

# BIODIV News

Volume : 6 n Issue : 24 n July - Sept 2015

A Quarterly e-Newsletter



Rangoli made by Kumari Shiwani,  
class X in IVAD 2015

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## Editorial

### **Esteemed Readers,**

This quarter Prakriti Bus entered into its second phase of visiting different schools after covering six districts, Lucknow, Kannauj, Barabanki, Unnao, Hardoi and Sitapur and more than One Lakh visitors. The journey of second phase of Prakriti bus was planned to cover the schools and community of different districts, which started from Kanpur. Prakriti Bus inauguration and welcome event at Kanpur was organized at Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh as on 22 August 2015.

On the occasion of the 10th International Vulture awareness day i.e. on 5th September 2015, Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Lucknow celebrated International Vulture Awareness Day from 01st to 05th September 2015 in collaboration Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation Lab, Department of Zoology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow and Regional Science City, Aliganj, Lucknow.

U.P. State Biodiversity Board has started working on implementing the “*Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014*” to conserve the Biological Resources of the State.

This issue also includes the various activities organized by the Board on the above events. We hope you find this issue interesting and welcome any suggestions and comments to improve the Biodiv News.

Regards,

– Editor

# 1- Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014:

## 1- Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014:

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जारी जैवविविधता अधिनियम, 2002 (The Biological Diversity Act, 2002) व जैवविविधता नियम, 2004 (The Biological Diversity Rules, 2004) के अनुपालन में भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के द्वारा अधिसूचित "जैविक संसाधनों तक पहुँच और सहयुक्त जानकारी तथा फायदा बंटाना विनियम, 2014" (Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014) को प्रदेश में लागू किया जाना।

विजय कुमार  
उप वन संरक्षक

भारत सरकार द्वारा जैवविविधता अधिनियम, 2002 प्रतिपादित किया गया है जो पूरे भारत वर्ष में लागू है तथा इस प्रदेश में लागू कराये जाने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य जैवविविधता बोर्ड का गठन किया गया है। इस अधिनियम का कार्यक्षेत्र वृहद् तथा Multidisciplinary है। इस अधिनियम के तीन मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं:-

1. Conservation of Biological Diversity;
2. Sustainable use of its components ;
3. fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the commercial utilization of biological resources or knowledge associated thereto; अधिनियम के मुख्य बिन्दु निम्न हैं:-

### 1 THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ACT, 2002

Prior intimation to State Biodiversity Board for obtaining biological resource for certain purposes

7. No person, who is a citizen of India or a body corporate, association or organisation which is registered in India, shall obtain any biological resource for commercial utilisation, or bio-survey and bio-utilisation for commercial utilisation except after giving prior intimation to the State Biodiversity Board concerned:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the local people and communities of the area, including growers and cultivators of biodiversity, and vaidas and hakims, who have been practising indigenous medicine.

Power of State Biodiversity Board to restrict certain activities violating the objectives of conservation etc.

24. (1) Any citizen of India or a body corporate, organization or association registered in India intending to undertake any activity referred to in section 7 shall give prior intimation in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government to the State Biodiversity Board.

(2) On receipt of an intimation under sub-section (1), the State Biodiversity Board may, in consultation with the local bodies concerned and after making such enquires as it may deem fit, by order, prohibit or restrict any such activity if it is of opinion that such activity is detrimental or contrary to the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or equitable sharing of benefits arising out of such activity:

Provided that no such order shall be made without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person affected.

(3) Any information given in the form referred to in sub-section (1) for prior intimation shall be kept, confidential and shall not be disclosed, either intentionally or unintentionally, to any person not concerned thereto.

मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल ने आवेदन पत्र संख्या 62/2013 द्वारा एवं अन्य में दिनांक 17.12.2014 को यह निर्णय पारित किया है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी गाईडलाईन्स, 2014 का अनुपालन किया जाये।

दिनांक 06-07 अप्रैल, 2015 को भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में निम्न संकल्प पारित किया गया है:

- I States shall put in place a transparent and effective mechanism for access to biological resources in their jurisdiction as envisaged under Section 7 and recently issued ABS guidelines by June, 2015.

इस सम्बन्ध में सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने अशासकीय पत्र संख्या कण्व छवण 21011ध01ध2015 नं० दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2015 मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश को इस अधिनियम, 2002/नियमावली, 2004/विनियम, 2014 के लागू किये जाने हेतु अनुरोध किया है।

- I Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014.

## **2. Procedure for access to biological resources, for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization for commercial utilization. —**

(1) Any person who intends to have

n access to biological resources including access to biological resources harvested by Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC)/ Forest dweller/ Tribal cultivator/ Gram Sabha,

n shall apply to the NBA in Form-I of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 or to the State Biodiversity Board (SBB), in such form as may be prescribed by the SBB, as the case may be, along with Form 'A' annexed to these regulations.

(2) The NBA or the SBB, as the case may be, shall, on being satisfied with the application under sub-regulation (1),

n enter into a benefit sharing agreement with the applicant which shall be deemed as grant of approval for access to biological resources, for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization for commercial utilization referred to in that sub-regulation.

## **3. Mode of benefit sharing for access to biological resources, for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization for commercial utilization.—**

(1) Where the applicant/ trader/ manufacturer has not entered into any prior benefit sharing negotiation with persons such as

n the Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC)/ Forest dweller/ Tribal cultivator/ Gram Sabha, and purchases any biological resources directly from these persons,

n the benefit sharing obligations on the trader shall be in the range of 1.0 to 3.0% of the purchase price of the biological resources and

n the benefit sharing obligations on the manufacturer shall be in the range of 3.0 to 5.0% of the purchase price of the biological resources:

- n Provided that where the trader sells the biological resource purchased by him to another trader or manufacturer, the benefit sharing obligation on the buyer, if he is a trader, shall range between 1.0 to 3.0% of the purchase price and between 3.0 to 5.0%, if he is a manufacturer:
- n Provided further that where a buyer submits proof of benefit sharing by the immediate seller in the supply chain, the benefit sharing obligation on the buyer shall be applicable only on that portion of the purchase price for which the benefit has not been shared in the supply chain.
- (2) Where the applicant/ trader/ manufacturer has entered into any prior benefit sharing negotiation with persons such as the Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC)/ Forest dweller/ Tribal cultivator/ Gram Sabha, and
- n purchases any biological resources directly from these persons,
- n the benefit sharing obligations on the applicant shall be not less than 3.0% of the purchase price of the biological resources in case the buyer is a trader and
- n not less than 5.0% in case the buyer is a manufacturer.
- (3) In cases of biological resources having high economic value such as sandalwood, red sanders, etc. and their derivatives,
- n the benefit sharing may include an upfront payment of not less than 5.0%, on the proceeds of the auction or sale amount,
- n as decided by the NBA or SBB, as the case may be, and
- n the successful bidder or the purchaser shall pay the amount to the designated fund, before accessing the biological resource.
4. Option of benefit sharing on sale price of the biological resources accessed for commercial utilization under regulation 2.—
- n When the biological resources are accessed for commercial utilization or
- n the bio-survey and bio-utilization leads to commercial utilization,
- n the applicant shall have the option to pay the benefit sharing ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 % at the following graded percentages of the annual gross ex-factory sale of the product which shall be worked out based on the annual gross ex-factory sale minus government taxes as given below:-

Annual Gross ex-factory sale of product	Benefit sharing component
Up to Rupees 1,00,00,000	0.1 %
Rupees 1,00,00,001 up to 3,00,00,000	0.2 %
Above Rupees 3,00,00,000	0.5 %

इस अधिनियम के न अनुपालन होने की स्थिति में निम्न दण्ड की व्यवस्था है:-

#### Penalties under the Biological Diversity Act 2002

- 55 (1) Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 3 or section 4 or section 6 shall be
- n punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or
- n with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees and where the damage caused exceeds ten lakh rupees such fine may commensurate with the damage caused, or with both.



(2) Whoever contravenes or attempts to

- n contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 7 or any order made under sub-section (2) of section 24 shall be
- n punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.

Penalty for contravention of directions or orders of Central Government, State Government, National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards.

56. If any person contravenes any direction given or order made by the Central Government, the State Government,

n the National Biodiversity Authority or

n the State Biodiversity Board for which no punishment has been separately provided under this Act, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and

n in case of a second or subsequent offence,

n with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees and in

n the case of continuous contravention with additional fine which may extend to two lakh rupees everyday during which the default continues

58. The offences under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

इस अधिनियम, 2002/नियमावली, 2004/विनियम, 2014 को नेशनल बायोडाईवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी के वेबसाइट <http://www.nbaindia.org> राज्य जैवविविधता बोर्ड के वेबसाइट [www.upsbdb.org](http://www.upsbdb.org) से डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है।



Communicator briefing to students about the PAs of UP and their Importance

## **2- Order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal 17th December, 2014 Before The National Green Tribunal, Central Zonal Bench, Bhopal (Annexure-2):**

**Original Application No. 62/2013 (CZ)**

M/s Som Distilleries Pvt. Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board & Ors.

**Original Application No. 63/2013 (CZ)**

Associated Alcohols & Breweries Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board and Others

**Original Application No. 64/2013 (CZ)**

Regent Breweries & Wines Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board & Ors.

**Original Application No. 65/2013 (CZ)**

Mount Everest Breweries Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board & Ors.

**Appeal No. 06/2013 (CZ)**

Agro Solvent Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board & Ors.

**Appeal No. 03/2013 (CZ)**

Lilasons Breweries Ltd. Bhopal Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board & Ors.

**Appeal No. 07/2013**

Ruchi Soya Industries Vs. MP State Bio Diversity & Ors.

**Original Application No. 67/2013**

M.P. Beer Products Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Biodiversity Board & Ors.

**Appeal No. 02/2014 (CZ)**

Great Galleon Limited Vs. M.P. State Bio Diversity Board & Three Ors. (CZ)

**Appeal No. 01/2014 (CZ)**

Dabur India Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Biodiversity Board & Others

**Original Application No. 46/2014 (CZ)**

Gwalior Alcobrew Pvt. Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Biodiversity Board & 2 Ors.

**Original Application No. 47/2014 (CZ)**

Sanwaria Agro Oils Ltd. Vs. M.P. State Biodiversity Board & 3 Ors.

**Original Application No. 136/2014 (CZ)**

M/s Som Distilleries & Breweries Pvt. Ltd. Vs. M.P.S.B.B. & Ors.

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DALIP SINGH, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE MR. P. S. RAO, EXPERT MEMBER

PRESENT: Applicant : Mr. Ajay Gupta, Advocate  
Respondent No.1 : Mr. Deepesh Joshi, Advocate  
Respondent No. 2 : Mr. N.C. Das, Advocate  
Mr. K. Chitrarasu  
Respondent No. 3 : Mr. Sachin K. Verma, Advocate  
Respondent No. 2 & 3 : Mr. Om Shankar Shrivastava, Advocate  
(O.A. No. 47/2014)

Date and Remarks	Orders of the Tribunal
<p><b>Item No.1 to 13 17th December, 2014</b></p>	<p>These are Applications and Appeals filed by the Applicants/Appellants wherein the notice Section 7 Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has been challenged by way of Original Applications and the orders of assessment as well as direction to deposit the amount has been challenged by way of filing Application/Appeal under Section 52(A) of the Act and also in some cases challenging the notice under Section 7 issued by State Bio Diversity Board of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>During the course of earlier hearings before the Tribunal, one of the grounds submitted was that the State Bio Diversity Board had, without the guidelines on Access and Benefit Sharing having been issued by the Central Government/ National Biodiversity Authority, initiated the process of issuing notices as well as making assessment without identifying the beneficiaries, the extent to which such benefit sharing all shall be apportioned and the other related issues as contemplated under the scheme of the Act of 2002 and the Rules framed thereunder.</p> <p>The Respondent National Biodiversity Authority on 01.12.2014 filed before the Tribunal a copy of the notification issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests &amp; Climate Change (National Biodiversity Authority) dated 21.11.2014. The Regulations contained in the notification have been framed by the National Bio Diversity Authority in exercise of powers conferred under Section 64 read with sub-section (1) of Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The same have come into effect from the date of their publication i.e. from 21.11.2014</p> <p>In the light of the above, we deem it just and proper to set aside the impugned orders in the above Original Applications as well as Appeals passed against the Applicants/Appellant afresh after taking into account the scheme of the Act, Rules as well as Regulations issued by the National Bio Diversity Authority under Section 64 of the Act of 2002.</p> <p>We may add that since we have not examined the issue on merits and are only setting aside the impugned orders with liberty to the Respondents to consider the matter afresh, the Applicants/Appellants shall have liberty of raising all issues and challenges including those which have been raised in these present Original Applications/Appeals against the impugned action of the Respondent Board.</p> <p>Since this Tribunal had granted interim relief to the Applicants/Appellants on the requirement of furnishing the Solvent Security/Bank Guarantee, in the light of the above order, the Solvent Security/Bank Guarantee shall stand released. With the aforesaid directions these Original Applications as well as Appeals stand disposed of.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.....,JM (DALIP SINGH)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.....EM (P.S. RAO)</p>

## 3- Journey of Prakriti Bus Phase II (July –Sept. 2015)

Prakriti Bus A Mobile Exhibition on Biodiversity of Uttar Pradesh programme is being implemented by CEE North with the support of Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (UPSBB) and Lucknow University.

As Prakriti Bus entered into its second phase of visiting different schools after covering six districts, Lucknow, Kannauj, Barabanki, Unnao, Hardoi and Sitapur and more than 1 Lakh visitors. The journey of second phase of Prakriti bus was planned to cover the schools and community of different districts, which started from Kanpur. Prakriti Bus inauguration and welcome event at Kanpur was organized at Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh as on 22 August 2015.

The event started at 11:30 am with welcome of the guests by presenting the potted plants. Chief Guest of the programme Prof. J.V. Vaishampayan, Honourable Vice Chancellor, CSJM University Kanpur along with Shri Ram Kumar, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanpur, Shri A.A. Khan, representative of District Inspector of Schools, Kanpur and Head of Departments of various faculties welcomed the Bus by cutting the ribbon. Prior to the ribbon cutting, CEE representative Mr. Neeraj K. Pal briefed about the Prakriti bus and its objective to the guests, faculty members and youth. Followed by the formal welcome, all the guests, faculty members and youth visualized the Prakriti Bus. Honourable V.C. Sir also interacted with the communicators and appreciated the efforts of UPSBB, CEE and Lucknow University.

### Glimpses of the visit of the biodiversity bus in Hardoi District



After the formal welcome of Prakriti Bus in Kanpur Nagar it starts moving in schools of the district. The visit details are enclosed below showing the place visited and number of footfalls up to 30 September 2015.

### Month wise School Visit Details of Prakriti Bus from July to September 2015

#### July 2015

S. No	Date	Name of School	Foot falls
1	15.07.2015	Saraswati Public School, Udvathkheda, Mohanlalganj, Lucknow	312
2	16.07.2015	Adarsh Uccharat Madhyamik Vidhalaya, Ahmamau, Gosaiganj, Lucknow	422



3	17.07.2015	Community place at Janeshwar Mishr Park, Gomtinagar, Lucknow	100
4	20.07.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Muajjam Nagar, Gosaiganj, Lucknow	209
5	21.07.2015	Shiva Public School, Sant Nagar, Sultanpur Road, Lucknow	323
<b>Total</b>			<b>1366</b>

## Impact Assessment visits to schools

### Month of July 2015

S. No.	Date of Visit Assessment	Name of School	No. of Students interacted
1	22.07.2015	Saint Stephen's Acadamy, Takrohi, Chinnat, Lucknow	70
2	23.07.2015	Government Girls Inter College, Indiranagar Lucknow	70
3	24.07.2015	Government Girls Inter College, Sarosa- Barosha, Kakori, Lucknow	172
4	24.07.2015	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya, Sarosa- Barosha, Kakori, Lucknow	100
5	27.07.2015	T D Girls Inter College, Gomtinagar, Lucknow	80
6	28.07.2015	Purva Madayamik Vidyalaya, Tikara, Raibarelilly Road, Lucknow	47
7	29.07.2015	Purva Madayamik Vidyalaya, Bibipur, Banthra, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	50
8	30.07.2015	Adarsh Grameen Vidhya Mandir High School, Neeva, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	150
9	30.07.2015	Purva Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Neeva, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	48
10	31.07.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Aurangabad, Sarojininagar, Lucknow	62
11	31.07.2015	Purva Madyamic Vidyalaya, Banthara, Sarojininagar, Lucknow	228
<b>Total</b>			<b>1077</b>

## Impact Assessment visits to schools

### Month of August 2015

S. No.	Date of Visit Assessment	Name of School	No. of Students interacted
1	03.08.2015	Purva Madayamik Vidhalaya, Mankauti, Malihabad, Lucknow	50
2	04.08.2015	Purva Madhymic Vidyalaya, Rasulabad, Malihabad, Lucknow	70
3	05.08.2015	Janta Inter College, Kharauha, Malihabad, Lucknow	80
4	06.08.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Purva, Malihabad, Lucknow	45
5	07.08.2015	R.S Higher Senior Secondary School, Munsikhera, Rahimabad, Lucknow	150
6	10.08.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Jaitikheda, Mohanlal ganj, Lucknow	50
7	10.08.2015	Chandra Bhan Gupta Manav Vikas Sewa Santhan, Chandrawal, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	50
8	11.08.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Uttardhauna, Chinhut, Lucknow	50
9	11.08.2015	Kasturba Gandhi Awasiya Balika Vidyalaya, Nandpur, Chinhut, Lucknow	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>645</b>

## Pakriti Bus Visits to Schools

### Month of August 2015

S. No.	Date	Name of School/Institution/Community Place/Village	Footfalls
1	12.08.2015	Sam Lucknow Public School, Sec-I, Jankipuram, Lucknow	525
2	13.08.2015	Purwa Madhyamic Vidhyalaya, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	81
3	14.08.2015	Sanskar Public School, Sector- 22, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	113
4	17.08.2015	Study Hall, Vipul Khand, Gomtinagar, Lucknow	530
5	18.08.2015	Prathamic Vidyalaya, Nandpur Chinhat	88
6	19.08.2015	Prakash Bal Vidhya Mandhir Inter College, Vishal Khand, Gomtinagar, Lucknow	244
7	20.08.2015	Prathamic Vidyalaya, Saraye Shaikh, Chinhat, Lucknow	155
8	20.08.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidhyalaya, Saraye Shaikh, Chinhat, Lucknow	122
9	22.08.2015	Welcome event of Prakriti Bus at Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur	270
10	24.08. 2015	Jugal Devi Saraswati Vidya Mandir Sr. Sec. School, Dindayal Nagar, Kanpur and CSJM University campus, Kanpur	366
11	25.08.2015	Guru Nanak Modern School, Kalyanpur, Kanpur and Institute of Engineering and Technology, CSJM University, Kanpur	1122
12	26.08.2015	Vinyaas Public School Amliha, Chaubepur , Kanpur	745
13	27.08.2015	Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kidvainagar, Kanpur	529
14	28.08.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Singh Pur Kachar, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	144
15	31.08.2015.	Education Department Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University Kanpur	260
Total			5294

## Pakriti Bus Visits to Schools

### Month of September 2015

S. No.	Date	Name of School/Institution/Community Place/Village	Footfalls
1	01.09.2015.	Surja Devi Sarashwati Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Bairy, Kalyanpur, Bithur Road, Kanpur	244
2	02.09.2015	Janpriya Inter College, Tikara, Kanpur	624
3	02.09.2015	Rajkiya Swachhkar Ashram Padhyati Inter College, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	389
4	03.09.2015	Shri Ram Janki Inter College, Bithoor, Kanpur Nagar	1287
5	04.09.2015	R.P.P. Inter College, Maksudabad, Tikara, Kanpur Nagar	1137
6	09.09.2015	Prathamic Vidyalaya, Devi Singh Kheda, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	108
7	10.09.2015.	Staford School, Near Amethiya Flyover, Hardoi Road, Lucknow	400
8	11.09.2015	Shri Jawahar lal Jan Sewa Siksha Sansthan, Saheed Path, Sultanpur Road, Lucknow	145
9	14.09.2015	Aryavart Gurukul Balika Mahavidyalaya, Bjebara, Sohramau, Unnao	239
10	15.09.2015	Purva Madhyamic, Katari Shankarpur, Natthapur, Kanpur	129

11	15.09.2015	Prathamic Vidyalaya, Katari Shankarpur, Natthapur, Kanpur	139
12	16.09.2015	Adarsh Inter College, Tatiyaganj, Kanpur	719
13	17.09.2015	Community place visit at Sai Temple, Bithoor, Kanpur	150
14	18.09.2015	Jigyasu Balika Inter College, Barsaitpur, Kanpur Nagar	480
15	21.09.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Maksudabad, Kanpur Nagar	157
16	22.09.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Gangaganj, Sarsaul, Knpur Nagar	150
17	22.09.2015	Madhav Saraswati Vidya Mandir Junior High School, Gangaganj, Hathipur, Kanpur Nagar	214
18	23.09.2015	Upasna Memorial Uccharat Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Salempur, Sarsaul, Kanpur Nagar	466
19	24.09.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Bairy Akabarpur Kanpur Nagar	130
20		Prathmic Vidyalaya, Bairy Akabarpur Kanpur Nagar	106
21	28.09.2015	Kendriya Vidyalaya, S.G.P.G.I., Lucknow	717
22	30.09.2015	Purva Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Kalli Paschim, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	301
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8431</b>



Prakriti Bus inauguration and welcome event at Kanpur

# 4- International Day for Vulture Awareness

## 05th Sept. 2015

Vultures have an important role in the natural environment. They are nature's disposal squads or "incinerators". Vultures provide the society with a number of 'services', most notably disposal of carrion. These services have an impact on human health, economic activity and on environmental quality.



As we all know that for conservation of the vultures every years of the first Saturday in the month of September International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD) is celebrated. The concept of celebrating International Vulture Awareness Day has grown from Vulture Awareness Day run by the Birds of Prey Programme in South Africa and the Hawk Conservancy Trust in England, who decided to work together and expand the initiative into an international event. Both the partners together launched a website, in July 2009 to provide a central place for all participants to outline their activities and see the extent of vulture conservation across the world. IVAD is celebrated on the first Saturday of September every year. First IVAD was celebrated in 2009. The aim of celebrating IVAD is to sensitize people towards exacerbating population decline of vultures and their conservation. It provides a common platform for each participating organization to carry out their own activities that highlight vulture conservation and awareness. International Vulture Awareness Day is key in helping spread the word about the plight and importance of all vulture species. To monitor populations and implement effective measures to conserve these birds and their habitats.

This year on the occasion of the 10th International Vulture awareness day i.e. on 5th September 2015 various countries participated worldwide. About 125 different organizations also participated in IVAD across world this year. 25 different organizations from India participated in IVAD this year. Uttar Pradesh also represented by 4 participating organization this year.

Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Lucknow celebrated International Vulture Awareness Day on from 01st to 05th September 2015 in collaboration Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation Lab, Department of Zoology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow and Regional Science City, Aliganj, Lucknow.

During 01st – 03rd September, 2015, two (02) awareness cars were departed one for Jhansi, Moath Lalitpur, Deogarh and other for Lakhimpur, Bahraich,, Dudhwa National Park, Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve and Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary to create mass awareness among the local public and students of the Schools, colleges, institutes and universities by distributing awareness materials like booklets, pamphlets and flyers on importance of vultures. Near about 15,000 flyers and 5000 booklets were distributed among the students and local public.

On 4th September, 2015 three (03) awareness cars were departed from University of Lucknow, one (01) car went towards Gonda , and the other two (02) cars were departed towards Rae-bareilly and Unnao to create awareness regarding the importance of vultures ,their decreasing status and the causes and consequences of their depletion.

On 5th September, 2015, following various competitions based on conservation of vultures were organized at Regional Science City, Aliganj, Lucknow, involving students of class 6th-8th (Group A) and class 9th-12th (Group B). Overall 200 students from 135 schools/colleges participated enthusiastically



in various competitions. The winners of the event were facilitated with books as prize and Certificates.

## Winners of the competitions

### 1- Quiz Competition

#### Group A (Class 6th- 8th)

S.no.	Name of Student	School	Prize
1	Gaurvi Gupta	CMS, Rajendra Nagar	First
2	Jayant Pant	CMS, Rajendra Nagar	Second
3	Vaibhav Pratap Singh	CMS, Rajendra Nagar	Third
4	Kamaldeep Kaur	CMS, Rajendra Nagar	Consolation

#### Group B (Class 9th- 12th)

S.no.	Name of Student	School	Prize
1	Smriti Pandey	KV Cantt. Lko.	First
2	Subrat Shukla	CMS, Mahanagar II	Second
3	Yogendra Kumar Sharma	Maharishi vidya mandir public school	Third
4	Shrey Kr. Rai	Kendriya vidyalaya,IIM ,Lko.	Consolation

### 2- Rangoli Competition

#### Group A (Class 6th- 8th)



1st Prize, Deepali Verma ,Class- 8th,  
St. Thomas Mission Inter College



2nd Prize, Kajal Nigam, Class-8th,  
St. Thomas Mission Inter College



3rd Prize, Shreya Sharma, Class-7th, MVM Public School



Consolation Prize, Ananya, Class 7th, MVM Public School.

## Group B (Class 9th -12th)



1st Prize ,Srishti Srivastava,Class-12th,  
Maharishi Vidya Mandir



2nd Prize, Akanksha Tiwari, Class-10th, Kendriya Vidyalaya



3rd Prize, Kumari Shiwani, Class -10th, Kendriya Vidyalaya



Consolation Prize, Anamika, Class-12th,  
Maharishi Vidya Mandir

## 3- Art Competition

### Group A (Class 6th- 8th)



1st Prize, Nikhil Singh, Class-7th, LPS,  
Lucknow



2nd Prize, Anjsa Verma, Class-8th,  
LPS, Lucknow



3rd Prize, Vidhi Singh, Class-7th, LPS, Lucknow



Consolation Prize, Agam Pandey, Class-7th,  
CMS, Lucknow



Consolation Prize, Abhinav Tiwari, Class-7th,  
CMS, Lucknow



## Group B (Class 9th -12th)



First Prize, Kartikeya Singh, Class-9th , LPS, Lucknow



Second Prize, Avantika Katiyar, Class-9th, Seth MR Jaipuria



Third Prize, Aditi Verma , Class-9th, CMS Indiranagar



Consolation Prize, Ravisha Raj, Class 9th, CMS Indiranagar

## **SOME OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF TEAM ACTIVITIES**

**Visit to Dudhwa National Park, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve,  
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary.  
(1st-3rd September 2015)**



Third Prize, Aditi Verma , Class-9th, CMS Indiranagar



Consolation Prize, Ravisha Raj, Class 9th, CMS Indiranagar



Prathmik Vidyalaya, Kumbhi, Gola, Kheri



Awareness Amongst Students At Guru Harikishan Degree College, Kheri



Awareness Amongst Students at Guru Harikishan Degree College, Kheri



Awareness Amongst Forest Officials

## Visit to Unnao, moath, Jhansi, orccha, lalitpur, deogarh (1st-3rd September 2015)



Awareness regarding vulture status in Unnao



Awareness in School (Jhansi)



Awareness amongst school children (Jhansi)



Awareness amongst forest officials in Jhansi





Awareness amongst school children



Distribution of flyers in school students (Orccha)

## Visit to Gonda (4th September 2015)



Awareness in School children, Gonda



Amongst Teachers, Gonda



Awareness in Prathmik vidyalaya, Gonda



Awareness in Prathmik vidyalaya, Gonda



Awareness regarding importance of vultures by volunteers



Awareness in school, Gonda



Awareness in Fatima school, Gonda



Awareness material distribution to Father Principal, Fatima School, Gonda

## Visit to Rae-bareilly, 4th September 2015



Awareness in school students, Rae- bareilly



Distribution of pamphlets amongst students



Distribution of awareness material in Rae-Bareilly



Awareness in school students, Rae -bareilly



Awareness regarding role of vulture in food chain



Awareness among local people



## Visit to Unnao 4th September 2015



Awareness amongst students, Unnao



Distribution of pamphlets to students



Banner distribution to Principal, Unnao



Awareness regarding importance of vultures

## Glimpses of the competitions held at Regional Science City, Lucknow 5th September 2015





Participants of Rangoli Competition



Participants of Quiz Competition



Guests and Chief Guest at Regional Science City, Aliganj



Prize Distribution to Winner



Prize Distribution to Winner



Prize Distribution to Winner



Books As Prize Given to Winners



Participants of Competition





Volunteers and Winners of Different Competitions Held at Regional Science City, Aliganj

## Awareness Material Distributed



## 5- Visits/Conferences/Seminars

Sri Pawan Kumar, Secretary, U. P. State Biodiversity Board, Lucknow attended 10th Annual Meeting of the State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) organized by The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level on 25th and 26th August 2015 at New Delhi.

The Tenth National Meeting of the SBBs got inaugurated by Shri Ashok Lavasa, IAS., Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India on 25th August. The Members of the Authority, Chairpersons of the Expert Committees and Chairperson and Member Secretaries of 26 State Biodiversity Boards took part in the event.

This meet served as a platform to share the experiences among the SBBs on the implementation of the BD Act at national, state and local levels and deliberated the future plans and to meet the challenges of effective implementation of the Act .



Students learning about the individual actions to conserve biodiversity at Adarsh Inter College, Tatiyaganj, Kanpur.



## 6. Newspaper Clippings

### (i) International News

HINDUSTAN TIMES, LUCKNOW  
TUESDAY, JULY 21, 2015

# Climate change costs are going sky-high

Altered wind patterns are resulting in longer flight times, extra fuel consumption and an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Tim Radford

Global warming may already be taking its toll on air miles. As jet planes burn fuel and release carbon dioxide, the atmosphere warms and causes head winds to build up. Tail winds do too, but round trip journey times are nevertheless creeping up — and so are fuel costs.

A team of US scientists say the cumulative effect of the longer flight times that they think may have resulted from climate variation would have added millions of dollars to airlines' costs, and perhaps a billion gallons of extra fuel.

Kristopher Karnauskas, an associate scientist in geology and geophysics at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in the US, and colleagues analysed flight times and daily wind speeds at cruising altitudes for four airlines on three routes over the past 20 years.

They then used 34 different climate models to identify how the winds, and flight times, might have responded to climate variation, and how the response might continue. The flight paths chosen were between Honolulu and the three west coast airports of Los Angeles, San

Francisco and Seattle. The team found that, in general, eastbound flights were faster than westbound for all carriers, and that climate change had made a difference of about a minute per round trip, with a small extra fuel cost on each flight.

This showed that the eastbound trip might be 10 minutes shorter, the westbound trip was 11 minutes longer, and most of this difference could be accounted for by natural cycles based on changes in ocean temperatures.

During the 20 years studied, the four airlines made 250,000 flights on those three routes. The oceanographers then looked ahead to the wind speed predictions of the climate models, and found that this could add an additional 5.5 hours per round trip, per carrier, per comparable route. This in turn would extrapolate to an additional 480,000 US gallons of jet fuel consumed, and an additional 4.6 million kilograms of carbon dioxide emitted, each year. This is small in terms of the overall emissions figures for the airline industry, but the sample was a tiny proportion of all global flights.

In 2014, commercial airlines made 102,470 flights a day on 49,871 routes. If

each plane spent just one extra minute on each round trip flight, that would mean that commercial jets would spend 300,000 hours longer in the air, burn an additional billion gallons of jet fuel, and emit an extra 10,000 million kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Global warming already costs the airlines increasing airtime and wear and tear because of atmospheric turbulence.

However, the study began on a smooth note when a co-author, Hannah Barkley had noticed that a direct flight back from Honolulu to the east coast of the US took far less time than expected. The jet stream that day was exceptionally fast — and the research began.

The scientists found, by looking at 20 years of data, that for every 10mph speedup of the prevailing wind, there was a difference of perhaps a couple of minutes in flight time. They called the there-and-back difference "the residual".

"The wind really fluctuates by about 40mph, so multiply those couple of minutes by each flight per day, by each carrier, by each route, and that residual adds up quickly," Karnauskas says.

"We're talking millions of dollars in changes in fuel costs." *The Guardian*

21 July, 2015 : Hindustan Times : A team of US Scientists say the cumulative effect of the longer flight times that they think may have resulted from climate variation would have added millions of dollars to airlines' costs and perhaps a billion gallons of extra fuel. Altered wind patterns are resulting in longer flight times, extra fuel consumption and an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

# Newspaper Clippings

THE TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW  
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 2015

## Duo in court over killing 'Cecil, the lion'

**Hwange (Zimbabwe):** Two Zimbabweans who were paid \$50,000 by an American hunter who killed 'Cecil', the southern African country's best-known lion, arrived in court on Wednesday to face poaching charges, in a case that has triggered widespread revulsion at trophy hunting.

Walter James Palmer, a dentist from Minnesota, has also been accused by wildlife officials of killing the animal without a permit on July 1. Palmer, who has left Zimbabwe, says he killed the lion but believed it was a legal hunt.

In a statement released on

Tuesday, Palmer said, "I had no idea that the lion I took was a known, local favourite, was collarred and part of a study until the end of the hunt." He said his guides had proper permits, and to his knowledge, everything was handled properly. "I deeply regret that my pursuit of an activity I love and practice responsibly and legally resulted in the taking of this lion," he said.

Local hunter Theo Bronkhorst and private game park owner Hannes Nelouvi, who assisted Palmer, were escorted into the courtroom in Hwange by detectives.



Cecil, a 13-year-old lion, was known in Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe for his jet black mane

They did not speak to reporters. Since it emerged this week that he killed Cecil with a bow and arrow, Palmer has

been pilloried on the internet, with many people wishing him dead. "This is disgusting. I hope you get thrown in a cage with hungry lions," Julie Lu wrote on the Facebook page of his dental practice.

Palmer said on Tuesday he had hired professional guides who secured hunting permits and regretted taking the lion. He added that he had not been contacted by authorities in Zimbabwe or the US and would assist in any inquiries.

If found guilty, the two Zimbabweans could be fined \$20,000 and possibly jailed for up to 10 years. *AGENCIES*

30 July, 2015 : The Times of India : Cecil, a 13-year old lion, was known in Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe for his jet black mane.

THE HINDU • WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 2015

## A bird, a dam and a belief

The Nyamjang Chhu dam will inundate Zemithang Valley, the winter home of the black-necked crane that's sacred to Buddhists. Can development override nature and faith?

Sukha Sinha

This month, an Australian court decided environmental clearance to industrial group Adani for coal mining in Queensland, Australia. The reasons for this have been made clear by the court: the proposed project is likely to harm a black and white species found in the area.

This is a black, white, distance species, mostly kept in zoos, but some people, particularly those who believe in equal industrial growth, but the court has, in fact, apparently put out a message that is more subtle: to take care of the species. More than any other species, almost or specifically, the emphasis is on the very existence of the species.

There is something similar playing out in India's North east in the subterranean black-necked crane. Magnificent, wild, shy and territorial, the black-necked crane is a species found in small, high-altitude, forested areas in China, Bhutan and India, one of the crane's few global wintering sites is in Arunachal Pradesh, and it has chosen two places here for its winter migration: Sangti and Zemithang Valley, Ziemithang, a remote area, nestled and embraced by the Buddhist community for years, will get submerged by the proposed Nyamjang Chhu dam.

**Case against the project**

There is an ongoing case in the National Green Tribunal against the project. The legal team that is arguing in favour of the hydroelectric project claims that the submergence of the black-necked crane area is not just a threat to the species, but also the belief in its protection and its spiritual value of Zemithang as a wintering site.

The case brings to light several environmental concerns and other difficulties of building a 'good enough' to stop a project. Two, whether projects need to be approved in the light of spiritual, cultural and religious concerns. Three, whether the environmental impact assessment (EIA), which lead to environmental clearance, need to be re-worked after these concerns come to light. The



**PROTECTED BY LEGEND:** In Buddhist lore and mythology, the elusive but magnificent black-necked crane is a companion to faith.

One of the crane's few global wintering sites is in Arunachal Pradesh, and it has chosen two places here for its winter migration: Sangti and Zemithang Valley

EIA has been criticised by the local group, Yaw Mon Begon, and it does not mention the black-necked crane.

The bird is a protected species, which means with countries and regions that follow Buddhism, its status has significant cultural and religious value.

In addition, the crane has been recorded in just three places in India, it is found only in Ladakh (about a hundred birds), and it has only the two wintering sites in Arunachal Pradesh, which are these

places: part of less than 10 global wintering sites.

To court, the lawyers for the project team argue that the crane "migrate" and find its own "years old" but that this is not a significant point to stop the project. Meanwhile, the Buddhist community that lives in and around Zemithang as well as organisations such as WWF in that have photographic evidence of the crane's visit, 1990 about 5-7 birds that Arunachal Pradesh each year, and their visits are eagerly awaited by local communities.

Apart from the black-necked crane, the area also has other wildlife, bird species, such as the Sapsy trogon, the Malabar grey-hunter and the beautiful red-billed toad.

In a sense, then, the case of the dam site in Arunachal Pradesh is similar to that of the Carran-bird mine. The Yakkas, the construction of which the Australian court upheld, is a multi-billion-dollar project, found only in Queensland. Like the black-necked crane, the species

is still viable, but only due to the conservation of a few and quality small sites. EIA, a promise to environmental clearance, set about to give details of the site of the project as well as the impact on the bird and fauna in the project in question. In the case of the Nyamjang Chhu dam, which promises to generate 7 MW of power, the primary impact is the submergence of the crane's wintering site. This is a knowledge that is not available to the public.

**Metaphor for wonders of nature**

The spirituality associated with the black-necked crane is not just because of its impressive beauty and its ability to survive in the most inhospitable of environments, but also because of its very existence in the mountains of South-east Asia.

A black-necked crane in the Nyamjang Valley told me that it was not the best of times when it was in the valley. It was the best of times when it was in the valley. It was the best of times when it was in the valley. It was the best of times when it was in the valley.

Which leads us to the final point: how does faith and belief relate to development? For Buddhists, the black-necked crane is a symbol of faith and belief. It is a symbol of faith and belief. It is a symbol of faith and belief. It is a symbol of faith and belief.

Whether a bird like this can be kept in a zoo is not the question. The question is whether it can be kept in a zoo. It is a question of whether it can be kept in a zoo. It is a question of whether it can be kept in a zoo.

EIA is the central fact should be the only factor for deciding what to do with the dam. It is a question of whether it can be kept in a zoo. It is a question of whether it can be kept in a zoo. It is a question of whether it can be kept in a zoo.

12 Aug., 2015 : The Hindu : One of the crane's few global wintering sites is in Arunachal Pradesh, and it has chosen two places here for its winter migration: Sangti and Zemithang Valley.

ALLAHABA

THE HINDU • FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2015

## New species of ancient humans found: scientists

Ian Sample

A huge haul of bones found in a small, dark chamber at the back of a cave in South Africa may be the remnants of a new species of ancient human relative.

Explorers happened upon the bones after squeezing through a fissure high up in the rear wall of the Rising Star cave, 50 km from Johannesburg, before descending down a long, narrow chute to the chamber floor 40 metres beneath the surface.

They recovered more than 1,500 pieces of bone belonging to at least 15 individuals. The remains appear to be infants, juveniles and one very old adult.

Thousands more pieces of bone are still in the chamber, smothered in the soft dirt that covers the ground.

The leaders of the National Geographic-funded project



The reconstructed face of a Homo naledi. - PHOTO: AFP

believe the bones — as yet undated — represent a new species of ancient human relative.

They have named the creature *Homo naledi*, where *naledi* means "star" in Sesotho, a local South African language.

But other experts on human origins say the claim is unjustified. — © Guardian Newspapers Limited, 2015

11 Sept., 2015 : The Hindu : A huge haul of bones found in a small, dark chamber at the back of a cave in South Africa. More than 1,500 pieces of bone are still in the chamber, smothered in the soft dirt that covers the ground.



# Newspaper Clippings

## (ii) National News

HINDUSTAN TIMES, LUCKNOW  
FRIDAY, JULY 03, 2015

### Over 12,000 birds find shelter at Pong wetland



**Naresh K Thakur**  
www.naresh.kumar@hindustantimes.com

**DHARAMSALA:** Dotted with grassy swamps, the Pong Dam wetlands is now fast emerging as ideal summer sojourn destination for many migratory birds.

A day-long summer avian count conducted by the wildlife wing of Himachal Pradesh Forest Department last month has put the numbers of residents as well as migratory birds at 12,314. "Annual summer avian race was held on June 23 to monitor the number of birds roosting in Pong Dam Wetland," said additional chief secretary (Forest) Tarun Shridhar. The entire Pong Lake Wildlife Sanctuary was divided into 15 segments, with 40 people, including ornithologists, volunteers and department employees partake in the count. Each team, comprising two to three members, scoured segment assigned to them. "The count has put the numbers of birds, belonging to different species, roosting at the wetland this summer," said Shridhar.

The dominant species observed, Shridhar said, were Cattle Egret (3,348), Little Cormorant (2,003), Small Pratincole (1,377), Little Egret (1,305), Red Wattled Lapwing (1,034). "Other important species found recorded breeding in the wetland were the Little Tern (191), Purple Heron (170), Yellow Wattled Lapwing (88), Gull billed Tern (46) and the Great Thick knee (40)," informed Shridhar.

03 July, 2015 : Hindustan Times : Annual summer avian race was held on 23rd June to monitor the number of birds roosting in Pong Dam Wetland. The dominant species observed were Cattle Egret, Little Cormorant, Small Pratincole, Little Egret, Red Wattled Lapwing.

ALLAHABAD  
THE HINDU • THURSDAY, JULY 9, 2015

### Invasive species of snail spotted on Goa varsity campus



**Prakash Kamat**

**PANAJI:** The Giant African Land Snail (GALS), listed as one of the world's 100 most invasive species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, was spotted on the campus of Goa University at Taleigao, near here, on Wednesday.

**'Unwanted guest'**

Nandakumar Kamat, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Botany at the university, who spotted it, called it an "unwanted guest on the campus" and said the species is one of the most damaging land snails in the world.

"This looks like a silent biological warfare against the local flora... If these snails multiply, there will be a threat to our agro-horticulture and public health since they act as a vector of human diseases like Eosinophilic meningitis, which is caused by Angiostrongylus cantonensis, a parasite that nematode commonly resides in the pulmonary arteries of rats.

"The parasite is passed on to humans through eating raw or improperly cooked snails or freshwater prawns. It is advisable to wash hands after handling the snail," said Mr. Kamat.

*The Giant African Land Snail spotted on Goa varsity campus. - PHOTO: PROF. NANDAKUMAR KAMAT*

9 July, 2015 : The Hindu : The Giant African Land Snail spotted on Goa. It is listed as one of the world's 100 most invasive species by the International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources.

## SPOTTED IN ARUNACHAL

THE 15-MM TINY INSECT HAS AN INTERESTING LIFE CYCLE

# Butterfly species found

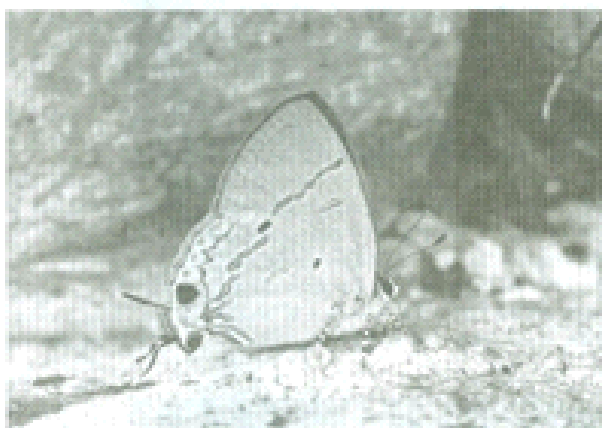
Shiv Sahay Singh

**S**cientists have discovered a tiny butterfly in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is 15 mm in size and has been named Banded Tit *Hypolycaena narada*.

Kurshnamegh Kunte of the National Centre of Biological Sciences, Bengaluru, who discovered the species, said: "Butterflies are supposed to be well-known, and most of the species are discovered in India. Therefore, finding a new species is really surprisingly."

What is more interesting is wildlife enthusiasts had photographed the species a few years ago.

A four-member team had visited the Namdapha Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh in 2009 and photographed this species for the first time. "We found this butterfly and thought it was different



**MORE SPECIES?:** The discovery has once again spotlighted Eastern Himalayas as a bio-diversity hotspot.

from the other commonly found butterflies. We shared the photographs with Dr. Kunte," said Arjan Basu Roy, one of the team members.

Dr. Kunte said it was a unique example of how wildlife enthusiasts could contribute to science in

their own way.

Vijay Barve, founder of ButterflyIndia Yahoo Group, a virtual platform for butterfly lovers in the country, said that butterfly enthusiasts came together in 2001 and data on butterfly started pouring in from all corners. "We

started with 25 members, and the number has now increased to 1,500," Mr. Barve said.

The members have learnt from one another, have undertaken butterfly expeditions and organised Butterfly India Meet.

Banded Tit is found in the low-level evergreen forests of Changlang and has an interesting life cycle, in which the adult lives just for two weeks.

"The butterfly has now been described and named, but much of its biology is still a mystery. For instance, its larval host plants, breeding behaviour and precise habitat requirements are unknown," Dr. Kunte said.

The discovery has once again spotlighted Eastern Himalayas as a bio-diversity hotspot.

"With such a discovery, the place is getting hotter. The Banded Tit discovery raises the possibility that many more species that are new to science still remain to be discovered in the remote mountain ranges and forests of North-eastern India," Dr. Kunte said.



**IT HAS NOW BEEN DESCRIBED AND NAMED, BUT MUCH OF ITS BIOLOGY IS STILL A MYSTERY**

**18 July, 2015 :** The Hindu : Scientists have discovered a tiny butterfly in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is 15 mm in size and has been named *Banded Tit Hypolycaena narada*. With such a discovery, the place is getting hotter. The Banded Tit discovery raises the possibility that many more still to be discovered in the forests of North-eastern India.

**KILLER ROADS**

BUTTERFLIES BECOME CASUALTY OF GOOD ROAD NETWORK

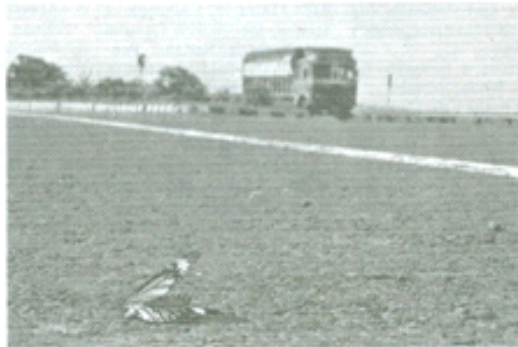
## Winged fliers under threat

S. Harpal Singh

**T**he enchanting and pristine environment of Adilabad district of Telangana has turned a killing field for minor creatures such as butterflies, thanks to the development of an extensive road network during the preceding few decades.

Lakhs of butterflies are killed in road accidents during monsoon which could have an impact on the population of the beautiful creatures in the long run and eventually result in economic loss to humans, if experts are to be believed.

"A healthy butterfly population is essential for agriculture as butterflies are great pollination agents. Road kills of these eco-friendly and farmer-friendly creatures result in loss of cross-pollination in plants which certainly impacts crop yields," opines



A dead butterfly on a road in Adilabad district.

- PHOTO: S. HARPAL SINGH

Muthineni Radhakrishna, Assistant Professor of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad,

The 16,000 sq km of geographical area of Adilabad district is predominantly a forest-agriculture ecosystem which aids the propagation of butterfly population. The area is also known for frequent butterfly migrations which make them cross roads

which form part of a 10,000-km extensive network thereby exposing them to the danger of colliding with speeding vehicles and perishing in the process.

However, not all roads within the district are busy to have an impact on the migrating butterfly swarms. Threat to the life of patterned wing fliers is posed mainly by the 2,400 km of the R&B roads

and the 120 km of the NH 44 cutting across the district.

Researchers S. Santhosh and S. Basavarajappa of the Department of Zoology, Mysore University, Manasagangotri, Mysore, Karnataka, observe that most butterfly road kills take place in the afternoon. In their study 'Road mortality of migrant butterflies at National Highway 209 in Chamara Nagar district of Karnataka' published in the September 2014 edition of the Indian Journal of Applied Research, they noticed more number of accidental deaths of adult males and females. "This phenomenon could cause genetic alteration and needs to be checked because the butterflies migrate for reproduction," they contend, among other things.

Concurring with the Mysore University researchers, Dr. Radhakrishna suggests measures to reduce traffic on busy road during the crunch hours in order to negate the barrier effect that the traffic has on migrating butterflies. "Migration of butterflies among diversified ecosystems helps keep the latter in perfect shape," he adds.



**A HEALTHY BUTTERFLY POPULATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE AS THEY ARE GREAT POLLINATION AGENTS**

**29 July, 2015 :** The Hindu : Researchers observe that most butterfly road kills take place in afternoon. Road mortality of migrant butterflies at National Highway 209 in district of Karnataka. This phenomenon could cause genetic alteration and needs to be checked because the butterflies migrate for reproduction.

SUNDAY TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW  
AUGUST 23, 2015

## Asiatic wild ass on endangered list

Himaanshu Kaushik  
@timesgroup.com

**Ahmedabad:** The wild ass, locally known as ghudkhar and found only in the Little Rann of Kutch in Gujarat in India, has been classified as an endangered animal. The Red List of International Union For Conservation of Nature (IUCN) released recently moved the wild ass from the 'vulnerable' to 'endangered' category, indicating the need for heightened conservation measures.

The IUCN added that the population of the Asiatic wild ass has declined by an



VULNERABLE LOT

alarming 52% in the past 16 years. In Gujarat, there are 4,451 wild asses as per the 2014 census. In 2004, their number was 3,853.

Principal chief conser-

vator of forest H C Pant said, "Gujarat has recorded a 10% rise in numbers especially in the past five years. This change in classification must be prompted by the decline in their population across the world."

The IUCN report, however, mentions specifics related to Gujarat. "The Little Rann of Kutch faces direct threat from increasing human activities. The ecology of the wild ass sanctuary, for example, is threatened by a canal-building project—the Sardar Sarovar Project of the Narmada Development

Authority," states the report. It also points out how the rising numbers of grazing livestock leads to stiff competition for natural reserves. Salt mining, a major economic industry for local people, has increased 140% since 1958.

"This is particularly disruptive as the period for salt mining coincides with the advanced stage of pregnancy in the wild ass," states the report. Member of the National Wildlife Board, H S Singh, conceded that the wild ass habitat has witnessed widespread destruction due to rapid development of agriculture and salt mining.

**23 Aug., 2015 :** The Times of India : The red list of IUCN released recently moved the wild ass from the 'vulnerable' to endangered category, indicating the need for conservation measures.



# Newspaper Clippings

THE HINDU • THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2015

## Nine new species of wild mushrooms discovered in India



*Cantharellus sikkimensis*



*Austroboletus obliviscoglutinosus*

Shiv Sahay Singh

**KOLKATA:** Eastern Himalayas, particularly the small mountain state of Sikkim, is emerging as a treasure trove for botanists, mycologists and naturalists who in the year 2015 alone have discovered as many as nine species of wild mushrooms (belonging to kingdom fungi) of which at least one species is highly appreciated and consumed by the locals.

Scientists from the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) have found these species from North Sikkim particularly in the subalpine region dominated by coniferous trees. Of these nine species, four belong to the genus *Lactarius*, whose characteristics are that

they exude latex in large quantity and are commonly known as milk-caps.

"These new species of fungi are mushrooms, seasonal in nature growing in different times particularly during the rainy season. These species were established after undertaking extensive and intensive field explorations followed by thorough micro-morphological studies and molecular systematics of the species," Kamad Das, scientist of BSI who discovered the species told *The Hindu*.

Mr Das, along with his team, has taken at least four survey tours to Sikkim to discover these species.

Among the species discovered *Cantharellus sikkimensis* is edible. This species is tall

and slim and interestingly is being consumed by locals. "What is unique about this species of *Cantharellus* is that they are more than double the size of other species of the genus reported from Indian subcontinent. While other species of the genus is about 3-4 inches high this species is about six to seven inches high," Mr Das said.

Other interesting species discovered by Mr. Das and his team is *Austroboletus obliviscoglutinosus* which exudes a pleasant smell and has very bright colours. "When we located the species in the wild we found that a number of flies had got stuck to the cap of the mushroom attracted by the odour and the colour," he pointed out.

24 Sept., 2015 : The Hindu : Scientists from Botanical survey of India have explored nine (09) new species of wild mushrooms discovered in India.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

## TIMES NATION | Neighbourhood Watch

# Musk deer seen in Kedarnath sanctuary

Sharma, Seema  
@timesgroup.com

**Chamoli:** Camera trap images and droppings have revealed that there are healthy musk deer roaming the Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary. This comes as huge relief, as this species of deer is rare and endangered. The musk deer is listed in Schedule One of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, providing them absolute protection.

Foresters are thrilled that even villagers living in the vicinity of this sanctuary have reported sighting this rare deer, with tusk-like teeth. The Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary was named after this species, but it was feared that the deer no longer inhabited this area. A captive breeding programme in this sanctuary, begun in 1982, saw some success initially, but was later plagued with high mortality. What was believed to be the last surviving individual of the species, a female, was trans-located to Darjeeling Zoo in the year 2010, so it could find a mate.

Akash Verma, former divisional forest official of the



**TIME TO CHEER:** Foresters are thrilled that even villagers living in the vicinity of this sanctuary have reported sighting this rare deer, with tusk-like teeth

sanctuary, told TOI the musk deer breeding programme began in 1982 at Kanchula Kharak, at a height of 2,500 metres above sea, in a bid to increase the numbers of these deer in the wild. Ten big cages were set up. Six individuals were initially introduced in these, and their numbers gradually rose to 24 by 1994.

"The lower altitude of the breeding farm was suited to the musk deer only in winter,

when the snow lay thick. In summer, the higher temperature and humidity did not suit them. They began to fall prey to pneumonia, water would fill their lungs. Many new-borns died. Some also died of snake bite and other causes. Many scientific studies were undertaken, but researchers agreed that climate change and the low altitude of the sanctuary made this site not favourable for breeding.

The last individual of the species, which officials had taken to calling Pallavi, was moved to Darjeeling Zoo, for better climate and prospects of mating," Verma said. The former forest officer of this region expressed happiness, however, that marks of the animal's presence in the area and droppings were found during surveys conducted in the last three years. In the months between November and Febru-

ary, these animals descend from the higher reaches to feed on mosses and lichens in Kanchula Kharak.

The fresh sightings, however, have occurred in the last two months, offering much hope. Satya Kumar, a Wildlife Institute of India scientist who has surveyed the musk deer in the sanctuary in 1983, said he found their numbers ranging from 600-1,000 at that time. No survey has been conducted in the area of the musk deer since then.

"The Kedarnath sanctuary is at a height of 1,200 to 2,100 metres above sea. The musk deer habitat in it is of 350 sq km, at an elevation of 2,500 to 4,000 metres above sea. For last 25 years, we have been studying musk deer in the high-altitude Tungnath area, and found about 10 individuals there," Kumar said.

Dhananjay Mohan, chief conservator of forests, who has sighted one musk deer in the early 1990s, said, "These are intensely shy creatures who live under forest growth for days on end. They are also solitary, unlike many other deer species that roam in herds."

30 Sept., 2015 : The Times of India : The Musk deer is listed in Schedule One of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 providing them absolute protection. Foresters are thrilled that even villagers living in the vicinity of this Sanctuary have reported sighting this rare deer, with tusk like teeth.

# Newspaper Clippings

## (iii) State News

INDUSTAN TIMES, LUCKNOW  
/EDNESDAY, JULY 01, 2015

### Green drive: Medicinal plants to dot the banks of Ganga

Sudhir Kumar

✉ kreporter@indiatimes.com

**BAREILLY:** Tree species with medicinal properties will bloom on either side of the Ganga as the forest department is set to carry out massive plantation along the river's banks under 'Namami Gange', an ambitious project of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to clean Ganga.

Saplings of Neem, Arjun, Mango, Indigo, Kanji and Sheesham will be planted on either side of the Ganga. Divisional forest officers of Shahjahanpur and Badaun have been given the responsibility to



ensure plantation of the saplings along the stretches of the river passing through these areas.

Sources in the department said senior officials finalised the list of plants in a meeting on Monday.

It will be discussed in a

national level seminar of forest officials at Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun on July 2, 3. MP Singh, chief conservator of forest, Bareilly and DFOs of Shahjahanpur and Badaun would attend the seminar meant for preparing a detailed project report for the 'green drive' along the Ganga.

"Under the scheme, plantation has to be carried out on either sides of the Ganga. The strategy of planting the saplings will be discussed in the seminar. Some plant species have been selected for the purpose. We will discuss them at the seminar," said Singh.

01 July, 2015 : Hindustan Times : Tree species with medicinal properties will bloom on either side of the Ganga as the forest department is set to carry out massive plantation along the river's bank under the ambitious project of Prime Minister 'Namami Gange' to clean Ganga.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW  
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 2015

### Kukrail gets 'parijat vatika' of 21 trees

Times News Network

**Lucknow:** Apart from a 'gulab vatika' (rose garden) and 'ausbadhi vatika' (medicinal garden), Kukrail now boasts of a 'parijat vatika'.

Chief minister Akhilesh Yadav inaugurated the Van Mahotsava on Wednesday and 21 parijat (*Adansonia digitata*) trees were planted at the spot. All trees were more than eight feet in height and the one planted by the CM was about 17 feet high.

"Netaji (Mulayam Singh Yadav) had planted a parijat tree at Lohia park. Now, I can see a depression in the earth around the tree which shows that people have started paying obeisance to the tree. We are planting it on a large scale so that more people may know of the mythologically significant but long-forgotten tree varieties," said the CM.

At least 21 parijat trees were also planted in Jhansi



CM plants a tree in Kukrail. He also saw turtles at the forest reserve



on the same day.

The Ramayana and Mahabharata mention around 156 tree varieties and some of the prominent ones have been selected by the forest department for plantation across the state depending on soil and weather conditions.

Parijat is an exotic tree and remains green for almost six months. It is said to be one of the gems from the 'santu-

dra-manthan'. Believed to have been brought to earth by the Pandavas, it is also called 'kalp vriksa' as it helped them win the battle of Mahabharata.

Similarly Kadamb (*Anthecephalus cadamba*) is mentioned in the Mahabharata as a tree dear to Lord Krishna who played the flute under a 'kadamb' tree on the banks of the Yamuna.

02 July, 2015 : The Times of India : Chief Minister Sri Akhilesh Yadav inaugurated the Van Mahotsava 2015 and planted 17 feet tall Parijat tree (*Adansonia digitata*) at Kukrail. Overall, 21 Parijat tree were planted on this occasion.



# Newspaper Clippings

HINDUSTAN TIMES, LUCKNOW  
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 2015

## 4 more tiger cubs spotted in Pilibhit Reserve

HT Correspondent

• [korector@delhi@hindustantimes.com](mailto:korector@delhi@hindustantimes.com)

**BAREILLY:** There's good news for wildlife volunteers and forest officials. The big cat population in Pilibhit Tiger Reserve (PTR) has grown after four more new-born cubs were spotted here.

Divisional forest officer Kailash Prakash said, "Laser cameras set up across the forests have captured the images of the newly-born cubs. This is a good sign. Our efforts for tiger conservation are paying off."

Forest officials said these cubs were born a few days ago. On June 22, another tigress had delivered four cubs in the forests of Mala range under Pilibhit Tiger Reserve

(PTR). Images of these cubs were recorded in the camera on June 27.

Counting of tigers began at PTR in April. As many as 200 automatic laser cameras were set up across the forest to record the movement of the tigers and tigresses here.

How do these cams operate? As soon as any wild animal comes in front of these automatically cameras, they click pictures of the animals. A few weeks back, these cameras had recorded pictures of four newly-born cubs. Four days ago, four more cubs were seen.

Akhtar Khan, a wildlife activist, said: "Movement of 'Star', a male tiger, was noticed in the recent past.

Perhaps, all these cubs are Star's babies."

He said some more tigresses might be in gestation period in the forest. Pictures of the newly-born cubs would be sent to the

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).

These images would be made public after authorities give approval for the same.



PIC FOR REPRESENTATION

14 July, 2015 : Hindusta Times : On June 22nd, a tigress delivered four cubs in the forests of Mala Range under Pilibhit Tiger Reserve.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

## Call animals born in captivity 'wildomestic'

Abhinav Malhotra | TNN

**Kanpur:** Two veterinarians of Allen Forest (Kanpur Zoo) have coined a new word 'Wildomestic' for animals born in captivity and live in man-made forests, reserves and zoos. The new terminology has been picked up by 'Zoo's Print', an international journal.

Veterinarians U C Srivastava and R K Singh who have coined the new term, are now trying to get this word enter in the prestigious Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries. Srivastava said: "For past one year, we have been using this term 'Wildomestic' on the zoo campus. In Au-



**HIGH HOPES:** The two vets of Allen Forest who have coined the term want its entry in Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries

gust, the new word was picked up by international journal Zoo's Print."

Wildomestic refers to animals born in captivity such as zoos. Due to stay in a packed forest campus, where-

in they do not have to hunt and instead feed is provided to them, they tend to lose their wild nature. In comparison to their wild counterparts, wildomestics become less aggressive, headed.

Singh said: "Our word 'Wildomestic' was liked and appreciated by the veterinarians and wildlife researchers. International journal Zoo's Print published this word in its August edition."

Both carnivores and herbivores can be categorized as wildomestics, Singh explained. "To some extent, Wildomestic obey our commands like domesticated animals. They get used to human presence around them."

4 Sept., 2015 : The Times of India : Two veterinarians of Allen Forest (Kanpur Zoo) have coined a new word 'Wildomestic' for animals born in captivity and live in man-made forests, reserves and zoos.



# Newspaper Clippings

THE TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2015

## Poor rainfall hits sarus breeding

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Kanpur:** Scanty rainfall this monsoon have affected the breeding of state bird 'Grus antigone' or the Indian 'sarus' (crane), in Etawah and Mainpuri districts.

The two districts having the maximum number of wetlands in the state, witnessed only a few nesting sites in the ongoing nesting season.

Out of the total 10,000 Indian sarus, demosil crane and common crane in the world, nearly 2,500 are said to be nesting in and around Etawah and another 1,000 in Mainpuri, the experts said.

"Normally, the nesting season for sarus in Etawah and Mainpuri begins from Ju-



### MIGRATION THREAT

ly to September. However, the situation this year is very discouraging. The region received 48.8 mm of rainfall in June, 79.8 in July and 125 mm in August, which is quite less than normal and is affecting the breeding of the state bird-Sarus. If the situation continues, the birds will definitely migrate from here to other places," said a forest department official.

**8 Sept., 2015 :** The Times of India : Etawah and Mainpuri having maximum number of wetlands in the state, witnessed only a few nesting sites of state bird 'Grus antigone' in the ongoing season, due to very poor and scanty rainfall.



Bengal Florican, Photo credit : Dr G S Bhardwaj

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