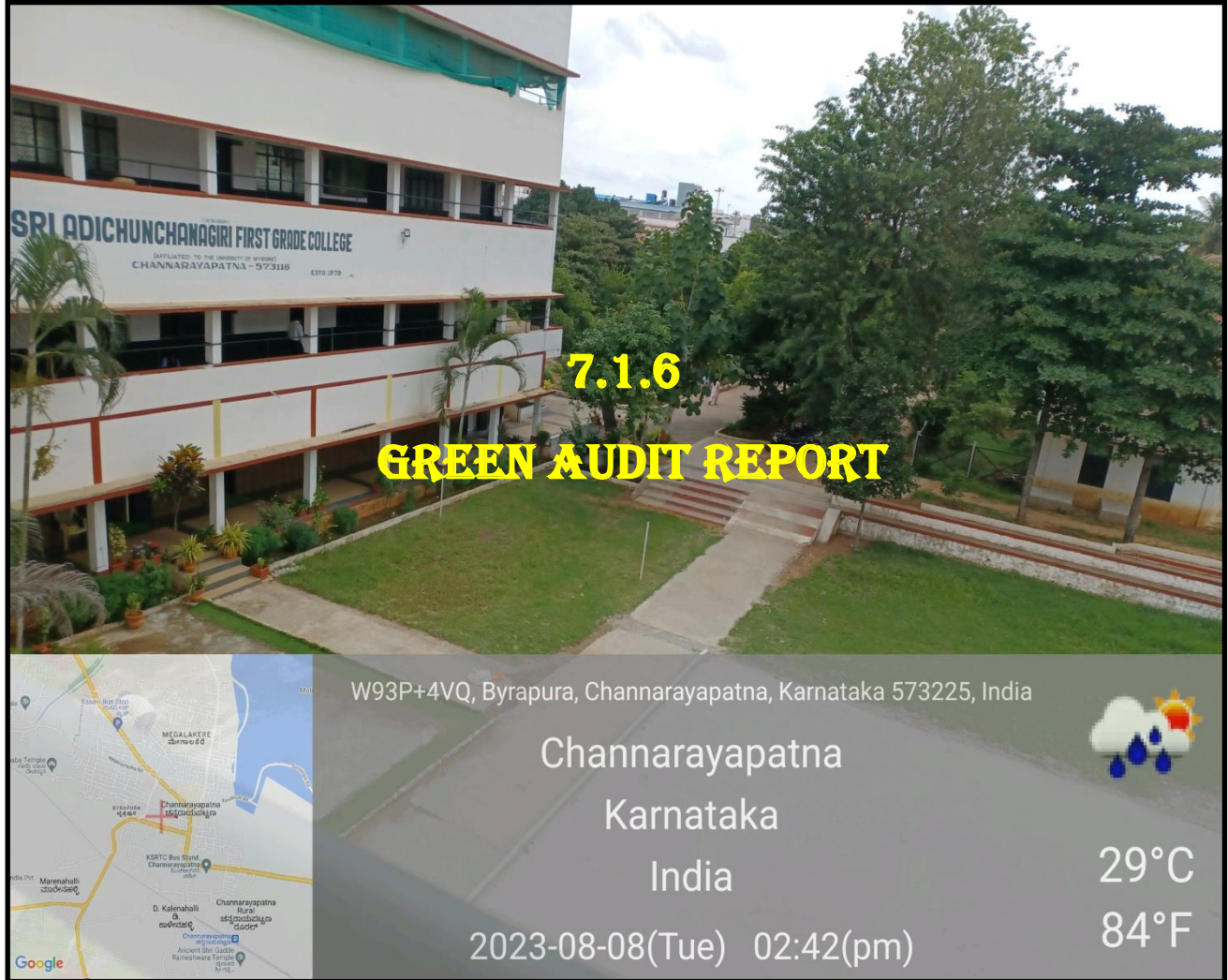


|| Jai Shree Gurudev ||

Sri Adichunchanagiri First Grade College,

Channarayapatana-573116

College Code: 3040



Green Audit Report Committee
Green Audit Report
Members Involved in Green Audit Report

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Dr. Nirupama M, Assistant Professor of Zoology | - Convenor |
| 2. Mr. Bhaskar J, Physical Education director | - Member |
| 3. Dr. Chandrasheker B.N. Assistant Professor of Chemistry | - Member |
| 4. Mrs. Kavitha JN, Librarian | - Member |
| 5. Mr. Ramaswamy K.L. Assistant Professor of Botany | - Member |
| 6. Ms.Sowmya | - Member |
| 7. Mr. Raju Gowda, Municipality Officer | - Member |
| 8. Ms.Keerthana, M Student Representative | - Member |
| 9. Ms. Sahana K. R Student Representative | - Member |
| 10. Mr.Sanjay, Student Representative | - Member |

Introduction:

The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crises. On this background it becomes essential to adopt the system of the Green Campus for the institutes which will lead for sustainable development and at the same time reduce a sizable amount of atmospheric carbon-di-oxide from the environment.

Green Audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of environmental diversity. The 'Green Audit' aims to analyse environmental practices within and outside the college campus, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the work conducted within the organizations whose exercises can cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through Green Audit, one gets a direction as how to improve the condition of environment and there are various factors that have determined the growth of carrying out Green Audit.

1. About the college

Sri Adichunchangiri First Grade College, Channarayapatna is one of the pioneer institutions with an objective of imparting quality and value based education and motivates students to develop an aptitude for creative thinking and analysis. It was started in the year 1979. Our college serving its best to provide quality education. The College has many distinctive qualities. It is running successfully for more than 40 years only because of its distinctiveness and reputation. The institution has been providing quality education to the rural students of Channarayapatanna Taluk. The college has been striving hard for the holistic development of the rural students since its inception. It is affiliated with University of Mysore. The college is accommodating an overall strength of

students pursuing various Graduate Degrees in the Streams of B.Com/B.A/B.Sc under the guidance and supervision of Teaching and non-teaching Staff.

The College has Various other committees has arranged many environmental practices and programmes and has planted many saplings in our campus in a span of 5 years. Apart from these the students are asked to plant the saplings on their Birthdays, Special occasions and National Festivals and it is the practice of the college to plant a sapling on a special occasions by the invited guests where in the students take care of such in growing and watering them on a regular basis.

2.Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the green audit is to promote the Environment Management and Conservation in the College Campus. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize framework of Environment Sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

- 1 .To introduce and aware students to real concerns of environment and its Sustainability.
2. To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analysing the pattern and extent of resource use of the campus
- 3 To establish a baseline data to assess future sustainability by avoiding the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their corrections requiring high cost.
4. To bring out a status report on environmental compliance.

3. Scope of Green Audit

- Initiating and empowering the betterment of Green aspects inside the campus.
- Awareness to every stakeholder in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities in the up-keep of greenery in the campus.
- Inculcating the environment standards through curriculum and other practices.

4. Methodology

1. Systematic data collection.
2. Evidence based documentation of activities.
3. Regular monitoring.
4. Provide standards and methods for improvement by establishing cost effective measures.

Data Collection

The College has organised a survey on campus plants in August 2023 by the College Eco-Club Committee headed by Dr. Nirupama M, Convenor, Eco-Club and the other committee members and these trees were grown and identified in the campus. The Following is the list of Trees identified in the campus with their scientific names.

Table showing the Trees identified in the campus with Scientific and family Names

SL.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	Number of Plants
1.	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	Jack fruit plant	Moraceae	04
2.	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Paradise-tree, Bitterwood	Simaroubaceae	02
3.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal tree	Moraceae	01
4.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Indian almond, country almond	Combretaceae	02
5.	<i>Polyalthia langifolia</i>	False ashoka, Indian mast tree	Annonaceae	12
6.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Indian beech, Pongame oiltree	Fabaceae	10
7.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Indian goose berry	Euphorbiaceae	02
8.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teek wood tree	Verbinaceae	01
9.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	North indian rose wood	Fabaceae	02
10.	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm	Arecaceae	05
11.	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	Golden cane palm	Arecaceae	15
12.	<i>Michelia chamapaka</i>	Champaka tree	Magnoliaeae	02
13.	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Oleander, Nerium	Apocynaceae	10
14.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Rose periwinkle	Apocynaceae	10
15.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Indian almond	Combretaceae	15
16.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun, Jambolan	Myrtaceae	02
17.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava tree	Myrtaceae	04
18.	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany, Big – leaf Mahogany	Meliaceae	04
19.	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandalwood tree	Santalaceae	03
20.	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Christmas tree	Araucariaceae	07
21.	<i>Cycas revolute</i>	Cycas	Cycadaceae	02
22.	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper		02

23.	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Coleus	Cuperssaceae	04
24.	<i>Asperagus racemosus</i>	Asparagus	Lamiaceae	04
25.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe	Lilliaceae	04
26.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Cassia	Aloaceae	04
27.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Jamaica cherry	Caesalpinaceae	01
28.	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothas	Muntingiaceae	04
29.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	Araceae	05
30.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango tree	Malvaceae	15
31.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem tree	Anacardiaceae	01
32.	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Hummingbird bush, Fire bush	Meliaceae	03
33.	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silver oak	Rubiaceae	20
34.	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	Golden trumpet tree	Proteaceae	02
35.	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow trumpet bush	Bignoniaceae	02
36.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapota, chikoo tree	Bignoniaceae	01
37.	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Plumeria	Sapotaceae	01
38.	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Bougainvillea	Apocynaceae	02
39.	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Nyctaginaceae	03
40.	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i>	Banana plant	Pinaceae	02
41.	<i>Cymbopogon citronella</i>	Lemon grass	Musaceae	04
42.	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Acorus	Poaceae	01
43.	<i>Sterlitzia reginae</i>	Bird of paradise	Acoraceae	02
44.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Flame of wood, Ixora	Musaceae	03
45.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Indian acalypha	Rubiaceae	02
46.	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Euphorbiaceae	02

			<i>Lythraceae</i>	
47.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Henna, mehandhi	<i>Lythraceae</i>	02
48..	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Jasmine, Mallige	<i>Oleaceae</i>	02
49.	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	Tamarind tree	<i>Fabaceae</i>	01
50.	<i>Philodendron giganteum</i>	Philodendron	<i>Araceae</i>	03
51.	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i>	Snake plant	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	03
52.	<i>Spathiphyllum wallisii</i>	Peace lily	<i>Araceae</i>	50
53.	<i>Codiaeum Variegatum</i>	Croton plant	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	02
54.	<i>Aglaonema nitidum</i>	Chinese evergreens	<i>Araceae</i>	02
55.	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider plant	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	02
56.	<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i>	Variegated mondo grass	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	01
57.	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Rheo	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	20
58.	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf umbrella tree	<i>Araliaceae</i>	02
59.	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	<i>Moraceae</i>	03
60.	<i>Acalypha godseffiana</i>	Copper leaf, Fire dragon	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	02
61.	<i>Duranta repens</i>	Duranta, Hedge plant	<i>Verbinaceae</i>	20
62.	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Thuja	<i>Cupressaceae</i>	03
63.	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber plant	<i>Moraceae</i>	02
64.	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Bamboo	<i>Poaceae</i>	01
65.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnata</i>	Bryophyllum	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	05
66.	<i>Mussenda erthrophylla</i>	Musssanda	<i>rubiceae</i>	01
67.	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Rose	<i>Roseaceae</i>	15
68.	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Ratrirani	<i>Solanceae</i>	01
69.	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	Maruga	<i>lamiaceae</i>	01

70.	<i>Jasminum azoricum</i>	<i>Udupi mallige</i>	<i>olaceaceae</i>	01
71.	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	<i>Dahlia</i>	<i>osteraceae</i>	01

LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

SL.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	Number of Plants
1.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal tree	Moraceae	01
2.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Indian almond, country almond	Combretaceae	02
3.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Indian goose berry	Euphorbiaceae	02
4.	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Oleander, Nerium	Apocynaceae	10
5.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Rose periwinkle	Apocynaceae	10
6.	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	Coleus	Lamiaceae	04
7.	<i>Asperagus racemosus</i>	Asparagus	Lilliacaeae	04
8	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe	Aloaceae	04
9.	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandalwood tree	Santalaceae	03
10.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Jamaica cherry	Muntingiaceae	04
11.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	Malvaceae	15
12.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem tree	Meliaceae	03
13.	<i>Cymbopogon citronella</i>	Lemon grass	Poaceae	04
14	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	<i>Acorus</i>	<i>Acoraceae</i>	01
15	<i>Punica granatum</i>	<i>Pomegranate</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	02
16	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	<i>Henna, mehandhi</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	02
17	<i>Duranta repensa</i>	<i>Duranta, Hedge plant</i>	<i>Verbinaceae</i>	20

18	<i>Bryophyllum pinnata</i>	<i>Bryophyllum</i>	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	05
19	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	<i>tulasi</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	04
20	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	<i>kamakassthuri</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	02
21	<i>Mentha species</i>	<i>Pudina</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	01
22	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	<i>Nelabehu, madhunasini</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	01
23.	<i>Tinospora cardifolia</i>	<i>Amruthballi</i>	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	04
24.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Brahmi</i>	<i>Apiaceae</i>	01
25.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	<i>Bilva</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	01
26.	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	<i>Elephant apple, bela</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	01
27.	<i>Pimento dioica</i>	<i>Allspice</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	01
28.	<i>Piper betel</i>	<i>Betel</i>	<i>piperaceae</i>	01
29.	<i>Piper longum</i>	<i>pepper</i>	<i>piperaceae</i>	01
30.	<i>Citrus medica</i>	<i>Haralekai</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	01
31.	<i>Citrus limon</i>	<i>lemon</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	02

Standards and methods for improvement of Flora inside the campus


- Various species of plants are identified which are at endangered and measures were taken to protect them.
- The boards were displayed with Name of the plant and its Scientific name.
- Celebration of World Environment day on June 5th every year by sapling a plant inside the campus in its memory.
- Spreading the awareness of Green environment on special days/occasions.
- Spreading awareness on the importance of Green Environment by displaying the sign Boards inside the campus.


Recommendations


- Periodical review of plants and trees planted in the campus
- Maintenance of particular area of the campus by each class
- Protection and safeguard of the plants/ Trees which are endangered

Conclusions

The College has maintained a beautiful green campus with many special species of plants, the present green environment is self sufficient to meet the requirements of the pleasant environment, the Bio-diversity is at peak compared to the nearby colleges but the college has to take initiative in minimising the green house gases by promoting the less usage of vehicles among students and staff.


Signature of the Convenor


Environmental Officer
Municipality
Channarayapatna


Chief Officer
Municipality
Channarayapatna
