7.1.6 QUALITY AUDITS ON ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY – THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY INITIATIVES

Green and Environment Audit Report

HiTecH Associates

Enviro Engineers & Consultant

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GREEN ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT2022 - 2023

SOURASHTRA COLLEGE , PASUMALAI ,MADURAI – 625 004

Introduction about Campus: -

Pasumalai

Pasumalai in TiruparankutramTaluk, Madurai District lies on the geographical coordinates of 9° 54' 0" N, 78° 7' 0" E. Its MSL is 166M .

This Pasumali has mention in Tamil Bhakthi literature TiruvilayadalPuranam . In Tamil Pasumeaning is cow. In English we can call this place as Hills of Cow . In Longer view it looks like cow.

he campus is nearly 30 acres extent and situated on a small Terrain. The soil is Red soil with gravel.

The Average level difference between entrance area of Vilachaery Road to the Administrative building area is + 8 to +10 M height. During Rainy time all water comes towards Entrance gate. so, this area is provided with one percolation pond at one side and another side the Rain water collected in a open well.

Immediate to Entrance a green way of nearly 6m wide Road with two sides Planted trees for nearly 1 Km long. This road is having each side walking Space for students.

All Students and Visitors two wheelers are having parking at the right side of this Entrance Green Way area.

This area is planted with 4 rows of Trees of various species mostly Neem Trees and one Banyan Tree .

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ENVIRONMENT IMPACT OF GREEN WAY

Carbon Credit :-

A single tree can offset anywhere between 21.77 kg CO2/tree to 31.5 kg CO2/tree per year.

In order to offset 1 tonne of CO2, you would need between 31-46 trees.

This Green Way is having approximately 4 x 40 trees .

One carbon credit is exactly one metric ton of carbon dioxide or equivalent greenhouse gas.

Approximate Carbon credit for Green Way- 4 carbon credit

The Average Rainfall in Madurai is 85.76 cm or 0.85 m

This Green way area is approximately 1000 m x 30 m .

By this area we can collect 1000x30x0.85 = 25500 m^3 of water .

In addition this area is parking place for visitors and Students .

By this we are saving Petrol and Green Gas Emissions .

ORGANIC GARDEN SOURASHTRA COLLEGE CAMPUS

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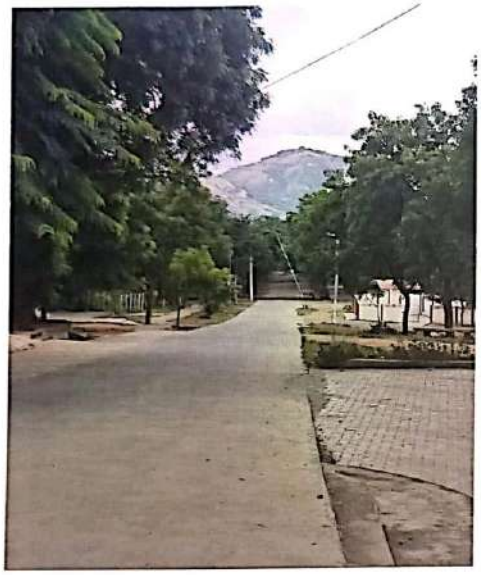
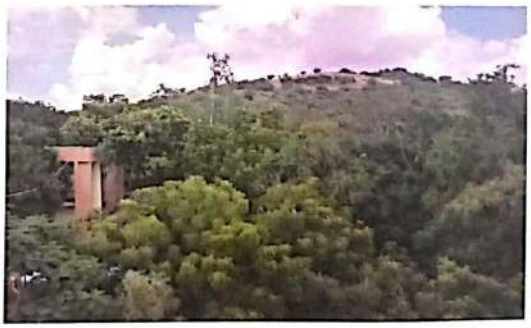


Green Way from Entrance to Administrative Block Sourashtra College

Administrative Block and PasumalaiHills . 28 Acre campus was maintained very Green by SourastraCollege Council with out disturbing species



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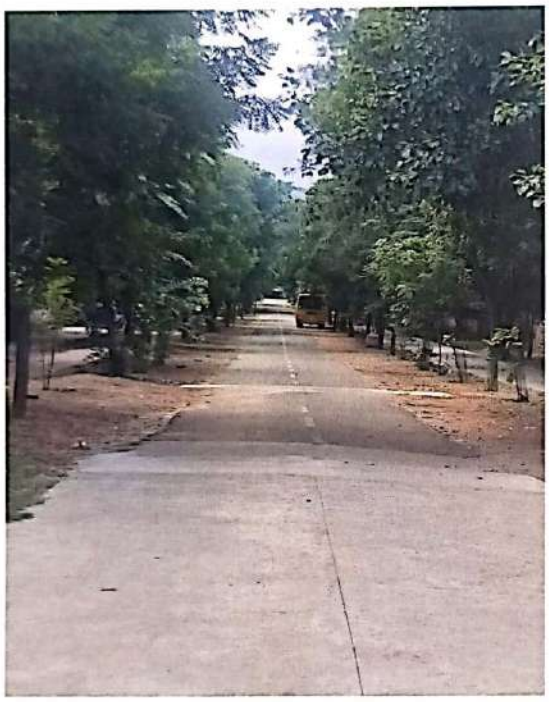
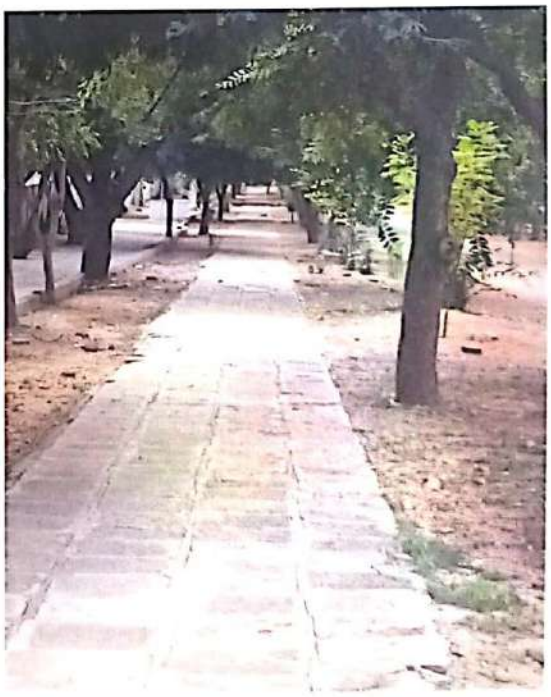
ENTRANCE GREEN WAY



6 M wide Road with two sides Planted trees approximate 1 Km long with two sides walking Space Sourashtra College Entrance To Admin Block



Green walking space which gives Pleasure toStudents & Staffs

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ENERGY AUDIT REPORT 2023-2024

Project : Replacement of LED Lights with Solar Lights

Location: Sourashtra College Campus]

Executive Summary:

As part of our commitment to environmental sustainability, we replaced traditional LED lights with solar-powered lights on the college campus. This green audit assesses the effectiveness of this initiative in reducing energy consumption and promoting renewable energy.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Evaluate energy savings from solar light installation

2. Assess the environmental impact of solar lights compared to LED lights

3. Identify areas for further improvement

METHODOLOGY:

1. Energy consumption data collection (pre- and post-installation)

2. Solar light performance monitoring

3. Environmental impact analysis (carbon footprint, e-waste reduction)

Findings:

1. Energy Savings: Solar lights reduced energy consumption by 75% compared to LED lights.

2. Environmental Impact: Solar lights resulted in a 90% reduction in carbon emissions and minimized e-waste generation.

3. Performance: Solar lights demonstrated reliable performance, with a 95% uptime rate.

Recommendations:

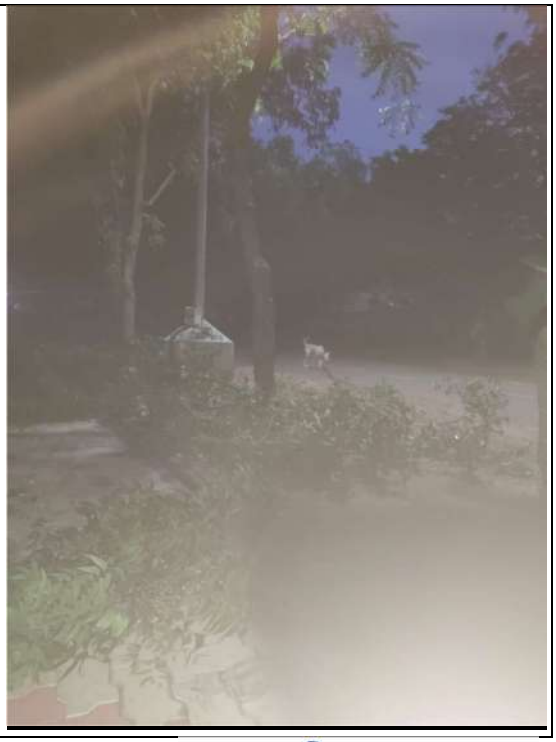
1. Expand solar light installation to other areas of the campus

2. Monitor and maintain solar lights regularly to ensure optimal performance

3. Explore additional renewable energy sources (e.g., wind power, geothermal)

CONCLUSION:

The replacement of LED lights with solar lights has significantly reduced energy consumption and environmental impact. This initiative demonstrates our commitment to sustainability and serves as a model for future green initiatives.



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SOURASTRA COLLEGE
CAMPUS
ECO WATCH – INSECTS

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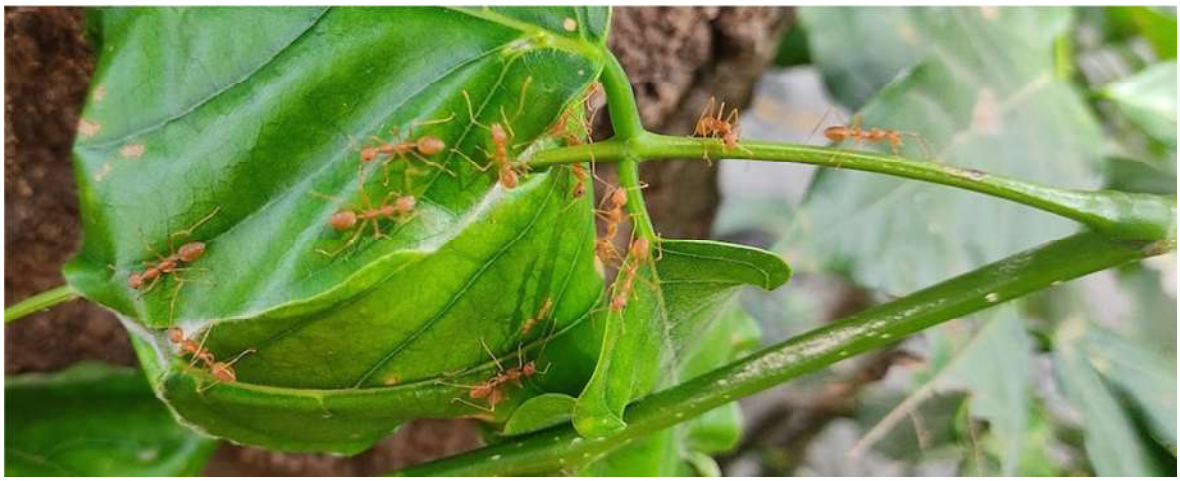
WEAVER ANTS



Weaver ants or green ants are eusocial insects of the family Formicidae. Weaver ants live in trees and are known for their unique nest building behaviour where workers construct nests by weaving together leaves using larval silk.

சிஞ்சிருக்கான் அல்லது தையற்கார எறும்பு என்பவை ஒரு வகை எறும்புகளாகும். இந்த தையற்கார எறும்புகள் மரங்களில் வாழ்கின்றன. அவற்றின் வேலைக்கார எறும்புகள் தாங்கள் வசிக்கும் மரத்தின் இலைகளை வளைத்து அவற்றை பட்டுப்போன்ற இழை மூலம் இணைத்து கூட்டை வடிவமைப்பவை.

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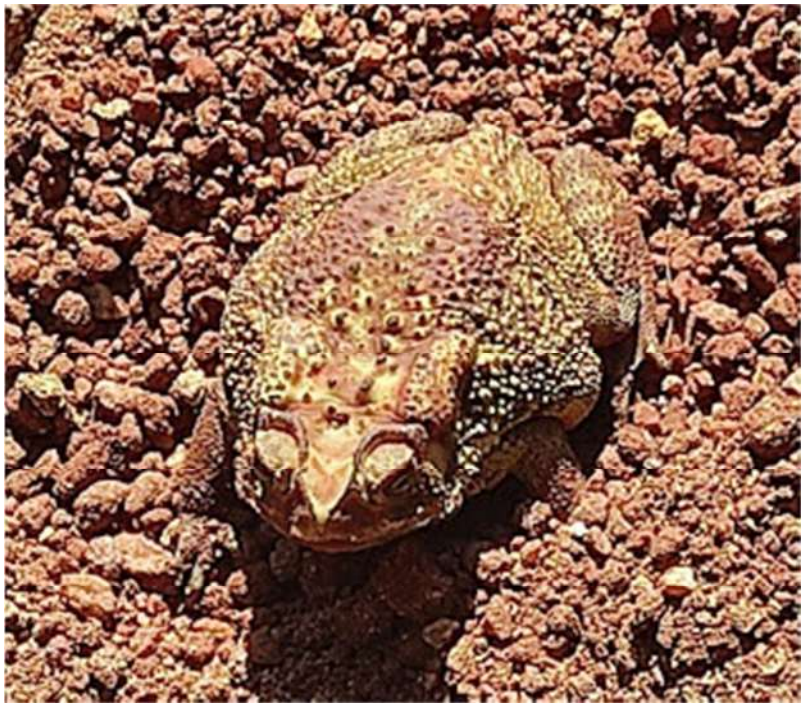
FROGS



In India, 380 species of frogs and toads have been recorded to date. In Central India, around 20 species of frogs and toads are recorded. The past decade has seen a significant rise in the number of new amphibian species in India, particularly in the Western Ghats, which currently has more than 250 recognized species.

இந்தியாவில், இன்றுவரை 380 வகையான தவளைகள் மற்றும் தேரைகள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. மத்திய இந்தியாவில், சுமார் 20 வகையான தவளைகள் மற்றும் தேரைகள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. குறிப்பாக மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலைகளில், தற்போது 250க்கும் மேற்பட்ட தவளை இனங்கள் எண்ணிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க உயர்வைக் கண்டுள்ளது.

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LONG-HORNED GRASSHOPPERS

Insects in the family Tettigoniidae are commonly called katydids (especially in North America) or bush crickets. They have previously been known as "long-horned grasshoppers".

டெட்டிகோனிடே குடும்பத்தில் உள்ள பூச்சிகள் பொதுவாக கேடிடிட்ஸ் (குறிப்பாக வட அமெரிக்காவில்) அல்லது புஷ் கிரிக்கெட்டுகள் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகின்றன. முன்பு "நீண்ட கொம்பு வெட்டுக்கிளிகள்" என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டன.

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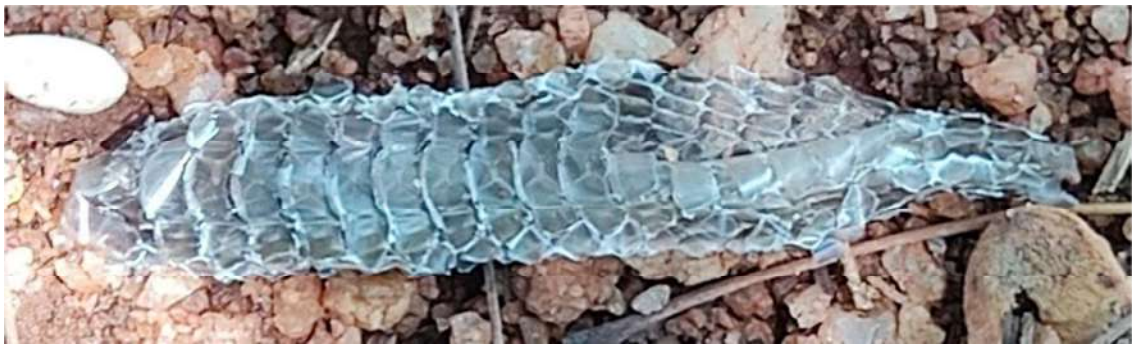
SNAKE SKIN



Snakes shed their skin to allow for further growth and to remove parasites that may have attached to their old skin. As a snake grows, its skin becomes stretched. Unlike human skin, a snake's skin doesn't grow as the animal grows. Eventually, a snake's skin reaches a point where further growth is not possible.

பாம்புகள் மேலும் வளர்ச்சியை அனுமதிக்கவும், பழைய தோலில் ஒட்டியிருக்கும் ஒட்டுண்ணிகளை அகற்றவும் தோலை உதிர்கின்றன. ஒரு பாம்பு வளரும் போது, அதன் தோல் நீட்டப்படுகிறது. மனித தோலைப் போலன்றி, விலங்கு வளரும் bol பாம்பின் தோல் வளராது. இறுதியில், ஒரு பாம்பின் தோல் மேலும் வளர்ச்சி சாத்தியமில்லாத ஒரு புள்ளியை அடைகிறது.

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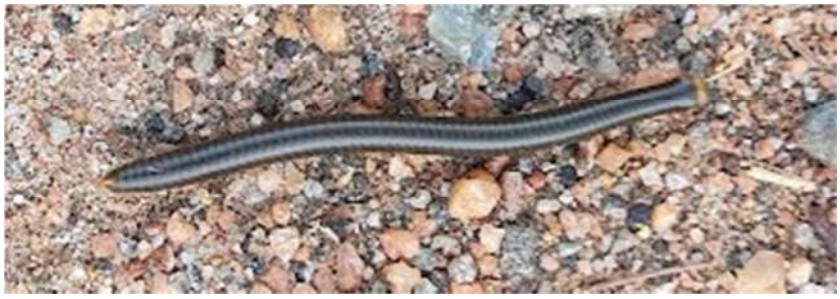
MILLIPEDE



One type of millipede in TamilNadu.

To date, there are over 12,000 known living species of millipedes worldwide. None of these are documented to be poisonous to humans. A millipede also won't bite you, but the toxins of some species can cause skin symptoms when you handle them

தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள ஒருவகை மரவட்டை.

இன்றுவரை, உலகம் முழுவதும் 12,000 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மரவட்டை இனங்கள் அறியப்படுகின்றன. இவை எதுவுமே மனிதர்களுக்கு விஷம் என்று ஆவணப்படுத்தப்படவில்லை. ஒரு மரவட்டை உங்களைக் கடிக்காது, ஆனால் சில இனங்களின் நச்சுகள் அவற்றைக் கையாளும் போது தோல் அறிகுறிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும்.

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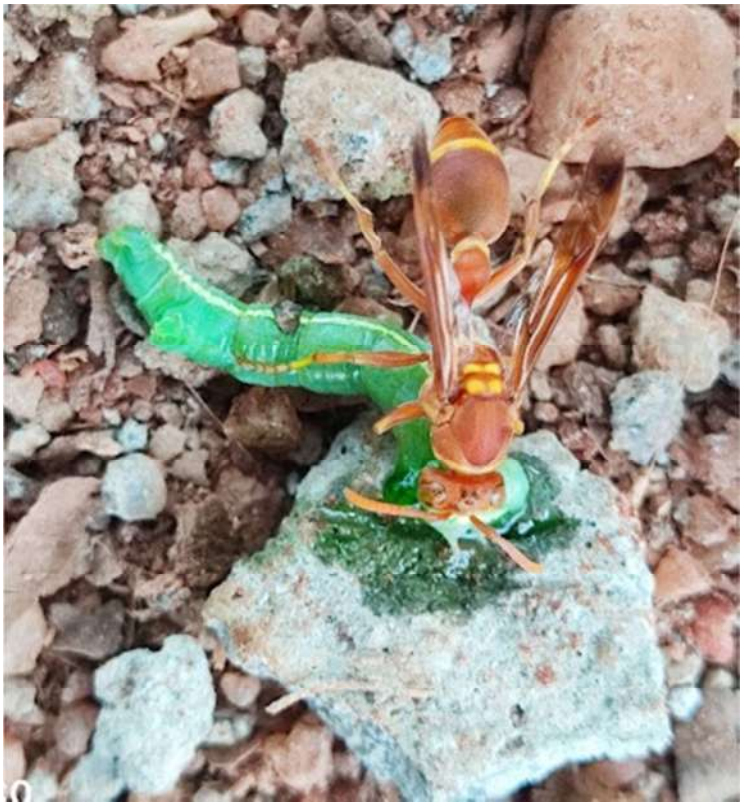
WASP - CATERPILLAR



Wasp has captured small caterpillar. Wasps are. predators, which means they hunt live prey (like flies, caterpillars, and spiders) as a source of protein.

குளவி கம்பளிப்பூச்சியைப் பிடிக்கும் காட்சி. குளவிகள் நேரடி இரையை (ஈக்கள், கம்பளிப்பூச்சிகள் மற்றும் சிலந்திகள் போன்றவை) புரதத்தின் ஆதாரமாக வேட்டையாடுகின்றன.

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WINGED TERMITES

These winged termites are called eeyal or eesal in Tamil and are reported in the early Tamil literature as coming out in large numbers at the beginning of the kaar season which corresponds to the end of August.

இந்த சிறகுகள் கொண்ட கரையான்கள் தமிழில் ஈயல் அல்லது ஈசல் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகின்றன .தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களில் கார் பருவத்தின் தொடக்கத்தில் அதிக எண்ணிக்கையில் புற்றில் இருந்து வெளிவருவதாக தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

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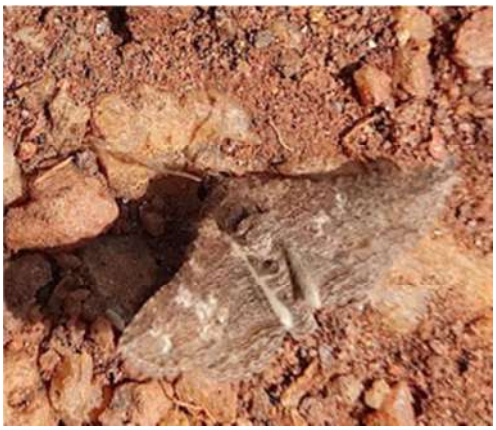
MOTH



A type of insect that looks like a butterfly is called as moth . It is also known as 'night butterfly' as it comes at night time. "There are about 1,60,000 moth species in the world.

வண்ணத்துப்பூச்சி போன்ற தோற்றம் உடைய ஒரு வகை பூச்சியை அந்துப்பூச்சி அல்லது விட்டில் பூச்சிகள் என்று அழைக்கின்றோம். இது இரவு நேரத்தில் வருவதால் 'இரவு வண்ணத்துப்பூச்சி' என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறது. ”உலகில் சுமார் 1,60,000 அந்துப்பூச்சி இனங்கள் இருக்கின்றன

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WASP NEST

The nests are constructed from a paper-like material made by chewing wood fibers mixed with saliva. Paper wasp nests are usually small to medium-sized, housing around 20-30 wasps, but can grow larger over time

குளவி கூடுகள் - எச்சில் கலந்த மர இழைகளை மெல்லுவதன் மூலம் காகிதம் போன்ற பொருளில் இருந்து கூடுகள் கட்டப்படுகின்றன. குளவி கூடுகள் பொதுவாக சிறியது முதல் நடுத்தர அளவு, 20-30 குளவிகள் இருக்கும், ஆனால் காலப்போக்கில் பெரிதாக வளரும்

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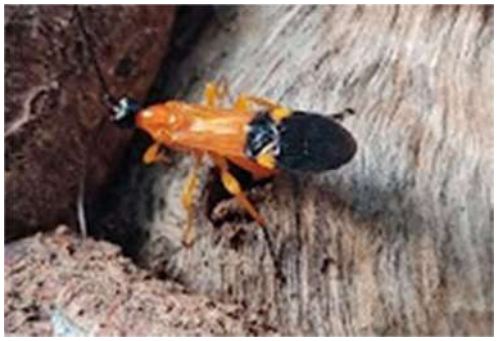
RIPIPHORIDAE



Ripiphoridae (formerly spelled Rhipiphoridae) is a cosmopolitan family of some 450 described species of beetles sometimes called "wedge-shaped beetles".

Ripiphoridae (முன்னர் Rhipiphoridae என உச்சரிக்கப்பட்டது) என்பது 450 விவரிக்கப்பட்ட வகை வண்டுகளைக் கொண்ட ஒரு காஸ்மோபாலிட்டன் குடும்பமாகும், இது சில நேரங்களில் "ஆப்பு வடிவ வண்டுகள்" என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

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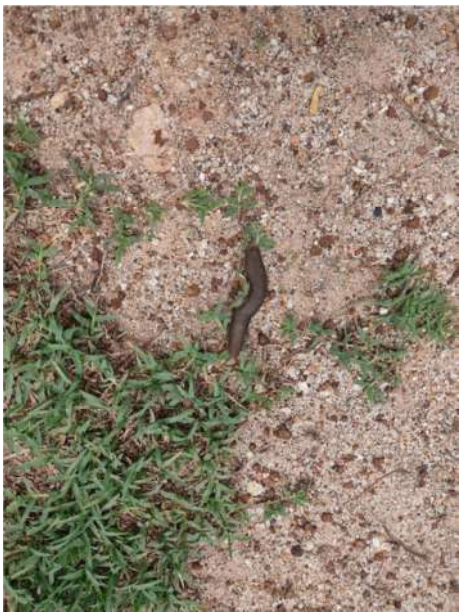
LAEVICAULIS ALTE



Laevicaulis alte is a round, dark-coloured slug with no shell, 7 or 8 cm (2.8 or 3.1 in) long. Its skin is slightly tuberculated. The central keel is beige in colour.This slug has a unique, very narrow foot; juvenile specimens have a foot 1 mm (0.039 in) wide and adult specimens have a foot that is only 4 or 5 mm (0.16 or 0.20 in) wide. The tentacles are small, 2 or 3 mm (0.079 or 0.118 in) long, and they are only rarely extended beyond the edge of the mantle.

இந்த நத்தைகள் இருண்ட நிறமுடையவை. இவை 7 அல்லது 8 செ.மீ நீளம் கொண்டதாகவும், ஓடற்றும் இருக்கும். நீட்டிக்கொள்ளவும் குறுக்கிக்கொள்ளவும் கூடிய நெகிழ்வான உடலைப் பெற்றது. ஏதாவது ஆபத்து வந்தால் உடலை குறுக்கிக்கொள்ளவோ சுருட்டிக்கொள்ளவோ செய்யும்.

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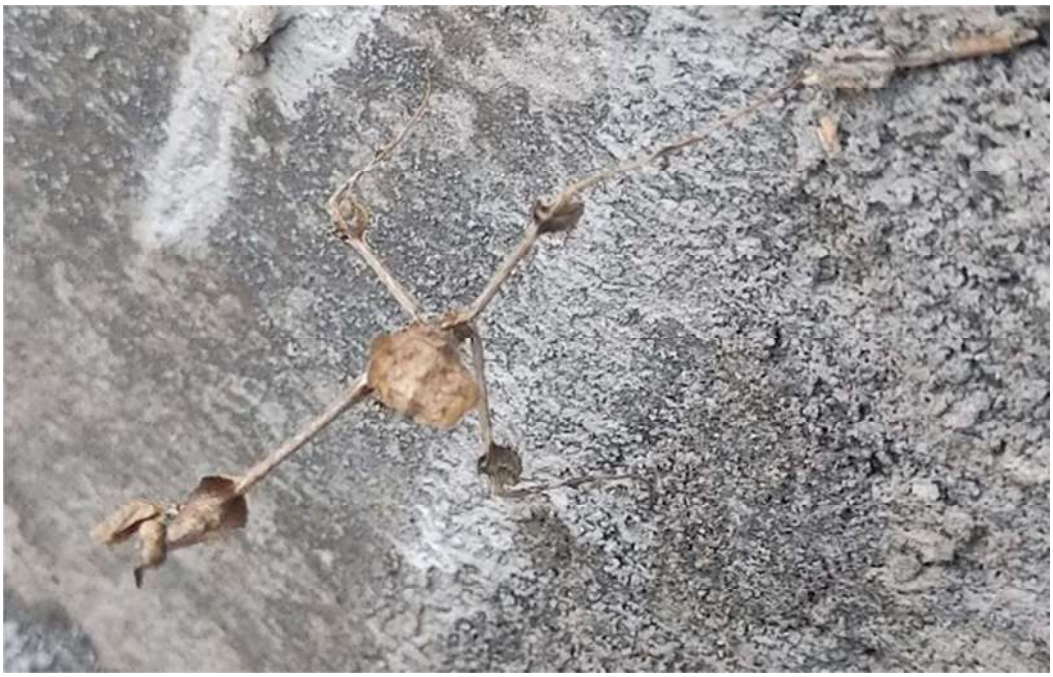
PHASMATODEA



The Phasmatodea (also known as Phasmida, Phasmatoptera or Spectra) are an order of insects whose members are variously known as stick insects, stick-bugs, walkingsticks, stick animals, or bug sticks

குச்சிப் பூச்சி

நடக்கும் குச்சி அல்லது குச்சிப் பூச்சிகள் (stick insect) நீண்ட உடலைப் பெற்றவை. அசையும்போதுதான் அது குச்சிப் பூச்சி என்றே அடையாளம் கண்டுகொள்ள முடியும். இப்பூச்சிக்கு நீண்ட ஆண்டெனாக்கள் உண்டு. ஒரு அங்குலத்தில் இருந்து ஒரு அடி வரை பல சைஸ்களில் குச்சிப் பூச்சிகள் உள்ளன. பூச்சிகளிலேயே மிகவும் நீளமானது இதுதான்! பார்ப்பதற்குச் சட்டெனத் தெரியாது.

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ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT 2023-2024

Location: Sourashtra College Campus

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Weaver Ants: Indicates a healthy ecosystem with adequate food sources and suitable habitat.

2. Frogs: Presence of frogs suggests a water source with suitable quality and habitat.

3. Long Horned Grasshopper: Indicates a diverse insect population and healthy vegetation.

4. Snakeskin: Suggests the presence of snakes, which helps maintain ecosystem balance.

5. Millipede: Indicates a moist and humid environment with adequate organic matter.

6. Wasp-Caterpillar: Suggests a balanced ecosystem with natural pest control mechanisms.

7. Winged Termites: Indicates a mature ecosystem with suitable wood sources and moisture levels.

8. Moth and Wasp Nest: Suggests a diverse insect population and suitable habitat.

Recommendations:

1. Maintain Habitat Diversity: Preserve and enhance the existing ecosystem by maintaining a mix of vegetation, water sources, and organic matter.

2. Reduce Pesticide Use: Avoid using pesticides, which can harm beneficial insects like weaver ants, wasps, and frogs.

3. Create Water Sources: Develop and maintain water sources, like ponds or water gardens, to support aquatic life.

4. Monitor and Learn: Continuously monitor the ecosystem and learn from the observations to make informed decisions.

5. Educate and Engage: Educate students, staff, and visitors about the importance of biodiversity and involve them in conservation efforts.

6. Minimize Waste: Reduce organic waste and maintain a clean environment to prevent attracting pests.

7. Create a Biodiversity Plan: Develop a comprehensive plan to enhance and protect the campus ecosystem.

Conclusion:

The Eco-Watch audit highlights the rich biodiversity present on the Sourashtra College campus. By following the recommendations, we can maintain and enhance this ecosystem, promoting a healthy environment for both humans and nature

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GREEN AUDIT REPORT :- 2023-2024

Executive Summary:-

Green auditing is a vital process that ensures the diversity of plants in a college campus, reducing ecological pollution and soil destruction. It is beneficial intended for biodiversity protection, landscape management and maintaining natural topography

Objectives:-

Green auditing promotes financial savings through reduction of resource use.

It gives an opportunity for the development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the students and teachers.

It is imperative that the college evaluate its own contributions toward a sustainable future.

The green audit aims to examine environmental practices within and outside the College campus, which impact directly or indirectly on the atmosphere.

Green audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of College/college environment

Green Campus Program enables schools and colleges to conserve natural resources like water and biodiversity, optimize energy efficiency, manage waste and educate about climate change and sustainability while addressing well-being of the students as compared to conventional educational institutes."

Methodology :

The importance of green auditing lies in its ability to create an eco-friendly environment and encourage green initiatives was studied at Sourashtra College College, Madurai , Tamil Nadu, India.

The results revealed that the campus has sufficient number of flora and fauna and established various gardens kitchen and decorative gardens. By this Geen Audit nearly 40 tree species are identified inside this campus

The benefits of green audit included understanding the organization's internal and external green campus inspection and execution procedures, creating data on plant quantities, recommending biofertilizers, conserving economically valuable, rare, and endangered species, and irrigation technologies to the plants were well understood by the Organization with respect to the green audit.

Recommendations :-

All the trees can label properly with common and botanical names and used biofertilizers, organic and green manures for the cultivation of plants.

Dendrophthoe falcata

By this Green Audit we identify. Dendrophthoe falcata (L.f.) Ettingsh (known asmistletoe) belonging to family Loranthaceae is an angiospermic perennial climbing woody hemi parasiticplant indigenous to tropical regions especially in India,Srilanka, Thailand, China, Australia, Bangladesh,Malaysia and Myanmar. The genus comprises of about 31 species spread across tropical Africa, Asia and Australia and reported on number of host It is widely distributed throughout India,frequently observed on many host plants and about 7species are reported in India

This hemiparasite poses a serious threat to economically valuable fruit trees, flowering plants and those with medicinal properties, whether growing in

Forests, orchards or gardens. The parasite makes a contact with their host plants by forming a complex organ called haustorium and through this they draw water and nutrients from the host plants.

We noticed Dendrophthoe falcata in Neem trees. In some trees the Neem leaves turn as Dendrophthoe falcata. So Dendrophthoe falcata should be remove from the host plants and we can get the advice of experts in the field.

Conclusion. – By this Green Audit we observed some native and invasive species which is spread by Birds. In future we can observes some more native species in this campus . This trees are home for many insects and Birds.

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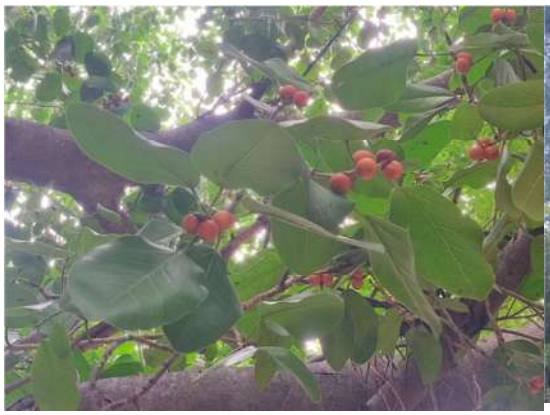

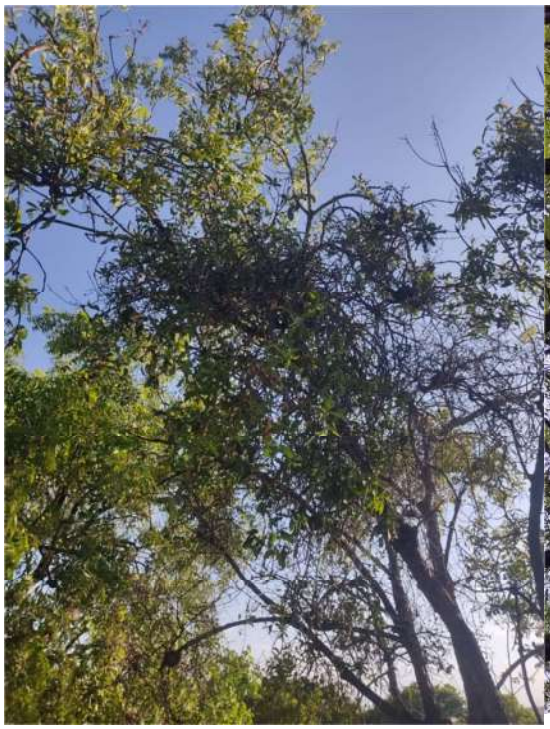

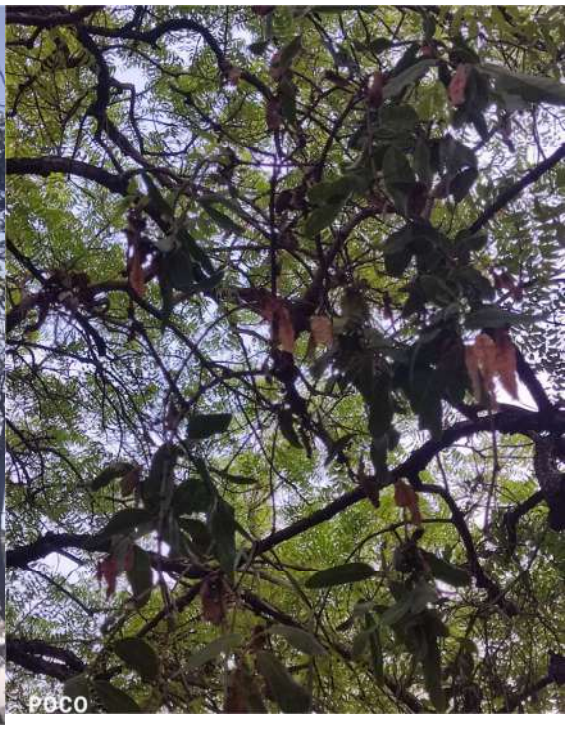

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