

STSN Govt. Degree College Kadiri-515591

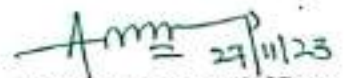


GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES

Green Audit Certificate

This is to Certify that STSN.Govt Degree College, Kadiri, Sri Sathya Sai district has successfully undergone a green Audit during November'2023 under the supervision of Forest Range Officer, AP Forest Division, Kadiri Branch.

The college campus has demonstrated an exemplary commitment to environmental sustainability over the past 20 years. The campus boasts a profusion of vegetation, including a diverse array of trees such as Azadirachta, Pongamia, Tamarindus Citrus, Guava, Neredu, and annona squamosa. Furthermore, the campus features dedicated areas for Mulberry, Botanical, and Medicinal gardens, showcasing a harmonious blend of nature and education.


Forest Range Officer
Kadiri
Sri Sathya Sai.Dt

Proceedings of the Principal

As part of our unwavering dedication to environmental sustainability, the college is initiating a Green Audit program. In alignment with this significant endeavor, the ISO international audit team **HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd** has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting a thorough evaluation of the college's environmental practices. Their mandate includes assessing our current initiatives, identifying areas for improvement, and formulating strategies to enhance our environmental stewardship.

The HYM International certifications Pvt.Ltd brings a wealth of expertise and experience in environmental assessment and sustainable practices. Their comprehensive approach will ensure that all aspects of our environmental impact are meticulously examined. By conducting this audit, we aim to gain valuable insights into our environmental performance and strengthen our commitment to sustainability.

The Internal Eco Club team is expected to deliver a comprehensive report. This report will serve as a roadmap for implementing effective measures to minimize our environmental footprint and foster a culture of environmental responsibility within the college community.

We express our utmost gratitude to Dr.A.Dileep Kumar, Forest Range Officer,AP Forest Division, Kadiri-Sri Sathya Sai Dt.for undertaking this important task. Their dedication and professionalism will undoubtedly contribute to our ongoing efforts to create a greener and more sustainable future for our college and the broader community.

ECO CLUB COMMITTEE:

Dr.A.Narayana Swamy- Convenor

Dr.M.Krishna Naik-Member

A.Hanumantha Rao-Member

N.Ershad-Member

Ms.Roja Rani-Member

K.Sunitha-Member

M.Santhoshini-Member

Principal

S.No	GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES	FACILITIES AVAILABLE
1	RESTRICTED ENTRY OF AUTOMOBILES	The college promotes the staff and students to use the vehicles with pollution check stickers to reduce environmental pollution, in addition to giving suggestions not to use the automobiles in the campus unless it is urgent and very important.
2	USE OF BICYCLES	The staff and students are suggested to use bicycles and battery bikes as a mode of transport within the campus. It is environment friendly and prevents pollution.
3	PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY PATHWAYS	The college has laid earthen pathways for the benefit of students, faculty and walkers.
4	BAN ON USE OF PLASTIC	Ban on plastic is strictly followed in the campus. Single-use plastic items such as plastic bags, spoons, straws and cups are banned completely and regular awareness programmes are conducted in collaboration with the local Municipal Corporation authorities and NGOs.
5	LANDSCAPING WITH TREES AND PLANTS	The college has a beautiful landscape with mix of very old trees, middle aged trees, young trees, saplings and herbs and shrubs. The college ground is well maintained with the assistance of NSS volunteers and the entire maintenance will be supervised by the Department of Physical Education.

STSN GOVT GEREE COLLEGE KADIRI

PREAMBLE

A Green Campus is a place where environmental friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental ,social and economic needs of the mankind.

Greening the campus is all about sweeping away wasteful inefficiencies and using conventional sources of energies for its daily power needs, correct disposal handling, purchase of environment friendly supplies and effective recycling program. Institute has to work out the time bound strategies to implement green campus initiatives. These strategies need to be incorporated into the institutional planning and budgeting processes with the aim of developing a clean and greencampus.

Major Green campus Initiatives in STSNGDC campus:

- Rainwater Harvesting
- Institute community Garden
- Use of LED
- Restricted entry of vehicles
- Restricted Parking
- Pedestrian friendly Road
- Partial Paperless office
- Plastic free campus
- Plantation

CHAPTER-2: INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITERION

A Green Campus seamlessly blends environmentally conscious practices with education, fostering sustainable and eco-friendly initiatives. This concept empowers institutions to pioneer a transformative shift in their environmental ethos, generating innovative solutions for global needs. At STSN GC, we actively implement policies to ensure a pollution-free and energy-efficient environment. Our commitment to these criteria reflects our dedication to creating a model green campus, setting a standard for environmental responsibility. Through continuous efforts, we strive to harmonize ecological, social, and economic considerations, contributing to a healthier, more sustainable future for all.

2.1 GREEN CAMPUS POLICY

1. Restricted entry of vehicles

- The college encourages the employees and students to Promote eco-friendly commuting. use public transport, bicycles, to reduce emissions. Ban on use of Plastic etc.
- The college continuously committed to work towards plastic-free campus.
- In the STSN GC campus there is complete ban on single-use plastics in class room, labs canteens in the institution's premises.

2. Land scaping with trees and plants

- STSN GDC KADIRI embraces green practices, transforming into an eco-conscious institution by planting trees inside and outside the campus. We prioritize medicinal and fruit-bearing plants for a cleaner atmosphere.

2.2 .BENEFITS OF THE GREEN-CAMPUS

Benefits to the Environment:

- Environmental impacts of the campus are quantified, allowing for the setting of targets and performance indicators.
- Improves overall environmental performance.
- Improves waste management.
- Decreases resource reuse.
- Improves the management of environmental aspects.
- Prevents and reduces environmental impacts.

- Reduces associated costs.
- Generates good publicity.

Benefits to the Institute:

- Provides a forum for university management, academic staff, and students to meet.
- Creates a more balanced campus community.
- Empowers students and staff.
- Encourages innovation and change.

Benefits to Students and Learning:

- Improves learning outcomes
- Develops research skills (action plan, investigative research, problem-based research)
- Introduces students to new topics
- Fosters transferable skills for the workplace:
 - o Communication
 - o Facilitation
 - o Teamwork
 - o Committee servicing

Benefits to Local and Wider Community:

- Sets an example in the locality
- Involves local groups and representatives
- Supports Green initiatives (Green Home, Green Schools, Greening Communities)
- Establishes curriculum links using currently generated data
- Reduces waste generated and travel impacts in the community

LUSH GREEN CAMPUS

Enhanced Biodiversity through Tree Planting: The campus features a diverse collection of over 1000 plants, including exotic species, meticulously curated by an active ECO club. Annual tree plantations on World Environment Day and ongoing awareness programs contribute to a thriving natural landscape. The campus boasts a rich variety of flora and fauna, complemented by strategically planted exotic fruit trees, fostering a vibrant and sustainable environment.













"In collaboration with RDT and women farmers, we joyously celebrate World Environment Day, coming together to promote environmental awareness and sustainable practices for a greener, healthier planet." Dr.R.Narasimhachari ,PD,gdc, Kadiri addressing the cloud.





Landscape work in progress



Bordeaux painting being applied by the students to the tree trunks



Beautification of Flag post by the Principal and Staff



The Cycle stand separately earmarked for the Cycles to the usage of bicycles
Battery powered vehicles.

2.3 RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Addressing global water scarcity challenges, the STSN GC campus employs a rainwater harvesting system. Channeling runoff from nearby points into a recharge well strategically placed near Bore well point and the system intercepts and directs water through a collection trench. Ultimately, the runoff replenishes an abandoned open well, contributing to sustainable groundwater recharge in response to the strain on conventional water sources caused by urbanization and agricultural expansion..



Ground water recharge point near Bore well



RO Processed water collecting Tank for irrigating the garden

Water Storage due to rain water flow in the North West corner of the college campus



RESTRICTED ENTRY OF VEHICLES AND PARKING

College boundaries are fortified with trenches, deterring the entry of private vehicles. This measure ensures a secure and pedestrian-friendly campus environment, prioritizing safety and minimizing traffic disruptions.

USE OF SOLAR ENERGY:

Recently, solar panels were installed with the goal of harnessing renewable resources, specifically solar energy, to get energy needs efficiently and sustainably in our institution.



USE OF LED

As a step towards energy saving, total lightings of class rooms, labs and hostel are replaced with LED panels.

The outcomes of LED lights are as given below:-

- Long life. The components of a LED and the way that they generate light significantly extend the life span of the sebulbs....
- Energy efficiency....
- High brightness and intensity....
- Exceptional colour range....
- Low radiated heat....
- Reliability....
- Instantaneous illumination....
- Directional lighting.

PARTIAL PAPERLESS OFFICE

All offices works are partially done on paperless concept. Information through mail, Google groups, WhatsApp Groups, Google classrooms, etc. as much as possible. High speed Wi-Fi facility is also provided for this. Other practices like, re-use of one-sided paper for notes, sketches, rough work, rough printouts, etc. cashless transactions, and utilizing multi user printer at central administrative locations of the Institute office also aims at reducing the use of papers.

As a proactive step against plastic usage, the college has implemented a paper plate molding machine, offering an eco-friendly alternative for food service and reducing environmental impact.

PLANTATION OF SHADY TREES AND MEDICINAL PLANTS

The campus has natural landscape.. Plantation of around 1000 plants has been done including a number of medicinal plants. An active Botanical club ensures the organization of tree plantation on World Environment Day, College level Greenery awareness programs & events every year. Arich variety of flora and fauna predominates the natural land scape of the campus. Medicinal trees and Plants are also planted in the campus.

II. Kalpa Taruh/ Arogya Vanam programme in association with Government of Andhra Pradesh(B,C,D,E), Department of Forestry and Brahmakumaris











Active Participation of the Stake Holders





Right Care in Plantation...Bright in Career













Millet Husk has a major impact as that of Mulching











A Study on Campus Flora(A Green Audit Report)

**S.T.S.N Govt. Degree College, Kadiri,
Ananthapuramu District, A.P.**



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
STSN GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,
KADIRI - 515591
ANANTHAPURAMU DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER – 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.NO	TITLE	Page No
I	CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
II	CHAPTER 2: STUDY AREA	2 – 3
III	CHAPTER 3: MATERIALS AND METHODS	4
IV	CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	5 – 13
V	CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS	14
	REFERENCES	15

Chapter -1

INTRODUCTION

Flora refers to the plant life occurring in a particular region or an area at a particular time, generally the naturally occurring or indigenous plants. A flora will serve as documented inventory of plants and as a historic dataset for future monitoring of native plant species.

In the context of unabated loss of biodiversity due to human interference, plant taxonomists throughout the world documenting floras at different levels- national, regional, local etc. Local floras especially pertaining to college campus areas were worked out in many parts of the world. Such flora is available in book form at S V University (Savithramma, 2003) and SK University, (Ravi Prasad Rao, 2012). Realising the importance of campus flora of STSN Govt. Degree College, Kadiri, our student team has made an attempt to provide a precise inventory of flowering plants of the Campus.

College Campus – Physiography

STSN Govt. Degree College, is located in Kadiri town near Saidapuram and was established in 1973. The campus is extended over 26.7 acres (**Map-1**). The campus lies at an elevation of 550 meters above MSL.

The soil is red sandy throughout. Most of the rainwater drains into a seasonal streams located in the southern, western side of the campus.

College Campus Vegetation

Before establishment of the campus in 1973, much of the area is open and supporting grass dominated vegetation. After the establishment of the college campus, quite a number of trees have been planted and some of them are naturalized. Later, some more tree species were planted as a part of greenery improvement of the campus. Water scarcity in summer is a limiting factor, which hampered the tree growth, resulted in retarded and deformed growth of many trees.

Common trees found in the campus are: *Albizia lebbbeck*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Peltophorum pterocarpum*, *Polyalthia longifolia* and *Acacia arabica*. The ground vegetation is dominated by the grasses like *Heteropogon contortus*, *Aristida adscensionis*, *Brachiaria reptans*, *Chloris barbata*, *Chrysopogon fulvus*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Eragrostis viscosa*, *Perotis indica* etc. Grasses, which come up during the rainy season, dry up by January. The common annual herbaceous species are *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Crotalaria medicagenia*, *cyantis tuberosa* *Tridax*

procumbens, *Cleome viscosa*, *Merremia tridentata*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Senna italica* etc.



MAP 1: STSN Govt. Degree College Campus, Kadiri.

Chapter- 3

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present work is exclusively oriented for providing a complete inventory of plants that are found wild and naturalized in the college campus. The college campus is surveyed randomly for the past 5 months. For the purpose of this inventory plant specimens representing individual taxa were collected mostly in reproductive stage and were made into herbarium following standard methodology (Jain & Rao, 1977). Whole plants (in case of small herbs) or twigs were poisoned by dipping in a saturated solution of mercuric chloride in ethyl alcohol and placed immediately between blotting papers with the help of forceps. The blotters later kept in iron pressers and changed after 24 hours for proper spreading. Drying specimens were changed on to fresh blotting papers until all specimens are completely dried

Poisoned, pressed and dried specimens were pasted on a standard handmade herbarium sheet (42x28cm) with gum arabic or diluted fevicol. Labels with relevant information were affixed on mounted sheets. All the specimens were carefully studied by dissecting the floral parts of duplicate specimens under a microscope. Provisional identification was made with the following floras: `Flora of the Anantapur Dist. (T.Pullaiiah and N.Yasoda – 1986); Flowering plants of Chittoor Dist. (Madhava Chetty et al. 2008); Flora of SKuniversity (Ravi Prasad Rao, 2008). All the specimens collected over the period are preserved in the department of Botany, PS Govt. Degree College, Kadiri.

Chapter- 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Floristic Analysis

A record of 223 species representing 161 genera and 52 families are found in STSN Govt. Degree College, Kadiiri campus. Of the 223 species, 172 are dicots, 51 are monocots. Category-wise results are presented hereunder.

Plant Group	Families	Genera	Species
Polypetalae	24	49	77
Gamopetalae	15	55	66
Monochlamydae	07	20	29
Monocotyledons	06	37	51
Total	52	161	223

Out of 223 species, 20 are trees; 14 are shrubs; 23 are climbers and 166 are herbs (**Fig-1**).

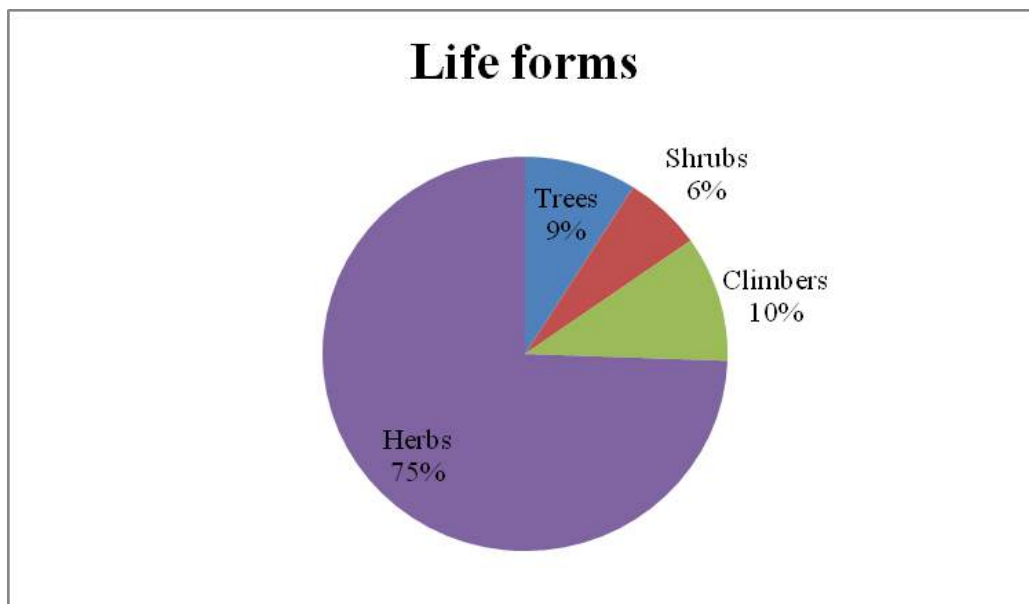


Fig.1: Plant life form-wise analysis

Of the 52 families recorded in the college campus, 22 are represented by single genus and species. These are some families with single Genus and species: Arecaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Cactaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Geraniaceae, Lemnaceae, Loranthaceae, Meliaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Papavaraceae, Passifloraceae, Pedaliaceae, Plumbaginaceae, , Scrophulariaceae, Violaceae, Vitaceae and Zygophyllaceae.

Families representing more than 5 species are: Poaceae with 27 species, Fabaceae (24 species), Amaranthaceae (13 species), Asteraceae (15 species) Cyperaceae, (12 species), Asclepiadaceae, Euphorbiaceae (11 species each) Acanthaceae (8 species) and Mimosaceae, Caesalpiniaceae (7 species each) (**Table-1**). Grasses and sedges combined represent 17% of the total plant species of college campus. All these eight largest families represent 43% of the total species.

Table-1: Top ten dominant families

S.No	Families	Genera	No. of species
1	Poaceae	20	27
2	Fabaceae	14	24
3	Asteraceae	15	15
4	Amaranthaceae	10	13
5	Cyperaceae	6	12
6	Asclepiadaceae	8	11
7	Euphorbiaceae	5	11
8	Acanthaceae	6	8
9	Mimosaceae	5	7
10	Caesalpiniaceae	3	7

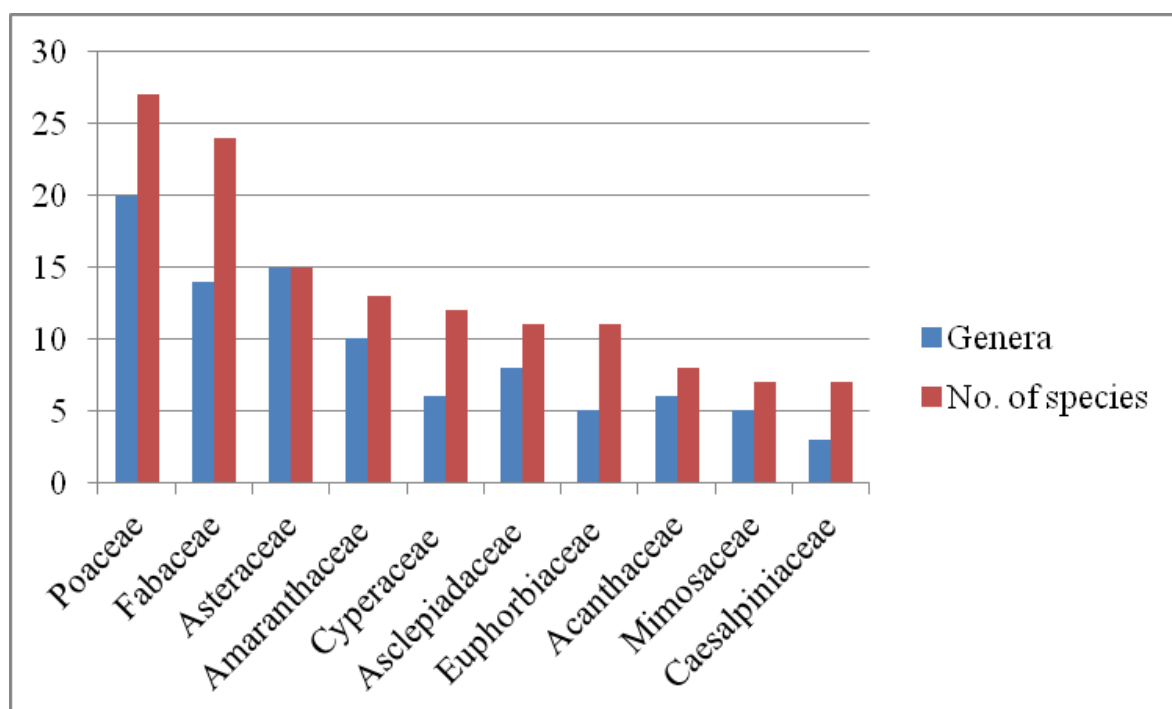


Table-1: Enumerated list of all plant species belonging to various life forms.

S. No.	Name of the Species	Family	Habit
1	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	T
2	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Menispermaceae	C
3	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	C
4	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papavaraceae	H
5	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i>	Capparaceae	S
6	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Capparaceae	S
7	<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Cleomaceae	H
8	<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Cleomaceae	H
9	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Cleomaceae	H
10	<i>Cleome felina</i>	Cleomaceae	H
11	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	Violaceae	H
12	<i>Polygala arvensis</i>	Polygalaceae	H
13	<i>Polygala elongata</i>	Polygalaceae	H
14	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>	Caryophyllaceae	H
15	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	S
16	<i>Abutilon hirtum</i>	Malvaceae	S
17	<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i>	Malvaceae	H
18	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae	H
19	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	H
20	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	H
21	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Sterculiaceae	H
22	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>	Tiliaceae	H
23	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	Tiliaceae	H
24	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	H
25	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	T
26	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	C
27	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	C
28	<i>Cardiospermum corindum</i>	Sapindaceae	C
29	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	T
30	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	C
31	<i>Aeschynomene aspera</i>	Fabaceae	H
32	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>	Fabaceae	H
33	<i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i>	Fabaceae	H
34	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>	Fabaceae	H
35	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	C
36	<i>Crotalaria bifaria</i>	Fabaceae	H
37	<i>Crotalaria hirsuta</i>	Fabaceae	H
38	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>	Fabaceae	H
39	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	Fabaceae	H
40	<i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i>	Fabaceae	H
41	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	Fabaceae	H

42	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	T
43	<i>Indigofera astragalina</i>	Fabaceae	H
44	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i>	Fabaceae	H
45	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i>	Fabaceae	H
46	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	T
47	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Fabaceae	H
48	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i>	Fabaceae	H
49	<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>	Fabaceae	H
50	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Fabaceae	H
51	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i>	Fabaceae	H
52	<i>Tephrosia pumila</i>	Fabaceae	H
53	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i>	Fabaceae	H
54	<i>Pterolobium hexapetalum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	C
55	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	S
56	<i>Senna italica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	H
57	<i>Senna montana</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	S
58	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	S
59	<i>Senna uniflora</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	H
60	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	T
61	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> ssp. <i>indica</i>	Mimosaceae	T
62	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Mimosaceae	T
63	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Mimosaceae	T
64	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Mimosaceae	T
65	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	H
66	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Mimosaceae	T
67	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Mimosaceae	T
68	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Passifloraceae	C
69	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	C
70	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	C
71	<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i>	Cucurbitaceae	C
72	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Cucurbitaceae	C
73	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	C
74	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Cactaceae	S
75	<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i>	Ficoidaceae	H
76	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	Ficoidaceae	H
77	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Ficoidaceae	H
78	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i>	Rubiaceae	H
79	<i>Oldenlandia herbacea</i>	Rubiaceae	H
80	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	Rubiaceae	H
81	<i>Spermacoce articularis</i>	Rubiaceae	H
82	<i>Spermacoce pusilla</i>	Rubiaceae	H
83	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Asteraceae	H
84	<i>Blumea mollis</i>	Asteraceae	H
85	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Asteraceae	H
86	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Asteraceae	H

87	<i>Glossocardia bosvallea</i>	Asteraceae	H
88	<i>Lagascea mollis</i>	Asteraceae	H
89	<i>Oligochaeta ramosa</i>	Asteraceae	H
90	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae	H
91	<i>Pentanema indicum</i>	Asteraceae	H
92	<i>Pulicaria wightiana</i>	Asteraceae	H
93	<i>Synedrella vialis</i>	Asteraceae	H
94	<i>Tricholepis radicans</i>	Asteraceae	H
95	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	H
96	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae	H
97	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Asteraceae	H
98	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	H
99	<i>Catharanthus pusillus</i>	Apocynaceae	H
100	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae	H
101	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Apocynaceae	T
102	<i>Nerium odorum</i>	Apocynaceae	S
103	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	S
104	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	S
105	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i>	Asclepiadaceae	H
106	<i>Caralluma umellata</i>	Asclepiadaceae	H
107	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
108	<i>Ceropegia juncea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
109	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
110	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
111	<i>Pentatropis capensis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
112	<i>Tylophora indica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
113	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	C
114	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	H
115	<i>Enicostema axillare</i>	Gentianaceae	H
116	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	H
117	<i>Merremia tridentata</i>	Convolvulaceae	H
118	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Solanaceae	H
119	<i>Datura stromonium</i>	Solanaceae	H
120	<i>Solanum pubescens</i>	Solanaceae	H
121	<i>Solanum surattrense</i>	Solanaceae	H
122	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	Scrophulariaceae	H
123	<i>Tecomella undulata</i>	Bignoniaceae	T
124	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae	T
125	<i>Pedaliium murex</i>	Pedaliaceae	H
126	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Acanthaceae	H
127	<i>Barleria mysorensis</i>	Acanthaceae	H
128	<i>Indoneesiella echioides</i>	Acanthaceae	H
129	<i>Indoneesiella longipedunculata</i>	Acanthaceae	H
130	<i>Justicia diffusa</i> var. <i>prostrata</i>	Acanthaceae	H
131	<i>Justicia glauca</i>	Acanthaceae	H

132	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i>	Acanthaceae	H
133	<i>Ruellia patula</i>	Acanthaceae	H
134	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	S
135	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Verbenaceae	H
136	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae	S
137	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	Verbenaceae	S
138	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>	Lamiaceae	H
139	<i>Anisomeles indica</i>	Lamiaceae	H
140	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae	H
141	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	H
142	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Lamiaceae	H
143	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae	H
144	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	H
145	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
146	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
147	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
148	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
149	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
150	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
151	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
152	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
153	<i>Celosia polygonoides</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
154	<i>Digera muricata</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
155	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
156	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
157	<i>Trichuriella monsoniae</i>	Amaranthaceae	H
158	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae	H
159	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i>	Loranthaceae	H
160	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
161	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
162	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	T
163	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
164	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
165	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
166	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
167	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
168	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	T
169	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
170	<i>Tragia involucrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	H
171	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	T
172	<i>Ficus amplissima</i>	Moraceae	T
173	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	H
174	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	C
175	<i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i>	Liliaceae	H
176	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Liliaceae	C

177	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i>	Liliaceae	H
178	<i>Scilla hyacinthina</i>	Liliaceae	H
179	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	H
180	<i>Commelina clavata</i>	Commelinaceae	H
181	<i>Cyanotis axillaris</i>	Commelinaceae	H
182	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i>	Commelinaceae	H
183	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Arecaceae	T
184	<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>	Lemnaceae	H
185	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	Cyperaceae	H
186	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
187	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
188	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
189	<i>Cyperus rubicundus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
190	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i>	Cyperaceae	H
191	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Cyperaceae	H
192	<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i>	Cyperaceae	H
193	<i>Kyllinga bulbosa</i>	Cyperaceae	H
194	<i>Pycneus flavidus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
195	<i>Pycneus pumilus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
196	<i>Schoenoplectus supinus</i>	Cyperaceae	H
197	<i>Andropogon pumilus</i>	Poaceae	H
198	<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Poaceae	H
199	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Poaceae	H
200	<i>Aristida hystrix</i>	Poaceae	H
201	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i>	Poaceae	H
202	<i>Brachiaria reptans</i>	Poaceae	H
203	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Poaceae	H
204	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Poaceae	H
205	<i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i>	Poaceae	H
206	<i>Cymbopogon coloratus</i>	Poaceae	H
207	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	H
208	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Poaceae	H
209	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Poaceae	H
210	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Poaceae	H
211	<i>Eragrostiella bifaria</i>	Poaceae	H
212	<i>Eragrostis maderaspatana</i>	Poaceae	H
213	<i>Eragrostis viscosa</i>	Poaceae	H
214	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Poaceae	H
215	<i>Lophopogon tridentatus</i>	Poaceae	H
216	<i>Oropetium thomaeum</i>	Poaceae	H
217	<i>Panicum repens</i>	Poaceae	H
218	<i>Perotis indica</i>	Poaceae	H
219	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Poaceae	H
220	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Poaceae	H
221	<i>Sporobolus coromandelianus</i>	Poaceae	H

222	<i>Tetrapogon tenellus</i>	Poaceae	H
223	<i>Tragus roxburghii</i>	Poaceae	H

T =Tree

H =Herb

S = Shrub

C = Climber

The present study has revealed the presence of wild and naturalized flowering plant taxa in STSN Govt. Degree College, Kadiri comprising 223 species belonging to 161 genera and 52 families. Present study which has been taken up for Green Audit holds importance in providing an update on the flora of the college campus and preservation of the collected specimens in the college herbarium and as well a base line study for future monitoring. The study on the flora of STSN Govt. Degree College, Kadiri Campus has clearly established the fact that the herbaceous plant dominates and woody species are experiencing recurrent threats annually due to the excess human presence resulting in stunted and deformed growth. Urgent conservation measures are needed to protect the wild flora.

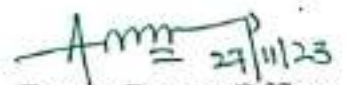
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Green Audit Certificate

This is to Certify that STSN.Govt Degree College, Kadiri, Sri Sathya Sai district has successfully undergone a green Audit during November'2023 under the supervision of Forest Range Officer, AP Forest Division, Kadiri Branch.

The college campus has demonstrated an exemplary commitment to environmental sustainability over the past 20 years. The campus boasts a profusion of vegetation, including a diverse array of trees such as Azadirachta, Pongamia, Tamarindus Citrus, Guava, Neredu, and annona squamosa. Furthermore, the campus features dedicated areas for Mulberry, Botanical, and Medicinal gardens, showcasing a harmonious blend of nature and education.


Forest Range Officer

Kadiri
Sri Sathya Sai.Dt



Certificate

HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd.

Certified that the Environmental Management System of

SRI TAYI SURYANARAYANA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

Kadiri, Anantapur District - 515 592, Andhra Pradesh, India

has been assessed and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the environmental standards

ISO 14001 : 2015

for the following scope of certification

IMPLEMENTATION OF GREENERY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

Further information about the scope of this certificate and applicability of ISO 14001 : 2015 requirements may be obtained by consulting the organization.

Issue Date : 10/01/2022

1st Surveillance 09/01/2023



Renewal Date : 09/01/2025

2nd Surveillance 09/01/2024



Authorised Signature

Certificate No : **E91864140141**

HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd

NOTE: This Certificate is Valid From 10/01/2022 to 09/01/2023

This is an accredited certificate authorized for issue by Accreditation Service for Certifying Bodies [Europe] Limited who have assessed M/s.HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd. against defined criteria and in cognisance of ISO 17021:2015 "Conformity Assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and Certification of management Systems".

www.hymcertifications.com on for checking the validation of the Certification

Regd. Office : Plot No. 265/C, Addagutta Society, Opp. JNTU, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072, Telangana State, India.
E-mail: siva@hymcertifications.com, Website: www.hymcertifications.com



Certificate

HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd.

Certified that the Energy Management System of

SRI TAYI SURYANARAYANA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

Kadiri, Anantapur District - 515 592, Andhra Pradesh, India

has been assessed and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the Energy standards

ISO 50001 : 2011

for the following scope of certification

IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY SAVING PRACTICES

Further information about the scope of this certificate and applicability of ISO 50001 : 2015 requirements may be obtained by consulting the organization.

Issue Date : 22/02/2022

1st Surveillance 21/02/2023



Renewal Date : 21/02/2025

2nd Surveillance 21/02/2024



Authorised Signature

Certificate No : **En918641463**

HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd

NOTE: This Certificate is Valid From 22/02/2022 to 21/02/2023

This is an accredited certificate authorized for issue by Accreditation Service for Certifying Bodies [Europe] Limited who have assessed M/s. HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd. against defined criteria and in cognisance of ISO 17021:2015 "Conformity Assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and Certification of management Systems".

www.hymcertifications.com on for checking the validation of the Certification

Regd. Office : Plot No. 265/C, Addagutta Society, Opp. JNTU, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072, Telangana State, India.
E-mail: siva@hymcertifications.com, Website: www.hymcertifications.com



Certificate

HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd.

Certified that the Hygiene Certification Of Compliance

SRI TAYI SURYANARAYANA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

Kadiri, Anantapur District - 515 592, Andhra Pradesh, India

has been assessed and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the Hygiene Certification Of Compliance

GOOD HYGIENE PRACTICES

for the following scope of certification

MAINTAIN HYGIENE AND SAFETY PRACTICES AT CAMPUS

Further information about the scope of this certificate and applicability of Hygiene Certification Of Compliance requirements may be obtained by consulting the organization.

Issued Certificate Date : 22:02:2022

Certificate Renewal Date : 21:02:2023



GHP



Authorised Signature

HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd

Certificate No : **H9186414059**

This is an accredited certificate authorized for issue by Accreditation Service for Certifying Bodies [Europe] Limited who have assessed M/s. HYM International Certifications Pvt. Ltd. against defined criteria and in cognisance of ISO 17021:2015 "Conformity Assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and Certification of management Systems"

www.hymcertifications.com on for checking validate of the Certification

Regd. Office : Plot No. 265/C, Addagutta Society, Opp. JNTU, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072, Telangana State, India.
E-mail: hymcert09@gmail.com, Website: www.hymcertifications.com

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION
MANGALAGIRI, ANDHRAPRADESH
PRESENT: DR. POLA BHASKARA I.A.S**

Pro.No:01/CCE.AP/ECA/AC-12/2023-24

Date: 26-09-2023

Sub: Collegiate Education: Implementation of Clean& Green Program
named it as "**Haritha Haram**" at Government Degree Colleges &
Private Aided Colleges at every 4th Saturday afternoon in a Month –
Instructions Issued –Reg

Ref: As per the instruction given by the Commissioner of Collegiate
Education

The State of Andhra Pradesh strives to achieve the sustainable and thriving Eco System ie accomplishing the twin objectives of Sustainable Development and Inclusive growth by incorporating Green Sustainability into its developmental goals and strategies. State of Andhra Pradesh identified Six building blocks for Green Economy ie.1.Clean Energy 2.Green Cover 3.Sustainable water usage 4.Healty Environment 5.Disaster Resilience's and 7.Climate Change Mitigation. And also to preserve the environment Government has implemented the ban on throw away plastics.

In line up of this Commissionerate of Collegiate Education come up with an initiative of **4th Saturday's Clean& Green Program** named it as "**Haritha Haram**". The following instructions should be implement for the conduct of this Program:

1. Formulate a Committee with College NSS Officer, NCC Officer, Physical Director Other faculty members etc.
2. Indentify the targeted areas that need to improve in terms of cleanliness and sustainability. Identified areas should include waste management, energy consumption, and green spaces etc.
3. Make staff and students group wise.
4. Assign work to each group. Arrange all the material for the program to clean the campus.
5. Examine the work after completion to achieve goals of "**Haritha Haram**"

6. Offer Incentives to staff and Students who actively participated in clean and green initiative "**Haritha Haram**" such as rewards, Prizes and certifications.
7. Along with these, launch awareness campaigns, conduct workshops, seminars to educate the college faculty, students about importance of a clean and green environment.
8. Develop and maintain green spaces in the campus, Plant trees, Create gardens, Nursery visits etc.
9. Waste Management: Implement effective waste management systems including dustbins facilities and proper disposable methods.
10. Encourage the students to use green transportation like cycling and create eco friendly pathways etc
11. Eliminate plastic usage in the campus.
12. Collaborate with local environmental Organization, Government agencies (Centre for Environmental Education (CEE)) for Sustainability.
13. Develop a long term sustainability plan that the college to follow years to come.

In this regard all the Principals of Government/Private Aided Degree Colleges are hereby instructed to conduct "**Haritha Haram**", every 4th Saturday afternoon in a Month and enlighten the Staff and Students to make campus as Environmental friendly Clean & Green Campus. RJDs concerned are requested to send compliance reports for all the GDCs under their Jurisdiction by next Monday every month.

Sd/-Dr Pola Bhaskar I.A.S
Commissioner of Collegiate Education

To
The Regional Joint Directors of the Collegiate Education
The Principals of Government/Private Aided Degree Colleges

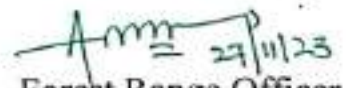
//Attested//


Academic Guidance Officer

Green Audit Certificate

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Forest Range Officer
Kadiri
Sri Sathya Sai.Dt