

BIODIV News

Volume : 3 ■ Issue : 10 ■ Jan. - Mar., 2012

A Quarterly e-Newsletter



Semal Tree in bloom (*Bombax ceiba*)

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Editorial

Esteemed Readers,

2012 is here! The United Nations has declared 2012 as the International year of Sustainable Energy for all. Nearly three billion people around the world rely on wood, coal and animal waste/dung (all use of biodiversity) for cooking and heating. The use of these types of fuel in a household can release dangerous levels of indoor air pollution.

Also, this June, scientists, politicians, campaigners of all stripes will be at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil attending the United Nations fourth Earth Summit, devoted to sustainable development and the green economy. This conference- undoubtedly the major environmental meeting of 2012 comes 20 years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Summit, Rio Conference, Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 June to 14 June 1992. In 1992, when the world met – equity was a simple concept: sharing the global commons did not provoke much anxiety for there were no real claimants!

Much progress has been made on the three treaties signed in 1992: Climate change, Biodiversity and Desertification. Though we have made good progress on tracking greenhouse emissions and sinks, advancing climate research and policy, our overall progress in climate action and halting biodiversity loss leaves much to be desired! We need to question seriously why the World is determined to live beyond its means and not worry about how it sabotages our common future.

– Editor

1- Jaunpuri Newar Muli



The district of Jaunpur is situated in the North-West part of Varanasi Division of Uttar Pradesh. Its land area extends from 24.24 °N to 26.12 °N latitude and between 82.7 °E and 83.5 °E longitudes. Its attitude varies from 261 ft to 290 ft. above M.S.L. (Mean Sea Level). The topography of the district is mainly a flat plain with shallow river-balleys. Gomti and Sai are its main parental rivers. Besides these, Varuna, Basuhi, Pili, Mamur and Gangi are the smaller rivers here. The rivers Gomti and Basuhi divide the district into nearly four equal landmasses. The soils are mainly sandy, loamy and clayey. The temperatures of the district of Jaunpur lie between a minimum of 4.3 °C and a maximum of 44.6 °C. Average annual rainfall is 987 mm. The geographical area of the district is 4038 sq.km. Three fourths economic development of the population of the district is dependent on agriculture.

The radish is a very popular annual root crop in Uttar Pradesh. The fleshy edible roots are eaten raw as salad or cooked. The radish is tolerant to heat but to develop its flavor, texture and size a cool season (10-15 C) is required. It is usually shown on ridges. The crop is ready for harvest in 30-50 days.



Jaunpur is famous for Jaunpuri Newar cultivar of mooli (*Raphanus sativus*) which can grow up to four to six feet long and was famous for its large shape and sweet taste. The local villagers of nearly dozen of villages residing near Gomti River, which includes Bluagat, Tadhtla, Pandriba, Mufti Mohla, including Mullah tola were cultivating the Newar cultivar of mooli for more than three decades. But due to changing climate and a rapidly growing population the status of Newar species of mooli has led to the stage of extinction. However, some of the farmer like Sri Jiya Lal Maurya, R/o Mandi Naseeb Khan, Jaunpur are still cultivating Newar mooli to preserve this cultivar as well as identity of Jaunpur.

2- PBR Workshop 21-22 Jan., 2012



A meeting was organized with educational institutions sensitizing them about the PBRs, the importance of PBRs and a detailed discussion was done on PBR preparation methodology and guidelines for the same were made after detailed consultations.

List of Participants:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation and Address
1	Pawan Kumar	Secretary Forests/Secretary, U.P.S.B.B., Lucknow
2	Pratibha Singh	Dy. Conservator of Forests, U.P.S.B.B., Lucknow
3	Dr. Ram Jee Srivastava	Senior Scientist, U.P.S.B.B., Lucknow
4	Dr. D.C. Saini	Senior Scientist, BSIP, Lucknow
5	Radhey Krishna Dubey	ACF, U.P.S.B.B., Lucknow
6	Dr. Rakesh Pratap Singh	Shivpati P.G. College, Soharatgarh
7	Dr. M.P. Singh	U.P. College, Varanasi
8	Dr. Alok Khare	Bareilly University, Bareilly(Ruhelkhand niversity)
9	Dr. H.S.G.Rao	B.R.D.P.G. College, Deoria
10	Dr. P.K. Singh	Jawahar Lal Nehru P.G. College, Banda
11	Dr.H.D. Bharti	Bipin Bihari College, Jhansi
12	Dr. R.K. Agnihotri	B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra
13	Dr. S.P. Mishra	G.S.P.G. College, Sultanpur
14	Dr. T.P. Mall	Kisan P.G. College, Baharaich
15	Dr. Sunil Kumar Tripathi	Y.D. P.G. College, Lakhimpur Kheri
16	Dr. Shambhu Kumar	Birbal Shani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow

3. World Wetland Day, 2nd February 2012



2nd February each year is the World Wetlands Day (WWD). This particular date has been selected because it marks the adoption of the Convention on Wetlands, in the Iranian city of Ramsar on the 2nd February 1971. Every year the Ramsar Convention selects a theme and raises awareness on specific types of wetlands or aspects of wetland management. This year the theme they have selected is Wetlands and Tourism. The slogan for this year is – “Wetland Tourism: A Great Experience”.

In order to spread the message of Biodiversity Conservation in Wetlands, the U.P.State Biodiversity Board held the following competitions in the last week of January, 2012. A brief report is as follows:

Essay Competition

Sl No.	Name of Student	Class	Name of School	Remark
1.	Dorjita Shahi	VIII-B	Seth M.R. Jaipuria School, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Ist Prize
2.	Alisha Raizada	VIII-C	Rani Laxmi Bai Memorial Senior Secondary School, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	IIInd Prize
3.	Ayan Kashyap	VII	Riverside Academy, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	IIIrd Prize
4.	Tarushi Srivastava	VIII-A	St. John Bosco College, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Consolation Prize

For Classes IX to XII the topic was “Challenges of Ecotourism in Wetland Conservation” A total of 32 students from 7 schools took part. The prize winners were as follows:

Sl No.	Name of Student	Class	Name of School	Remark
1.	Shatakshi Narang	X-B	Study Hall, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Ist Prize
2.	Sona Panjani	XI-D	Study Hall, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	IIInd Prize
3.	Kanishk Agarwal	IX-C	Seth M.R. Jaipuria School, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	IIInd Prize
4.	Sara Saad	XI	Riverside Academy, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	IIIrd Prize

For college students the topic was “Sustainable Tourism in wetlands of India- Importance, Current Trends and Challenges”. A total of 18 students from 6 colleges took part. The prize winners were as follows:

Sl No.	Name of Student	Class	Name of School	Remark
1.	Deepa Jaiswal	B.Sc. IIIrd year	U.P. College, Varanasi	Ist Prize
2.	Shailvi	B.Sc. (Biotech) IIIrd year	Bareilly College, Bareilly	IIInd Prize
3.	Mohd. Ajijul Haque	M.Sc. Final Botany	Kisan P.G. College, Beharaich	IIInd Prize
4.	Pawas Chaturvedi	BTA-IV Semester	Sherwood College, Lucknow	IIIrd Prize

Poster Competition

For Classes IX to XII the topic was “Ecotourism in wetlands”. A total of 16 students from 3 schools took part. The prize winners were as follows:



1st Prize - Rachit Pandey XII
Riverside Academy



2nd Prize - Swarnima Singh, IX-E HAL School



Consolation Prize - Arzoo Praveen IX-E
HAL School

For college students the topic was “Sustainable Tourism in Wetlands”. A total of 14 students from 5 colleges took part. The prize winners were as follows:



1st Prize - Julee Upadhyay BSc Part-I
Pt DDU Govt PG College Lko



2nd Prize - Saumya Dalela BBA Tourism
1st Year Institute of Tourism Studies
University of Lko



3rd Prize Anupma Srivastava
MSc Chemistry University of Lko



Consolation Prize Pragati Singh
BCom 3rd year,
Pt DDU Govt Girls PG College

Debate Competition

For college students the topic for Debate Competition was “Is eco tourism possible in wetlands?” A total of 9 students from 3 colleges/institutes of Lucknow University took part. The prize winners were as follows:



Sl No.	Name of the Student	Class	College/University	Prize
1	Akash Mathur	BBA (T) VI	Institute of Tourism Studies, University of Lucknow	Ist
2	Vishal Gupta	BBA (T) II	Manyawar Kanshiram Institute of Tourism Management, Lucknow	IInd
3	Bhavna Neeshu	BBA (T) VI	Institute of Tourism Studies, University of Lucknow	IIIrd
4	Shubhankar Shukla	BBA (T) IV	Manyawar Kanshiram Institute of Tourism Management, Lucknow	Consolation

4. Leap Day 29th February, 2012

Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board organized, Leap Day (February 29th 2012) with Department of Zoology, University of Lucknow, Regional Science City, Lucknow, Zoo Outreach Organization Zoo, and Amphibian Network of South Asia ANSA, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

The programme was conducted at Regional Science City, Aliganj, Lucknow involving students of class 5th-8th. The aim of the programme was to



raise awareness regarding Amphibian Conservation among the students through various competitions based on Amphibian topics. About 162 students participated in quiz, 190 students wrote slogans on amphibian conservation, more than 50 students participated in frog leap, 126 students participated in art competition and 8 groups of 4 students each participated in puzzle making. In all, more than 300 students participated in the events. More than 200 Pamphlets on amphibians were distributed among the students and teachers.

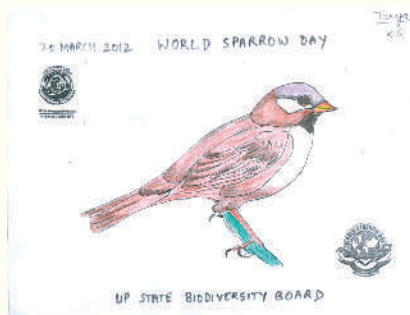


5- World Sparrow Day 20th March 2012

House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), popularly known as *goriya* in Hindi and *Chriya* in Urdu unfortunately is now a disappearing species. The **World Sparrow Day (WSD)** has been celebrated on **20th March** across the globe to raise public awareness about the decline of the house sparrow and throw light on the problems faced by the species in its daily fight for survival. The rationale for celebrating World Sparrow Day is not only to commemorate the event for a day but to use it as a platform to underscore the need to conserve sparrows as well as the urban biodiversity. A request was given out through the newspapers and the website of the Board: www.upsbdb.org to the public to get out of their homes on 20th March, 2012, between 7:00 - 7:30 am in the morning and count the number of sparrows that one could see near their homes and send it to the Board at upstatebiodiversityboard@gmail.com. Besides, a competition on colouring the picture of House Sparrow was also organized through the Board's website. A total number of 73 entries were received from different schools/colleges of Lucknow in this regard. The support to us in our efforts to spread awareness about urban biodiversity was encouraging.



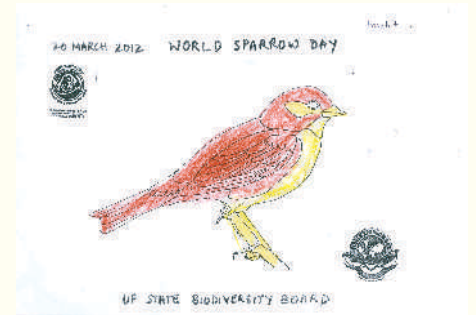
The prize winners of the competition on colouring the picture of sparrow are as follows:



Tanya- 1st Prize
Category Nur to Prep



Anjali Shekhar - 2nd Prize
Category Nur to Prep



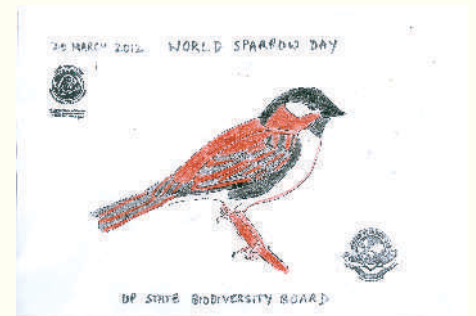
Harshit Rajan- 3rd Prize
Category Nur to Prep



Falak Moshin - 1st Prize
Category Is to Vth



Anupam- 2nd Prize
Category Ist to Vth



Sachin Kumar- 3rd Prize
Category Ist to Vth



Shaily Singh
1st Prize
Category VI to IX



Sukriti Srivastava
2nd Prize
Category VI to IX

6-Projects Review Meetings:

The following ongoing projects were reviewed on 14-03-2012 and 24-03-2012 for the annual progress by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC):



14-03-2012

1. Inventorisation, Impact Assessment and Risk Communication of Invasive Fish Species in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Assessment and Preparation of an Illustrated Resource Inventory of Underutilized Wild Edible Plant Resources in Terai Region of Uttar Pradesh
3. Monitoring of Roosting and Breeding Sites of Vultures in Jhansi, Latitpur, Jalaun and Mahoba.
4. Documentation of Plant Diversity Through Literature Survey for Development of Uttar Pradesh Biodiversity Information System (UPBDIS).
5. Enumeration of Lichens from Uttar Pradesh
6. Germplasm Exploration, Assessment & Documentation of the Freshwater Fish Diversity of Uttar Pradesh



24-03-2012

1. "Annotated and Colored Checklist of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Uttar Pradesh"
2. 'Exploration and Documentation of Cucurbit Biodiversity and its Implication in Uttar Pradesh'.

7-Visits/Trainings/Conferences

1. Visit to Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology on 13-14 January, 2012. Shri . R.K . Dubey, ACF, A.K.Kashyap, Dy RO, and Santosh Kumar, Forestor. Also visit to Jaunpur to collect information on *Jaunpuri mooli*.
2. Dr. Ram Jee Srivastava, Senior Scientist, UPSBB delivered a guest lecture on “Biodiversity Conservation” in the three weeks refresher course on Zoology for college and university teachers organized by the Academic Staff College, University of Lucknow on 19 January , 2012
3. The 7th State Biodiversity Boards meeting organized by National Biodiversity Authority at Chennai on 27-28th January, 2012. Shri Pawan Kumar, Member Secretary, UPSBB and Shri. R.K. Dubey, ACF attended this meet. Major discussions included: review of State rules, guidelines, ideas for effective implementation of acts and rules, institutional issues (Statutory, legal and advisory), capacity and awareness needs and COP 11 delivery.
4. COP-11 brief meeting organized by MoEF at New Delhi on 06 Feb., 2012. Pratibha Singh, DCF took part in this meeting.
5. National Seminar on the Impact of Developmental Activities on Traditional Ethno medicines, Biodiversity and its Conservation on 17-19 March , 2012 jointly organized by Institute of Ethnobiology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior and National Botanical Research Institute.: Dr. Ram Jee Srivastava, Senior Scientist, UPSBB and Shri. R.K. Dubey, ACF , UPSBB attended this seminar.

8- Newspaper Clippings

(i) International News

THE TIMES OF INDIA, LUCKNOW
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 2012

Climate change: Hybrid sharks mark survival strategy

Melbourne: Researchers have discovered the world's first hybrid sharks in Australian waters, indicating that animals are adapting to climate change for survival.

Leading researchers in marine biology have come across 57



ANIMAL INSTINCT: A hybrid black-tip shark is first of its kind to be found in Australia

animals along a 2,000-km stretch from Queensland to New South Wales which they believe are the result of cross-breeding between the common black-tip shark and Australian black-tip shark, two related but genetically distinct species.

The inter-breeding between the two species shows that the ani-

mals are adapting to climate change and the hybridization can make the fishes stronger, the scientists said. "Hybridization can enable sharks to adapt to ecological change as the smaller Australian black-tip currently favours tropical waters in the north while the larger common black-tip is more abundant in sub-tropical and temperate waters along the south-eastern Australian coastline," Jennifer Ovenden of Queensland department of primary industries and fisheries said. "Wild hybrids are usually hard to find, so detecting them and their offspring is extraordinary. To find 57 hybrids along 2000-km of coastline is unprecedented," she said.

Another researcher at the University of Queensland researcher, Jess Morgan, said it was unusual for sharks to breed in such a way. She said as sharks physically mate, it makes sure they do not hybridize with the wrong species.

The find was made during cataloguing work off Australia's east coast when genetic testing showed certain sharks to be one species when physically they looked to be another. »

► **04 Jan. 2012:** Researchers have found about 57 animals along the 2000 km Stretch from Queensland to New South Wales which they believe are cross breeds between the common black-tip shark and Australian black tip shark - two genetically related but distinct species.

Newspaper Clippings

THE HINDU • THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 2012

African leaping lizards inspire robot design

With an actively controlled tail even robots can leap and remain upright

University of California, Berkeley, Scientists and students studied how lizards manage to leap successfully even when they slip and stumble, and found that swinging the tail upward is the key to preventing a forward pitch that could send them head-over-heels into a tree. The study is published in *Nature* today (Jan 5).

The scientists subsequently added a tail to a robotic car they named Tailbot and discovered that it's not as simple as throwing your tail in the air.

Robots and lizards have to adjust the angle of their tail just right to counteract the effect of the stumble. Given an actively controlled tail, even robots can make a leap and remain upright, according to a University of California, Berkeley press release.

"We showed for the first time that lizards swing their tail up or down to counteract the rotation of their body, keeping them stable," said team leader Robert J. Full, UC Berkeley professor of integrative biology. "Inspiration from lizard tails will likely lead to far more agile search-and-rescue robots, as well as ones having greater capability to more rapidly detect chemical, biological or nuclear hazards."



TAIL'S ROLE: A lizard (red-headed African Agama lizard) swings its tail up or down to counteract the rotation of its body, thus keeping it stable. — PHOTO: THOMAS LIBBY, EVAN CHANG-SIU AND PAULINE JENNINGS, POLYPEDAL LAB & CIBER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Full and his team used high-speed videography and motion capture to record how a red-headed African Agama lizard handled leaps from a platform with different degrees of traction, from slippery to easily gripped sandpaper.

They coaxed the lizards to run down a track, vault off an obstacle and land on a vertical surface with a shelter on

top. When the friction on the obstacle was reduced, lizards slipped, potentially causing their body to spin out of control.

When the researchers saw how the lizard used its tail to counteract the spin, they created a mathematical model as well as Tailbot to better understand the animal's skills. With a tail but no feedback from sensors about body po-

sition, Tailbot took a nose dive when driven off a ramp, which mimicked a lizard's take-off. Tailbot was able to stabilize its body in midair when body attitude was sensed and fed back to the tail motor sent. The actively controlled tail redirected the angular momentum of the body into the swing of the tail, just as with leaping lizards, Full said. — Our Bureau

05 Jan., 2012: An interdisciplinary group of UC Berkeley researchers after studying the ways in which lizards use their tails to maintain balance when leaping have applied it to a robotic device called "tailbot". This practical advance in the field of robotics could enable making of more durable nimble machines to function in hectic and uncertain situations like disaster relief operation too dangerous for human operatives.

दैनिक जागरण लखनऊ, 30 जनवरी 2012

भूल जाइए ग्लोबल वार्मिंग आ रहा है हिम युग

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी (जागरण न्यूज नेटवर्क) : धरती के गरम होने और उससे पिघलने वाली बर्फ के कारण समुद्र के जलस्तर के बढ़ने के खतरों से आगाह किया जाता रहा है। लेकिन अब वैज्ञानिक ताजा आंकड़ों के आधार पर कह रहे हैं कि पिछले पंद्रह साल से धरती के तापमान में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। यह सिलसिला आगे भी जारी रहेगा। यहां तक कि हिम युग के आने का खतरा भी मंडरा रहा है। पिछली बार 17वीं सदी में लगभग 70 साल तक लगातार तापमान में गिरावट दर्ज की गई थी और तब लंदन की मशहूर थेम्स नदी जम गई थी।

दुनिया भर में 30 हजार जगहों से इकट्ठा किए गए आंकड़े कहते हैं कि 1997 के बाद से धरती के तापमान में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। इसकी वजह यह है कि 20वीं सदी में लगातार उच्च स्तर पर ऊर्जा छोड़ने के बाद अब सूर्य न्यूनतम स्तर की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इसे हिम युग के वापस लौटने का संकेत माना जा रहा है। ऐसे में गर्मियों में सर्दी पड़ेगी, सर्दियां जमा देने वाली होंगी और अनाज उगाने लायक मौसम छोटा हो जाएगा। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि सूर्य अपनी ऊर्जा के उच्चतम स्तर से न्यूनतम की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इसे साइकिल 25 का



◆ नासा के वैज्ञानिकों ने जारी किए ताजा आंकड़े

नाम दिया गया है। इसी चक्र के कारण पिछले हफ्ते सौर तूफान आया था, लेकिन इसके बाद अब उसकी गर्मी कम होगी। यह दौर आगे भी जारी रहेगा। सूर्य की गतिविधि में 1790 से 1830 के दौरान भी ऐसा ही बदलाव देखा गया था। इसके अलावा 1645 से 1715 के बीच भी सूर्य ऊर्जा छोड़ने के न्यूनतम स्तर पर था।

यद्यपि हिम युग की वापसी के बारे में अमेरिकी अंतरिक्ष संस्था नासा के वैज्ञानिकों के इस निष्कर्ष पर सवाल उठाने वाले विशेषज्ञों की भी कमी नहीं है। उनका तर्क है कि सूर्य के ऊर्जा स्तर में कमी आएगी लेकिन धरती पर होने वाली औद्योगिक गतिविधियों के कारण बढ़ रहे तापमान के कारण इसका ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ेगा।

30 Jan., 2012: Scientists till now predicted that global warming was causing polar ice to melt because of which sea levels were rising. New evidence suggests that in the last 15 years, global winter temperatures are actually lower than before.

Newspaper Clippings

(ii) National News

DELHI
THE HINDU • SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 2012

Waterman brings local guardians back to protect Sariska tigers

Sunny Sebastian

SARISKA (ALWAR): The New Year augurs well for the Sariska Tiger Reserve, for the local guardians of the 400 sq km sanctuary nestling in the lap of the Aravallis are back vowing to protect the land, the trees, the fauna and the apex animal, tiger.

One could visualise the return of the good days for Sariska as early this past week villagers in the neighbourhood of the park — which had lost all tigers in the last some five years back to alleged poaching — inspired by Waterman Rajendra Singh started a 19-day *padayatra* committing themselves to protection of this precious island of bio-diversity towards which the metropolis of Delhi is stretching its hands greedily!

Making dead rivers flow

It was, in fact, Mr. Rajendra Singh, who was awarded a Magsaysay in 2001 for making dead rivers flow in the arid terrains of Alwar, and his organisation Taran Bharat Sangh (TBS), that had fought the mining lobby in the 1990s and kept a watch on the poachers. From time to time the village people and the TBS volunteers kept a watchful eye on the tigers in Sariska.

Lack of coordination

The reserve fell into bad times with the TBS and the Sariska administration falling apart after lack of coordination. When the senior officers who served the reserve for long with clear understanding of the animals in the wild and the people who lived in the surroundings retired, the persons who took over perhaps missed this important link in conservation — the local population.

Then again Mr. Rajendra Singh too got busy in the protection of the rivers of India including the major ones, the Ganga and the Yamuna. The net result was the devastation of the reserve.

"The close relationship between the people and the forest here in the past had served as a guarantee for its survival. The tiger, the local people, their animals all co-existed. There had never been even a single instance of tiger attacking humans in Sariska," notes K. L. Saini who served the area as Field Director in its initial days.

"I decided to devote more time to Sariska to bring together the land and its people once again. The villagers have co-existed with the woods and wild animals from times immemorial and they are the best protectors of tigers," said Mr. Singh talking to *The Hindu* during his *padayatra*.

Felicitation programme

The start of the *padayatra* at Rajpura Bagh, a village on the border of Rajasthan, on Tuesday also marked the revival of "Paryavaran Premi Puraskar", annual felicitations of both villagers and forest staff, which was started in the '90s at the initiative of TBS and was discontinued 11 years back.

"The award programme was to acknowledge the good work of villagers and forest staff in saving the trees, nabbing the poachers, conserving water, restoring the ground water level, reviving the rivers and putting off the forest fires. This recognition went a long way in keeping the morale of the staff high and ensuring the cooperation of the local population," said Rajendra Singh, Sariska Field Director.

Raghuvver Singh Shekhawat, who was shifted to Sariska from Jantambhore after the death of a male tiger reintroduced in the park some time back, gets the credit for re-connecting the tiger land with the TBS and its "natural patrons": "The tigers are doing fine. This movement has come as a reassurance on the much needed cooperation of the population surrounding the reserve," says Mr. Shekhawat.

Amid the thud of *padayatri*'s footsteps and slogans favouring "Jungle, janneer, jungle jeev" (forest, land, wild animals) around Sariska Mr. Shekhawat also talked about the "progression" of the new tigers — as the major concern ever since the first re-introduction that the tigers has been that they are not multiplying. "I spotted them mating recently. I hope the results will be before us next year," he said.

GOOD DAYS AHEAD: Tigress T44 which was released into the Sariska Tiger Reserve near Alwar last year. • FILE PHOTO: ROHIT JAIN PARAS



01 Jan., 2012: Waterman Rajendra Singh started a 19 day *padayatra* with villagers, committing themselves to protect the biodiversity of Sariska Tiger Reserve. He was awarded the Magsaysay award in 2001 for making dead rivers flow in Alwar through the TBS (Taran Bharat Sangh).

लखनऊ, 13 जनवरी 2012 दैनिक जागरण।

रेड अलर्ट हिमालय के भेड़िये

इंसानों द्वारा मारे जाने के कारण हिमालय में रहने वाले भेड़ियों की संख्या लगभग 350 रह गई है...

हिमालय की पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं में बड़ी मुश्किल से दिखते हैं खास प्रकार के भेड़िये। ये इंसानों के बीच अन्य जानवरों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम पहचाने जाते हैं। ये हैं हिमालय के भेड़िये, जो उत्तर भारत के हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर में आने वाले हिमालय की पर्वतीय श्रृंखलाओं में पाए जाते हैं। ये दुनिया के कुछ सबसे पुराने जानवरों में से एक हैं। लगभग 8 लाख वर्ष पहले भी ये धरती पर मौजूद थे। इनकी संख्या लगभग 350 ही बची है। वृह और खरगोश इनका प्रिय भोजन है। कभी-कभी ये बड़े जानवर जैसे—गाय, भैंस, बाम आदि के बच्चों को भी चढ़ कर जाते हैं। ये 6-8 के झुंड में रहते हैं। कुछ वर्ष पहले तक शारीरिक बनावट मिलने की वजह से इन्हें तिब्बती भेड़िया परिवार का सदस्य माना जाता था। लेकिन इनके डीएनए के अध्ययन के बाद पता चला कि हिमालय में पाए जाने वाले भेड़िये तिब्बती भेड़िये या भूरे भेड़िये से बिल्कुल अलग हैं। पालतू जानवरों को खाने की वजह से इंसान इन्हें मार देते हैं, जिसकी वजह से इनकी संख्या में जबदस्त कमी आई है। भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में तीन अलग-अलग प्रकार के भेड़िये, जैसे—भारतीय भेड़िये, तिब्बती भेड़िये और यूरेजियन भेड़िये पाए जाते हैं।



13 Jan., 2012: Over less than about 350 Himalayan wolves remain in the wild now. It is a critically endangered canid species. Their future remains uncertain.

Newspaper Clippings

DELHI
THE HINDU • THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 2012

Japanese quail breeding centre for Bikaner

Special Correspondent

JAIPUR: A new breeding centre for the Japanese quail will be set up in Rajasthan University of Veterinary Sciences, Bikaner. The centre will come up as part of the network programme on diversified poultry species proposed by the Central Avian Research Centre, Bareilly.

"There is a need to promote quail production programmes in this region. Quail farming in the rural areas of Rajasthan will not only supplement the shortages of animal proteins but also generate additional income for the people," says Rajasthan University of Veterinary Sciences Vice-Chancellor A. K. Gahlot. "Quail is a pivotal bird for research and education. It will be a unique centre for our University," he adds.

While quail farming has picked up in a big way at the international level, awareness about the same in the State is low.

"In birds, only poultry



chase 5,000 quails initially. Once the centre comes into operation, one-day-old quail chicks will be sold to the farmers. From time to time, training programmes will be organised for quail farmers. The Japanese quail, though called "quail" in common parlance, is a member of the Pheasant species.

"Its maturity period is less than that of the poultry chicken and quail farming is cheaper than poultry farming," says University Associate Professor R. K. Dhuria. "The pickle made from quail's egg is a delicacy. Quail's manure has high fertilizer efficiency."

The Japanese quail, which is more resistant to diseases than chicken, has created a big impact in the recent years. Many quail farms have been established throughout the country, both for egg and meat production. The small quail eggs are within the purchasing limit of the small and marginal farmers, landless labours and the rural poor or the common man," he points out.

The Japanese quail.—
PHOTO: SUNNY SEBASTIAN

chicken is used as meat now, but soon the Japanese quail will prove an alternative. After the ban on local wild quail's hunting, introduction of the Japanese quail is a better option on a conservation point of view as well," says Prof. Gahlot.

According to him, poultry meat and eggs available in the market are not adequate to meet the increasing demand. Presently poultry eggs are imported into Rajasthan from Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. The proposal is to pur-

19 Jan., 2012: Japanese Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) commonly called 'Bater' are a dual-purpose bird raised for meat and eggs. Now a breeding center is being set up in Bikaner at Rajasthan University of Veterinary Sciences.

Newspaper Clippings

DELHI
THE HINDU • SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 2012

Pea for prosperity – and more

Mohammed Iqbal

JAIPUR: Agriculturists at a nondescript village in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan have harnessed the rich potential of environmentally sustainable pea crop, replacing traditional farming with high-cost inputs, and brought prosperity to the rural community by bringing 70 per cent of the agricultural land under pea cultivation during the past two years.

With the sustained efforts undertaken under an expert guidance, farmers at Kheria Lodha village, situated in Rupbas tehsil bordering Uttar Pradesh, have succeeded in creating a heavy demand for green peas in the mandis of nearby towns. The leguminous crop has turned out to be a blessing for the backward region that is faced with a perennial shortage of water.

The spectacular view of lush green pea crops in the vast tracts indicates the success of the initiative taken two years ago with the help of Bharatpur-based Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation. Pea (*Pisum sativum*) was selected as an ideal farm produce for the region in view of erratic availability of water and average productivity of soil.

Farmers, who earlier made heavy investments in the crops which were low in both productivity and profits, were apprised of the prospects of demand for pea in the neighbouring towns of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri in Uttar Pradesh and Murena in Madhya Pradesh. Factors like environmental sustainability and transport facilities were also taken into account.

Thanks to the technical guidance provided by agricultural experts and persistent efforts put in by farmers, Kheria Lodha has earned the distinction of "Muttur Gaon" (pea village) in Bharatpur district and is now generating an additional income of Rs.12 lakh during four months of pea crop every year.

The Lupin Foundation – functioning as the corporate social responsibility wing of pharmaceutical major Lupin – had selected the village for its all-round development and prepared an action plan for starting self-employment ventures, besides testing soil and water to find better avenues for farmers.



A farmer tends to his pea crop at Kheria Lodha village in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

– PHOTO: ROHIT JAIN PARAS

Lupin Foundation executive director Sitaram Gupta said here on Thursday that farm experts in consultation with the village elders selected pea pods as the item that could bring prosperity to the rural landscape. The foundation initially provided seeds of improved varieties like AP-1, AP-3 and Azad Jeevan with 50 per cent subsidy to a group of half-a-dozen farmers.

As a result of constant advice and guidance during irrigation and harvesting, the farmers were able to earn Rs.20,000 per bigha of land. The pea pods grown by them were an instant hit in the markets because of their dark green colour and one-and-a-half times larger size of pea seeds.

Mr. Gupta said the pea farming gradually gained acceptance and popularity among the agriculturists of the region in view of its remunerative prices and secure irrigation: "The trend has spread to [a number of] villages around Kheria Lodha, where we are supplying seeds and fertilisers with 50 per cent subsidy."

Farmers, who usually sow pea seeds in the last week of October every year, start getting the pea pods by December-end. There is a "full-blown and rich" yield throughout the month of January and pods are plucked in the evening and transported to the mandis of neighbouring towns the next day, said Mr. Gupta.

The pea crop needs full irrigation only three to four times during its entire duration and is nourished by chemical fertilisers as well as manure. After the ripening of crop in the middle of February, the plants are

weeded out and moong is sown in April-middle, which also yields crops worth Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 per bigha of land.

During the current harvesting season, eight to ten tractor-trolleys carrying the sacks of pea pods are being supplied every day from Kheria Lodha to the mandis. However, farmers sometimes face uncertainty in prices depending on the arrival of the agricultural produce in the market, which has prompted the Lupin Foundation to formulate a training programme for processing of pea seeds.

He said a series of agro-processing training camps would be organised shortly in the neighbouring Kheria Purohit village in collaboration with the State government's Agriculture Department. In addition to the processing methods for green pea seeds, farmers will also be trained in packaging techniques to send the produce to big cities and get remunerative prices.

The pea farming has evidently brought affluence to the region and raised the standard of living of farmers, besides enabling them to send their children for of higher education outside the village.

Mr. Gupta affirmed that the financial condition of farmers could be improved significantly if government agencies and voluntary groups help out with the cash crops matching with the available resources, in place of the traditional low-yield crops. To succeed in such endeavours, it is also essential for farmers to work hard after getting proper guidance in modern agricultural techniques.

▶ **21 Jan., 2012:** Farmers of Kheria Lodha village Rajasthan have successfully created a heavy demand for green peas in nearby towns for this legume. Today this village is called ' Muttur gaon" and it generates an additional income of Rs 12 lakh during 4 months. The Corporate Social Responsibility wing of the Lupin foundation has selected this village for its all round development.

Newspaper Clippings

DELHI
THE HINDU • WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 2012

Olive Ridley turtles' nesting site under threat

Sib Kumar Das

BERHAMPUR: Shifting of river mouth and erosion have changed the terrain of the nesting beach of Olive Ridley turtles near the Rushikulya rookery in Ganjam district of Odisha.

Forest officials and environmental activists are keeping their fingers crossed over its possible impact on nesting of the turtles this year. Its mating season is almost over and nesting is expected to start from the third week of February.

In the recent months, the Ruhsikulya river mouth has shifted towards the north. This has completely eroded the long sandy nesting beach near Kantiagada village, where most of the turtles laid their eggs last year. At present, no sandy beach remains in the area and the sea is touching the casuarina forest on the coastline. This shifting of the river mouth has also led to the formation of a 500-metre-long sandbar of more than 200 metres inside the sea.

Such changes, however, are not new.

Olive Ridleys are known to change their nesting place. In the past, most turtles used to nest near Purunabandha village towards the south, then they shift to the north, to the coastline near Kantiagada.

"It remains to be seen what impact this recent change will have on the nesting site of the Olive Ridleys," said A.K. Jena, Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) of Berhampur.

The question is whether



A view of the newly formed sandbar, away from the mainland between Purunabandha and Kantiagada villages, which is among the major nesting sites of Olive Ridley turtles in Odisha's Ganjam district. -

PHOTO: LINGARAJ PANDA

these endangered turtles would prefer to nest on the recently formed sandbar or not. "Usually Olive Ridleys do not prefer to nest on sand patches that are not connected to the mainland. In 2009, after the shifting of the Rushikulya river mouth, a large sandbar was formed in the area, but Olive Ridleys did not prefer to lay eggs on it," Mr. Jena said.

Experts say that before mass nesting takes place, a large numbers of turtles waiting in the sea get information on the state of the coast from some Olive Ridleys that come for sporadic nesting. Based on this information, females decide whether to nest or not.

Following the mating season, a large number of female turtles are waiting for nesting. Males have started to re-

turn. Even after mating, female Olive Ridleys at times do not lay eggs if the environment is not conducive for nesting.

While some experts say the turtles can keep the fertilised eggs inside their body for two to three years, others are of the view that the females can keep the sperm in their body and opt for fertilisation of eggs whenever they want,

said Mr. Jena.

Zoologists say female Olive Ridleys can also absorb fertilised eggs in their body if the nesting situation is not favourable. However, the nesting habit of Olive Ridleys still remains a mystery. In 2007, there was no mass nesting on the Rushikulya rookery coast, while in 2006, there was mass nesting on two occasions.

25 Jan. 2012: In the recent months the Ruhsikulya river months has shifted towards the north, completely eroding the long sandy beach near kantiagada village where Olive ridley turtles laid their eggs last year. A 500 m long sandbar of 200 m inside the sea is also formed. It remains to be seen where the turtles will nest this year.

Newspaper Clippings

DELHI
THE HINDU • TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 2012

FROM THE STATES 3



HELP WANTED: The Great Indian Bustard seen in the Thar desert of Rajasthan. — PHOTO: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Globally threatened Bustard to be surveyed

Concern over decline of Rajasthan's State bird population

Special Correspondent

JAIPUR: The critically-endangered grassland species, the Great Indian Bustard, will be counted in the desert terrain of Rajasthan in the second week of February. Rajasthan, specially its desert region, accounts for maximum population of the bird which is globally threatened and listed in the Red Book of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The upcoming survey, being initiated by the Rajasthan Forest Department with technical assistance from the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) from February 14, will cover four Rajasthan districts — Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner — besides Sonkhalia village in Ajmer. The survey and the count will be supported by the Border Security Force, local conservation NGOs and individual volunteers.

The Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*), whose number is estimated to be less than 500 in India, is found in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat besides Rajasthan. Instances of hunting, habitat loss, change in land use and urbanisation are cited as reasons for the decline in their numbers.

Within Rajasthan, Phalodi, Pokhran, Baap, Diyatra, Mohangarh and Ramgarh are some of the places in the desert where the birds are spotted. During the previous monsoon good sighting of the bird was reported from Sonkhalia in Ajmer, where some 20 birds are estimated to be present. The Great Indian Bustard is the State bird of Rajasthan.

The birds are to be counted in the desert by volunteers astride camels. In the 3,162 sq km Desert National Park (DNP), the methodology to be adopted in counting would be of line tangent — from one

point to another point, in straight line.

"The Thar desert, especially Jaisalmer, accounts for maximum population of the Great Indian Bustard. It is for the first time that we have included the district of Bikaner as we feel there are good chances of sighting the bird there," said WWF Rajasthan convener and Rajasthan Board for Wildlife member Rajpal Singh on Monday.

"There is all-round concern over the status of the Bustards. The Union Government also is worried about its dwindling population and the widespread destruction of its habitats," Mr. Singh noted.

A workshop was held in Delhi last December to discuss the bird and its habitat. "The authorities and experts pin their hope on the surviving population of the birds in the desert region. Jaisalmer alone would account for 80-100 birds."

The census is also being held

in the backdrop of a plan to "rationalise" the territory of the park by excluding certain areas — which the Defence forces and well as those engaged in oil exploration are keen to keep out — incorporating others, if any, after studies. A high-level panel is looking into this.

"This year we propose to hold workshops in Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner prior to the commencement of the survey. In a meeting with head of Rajasthan Forest Forces U.M. Sahai and other senior authorities a month ago, we finalised the methodology. There will be more persons involved in the survey, looking for the birds, besides other species like antelopes, foxes and vultures. In the past surveys we used to have 51 routes, but this time their number will go up to 81," he said. He expects the survey to be much more comprehensive than ever in the past.

PLANT SCIENCES

New hairy ginger

Botanists have discovered a new wild ginger in the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats of south India. It belongs to the *Amomum* genus in the Zingiberaceae family. The most notable feature of the plant is the presence of long ligules that reach up to nine cm in length. It also has small flowers having a long corolla tube. All parts of the plant are hairy. It falls under the critically endangered category of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, 2001 and needs to be protected urgently to save it from extinction.



Flowers of the newly discovered ginger

PROFESSOR M. SABU

PhytoKeys, January 6

February 1-15, 2012 • Down To Earth | 37 |

▶ **31 Jan. 2012:** The Rajasthan Forest Department with the help of World Wide Fund for nature, on Feb 14, will cover 4 districts of Rajasthan—Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner to survey the Great Indian Bustard. Their numbers are currently estimated to be less than 500.

Newspaper Clippings

(iii) State News

लखनऊ, 2 जनवरी 2012 **दैनिक जागरण** **5**

गेहूं के लिए वरदान, मटर के लिए अभिशाप

• आलू पर नहीं पड़ेगा बारिश का असर सरसों की फसल गिरी

लखनऊ, 1 जनवरी (जागरण टीम) : नव वर्ष के पहले दिन हुई बारिश से गेहूं किसानों बाछें खिल गईं। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि अगली गेहूं बोने वाले किसान अब दूसरी सिंचाई की तैयारी कर रहे थे। ऐसे में बरसात ने दूसरी सिंचाई में आने वाले खर्च को बचा लिया। हालांकि इस बारिश से मटर की फसल खराब होने की आशंका से किसान चिंतित हैं।

कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक दिसंबर के प्रथम सप्ताह तक गेहूं की बुआई जिन किसानों ने कर ली है। फसल को अब दूसरी सिंचाई की आवश्यकता है। इस बारिश से उनकी यह आवश्यकता पूरी हो गई। हालांकि अधिक बारिश नुकसान करेगी। उप कृषि निदेशक डॉ. सीपी श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि किसानों को परेशान होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पछेती व मटर की खेती करने वाले किसान खेत में पानी न



रविवार को हुई बारिश और चली तेज हवा से गोसाईगंज में गिरी सरसों की फसल रुकने दें। बरसात का पानी रुकने से अधिक नुकसान होगा। उन्हें निकालने की व्यवस्था तुरंत करनी चाहिए। जिला उद्यान अधिकारी बालीशरण चौधरी ने बताया कि आलू की फसल पर पानी का असर नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसे किसान जो आलू की खुदाई कर रहे हैं वे

संभावना है। किसान बताते हैं कि बरसात के साथ हवा चलने से सरसों की फसल गिर गई। तोड़या व सरसों की जो फसल फूल वाली थी उसके फूल गिर गए।

घबराए नहीं। जिन किसानों की आलू की फसल अभी पकी नहीं है वे खेत में पानी न रुकने दें। पानी रुकने से मेड़ी गिर जाएगी, जिससे आलू की बड़त पर असर पड़ेगा। मसूर व चना के खेतों में भरा गया है जिससे फसल पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की

02 Jan. 2012: Rains on the New Year day have benefitted what farmers who can save money on the second irrigation of wheat. The rain was harmful for the Pea crop however.

हिन्दुस्तान

वाराणसी • शनिवार • 14 जनवरी 2012

नेवार मूली को बचाने की शुरू हुई पहल

जौनपुर | निज संवाददाता

जौनपुर की नेवार मूली को बचाने की पहल शुरू हो गयी है। भारत सरकार के राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के वैज्ञानिक व सहायक वन संरक्षक आरके दुबे अपनी टीम के साथ शुक्रवार को जिले में पहुंचे। उन्होंने मंडी नसीब खां जाकर नेवार मूली पैदा करने वाले एक मात्र किसान जियालाल से मुलाकात कर मूली उत्पादन के विषय में विचार विमर्श किया। श्री दुबे ने हिन्दुस्तान को बताया कि नेवार मूली सिर्फ जौनपुर में पैदा होती है।

जियालाल के अनुसार उन्होंने नेवार मूली अमेरिका तक भेजी है। हाल में जिले के तत्कालीन एसपी रहे आरके स्वर्णकार ने भी स्थानांतरण के बाद पांच मूली यहां से ले गए हैं।

श्री दुबे ने बताया कि दुर्लभ चीजें विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं। जिन्हें संरक्षित करने के लिए एक योजना बनाकर अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। जौनपुर की नेवार मूली को संरक्षित करने और किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना बनायी जा रही है।

उन्होंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के माध्यम से ऐसी दुर्लभ चीजों को संरक्षित करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार को जानकारी दी जाएगी। विश्वविद्यालयों में इस पर शोध भी कराया जाएगा।

श्री दुबे ने बताया कि नेवार मूली पर पूर्वांचल विश्वविद्यालय के डा. डीडी दुबे

व डा. एसपी तिवारी ने कुछ काम किया है। उनसे भी वार्ता की गयी है।

उन्होंने बताया कि मार्केटिंग व्यवस्था ठीक न होने और अच्छी प्रजाति का बीज न मिलने के कारण इस दुर्लभ वस्तु का लोप हो चला है। इस पर शोध के लिए प्रोजेक्ट दिया जाएगा। जिले की मूली प्राचीन समय से अपने विशालता के लिए जानी जाती है।

संरक्षण

- राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड के वैज्ञानिक पहुंचे जिले में
- मंडी नसीब खां निवासी किसान जियालाल से की वार्ता
- दुर्लभ चीजों को संरक्षित करने की चल रही योजना : आरके दुबे



नेवार मूली को दिखाता किसान जियालाल व उद्यान विभाग कर्मचारी • हिन्दुस्तान

14 Jan., 2012: Shri R.K. Dubey from U.P. State Biodiversity Board visited Jaunpur and met farmer Jiyalal who has been evaluating Nevar Muli for many years now. A reddish so big in size is not grown in any other part of India hence the need to conserve this cultivar of radish.

Newspaper Clippings

दैनिक जागरण लखनऊ, 22 जनवरी 2012

हरे गुलाब को देख हरी हुई तबीयत

लखनऊ, 21 जनवरी (जागरण संवाददाता) : क्या आपने हरा गुलाब देखा है? नहीं, तो आप राष्ट्रीय जनस्पति अनुसंधान संस्थान (एनबीआरआइ) में आकर इसे देख सकते हैं। यहां शनिवार से शुरू हुई गुलाब एवं ग्लैडिओलस की वार्षिक प्रदर्शनी में गुलाब की सौ से ज्यादा किस्मों के साथ-साथ ग्लैडिओलस की करीब 51 किस्में मौजूद हैं। प्रदर्शनी का वक्त दोपहर दो बजे तय किया गया था लेकिन 12 बजे से ही लोगों का तांता लगने लगा। कोई शोख गुलाबों की खूबसूरती कैमरे में कैद करने में लगा था तो कोई फूलों के साथ फोटो खिंचवाने में व्यस्त था। शाम तक यह सिलसिला चलता रहा। रविवार को प्रदर्शनी सुबह दस बजे से शाम पांच बजे तक दर्शकों के लिए खुली रहेगी।

एनबीआरआइ निदेशक डॉ. चन्द्र शेखर नौटियाल ने बताया कि प्रदर्शनी में 53 प्रतिभागियों ने 743 प्रविष्टियां रखी हैं। इस बार बीते 16 साल के मुकाबले अधिक ठंड पड़ी जिस वजह से ग्लैडिओलस और गुलाब दोनों ही प्रभावित हुए। हालांकि संस्थान द्वारा लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रविष्टी शुल्क मात्र दस रुपये किए जाने से बीते वर्ष की तुलना में इस बार प्रविष्टियां अधिक आई हैं। एनबीआरआइ द्वारा विकसित ग्लैडिओलस की अन्य प्रजातियों के साथ एस-पर्सी लैकास्टर, सुवर्णा, उर्वशी, नीलिमा, रेशनी और अमेथिस्ट भी प्रमुख आकर्षण रहे। हरे रंग का गुलाब विरीडीफ्लोरा देख लोग चकित रह गए। वहीं नर्तकी, अनजानी, मृदुला, किस ऑफ फायर, वाइट कोस्टर की भी छटा देखते बनती थी। ग्लैडिओलस की खूबसूरत स्पाइक में रंगों में इतनी विविधता की गिनना मुश्किल है। पुष्प विन्यास में भी भ्रष्टाचार व चुनाव का मुद्दा छाया रहा। किसी ने पुष्प विन्यास में लिखा 'जब आप हम सुंदर फूल चुनते हैं तो जन प्रतिनिधि क्यों

पुष्प प्रदर्शनी

- ♦ 'क्रिश्चियन डायर' को सर्वश्रेष्ठ गुलाब का खिताब
- ♦ आज सुबह दस बजे से खुलेगी प्रदर्शनी

पुरस्कृत हुए

सर्वोत्तम भारतीय गुलाब का खिताब सीमैप के गुलाबी ताजमहल को सर्वोत्तम गुलाब का खिताब एचएएल के गहरे गुलाबी क्रिश्चियन डायर को सर्वोत्तम एचटी दो रंगे गुलाब का खिताब काहिविवि के पर्यावरण एवं संपोष्य संस्थान के हेडलाइनर को सर्वोत्तम सुगंधित हाइब्रिड टी गुलाब का खिताब एचएएल को सर्वोत्तम एचटी लाल गुलाब का खिताब एचएएल के पाप मिलैड को सर्वोत्तम गुलाबी गुलाब का खिताब काहिविवि के कुलपति के पीटरप्रंकन फील्ड को सर्वोत्तम रंगीन धारीदार एचटी गुलाब का खिताब सीमैप के सुप्रिया को सर्वोत्तम एचटी पीले गुलाब का खिताब आलमबाग के राजकीय उद्यान के बुकनीयर को सर्वोत्तम ग्लैडिओलस का खिताब मिर्जा मुक्तदिर बेग के सफेद रंग की स्पाइक को जागरण के छत्रयाकार संदीप रस्तोगी को मोव रंग के गुलाब के फोटोग्राफ के लिए अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में दो प्रथम पुरस्कार मिले।

नहीं चुनते।' ऋतुराज वसंत पर भी सुंदर विन्यास तैयार किए गए। रविवार को शाम साढ़े चार बजे पुरस्कारों का वितरण किया जाएगा जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि अनूप मिश्र और विशिष्ट अतिथि राज्यपाल के प्रमुख सचिव जीबी पटनायक उपस्थित रहेंगे।

22 Jan., 2012: The Annual Gladiolas and Chrysanthemum show was organized at NBRI on Jan 21 and 22 Jan. 2012. Over 100 varieties of Roses about 51 varieties of Gladiolas were exhibited.

Newspaper Clippings

6 | दैनिक जागरण लखनऊ, 23 जनवरी 2012

मौसम की मार, आम उत्पादक परेशान



बदलते मौसम की वजह से आम पर पड़ रहे प्रभाव को दिखाते हाजी कलीम उल्ला मदनबहादुर सिंह

मलिहाबाद, 22 जनवरी : ठंड का असर आम लोगों के साथ ही आम की फसल पर भी पड़ने लगा है। बागवानों ने बीते दिनों पड़ी ठंड से आम की 80 फीसद फसल प्रभावित होने की बात कही है। इसे लेकर मलिहाबाद फलपट्टी क्षेत्र के आम उत्पादक परेशान हैं। आम उत्पादक बसंत में आम की कूचों (बौर की कली) को देखकर फसल का अंदाजा लगाते हैं।

ठंड की वजह से आम की फसल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। आम उत्पादक पद्मश्री हाजी कलीम उल्ला भी मानते हैं कि ठंड का असर आम की फसल पर पड़ा है। आने वाले समय यदि मौसम गर्म नहीं हुआ तो मात्र 20 फीसद पेड़ों पर कूच निकल सकेगी, जिसका असर आम उत्पादकों पर पड़ेगा। उन्होंने सलाह दी है कि 500 ग्राम सल्फर व दो किलो यूरिया 200 लीटर पानी में घोलकर छिड़काव करने से पेड़ों का तापमान बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आम

♦ आम की 80 फीसद फसल प्रभावित होने की आशंका

उत्पादक रितेंद्र कुमार का कहना है कि मलिहाबाद फलपट्टी क्षेत्र से हर वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये के आम का उत्पादन होता है। यही हाल रहा तो आम उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

राजकीय संतति उद्यान मलिहाबाद के फल रोग विशेषज्ञ घनश्याम सिंह का कहना है कि तापमान में असामान्य गिरावट से आम की फसल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। दिसंबर के अंतिम सप्ताह से आम के पेड़ों में कूच बनने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जाती है लेकिन ठंड की वजह से अभी यह प्रक्रिया शुरू नहीं हो सकी है। उप कृषि निदेशक कृषि रक्षा डॉ. आरके यादव ने बताया कि ठंड का असर आम की फसल पर पड़ा है। अब मौसम बदल रहा। जनवरी के अंतिम व फरवरी के पहले सप्ताह तक कूच निकलता है। ऐसे में आम उत्पादकों को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

▶ **23 Jan., 2012:** Severe cold seems to be affecting the young flower buds of mango making the growers of this fruit in Malihabad area jittery.

Newspaper Clippings



डेली न्यूज़ नेटवर्क

लखनऊ। लीप डे के अवसर पर राजधानी के आंचलिक विज्ञान नगरी में एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें छात्रों को एमफीबियन (अभयचर) प्राणि संरक्षण के प्रति जागरूक कराया गया। मेडक की कूद को लीप कहते हैं जिसके सहारे वह अपना रास्ता तय करता है। यह कहना है लंबिवि की प्राणि विज्ञान विभाग की एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर अमिता कनौजिया का।

उन्होंने बताया कि प्रोग्राम के दौरान आयोजित विजय में लगभग 120 प्रतिभागी

सम्मिलित हुए। 150 स्लोगन राइटिंग में 75 छात्रों ने कला में और 50 से अधिक

- लीप डे पर हुए विविध कार्यक्रम
- उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करने वाले हुए पुरस्कृत

छात्रों ने मेडक कूद में भाग लिया। उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करने वालों को पुरस्कृत किया गया। कला प्रतियोगिता में आशीश कुमार, मानसी सिंह, सुधित नायक, स्लोगन

राइटिंग में अनुराग, कोनक केशव, कृपा सिंघु, हरिमोहन, वर्षिता श्रीवास्तव, क्विज में मोहम्मद आयान, मानसी सिंह, सचिन मिश्रा, मोहम्मद आकिब खां, मेडक कूद में रवी पांडेय, विक्रम, शशी को सर्टिफिकेट प्रदान किया गया। कार्यक्रम के आयोजन में लंबिवि प्राणि विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश 'जीवविविधता बोर्ड', जू आउटरीच संस्था तामिलनाडु की अहम भूमिका रही। जहाँ चिड़ियाघर में भी सुबह से ही बच्चों के आने जाने का सिलसिला चलता रहा जिसमें कुछ छात्र अध्यापकों के साथ और कुछ अपने माता-पिता के साथ आए।



लीप डे पर स्लोगन प्रतियोगिता

लखनऊ | निज संवाददाता

लखनऊ। शहर में पहली बार लीप डे आयोजित किया गया। जू आउटरीच ऑर्गनाइजेशन, उत्तर प्रदेश स्टेट बायोडाइवर्सिटी बोर्ड, एमफीबियन नेटवर्क ऑफ साउथ एशिया एनएसए कोयम्बटूर तमिलनाडु और लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के जन्तु विज्ञान विभाग की ओर से बुधवार को आंचलिक विज्ञान नगरी में लीप डे मनाया गया।

इस दौरान मेडक व टोड सहित एमफीबियन प्रजाति के सभी छलांग लगाने वाले जीव जन्तुओं के जीवन चक्र और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी

गई। कला, क्विज, पजल, फ्रॉग लीप व स्लोगन लेखन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। प्रतियोगिता में एमएलएम मॉन्टेसरी स्कूल, एलपीएस, सरस्वती विद्या मन्दिर, आरएलबी स्कूल व जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय सहित कई स्कूलों के कुल 562 छात्र छात्राओं ने हिस्सा लिया। कला प्रतियोगिता में आशीष कुमार कनौजिया व मानसी सिंह, स्लोगन प्रतियोगिता में अनुराग व कोनक केशव, क्विज में मोहम्मद अयान व मानसी सिंह, पजल प्रतियोगिता में काजल व वर्षा और फ्रॉग लीप प्रतियोगिता में रवि पाण्डेय व विक्रम को क्रमशः प्रथम व द्वितीय पुरस्कार मिला।

01 Mar., 2012: Leap Day was celebrated by the U.P. State Biodiversity Board in the Regional Science City premises. Zoology Department of Lucknow University helped in organizing various competitions.

Leap day was celebrated for the 1st time this year in Lucknow.

Newspaper Clippings

अमरउजाला

लखनऊ, 20 मार्च 2012

विश्व गौरैया दिवस आज

मोबाइल टॉवरों की इलेक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक तरंगें घटा रही प्रजनन क्षमता

गौरैया की जान के दुश्मन मोबाइल टॉवर

● प्रेम शंकर मिश्र

लखनऊ। हमारी सुविधाओं का बढ़ता संसार अन्य प्राणियों के लिए यमलोक बनता जा रहा है। सुबह की पहली किरण के साथ अपनी चहचहाहट से सुप्रभात कहने वाली गौरैया भी हमारी दुनिया से कुछ ऐसी ही वजहों से दूर होती जा रही है। हमारे संवाद को सहज बनाने वाले मोबाइल टॉवर गौरैया की जान के दुश्मन बने हुए हैं।

गौरैया हमारे जीवनचर्या से अमूमन कहीं न कहीं से जुड़ी रही है। कभी आंगन में अपनी मौजूदगी के एहसास से तो कभी कहानियों एवं संस्मरणों के साथ। लेकिन यह संगत कितने और दिनों तक चलेगी यह एक अहम सवाल है। जानकार बताते हैं कि भारत में मौजूद 1200 पक्षियों की प्रजाति में 87 संकटग्रस्त की सूची में आ चुकी हैं। गौरैया हालांकि इस सूची का हिस्सा नहीं है लेकिन



- चिड़ियों के व्यवहार में बढ़ी आक्रामकता
- भोजन न मिलने से अस्तित्व पर भी संकट

इसकी प्रजाति भी खतरे में है। ब्रिटेन की रॉयल सोसाइटी फॉर प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ बर्ड्स ने इसे 39 विलुप्त हो रही पक्षियों के प्रजाति में शामिल किया है। आम तौर पर गौरैया की पांच प्रजातियां मिलती हैं। इसमें स्पेनिश, सिंड, रसेट, यूरेशियन एवं हाउस स्पैरो शामिल हैं। हाउस स्पैरो (घरेलू गौरैया) के अलावा बाकी प्रजातियां माइग्रेट होती रहती हैं। पिछले वर्षों में गौरैया की संख्या में अप्रत्याशित ढंग से गिरावट दर्ज की गयी है।

लिविंग के जूलोजी विभाग की एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डॉ. अमिता कन्नौजिया बताती हैं कि अध्ययन में पता चला है कि मोबाइल टॉवर से निकलने वाली 900 से 1800 मेगाहर्ट्ज फ्रीक्वेंसी की इलेक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक किरणें पक्षियों की अंडा सेने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करती हैं। आमतौर पर अंडे से चूजे आने में 10-15 दिन लगते हैं लेकिन मोबाइल टॉवर वाले क्षेत्रों में मौजूद घोंसलों के अंडे के कवच 30 दिन में भी नहीं टूट सके। यहीं नहीं यह

टॉवर गौरैया के दूसरे पक्षी के साथ संवाद क्षमता को भी प्रभावित करते हैं जिसके चलते पक्षियों में आक्रामकता बढ़ी है और उनके व्यवहार में परिवर्तन देखने को मिल रहा है। जैसे घरेलू गौरैया की खासियत यह है कि वह अपना घोंसला रिहायशी इलाकों में ही बनाती है लेकिन मकानों की बदलती संरचना एवं घटते ग्रासलैंड के चलते उनकी मुसीबतें बढ़ गयी हैं। डॉ. अमिता कहती हैं कि पक्के मकानों में गौरैया की लिए घोंसला बनाने की गुंजाइश कम रहती है। अंगर वहां किसी तरह उससे घोंसला बनाया और अंडे दिए तो उनका अस्तित्व कितना सुरक्षित रहेगा यह भी सवाल है। गौरैया बच्चों को छोटे-छोटे कीड़े खिलती है लेकिन घर के आंगन और लॉन पक्के होने के कारण मिट्टी के कीड़े नहीं मिल पाते हैं। ऐसे में गौरैया के बच्चों का अस्तित्व खतरे में पड़ जाता है।

20 Mar., 2012: World Sparrow Day was celebrated on 20th March, 2012 by the U.P. State Biodiversity Board.

HINDUSTAN TIMES, LUCKNOW
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 2012

LET'S BRING BACK THE TWEET

World Sparrow Day

● March 20 or World House Sparrow Day is the time to spread public awareness about the decline of the house sparrow and throw light on the problems faced by the species in its daily fight for survival.

● Sparrows are seen as a mascot for ecological conservation but birdwatchers are worried that adverse environmental factors such as

shrinking habitat may be driving them into hiding.

Nearing extinction

● Ecologists warn these small, highly social birds, that often nest in nooks and niches in and around human settlements, may also go the vultures' way if enough awareness is not created about them.

● Pratibha Singh, IFS, UP State Biodiversity Board says: "Sparrows are declining in number. And hence, the trend of observing World Sparrow Day (WSD) began."

● It is not only to commemorate the event but to use it as a platform to underline the need to conserve sparrows as

well as the urban biodiversity, said an official of the board of biodiversity."

New Initiative

● The biodiversity department has also urged people to spare half-a-hour in their lawns and count the number of sparrows and send it to upstatebiodiversityboard@gmail.com. Some first hand experiences and interesting sparrow stories can also be written and sent along with the bird count for which the best entries would be awarded.

● Children can also visit the website www.upsbdb.org. Go to whats new page and click on World Sparrow Day 2012. Get the picture available, colour it and send back the scanned picture or by post to Dr Ramjee Srivastava, UP State Biodiversity Board, 3rd Floor, A Block, East wing, PICUP Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, by March 27 2012. The best coloured pictures will be given certificates and a prize.

DO YOUR BIT TO SAVE THEM

1. Putting water in a bowl or plate on the terrace or balcony of the house will save a lot of thirsty birds from dying in summers. Birds require water for bathing and a water pot in balcony will help birds meet this ecological need as well.

2. Keep little *ba*ra or broken rice in an open space will provide them food. However, things like these should be done with religious regularity as birds have the

natural affinity to return to the same place each time they feel the need for food, water or shelter

3. Proper care must be taken for the cleanliness of the vessel and water to avoid any infections in the birds.

4. Only locations of minimum disturbance should be selected for the vessel.



HERE'S HOW TO WIN PRIZES

● Count the sparrows between 7am and 7:30am
● Write a poem, article, story or experience related to sparrows.
● Visit and download the bird's picture. Colour it and send it to the biodiversity department.

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Published by:

Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board,
East wing, Illrd Floor, A Block, PICUP Bhawan,
Gomti Nagar, Lucknow

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