



# Vidyasagar University

Midnapore, West Bengal

721102



## 7.3.1: Supporting Documents



*Water Bodies of University*



*Metrological Park*



*Laterite soil of our University*



*Landscaping of University*



*Biodiversity Book*



*Dog feeding*



*Procurement of Jam Jelly*



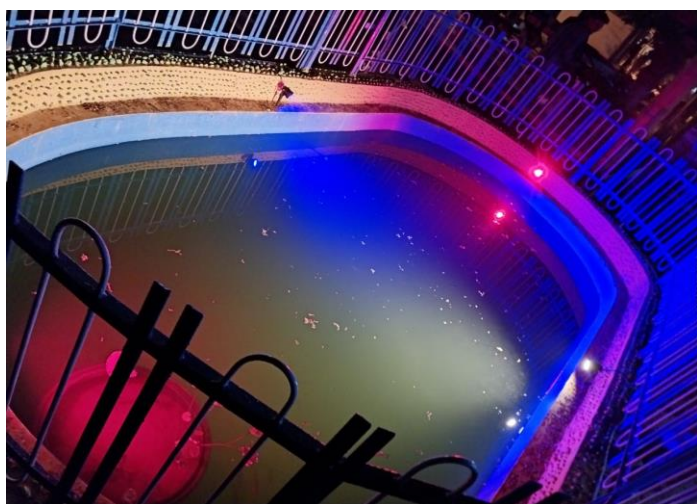
*Procurement of Bee keeping*



# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

## Water Bodies of University







# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

## Landscaping of University







# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

## Metrological Park







# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

## Laterite Soil in University Campus



Vidyasagar University  
27.05.2023 12:17  
22.4294, 87.29981  
C7HX+PJF, Rangamati, Midnapore, West Bengal 721102



# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

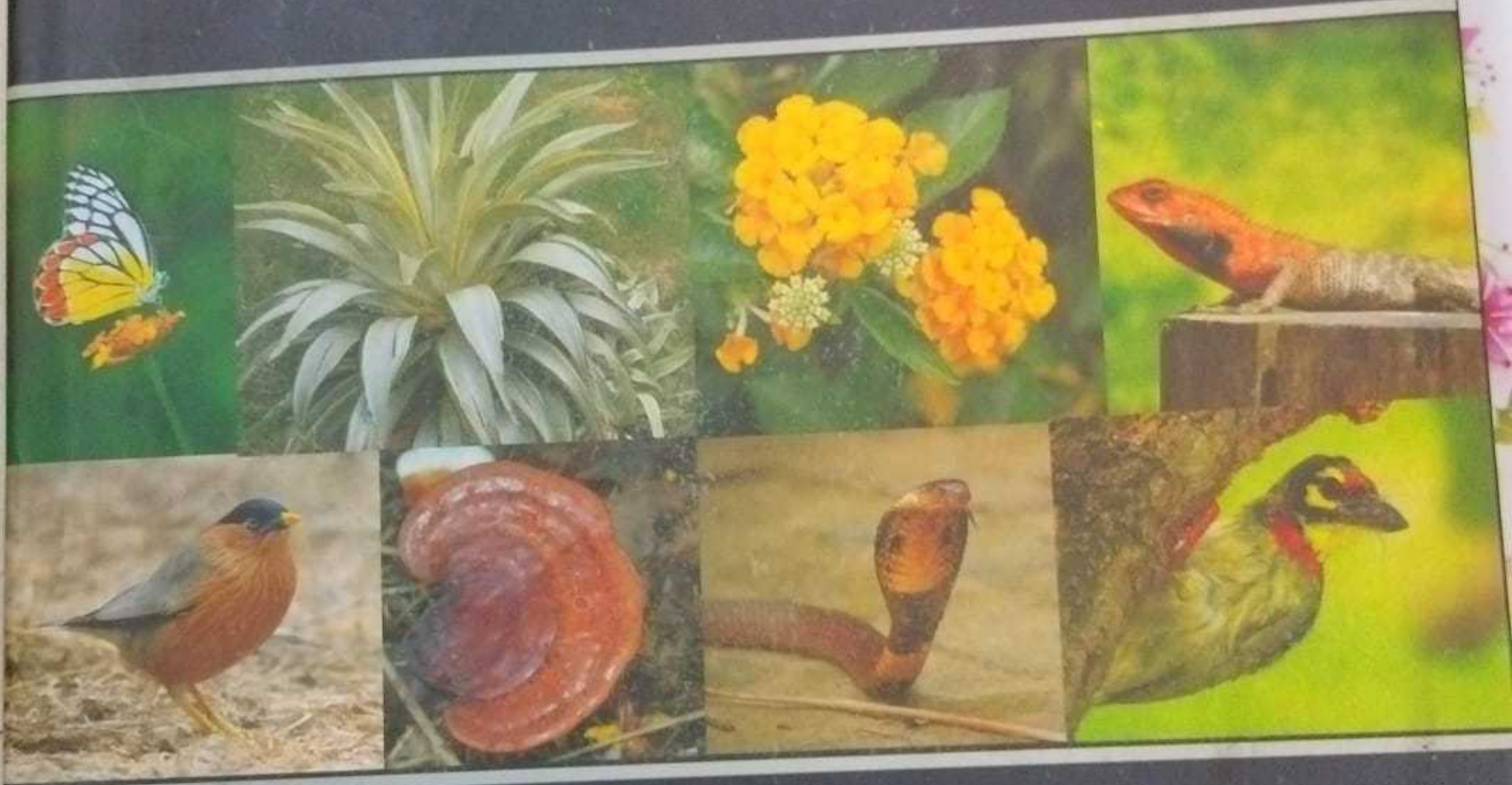
## Dog Feeding Our University







# Biodiversity in Vidyasagar University Campus - A Pictorial Atlas



Edited by :

Debdulal Banerjee, Sagar Acharya, Kausik Ghosh, Ramkrishna Maiti



## PLANT DIVERSITY

### 3.1 Plant diversity of Vidyasagar University campus

The term biodiversity was coined as a contraction of biological diversity by E.O. Wilson in 1985. Biodiversity is defined as the variety and variability of living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they exist. In other words, biodiversity is the occurrence of different types of ecosystems, different species of organisms with the whole range of their variants and genes adapted to different climates, environments along with their interactions and processes. Biodiversity is short for "biological diversity", the variety of life on earth. Abundance and diversity of ecosystems, species, and genes and the interactions between them are a key part of biodiversity. Together they create an balancing system that ensures the continuance of life in the natural world and the provision of oxygen, fresh water and a wide variety of natural resources that are essential for us.

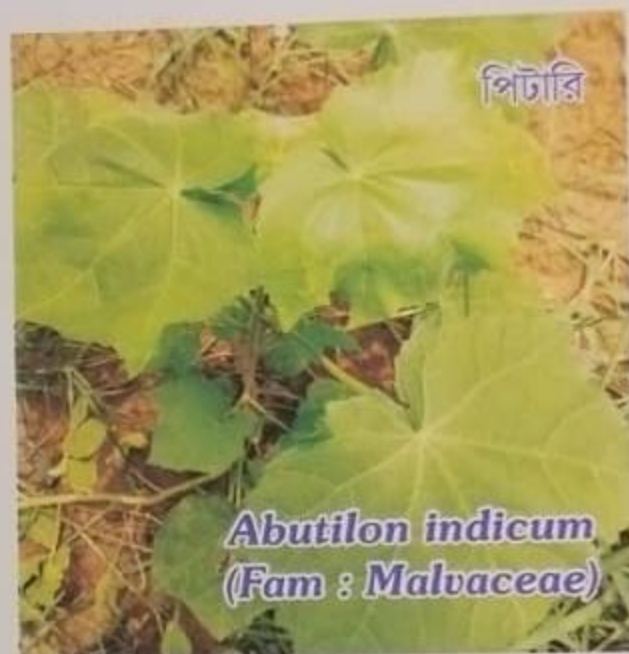
Biodiversity includes the genetic variability (due to this different varieties of spices have appeared in the course of evolution) and diversity of life forms such as plants, animal microbes, etc. living in a wide range of ecosystems. The diversity may be intraspecific (within species) and interspecific (in between the species) but these are well supported by ecosystem. It is found that the diverse living forms of the ecosystem are altered with the global environmental changes. There are three interrelated hierarchical levels of biodiversity namely,



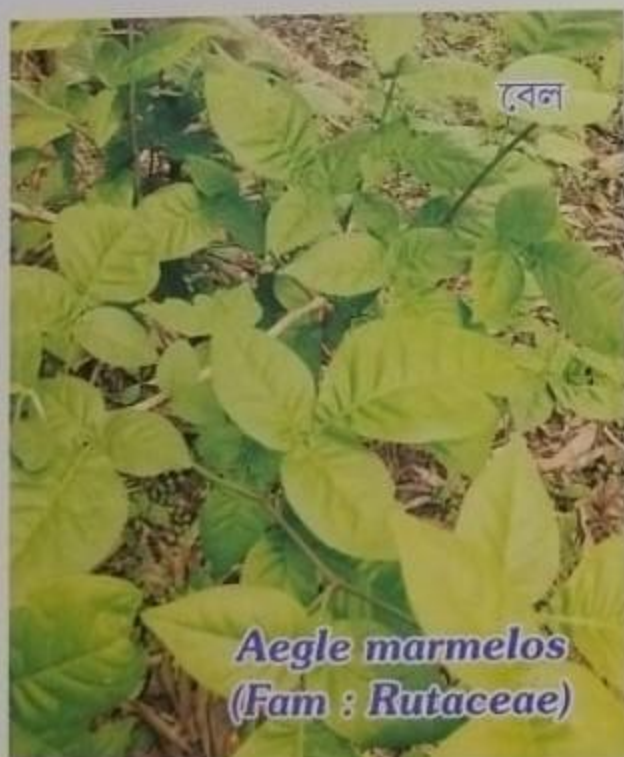


*Amaranthus spinosus*  
(Fam : Amaranthaceae)

**Abutilon indicum:** **Distribution-** Southern West Bengal;  
**Remarkable characters-** Undershrub, branches stellate hairy, sometimes with short hair. Flowers solitary and yellow colored, seeds are sculptures and dark brown in color in reniform.; **Utility-** Roots are used in fever, haematuria, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, cough, stone in bladder and fungal infection and insect bites in mouth and head;  
**Availability-** Near Play ground



*Abutilon indicum*  
(Fam : Malvaceae)



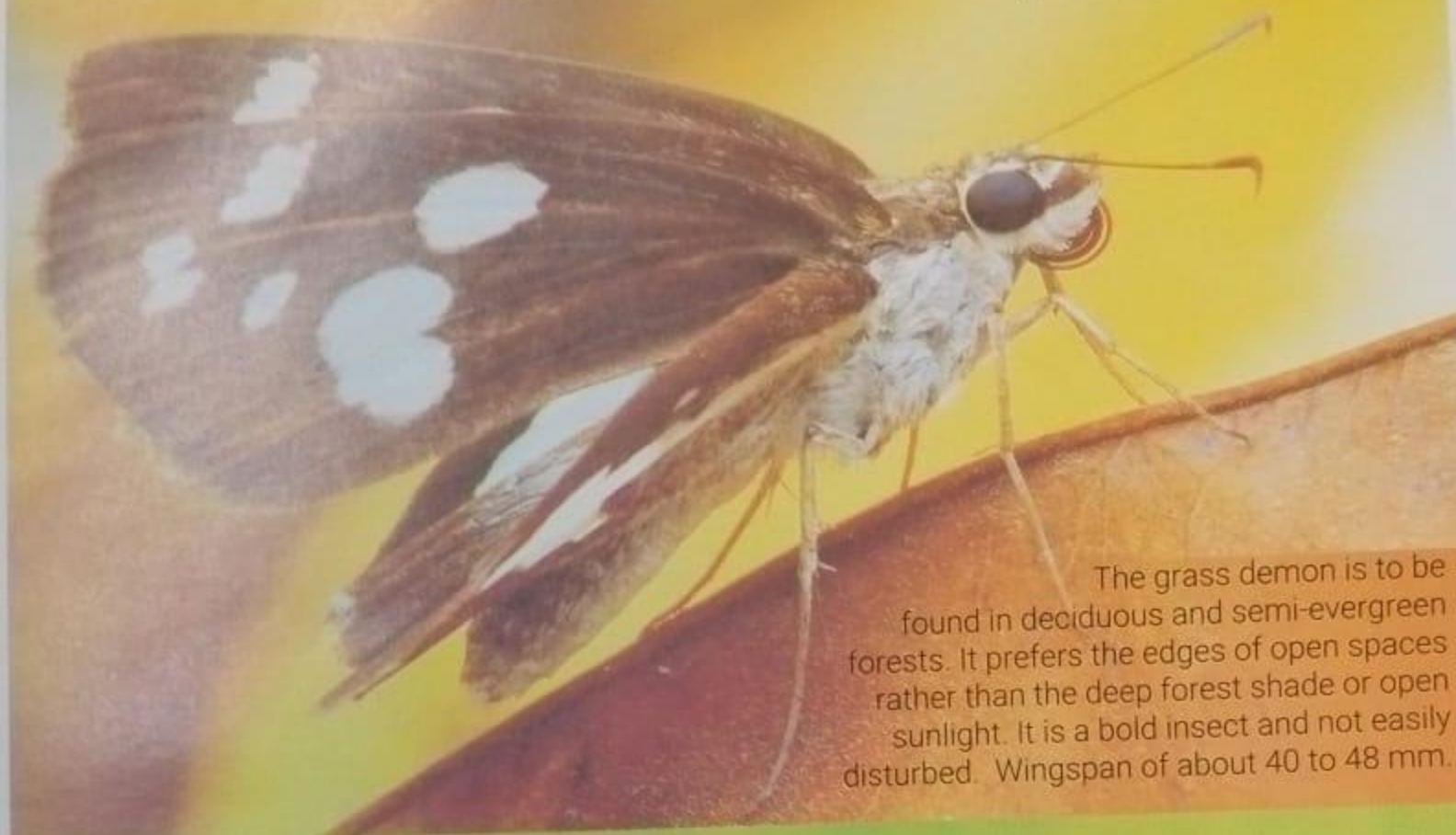
*Aegle marmelos*  
(Fam : Rutaceae)

**Amaranthus spinosus:** **Distribution-** Throughout West Bengal; **Remarkable characters-** Erect, spinous annual herb. Branches with sharp spine in leaf axils. Flowers are sessile, green, numerous, bracts narrow. **Utility-** Whole plant used as laxative, diuretic, antipyretic, improves appetite, used in blood disease, burning sensation, hallucination, and leprosy. Roots are used to cure gonorrhea, eczema, and root paste with long peppers applied on boils to expel out pus; **Availability-** Near engineering section

**Aegle marmelos:** **Distribution-** Throughout West Bengal; **Remarkable characters-** Medium sized or big tree, Leaves trifoliate, flowers greenish to white, sweet scented, fruit hard in texture, globose with a woody, greenish-yellow rind. Seeds embedded in mucilage and orange or yellow sweet pulp.; **Utility-** Roots are used in fever, abdominal pain, palpitation of the heart, urinary troubles. Root barks are crushed with water and taken in case of snake bites. Fresh leaves are taken to treat deafness and inflammation. Flowers are used in dysentery. Ripe fruits are used as tonic, restorative, laxative and good for heart and brain. **Availability-** Near Boys hostel.



**Grass Demon**  
(*Udaspes folus*)



The grass demon is to be found in deciduous and semi-evergreen forests. It prefers the edges of open spaces rather than the deep forest shade or open sunlight. It is a bold insect and not easily disturbed. Wingspan of about 40 to 48 mm.

**Indian Grizzled Skipper**  
(*Spialia galba*)

Wing span 20-27 mm. *Spialia galba* is identified by its unique pattern of black and white spots and its small size. The upperside is dark brown to black in color with a light brown gloss and many small white spots. The wings have a chequered fringe. The underside is whitish. Sexes are identical. Fly close to the ground and bask with the wings partly open. It rests with wings closed. It has a swift, twisting but usually short flight. The Indian skipper visits flowers, preferring those with small flowers such as *Tridax procumbens*. It sleeps on hanging grass blades and the tips of the branches of herbs. Found frequently in grassy areas.





Family: Lycaenidae



**Indian Common Sliverline**  
(*Spindasis vulcanus vulcanus*)

It inhabits scrub land with sparse vegetation, hedge rows, scrub jungles and secondary forest. They are difficult to disturb when nectaring on flowers but are able to fly fast erratically. Even when disturbed they return to the same spot a moment later. Mainly, they are found near their host plants. Wing span 26-65mm. Abundance: moderate.



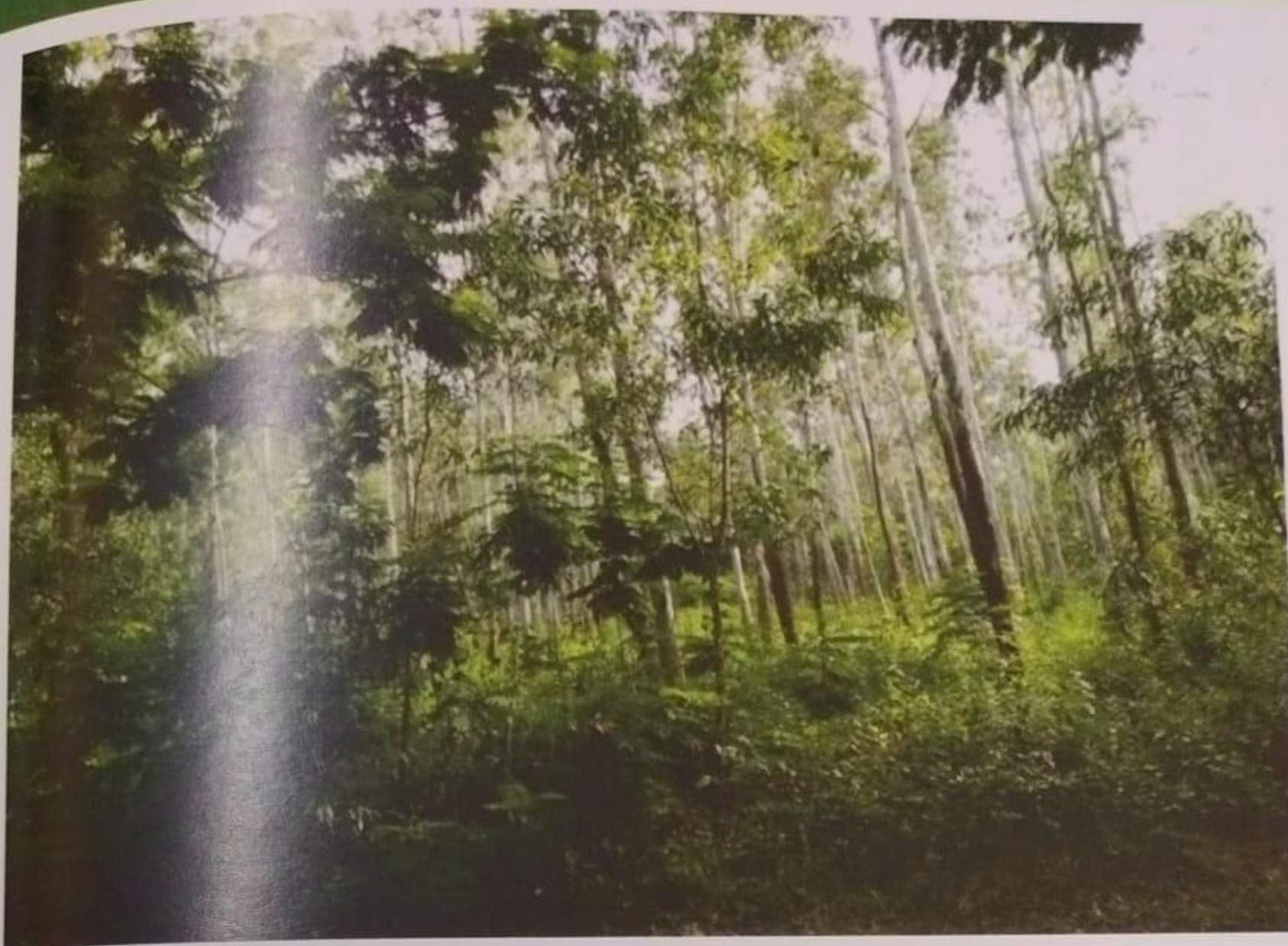


Figure 3.1 : Patches of Eucalyptus plantation in Vidyasagar University campus

Flora of Vidyasagar University is rich. The campus is located in dry deciduous forest zone, still it nurtures a huge phytodiversity of more than two hundred different species of wild and cultivated plants. Patches of *Eucalyptus sp.* (Fig 3.1) and *Anacardium occidentale* (Fig 3.2) is there. Hundreds of herbs are found in roadsides and in the floor of forest patches. There is a dense green patch of trees of mixed plants in the road side of 3rd gate to boys' hostel (Fig 3. 3), boys' hostel to canteen and in the road side of boys' hostel to canteen (Fig 3.4). There are some avenue plants like *Samanea saman*, *Delonix regia*, *Peltoforum sp.* etc in second gate to DDE road (Fig 3.5), Library road (Fig 3.6) and auditorium to Krirangan road. The total number of plants listed more than 210 and several other plants are yet to be listed. About 59% of total plants are herbaceous, 26% are shrubby and 15% are of tree species (Fig 3.7).





# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

## Dog Feeding Our University







# VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
MIDNAPORE - 721102, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

## Procurement of Jam Jelly



## Procurement of Honey

