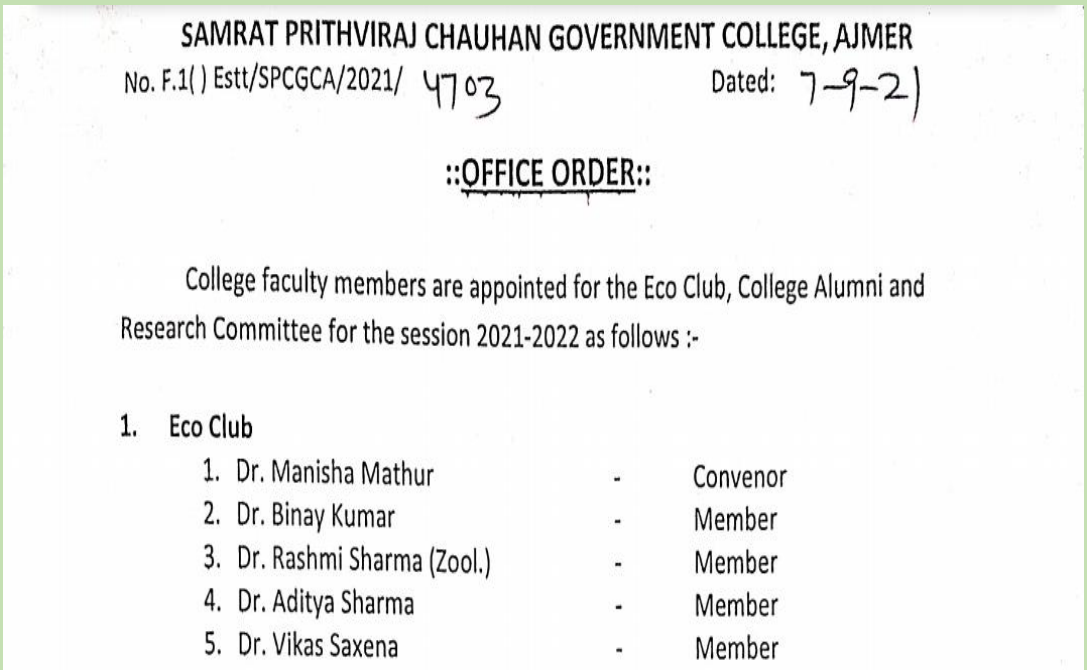
GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2021

S.P.C. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMER (RAJASTHAN)

Acknowledgements

NAAC committee S. P. C. Government College, Ajmer acknowledges the cooperation and support of the staff of college in particular, the support and disposition of the Green Audit Coordinator Dr. Manisha Mathur (Department of Botany) and all members of Eco-Club and Teaching/Supporting Staff of institute has been invaluable to the success of this report. we wish to stress that in line with its policy, all information obtained in the course of this Audit exercise as well as those contained in this report will be accorded the strictest confidentiality



SAMRAT PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMER

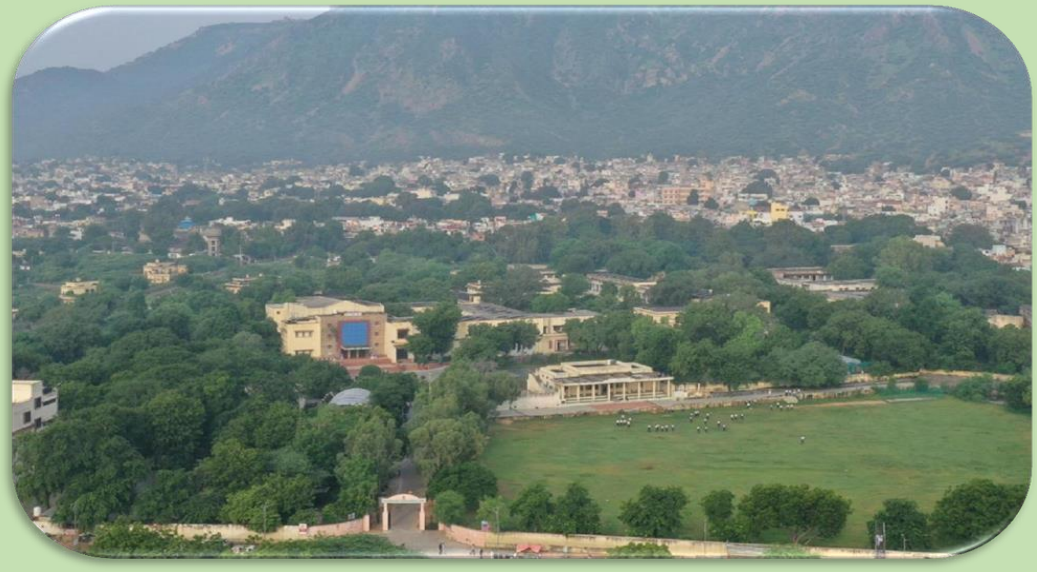
No. F.1( ) Estt/SPCGCA/2021/ 4703 Dated: 7-9-21

::OFFICE ORDER::

College faculty members are appointed for the Eco Club, College Alumni and Research Committee for the session 2021-2022 as follows :-

1. Eco Club
   1. Dr. Manisha Mathur - Convenor
   2. Dr. Binay Kumar - Member
   3. Dr. Rashmi Sharma (Zool.) - Member
   4. Dr. Aditya Sharma - Member
   5. Dr. Vikas Saxena - Member

Managerial Summary



The rapid urbanization and economic development at local, regional and global level has led to several environmental and ecological crisis. On this background it becomes essential to adopt the system of the green campus for the institute which will lead to sustainable development. S.P.C. Government College, Ajmer is deeply concerned and unconditionally believes that there is an urgent need to address these fundamental problems and reverse the trends. Being a premier institution of higher studies, the college has initiated 'The Green Campus' programme few years back that actively promote the various projects for the environment protection and sustainability. The purpose of this audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campuses are in accordance with the green policy adopted by the

institution, it works on several facets of Green Campus including water conservation, electricity conservation, tree plantation, waste management, paperless work, mapping of biodiversity. With these issues in mind, the specific objectives of the audit are to evaluate the adequacy of the management control framework of environment sustainability as well as the degree to which the departments are in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. It can make a tremendous impact on students' health and learning, college operational costs and the environment. The criteria, methods and recommendation used in the audit were based on the identified risks.

Introduction

Green Audit is a systematic, documented, periodic and objective review by regulated entities of facility operations and practices related to meeting environmental requirements .It is a management tool comprising of systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of organization, which management and equipment are performing with the aim of helping to safeguard the environment by facilitating management control of practices and assessing compliance with company policies which would include regulatory requirements and standards applicable. Green auditing is essentially an environmental management tool for measuring the effects of certain activities on the environment against set criteria or standards. Depending on the types of standards and the focus of the audit, there are different types of audits. Organizations of all kinds now recognize the importance of environmental matters and accept that their environmental performance will be scrutinized.

Utility of Green Audit

These are used to help improve existing human activities, with the aim of reducing the adverse effects of these activities on the environment. An environmental auditor will study an organization's environmental effects in a systematic and documented manner and will produce a green audit report.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the green audit are to promote the environment management and conservation in the institute campus. The purpose of the audit is to identify, quantify, describe and prioritize the framework of environment sustainability in compliance with the applicable regulations, policies and standards.

The main objectives of carrying out green audit are-

- To introduce and make aware students to real concerns of environment and its sustainability.
- To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analyzing the pattern and extent of resource use on the campus.

• To establish a baseline data to assess future sustainability by avoiding the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their corrections requires high cost

. • To bring out a present status report on environmental compliance.

Saving Water through Monitoring and Operational Procedures Identifying and Fixing Leaks

The hidden water leaks can cause loss of considerable water and energy without anyone being aware of it. A small leak can amount to large volumes of water loss. Leaks become larger with time, and they can lead to other equipment failure. Fix that leaky pipe, toilet, faucet, or roof top tank to save considerable amount of money and water. The establishment of a leak detection and repair program would be a most cost-effective way to save money and water in the workshop building. Following are some best practices to identify and fixing leaks. The Management must be committed for providing the staff and resources needed to maintain plumbing fixtures and equipment on a regular basis and assuring prompt identification and repair of leaks.

- Repair staff is given the tools needed and is trained to make leak repair a priority activity.
    - Staffs are taught to report leaks and other water-using equipment malfunctions promptly.
    - Staffs are rewarded for success.
    - Rooftop tank overflow or leakage water should flow to rainwater gutter system not to sewage system to allow detection of rooftop water loss.
    - Records of the type, location, number, and repair of leaks are kept in a central location.

  A dual-flush toilet is a variation of the flush toilet that uses two buttons or handles to flush different levels of water. A significant way to save water in buildings is to replace single-flush toilets with dual flush toilets. The standard dual- flush toilets use six litres of water on full and three litres on a half-flush.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the physical inspection and document reviewed on water distribution system of Building, committee recommends the following recommendations for using water efficiently at College & Hostel Building. Implementation of water accounting & management system It was noticed during the audit that water flow meters are nowhere installed at College and Hostel Building. Therefore, it is highly recommended to install digital water flow meters on all the main lines. Digital water meters are also required to install in each sections to monitor the section wise water consumption and planning for effective water management. It is also recommended to appoint internal Water Audit team who can inspect water distribution system and for the accounting of water usage in the hostel and college building. Minimization of leakage water Leakages were observed in Valves at hostel and college building resulting in water loss. It is recommended to close out theses leakages by replacing faulty valves to avoid wastage of water. It is also recommended to regularly check for leakages and fix them on urgent basis. Regular Maintenance of toilet system and use of water efficient fixtures Regular maintenance

of the toilets should be carried out. Test for leaks and make necessary repairs promptly. Keep the toilet in working order by periodically inspecting and replacing flappers and other defective parts. Water efficient fixtures such as aerator and water efficient taps need to be used to reduce water consumption.

OVERALL AIM FOR WATER CONSERVATION: ON THE WAY FORWARD WITH THE 3-R CONCEPT

Reduce

"Water conservation is defined as any action that reduces the amount of water withdrawn from water supply sources, reduces consumptive use, reduces the loss or waste of water

improves the efficiency of water use, increases recycling and reuse of water, or prevents the pollution of water".

Reduction at Source

- Better operating controls such as arresting leakages
- Installation of water saving devices such as water tank alarm at all overhead tanks
- Change of device/ equipment such as replacement of water pumps and motor with energy efficient pumps and motors

- Process modification such as use of sprinklers for watering plants and garden

Recycle & Reuse

- Use of treated water in toilets flushing, gardening, fountains, fire fighting equipment's
- Use of storm water as Cooling Tower make-up water after treatment.
- Using storm water & sanitary water as fire water after treatment.
- Reduction of Fresh Water usage supplemented through waste water treatment.
- Direct use of Rain Water Harvesting through storage tanks

Recharge

♣ Installation of rain water harvesting pits for recharging ground water tables.

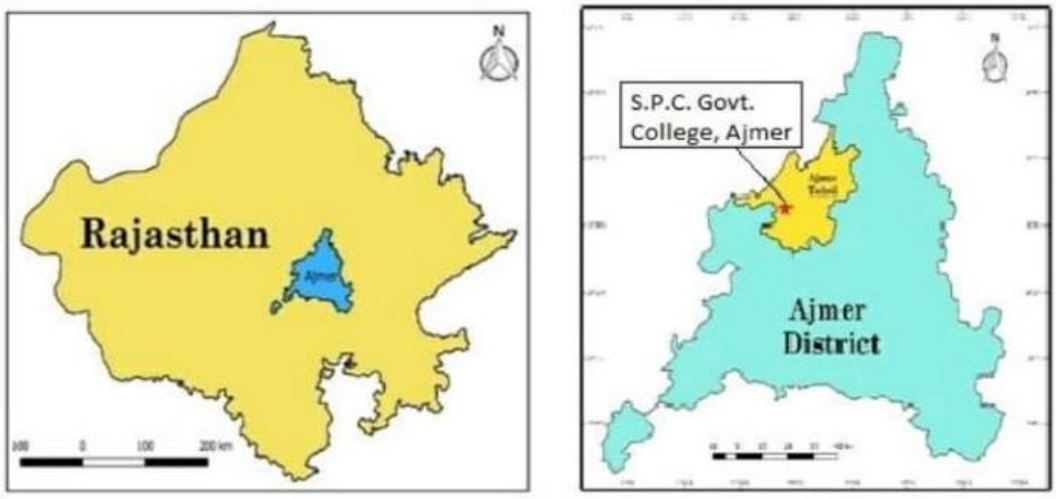
♣ Rain Water Harvesting and conservation.

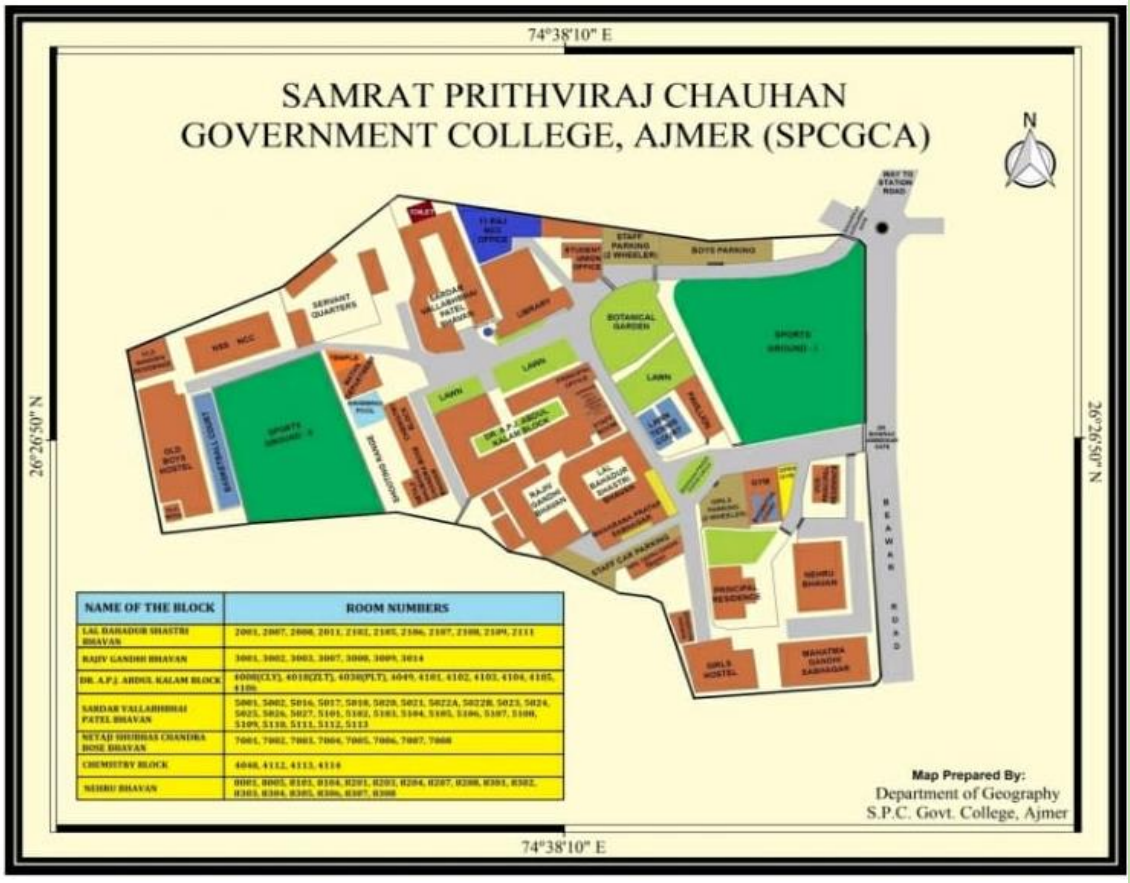
Waste Disposal

Waste disposal include the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process. Waste can be solid, liquid, or gas, each type has different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological and household. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment or aesthetics. A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity. College has employed waste bins for proper segregation of solid wastes in the campus.

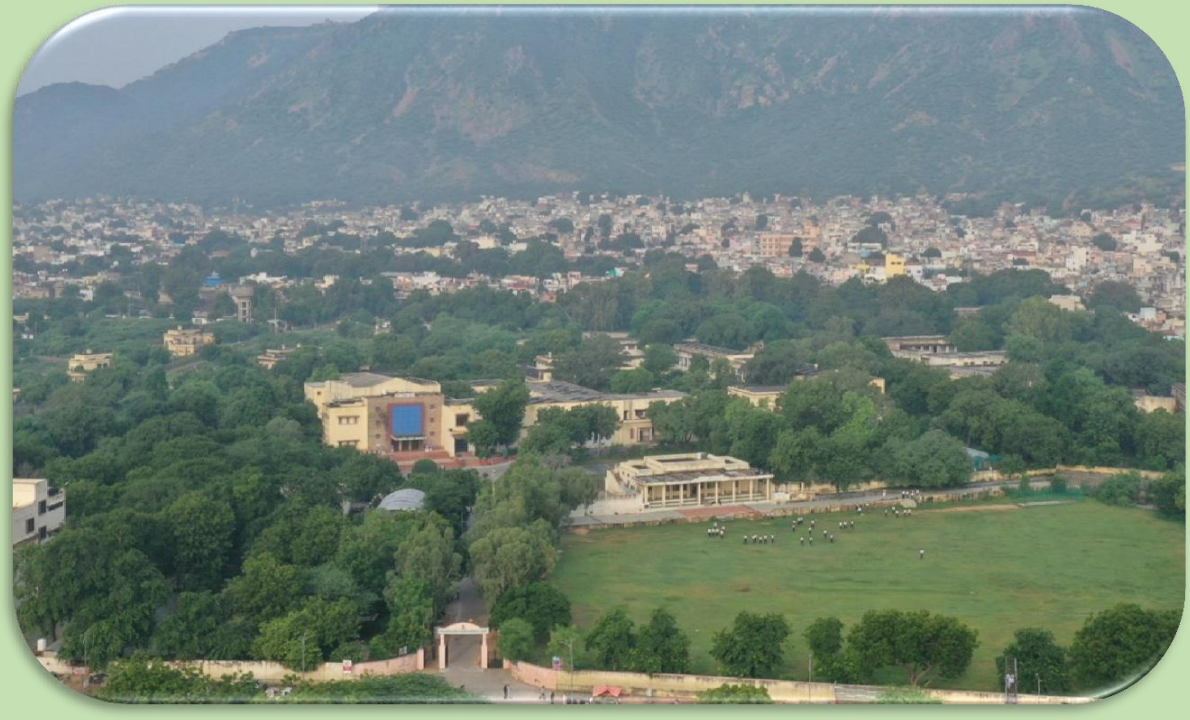
Biodiversity status of the college campus

S.P.C. GOVT. COLLEGE, AJMER LOCATION MAP





NAME OF THE BLOCK	ROOM NUMBERS
LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI BHAVAN	2001, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2102, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2111
RAJIV GANDHI BHAVAN	3001, 3002, 3003, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3014
DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM BLOCK	4008(CLY), 4018(ZLT), 4030(PLT), 4049, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL BHAVAN	5001, 5002, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5020, 5021, 5022A, 5022B, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113
NETAJI SHUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE BHAVAN	7001, 7002, 7003, 7004, 7005, 7006, 7007, 7008
CHEMISTRY BLOCK	4040, 4112, 4113, 4114
NEHRU BHAVAN	8001, 8005, 8103, 8104, 8201, 8203, 8204, 8207, 8208, 8301, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8308



The Campus of Samrat Prithvi Raj Chauhan Government College, Ajmer is a lush green, environment friendly campus located in the state of Rajasthan. This greenery and the terrain supports a wide variety of Fauna. College is located in the Beawar Road, Ajmer district (26°27'07"N and 74°38'03"E).This is the reputed institute of North India established in the year 1836 reaccredited A grade by NAAC. The lusciously green college campus is spread over an area of 1,562,454 sq. feet with two sports fields, five big gardens, hostel and the various blocks. Apart from these, a huge Botanical Garden is present in the campus, various flowers of specific species and plants of medicinal value are present in the garden which provide habitats to different types of animals for their activities. During the winter season, Sheshadri Garden is full of plants with colorful flowers, these flowers attract many nectivorous (eg. Papilio demoleus)and pollen-eater (eg. *Xylocopa* sp.) Insects. There are two artificial water bodies in the Botanical Garden where animals livings in the water habitat are present. The playgrounds on campus undergo some changes with the change of seasons. During the summer seasons, a dry area is formed, which attracts species living in dry soil habitats (eg. *Coluber ventromaculatus*, beetle- *Sacred scarab*). During the rainy season, the accumulation of water in ground attracts the species living around the water (eg. *Actitis hypoleucos*)

Of the Total Animal Species found in world, 6.64% (92,873) species are found in India (ZSI 2014). In Rajasthan,114 species of fishes, 81 species of reptiles, 500 species of birds, 87 species of mammals are present (Wildlife Rajasthan 2019).The Aravalli ranges are a biodiversity rich region, which includes approx 100 species of butterflies, 71 species of spiders, 12 species of frog, 16 species of lizards, 20 species of snakes, 263 species of birds, 42 species of mammals. This present Green audit report – Faunal Diversity, is a compilation of species found in the campus of College, provides information on feeding and conservation status of the Faunal Species. The faunal diversity is essential to delineate the importance of local landscape for wildlife conservation and creating a scientific database for proper management of the ecosystem to ensure better conservation

City Location

Ajmer city is a semi arid zone located in the physiographic division of Rajasthan comprising the Central Aravalli ranges and hilly region. Ajmer city is full of biodiversity.

40% of the city area is in the form of urban area, the other area is present in the form of water bodies and forest canopies.

The city has two large lakes (Lake Anasager& Lake Foysager), the Lake Anasager located in the centre of the city, which plays an important role in the city's ecosystem. Apart from these, there are many man- made ecosystems in the city. All these natural and man-made structures provide habitat to the wildlife found in the city for their activities. During the study of the fauna of campus a total of 143 species were recorded from study area. The recorded species included two species of annelids (1 orders, 1 families), 68 species of Arthropods (15 orders, 40 families), one species of mollusca (oneorder, one family),one species of amphibian (one order, one family), 13 species of reptiles (one order, eight families), 51 species of birds (12 orders, 28 families), eight species of mammals (five order, six families).

List of Faunal Species of SPC Government College, Ajmer

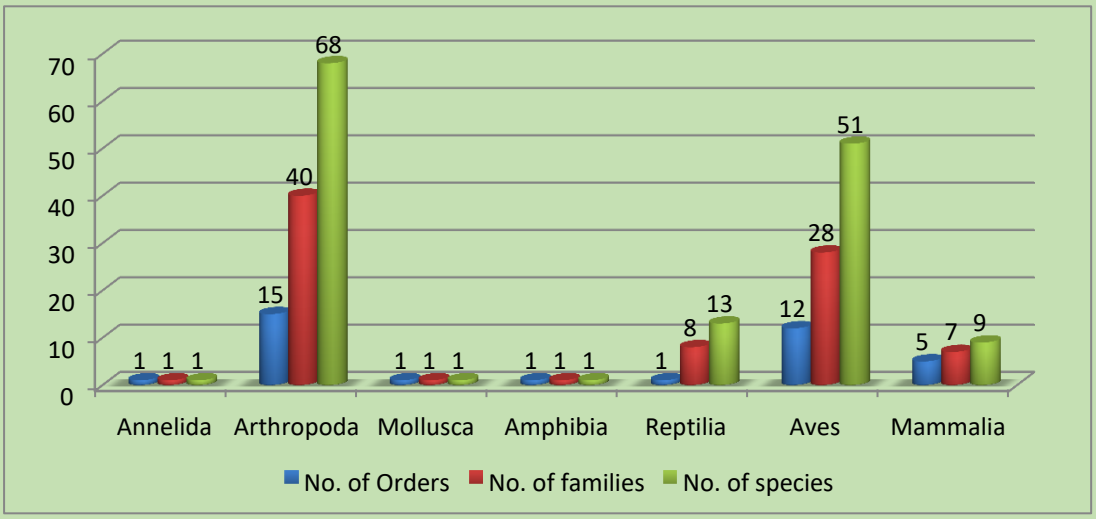
S.No	ORDER	FAMILY	*Zoological Name*	Common Name	IUCN Status	Residential Status	Relative abundance
1	Opisthopora	Megascolecidae	*Pheretima posthuma*	Earthworm	LC	R	C
2	Acarina	Lxodidae	*Rhipicephalus sp.*	Brown Dog Tick	LC	R	VC
3		Trombidiidae	*Trombidiidae sp.*	Red Velvet Mite	LC	R	UC
4	Araneae	Lycosidae	*Lycosa sp.*	Wolf Spider	NE	R	C
5		Oxyopidae	*Oxyopes sp.*	BrownLynx Spider	NE	R	C
6			*Peucetia viridana*	GreenLynx Spider	NE	R	C
7		Pholicidae	*Pholcus phalangoides*	Long-bodied Cellar Spider	LC	R	VC
8			*Artema atlanta walckenaer*	Oval Daddy long-legged Spider	LC	R	C
9		Salticidae	*Hasarius adansoni*	Adanson's House Jumping Spider	NE	R	VC
10			*Telamonia dimidiata*	Two-striped Jumping Spider	LC	R	C
11			*Menemerus bivittatus*	Common Wall Jumping Spider	NE	R	VC
12			*Hasarius sp.*	House Jumping Spider	NE	R	VC
13	Blattaria	Blattidae	*Periplaneta americana*	American Cockroach	LC	R	VC
14	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	*Aulacophora sp.*	Pumpkin Beetle	LC	R	C
15		Erotylidae	*Languria mozardi*	Clover Stem Barer Beetle	LC	R	C

16		Meloidae	*Mylabris pustulata*	Orange Blister Beetle	LC	R	C
17		Scarabacinae	*Sacred scarab*	Dung Beetle	LC	R	VC
18	Dermoptera	Forficulidae	*Farficula auricularia*	European Earwig Insect	NE	R	C
19	Diptera	Culicidae	*Culex pipiens*	House Mosquito	LC	R	VC
20		Drosphilidae	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Common Fruitfty	LC	R	VC
21		Muscidae	*Musca domestica*	Common House Fly	LC	R	VC
22	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	*Idioscopus sp.*	Leaf Hopper Insect	NE	R	C
23		Cimicidae	*Cimex lectularis*	Bed Bug	NE	R	C
24		Coccinellidae	*Coccinella septempunctata*	RedLadyBug	NE	R	VC
25		Dinidoridae	*Coridius janus*	RedPumpkin Bug	NE	R	C
26		Pentatomidae	*Halyomorpha halys*	Brown Marmorated StinkBug	NE	R	VC
27		Pyrrhocoridae	*Dysdercus cingulatus*	RedCotton Stainer Bug	NE	R	VC
28		Scrtelleridae	*Chrysocoris sp.*	Leeche Shield Bug	NE	R	VC
29		Tettigoniidae	*Hicrocentrum sp.*	Greater Angle Wing Katydid	NE	R	UC
30	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Xylocopa sp.*	CarpenterBee	LC	R	VC
31			*Apis cerana indica*	IndianHoney-bee	NE	R	VC
32			*Apis dorsata*	IndianRock-bee	NE	R	C
33			*Apis mellifera*	EuropeanHoney-bee	NE	R	C
34		Formicidae	*Lasius niger*	BlackGardenAnt	NE	R	VC
35			*Solenopsis sp.*	FireAnt	NE	R	VC
36		Vespidae	*Vespa velntina*	Asian Hornet	LC	R	VC
37			*Polistes sp.*	Yellow Paper Wasp	LC	R	VC
38	Isoptera	Rhinotermitidae	*Coptotermes sp.*	Asian Subterranean Termite	NE	R	VC
39	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Syntomoides imaon*	Handmaiden Moth	NE	R	C
40			*Hocis frugalis*	SugarcaneLooper Moth	NE	R	UC
41		Geometridae	*Scopula sp.*	ScopulaMoth	NE	R	C
42		Lycaenidae	*Castalius rosimon*	CommonPierrot	NE	R	C
43		Nymphalidae	*Tirumala limniace*	Blue Tiger Butterfly	LC	R	C
44			*Junonia orithya*	Blue Pansy Butterfly	NE	R	C
45			*Hypolimnas misippus*	DanaidEggfly	NE	PV	UC
46			*Junonia lemonias*	LemonPansy Butterfly	LC	R	C
47			*Vanessa cardui*	Painted Lady Butterfly	LC	R	UC
48			*Junonia almana*	Peacock Pansy Butterfly	LC	R	C
49			*Danaus chrysippus*	Plain Tiger Butterfly	LC	R	VC
50			*Acraea terpsicare*	TownyCoster Butterfly	NE	R	VC
51			*Junonia hierta*	Yellow Pansy Butterfly	LC	R	UC
52		Papilionidae	*Papilio polytes*	Common Mormon Butterfly	LC	R	VC
53			*Pachliopta aristolochiae*	CommonRose Butterfly	LC	R	UC
54			*Papilio demoleus*	Lime Butterfly	LC	R	VC
55			*Graphium agamemnon*	Tailed Jay Butterfly	LC	R	UC
56		Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	Common Emigrant Butterfly	LC	R	VC
57			*Eurema hecabe*	Common Grass Yellow Butterfly	LC	R	VC
58			*Belenois aurota*	Pioneer White Butterfly	NE	R	UC
59			*Ixias marianne*	white Orange Tip Butterfly	NE	R	UC

60			*Ixias pyrene*	Yellow Orange Tip Butterfly	NE	R	UC
61		**Pyralidae**	*Plodia interpunctella*	Indian Meal Moth	NE	R	C
62		**Sphingidae**	*Daphnis nerii*	Oleander Hawk Moth	NE	R	UC
63	**Lithobiomorpha**	**Lithobiidae**	*Lithobius sp.*	Stone Centipede	NE	R	C
64	**Mantodea**	**Mantids**	*Hierodula sp.*	Praying Mantis	LC	R	C
65	**Odonata**	**Libellulidae**	*Libellula vibrans*	Great Blue Skimmer	LC	PV	UC
66			*Pantala flavescens*	Wondering Glider	LC	PV	UC
67	**Orthoptera**	**Gryllidae**	*Acheta domesticus*	HouseCricket	LC	R	VC
68			*Gryllus sp.*	FieldCricket	LC	PV	C
69	**Thysonura**	**Lepismatidae**	*Lepismasaccharina*	Urban Silver Fish	LC	R	VC
70	**Stylommatophora**	**Ariophantidae**	*Macrochlamys indica*	HornetSnail	LC	R	VC
71	**Anura**	**Dicrogdossidae**	*Hoplobactrachus tigerinus*	Indian BullFrog	LC	R	UC
72	**Squamata**	**Pythonidae**	*Python molurus*	IndianPython	LC	R	UC
73		**Colubridae**	*Lycodon aulicus*	CommonWolf Snake	LC	R	UC
74			*Coluber ventromaculatus*	Glossy Bellied Racer	LC	R	UC
75			*Ptyas mucosa*	IndianRat Snake	LC	R	UC
76		**Agamidae**	*Calotes verscicolor*	Oriental Garden Lizard	LC	R	C
77		**Elapidae**	*Vajanaja*	Spectacled Cobra	LC	R	UC
78		**Gekkonidae**	*Hemidaciylusles chenaulti*	BarkGecko	LC	R	VC
79			*Hemidaciylus maculatus*	KeeledRockGecko	LC	R	C
80			*Hemidaciylus frenatus*	Northern HouseGecko	LC	R	VC
81		**Scincidae**	*Lygosoma punctata*	Common Dotted Garden Skink	LC	R	C
82			*Eutropis macularis*	BronzeGrass Skink	LC	R	UC
83		**Typhlopidae**	*Indotyphlops braminus*	Brahminy Blind Snake	LC	R	C
84		**Varanidae**	*Varanus bengalensis*	Bengal Monitor	LC	R	UC
85	**Accipitriformes**	**Accipitridae**	*Hilvus migrans*	Black Kite	LC	R	VC
86			*Elanus coeruleus*	Black-winged Kite	LC	R	UC
87			*Accipifer badius*	Shikra	LC	R	VC
88	**Bucerotiformes**	**Bucerotidae**	*Ocyceros birostris*	IndianGrey Hornbill	LC	R	C
89		**Upupiddae**	*Upupa epops*	CommonHoopoe	LC	R	UC
90	**Choradriiformes**	**Choradriidae**	*Vanellus indicus*	Red-wattled Lapwing	LC	R	VC
91		**Recurvirostridae**	*Himantopus himantopus*	BlackWinged Stilt	LC	R	C
92		**Scolopacidae**	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	LC	WV	Ra
93	**Columbiformes**	**Columbidae**	*Columba livia*	BlueRockDove	LC	R	VC
94			*Treron phoenicopterus*	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	LC	R	C
95			*Stigmatopelias enegalensis*	LaughingDove	LC	R	C
96			*Streptopelia decaocto*	EurasianCollaredDove	LC	R	VC
97	**Coraciiformes**	**Coraciidae**	*Coracias benghalensis*	IndianRoller	LC	R	UC
98		**Alcedinidae**	*Haloyon smyrnensis*	White-throatedKingfisher	LC	R	C
99		**Meropidae**	*Merops orientalis*	Green-beeEater	LC	R	VC
100	**Cuculiformes**	**Cuculidae**	*Eudynamys scolopacea*	AsianKoel	LC	R	VC
101			*Centropus sinensis*	GreaterCoucal	LC	R	C
102	**Galliformes**	**Phasianidae**	*Francolinus pondicerianus*	GreyFrancolin	LC	R	Ra
103	**Passeriformes**	**Campephagidae**	*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*	SmallMinivet	LC	R	Ra

104		Carvidae	*Corvus splendens*	HouseCrow	LC	R	VC
105			*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	RufousTreepie	LC	R	VC
106		Diaruridae	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	BlackDrongo	LC	R	VC
107		Hirundinidae	*Ptyonoprogne concolor*	DuskyCragMartin	LC	R	VC
108			*Cecropis daurica*	RedRumped Swallow	LC	PV	UC
109			*Hirundo smithii*	Wire Tailed Swallow	LC	R	VC
110		Muscicapidae	*Prinia socialis*	AshyPrinia	LC	R	C
111			*Cercomela fusca*	BrownRockChat	LC	R	C
112			*Orthotomus sutorius*	Common Tailor Bird	LC	R	C
113			*Turdoides cuadata*	Common Babbler	LC	R	VC
114			*Culicicapa ceylonensis*	Grey Headed Canary Flycatcher	LC	PV	UC
115			*Turdoides malcolmi*	LargeGrey Babbler	LC	R	VC
116			*Sylvia curruca*	Lesser White Throat	LC	WV	Ra
117			*Saxicoloides fulicata*	IndianRobbin	LC	R	VC
118			*Ficedula parva*	Red-brested Flycatcher	LC	WV	UC
119		Nectariniidae	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Purple Sunbird	LC	R	VC
120		Oriolidae	*Oriolus oriolus*	Eurasian Golden Oriole	LC	PV	Ra
121		Ploceidae	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow	LC	R	VC
122			*Ploceus phillippinus*	Baya Weaver	LC	R	UC
123		Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Red Vented Bulbul	LC	R	VC
124		Strunidae	*Acrido therestristis*	Common Myna	LC	R	VC
125			*Acrido theresginginianus*	Bank Myna	LC	R	VC
126			*Sturnus pagodarum*	Brahminy Myna	LC	R	C
127	Pelacaniformes	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops palpebrosus*	Indian White Eyes	LC	PV	UC
128		Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	CattleEgret	LC	R	C
129			*Egretta garzetta*	LittleEgret	LC	R	C
130	Piciformes		*Ardeola grayii*	IndianPondHeron	LC	R	C
131		Picidae	*Dinopium benghalense*	Black RumpedFlameback Woodpecker	LC	PV	Ra
132	Psittaciformes	Megalaimidae	*Philopogon haemacephalus*	Coppersmith Barbet	LC	R	VC
133		Psittaculidae	*Psittacula cyanocephala*	Plum Headed Parakeet	LC	R	C
134	Strigiformes		*Psittacula krameri*	Rose Ringed Parakeet	LC	R	C
135	Camivora	Strigidae	*Athene Brama*	Spotted Owlet	LC	R	VC
136		Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	Domestic Dog	LC	R	VC
137		Felidae	*Felis catus*	Domestic Cat	LC	R	VC
138	Chiroptera	Herpestidae	*Herpestes edwardsii*	Indian Grey Mongoose	LC	R	Ra
139	Eulipotyphla	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus vanpyrus*	Flying Fox	LC	R	C
140	Rodentia	Soricidae	*Suncus murinus*	Asian House Shrew	LC	R	C
141		Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	Black Rat	LC	R	VC
142			*Mus musculus*	House Rat	LC	R	VC
143			*Funambulu spennantii*	Northern Palm Squirrel	LC	R	VC
144	Primate	Cercopithecidae	*Semnopithecus entellus*	Hanuman Langur	LC	R	C

C= Common; LC=Least Concern; NE =Not Evaluated; NT =Near Threatened; PV= Passage visitor; R = Residential; Ra = rare, UC = Uncommon; VC= Very common; WV=Winter visitor.



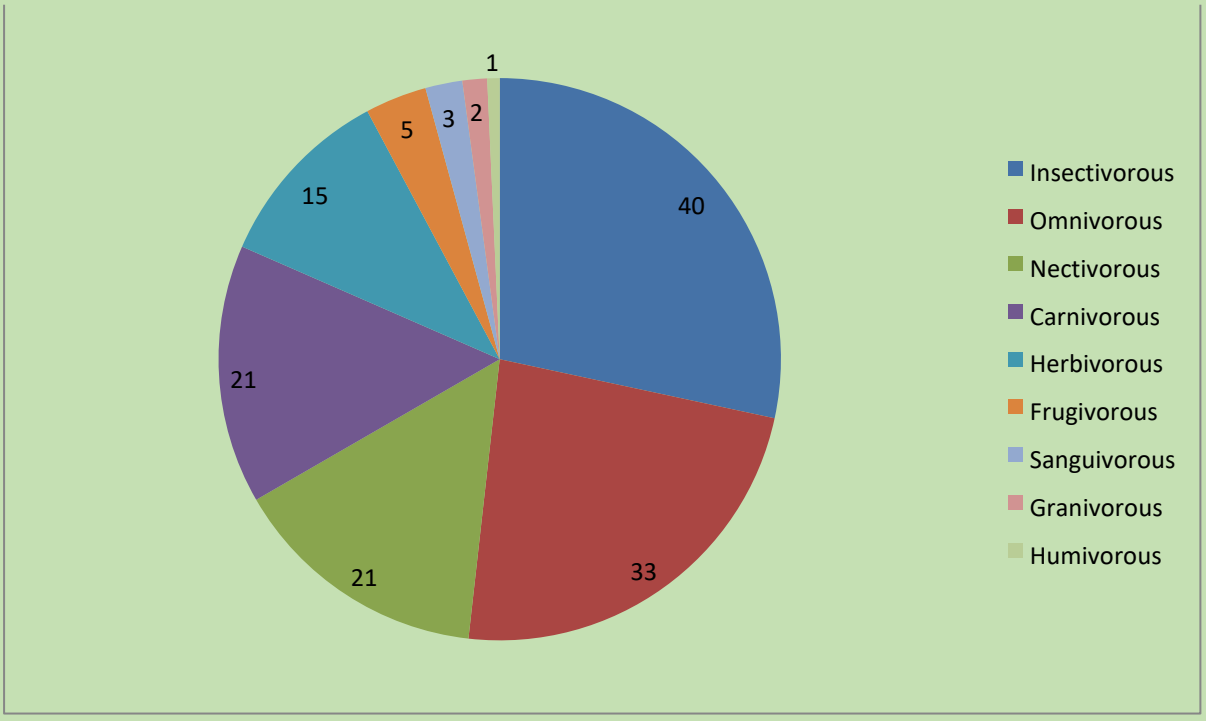
Bar Graph showing the faunal composition of the SPCGCA College Campus, Orders Families species present according to the Phylum.

Total 36 orders were recorded,. Order passeriformes (birds) dominated the study area with 25 species, followed by order lepidoptera (24 species), squamata (13 species), araneae (nine species), hemiptera, Hymenoptera (eight species each), coleoptera, columbiformes (four species each), Diptera, accipitriformes, choradriiformes, coraciiformes, pelecaniformes, carnivora, rodentia (three species each), acarina, odonata, Orthoptera, bucerotiformes, cuculiformes, piciformes, psittaciformes (two species each), other 14 orders were poorly represented in the study area with a single species each .Total 86 families were recorded from the study area. Family muscicapidae (birds) and nymphalidae (insects) were both most dominant families (nine species each) followed by pieridae (five species), apidae, columbidae, papillionidae, salticidae (four species each), strunidae, muridae, mirunidae, gekkonidae,

columbidae, ardeidae, accipitridae (three species each), carvidae, cuculidae, erebidae, formicidae, gryllidae, libellulidae, oxyopidae, pholicidae, ploceidae, psittaculidae, scincidae, vespidae (two species each), other 60 families were poorly represented by a single species each, Nymphalidae (insects) and Muscicapidae (birds) were both most dominant families with nine species and their Relative Diversity index was also found to be the highest (RDi=6.25)

The analysis of data on residential status revealed that out of 144 species, 132 were resident, whereas the remaining 12 species showed seasonal (three species) and passage migration (nine species). Three species were identified as WV (winter visitor), and nine as PV (passage Visitor). Relative abundance of species - out of 144 species, 59 species were VC (very common), 48 species were C (common), 30 species were UC (uncommon) and seven species were Ra (rare)

Most animals in study area preferred insectivorous feeding habits as of 40 species of total 144 are insectivorous followed by omnivorous (33 species), nectivorous, carnivorous (21 species each), Herbivorous (15 species), frugivorous (five species), bloodsucker (3 species), frugi-nectivorous (three species), granivorous (two species), humivorous (one species)



Pie Chart Showing the feeding habit of the animal species found in SPC Government College Campus,

Ajmer, Rajasthan

Invertebrates are a major component of faunal biodiversity. They are a part of almost every food chain and also are a food source for many vertebrates. In recorded 144 species a total of 2 IUCN Red List Categories out of 7 was observed in the study area. 110 species out of 144 were identified as LC (Least Concern) species. **The feeding habits and relative abundance of species of animals show existence of a healthy ecosystem in the campus**.

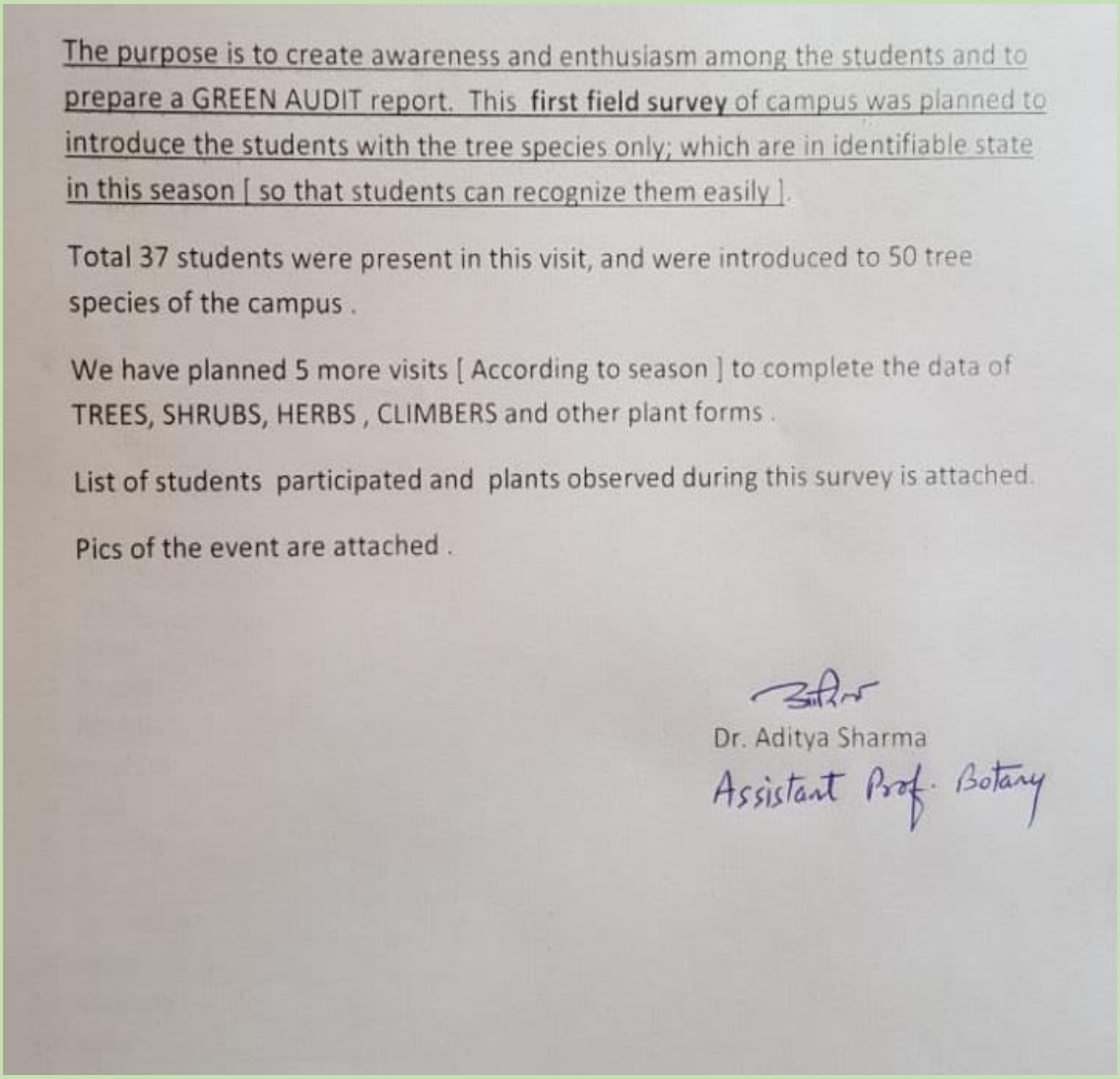
- All the images of Faunal species use in the report are clicked in campus by Vikas Saxena, Assistant Professor, Zoology department of SPCGCA

(Lists of Flora in Campus)

S.NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY
1	Ficus bengalensis	MORACEAE
2	Tamarindus indica	CAESALPINIACEAE
	Cassia fistula	CAESALPINIACEAE
	Cassia siamea	CAESALPINIACEAE
	Ficus religiosa	MORACEAE
	Ailanthus excelsa	SIMAROUBACEAE
	Pongamia pinnata	FABACEAE
	Pithecellobium dulce	MIMOSACEAE
	Zizyphus mauritiana	RHAMNACEAE
	Aegle marmelos	RUTACEAE
	Polyalthea longifolia	ANNONACEAE
	Bauhinia purpurea	LEGUMINOSAE
	Alstonia scholaris	APOCYNACEAE
	Callistemon lanceolata	MYRTACEAE
	Azadirachta indica	MELIACEAE
	Moringa	MORINGACEAE
	Caryota spp.	PALMACEAE
	Dalbergia sissoo	FABACEAE
	Eucalyptus	MYRTACEAE
	Leucaena leucocephala	MIMOSACEAE
	Ficus glomerata	MORACEAE
	Annona squamosa	ANNONACEAE
	Peltophorum pterocarpum	CAESALPINIACEAE
	Syzygium cumini	MYRTACEAE
	Psidium guajava	MYRTACEAE
	Holoptelea integrifolia	ULMACEAE
	Phoenix dactylifera	ARECACEAE
	Albizzia lebbek	MIMOSACEAE
	Acacia nilotica	MIMOSACEAE

Thespesia populnea	MALVACEAE
Terminalia arjuna	COMBRETACEAE
Launia corommendelica	ASTERACEAE
Bombax malabaricum	BOMBACACEAE
Cassia nodosa	CAESALPINIACEAE
Gliricidia sepium	FABACEAE
Tabebuia argentia	BIGNONIACEAE
Putranjeeva roxburghii	PUTRANJIVACEAE
Pinus roxburghii	CONIFERACEAE
Araucaria excelsa	CONIFERACEAE
Albizzia procera	MIMOSACEAE
Chorosia speciosa	MALVACEAE
Milingtonia hortensis	BIGNONIACEAE
Terminalia montana	COMBRETACEAE
Spathodea campanulata	BIGNONIACEAE
Guazama ulmifolia	MALVACEAE
Dombeya spectabilis	MALVACEAE
Mimusops elengii	SAPOTACEAE
Achrus sapota	SAPOTACEAE
Moringa concanensis	MORINGACEAE
Cretava religiosa	CAPPARIDACEAE
Butea monosperma	FABACEAE

REPORT OF CAMPUS SURVEY FOR PLANTS



The purpose is to create awareness and enthusiasm among the students and to prepare a GREEN AUDIT report. This **first field survey** of campus was planned to introduce the students with the tree species only; which are in identifiable state in this season [so that students can recognize them easily].

Total 37 students were present in this visit, and were introduced to 50 tree species of the campus .

We have planned 5 more visits [According to season] to complete the data of TREES, SHRUBS, HERBS , CLIMBERS and other plant forms .

List of students participated and plants observed during this survey is attached.

Pics of the event are attached .

Dr. Aditya Sharma
Assistant Prof. Botany

Suggestions and Recommendations

Sustainable use of resource and ecology balance of the college campus must be maintained through the year.

The prolific use of insecticides/pesticides should be checked as these harmful chemicals are detrimental and instrumental for killing of insects/butterflies which are natural prey for the birds