in) through the authenticated Professionals for people qualified to investigate and evaluate the campus for validating the best environmental practices (Staniskis and Katiliute, 2016, SCSR, 2018). Professional team of ISO Environment Management Audit (14001:2015), Indian Green Building Council Accredited Professionals, Experts of Green campus Lead Auditors and Botanists / Zoologists / Biotechnologists were selected to conduct the Green campus audit process.

During the audit, the nature of plants and animals / birds species thriving within the campus were recorded. Establishment of lawns, trees, herbs, shrubs and climbers and establishment of terrace / kitchen / herbal / zodiac / ornamental / medicinal garden / aquarium and aquatic (hydrophytes) plants in the campus were recorded. Labelling of common names and Botanical names of plants were observed. The operation of the water irrigation system, drip and sprinkler irrigation methods and use of recycled water for irrigation purpose or any other purpose in the campus area were noted.

Attempts made for water scarcity during summer season towards the maintenance of plants and frequency of watering for plantations in the campus were noted. Biodiversity conservation education, projects, awareness programmes, etc., through Indian Biodiversity Act and Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate

Change, Government of India and the conduct of outreach programmes for dissemination of Green campus motto were recorded (Venkataraman, 2009). Conduct of outreach programmes for dissemination of Green campus motto to the students and staff members including public domain and signing of MoU with Government and Non-Governmental Organizations to ensure green campus activities for future generation were noted (Lauder *et al.*, 2015; Brindusa *et al.*, 2007). Technology driven solutions initiated by the Green campus organization can also be disseminated and documented successively for propagating the attitude of the Green campus in wider masses.

Projects, Dissertations and Thesis are the academic effort credentials that always fosters the innovative ideas on thinking and implementation of new innovative approaches towards the green campus. These should be disseminated through presentations and publications in social media, books, magazines and journals so as to spread the innovative ideas and methods to the broad public. These efforts taken by the students and staff were deliberated while conducting the Green campus audit. Green audit processes are taking place as per the following flow-chart starting from the receipt of application forms from the auditee (organization) and ending upon the submission of final report to the concerned organization (Leal Filho *et al.*, 2015). During the audit process, the best environmental / greenery practices followed and new initiatives undertaken in the organisation to reduce the environmental pollution and steps taken for nature conservation that brings added value to the organisation in maintaining the eco-friendly campus were assessed. In addition, supporting activities of the scholars and staff with regard to “Vision and Mission” of the greenery activities of the Organization is also evaluated.



Flow-chart of Green Campus Audit Procedures

10.1. Onsite Green Campus Audit activities

1. Opening meeting is the first step between the audit team and auditee along the Management Representatives where the purpose of the audit, procedures to be adopted for the conduct of the audit, verification of the documents and the time schedules were discussed, in brief.
2. Followed by opening meeting, onsite inspection will be conducted which is the second step in the audit where the Audit team members visited different sites in the MES Mampad campus and required photographs were taken then and there for preparing the audit report.
3. During the onsite phase of visit, it is vivid how the various facilities made by the MES Mampad Management to the stakeholders without disturbing the landscape, natural topography and vegetation to ensure the green campus.
4. It is observed how the environment is protected in the campus and by what means an eco-friendly atmosphere is being given to the stakeholders. The assessment reveals the strengths and weaknesses of the Auditee's Management controls and risks associated with their failure in creating Green campus facilities.

5. Collecting audit proofs *ie*, data collection and information from the auditee as per the audit protocol were carried out.
6. An exit meeting was conducted to describe the findings of the audit with Management Representatives and staff members along with the audit team in brief.

10.2. Pre-Audit stage activities

A pre-audit meeting (opening meeting) is conducted with Management and Administrative people along with staff coordinators of Energy and Environment audit process, wherein, audit protocol and audit plan were discussed in brief. The purpose of this meeting is to provide a chance to emphasize the scope and objectives of the audit and discussions held on the feasibilities associated with the audit (Marrone *et al.*, 2018). Pre-audit stage activities are an essential prerequisite for the green audit to meet the auditee and to gather information about the campus and required documents were collected directly from the Organization before the start of the audit processes (Fachrudin *et al.*, 2019). Audit team was selected by the Nature Science Foundation as per the checklist comprised of Lead Auditor of ISO (EMS 14001:2015), Botanist, Agriculture and Horticulture Scientists from Conventional and Technical Universities across India, Accredited Professionals from Indian Green Building Council, Hyderabad and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, New Delhi.



Opening meeting with the College Secretry, Principal, IQAC Coordinator, Staff Coordinators and Audit Team of the Nature Science Foundation, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Energy and Environment audit activity at the MES Mampad by the NSF Audit Team



10.3. Target Areas of Green Auditing

Green campus audit is nothing but a professional tool to assess the greenery activities in the educational institutions and give a value addition to the campus and considered as a resource management process. Eco-campus concept mainly concentrate on the efficient use of energy and water; minimize waste generation or pollution and also improve the economic efficiency. Green campus audit process may be undertaken at frequent intervals and their results can demonstrate improvement or change over

time. Eco-campus focuses on the reduction of carbon emissions, water consumption, wastes to landfill and enhance energy use conservation to integrate environmental considerations into all contracts and services considered to have significant environmental impacts (Choy and Karudan, 2016).

There are several target listed in the Green audit process in which a few are taken into consideration as per the Indian scenario is concerned. They are water use efficiency, energy use efficiency, solid, e-waste biomedical, food, sewage waste management and reuse methods, planting of oxygen releasing and carbon dioxide assimilating plants, landscape management, topology, vegetation, soil erosion control, carbon footprint due to use of vehicles, electricity and fossil fuels (León-Fernández and Domínguez-Vilches, 2015). drinking water quality supply, Biogas plant, rain harvesting system, water reservoirs, percolation pond, establishment of various herbal, terrace and ornamental, gardens, campus and flora fauna, water irrigation, implementation of Government schemes, conduction of awareness programmes management, public transport, low-emitting vehicles and control of car smokes and exhaust, Organization's budget for greenery activities, campus facilities for disabled, persons needs special attention and or maternity care, security, safety and health infrastructure facilities for stakeholder's wellbeing (Nunes *et al.*, 2018).

10.4. Flora and Fauna diversity of study area

The MES Mampad Campus is situated in Malappuram District, Kerala, India. It is located about 6 km away from Nilambur and it is Affiliated to Calicut University. At present, the campus is quite clean, green and with much less pollution when compared to the rest of the city. Study/documentation of biodiversity provides a useful measure of the quality of the environment and the ecological studies are important aspects of environment, in view of the consideration of environmental quality and natural flora and fauna conservation.

10.4.1. Topography

The MES Mampad consists of an environment of dry deciduous type with a mixture of teak, located at an altitude of 50 m above mean sea level, 76°11' E of longitude and 11° 14' N latitude.

10.4.2. Geology and Soil condition

The geology of MES Mampad comprises black soil with clay, shale and sandstone. The campus is classified into three regions based on geology, sandy areas, clayey areas and hard-rock areas.

10.4.3. Climatic conditions

The temperature of the district is almost steady throughout the year. It has a tropical climate. It gets significant rainfall in most of the months, with a short dry season. The average annual temperature in Malappuram is 27.3°C. In a year, the average rainfall is 2,952 millimetres (116.2 in). Summer usually runs from March until May; the monsoon begins in June and ends in September. Malappuram receives both southwest and northeast monsoons. Winter is from December to February.

Table 2. Soil edaphic and environmental parameters of the MES Mampad

S.No	Details of Parameters	Data collected
Soil edaphic parameters		
1.	Soil pH	8.02
2.	Soil types	Black soil with clay, sandy soil
3.	Total organic carbon	6.22
4.	Electrical conductivity	0.86
5.	Water holding capacity	34.04%
6.	Total Nitrogen	2542 ppm
7.	Available Phosphorous	11.04 ppm
8.	Exchangeable Potassium	11.45 ppm
Environmental parameters		
1.	Minimum Temperature	11-21.2°C
2.	Maximum Temperature	27-30.8°C
3.	Minimum Relative humidity	24.5-63.9%
4.	Maximum Relative humidity	25.4-98.3%
5.	Annual Average Rainfall	668-701mm
6.	Annual Average Sunshine	3-6 hrs/day
7.	Wind speed	18.4-21.2 km/h

11. Identification of Plant Species

11.1. Identification of Flowering Plant Species

Various vascular plant species were collected across the MES Mampad campus and subjected to botanical identification (botanical name, family, habitat, and economic importance) and anthropogenic disturbances to the natural vegetation in campus. Plants were freshly collected and their digital photographs were also taken. The collected plant specimens have been identified using taxonomic literatures (Gamble and Fischer, 1972; Matthew, 1983; Nair and Henry, 1983; Henry *et al.*, 1989; Chandrabose and Nair, 1988). Further, their identification was confirmed by matching with authentic specimens in the Madras Herbarium (MH), Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Southern Circle, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

11.2. Identification of Non-Flowering Plant Species

11.2.1. Lichen Identification

Lichen specimens were collected from the MES Mampad campus and then identified based on the lichen identification key of Awasthi (2007). Representative lichen specimens were identified based on thalli morphology such as rhizine, cilia and pseudocephellae and reproductive structures (fruiting bodies) such as apothecia, perithecia, soredia, soralia, conidia and isidia embedding on the thalli surface using a stereo microscope (CZM4, Labomed, India). In the present study, Anatomy of the thallus were carried out in order to document micro morphological features such as medulla thickness, upper and lower surface of thallus, lobes, size and shape of spores. Thin section of apothecia and perithecia was made to observe the nature ascus spores and the arrangement of the algal and fungal layers in the thallus; respectively. Spot tests featured the use of chemical reagents to detect lichen substances by appearances of the characterized colour changes on lichen thallus was noted. The lichen chemistry was

analyzed according to Culberson and Kristinson (1970) methods. The colour spot test was done on medulla of lichen thallus using test reagents of potassium hydroxide (K), calcium hypochlorite (C) and paraphenylene di amine (PD). Lichen was identified based on colour spot test using the procedure defined by Orange *et al.* (2001).

To authenticate the identified lichen samples, the representative samples were compared with the voucher specimens at the Lichen Herbarium Centre of National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India and Department of Botany, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The lichen species might be confused with other species unless their morphological, biochemical and anatomical features were closely monitored. Therefore, apart from microscopic observation, spot tests, chemical profiling and TLC tests, attempts were made to compare the representative samples with voucher specimens.

11.2.3. Identification of Algae Genera

Algae are the members of a group of predominantly aquatic photosynthetic organisms of the kingdom *Protista* followed by terrestrial algae found in freshwater and slump areas. Algae are non-flowering and lower group of plants which are green in colour because of presence of chlorophyll pigments in the body called thallus. Algae adopt diverse life cycles, and by size, they range from microscopic *Micromonas* to giant kelps that reach 60 metres (200 feet) in length. Their photosynthetic pigments highly varied when compared to that of higher plants; their cells have features not found among plants and animals. In addition to their ecological roles as oxygen producers, they serve as food base for almost all aquatic life; algae are economically important as a source of crude oil and as sources of food and a number of pharmaceutical and industrial products for humans. Algae are defined as eukaryotic (nucleus-bearing) organisms that photosynthesize. They lack specialized multicellular reproductive structures of plants, but they always contain fertile gamete-generating cells surrounded by sterile cells. Algae also lack true roots, stems, and leaves features they share with the avascular lower plants (e.g., mosses, liverworts, and hornworts). Algae identification key consists of couplets of characteristics using algal description of the specimen based on morphological characterization from 58 Genera to species level identification as per the comprehensive key.

12. Identification of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Termites

Birds were observed by visual sightings and by calls also the avifaunal data were observed through the Nikon 8 x 40 binoculars and photographs were taken by Canon 600 D camera (55 – 250 mm). The recorded data was noted in the field work note. Later, the birds were identified with the help of field guide- "Birds of Indian subcontinent" by Richard Grimmett, and the IUCN category of the birds were also noted with the same. The point count and transect line methods were used to record the number of bird species in the study area in which regular visits and personal visits were carried out (Ferenc *et al.*, 2014). The surveys were conducted to understand the distribution of bird species in relation to habitats and nesting behaviour of birds in the study area. Based on survey richness and abundance of bird species were calculated using Shannon-weaver diversity index. Based on available data and species were selected for nest site selection study. Selected species of birds was analyses for its nest site characteristics between the

habitats and also plant species preference was enumerated and assessed. The number of breeding bird species and nests found in different habitats as depend variables such as biotic and biotic factors as the independent variable (Jayson and Mathew, 2000).

Reptiles and Amphibians are identified based on colouration, markings on the skin, background colour generally brown, Males often have a flecked pattern on back. Occasionally they are in green, leading to mistaken identification as sand lizard, Males have thicker base to tail and brighter, speckled underside. Newborn young are dark in colour, almost black. A rare species, almost entirely confined to heathland sites in Dorset, Hampshire and Surrey, and sand dunes on the Mersey and Welsh Coast. The most common reptile found in a variety of habitats, including gardens. Spends most of its time underground or in vegetation litter. Most likely to be found underneath objects lying on the ground, or in compost heaps. Snakes are identified based on cream, yellow or white collar behind the head, bordered to the rear by black marks. Body colour ranges from bright green to dark olive, but mostly the latter. Darker specimens can appear black from a distance. Truly black grass snakes are rare. Males are predominately brown, females are grey. Dark butterfly shape on top of head may be noted. Pairs of spots, sometimes fused as bars, running along back with black line running through eye are recorded. Males typically grey with a black zigzag stripe, females generally brown with a dark brown zigzag stripe (Beebee and Griffiths, 2000).

13. Green Campus Audit Observations

It covers both qualitative and quantitative measurements including physical observation of greeneries in terms of growing of terrestrial and aquatic plants, animals and microflora in natural and planted vegetation and their maintenance. Topography, landscape management design and soil erosion control are playing important role in environment sustainable development in the campus. An account of a large number of Oxygen releasing and Carbon dioxide assimilating plants planted in the Campus are taken into consideration to give pure atmosphere to the stakeholders. Establishment of different types of gardens in the campus, rainwater harvesting system, operation of water irrigation, drip and sprinkler irrigation methods may be adopted to improve the green campus. Similarly, biodiversity conservation strategies are very essential to conserve a variety of plant and animal species in the campus ecosystem. Biofertilizers, organic and green manures, cow dung manures and farmyard manures may be used for the cultivation of plants which may be protected the environmental health that will not cause any air, water and soil pollution. The various Clubs, Forums, Cells, Associations and Student / Staff Chapters such as Eco club, Nature club, Science club, Fine Arts club, Flora and Fauna club, Youth Red Cross, NCC/Student Force and NSS bodies may be involved in green campus initiatives, planning and efforts among stakeholders. Outreach programmes may be conducted for dissemination of Green Campus motto and Green pledge initiatives to rural, tribal and urban people. Academic credentials like taking up major and minor Projects, Dissertations and Thesis work by the students and staff members may be taken into account towards green campus initiatives, planning and efforts. Best practices followed on green campus initiatives in the Organization and recommendations for greening are illustrated in the audit report as well.

13.1. Table 3. Qualitative Measurements of Green Auditing

S.No	Requirements and checklists of the audit	Conformity		
		Yes	No	NA
1.	Have internal Green campus audit procedures been developed and implemented in the Organization?	✓		
2.	Have programmes for the achievement of Green campus objectives and targets been established and implemented as on today?	✓		
3.	Whether Green campus audit and Environment audit are simultaneously carried out or separately carried out?	✓		
4.	Whether Indian Biodiversity Act as per the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, New Delhi, Wildlife protection act and World & Indian Green Building Council concepts followed?	✓		
5.	Have responsibilities been assigned for programmes at each appropriate function and level? (Environmental Engineer & Agriculture Staff working for environment monitoring)	✓		
6.	Are the following environmental aspects considered in sufficient detail?			
	a. Drinking water / RO water / Borewell water / Open well water / Pond water / Municipal or Corporation water use and to check quality of water through Physico-chemical properties analysis	✓		
	b. Wastewater treatment facility		✓	
	c. Sufficient number of trees, shrubs, herbs and lawns	✓		
	d. Solid waste management facility	✓		
	e. Availability of Biogas plant		✓	
	f. Rain harvesting system, water reservoirs, etc.	✓		
	f. Aquarium and aquatic (hydrophytes) plants	✓		
	g. Establishment of terrace garden, herbal garden, kitchen, zodiac, ornamental gardens, etc.	✓		
	h. Natural Topography or Forest, Planted vegetation	✓		
	i. Water well, Bore well, lake, water reservoir facility	✓		
	j. Water consumption towards plant cultivation, canteen, hostel, machinery cleaning, transport, toilet use	✓		
	k. Treated water consumption towards plant cultivation, machinery cleaning, transport, toilet use and etc.		✓	
	l. Per capita water consumption per day calculated (45L/P/C/D)	✓		
7.	Whether plants are tagged properly with their common name and Botanical name for stakeholders?		✓	
8.	Signing of MoU with Govt. and NGOs to disseminate Green campus motto and pledge	✓		
9.	Biodiversity conservation of plants, animals and wildlife,		✓	

	genetic resources (Endangered and endemic species) at each appropriate function and level?			
10.	Are any biofertilizers, organic manures, farmyard manures, vermicompost, green manures and chemical fertilizers used for maintaining plants?	✓		
11.	Establishment of herbal garden, zodiac garden, medicinal garden, kitchen garden, terrace garden and ornamental plants garden in the campus	✓		
12.	Implementation of Government schemes (Swatch Bharath Abhiyan under Clean India Mission)	✓		
13.	Functioning of Nature club, Eco club, Cell, Forum, Association, NCC/Student Force, NSS bodies and Social Service League for students and staff members on biodiversity conservation, green campus development, etc.	✓		
14.	Conduction of awareness programmes and cultural activities on global warming, environmental changes and ecosystem maintenance to the stakeholders	✓		
15.	Conduction of outreach programmes for dissemination of green campus initiatives, natural resources, environmental pollution and biodiversity conservation to rural, tribal and urban people	✓		
16.	Implementation of composting pits, vermicompost unit, recycling of kitchen wastes collected from Hostels, Canteens, Cafeteria, Food court and other places	✓		
17.	Maintenance of plantations in the campus and steps taken for water scarcity during summer season to maintain plants	✓		
18.	Steps taken for organic, inorganic, toxic, e-waste, biomedical, food, sewage waste management, segregation of wastes and reuse methods	✓		
19.	Public transport, low-emitting vehicles and control of car smokes and exhaust towards environment monitoring		✓	
20.	Observation on the site preservation, soil erosion control and landscape management	✓		
21.	Projects and Dissertation works and Scholarly publications on environmental science and management carried out by students and staff members	✓		
22.	Implementation of advanced methods for watering plantations (Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, etc.)	✓		
23.	Use of metering for water utility, IoT based watering, automation, water device, remote water lines, etc.		✓	
24.	Percentage of Organization's budget for environment sustainability efforts	✓		
25.	Campus facilities for disabled, special needs and or maternity care including security, safety and health infrastructure facilities for stakeholder's wellbeing	✓		

13.2. Table 4. Quantitative Measurements of Green Auditing

S.No.	Details of Plant and animal species	Numbers / Percentage
1.	Total number of Flowering plant species inside the Campus	155 species belonging to 93 Genera under 52 families
2.	Total number of Non-Flowering plant species inside the Campus	12 species belonging to Lichens, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes and Mycoflora
3.	Total number of living Mammals inside the Campus	5 such as Cats, Mice and Dog
4.	Total number of visiting Mammals inside the Campus	4 species belonging Rabbit, Monitor lizard, Indian grey mongoose
5.	Total number of living Birds inside the Campus	54 species belonging Common Myna, Bank Myna, House Sparrow, King- crow, House Crow, Jungle Babbler, Yellow-billed egret, Honey bird, Country hen.
6.	Total number of visiting Birds inside the Campus	7 species belonging Mangrove heron, Common Wood shrike, Rose-ringed parakeet, Koel, Black-rumped Flameback, Peacock.
7.	Total number of Aquarium	Two each of Natural and percolation Ponds
8.	Total number of Aquatic (hydrophytes) plant species	Two species belonging to <i>Lotus and Water Hyacinth</i> ,
9.	Total number of Grasshopper and Termites	Grasshopper: 5 species Termites: 4 species
10.	Total number of Amphibians and Reptiles	Amphibians: 7 species Reptiles: 5 species
11.	Total number of Butterflies and Mosquitos	Butterflies : 38species Mosquitos: 03 species
12.	Percentage of Forest Vegetation	61.8%
13.	Percentage of Planted Vegetation	22.9%
14.	Percentage of Water consumption to total human population	0.21%
15.	Percentage of Water consumption to total flora and fauna	0.29%
16.	Per capita water consumption per day	0.58%

13.3. Flora and Fauna diversity in the MES Mampad Campus

13.3.1. Flora diversity in the MES Mampad Campus

13.3.1.1. Flowering plants diversity in the MES Mampad Campus

Ensuring the rich biodiversity in the green campus is an important parameter which reflects the real-time ecosystem. Plants are indicators for assessing the varying levels of environmental quality. In general, plants improve the outdoor air quality with increased oxygen levels and reduced temperature and carbon dioxide. The green and varying colour of the flowering plants improve the ambience of the Organization environment. The record on maintenance of the plant biomass and its management are important with respect to green campus initiatives. The existence of such plants and birds in the green campus may be recorded for the rich flora and fauna which are being considered as a value addition to the campus.

The observations indicated that the MES Mampad campus has more than 75-80% of wild as well as native plant species and the other 20-25% plant species are ornamental in nature coming under the planted vegetation. Native plant traits promote the indigenous fauna at the site area. Hence, the accountancy of 61% of the wild traits are leveraged for the native animals and birds. The most probable natural vegetation of MES Mampad campus is the dry deciduous type. The remnants of this past vegetation are found in the campus.

The most plants recorded are *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Peltophorum pterocarpum*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Sida rhombifolia* L., *Millingtonia hortensis*, *Morinda tinctoria*, *Delonix regia*., *Tamarindus indica*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Cassia fistula*, *Nerium oleander*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Hibiscus lunarifolius* Wild., *Roystonea regia*, and which are dominant trees species characteristic to the vegetation within the campus. Some of the shrub species like *Barleria buxifolia* L., *C. retusa* L., *Euphorbia cyanthophora* Murr., *Crotalaria pallida* Dryand., *Solanum surattens* Burm., *Dypsis lutescens*., *Tephrosia hookeriana* Wight & Arn., *B. cuspidate* F., *Anisomeles malabarica* L., *Jatropha gossypifolia* L., *Calotropis gigantea* *Bauhinia tomentosa* L., and *Helicteras isora* are also rather common in the campus.

Ground flora is comparatively sparse, but fairly rich in undistributed areas. Some of the common weeds like *Euphorbia hirta* L., *Argemone mexicana* L., *Boerhavia diffusa* L., *Dipteracanthus patulus* (Jacq.) *Acalypha indica* L., , *Datura metal* L., *Aerva lanata* L., *Achyranthes aspera* L. *Crotalaria verrucosa* L., *Alysicarpus monilifer* L., *Croton bonplandianum* Baill., *Cleome viscosa* L., , and *Parthinium hysterophrous* L. are found to be predominant. Species such as *Hibiscus ovalifolius* (Forskl), *Talinum portulacifolium* (Forskl), *Malvastrum coromandelianum* L., *Argemone mexicana* L., *Datura metal* L., *Waltheria indica* L., *Striga densifolia* (Benth.) Benth *Tephrosia purpurea* L., *Turnera ulmifolia* L., *Plumbago zeylanica* L., and *Achyranthus aspera* L. are some common herbs in the campus.

Certain common climbers found among the shrubs are *Jasminum angustifolium* L., *Cissus quadrangularis* L., *Cocculus hirsutus* L., *Cyclea peltata* (Lam.), *Cissampelos pareira* L. var. *hirsuta*, *Coccinia grandis* L., *Tinospora cordifolia* (wild.), *Toddalia asiatica* L., *Cardiospermum halicacabum* L., *Mukia madraspatana*

L.), *Jasminum grandiflorum* L., *Citrullus landaus* (Thumb.), *Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl, *Jasminum trichotomum* Heyne, *Jasminum cuspidatum* Rottl., *Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.), *Hemidesmus indicus* L., and *Tylophora indica* (Burm.f).

This campus is rich in grass species like *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.), *Setaria verticillata* (L.) P.Beauv., *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) P.Beauv., *Chloris inflata* Link, *Cymbopogon caesius* (Nees ex Hook. & Arn.) *Alpuda mutica* L., , *Vetiveria zizanioides* L., *Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor, *Heteropogon contortus* L. P.Beauv. Ex Roemer & Schltles, *Setaria pumila* (Poiret) Roemer & Schultes, *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Eragrostis aspera* (Jacq.), *Cyperus rotundus* L., *Cyanotrics cristata* (L.) D.Don *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertner, along with *Agave Americana* L., and *Asparagus racemosus* Wild., *Commelina benghalensis* L.,

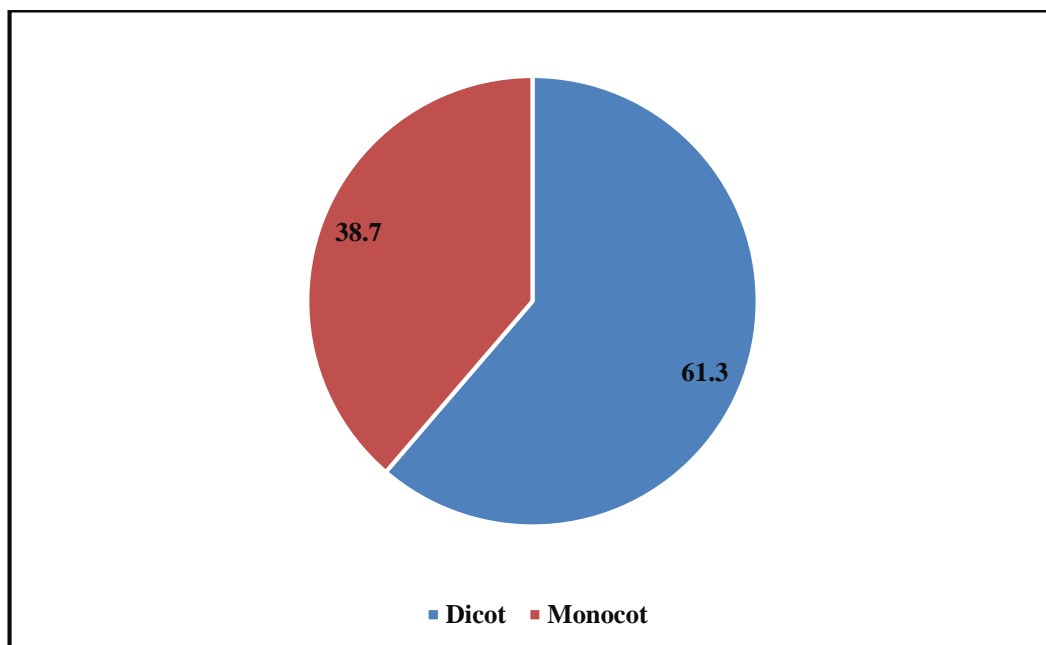
Most of the species found are common in the campus, some of the species *Cucumis dipsaceus* Ehrenb, *Chloris bournei* Rang & Tadul., *Hybanthus*, *Bothriochloa compressa* (Hook.F.), *Caralluma bicolor* Ramach., *puberulus* M. Gilbert are rare species. Some endemic grass species like *Andropogon pumilus* Roxb., *Panicum psilopodium* Trin., and *Perotis indica* (L.) Kuntze are also occurring in the campus. Number of above species decreased in number and a few face the danger of going extinct due to anthropogenic activities (regular clearing and construction activities). Hence in terms of conserving the available floral biodiversity, it is pertinent to set up a botanical garden within the campus and cultivate them while protect the ones that grow naturally on the grounds upon the vegetation maintenance.

Invasive species

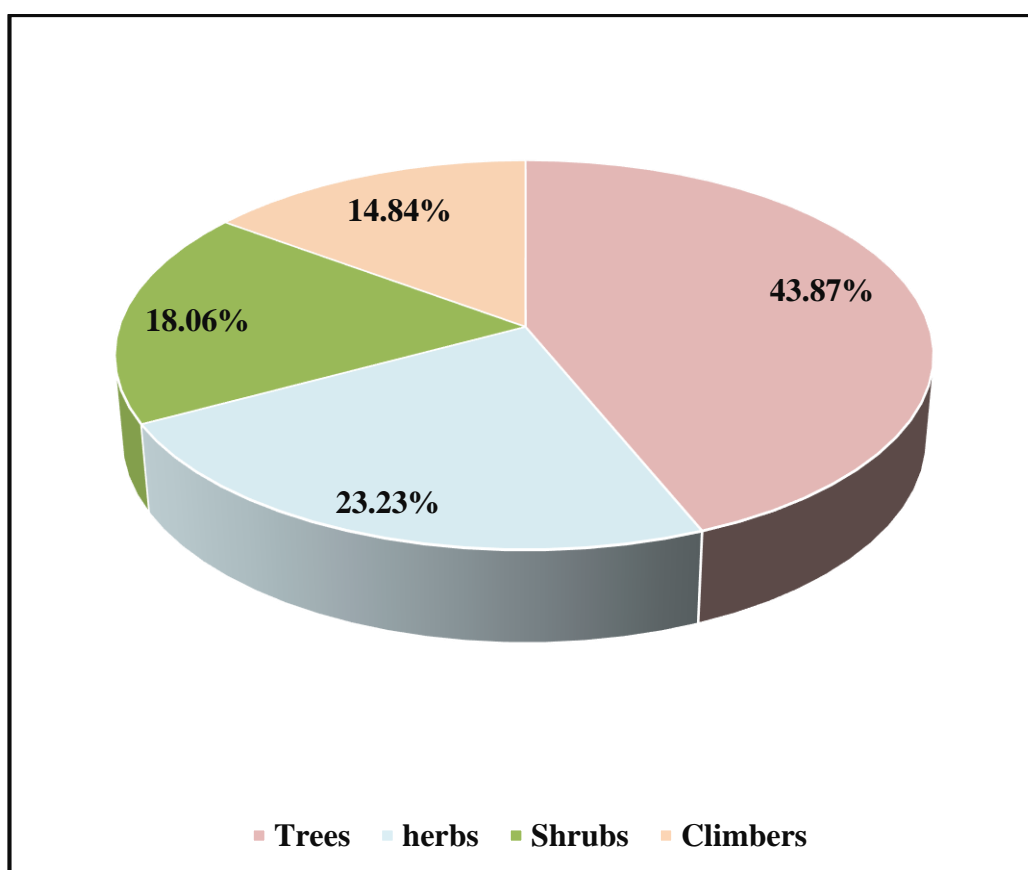
The campus has 14 invasive species such as *Lantana camara* L., *Argemone mexicana* L., *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb., *Emilia zylanica*, *Echinocola colona* (L.) Link., *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br. ex Dc., *Crotalaria verrucosa* L., *Corchorus trilocularis* L., *Cyperus difformis* L., *Euphorbia cyathophora* Murr., *Datura metal* L., *Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor, *Borassus flabellifer* L., and *Wattakaka volubilis* L. This is clearly indicated disturbances to the natural setting in the vegetated areas.

The alien / exotic species viz., *Asparagus racemosus* Wild., *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb., *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poiret, *Casuarina equisetifolia* J. R & G.Forst., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Delonix regia* (Hook.) Raf., Benth., *Cassia siamea* Lam., *Plumeria rubra* L., *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr., *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Backer ex K. Heyne., *Annona squamosa* L., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Tecoma stans* (L.) Kunth and. are occur in the campus. The only plantation on the campus is of *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Polyalthia longiflora* (Sonn.). *Santalum album* L., *Thespesia populanea* (L.) Sol. Ex Corr. Serr. *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam., and *Roystonea regia*, Kunth.

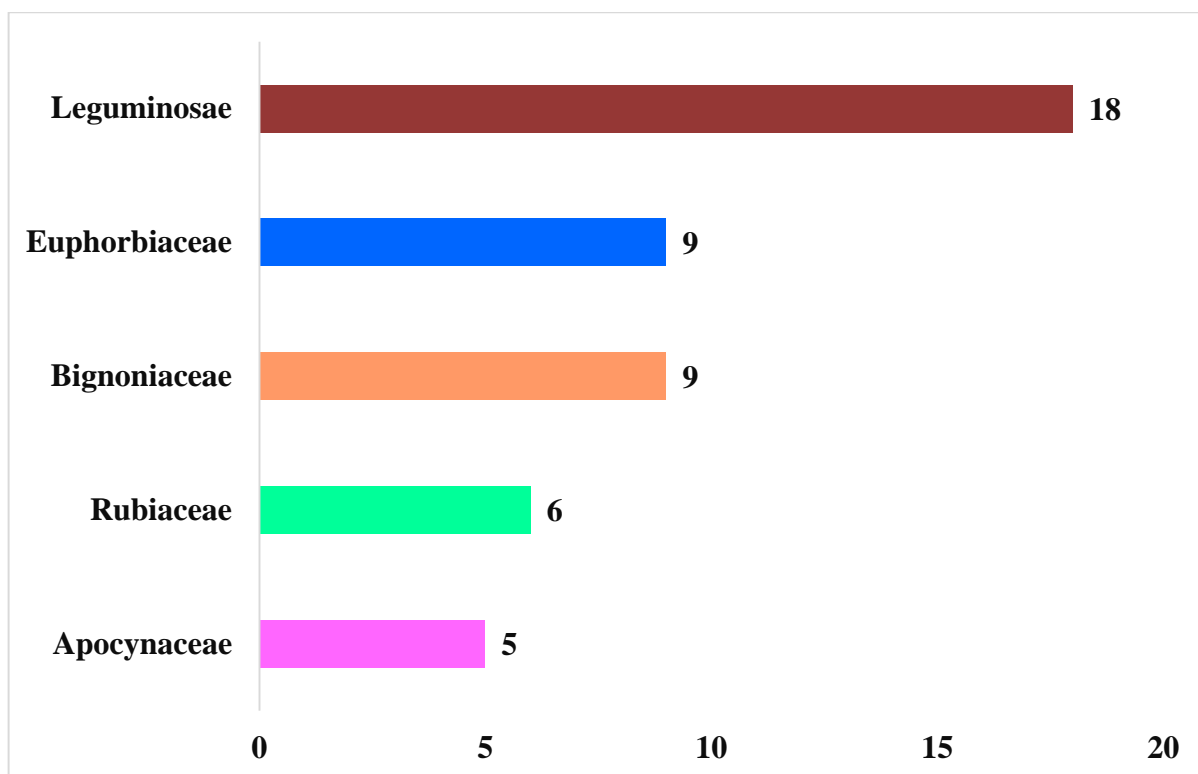
Some of the species are utilized as fruit yielding like *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels. (Naval), *Mangifera indica* L. (Maa) *Plumeria alba* L., (Seetha), *Jacaranda mimosifolia* D., *Phyllanthus acidus* (L.) Skeels. (Aranelli), Thwaites., *Psidium guajava* L., (Koyya), *Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn. (Murungai), *Phyllanthus emblica* L. (Nelli), *Millingtonia hortensis*,. *Annona squamosa* L., and Species such as *Cordia sebestena* L., L.F., *Plumeria rubra* L., are exploited for their attractive flowers.



Systematic groups of the plants in the MES Mampad campus



Analysis of habit-wise distribution of plant species in the campus area



Plant families with higher number of species in the campus area

The biodiversity of MES Mampad Campus comprises a sum of 155 species belonging to 93 genera under 52 families besides the lichens, mycoflora, pteridophytes and bryophytes. Among the documented higher plants, Dicots are dominating with 36 families followed by monocots (16 families). Over all analysis revealed that trees were dominating flora (43.87%) followed by herbs, shrubs and climbers which accounts 23, 18 and 14 %, respectively. Among the documented dicots, Polypetalae formed a major proposition with 18 families, 31 genera and 59 species; Gamopetalae with 10 families, 15 genera and 23 species while Monochlamydeae with 8 families, 6 genera and 13 species. In monocots 16 families are spreading over 41 genera belonging to 60 species. Leguminosae is first dominant family and followed Euphorbiaceae, Bignoniaceae and Rubiaceae, Apocynaceae with 18, 9, 9, 6 and 5 species respectively. At the time of green campus audit at MES Mampad campus, a total of 5 alien and 9 invasive floral species were recorded. This clearly specified the disturbances to the natural setting in the vegetated sector.

Table 5. List of Flowering plants in the MES Mampad Campus

Sl. No	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
1.	Acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth.	Leguminosae
2.	Maangium	<i>Acacia mangium</i> Willd.	Leguminosae
3.	Pongallyam, matti, mahanimba	<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i> (Dennst.) Alston	Simaroubaceae
4.	Ankolam, irinjil, sage leaved alangium	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	Alangiaceae

5.	Filipo del Albizzi	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Leguminosae
6.	Ezhilampala, Black board tree	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.)R. Br.	Apocynaceae
7.	Analivegam, othalam, theppala	<i>Alstonia venenata</i> R. Br.	Apocynaceae
8.	Kasumavu, cashewnut tree	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
9.	Anthurium, velvet cardboard anthurium	<i>Anthurium clarinervium</i> Matuda	Araceae
10.	Manhappoo	<i>Arachis glabarata</i>	Leguminosae
11.	Plavu, jackfruit tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae
12.	Spotted laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> Thunb.	Aucubaceae
13.	Aryaveppu, Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Meliaceae
14.	Kovidharam	<i>Bauhinia kockiana</i> Korth.	Leguminosae
15.	Violet mandaram	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Leguminosae
16.	Sindooram, Kurangumanjal, Lipstick tree	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Bixaceae
17.	Mulluvenga, mullankaiyini, Spinous kino tree	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> Spreng.	Euphorbiaceae
18.	Lantern, brownea	<i>Brownea coccinea</i> Loefl. ex Griseb	Leguminosae
19.	Brahmavriksha flame of the	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Leguminosae
20.	Chingamullu, theemullu, mimosa thorn	<i>Caesalpinia mimosoides</i> Lam.	Leguminosae
21.	Cherupunna, Indian laurel, Beauty leaf	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Calophyllaceae
22.	Kunthirikkam, Black dhup	<i>Canarium strictum</i> Roxb.	Burseraceae
23.	Choondappana, Fishtail palm	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Arecaceae
24.	Kanikkonna, laburnum	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpinaceae
25.	Kattadi, Australian pine, beef wood tree	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae
26.	Cherupunna, Jyothishmathi, V eezhaal, intellect plant	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Celastraceae
27.	Karutha ,amalpori, vellakurinji	<i>Chassalia curviflora</i> (Wall.) Deb & B.Krishna	Rubiaceae

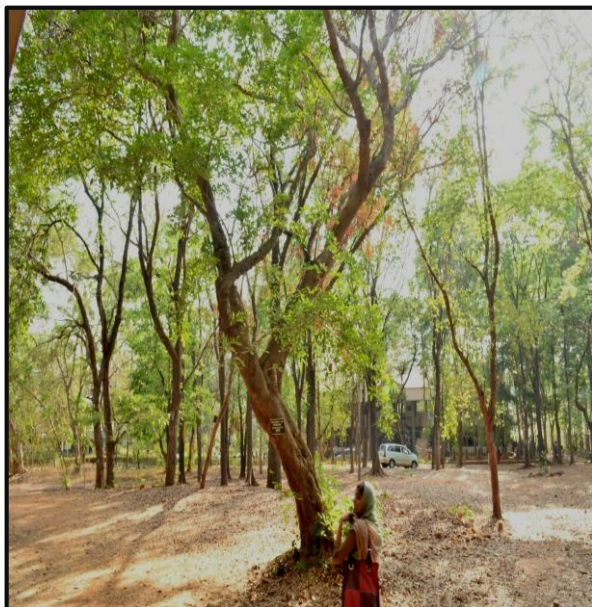
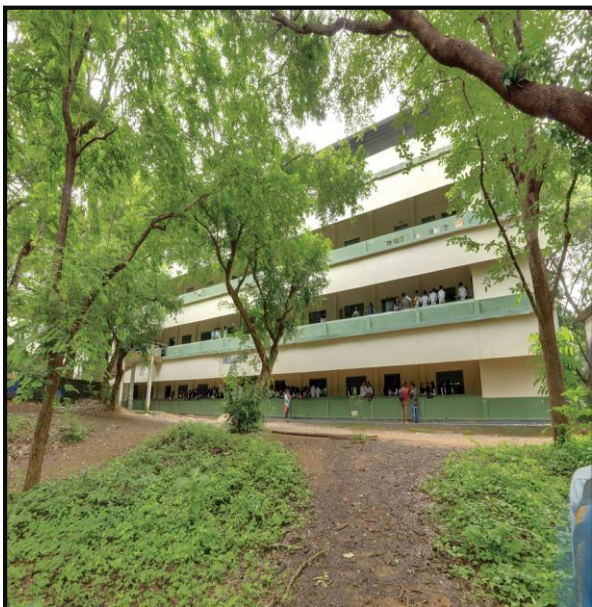
28.	Ceriyayilavannam	<i>Cinnanomum zeylanicum</i>	Lauraceae
29.	Changalam, paranda	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae,
30.	Paarijatham	<i>Citharixyllum spinosum</i>	Vitaceae,
31.	Cherunara, lemon tree	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae
32.	Odukk	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	Euphorbiaceae
33.	Vishappacha, Vishamooli, snake plant (rare medicinal plant)	<i>Clinacanthus nutans</i> (Burm.f.) Lindau	Acanthaceae
34.	Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
35.	Naruvari	<i>Cordia aberrans</i> I.M. Johnst.	Boraginaceae
36.	Colour chedi	<i>Cordyline australis</i> Nadeaud & Jouan	Agavaceae
37.	Palm lily, cabbage palm	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> (L.) A. Chev. <i>Asparagaceae</i>	Agavaceae
38.	Common dog wood, Blood twig dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> Walter	Cornaceae
39.	Star chedi	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Asteraceae
40.	Neervaalam	<i>Cratera religiosa</i>	Bignoniaceae
41.	Thiruvattakkai, Beggar's bowl tree	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> Vell.	Bignoniaceae
42.	kanakambaram	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i> (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae
43.	Pala, Indian rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae
44.	Mexican heather	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> Griseb.	Lythraceae
45.	Cupress	<i>Cupressus virginiana</i>	Cupressaceae
46.	Garden cycas	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae
47.	Karuka pullu, Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae
48.	Red palm	<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	Arecaceae
49.	Veetti, Rosewood tree	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb	Caesalpiniaceae
50.	Orila, Pulladi	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> Blanco	Leguminosae
51.	Malamuringa, kattuthuvara elichuzhi	<i>Diospyros buxifolia</i> (Blume) Hiern	Ebenaceae
52.	Karu, Karingali, Ceylon ebony tree	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> J. Koenig	Ebenaceae

53.	Rainbow tree, Madagascar dragon tree	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> Lam.	Dracaenaceae
54.	Gold dust dracaena	<i>Dracaena surculosa</i> Lindl.	Asparagaceae
55.	Gold spot, pigeon berry, sky flower	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae
56.	Chinese croton	<i>Excoecaria bicolor</i> Hassk.	Euphorbiaceae
57.	Paarakam	<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl.	Moraceae
58.	Ithi	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae
59.	Atthi, Cluster fig	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Willd.	Moraceae
60.	Litchi, lolikka	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i>	Moraceae
61.	Karuvappatta, Cinnamon	<i>Garcin ex Blume</i>	Clusiaceae
62.	Kudampuli, Malabar Gamboge	<i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> (L.) N.Robson	Clusiaceae
63.	Kokkam chedi, Kokum	<i>Garcinia indica</i> (Thouars) Choisy	Clusiaceae
64.	Gandharajan, kalyana sougandhikam	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Retz.	Rubiaceae
65.	Chadachi, Unnam, Dhaman	<i>Gerewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl	Tiliaceae
66.	Fabaceae	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Kunth	Seemakkonna
67.	White teak, Kumbil, kumizhu, Candahar tree	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.ex Sm.	Lamiaceae
68.	Chakkarakolli	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. ex Sm.	Apocynaceae
69.	Edampiri valampiri, Indian screw tree	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Sterculiaceae
70.	Nannari, naruneendi	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.)R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae
71.	Murikootti, Red ivy	<i>Hemigraphis alternata</i> (Burm.f.) T.Anderson	Acanthaceae
72.	Mathipuli, Papuli	<i>Hibiscus subdariffa</i> Rottler	Malvaceae
73.	Njarambodol	<i>Hiptage bengalensis</i>	Malvaceae
74.	Kaattulli, blue bell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> (L.)Chouard	Hyacinthaceae
75.	Kadalthali, Spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i> (Jacq.) Salisb.	Amaryllidaceae
76.	Paalvalli	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae
77.	Vellathechi	<i>Ixora parviflora</i>	Rubiaceae

78.	Mulla	<i>Jasminum L.</i>	Oleaceae
79.	Churakkalli, Physic nut	<i>Jatropha multifida L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae
80.	Kopsia, shrub vinca, pink gardenia	<i>Kopsia fruticosa</i> (Roxb.) A.DC.	Apocynaceae
81.	Common privet, European private	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Thunb	Oleaceae
82.	Podunni, vatta, uppothy	<i>Macaranga peltata</i> Müll.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae
83.	Indian butter tree	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F.Gmel	sapotaceae Iluppa
84.	Iluppa, irippa	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> J.F. Macbr	Sapotaceae
85.	Iluppa, neeririppa	<i>Madhuca neriifolia</i> H.J. Lam	Sapotaceae
86.	Maavu, Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica L.</i>	Anacardiaceae
87.	Kayaambo, kasavu	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i>	Melastomataceae
88.	Chempakam	<i>Michelia chambaca L.</i>	Magnoliaceae
89.	Katesam, Indian cork tree	<i>Millingtonia hortensis L.f.</i>	Bignoniaceae
90.	Elanhi, Spanish cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> Wight	Sapotaceae
91.	Maramulla, China box, Mock lime	<i>Murraya paniculata (L.)Jack</i>	Rutaceae
92.	Red mossanda	<i>Mussaenda erythroa</i>	Rubiaceae
93.	Chathuramulla, chathuravalli,	<i>Myxopyrum smilacifolium</i> Blume	Oleaceae
94.	Rambuttan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae
95.	Aambal	<i>Nymphaea nouchalli</i>	Nymphaeaceae
96.	Thyrsacanthus	<i>Odontonema cuspidatum</i>	Bignoniaceae
97.	Aralu, Palakapayyani,	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent.	Bignoniaceae
98.	Gold striped, Screw pine	<i>Pandanus baptistii vareigata</i>	Pandanaceae
99.	Vaaka, Peela gulmohar	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.)Backer ex K. Heyne	leguminoseae
100.	Pentas, star cluster, star flower	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i> K. Schum	Rubiaceae
101.	Nellikka, Gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae
102.	Mousetail plant	<i>Phyllanthus myrtifolius</i> Moon	Euphorbiaceae
103.	Thippali	<i>Piper longum L.</i>	Piperaceae

104.	Kaattukurumula ku, Wild pepper	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i> Wall.	Piperaceae
105.	Chinese pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum heterophyllum</i> Franch.	Pittosporaceae
106.	Elachedi	<i>Plectranthus scutellarioides</i>	Pittosporaceae
107.	neelakoduveli	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i> Lam.	Plumbaginaceae
108.	Vella	<i>Plumeria pudica</i>	Rubiaceae
109.	Aranamaram, Telegraph Pole Tree	<i>Polyalthea longifolia</i>	Annonaceae
110.	Ming aralia	<i>Polyscias scutellaria</i>	Myrtaceae
111.	Ungu, Indian beech tree	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Leguminosae
112.	Muttappazham, Egg fruit tree, Yellow sapote	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (Kunth.)Baehni	Sapotaceae
113.	Yellow vein eranthemum	<i>Pseuderanthemum reticulatum</i> (W.Bull ex A. de Vos) Radlk	Acanthaceae
114.	Perakka	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
115.	Psilotum	<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Psilotaceae
116.	Venga	<i>Pterocarpum marsupium</i>	Leguminosae
117.	Raktha chandanam, Red sandal wood	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Blanco	Leguminosae
118.	Anathondi, Kavalam, Buddha's coconut tree	<i>Pterygota alata</i> Thwaites	Sterculiaceae
119.	Putranjeeva	<i>Putranjaiva roseburgia</i>	Bignoniaceae
120.	Odumulla, Golden shower, flame vine	<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i> Miers	Bignoniaceae
121.	Karinjotta	<i>Quassia indica</i> (Gaertn.) Noot.	Simaroubaceae
122.	Lemonia, Ravenia pink	<i>Ravenia spectabilis</i> (Lindl.) Planch. ex Griseb.	Rutaceae
123.	Kaippujeerakam	<i>Rheo bicolor</i>	Rutaceae
124.	Bottle palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Arecaceae
125.	mazhamaram	<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr.	Asparagaceae
126.	Bowstring hemp	<i>Sansevieria cylindrica</i> Bojer ex Hook	Asparagaceae
127.	Snake plant	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Agavaceae
128.	Chandanam, sandal wood tree	<i>Santalum album</i> L	Santalaceae
129.	Soapukai, Soapnut tree, Reetha	<i>Sapindus lourifolius</i> Vahl	Sapindaceae

130.	Asokam	<i>Saraca asoka</i>	Leguminosae
131.	Aveeram	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Caesalpiaceae
132.	Lakshmitharu, Paradise tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC.	Simaroubaceae
133.	Thaneerkaimara m, scarlet-bell tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex DC.	Bignoniaceae
134.	Orchid	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	Orchidaceae
135.	Ambazhanga	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Orchidaceae
136.	Karimkurinji	<i>Strobilanthes ciliatus</i> T.Anderson	Acanthaceae
137.	Kanjiram, Nux Vomica Tree	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	Loganiaceae
138.	Pachotti, Kamblivetti, Chunga	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> ssp. <i>laurina</i> (Retz.) Noot	Symplocaceae
139.	Nhaval, Njara, Blue berry, black plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae
140.	Illantha	<i>Syzygium jujuba</i>	Myrtaceae
141.	Valanpuli, Tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Leguminosae
142.	Manha arali, yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i> Juss.	Bignoniaceae
143.	Teak wood tree, thekku	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae
144.	Neermaruthu, Arjun tree	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.ex. DC.)Wight &Arn	Combretaceae
145.	Thanni, Bedda nut tree	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb	Combretaceae
146.	Badam, Adamaram, Indian almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae
147.	Maruthu, flowering murdah	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> Roth	Combretaceae
148.	Kolambi poovu	<i>Thumbergia grantiflora</i>	Acanthaceae
149.	Violet	<i>Tibouchina heteromella</i>	Melastomaceae
150.	Vallikanharam	<i>Tiliacora acuminata</i> (Lam.)Miers	Menispermaceae
151.	Kodithoova, stinging nettle	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> L	Euphorbiaceae
152.	Paini maram	<i>Vateria indica</i> L.	Dipterocarpaceae ceae
153.	Fox tail palm	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> A.Irvine	Arecaceae
154.	Irul, irumullu	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) W. Theob.	Leguminosae
155.	Churimullu, thodali, Jackal Jujube	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> (L.) Mill.	Rhamnaceae



13.3.1.2. Lichen diversity in the MES Mampad College campus

Lichens are one of the most fascinating symbiotic organisms found worldwide. The lichens species are ubiquitous and common inhabitants of the bark of the tree, rock surface, soil etc. They are a lower group of plants coming under non-flowering plants that live in a variety of substrates under a wide range of environmental conditions with or without causing harm to the hosts. Ecologically, lichen plays important roles in soil formation; re-establishes life on earth; fixes atmospheric nitrogen; plant's health, ecology distribution, and in the formation of organic matter of habitat which in turn benefitting mosses in nutrient availability. A unique synergetic association between a fungal and an algal species results in lichens and occupied in plant kingdom. In this relationship both the organisms are mutually benefited. The algal partner may be cyanobacteria or the blue green algae and this is responsible for the process of photosynthesis. The algae thus provide food or nutrition for the fungi too. The fungal partner in turn provides space and protection for the algae. The lichen is an autotrophic organism in the sense that they can produce their own food by the process of photosynthesis. Even though the lichen is made up of two different organisms, the characteristics of the lichen are entirely different from the original characteristics of the algal and the fungal partner. Lichens are classified as micro lichens and macro lichens in which the microlichens cover the substrate on which they grow in the form of a crust whereas macro lichens grow in the form of a bush or a leaf like structure. The major forms of lichens are a) Foliose lichens exhibit a flat leaf like thallus, b) Fruticose lichens exhibit erect, pendulous and bushy thallus c) Squamulose lichens exhibit thallus with minute, scale like squamules and d) Crustose lichens exhibit flat crust shaped thallus.

Lichen diversity recorded in the MES Mampad campus showed a total of 12 different lichens species representing 5 genera and 4 families. Three species accounted for 10% of total available lichen diversity and identified up to species level while 5 were recognized to genus level. The observation on lichen diversity revealed that two types of lichens growth forms belonging to the genus, *Parmotrema* and *Lecanora* were accounted 10% diversity coming under crustose lichens and three types of foliose lichens belonging too the genus, *Dimeralla*, *Graphis* and *Pertusaria* were accounted. About 31% lichens were found to be one single species in each genus of fruticose lichens.



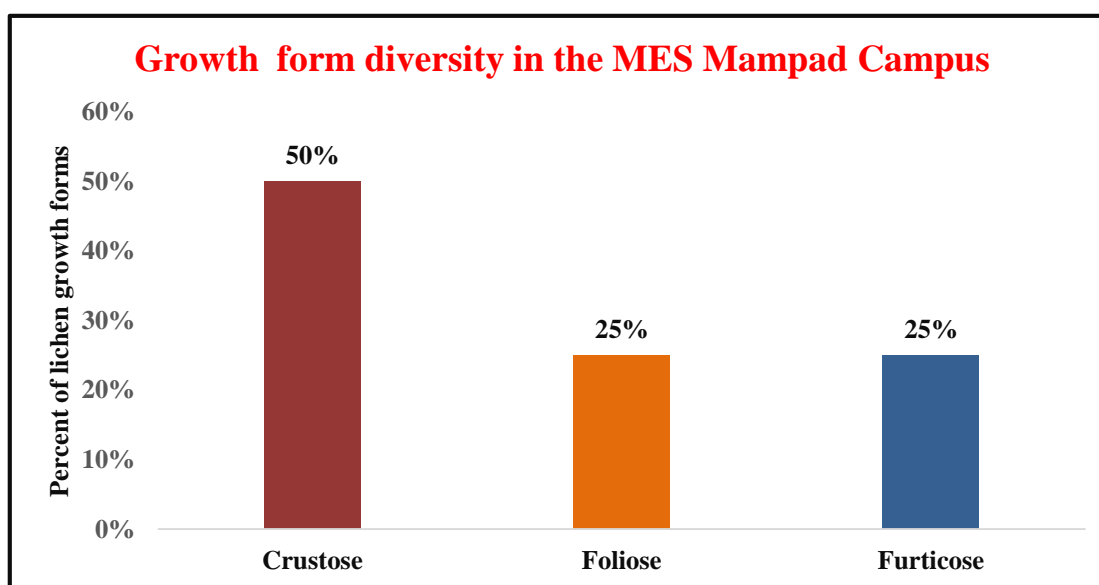
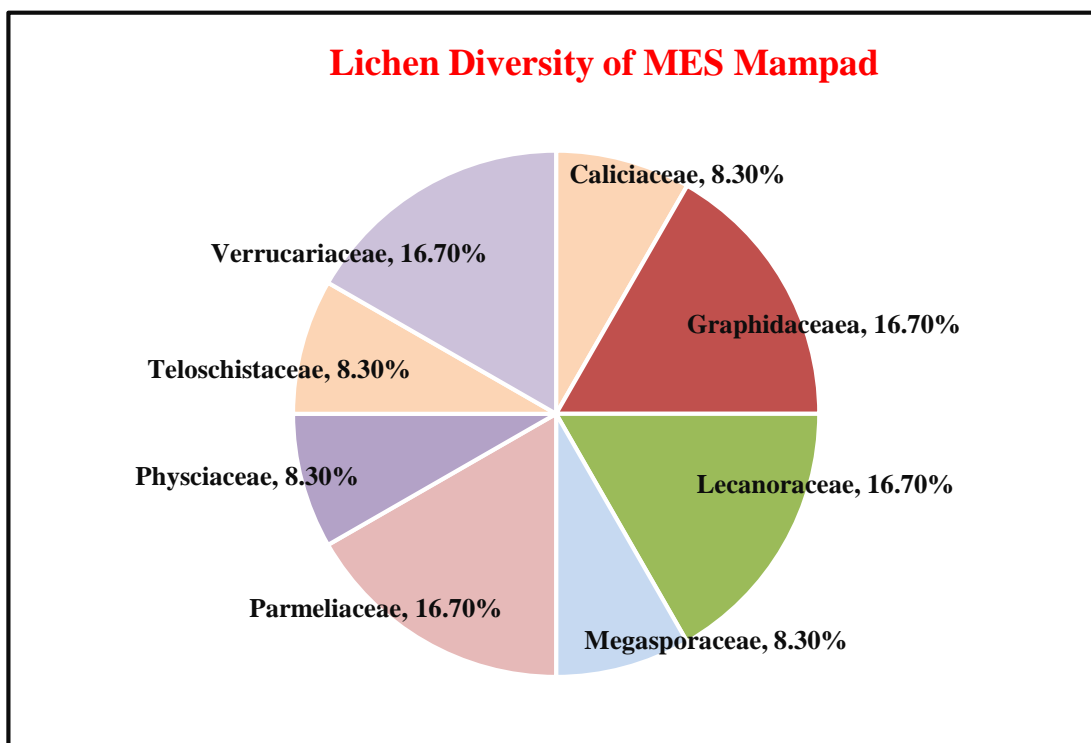


Table 6. Lichen diversity of the MES Mampad campus with respect to family, substratum and growth forms in genus and family wise classification

S.No	Lichen diversity of the MES Mampad campus	Family	Growth forms
1.	<i>Aspicilia cuprea</i> Owe-Larss. & A.Nordin	Megasporaceae	Crustose
2.	<i>Bryoria fuscescens</i> (Gyeln.) Brodo & D.Hawksw.	Parmeliaceae	Furticose
3.	<i>Buellia pullata</i> Tuck	Caliciaceae	Crustose

4.	<i>Caloplaca exsecuta</i> (Nyl.) Dalla Torre	Teloschistaceae	Crustose
5.	<i>Dirinara applanata</i> (Fee) D. D. Awasthi	Physciaceae	Foliose
6.	<i>Glyphis scyphulifera</i> (Ach.) Staiger	Graphidaceaea	Crustose
7.	<i>Graphis glauconigra</i> Vainio	Graphidaceaea	Furticose
8.	<i>Lecanora alba</i> Lumbsch, in	Lecanoraceae	Crustose
9.	<i>Lecanora perplexa</i>	Lecanoraceae	Foliose
10.	<i>Staurothele clopima</i> (Wahlenb.) Th. Fr.	Verrucariaceae	Crustose
11.	<i>Usnea coralline</i> Mot	Parmeliaceae	Furticose
12.	<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i> Pers.	Verrucariaceae	Foliose

13.3.3. Algal diversity in the MES Mampad campus

Microcystis, *Oscillatoria*, *Oedogonium*, *Spirogyra*, *Volvox*, *Chlamydomonas*, *Scytonema* and *Cladophora spp.* belonging to the class of Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae are the predominant species found in the campus. The families Chlorellaceae, Closteriaceae, Desmidiaceae, Radiococcaceae, Ulotrichaceae, Uronemataceae and Oedogoniaceae were represented by single genus and species. Chlorophyceae plays an important role in both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem as most of the members are found to be ecologically important. The highest diversity of Chlorophyceae indicated relatively good health of atmosphere. The presence of these algal species in abundance can be concluded that the MES Mampad Campus ecosystem has high amount of organic nutrients in soil and rock. Generally, occurrence of abundant algal flora at a place indicates the availability of abundant nutrients along with conducive favourable environmental conditions.



13.3.1.3. Mushrooms diversity in the MES Mampad campus

Mushrooms, edible basidiomycete, represent white rot fungi which contained higher amount of proteins, rich in minerals with medicinal properties. At present three mushroom varieties (white mushroom, the paddy-straw mushroom and the oyster mushroom) are being cultivated in India. These are most popular, economically sound to grow and is extensively cultivated throughout the world. Due to moderate temperature requirement for luxuriant growth, its cultivation are restricted to the cool climatic zones and during winter months in the hills of Malappuram region. Mushroom growth yield is influenced by the type of compost, spawn, temperature, percentage of moisture and also affected by the pests and disease-causing agents. There has been extensive discussed in recent years, as far as the production of fungal protein from domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes. Since mushrooms have a very short life

span, it should reach to consumers within a short time or immediately canned. Mushroom growth is determined by means of carbohydrate content in the substrates like paddy straw, sugarcane molasses, saw wood dust and other plant waste materials.

The MES Mampad campus has various mushroom types covering poisonous, edible and medicinal varieties such as white mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus* and *A. laccata*), the paddy-straw mushroom (*Volvariella volvacea*), oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus sajor-caju* and *P. florida*), button mushroom (*Omphalotus olearius*) and other mushroom types such as *Amauroderma conjunctum*, *Amyloporus campbellii*, *Daldinia concentrica*, *Ganoderma applanatum*, *Phallus atrovolvatus*, *Laccaria laccata*, *Termitomyces fuliginosus*, *Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* and *Volvariella bombycina*.

13.3.2. Fauna Diversity in the MES Mampad campus

13.3.2.1. Birds Diversity in the MES Mampad campus

The observations on fauna diversity indicated that the MES Mampad campus has a large number of living as well as visiting animals, birds, reptiles and insects including termites. A total number of 54 birds belonging to the 4 species were recorded from different habitats during winter and summer, of them one of which were endemic to the deccan plateau like purple rumped sunbird. Totally 31 species of birds representing 4 families and 2 orders were observed during this study, passeriformes constituted the predominated group representing 25. Total number of 16 bird species, out of them 5 species were migrant, 6 species were local migrant during winter and summer season because of unfavourable environment and low availability of food resources. Migratory bird species like Mangrove heron, Common Wood shrike, Rose-ringed parakeet, Koel, Black-rumped flameback and Peacock.

Table 7. Birds Diversity in the MES Mampad campus

S.No	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
2.	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>
3.	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
4.	King- crow	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
5.	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
6.	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>
7.	Yellow-billed egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
8.	Rock pigeon	<i>Columba liviademestica</i>
9.	Booted eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
10.	Green bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
11.	Emerald Dave	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
12.	Green imperial	<i>Ducula aenea</i>
13.	Vernal hanging	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>
14.	Large hawk	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>
15.	Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
16.	Asian koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacca</i>
17.	Common barn	<i>Tyto alba</i>

18.	Alpine swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
19.	Pacific swift	<i>Aspus pacificus</i>
20.	Malabar trigon	<i>Harpactes fasciatus</i>
21.	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
22.	Blue eared kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>
23.	Common flameback	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>
24.	Greater flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>
25.	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
26.	Small minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>
27.	Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>
28.	Thick billed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>
29.	Common myna	<i>Acroditheres tristis</i>
30.	Jungle myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
31.	Lesser hill	<i>Gracula indica</i>
32.	Indian golden oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
33.	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
34.	Purple sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
35.	Asian paradise	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
36.	Indian yellow tit	<i>Parus aplonotus</i>
37.	Nilgiri blue robin	<i>Myiomela major</i>
38.	Red whiskered	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
39.	Red vented	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
40.	Little green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
41.	Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
42.	Indian grey	<i>Ocyeros birostris</i>
43.	White cheeked	<i>Megalanima virdis</i>
44.	Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
45.	White bellied	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>
46.	Bronzed drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
47.	Greater racket	<i>Drongo paradiseus</i>
48.	Indian treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
49.	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
50.	Indian jungle crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
51.	Little cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
52.	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
53.	Ranminy kite	<i>Haliastur indicus</i>
54.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
55.	Black eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>

Table 8. Total number of visiting birds in the MES Mampad campus

S.No	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
2.	Rose-ringed	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
3.	Mangrove heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
4.	Wood shrike	<i>Tephrodornis Pondicerianus</i>

13.3.2.2. Butterflies diversity in the MES Mampad campus

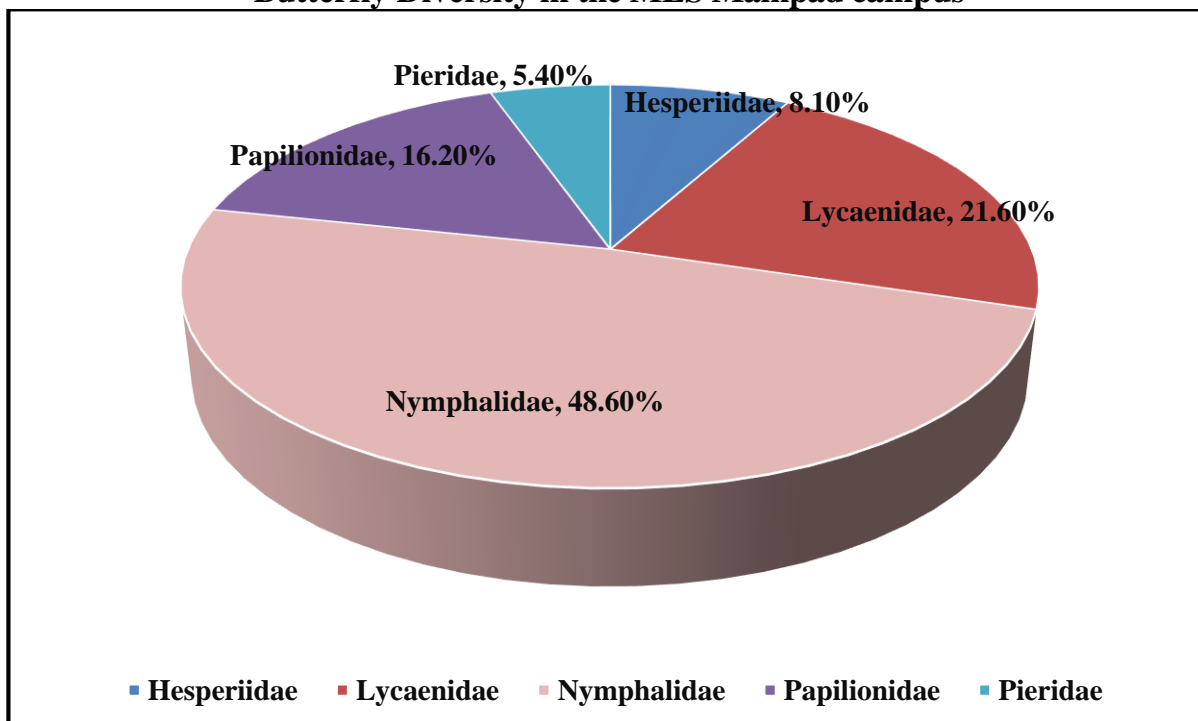
The MES Mampad campus has five family level diversities such as Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae and Hesperidae in which Common butterflies species such as Mormon, Rose, Birdwing, Emigrant, Grass yellow, Gull Wanderer, Emigrant, Small Orange Tip, Plain Orange Tip, White Orange Tip, Yellow Orange Tip, Pioneer Chocolate, Pansy, Baron, Palmfly, Bush, Brown, Eggfly, Leopard, Sailer, Evening, Brown, Eggfly, Pansy, Grey and Pansy are commonly found.

Table 9. List of Butterflies recorded in the MES Mampad campus

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1.	Common hedge	<i>Actolepis puspa</i>	Lycaenidae
2.	Common Hedge Blue	<i>Acytolepis puspa</i>	Lycaenidae
3.	Pioneer	<i>Belenois aurota</i>	Pieridae
4.	Angled pierrot	<i>Caleta caleta</i>	Lycaenidae
5.	Common mpierrot	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>	Lycaenidae
6.	Tamil yeoman	<i>Cirrochroa thais</i>	Nymphalidae
7.	Rustic	<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>	Nymphalidae
8.	Plain tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Lycaenidae
9.	Tiger	<i>Danaus genutia</i>	Nymphalidae
10.	Common indian crow	<i>Euploea core</i>	Nymphalidae
11.	Common crow butterfly	<i>Euploea core</i>	Papilionidae
12.	African Marbled Skipper	<i>Gomalia elma</i>	Hesperidae
13.	Tailed jay	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	Papilionidae
14.	Common banded	<i>Hasora chromus</i>	Hesperidae
15.	Yellow Orange Tip	<i>Ixias pyrene</i>	Pieridae
16.	Common cerulean	<i>Jamides celeno</i>	Lycaenidae
17.	Lemon pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Papilionidae
18.	Blueokleaf	<i>Kallima horsfieldi</i>	Nymphalidae
19.	Bamboo treebrown	<i>letheeopa</i>	Nymphalidae
20.	Gladeye bushbrown	<i>Mycalesi patina</i>	Nymphalidae
21.	Whitebar bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis anaxias</i>	Nymphalidae
22.	Common bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis perseus</i>	Nymphalidae
23.	Common sailor	<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Nymphalidae
24.	Crimson rose	<i>Pachliopta hector</i>	Nymphalidae
25.	Common Lascar	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>	Nymphalidae
26.	Lime Butterfly	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Papilionidae
27.	Red Pierrot	<i>Talicauda nyseus</i>	Lycaenidae
28.	Common Grass Dart	<i>Taractrocerma maevius</i>	Hesperidae
29.	Blue tiger	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Nymphalidae

30.	Dark blue tiger	<i>Tirumala septentrionis</i>	Nymphalidae
31.	Southern birdwin	<i>Triodes minos</i>	Papilionidae
32.	Southern Birdwing	<i>Troides minos</i>	Papilionidae
33.	White hedgege	<i>Udara akasa</i>	Lycaenidae
34.	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Nymphalidae
35.	Common fivering	<i>Ypthima bladus</i>	Nymphalidae
36.	Common Fourring	<i>Ypthima huebneri</i>	Nymphalidae
37.	Common fourring	<i>Ypthima huebneri</i>	Nymphalidae

Butterfly Diversity in the MES Mampad campus



13.3.2.3. Mammals diversity in the MES Mampad campus

Mammals, a group of vertebrate animals (class: Mammalia), characterized by the presence of mammary glands (where females produce milk for feeding/nursing their young), a neocortex (a region of brain), fur or hair and three middle ear bones. These characteristic features differentiate them from reptiles and birds. Observation on diversity of mammals in the MES Mampad campus indicated that around 5 Mammal species are commonly distributed. The commonly found mammals are Black-naped Hare, Three-striped Palm Squirrel, Common or Grey Mongoose, Indian Flying Fox, Short-nosed Fruit Bat, House Rat and Indian Mole-rat.

Table 10. List of Mammals diversity in the MES Mampad campus

S.No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1.	Black-naped Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Muyal
2.	Three-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Anil
3.	Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Periya Vowaal
4.	House Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Sundeli
5.	Indian Mole-rat	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>	Peruchali

13.3.2.4. Amphibians diversity in the MES Mampad campus

Amphibians (class: Amphibia) are ectothermic, tetrapod vertebrates. All living amphibians represent the group Lissamphibia and they inhabit a wide variety of habitats. Most of them living within terrestrial, fossorial, arboreal or freshwater aquatic ecosystems. Amphibians naturally start out as larvae living in water, but some species bypass this by developed behavioural adaptations. Observation made on diversity of Amphibians in the MES Mampad indicated that around 8 species are Amphibians are commonly distributed.

Generally amphibians undergo metamorphosis from larva with gills to air-breathing adult with lungs. Skin of the Amphibians served as a secondary respiratory organ while very few terrestrial salamanders and frogs lack lungs and they rely entirely on their skin for respiration. With their complex reproductive needs and permeable skins, amphibians are often ecological indicators. In recent decades, there has been a drastic decline in populations of many amphibian species around the globe.

Historically, amphibians evolved in the Devonian period from sarcopterygian fish with lungs and bony-limbed fins, which were helpful them to adapt to dry land conditions. Their spread was higher and predominant during Carboniferous and Permian periods and they were later displaced by reptiles and other vertebrates. Over a period, amphibians shrank in size and their diversity decreased drastically, leaving only the modern subclass Lissamphibia. Modern amphibian orders include Anura (the frogs), Urodela (the salamanders) and Apoda (the caecilians). Number of known amphibian species is nearly 73% are frogs. Observation made in the MES Mampad Campus on diversity of Amphibians revealed that around 6 species of Amphibians are commonly disseminated. The commonly found amphibians are listed hereuner.

13.3.2.5. Grasshopper diversity in the MES Mampad Campus

Grasshoppers, a group of insects belonging to the suborder Caelifera and they are probably most ancient living group of chewing herbivorous insects. They are typically ground-dwelling insects with powerful hind legs which allow them to escape from threats by leaping dynamically. As a hemimetabolous insects, they do not undergo complete cycle of metamorphosis. In other word, they hatch from an egg into a nymph or "hopper" which undergoes five moults, to become identical to that of an adult. Grasshoppers hear through the tympanal organ which can be found in the first segment of the abdomen attached to the thorax; its sense of vision is compound eyes. Under certain environmental conditions, some grasshopper species at high population densities can change colour and behaviour besides form swarms. Grasshoppers are plant-eaters; few species at times become as a serious pests of cereals, vegetables and pasture, especially when they swarm to destroy the crops over huge contiguous areas. Surveillance audit at MES Mampad on diversity of Grasshoppers demonstrated that 6 species are Amphibians are commonly distributed which includes *Eyprepocnemis alacris*, *Cyrtacanthacris tartarica*, *Crucinotacris decisa*, *Aulacobothrus luteipes* and *Sathrophyllia rugosa*

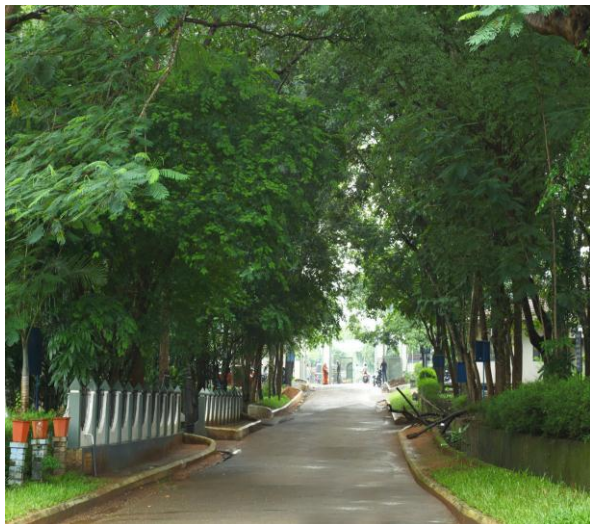
13.3.2.6. Termites Diversity in the MES Mampad Campus

Termites are most successful groups of insects on earth, colonising most landmasses. Their colonies range in size from a few hundred individuals to enormous societies with several million individuals. Eusocial insects, commonly Termites, are taxonomically ranking as infraorder. Isoptera, or alternatively as epifamily Termitoidae, within the order Blattodea (along with cockroaches). Although Termites are habitually known as "white ants", they are not ants and they are not closely related with them. Earlier, Termites were classified as a separate order from cockroaches. Recent phylogenetic studies revealed that they evolved from cockroaches, as they are deeply nested within the group and the sister group found to wood eating cockroaches of the genus *Cryptocercus*. More recent estimates suggest that they have originated during the Late Jurassic period evidenced with the first fossil records in the Early Cretaceous. Termites mostly nourish on cellulose based dead plant material (wood, leaf litter), soil and animal dung. Three species of Termites (*Odontotermes anamallensis*, *Trivitermes fletcheri* and *Nasutitermes indicola*) recorded during on-site Green Campus audit at MES Mampad and they are belonging to the Genera *Odontotermes*, *Trivitermes* and *Nasutitermes*.

13.4. An account of more Oxygen releasing and Carbon dioxide assimilating plants in the MES Mampad Campus

There are some plants which are being considered highly efficient in oxygen releasing and carbon dioxide assimilating (Carbon sinks) which in turn reflected the quality of the green campus. If more oxygen is made available in the campus naturally, the stakeholders may be free from various cardiovascular and pulmonary problems and breathing troubles. *Sansevieria zeylanica* (commonly known as snake plant or the mother-in-law's tongue plant) and Gerbera Daisy (*Gerbera jamesonii*) plants are unique for oxygen release during night time and they are able to purify the atmospheric air in terms of removal of toxic gases. Although options are available to enhance the level of oxygen by reducing CO₂ with the aid of oxygenators and air purifiers, there are certain alternatives to improve the air quality which is beneficial for both body and mind. Green campus audit at MES Mampad campus revealed that the campus is well distributed with more oxygen releasing and CO₂ assimilating plants such as *Areca Palm*, *Money plant*, *Neem tree*, *Tamarind tree*, *Ficus*, *Bamboo*, *Arjun tree*, *Magizhamboo*, *Marudhu*, *Maramalli*, *Nettilingam*, *Manja arali*, *Puvarasu* and *Pongam* trees. There are 10 plant species which are able create an eco-friendly atmosphere in terms of reducing erosion, moderating the climate, improving air quality and supporting wildlife besides they are economically important and valued for different medicinal aspects.

The ornamental plants such as Java Plum / Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Yellow Trumpetbush / Yellow Bells (*Tecoma stans*), Tree Jasmine (*Millingtonia hortensis*), Spanish cherry, medlar, and bullet wood (*Minusops elengi*), Champak and *Magnolia champaca* Jasmine are made available. In addition, medicinal plants such as *Cymbopogon citrates* *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Centella asiatica*, *Madhuca longifolia*, *Piper betle*, are available in the campus.



Oxygen releasing and Carbon dioxide assimilating plants in the MES Mampad Campus

Table 11. List of Oxygen releasing and Carbon dioxide assimilating, Ornamental / Medicinal plants in the MES Mampad Campus

S.No	Plant Name (Malayali Name)	Plant Name (English)	Scientific Name	Grouping / Nature	Characteristic Features of the plant
1.	Vilvam	Stone Apple/Wood Apple	<i>Aegle mermelos</i>	Dicots	CO ₂ assimilating Plant / Medicinal Plant
2.	Aryaveppu	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant
3.	Peraal, Aal	Banyan tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant
4.	Arayal, Arasu	Pipal Tree/Sacred Fig	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant
5.	Katesam	Tree Jasmine/ Indian Cork Tree	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Dicots	Ornamental Plant
6.	Bakulam, Elanchi	Spanish cherry, medlar, and bullet wood	<i>Minusops elengi</i>	Dicots	Ornamental Plant
7.	Ungu, Indian beech tree	Pongame Oil Tree	<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant Oil Yielding Plant
8.	Nhaval, Njara	Java Plum/Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Dicots	Ornamental Plant
9.	Valanpuli	Tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant
10.	Badam, Adamaram	Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant
11.	Kolambi poovu	Golden trumpet	<i>Thumbergia grantiflora</i>	Dicots	O ₂ releasing Plant

13.5. Lawns, Trees, Herbs, Shrubs, Climbers and Lianas in the MES Mampad Campus

Lawns are gazing features of unutilized land made to cover the soil with green grass for the ambience of the place to have a greenish look. Lawn provides a hollow space among the building structures. The shaded trees in between the grass lawn, pathways and garden benches are meaningful lineaments to the green campus. The advantage of lawn is that it prevents the unintended weeds growth in the unutilized landscape areas. Trees that are native to land with medicinal value, ethnicity and environmental value add an advantage to green building. Purpose of trees is to provide shade, atmospheric CO₂ sequestration and supply of oxygen that serves the purpose of a green campus. Herbs are small plants with medicinal values and shrubs are small plants with thick stems and can hold soil to some extent than the herbs and serve the purpose of soil erosion. Climbers can grow with the support of wall structures and the climbers can enhance the wall value with greeneries.

The MES Mampad campus has a huge number of trees, herbal plants, bushes, climbers, lianas, twiners and lawns. It is further observed that all the plants are growing profusely and showing healthier free from pests and diseases attack. The commonly available native as well as wild shrub species in the MES Mampad campus are Kakithapoo (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), Madhanakamaboo (*Cycas revolute*), Pigeon-berry (*Duranta plumieri*), Nilamulli (*Eranthemum roseum*), Sembaruthi (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), Vetchi (*Ixora coccinea*), Malli (*Jasminum sambac*) and Arali (*Nerium odorum*).

Similar to that of shrubs, there are 36 kinds of herbs available in the MES Mampad campus. The predominant species of herbs available in the MES Mampad campus are sanampul (*Brachiria ramosa*), Sangu pushpum (*Clitoria ternata*), Keelanelli (*Phyllanthus niruri*), Otr mullu (*Priva leptostachya*), Kallurukki (*Pouzolzia zeylanica*), Kirantinayan (*Ruellia prostrata*), Pattasukai (*Ruellia tuberosa*), Vettu kayathalai (*Tridax procumbens*) and Kattu paruthi (*Turnera ulmifolia*).

The existence of climber, creepers, twiners and lianas species available which accounted more than seven species in the MES Mampad campus are Kayathalai (*Allamanda cathartica*), Kovai (*Coccinia indica*), Kattu-kodsi (*Cocculus hirsutus*), Amirtaval (*Tinospora cordifolia*) and Sinthal (*Monstera deliciosa*). The major grasses are Periapullu (*Aristida pinnata*), Chevvarakupul (*Chloris barbata*), Arugam Pillu (*Cynodon dactylon*), Korai Pollu (*Cyperus rotundus*) and Crowfoot grass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*). Weak stemmed creeper plants grow alongside the ground, depends another plant support, or climb up a wall by means of extending stems or branches. Climbers, include herbs or shrubs, whose stems are weak, which needs support to grow, where it climb up trees and walls and grow vigorously without any pest and disease attach which are observed in the MES Mampad campus.

13.6. Establishment of different Gardens in the MES Mampad Campus

Growing many types of herbal plants having medicinal importance in the campus becomes more attractive and useful if concept gardens are maintained. Medicinal plant gardens can contain the locally available medicinal plants, RET (Rare Endangered

Threatened) listed plants and those plants are most useful in terms of economic importance. The tree garden / arborea can be planted based on the zodiac signs which would attract the public and students, faculties, staff members, employees and educate them based on their uses. In the tree gardens, trees as linings all over the campus can act as oxygen corridors. Native trees along with trees like *Azadirachta*, *Pongamia* and *Ficus* species can be cultivated at the maximum as these plants are used to remove the dust particles and carbon lead from the air and purifies the air considerably. Similarly, the ornamental plants with beautiful flowers can be maintained in the frontage gardens of campus for attraction and good ambience. This will give an overall aesthetic look and also provide fresh air for healthy respiration to the stakeholders.

In MES Mampad, they are planted ornamental plants for the display of appealing characteristic features including: varying types of leaves and their texture, flowers and their fragrance, fruit, stem and bark. In some places, plants unusual features also planted to be of interest, such as the prominent thorns of cactus and snake cactus. There are 8 varieties of ornamentals plants we are maintaining surrounding of our college campus. In front of principal's room, cafeteria, college grounds and many places planted ornamentals plants. Nearly 32 plants in different places. These plants are making the college campus pleasantly and decoratively. Every year they try to plant new varieties with help of Environmental department. Once in three months the unwanted barks of the plants are cut it down, to make the beautification of their campus. No plant is cut unless it becomes dead. Not only can visitors enjoy seeing the ornamentals plants and also humming birds, butterflies shelter in that. This environment makes campus greenish and pleasant.

13.7. Natural Topography and Vegetation

Natural topography means the original geographical features of the campus, around 60-65% of the organization should have the natural features like rocks, water resources, slopes, landscape, pathways, etc. and the altered topography can be accounted for, it is facilitated. The vegetation in the land alone is considered as they are part of the natural topography. The vegetation in the artificially created structures are also accounted for when it is reported more than 70% of the claimed green campus audit site. Vegetation is the cultivation of a bunch of plants irrespective of the plant *taxa* for the covering of the area or ground topography. Natural topography is better appreciated with wild vegetation than the artificially created topography like pathways and parking areas. The observation at the MES Mampad campus indicated that more than 60% natural topography and vegetation have been maintained properly. Further, there was no anthropogenic activity in some of the interior side of the campus.

13.8. Rainwater Harvesting System and Percolation Pond

Rainwater harvesting system is a traditional old practice not only in drought prone areas and also in areas having seasonal rainfall. The Indian traditional rainwater harvesting is being practiced in various parts of the country to improve the ground water status. Now the threatening features of the lower ground level of water has created a revamp of newly featured rainwater harvesting systems. Indian traditional rainwater harvesting systems are constructed based on three modes either direct pumped, indirect pumped or by gravity alone in the campus. In addition, lakes, bonds, water channels

and any other water reservoir methods are considered as the rainwater harvesting system. The green campus should have adopted any of the above said modes of rainwater harvesting or any new methods that has the benefit of conserving the water resource as well. A small square shaped pit containing gravels and sands constructed near the building for rainwater harvesting and



connected with pipes from the roof of the building to pit. During the audit, there are two well developed rain harvesting systems such as 1) Pond, 2) square shaped pit containing gravels and sands and 3) water channels connected with a square shaped pit observed with the MES Mampad campus. Rainwater harvesting structures and recharge wells have been commissioned in the campus at different locations.

13.9. Landscape design and Soil Erosion control

Landscape management is the maintenance of land to make sure that backgrounds can fulfil the needs and objectives in an effective and sustainable manner for current and future members. It is an action that forms a perception of viable expansion, to ensure the preservation of a panorama, in order to help and harmonize alterations which are supplemented through social, monetary and environmental methods. Landscape design is an important feature for any disasters to control especially with respect to the soil erosion. In general, soil erosion occurs if the design of the land is not altered so as to prevent the slope features by strong vegetation and use of a plant buffer zone as safe for escape of nutrients or fertilizers entering the streams. When the slope features are altered, adequate vegetation can alone be enough to prevent soil erosion. The observation revealed that the MES Mampad campus has very good landscape design without disturbing the natural vegetation. Contour ploughing is being done at right angles to the slope wherever possible and ridges and furrows are properly maintained to break the flow of water down to the empty land. These activities are widely adopted to control soil erosion in the campus.

13.10. Operation of Water irrigation, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation methods

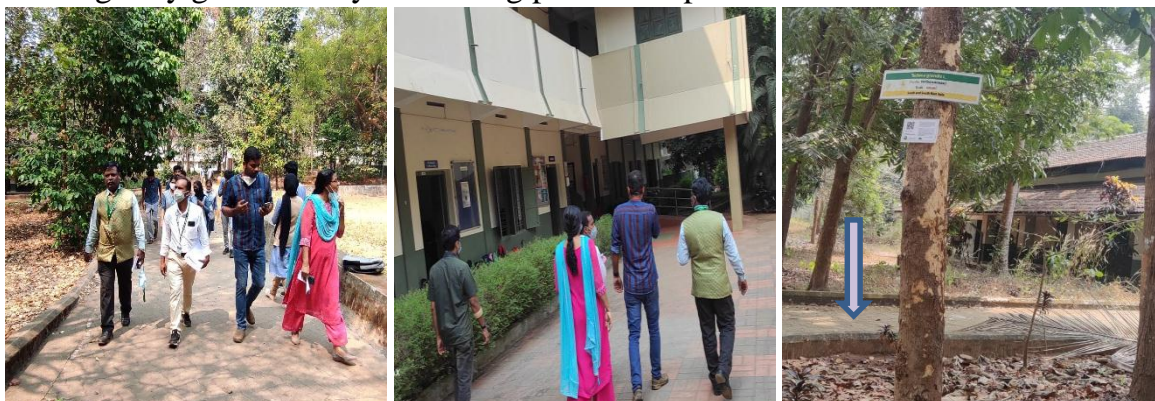
Maintaining the green campus and water conservation mechanisms should be applied efficiently in the campus. Well planned water irrigation systems like sprinklers and drip should be implemented in the entire green area of the campus for an effective water management system. This can be implemented only when the plantations are well planned. The tree growing areas can be connected with drip irrigation and medicinal plants growing areas and flower gardens can be connected with sprinkler irrigation. The MES Mampad campus has taken sufficient efforts to maintain the plants greenish and frequency of watering to the plants. A register is maintained to note down the timing of watering the plants and quantity of water poured every time. Internal auditing of time of plantation, number of times the plants are watered and growth parameters of the plants in the campus is being carried out.

13.11. Importance of Biodiversity Conservation

The campus should be a mini biodiversity conservation area, wherein, more greenery due to native plant species, medicinal plant garden, concept gardens, flowering plants that attract bees, birds, beetles and other animals like squirrels should be monitored as ecosystems. Shade giving trees in the paths, flowering trees in the avenues and fruit trees at the back yards also would attract birds, bees, butterflies and squirrels. The MES Mampad campus is free of exotic plants that cause threat to the natural vegetation. It is like a mini bio-reserve rich in native species and endemic plants. A complete data on the soil type, water holding capacity and soil nutrition in the campus is being thoroughly studied internally or with the Government agriculture departments. It is useful for cultivation of various native and wild plant species and also helps in choosing the proper irrigation system.

13.12. Pedestrian Path facility at the MES Mampad campus

The concept of pedestrian path is to give safe space to walk freely by the pedestrian. It is very important in the green campus in terms of freely walk pedestrians or people going on foot without any obstacles. The pedestrian path is otherwise called as zebra crossing by the combination of black and white stripes remained to characterize the zebra. This path is specially designed space to the stakeholders to walk freely without any disturbance. It is useful for cross walk and easy to recognize to walk by means of wide black and white colour combination of lines and authorize to walk while crossing and walking on the foot. In addition, pedestrian path are created in the green campus along with road side which meant for walking only using special cement bricks and stones. The pedestrian path aims to end circulation not only cars, buses, vans, trucks and other vehicles but also giving safe space to the pedestrians, where cross and pass through blocks and also forcing vehicles to comply with it. The MES Mampad campus is having very good facility in creating pedestrian path for stakeholders.



13.13. Use of Biofertilizers, Organic and Green manures

Natural or eco-friendly methods should be used to grow plants vigorously in the campus which could reduce the environmental pollution. Use of biofertilizers, organic manures (cow dung, vermicompost and plant wastes and litters) and green manures to grow healthy plants in the medicinal plant garden, kitchen garden and terrace garden should be ensured to keep the campus organic. The plant waste such as fallen leaves, stems, fruits, nuts, seeds and other plant parts should be used to make green manures. A concrete or ground level green manure production unit and vermicomposting units will help to convert all the plant and animal based wastes into green/organic manures.

This will be a healthy way of solid litter waste management in the campus. Minimal use of chemical fertilizers as part of integrated nutrient management system is acceptable but nil use of chemical fertilizers is highly appreciable and also helps to keep the campus more of an organic ecosystem. The soil, air, water and sunlight are the four major natural resources any campus gets. Proper use and conservation of these resources are mandatory in green campus audit sites. The available resources and their utilization should be accounted for from time to time. Management of the right way of utilization of these resources with the vision of sustainability should be carried out by framing a committee led by the Head of the Institution concerned. Biofertilizers such as Nitrogen fixing bacteria, Potassium and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria, Potassium mobilizing fungi (VAM), farm yard manure, dried cow dung manure, vermicompost manures and biofungicides and biopesticides are extensively used in the MES Mampad to cultivate plants. Agrochemicals, chemical fertilizers (urea, murate of potash, sulphate of potash, rock phosphate, etc.), pesticides and fungicides are not used. These practices are very well appreciated because air, water and soil pollution due to use of agrochemicals is eradicated which in turn to improve the soil health significantly.

13.14. Conduct of Outreach programmes for dissemination of Green Campus motto and Green pledge initiatives by Eco club, Nature club, Associations, Cells, Forums, NCC/Student Force and NSS bodies in Green Campus initiatives

Professional implementation of all the Eco plans in the campus should be done through the Eco clubs, Nature clubs, Science clubs, Youth Red cross units, Fine Arts clubs, Women cell, Associations, Forums, SSL, NCC (National Cadet Corps) and NSS (National Service Scheme). All the students, members of staff and employers should be mandatory members of the club and should do tree planting and maintenance of greenery in the campus periodically. Conducting frequent seminars, conferences, workshops, awareness rallies, etc. on topics relevant to the environment is necessary to educate and create awareness among the students and staff members. In addition, student's associations, cells, clubs and forums should be the first hand receivers of all the new plans proposed by the Government such as Swachh Bharath Abhiyan and Jal Shakti Abhiyan under Clean India Mission and implement the same in the campus. The MES Mampad has well developed NCC/Student Force, NSS, Swachh Bharath Abhiyan under Clean India Mission. These bodies are actively involved in tree planting programmes and cleaning the surrounding areas of tribal, rural and urban people across Malappuram, Kozhikodu, Vayanadu and Trissure Districts of Kerala. The MES Mampad is conducting a large number of activities to conserve the nature and to teach about the importance of environment to rural, tribal and urban people.



Awareness programmes on the green campus initiatives and dissemination of green motto and pledges are accounted in a sustainable manner. Its benefits and self-sustainability are being projected for wider centric on earth and Ecology conservation. Innovative practices that add up credentials in implementing the green campus which

needs to be promoted in the awareness programme to the students and staff members including public domain. Technology driven solutions initiated by the green campus organization are periodically disseminated and documented successively for propagating the attitude of the green campus in wider masses. The MES Mampad has taken sufficient attempts to disseminate the green campus motto and green pledge such as ‘Don’t cut trees’, ‘Don’t use plastic bags’, ‘Don’t waste waters’, ‘Plastic Free Zones’ and ‘Preserve the Natural Resources’ and etc. among the students and staff members in the campus.

The MES Mampad is implemented the Government schemes (Swatch Bharath Abhiyan under Clean India Mission) to give pure and safe water to rural people and teach the importance of cleanliness of toilets and restrooms to people living in Malapuram city. These activities are very important in view of the instantaneous vicinity to undertake progressive programmes and conducted Participatory rural appraisal programmes. It is involving the socioeconomic position of the inhabitants, natural resources, traditional knowledge systems, cropping patterns, etc. of the rural and tribal people. The MES Mampad is also focusing on the development of women, youth, children and dalits and to identify the extension and training needs of the target group through the Department of Women Studies and Career Guidance. It provides the vocational training to marginal farmers to overcome the problem of seasonal employment. Some of areas identified are goat farming, mushroom cultivation, vermicomposting, bee keeping, ornamental fisheries, organic farming and medicinal plant cultivation.

The MES Mampad helps to develop social commitment and to expose the students to get sensitized to social realities and to build a link between the student community and the wider community. It enhances the social interaction, inter-personal communication skills and develop emotional maturity of students. It also helps students in total and integrated personality development. The MES Mampad facilitates to prepare the students for future life, by developing qualities such as cooperation, team spirit, leadership, discipline and development of creative talents including to boost the self-confidence of students.

Check dam construction

There is no check dam on the campus. The College has five open wells and they supply water for various needs of the campus community. The NSS units, as part of their extension and outreach programmes, have constructed dozens of check dams in nearby places. This service is done in connection with the 7- day annual camp, conducted every year during X’mas vacation.



13.15. Establishment of Aquarium and Aquatic plants

Growing fishes in the small ponds will keep the environment pleasant. In the closed environment like corridors and the front offices, auditoriums and gallery classes placing the fish aquarium as well as plant aquarium will improve the scenic value of the place bringing peace to the people. The fish water waste also can be used as manure for growing potted indoor plants. Growing *Lotus*, *Lilly*, *Hydrilla* and other water plants will give a pleasant and calm environment



and growing fishes like *Guppies* can keep the water clean and neat. The fountains and small ponds can be built in the frontages to give an aesthetic look and also growing water plants in these ponds will help to maintain the aesthetic sense of the environment in greenish. The MES Mampad campus has a good aquatic site in which aquatic plants and birds are living generously.

13.16. Academic credentials: Projects, Dissertations and Thesis work

Project, Dissertation and Thesis works are academic effort credentials that always fosters the innovative ideas on thinking and implementation of new innovative approaches. Applied research work of the faculties, staff and student members should be implemented within the campus owing to the credential of the research. Those works indicating the significance of empowering the green campus can be implemented or adopted in other organizations. If the innovation is capable of developing into entrepreneurship, then it is highly appreciable. The Report of projects and dissertations which are productive in methodologies should be disseminated through presentation and publication in social media, books, magazines and journals so as to spread the innovative ideas and methods to the broad public. The MES Mampad faculty members and students from various subject domains are doing extensive project work related to nature conservation, environmental pollution, soil and water analysis.

14. Best practices followed on Green Campus initiatives in the Organization

1. It is observed that the MES Mampad is maintaining more than 75% of the green cover area after building construction as per the guidelines of World Green Building Council and Indian Green Building Council to provide a healthy environment and ecofriendly atmosphere to the stakeholders. It is calculated that the natural vegetation was 61.8% and planted vegetation was 22.9%.
2. The MES Mampad campus is established in south Western Ghats of India, belonging to Kerala which provide pure atmosphere to the stakeholders under natural environment, topology, landscape and soil erosion. The campus is established without disturbing the natural vegetation along with the artificially created topography like pathways and parking areas.
3. The MES Mampad has created 'Medicinal garden' for establishing a massive reforestation / afforestation planting programme in which a large number of trees and shrubs species were planted together with a minimum distance covering fruits,

nuts and timber yielding plants are planted. It was established by following the method of 'Miyawaki Concept' that helps build dense, native forests and to restore the natural potential vegetation, landscape management and control soil erosion.

4. In view of floral biodiversity in the MES Mampad campus, a sum 155 species belonging to 93 Genera under 52 families covering trees, herbs, shrubs, climbers, lianas, twiners and lawns and 12 species belonging to Lichens, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes and Mycoflora like Mushrooms were recorded. It is observed that all the plants are growing profusely and showing healthier free from pests and diseases.
5. In view of faunal biodiversity in the MES Mampad campus, a total of 5 living Mammals representing two Genera under two families, visiting Mammal species (4) belonging to three Genera under three families, 54 species of birds, 5 species of Grasshopper, 4 species of Termites, 7 species of Amphibians, 5 species of Reptiles, 38 species of Butterflies and Three species Mosquitos were recorded and documented.
6. The MES Mampad has established rainwater harvesting models, percolation pond to recharge the borewells by collecting rainwaters from the building roofs, open areas and playgrounds including unexplored areas which are channelized to flow of rainwaters to increase the ground water level.
7. The campus has a maximum number of more oxygen releasing and carbon dioxide assimilating plants such as *Areca* Palm, Banyan tree, Money plant, Neem tree, *Arjun* tree and *Pongam* trees including some of the shrub and herbal plants.
8. The MES Mampad campus, Departments of Zoology, Chemistry, Food Technology and Physics are offering various courses in Regulation 2019 related to Environment Studies, Natural Disaster Management and Waste Management to the students and research scholars.
9. The matured trees may be subjected to do white wash upto 3 feet height with limestone and neem oil mix to prevent the pests and diseases attack

15. Recommendations for Greening

- The name board may be kept in each plant species in which the common name along with binomial name may be mentioned. The year of planting and economic importance with medicinal values if any may be mentioned in some plants so that the oldest as well as useful herbal plants may be identified in the campus.
- Honey Bee hives may be kept in the campus which is free from student's mobilization. Honeybees are natural pollinators help to increase the yield potential of plants (flowers, fruits and vegetables) upto 33%.
- A complete data on the soil parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity (EC), water holding capacity (WHC), total organic carbon, available nitrogen,

exchangeable potassium, available phosphorus in the campus may be studied which may be useful for the cultivation of various native and wild type plant species.

- A complete data on the water quality parameters such as pH, TSS, BOD, COD, dissolved oxygen and dissolved carbon dioxide and macro and micro elements like iron, nickel, chromium, ferric and ferrous ion concentrations may be studied for which bore well, open well, corporations, municipal RO, Aquaquad, Millipore. Distilled water rain water and may be used. It may be analysed which may be useful for the plant growth as well as to the stakeholders.
- Vermicompost production may be increased substantially using tree leaf litter, kitchen wastes and biodegradable waste materials available in the campus. The vermicompost manure can be used for plant cultivation and the excess amount of vermicompost may be sold in the local market as consultation work.
- Automatic water irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation methods adopted may be extended in the entire green area of the campus which in turn are useful to reduce the operation costs under energy conservation policy.
- It is recommended to develop ‘Green Campus Policy’, ‘Energy and Environment Policy’ and ‘Purchase Policy’ for not allowing the non-degradable plastic covers during the paking of goods with respect to nature conservation and environmental protection.
- MES Mampad Management has to take smart initiatives towards creating a Green Campus in the areas of green computing and waste management. The desktop infrastructure is virtualized through VMW virtualization technology.
- Eco club student chapters, forums, cells, etc. may be established to among the students from which a large number of programmes on nature conservation and environmental protection may be conducted to rural, tribal and urban people.

16. Conclusion

After the establishment of MES Mampad, Malappuram, Kerala, in the Five decades, it has made significant progressive contributions with respect to teaching learning, research and consultancy, innovation and transfer of technology, community service and value education, *in toto*. The MES Mampad is a well-established Government supporting Institution in Kerala which imparts quality education to rural, tribal and urban people across the Nation. This Organization is excellent in terms of academic activities and providing an eco-friendly atmosphere to the stakeholders. The Organization has taken enormous efforts to maintain green campus to the students, research scholars, staff members and parents in a sustainable manner which reflects the importance of the environment and stakeholders. It is conducting a large number of activities for the benefit of rural and tribal community people without disturbing the natural environment, topology, landscape management and vegetation. The MES Mampad Campus is maintaining more than 75% of the green cover area after building construction along with 61.8% of natural vegetation and 22.9% planted vegetation.

The natural topography and very good landscape design without disturbing the natural vegetation are being maintained by the MES Mampad. A maximum number of more oxygen releasing and carbon dioxide assimilating plants are being maintained to provide pure atmosphere to the stakeholders. The installation of a rainwater harvesting system, percolation ponds and drip irrigation system to conserve rainwater and ground water are noteworthy in the campus. The Organization has created medicinal, herbal and ornamental gardens at small scale level for establishing a massive reforestation / afforestation planting programme in which a large number of trees and shrubs species were planted together for providing an eco-friendly atmosphere to the stakeholders in a sustainable manner.

17. Acknowledgement

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Methodology for Flora and Fauna Identification

I. Identification of Flowering Plant Species

Various vascular plant species were identified based on the following identification key by adopting the polyphasic taxonomic approach

Key to Plant Families Identification

1a. Seeds enclosed in fruit wall, Perianth Present.....	2
b. Seeds not enclosed in fruit wall, perianth absent.....	Gymnosperm
2a. Leaves usually net veined seeds-2.....	3
b. Leaves parallel veined, seeds-1.....	66
3a. Petals free.....	4
b. petals connate.....	41
4a. Corolla and calyx present.....	5
b. Corolla and calyx absent.....	24
5a. calyx of united sepals; ovary inferior.....	31
b. Calyx of distinct or unit sepals; ovary syncarpous.....	6
6a. Sepals imbricate in bud.....	7
b. Sepals valvate in bud.....	24
7a. Sepals more or less united at the base.....	19
b. Sepals free.....	8
8a. Stamens more than 12.....	9
b. Stamens 10 or fewer.....	13
9a. Sepals 2-3.....	11
b. Sepals 4 or more.....	10
10a. Stamens inserted on the disk.....	Cleomaceae
b. Stamens inserted of the gynophore.....	Capparaceae
11a. Trees, Petals more or like the sepals; carpels free.....	Mangnoliaceae
b. Herbs, petals coloured unlike the sepals; carpels united.....	12
12a. Plants with yellow sap, Flowers pedicelled.....	Papaveraceae
b. Plants with watery sap, Flowers sessile.....	Portulacaceae
13a. Flowers unisexual, gynoecium apocarpous.....	Menispermaceae
b. Flowers bisexual, gynoecium Syncarpous.....	14
14a. Petals 4, Stamens 6.....	Brassicaceae
b. Petals 5, Stamens ∞	15
15a. Ovary 1, loculated.....	16
b. Ovary 2-more loculated.....	17
16a. Flowers actinomorphic, placentas free- central.....	Caryophyllaceae
b. Flowers zygomorphic, placentas parietal.....	Viloiaceae
17a. Filaments of anthers more or less united.....	Polygalaceae
b. Filaments of anthers more or less united.....	18
18a. Leaves stipulate; stamens 5 or 10.....	19
b. Leaves exstipulate; stamens usually 8.....	Sapindaceae
19a. Style 5; stamen 5.....	Oxalidaceae

b. Style many; stamens 10	Zygophyllaceae
20a. Leaves pellucid-gland dotted	Rutaceae
b. Leaves not gland dotted	21
21a. Placentas parietal; Fruit elongated	Moringaceae
b. Placentas axile; Fruits not elongated	22
22a. Ovules and seeds pendulous; sometimes horizontal.....	Meliaceae
b. Ovules and seeds erect or ascending	23
23a. Stamens alternate with the petals.....	Anacardiaceae
b. Stamens opposite the petals	Vitaceae
24a. Leaves simple; Flowers 3-merous.....	Annonaceae
b. Leaves compound; Flowers 4-6 merous	25
25a. Filaments of anther united into a columnar toothed cup.....	26
b. Filaments of anther free; rarely connate at the base in ring	28
26a. Stamens 15; anther united	Sterculiaceae
b. Stamens 2; anther free.....	27
27a. Anther unilocular; pollen muricate	Malvaceae
b. Anther bilocular; pollen smooth	Bombacaceae
28a. Stamens 4-5; usually embraced and adnate to the base of the petal.....	29
b. Stamen many; atleast twice as many as and free from the petals	30
29a. Shrub	Lythraceae
b. Straggler	Rhamnaceae
30a. Anther dehisce by slits; fruits capsule	Tiliaceae
b. Anther dehisce by spores; fruits drupe	Elaeocarpaceae
31a. Ovary syncarpous; placentas 3-5, parietal.....	32
b. Ovary 1 or more free, placentas basal.....	33
32a. Climbing herbs tendril.....	Passifloraceae
b. Erect shrubs or trees with tendril.....	Turneraceae
33a. Ovules arising from the inner angles or from base of the carpels or loculi.....	34
b. Ovules pendulous from the apex of the carpels or locules.....	Combretaceae
34a. Carpels solitary; fruits legume.....	35
b. Carpels more than 1; fruits otherwise.....	37
35a. Flowers zygomorphic; petals imbricate.....	36
b. Flowers actinomorphic; petals valvate.....	Mimosaceae
36a. Upper petals outermost stamens monodelphous or diadelphous.....	Fabaceae
b. Upper petals innermost stamens always free	Caesalpiniaceae
37a. Flowers unisexual.....	Cucurbitaceae
b. Flowers bisexual.....	38
38a. Ovary 1-celled.....	Cactaceae
b. Ovary more than 1 celled.....	39
39a. Carpels free if ultimately united the styles distinct.....	40
b. Carpels and styles united throughout.....	Myrtaceae
40a. Flowers in dichasial – polychasial cyme.....	Molluginaceae
b. Flowers in clustered, cymes or solitary.....	Aizoaceae
41a. Ovary inferior, stamens as many as the corolla lobes.....	42
b. Ovary superior, stamens numerous.....	43
42a. Anther free; ovary 2-loculed; stipulate.....	Rubiaceae
b. Anther syngenesious; ovary 1-loculed, exstipulate.....	Asteraceae

43a. Ovary 1-loculed; placentation free central.....	Plumbaginaceae
b. Ovary 2-many loculed; placentation axile or parietal.....	44
44a. Ovary 3 or more carpelled.....	Sapotaceae
b. Ovary 2-carpelled.....	45
45a. Corolla actinomorphic.....	46
b. Corolla zygomorphic.....	50
46a. Plants leafless; parasitic.....	Cuscutaceae
b. Plants leafy ; not parasitic	47
47a. Leaves opposite; stamens 2.....	--48
b. Leaves alternate; stamens 4 or more	49
48a. Leaves not scabrid, corolla tube white: fruits berry	Oleaceae
b. Leaves scabrid; corolla tube orange; fruits capsules	Nyctanthaceae
49.a. Anther inseperatable; corona present	Asclepiadiaceae
b. Anther seperatable; corona absent	Apocyanaceae
50a. Corolla lobes imbricate ;fruit drupe	Boraginaceae
b. Corolla lobes plicate; fruit capsule	Convolvulaceae
51.a Ovary cells many ovulated	Solanaceae
b. Ovary cells 1-4 ovuled.....	52
52.a Carpels 2 or more ovulated ; fruits dehiscent	53
b. Carpels 1 –ovulated ; fruits indehiscent	57
53.a Fruits dehiscent; seeds supported on reticulæ.....	Acanthaceae
b. Fruits indehiscent; seeds not supported on reticulæ.....	54
54.a. Leaves compound; fruits elongated; seeds winged	Bignoniaceae
b. Leaves simple;fruits not elongated, seeds not winged.....	55
55.a. Ovules many on swollen placentas; seeds albuminous.....	Scropulariaceae
b. Ovules 2 lobed placenta ; seeds not albuminous.....	56
56.a Flowers solitary; axile placentation	Pedaliaceae
b. Flowers raceme; axile placentation.....	Marytiniaceae
57.a Ovary entire, style terminal	Verbinaceae
b. Ovary 4 –lobed, style gynobasic.....	Lamiaceae
58.a Flower bisexual	59
b. Flower unisexual	62
59.a. Ovary inferior	60
b. Ovary superior	61
60.a Ovary 4-6 loculated; ovules many	Aristolochiaceae
b. Ovary 1-loculated; ovules 1-4	Santalaceae
61.a Perianth not tubular	Amarathaceae
b. Perianth trubular	Nyctaginaceae
62a. Leafless trees; brachlets ribbed and joined at the nodes.....	Casuarinaceae
b. Leaves well developed ; brachlets not ribbed and not joined at the nodes.....	63
63 a. Ovary 1- loculed; ovules 1-2 in each loule.....	64
b. Ovary 2 or more loculed;ovules 1 or 2 in each locule.....	65
64a. Leaves glandular.....	Euphorbiaceae
b. Leaves eglandular.....	Urticaceae
65a. Filaments inflexed in bud with reversed anther.....	Moraceae
b. Filaments not inflexed in bud, not with reversed anther.....	Ulmaceae
66a. Terrestrial or epiphytic.....	67

b. Aquatic, marsh or riparian.....	Cyperaceae
67a. Arbrorescent woody; leaf blade many nerved articulate with sheath...	Bambusaceae
b. Herbs with herbaceous culms; leaf blade sessile not articulate with sheath.....	68
68a. Perianth 0 or reduced to scale.....	Araceae
b. Perianth present.....	69
70a. Plant armed.....	71
b. Plant unarmed.....	72
71a. Plants Xerophytic; leaves fibrous.....	Agavaceae
b. Plants not xerophytic; leaves nor fibrous.....	Lilliaceae
72 a. Perianth segments connate.....	Amaryllidaceae
b. Perianth segments free.....	73
73a. Outer perianth calycine; inner coroline.....	Commelinaceae
b. Outer and inner perianth.....	74

II. Identification of Non-Flowering Plant Species

Lichen samples were identified based morphological, biochemical and anatomical features and representative samples were compared with the voucher specimens at the Lichen Herbarium Centre of National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Key to identify the Lichen Genera

Key to Genera

1 a. Photobiont cyanobacterium	<i>Leptogium cyanascens</i> .
1 b. Photobiont green alga	2
2. Thallus leprose, crustose.....	Group I
3. Thallus foliose.....	Group II
4. Thallus fruticose.....	Group III

Group I

1 a. Thallus leprose,.....	<i>Chrysothrix chlorina</i>
1 b. Thallus crustose.....	<i>Graphis</i> sp

Group II

1 a. Lower side of thallus pseudocyphellae, photobiont Nostoc	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>
1 b. Thallus lacking pseudocyphellae	2
2 a. Upper cortex thick walled longitudinally oriented, conglutinate hyphae.....	3
2 b. Upper cortex otherwise.....	4
3 a. Thallus lower side canaliculated zeorin, norstictic and salazinic acids, and unknown pigments and triterpenoids present.....	<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>
3 b. Thallus lower side no canaliculated only in medulla.....	<i>Heterodermia diademata</i>
4 a. Cilia bulbate at the base, thallus grey to grey brown	<i>Bulbothrix</i>
4 b. Cilia present or absent, not bulbate.....	5
5 a. Rhizines dichotomously branched present throughout the margins....	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>
5 b. Rhizines restricted to center of lower surface, margin bare, smooth shining.....	6
6 a. Lobes narrow, long, dichotomously branched, canaliculate.....	<i>Everniastrum</i>
6 b. Lobes otherwise.....	7
7 a. Lobe margins ciliate.....	8

7 b. Lobe margins eciliate.....	9
8 a. Salazinic acid present K+ Red cortex.....	10
8 b. Salazinic acid absent	11
9 a. Thallus with isidia.....	<i>Parmotrema tinctorum</i>
9 b Thallus with	
soredia.....	12
10 a. thallus emaculate.....	<i>P.stuppeum</i>
10 b. thallus maculate.....	<i>P.reticulatum</i>
11 a. Protolichesternic acid in medulla	<i>P.grayanam</i>
11 b. Alecoronic acid in medulla.....	<i>P. nilgherrense</i>
12 a. Thallus large lobed, loosely attached, mainly corticolous	<i>P. austrosinense</i>
12 b. Thallus smaller, closely to strongly attached, saxicolous.....	<i>P.defectum</i>

Group III

1 a. Squamules in thallus.....	<i>Cladonia</i> sp
1 b. Squamules absent in thallus	2
2 a. Thallus flat, strap shaped or palmately lobed.....	<i>Ramalina</i>
2 b. Thallus round to angular in section	3
3 a. Thallus bright yellow to orange, K+ purple... ..	<i>Teloschistes</i>
3 b. Thallus greenish grey or yellowish grey pendent or erect.....	4
4 a. Medulla K+ red Stictic acid present	<i>Usnea stigmatoides</i>
4 b. Medulla K- norstictic psoromic acid present.....	<i>Usnea dasaea</i>

III. Identificayion of Algae Genera

Algae identification key consists of couplets of characteristics using algal description of the specimen based on morphological characterization from 58 Genera to species level identification as per the comprehensive key.

Key to identify the Algae species

1A. Plant pigments contained in chromatophores or chloroplasts -----	10
IB. Plant pigments not contained, but diffused through protoplast -----	2
2A. Plants filamentous; cells arranged in trichomes -----	4
2B. Plants colonial, not filamentous -----	3
3A. Cells in regular rows, in multiples of four; -----	<i>Agmenellum</i>
3B. Cells somewhat evenly arranged toward periphery of spherical colony; barely visible gelatinous strands radiate from center of colony to cells -----	<i>Gomphosphaeria</i>
3C. Colony asymmetrical; cells very dense and unevenly distributed -----	<i>Anacystis</i>
4A. Filaments straight or slightly flexed -----	6
4B. Filaments curved, twisted, or spiralled -----	5
5A. Heterocysts and akinetes present -----	<i>Anabaena</i>
5B. Heterocysts absent -----	<i>Raphidiopsis</i>
6A. Heterocysts present -----	9
6B. Heterocysts absent -----	7
7A. Filaments without a sheath; cells discoid -----	<i>Oscillatoria</i>
7B. Filaments with distinct sheath -----	8
8A. Trichomes tangled; sheaths confluent -----	<i>Phormidiwn</i>
8B. Trichomes separate; sheaths not confluent -----	<i>Lyngbya</i>

9A. Heterocysts terminal -----	<i>Cylindrospermum</i>
9B. Heterocysts intercalary -----	<i>Ahphanizomenon</i>
10A. Cell walls without punctae or striae -----	31
10B. Cell walls rigid, ornamented with punctae or striae -----	11
11A. Frustules adiametric, two or more times longer than wide, elongate -----	15
11B. Frustules isodiametric, generally shorter in length than in diameter, round or elliptical or ovoid or nearly so -----	12
12A. Frustules elliptical or ovoid or nearly so -----	14
12B. Frustules discoid or nearly so -----	13
13A. Valves radially punctate -----	<i>Stephanodiscus</i>
13B. Valves with two concentric regions, the inner being smooth -----	<i>Cydotella</i>
14A. Frustules with marginal keel containing a raphe -----	<i>Surirella</i>
14B. Frustules with a pseudoraphe or with a raphe not in a marginal keel ---	<i>Cocconeis</i>
15A. Frustules cylindrical arranged end to end into filament -----	<i>Melosira</i>
15B. Frustules not arranged into filaments -----	16
16A. Frustules with a raphe in at least one valve -----	21
16B. Frustules without a raphe in either valve, pseudoraphe evident -----	17
17A. Frustules united in zigzag chains -----	<i>Tabellaria</i>
17B. Frustules not in zigzag chains -----	<i>Pseudoraphe</i>
18A. Frustules united laterally -----	<i>Fragilaria</i>
18B. Frustules not united laterally -----	19
19A. Frustules united apically forming spokelike colony -----	<i>Asterionella</i>
19B. Frustules not forming spokelike colony -----	20
20A. Frustules needle shaped without costae -----	<i>Synedra</i>
20B. Frustules with prominent costae -----	<i>Diatom</i>
21A. Frustules sigmoid or "S" shaped -----	<i>Gyrosigma</i>
21B. Frustules not sigmoid -----	22
22A. Frustules longitudinally symmetrical, other than lunate in valve view -----	25
22B. Frustules with raphe in both valves, longitudinally asymmetrical, lunate -----	23
23A. Valves with transverse costae -----	<i>Epithemia</i>
23B. Valves without transverse costae -----	24
24A. Raphe a smooth curve with well defined central and polar nodules ----	<i>Cymbella</i>
24B. Raphe not a smooth curve, gibbose with marginal central nodule -----	<i>Amphora</i>
25A. Frustules with raphe in both valves -----	27
25B. Frustules with pseudoraphe in one valve and raphe in other valve -----	26
26A. Frustules wedge-shaped in girdle view and cuneate in valve -----	<i>Rhoicosphenia</i>
26B. Frustules shaped otherwise -----	<i>Achnanthes</i>
27A. Raphe extended length of valve; polar nodules; central nodules lacking -	<i>Eunotia</i>
27B. Raphe restricted to polar regions -----	28
28A. Raphe located in a canal -----	<i>Nitzschia</i>
28B. Raphe not located in a canal -----	29
29A. Frustules with symmetrical valves -----	30
29B. Frustules with valves symmetrical but asymmetrical -----	<i>Gomphonema</i>
30A. Valves with transverse costae -----	<i>Pinnularia</i>
30B. Valves with transverse punctae -----	<i>Navicula</i>
31A. Cells solitary -----	45
31B. Cells colonial or grouped -----	32

32A. Cells enclosed in conical to cylindrical lorica; joined lorica have treelike appearance -----	<i>Dinobryon</i>
32B. Cells and lorica without treelike appearance -----	33
33A. Colony discoid, one cell in thickness; cells in concentric rings -----	<i>Pediastrum</i>
33B. Colony not discoid -----	34
34A. Colonies spherical or globose -----	40
34B. Colonies not spherical -----	35
35A. Colony with elongate cells radiating from common center -----	<i>Actinastrum</i>
35B. Colony with cells not radiating from common center -----	36
36A. Colony with four to eight cells positioned in linear series -----	<i>Scenedesmus</i>
36B. Colony with cells not in linear series -----	37
37A. Colony with arcuate to lunate cells with apices acutely -----	<i>Selenastrum</i>
37B. Colony with spherical to broadly ellipsoidal cells -----	38
38A. Cells without spines or setae -----	<i>Crucigenia</i>
38B. Cells with spines or setae -----	39
39A. Cells quadrate, closely apposed; free face of each cell with spines ----	<i>Tetrastrum</i>
39B. Cells quadrate and united; free face cell with long delicate setae ---	<i>Micractinium</i>
40A. Colony with biflagellated cells -----	<i>Pandorina</i>
40B. Colony with nonflagellated cells -----	41
41A. Cells lunate to sickle shaped -----	<i>Kirchneriella</i>
41B. Cells spherical or nearly so -----	42
42A. Cells borne terminally on dichotomously branched threads ----	<i>Dictyosphaerium</i>
42B. Cells not on dichotomously branched threads -----	43
43A. Colony a hollow sphere -----	<i>Coelastrum</i>
43B. Colony not a hollow sphere -----	44
44A. Colony surrounded by gelatinized and expanded parent cell wall -----	<i>Oocystis</i>
44B. Colony with cells equidistant and toward periphery -----	<i>Sphaerocystis</i>
45A. Cells with median constriction dividing cell into two distinct halves -	<i>Cosmarium</i>
45B. Cells without pronounced median constriction -----	46
46A. Cells nonflagellated -----	53
46B. Cells flagellated -----	47
47A. Cell walls without polygonal plates -----	49
47B. Cell walls with polygonal plates -----	48
48A. Cells walls of thick plates with distinct sutures -----	<i>Peridinium</i>
48B. Cells walls with faintly distinct plates and sutures -----	<i>Glenodinium</i>
49A. Cells uniflagellate -----	52
49B. Cells biflagellate -----	50
50A. Cells with two flagella of equal length -----	<i>Chlamydomonas</i>
50B. Cells with two flagella of unequal length -----	51
51A. Cells with single chromatophore -----	<i>Chroomonas</i>
51B. Cells with 2 large chromatophores -----	<i>Cryptomonas</i>
52A. Cells surrounded by distinct lorica -----	<i>Trachelomonas</i>
52B. Cells without lorica; fusiform to acicular shaped; posterior end -----	<i>Euglena</i>
53A. Cells acicular to fusiform with ends tapering into long spines -----	<i>Schroederia</i>
53B. Cells without ends tapering into long spines -----	54
54A. Cells without setae -----	56
54B. Cells with setae -----	55

- 55A Cells with subpolar or both subpolar and equatorial long setae -----*Chodatella*
 55B Cells with multiple peripheral long delicate setae -----*Golenkinia*
 56A Cells long, slender, and tapered at both ends -----*Ankistrodesmus*
 56B Cells flattened or isodiametric, triangular, quadrangular -----*Tetraedron*

IV. Identification of Major Groups of Mushrooms

Mushrooms are belonging to fungal kingdom which are edible and non-edible in nature. They represented in various colours starting from white, black, brown, red and pale yellow rot fungi. They are identified based on the following characterization key

Key to identify the Mushrooms species

1. Mushroom growing on other mushrooms or the decayed remains ----- *Mycotrophs*
2. Growing shelflike on wood (or, if not, then gills *concentric* rather than radial); mushroom *very* tough and leathery, corky, or woody (try tearing it in half); gills tough and hard, sometimes maze-like; cap frequently (but not always) with concentric zones of colour -----*Polypores*
3. Gills running down the stem, not platelike and thus not easily separable from the cap and stem (try removing an entire "gill" with your fingers or a sharp object); mushroom usually *not* growing on wood -----*Chanterelles and Trumpets*
4. Gills not as above; mushroom growing on wood or elsewhere ----*Gilled Mushrooms*
5. Stem absent--or, if present, lateral, Flesh in stem tough----- *Polypores*
6. Raphe a smooth curve with well defined central and polar nodules -----*Cymbella*
7. Raphe not a smooth curve, gibbose with marginal central nodule -----*Amphora*
8. Frustules with raphe in both valves -----27
9. Frustules with pseudoraphe in one valve and raphe in other valve -----26
10. Colony with cells not radiating from common center -----36
11. Colony with four to eight cells positioned in linear series -----*Scenedesmus*
12. Colony with cells not in linear series -----37
13. Colony with arcuate to lunate cells with apices acutely-----*Selenastrum*
14. Cells acicular to fusiform with ends tapering into long spines -----*Schroederia*
15. Cells without ends tapering into long spines -----54
16. Cells without setae -----56
17. Cells with setae -----55
- 18 Cells with subpolar or both subpolar and equatorial long setae -----*Chodatella*
19. Raphe extended length of valve; polar nodules; central nodules lacking ----*Eunotia*
20. Raphe restricted to polar regions -----28
21. Raphe located in a canal -----*Nitzschia*
22. Filaments with distinct sheath -----8
23. Trichomes tangled; sheaths confluent -----*Phormidiwn*
24. Trichomes separate; sheaths not confluent -----*Lyngbya*
25. Heterocysts terminal -----*Cylindrospermum*
26. Heterocysts intercalary -----*Ahphanizomenon*
27. Cell walls without punctae or striae -----31
28. Cell walls rigid, ornamented with punctae or striae ----- 11
29. Frustules adiametric, two or more times longer than wide, elongate -----15
30. Frustules isodiametric, generally shorter than round or elliptical or ovoid ----- 12
31. Frustules elliptical or ovoid or nearly so -----14

32. Frustules discoid or nearly so -----13
33. Valves radially punctate -----*Stephanodiscus*
34. Valves with two concentric regions, the inner being smooth -----*Cydotella*
35. Frustules with marginal keel containing a raphe -----*Surirella*
36. Frustules with a pseudoraphe or with a raphe not in a marginal keel -----*Cocconeis*
37. Cap round in outline; pore surface not running down the stem, or only slightly running down the stem; spore print not white -----*Boletes*
38. Mushroom with spines or "teeth"--either on the underside of a cap, or hanging from a branched structure, or clumped in an indistinct mass -----*Toothed Mushrooms*
39. Mushroom covered in some part with a foul-smelling slime; arising from a soft underground "egg"; variously shaped (like a club or stick, like crab claws, like a lantern, like a Wiffle ball, etc.); frequently found in woods----- *Stinkhorns*
40. Mushroom more or less shaped like a ball, or like a ball raised up on a stem, or like a ball set on a starfish----- *Puffballs*
41. Cap shape convex to centrally depressed or vase-shaped; undersurface, smooth, wrinkled, or gill-like; fruiting embedded -----*Chanterelles*
42. Cap shape oval, pointed, lobed, saddle-shaped, irregular, or thimble-like (never vase-shaped or convex); undersurface absent, or hard to see or define; many (but definitely not all) species fruiting----- *Trumpets*
43. Stem completely hollow, or hollow with cottony fibers inside; cap with pits and ridges, or longitudinally wrinkled, or fairly smooth (never lobed or convoluted); without reddish or reddish brown shades; found in spring----- *Morels & Verpas*
44. Found in summer and fall (or spring in warm coastal areas); cap lobed, saddle-shaped, or irregular and whitish, greyish, brownish, or black; stem surface ribbed or "pocketed" in some species -----*Saddles*
45. Found in summer and fall (or spring in warm coastal areas); cap lobed, saddle-shaped, or irregular and whitish, greyish, brownish, or black -----*Oddballs & Misfits*

Certificates of
Nature Science Foundation
Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

1. ISO Certificate
2. MSME Certificate
3. NGO Darpan NITI Aayog
4. 12A Certificate
5. 80G Certificate
6. 10AC Certificate

Certificate of Registration



This is to Certify That The Quality Management System of



NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION

LIG II, GANDHIMAA NAGAR, PEELAMEDU, COIMBATORE - 641004, TAMILNADU, INDIA.

has been assessed and found to conform to the requirements of

ISO 9001:2015

for the following scope :

PROVIDING ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, GREEN AND HYGIENE AUDITS
TO ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS
AS PER THE OWN CHECKLIST AND AWARDS TO
MERITORIOUS CANDIDATES.

Certificate No	20DQHY90	
Initial Registration Date	: 08/01/2021	Issuance Date : 08/01/2021
Date of Expiry*	: 07/01/2024	
1st Surve. Due	: 08/12/2021	2nd Surve. Due : 08/12/2022

DIRECTOR

ROHS Certification Pvt. Ltd.

408, Madhuban Building, 55, Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110 019, India

phone : +91.11.41525522 | e-mail : info@rohs-certification.co.in | website : www.rohs-certification.co.in

The Registration is not a Product Quality Certificate, *Subject to successful completion of surveillance audits, Visit for verification on www.rohs-certification.co.in
Certificate is the property of ROHS and return when demanded



eiaCI
مركز الإمارات العالمي للاعتماد
Emirates International Accreditation Centre
035-CB-QMS

UDYAM REGISTRATION NUMBER		UDYAM-TN-03-0073706																												
NAME OF ENTERPRISE		M/S NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION																												
TYPE OF ENTERPRISE *		MICRO																												
MAJOR ACTIVITY		SERVICES																												
SOCIAL CATEGORY OF ENTREPRENEUR		GENERAL																												
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DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION/BUSINESS		12/03/2020																												
NATIONAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODE(S)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SNo.</th> <th>NIC 2 Digit</th> <th>NIC 4 Digit</th> <th>NIC 5 Digit</th> <th>Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>69 - Legal and accounting activities</td> <td>6920 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy</td> <td>69201 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities</td> <td>Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>85 - Education</td> <td>8542 - Cultural education</td> <td>85420 - Cultural education</td> <td>Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>85 - Education</td> <td>8549 - Other education n.e.c.</td> <td>85499 - Other educational services n.e.c.</td> <td>Services</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				SNo.	NIC 2 Digit	NIC 4 Digit	NIC 5 Digit	Activity	1	69 - Legal and accounting activities	6920 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	69201 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities	Services	2	85 - Education	8542 - Cultural education	85420 - Cultural education	Services	3	85 - Education	8549 - Other education n.e.c.	85499 - Other educational services n.e.c.	Services					
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DATE OF UDYAM REGISTRATION		26/02/2022																												

* In case of graduation (upward/reverse) of status of an enterprise, the benefit of the Government Schemes will be availed as per the provisions of Notification No. S.O. 2119(E) dated 26.06.2020 issued by the M/o MSME.

Disclaimer: This is computer generated statement, no signature required. Printed from <https://udyamregistration.gov.in> & Date of printing: - 26/02/2022

For any assistance, you may contact:

1. District Industries Centre: COIMBATORE (TAMIL NADU)

2. MSME-DI: CHENNAI (TAMIL NADU)

Visit : www.msme.gov.in ; www.dcmsme.gov.in ; www.champions.gov.in

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The screenshot shows the top section of the NGO DARPAN website. At the top left, there are logos for the Government of India, NGO, and DARPAN. To the right, it says "NITI Aayog, Government of India". Below this is a dark navigation bar with links: Home, About Us, NGO Directory (with a dropdown arrow), Search NGOs, Report, Guidelines, Circulars, Help (with a dropdown arrow), Apply Grant, and Blacklisted NGOs. On the far right of the navigation bar is a "Login/Register" link with a user icon. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image of a group of people, with the text "NGO DARPAN" overlaid in large white letters. Underneath the banner, a message reads: "In order to strengthen services of the portal, Government has decided to make PAN Number of VOs/NGOs mandatory." Below the banner are three horizontal bars: a light blue bar with the text "Please Update Your Profile", a teal bar with the text "Welcome, Nature Science Foundation", and a light blue rounded rectangle containing the text "Your Unique Id: TN/2018/0187711".



PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOMETAX (EXEMPTIONS),
III FLOOR, ANNEXE BLDG, NO.121, MAHATMA GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI-34

Present : G.M.DOSS, I.R.S
Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions)

** URNo. AACTN7857J/05/18-19/T-1105

Dated:03/09/2018

Sub: Registration u/s. 12AA of the Income tax Act 1961 - in the case of

"Nature Science Foundation"

LIG-II, 2669, Gandhimaa Nagar, Peelamedu, Coimbatore – 641 004.

Ref : Application in form 10 A filed on 28/03/2018

ORDER UNDER SECTION 12AA OF THE INCOME TAX ACT 1961.

1. The above Trust/Society/Association/ Company/ others/, bearing PAN AACTN7857J was constituted by Trust Deed / Memorandum of Association dated 29/11/2017 registered with Sub-Registrar's Office/ Registrar of Societies/Registrar of Companies/others on 29/11/2017.
2. ~~The Trust Deed / Memorandum of Association has subsequently been amended / modified / altered by a Codicil / Supplementary Deed / Amendment Deed / Alteration to Memorandum of Association/others dated XX/XX duly registered on XX/XX.~~
3. The above TRUST filed an application seeking Registration u/s 12 AA of the Income tax Act, 1961.
4. On going through the objects of the TRUST and its proposed activities as enumerated in the Trust Deed / Memorandum of Association, I am satisfied about the genuineness of the TRUST as on date.
5. The application has been entered at Sl.No.1105 maintained in this office. The above Trust is accordingly registered as a PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST u/s 12 AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 with effect from 29/11/2017.
6. It is hereby clarified that the Registration so given to the Trust/Institution is not absolute. Subsequently, if it is found that the activities of the Trust/Institution are not genuine or are not being carried out in accordance with the objects and clauses of the Trust Deed / Memorandum of Association submitted at the time of registration or modified with the approval of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Exemptions), Chennai or there is a violation of the provisions of Section – 13, the Registration so granted shall be cancelled as provided u/s 12 AA (3) or 12AA(4) of the Income Tax Act. Further, this approval is also subject to the Trust/Society/Association/Company/ Others/ complying to the provisions of the proviso to sec 2(15) of the Income Tax Act 1961.
7. Granting of Registration u/s 12AA does not confer any automatic exemption of income from taxation. The Trust/Institution should conform to the parameters laid down in Sections 11, 12, 13 and 115 BBC of the I.T. Act, 1961, to claim exemption of its income on year to year basis before the Assessing Officer.

** This Unique Registration No. URNo. AACTN7857J/05/18-19/T-1105 Should be mentioned in all your future correspondence.




Sd/-
(G.M.DOSS, I.R.S)
Commissioner of Income-tax(Exemptions), Chennai.

Copy to:

1. The Assessee.
2. The ACIT(Exemptions), Coimbatore Circle.
3. Office Copy.

//CERTIFIED TRUE COPY//

(N SRINIVASA RAO)
Asst. Commissioner of Income-tax (H.Qrs)(Exemptions),
Chennai.


 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 INCOMETAX DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX (EXEMPTIONS)
 Aayakar Bhawan, Annexe III Floor, 121 M.G. Road, Chennai 600 034

URNo. AACTN7857J/05/18-19/T-1105/80G

Date: 10.04.2019

Name of the Trust-/Society /Company/Institution : NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION
 Address : LIG II 2669, GANDHIMAA NAGAR, PEELAMEDU, COIMBATORE - 641 004
 PAN : AACTN7857J
 Date of Application : 12.11.2018

Received
 Rajiv S. Ponnudurai
 17/07/2019

APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 80G(5)(vi) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

The aforesaid Trust-/Society/Company/Institution has been registered u/s.12AA of the Income Tax Act with effect from 29.11.2017 vide AACTN7857J/05/18-19/T-1105 dated 03.09.2018. It is certified that donation made to NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION at LIG II 2669, GANDHIMAA NAGAR, PEELAMEDU, COIMBATORE - 641 004 shall qualify for deduction u/s 80G(5)(vi) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, subject to the fulfillment of conditions laid down in clauses [i] to [v] of sub-section (5) of section 80G of the I.T Act, 1961.

2. This approval shall be valid in perpetuity with effect from A.Y. 2019-20 unless specifically withdrawn. The details and validity of the certificate is available @ office.incometaxindia.gov.in
3. The Return of Income along with the Income & Expenditure Account, Receipts and Payments Account and Balance Sheet should be submitted annually to the Assessing Officer having jurisdiction over the case.
4. No change in the Trust Deed/Memorandum of Association shall be effected without the prior approval of the undersigned i.e. **Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions), Chennai**.
5. Every receipt issued to a donor shall bear the **Unique Registration Number** i.e. **URNo. AACTN7857J/05/18-19/T-1105/80G** and date of this order i.e. **10.04.2019**.
6. Under the provisions of section 80G(5)(i)(a), the institution/fund registered u/s.12A, u/s.12AA(1)(b) or approved u/s.10(23C), 10(23C)(vi)(via), etc., shall have to maintain separate books of accounts in respect of any business activity carried on and shall intimate this office within one month about commencement of such activity.

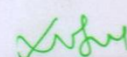


Sd/-
 (G.M.DOSS, I.R.S)
 Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions)
 Chennai.

Copy to:

1. The applicant
2. Guard File
3. The DCIT(Exemptions) Coimbatore Circle.

//Certified True Copy//


 (N. SRINIVASA RAO)
 Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (H.qrs)
 (Exemptions), Chennai.

FORM NO. 10AC

(See rule 17A/11AA/2C)

Order for registration.

1	PAN	AACTN7857J
2	Name	NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION
2a	Address	
	Flat/Door/Building	LIG-II, 2669
	Name of premises/Building/Village	GANDHIMAA NAGAR
	Road/Street/Post Office	Coimbatore South
	Area/Locality	COIMBATORE
	Town/City/District	Gandhimasnagar S.O
	State	Tamil Nadu
	Country	INDIA
	Pin Code/Zip Code	641004
3	Document Identification Number	AACTN7857JE2021501
4	Application Number	739995830271021
5	Unique Registration Number	AACTN7857JE20215
6	Section/sub-section/clause/sub-clause proviso in which registration is being granted	01-Sub clause (i) of clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A
7	Date of registration	03-11-2021
8	Assessment year or years for which the trust or institution is registered	From AY 2022-23 to AY 2026-2027
9	Order for registration:	
	a. After considering the application of the applicant and the material available on record, the applicant is hereby granted registration with effect from the assessment year mentioned at serial no 8 above subject to the conditions mentioned in row number 10.	
	b. The taxability, or otherwise, of the income of the applicant would be separately considered as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.	
	c. This order is liable to be withdrawn by the prescribed authority if it is subsequently found that the activities of the applicant are not genuine or if they are not carried out in accordance with all or any of the conditions subject to which it is granted, if it is found that the applicant has obtained the registration by fraud or misrepresentation of facts or it is found that the assessee has violated any condition prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961.	
10	Conditions subject to which registration is being granted	
	The registration is granted subject to the following conditions:-	

	o. This certificate cannot be used as a basis for claiming non-deduction of tax at source in respect of investments etc. relating to the Trust/ Institution.
	p. All the Public Money so received including for Corpus or any contribution shall be routed through a Bank Account whose number shall be communicated to Office of the Jurisdictional Commissioner of Income Tax.
	q. The applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with the Income Tax Rules, 1962.
	r. The registration and the Unique registration number has been instantly granted and if, at any point of time, it is noticed that form for registration has not been duly filled in by not providing, fully or partly, or by providing false or incorrect information or documents required to be provided under sub-rule (1) or (2) of rule 17A or by not complying with the requirements of sub-rule (3) or (4) of the said rule, the registration and Unique Registration Number (URN), shall be cancelled and the registration and URN shall be deemed to have never been granted or issued.
Name and Designation of the Registration Granting Authority	Principal Commissioner of Income Tax/ Commissioner of Income Tax (Digitally signed)



Certificates of Green Campus Auditors

1. ISO Environment Management System (14001:2015) of Mrs. S. Rajalakshmi, Chairman of NSF.
2. ISO Environment Management System (14001:2015 TUV NORD) of Dr. A. Geethakarhi, NSF Environment Auditor.
3. Indian Green Building Council (IGBC AP) Accredited Professional of Dr. B. Mythili Gnanamangai, Vice-Chairman of NSF.
4. Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), of Dr. B. Mythili Gnanamangai, Vice-Chairman of NSF.
5. Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), of Er. Ashutosh Kumar Srivastava, Board of Directors (North Zone) of NSF.
6. Botanist and Subject Expert of Plant Taxonomy of Dr. D. Vinoth kumar, Joint Director of NSF.
7. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and National Productivity Council of Er. N. Dineshkumar and Dr. N. Balasubramanian, Energy Auditors of NSF.



Certificate of Training

TNV hereby certifies that

S. Rajalakshmi

has successfully completed the 5 days

Auditor / Lead Auditor Training Course which meets the training requirements of the Exemplar Global and has been declared as competent in the following competency units

- EM: Environmental Management System
- AU: Management Systems Auditing
- TL: Leading Management Systems Audit Teams

ISO 14001:2015

Issue Date: 17th Jun. 2021

Training Date : 20th to 24th May. 2021

Certificate Number : 2106170721010105

Authorised Signatory
(Pragyesh Singh)

This course is certified by Exemplar Global vide registration number TN006669

Note: The course conforms to the principles and practice of audits of Management Systems for compliance with standards. This certificate remains the property of TNV and this certificate is recognized by Exemplar Global. For verification of this certificate, please write to Mail: info@isoindia.org



**PR315: ISO 14001:2015 Lead Auditor
(Environmental Management Systems)
Training course**

Certificate of Achievement

Geethakarthi Alagarsamy

has successfully completed the above mentioned course and examination.

23rd - 27th March 2019

COIMBATORE, INDIA

Certificate No. 35242817 02

Delegate No. 171136

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. Alagarsamy".

for TÜV NORD CERT GmbH

Essen, 2019-04-26

The course is certified by CQI and IRCA (Certification No. 18125). The learner meets the training requirements for those seeking certification under the IRCA EMS Auditor certification scheme.

TÜV NORD CERT GmbH

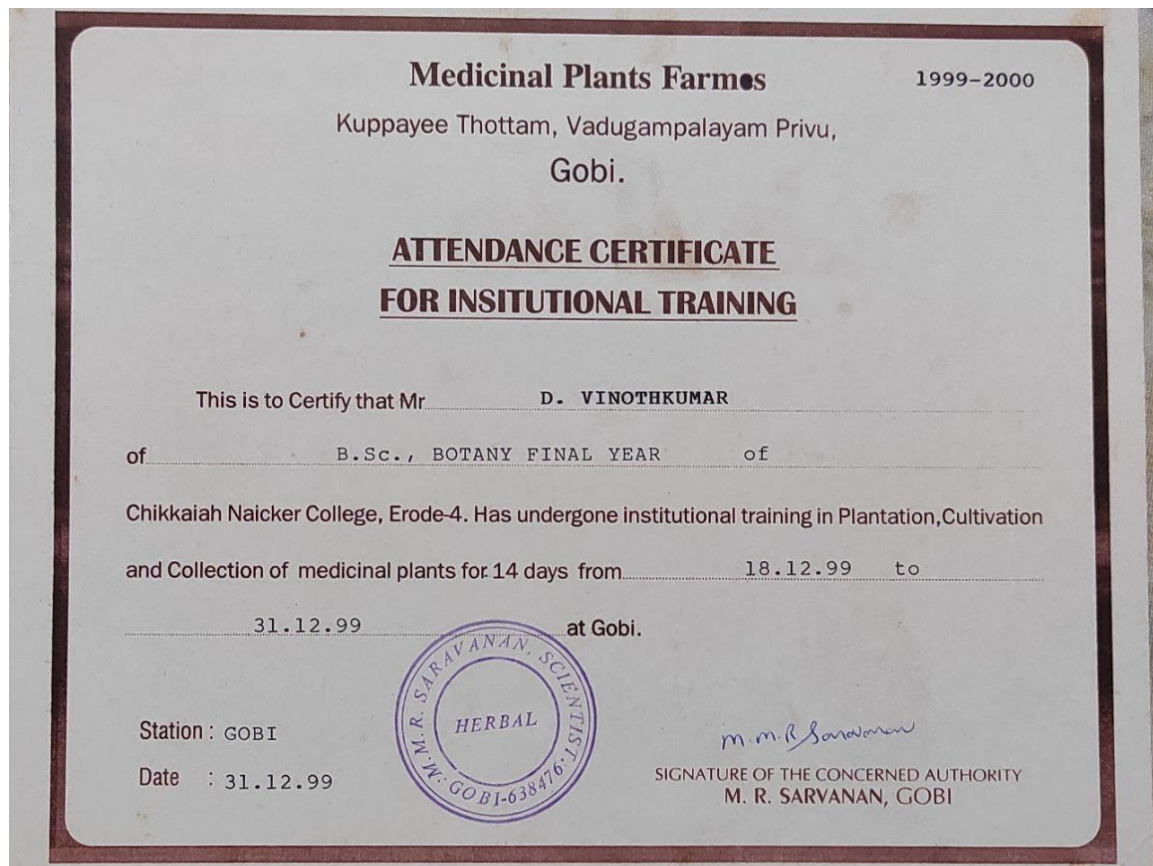
Langemarckstraße 20

45141 Essen

www.tuev-nord-cert.com









BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Examination Registration No. : **EA-14056** Serial Number **9176**

Certificate Registration No. : **9176**

Certificate For Certified Energy Manager

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Ms. **Dinesh Kumar D** Son/Daughter of Mr./Mrs. **R M Dhanasekaran** who has passed the National Examination for certification of energy manager held in the month of **October 2011** is qualified as certified energy manager subject to the provisions of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Certification Procedures for Energy Managers) Regulations, 2010.

This certificate shall be valid for five years with effect from the date of award of this certificate and shall be renewable subject to attending the prescribed refresher training course once in every five years.

His /Her name has been entered in the Register of certified energy manager at Serial Number **9176** being maintained by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the aforesaid regulations.

Mr./Mrs./Ms. **Dinesh Kumar D** is deemed to have qualified for appointment or designation as energy manager under clause (f) of Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (Act No.52 of 2001).

Given under the seal of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, this **7th** day of **February, 2013**

Secretary
Bureau of Energy Efficiency
New Delhi

Digitally Signed: RAKESH KUMAR RAI
Sun Mar 01 10:58:55 IST 2020
Secretary, BEE New Delhi

Dates of attending the refresher course	Secretary's Signature	Dates of attending the refresher course	Secretary's Signature
22.12.2019			

Regn. No. EA-7391  Certificate No. 5093

National Productivity Council
(National Certifying Agency)

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. N. Balasubramaniam
son / daughter of Mr. M. Nanjukkuttigounder
has passed the National Certification Examination for Energy Auditors held in December - 2009, conducted on
behalf of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India.


He / She is qualified as Certified Energy Manager as well as Certified Energy Auditor.

He / She shall be entitled to practice as Energy Auditor under the Energy Conservation Act 2001, subject to the
fulfillment of qualifications for the Accredited Energy Auditor and issue of certificate of Accreditation by the Bureau
of Energy Efficiency under the said Act.

This certificate is valid till the issuance of an official certificate by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Place : Chennai, India
Date : 11th February 2010


Controller of Examination

 ENERGY IS LIFE
CONSERVE IT

ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF POWER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

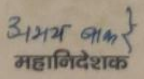
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि

श्री/श्रीमती दिनेश कुमार ने ऊर्जा संरक्षण भवन निर्माण संहिता
के लिए 7 दिसंबर '16 से 8 दिसंबर '16 तक एमएनआईटी / सीईपीटी / आईआईआईटी
द्वारा आयोजित मास्टर ट्रेनर सर्टिफिकेट कार्यक्रम को सफलता पूर्वक सम्पन्न कर लिया है।

This is to certify that

Shri/Smt. Dinesh Kumar has successfully
completed the Master Trainer Certificate Programme conducted by MNIT / CEPT / IIT
from 7 December '16 to 8 December '16 for the Energy Conservation Building Code.

नई दिल्ली, 07 JUL 2017
New Delhi, _____


महानिदेशक
Director General

