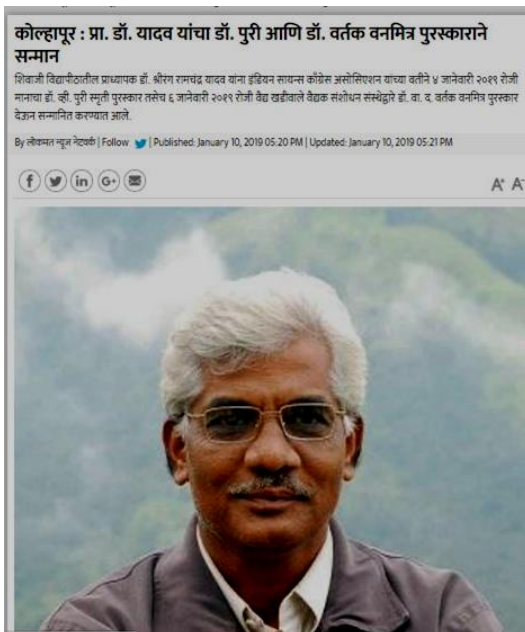


16) MEDIA COVERAGE|



S R Yadav selected as honorary fellow at National Science Academy

TNN | Updated: Nov 7, 2016, 10:20 IST

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(Representative image)

KOLHAPUR: The former head of the department of botany at the Shivaji University, Kolhapur (SUK), S R Yadav has been selected as the honorary fellow at the National Science Academy.

Yadav has guided over 20 PhD students and 11 MPhil scholars and has published over 200 research papers across various national and international research journals.

E-News: Envis Centre, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India

"The first specimen of the species was collected at night from a steep bank of a small rocky creek in a lowland evergreen rainforest in Liberia."

"Upon picking it up, the snake tried to hide its head under body loops, bending it at an almost right angle, so that its fangs were partly visible on the sides. Then, it repeatedly stroke."

"The other two specimens used for the description of the species were collected from banana, manioc and coffee plantations in south-eastern Guinea, about 18 miles (27 km) apart."

"The discovery of a new and presumably endemic species of fossorial snake from the western Upper Guinea forests thus is not very surprising," the scientists added. [more...](#)

Two new species of moss rose discovered in south India (Source: Down to Earth)

Habit

The southern peninsular region of India is a biodiversity hotspot. Several new species of animals, plants and insects have been discovered in this region in the past. This year two new species of *Portulaca*, commonly known as moss rose, have been added to this list.

The two new species were discovered from Badami hills in Bagalkot district of Karnataka by botanists from the Shivaji University in Kolhapur, Maharashtra. The species have been named *Portulaca badamica* and *Portulaca latimmarinashaniana*.

Printed from
THE TIMES OF INDIA

1,000 rare saplings to be planted at Shivaji University, Kolhapur

TNN | Jun 5, 2014, 05:44 AM IST

KOLHAPUR: The research fellows from Shivaji University, Kolhapur are eagerly waiting to start the planned plantation drive from June 7 that will enrich the varsity's sprawling campus with 1,000 rare and endangered plants.

The 100 Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET) plant species have been collected from all parts of the country, stretching from the Andaman and Nicobar islands to the Western Ghats. They have been identified and selected from villages across the country. The varsity will plant 10 saplings of each of the 100 species that will grow in the five-acre area behind the Bhasha Bhavan.

"We had planned this activity and our faculty members and research scholars were preparing for past six months. More than 800 pits have been dug so far. The plantation drive will begin from June 7 and will be conducted in a phased manner," said S R Yadav, Head, Department of Botany, SUK.

He added, "The place, once fully developed, will be useful to educate people and create awareness on environmental issues, biodiversity, conservation and sustainable utilization of bio-resources. We are already conserving as many as 700 different plant species at our lead botanical garden and that experience will come handy too."

The grant from the Rajiv Gandhi Science and Technology Commission will be used to maintain the plants. The Rs 1 crore grant received for the upkeep of the lead botanical garden will also be used for this initiative.

An official from the botany department told TOI, "The RET plant species, such as Hopea Ponga, which is found exclusively in the Western Ghats, has been over-exploited due to its economic importance. It will be one of the RET species to be planted at the campus."

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolhapur/1000-rare-saplings-to-be-planted-at-Shivaji-University-Kolhapur/articleshowprint/36081329.cms>

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Green Media

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING IN NEWSPAPERS

Print this page

Friday, June 05, 2015

Feedback

University to plant 20 types of saplings in its garden today

Correspondent : TNN

KOLHAPUR: The Shivaji University, Kolhapur (SUK) has organised a plantation drive on the occasion of World Environment day on Friday at the botany department. On the occasion, the university officials will plant around 20 different types of rare, indigenous and medicinal plants in the lead garden of the department.

Ashok Bholte, SUK's acting vice-chancellor, and other administrative officials will be present during the event. According to the officials, many such drives are lined up in the coming weeks to enhance green cover on the university campus.

"The university's 853-acre campus is the city's lungs with over 700 tonnes of oxygen liberation every year because of its current tree cover (13,000). Such plantation drive is a step for transforming the campus into a biodiversity park. The university has already submitted a proposal to turn its campus into a biodiversity hub in the future," said a SUK official.

The university's botany department has the distinct status of being the country's first lead botanical garden. It has managed to survive nearly 24,000 saplings of almost 250 plant species using limited water resources in the past few years.

Besides, the once barren land spread across 30 acres behind BhashaBhavan on the campus is now hosting over 350 rare, Endangered and threatened (RET) plant species, which were collected from several areas across the country.

The department has also developed two huge ponds to invite winged visitors as well as to maintain ecological balance on the campus. According to the university officials, the water ponds are important for migratory birds as well as for the development of local fauna.

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HOME - INDIA

New non-native weed leaves researchers in a fix

Monday, 26 November 2018 | Archana Jyoti | New Delhi

Call for immediate measures to curb its growth before it start creating havoc on Indian agricultural fields

When researchers from Shivaji University in Kolhapur, Maharashtra, during a survey of plants variety at the agricultural fields in drier parts of Karnataka's Belgaon district stumbled upon an exotic weed *Ethulia gracilis* Delile, they panicked.

They had reasons. This was for the first time that a new weed 'Ethulia gracilis Delile' of the Asteraceae family was recorded which has a history of propagating easily and fastly in all habitats negatively affecting native flora, crop production and human health as well.

The weed was originally known to be distributed in North Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and China. However, it has now spread its tentacles in India too, noted the researchers in their study published in the latest issue of the Current Science.

However, what is a matter of serious concern is that the species has been recorded for the first time from India and it is unknown how it got introduced here, said the researchers even as they called for immediate measures to curb its growth before it start creating havoc on Indian agricultural fields.

The second largest angiosperm family after Orchidaceae, many species of Asteraceae are weeds in cultivated fields as well as forest areas. Some of them are aggressive invasive weeds and can seriously affect the native or local plant biodiversity, human health and crop productivity, said the team of researchers comprising Jagdish Dalvi, Sneha Bramhadande, Chirag Narayanankar, Suraj Patil, Shrirang Yadav from Department of Botany, Shivaji University in Kolhapur.

Hence, this weed should be eliminated at the earliest, they maintained.

६० औषधी वनस्पती उजेडात

कोल्हापूर टाइम्स टीम

शिवाजी विद्यापीठात देशातील पहिली लीड बोटॅनिकल गार्डन बनवण्याची संधी शिवाजी विद्यापीठाला मिळाली आणि गेल्या दोन ते अडीच वर्षात जगभरातील दुर्मिळ वनस्पती व त्यांच्या उपयुक्ततेबाबत संशोधनाला चालना मिळाली आहे. दोन वर्षात वनस्पतीशास्त्रात संशोधन करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थी व संशोधकांनी दिलेल्या अभ्यासभेटीतून या गार्डनचा हेतू साध्य झाला. या गार्डनमधील संशोधनातून आजवर ६० औषधी वनस्पतींचा शोध लागला आहे.

देशातील अन्य विद्यापीठाकडून केंद्र सरकारने या लीड बोटॅनिकल गार्डनसाठी प्रस्ताव मागविले होते. यात शिवाजी विद्यापीठाने बाजी मारली. केंद्रीय पर्यावरण आणि वन मंत्रालयाकडून २००७ मध्ये पश्चिम भारतातील पहिली लीड बोटॅनिकल गार्डन म्हणून विद्यापीठाच्या वनस्पतीशास्त्र विभागातील उद्यानास मान्यता मिळाली. केंद्रीय मंत्रालयाकडून सुमारे अडीच कोटी रुपयांसह अन्य सरकारी संस्थांकडून एकूण सुमारे ५ कोटी रुपयांच्या निधीतून बोटॅनिकल गार्डनची उभारणी झाली. सुमारे ६ एकर जागेत हे गार्डन विस्तारले आहे. देश आणि परदेशातील अनेक दुर्मिळ



बोटॅनिकल गार्डनमुळे वाढला संशोधनाचा टक्का



प्रजातीचे जतन, संगोपन आणि संवर्धन केले आहे.

बोटॅनिकल गार्डनमध्ये २००० प्रदेशनिष्ठ प्रजातींचे जतन पश्चिम घाटातील स्थानिक वनस्पतींच्या सुमारे २ हजार प्रदेशनिष्ठ प्रजाती आहेत. यात दुर्मिळ आणि लुप्त होत चाललेल्या वनस्पती आहेत. गेल्या दहा वर्षात पाम, ताड, माड याच्या देशभरातील सुमारे १०० हून अधिक प्रजातीच्या विया आणून लागवड केली. यातील

“



बोटॅनिकल गार्डनला दर महिन्याला दोन हजार विद्यार्थी, संशोधक भेट देतात. या

गार्डनमधील दुर्मिळ वनस्पतींचा अभ्यास करून विभागाने ६० प्रकारच्या नवीन औषधी वनस्पतींचा शोध लावला आहे. तसेच शैक्षणिक संस्था आणि कॉलेजसाठी वनस्पतींची रोपे मोफत दिली आहेत. या गार्डनमधील वनस्पतींना कोलकत्ता, लखनौसह देशभरातून मागणी आहे.

- डॉ. देवानंद शिंदे, कुलगुरू

७० प्रजातील या ठिकाणी आहेत. पामच्या इतक्या प्रजाती एका ठिकाणी असलेल्या देशातील प्रमुख ४ बोटॅनिकल गार्डनपैकी एक शिवाजी विद्यापीठ आहे. त्सुनामीनंतर अंदमान निकोबार परिसरातील वनस्पतींच्या दुर्मिळ प्रजाती आणून त्यांचे संवर्धनही याठिकाणी केले आहे. गार्डनमध्ये ऑजिओस्पर्म १०४८, जिम्नोस्पर्म २२ आणि टेरिडोफायट ६३ अशा एकूण ११३३ प्रजातींच्या वनस्पतींच्या आहेत.

Shivaji University researchers discover 4 plant species in Western Ghats

BY PIYUSH BHUSARI, TNN | UPDATED: JUN 01, 2014, 01.03 AM IST

Post a Comment

KOLHAPUR: For Manoj Lekhak, assistant professor at the department of botany of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur (SUK) and Sharad Kamble, a senior research fellow at the same department, routine studies in the Western Ghats two years ago turned into discovery of new plant species.

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The end of Five-Year Plans: All you need to know

The researchers stumbled upon four new species while collecting data on their routine studies in different parts of the Western Ghats such as villages in Kerala, hills of Nilgiri and Morjai plateau at Gaganbawda taluka in Kolhapur district. According to them, of the four new species- Chlorophytum sharmae, Piper dravidii, Brachystelma vartakii and Branchystelma mahajanii-only potential benefits of Piper dravidii can be elaborated, as other species need extensive study.

The researchers said new species are separated from their nearest ancestor by a million years of evolutionary process. So it becomes difficult to spot and identify two different species at a place like the Western Ghats, which already hosts thousands of rare, endemic and threatened plant species.

The discovery of the new species was confirmed in the research articles published in the April 2014 issue of the London-based quarterly scientific Kew Bulletin journal. The scholars took a unanimous decision to name all the plant species after experts in the field across the country as a tribute to their work.

Lekhah said about the discovery, "The findings were done at Morjai plateau in Gaganbawda taluka of Kolhapur district, Ebbanad village in Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu and Periya village in Kasargod district of Kerala. Though at first we were unsure if these species were new or related to their genus, after sufficient research at molecular level and discussions with experts we came to know about the discovery."

Lekhah and Kamble, along with other research members- S R Yadav, Avinash Adsul and Siddharthan Surveswaran- studied different characteristics of the plants at the molecular level.

डॉ. श्रीरंग यादव यांना 'इ. के. जानकी अम्मल जीवन गौरव' पुरस्कार

सकाळ वृत्तसेवा | मुंबई, ० जून २०१४



कोल्हापूर - बनस्पतींच्या संशोधनासाठी त्यांनी आयुष्य वेचले, बनस्पतींच्या संवर्णनात ते महानभूक ठरवले. बनस्पतींच्या ७० नव्या प्रजातींचा शोध लागला. त्यावर कृपाव्यासराव्हे लेखन केले, शोध निबंध सादर केले आणि रामानुजोत्सव वडलीला छत्रिना अभ्यासकांसह सर्वसमाचारसाठीही खुला केला.



कोल्हापूर - बनस्पतींच्या संशोधनासाठी त्यांनी आयुष्य वेचले, बनस्पतींच्या संवर्णनात ते महानभूक ठरवले. बनस्पतींच्या ७० नव्या प्रजातींचा शोध लागला. त्यावर कृपाव्यासराव्हे लेखन केले, शोध निबंध सादर केले आणि रामानुजोत्सव वडलीला छत्रिना अभ्यासकांसह सर्वसमाचारसाठीही खुला केला.

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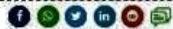
डॉ. श्रीरंग यादव यांनी कोल्हापूरचा जन्म घेतला. बनस्पतीशास्त्र विभागात ३० वर्षे गहूच पाखोडर संशोधन संस्थेमध्ये डॉ. यादव यांना केडीय पदवीकरण, बन आणि जलवायु परिकल्पित संशोधन अला 'इ. के. जानकी अम्मल जीवन गौरव' पुरस्कार देऊन गौरवले. संशोधन क्षेत्रातील सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार मिळवणारे डॉ. यादव हे महाराष्ट्रातील एकमेव संशोधक ठरले. या पुरस्काराने कोल्हापूर व शिकागो विद्यापीठांसाठी गौरव झाला.

शेतकरी कुटुंबात जन्मलेले या. डॉ. यादव यांनी १९८५ मध्ये शिकागो विद्यापीठात अभ्यासाला सुरुवात केली. बनस्पतीशास्त्र विभागाचे प्रमुख म्हणून ते २०१४ मध्ये ते सेवाविद्वत् झाले. बनस्पती वर्गीकरण शास्त्रातील संशोधनाने त्यांनी विद्यापीठात आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील काम केले.

डॉ. यादव व डॉ. विनोद सरदेसाई यांनी मिळितलेल्या 'प्लेनस ऑफ कोल्हापूर विविधता'मध्ये ३ हजार ३५० हून अधिक प्रजातींची संपूर्ण एकठाई कोल्हापूर विविधता केले. आजही कृषक या संपूर्ण समानावर संपूर्ण असताना हा एकमेव बनस्पतीकोष आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील गवतावर मिळितलेले त्याचे पुस्तकही प्रसिद्ध आहे. विद्यापीठातील 'लॉड बीटनिकल गार्डन' ही परियोजना भारतातील एकमेव बाग आहे.

Two new species of moss rose discovered in south India

Both new species of *Portulaca* grow in sandy soil accumulated on rocky plateaus of Badami and Guledgudda taluks. They are restricted in distribution and are facing constant anthropogenic threat.



NEXT NEWS)

By Bhavya Khullar

Last Updated: Wednesday 16 January 2019



The southern penninsular region of India is a biodiversity hotspot. Several new species of animals, plants and insects have been discovered in this region in the past. This year two new species of *Portulaca*, commonly known as moss rose, have been added to this list.

The two new species were discovered from Badami hills in Bagalkot district of Karnataka by botanists from the Shivaji University in Kolhapur, Maharashtra. The species have been named *Portulaca badamica* and *Portulaca lakshminarasimhaniana*.

Portulaca badamica is named after the site of its discovery that is, the Badami hills, while the second new species—*Portulaca lakshminarasimhaniana*—honours Pakshirajan Lakshminarasimhan, who is the head of the Botanical Survey of India, western regional circle in Pune, for his significant contribution to plant taxonomy.

शिवाजी विद्यापीठात देशातील पहिले 'लीड बोटॅनिकल गार्डन'

† शुभकामिनी कुले होमर : प्रकाश जाधवकर, परमजित सिंह कांवी प्रमुख उपस्थिती; शिवाजी विद्यापीठाच्या उपक्रम

By admin | Follow | Published: January 13, 2016 01:18 AM | Updated: January 13, 2016 01:24 AM

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शिवाजी विद्यापीठात देशातील पहिले 'लीड बोटीनेकल गार्डन'

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Science

New invasive weed spotted in Karnataka

Kollegala Sharma Mysuru | Updated on December 04, 2018 | Published on December 04, 2018



Plant scientists have sounded an alarm over a new weed that has been spotted in parts of Karnataka.

The plant, identified as *Ethulia gracilis* Delile, is growing wildly as a weed in several places of Belagavi district of Karnataka and may have come from Africa. It was first collected near Nipani-Chikodi road in the late monsoon of 2017. During subsequent visits, researchers spotted it in Mahalingpur, Mudhol and Jamkhandi Taluks of Bagalkot district also.

“There are good chances of this weed spreading to other parts of the country like other noxious weeds like Parthenium and Lantana,” fear researchers from the Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, who have conducted the study. The research findings have been published in journal Current Science.

“It does not affect any specific crop, but is growing in the cultivated fields of drier parts of Karnataka, adversely affecting on the growth of many crops just like other weeds such as Parthenium, Vernonia, Tridax, Chromolaena,” Jagdish Dalavi, who was involved in the identification of the new weed, told India Science Wire.