




S.I.W.S.
N.R. SWAMY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
AND
SMT. THIRUMALAI COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
WADALA MUMBAI-400031

Index for Criteria 7.1.5

7.1.5	The institutional initiatives for greening the campus are as follows:	Page No.
	Any other relevant information	
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1977
IQAC CONVENOR
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Wadala, Mumbai - 400 031




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**S.I.W.S. N.R. Swamy College Of Commerce & Economics And
Smt. Thirumalai College of Science Wadala 400 031**

List of Trees in College Premises

- 1 FISH TAIL PALM
- 2 DUCK FOOT CROTON
- 3 AGLAONEMA
- 4 SYNGONIUM
- 5 MANGO
- 6 JAMUN
- 7 NEEM
- 8 FALSE ASHOKA
- 9 BETEL NUT PALM
- 10 COCONUT PALM
- 11 DRACAENA
- 12 PEEPAL TREE
- 13 ZIPRI
- 14 ANANT
- 15 BOTTLE PALM

Dr. Usha Iyer
Principal

Sr.No	TREE NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CHARACTERISTICS	ENVIRONMENTAL ROLE	MEDICINAL USES
1	FISH TAIL PALM	Caryota	LIGHT Part Sun, Sun PLANT TYPE Houseplant, Tree WIDTH From 10 to 35 feet. FOLIAGE COLOR Blue/Green. HEIGHT 8 to 20 feet, 20 feet or more	PROBLEM SOLVERS. Drought Tolerant SPECIAL FEATURES Low Maintenance. ZONES 9, 10, 11. PROPAGATION Seed	In traditional medicine porridge prepared from Caryota urens flower is used to treat gastric ulcer, migraine headaches, snake bite poisoning, as well as rheumatic swellings.
2	DUCK FOOT CROTON	Codiaeum	The Croton house plant has leaves splashed with green, orange and red with the veins often yellow, depending on the variety. Height Specification Height 3 feet-10 feet Growing Care Medium	Sunlight -Full Sun to Partial Shade Watering - Moderately Soil -Well-drained Temperature - 15-26 degrees C Fertilizer - Any organic fertilizer	Despite serious safety concerns, people take croton seeds for emptying and cleansing the Stomach and intestines. They also take croton seeds to treat gallbladder problems, colic, blocked Intestines, and malaria.
3	AGLAONEM A	Aglaonema	Plant Growth Form - Shrub (Herbaceous, Creeper) Lifespan in Singapore- Perennial Mode of Nutrition- Autotrophic Plant Shape - Shrubby Maximum Height! - 0.45 m to 0.60 m Maximum Plant Spread / Crown Width - 450.45 m to 0.60	This aglaonema species should be Kept at the temperature of about +15°C in winter and not more than +24°C in summer. In hot and sunny weather provide your aglaonema with abundant watering. The species loves fresh air and indirect Sunlight. In these conditions red aglaonema is able to show the best colour. It can handle direct sun as well but to be on a safe side try to use a curtain to diffuse strong sunlight..	The Aglaonema; Chinese Evergreen helps to improve the air quality of your indoor spaces with the ability to filter indoor air pollutants and toxins. Furthermore, this gorgeous leafy indoor plant emits Oxygen, which assists in increasing productivity and enriching health and well-being both in living and working spaces.

4	SYNGONIUM	Syngonium	<p>It is an evergreen climbing vine that typically grows to 3-6' long. As a houseplant, it is typically grown for its attractive ornamental foliage which changes shape as the leaves mature. Juvenile leaves (to 5.5" long) are ovate with heart-shaped bases and sometimes with silver variegation.</p>	<p>These plants can reduce components of indoor air pollution, even volatile organic Compounds such as benzene, formaldehyde, toluene, and xylene. They also reduce airborne microbes and increase humidity.</p> <p>Syngonium plants are not just decorative, They have the ability to cleanse the air you, breathe and act as anti-pollutants. These plants can reduce components of indoor air pollution, even volatile organic compounds such as benzene, formaldehyde, toluene, and xylene.</p>
5	MANGO	Mangifera	<p>The tree is evergreen, often reaching 15-18 metres (50-60 feet) in height and attaining great age. The simple leaves are lanceolate, up to 30 cm (12 inches) long. The flowers-small, pinkish, and fragrant-are borne in large terminal panicles</p>	<p>The study, done by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)-Indian Institute Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bengaluru, has found that India is among the leading nations that benefit from mango orchards absorbing CO₂.</p> <p>The tender leaves of the mango tree contain tannins called anthocyanidins that may help in treating early diabetes. The leaves are dried and powdered, or used as An infusion to treat the same. It also helps to treat diabetic angiopathy and diabetic Retinopathy. Soak the leaves in a cup of water overnight.</p>
6	JAMUN	Syzygium	<p>Jamun is slow growing tree, medium to large sized up to height of 30mt and can live up to 100 years or more. At the upper parts of tree bark is light greyish and smooth, at the base of tree bark becomes dark grey and rough. Wood of this tree is water resistant. Leaves are like turpentine and have soothing aroma.</p>	<p>Jamun can grow well under salinity and waterlogged conditions too. However, it is not economical to grow jamun on very heavy or light sandy soils. Jarnun prefers to grow under tropical and subtropical climate. It is also found growing in lower ranges of the Himalayas up to an altitude of 1300 meters.</p> <p>Jamun fruits, leaves, seeds, and bark are used as ayurvedic medicine. The Jamun fruit extract is used in treating the common cold, cough, and flu. The Jamun bark is a mixture of bio components like tannins and carbohydrates, they impart as astringent to fight dysentery.</p>

7	NEEM	Azadiracta	<p>Neem trees are fast-growing, medium sized trees, usually attaining a height of 50 to 65 feet. Its trunk is short and straight with deeply fissured bark. The pinnate leaves are purple-red when young, developing to a medium green color when mature.</p>	<p>Neem is extremely useful in urban forestry because it has remarkable ability to withstand air and water pollution as well as heat. Neem also helps in restoring and airtaining soil fertility which makes it highly suitable in agro-forestry. Neem is a natural resource to keep environment clean.</p>	<p>Azadirachta indica, commonly known as neem, nintree or Indian lilac, and in Nigeria called dogoyaro or dogonyaro, is a tree in the mahogany family Meliaceae. It is one of two species in the genus Azadirachta, and is native to the Indian subcontinent and most of the countries in Africa.</p>
8	FALSE ASHOKA	Polyalthia	<p>The False Ashoka Tree, or Polyalthia longifolia "Pendula", is a beautiful evergreen tree that is covered from top to bottom with graceful, shiny pendulous leaves. It grows in a symmetrical column to 30 to 45 feet and makes an excellent vertical accent for privacy screening, shade, living walls, or as a windbreak.</p>	<p>Ashoka tree is tropical and cold sensitive, They do best in warmer areas with a preference to sunny locations but also shows equally ideal growth in partly shaded Locations.</p>	<p>According to Ayurveda, Ashoka is useful in controlling internal bleeding, especially in the case of piles due to its Kasaya (astringent) property. It is also beneficial in relieving pain and healing wounds faster due to its Ropan (healing) property.</p>
9	BETEL NUT PALM	Areca	<p>Areca catechu is a medium-sized palm tree, growing straight to 20 m (66 ft) tall, with a trunk 10-15 cm (4-6 in) in diameter. The leaves are 1.5-2 m (4.9-6.6 ft) long, pinnate, with numerous, crowded leaflets.</p>	<p>Natural forests have been cleared to establish Areca palm plantations. The mean total biomass stock across all height classes ranged from 5 to 75 kg plant The 10-year Areca plantations had 35 Mg ha⁻¹ less SOC stock than that under the forests. Areca plantations have a minimal role in sustainable land use management.</p>	<p>Some people use areca as a recreational drug because it speeds up the central nervous system (CNS). In veterinary medicine, an extract of areca is used for expelling tapeworms in cattle, dogs, and horses; to empty animals' bowels; and for treating intestinal colic in horses.</p>

10	COCONUT PALM	COCOS	<p>The coconut palm is a long-lived plant; it has a single trunk, 20-30 metre tall, its bark is smooth and gray, marked by ringed scars left by fallen leaf bases. The tree can live as long as 100 years producing an annual yield of 50 to 100 coconuts.</p>	<p>It is essentially a tropical plant, growing mostly between 20° N and 20° S latitudes. The ideal temperature for coconut growth and yield is 27 ± 5° C and humidity > 60 per cent. The coconut palm grows well upto an elevation of 600 m above MSL</p>	<p>SNA takes a look at some medicinal uses of this palm tree in the island nation. Extracted from the dried kernel, coconut oil can be used to treat fever and headaches. The oil is traditionally used to protect the body against various forms of cancer and is a good laxative for improving digestion and bowel function.</p>
11	DRACAENA	Dracaena	<p>Slender gray upright stems are topped by tufts of arching, glossy, sword shaped leaves (to 2' long and 1/2" wide). Leaves are deep green with narrow reddish edges. Lower leaves fall off with age leaving distinctive diamond-shaped leaf scars on the stems.</p>	<p>Your Dracaena will do well in average humidity environments but will appreciate regular misting. This plant likes average room temperatures between 65-80 degrees. They do not do well in temperatures below 55 degrees. Cold winter drafts and blowing heaters can damage the leaves.</p>	<p>They use it in general wound healing, as a coagulant, cure for diarrhea, for dysentery diseases, for lowering fevers. It is also taken for ulcers in the mouth, throat, intestines and stomach. is also taken for ulcers in the mouth, throat, intestines and stomach.</p>
12	PEEPAL TREE	Ficus	<p>The tree is deciduous, grows quickly and can reach an average height of 100 feet, with the trunk being thick and 10 feet in diameter. The bark of the peepal is light grey, smooth to touch and peels off easily.</p>	<p>Peepal tree grows around the road side in order to reduces the aor pollution and keep environment free the tree also most auspicious to god goddess so it is planted to the north-east of temples</p>	<p>Peepal tree leaves have been traditionally used in the treatment of heart ailments, nose bleeding, diabetes, constipation, fever, jaundice, etc. You can take some extract of 2-3 leaves of Peepal tree and mix it with water and little sugar, taking this mix twice a day can help in relieving symptoms of jaundice.</p>

13	ZIPRI	Aralia	<p>The stems of some woody species are quite prickly, as in <i>Aralia spinosa</i>. The flowers are whitish or greenish occurring in terminal panicles, and the spherical dark purple berry-like fruits are popular with birds.</p>	<p>Grow aralias in medium to bright light. They tolerate medium light but will grow faster and lush in a bright spot. They cannot be put in a dark area. Put your aralia by a window and it will be very happy and flourish.</p>	<p>SBL <i>Aralia Racemosa</i> Mother Tincture is a homeopathic medicine with properties of a stimulant and detoxifier. It is a helpful remedy for asthmatic conditions. It completes the process of filtration by reducing bacterial counts and promotes the strength of phytochemicals in the body.</p>
14	ANANT	Gardenia	<p>It helps in the detoxification of the blood and removes toxins from the body. This powder helps in the management of various diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, respiratory diseases, chronic skin diseases, jaundice, leucoderma, and autoimmune diseases.</p>	<p>Use good drainage potting mix and keep it moist. This is a sun loving plant, keep it in full sun light. Water it thoroughly every day in summer and moderately in winters. Avoid over-watering as this may tend to turn leaves yellow and root-rot. Pruning is required as blooming slows, it helps to keep the plant blooming. Fertilize it with a low nitrogen NPK every month for better flowering. It loves warmer conditions and thrives in temperature range 16 - 32 C.</p>	<p>It helps in the detoxification of the blood and removes toxins from the body. This powder helps in the management of various diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, respiratory diseases, chronic skin diseases, jaundice, leucoderma, and autoimmune diseases etc.</p>
15	BOTTLE PALM	Hyophorbe	<p>Bottle gourd vines are quick-growing annuals with hairy stems, long forked tendrils, and a musky odour. Many forms of the bottle gourd have been cultivated for specific purposes, and the sizes of the vines, leaves, and flowers, as well as the sizes and shapes of the fruits, vary greatly.</p>	<p>An application of insecticidal soap or neem oil on effected gourd plants can help to control squash bugs. Whitefly is no stranger to the vegetable gardener and this tiny insect sucks sap from fleshy garden plants. Large infestations can deplete Bottle gourd plants of sap, leaving behind a sticky residue.</p>	<p>It is used as a emetic, purgative, cooling, sedative, antibilious, and pectoral. Its pulp, boiled in oil is used to treat Rheumatism.</p>



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1st December, 2021

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

AVIAN DIVERSITY OF S.I.W.S. COLLEGE CAMPUS

The Department of Environmental Studies documented the diversity of birds spotted in the campus. One year study of the campus showed a diversity of both residential and local migratory birds, indicating a healthy ecosystem.

Sr.	Species	Scientific Name	Status	Abundance	Diet	IUCN Status
1.	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	Residential	Common	Frugivorous, Insectivorous	Least concerned
2.	Kingfisher, White throated	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Residential	Common	Carnivorous	Least concerned
3.	Southern Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Residential	Common	Frugivorous, Insectivorous	Least concerned
4.	AsianKoel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Residential	Common	Frugivorous, Insectivorous	Least concerned
5.	Parakeet, Rose-ringed	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Residential	Common	Frugivorous	Least concerned
6.	Parakeet, Alexandrine	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Local Migrant	Occasional	Frugivorous	Near Threatened
7.	Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Residential	Common	Frugivorous, Grainivorous	Least concerned
8.	Asian Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balaisensis</i>	Residential	Occasional	Insectivorous	Least concerned



9.	Owlet, Spotted	<i>Athene brama</i>	Residential	Rare	Carnivorous	Least concerned
10.	Egret, Cattle	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Residential	Occasional	Carnivorous	Least concerned
11.	Kite, Black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Residential	Occasional	Carnivorous, Scavenger	Least concerned
12.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Local Migrant	Rare	Carnivorous	Least concerned
13.	White Throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	Residential	Occasional	Insectivorous	Least concerned
14.	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Residential	Common	Insectivorous	Least concerned
15.	Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Residential	Common	Grainivorous	Least concerned
16.	Sunbird, Purple-rumped	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	Residential	Common	Nectarivorous	Least concerned
17.	Bulbul, Red-vented	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Residential	Common	Frugivorous, Grainivorous, Insectivorous	Least concerned
18.	Myna, Common	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Residential	Common	Omnivorous	Least concerned
19.	Robin, Oriental Magpie	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Residential	Common	Omnivorous	Least concerned
20.	Drongo, Black	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	Residential	Common	Insectivorous	Least concerned
21.	Oriole, Indian Golden	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	Migrant	Occasional	Frugivorous, Insectivorous	Least concerned
22.	Crow, Large-billed	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Residential	Common	Omnivorous, Scavenger	Least concerned
23.	Crow, House	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Residential	Common	Omnivorous, Scavenger	Least concerned
24.	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Migrant	Rare	Omnivorous	Least concerned

Dr. Swapnesh Rangnekar

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