### S.P.V.V.S

G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI – 586128

TQ: SINDAGI DIST: VIJAYAPURA



#### DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

B.Sc VI SEM

STUDY TOUR REPORT

2023-2024

NAME: Varun kanchagar

**SUBJECT:** Zoology

CLASS : B.Sc VI sem

**REG NO: U15NB21S0067** 

G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,

Dept. of Zoology, SINDGI-586123

SUBMITTED BY Vilayanus

Principal,
G. P. Perwal Arts, Comm & SUBMinimath Sc. College SINDGI-586 28, College Code.

UNIVERSITY NO : DISNBUS 0067

### S.P.V.V.S

### G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V. SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI - 586128

**DIST: VIJAYAPURA** TQ: SINDAGI



## DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY **B.SC VISEM**

CERTIFICATE

2023-2024

This is to	cerțify that Kumari/Kumar Varun
Kanchgar	student of B.Sc visemester has
satisfactorily completed the Visit to Zoo	e Study Tour Report on the topic in (D.S.C.) Zoology under
supervision as laid in the re Belagavi.	egulation of Rani Channamma University,
	HOD

DATE:

STAFF MEMBERS INCHARGE

Dept. of Zoology, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT College, SINDAGI. Dist: Vijavapur S.P.V.V.S.S

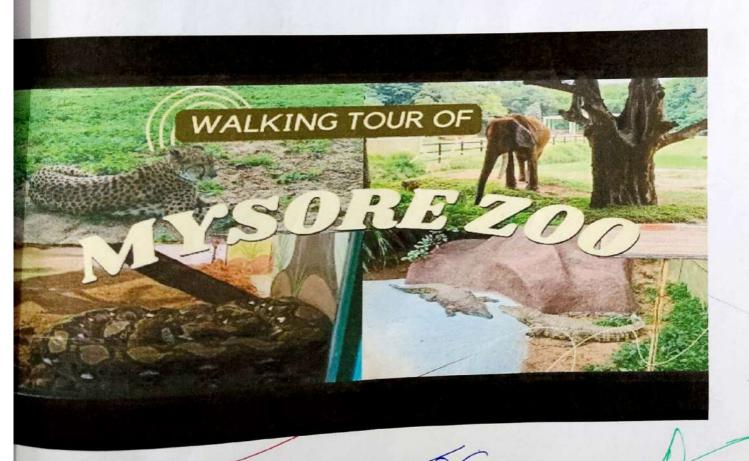
# G.P.PORWAL ARTS COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH **SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI-586128**

2023-24

Report on

**Educational Tour To:- Mysuru zoo** 

(Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens)



Porwal Aria, Commerce & Science College, SINDAGI, Dist: Vilayapur

PORWAL ARTS, COM V. V. Salimath Sc. College SALIMATH, 92 COMPANDEL E96128, College Co. V. V. SALIMATH Se. College Cod SINDGLESSELES SINDGI-586128

## Introduction

We the students of Zoology 4th semester along with the Asso professor D M Sarshetti Sir HOD zoology, Asst professor Girish Hadpad and Asst professor Miss Rajeshwari Devoor on date visited Sri chamarajendra zoo which is situated in Mysore. As it is important to study the intrinsic values of biodiversity that is worth protecting regardless of its value to humans hands we visited the zoological garden.

### **Preface**

In past few years we have witnessed about threat to Biodiversity and destruction of wildlife due to deforestation urbanization. Some measures are taken save wildlife by establishing national parks and zoological gardens etc. Zoo animal welfare has become an increasing concern for many inside in outside of the zoo community. Mysore zoo is one of the oldest zoo in India. It was established in 1875 by Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar 4 as a part of his palace complex.

The zoo was originally called Palace zoo but later renamed as Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens after his death in 1894.

### Acknowledgement

We express our profound gratitude and sincere things to our principal D.M. Patil sir and Asso Professor D.M.Sarshetti HOD zoology Asst professor Girish Hadpad and Asst professor Mis Rajeshwari Devoor. It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge all kind of encouragement that we received from the during the study tour.

We also express sincere thanks to our all friends who help us during over visit and in the preparation of this report.

The G.P.Porwal College, Sindagi has organizes educational tours for students every year. This year too, the G.P.Porwal College, Sindagi has organized a study tour to Karnatka, including Coorg-Mysore. The actual commencement of the tour began from 2thJuly to 7th July, 2024. The Undergraduate students and teachers of science faculty who participated for study tour were 26 and 3 respectively. Thus, it was a total of 29 persons. The three Teachers who accompanied were: Prof. D.M.Sarshetti, Mr.Geerish.Hadpad, Ms.Rajeshwari Devoor.

The study tour aims at the following objectives:

- 1) To broaden students' horizons and Indian Historical Temples awareness.
- 2) To give students an opportunity to relate their classroom learning to the real world situations.

Table: - Study tour Itinerary

Date	Time	Schedule	Places Visit
03-07-2024	7:00 Am	Journey by Bus from Sindagi	Adichunchunagiri Mysuru Zoo Mysuru palace
04-07-2024	8:00 Am to 6:30Pm	Night journey and Stay in Nanjangud	Nanjangud Mysuru GRS Park
05-07-2024	7:00 Am to 7:00Pm	Journey to Madikeri from GRS Park for stay	Golden temple Abbey Falls Mugilpete
06-07-2024	9:00 Am to 10:00 Pm	Journey to Kukke Subramanya for stay	Kukke Subramanya

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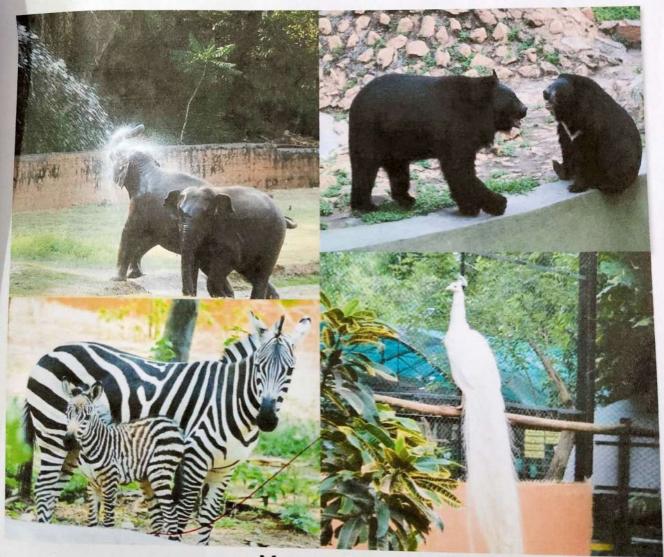
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & Y. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128

G. P Porwal Arts. Com V. V. Salimath Sc. Colle SINDGI-586128, College Cod On 3<sup>rd</sup> July we reached a Adichunchunagiri after a long journey. We reached there in morn we began our actual siteseeingin from morning 8am to 10am. We visit at a Aadhichunchanagiri Temple. Shree Adichunchanagiri is a pilgrim place which is 3321 feet above sea level. One portion of this hilly range is famous as Akasha Bhairava and the Galigallu is about 125 feet in height. The mighty rock standing at the peak of this hill on almost a small piece of land like a linga is a wonder of sorts. Even today one can pass a sheet of paper through the space between the rock and the hill. But realising the dangers that may pose to people visiting this hill top the Swamiji has constructed an embankment of stones around the place in the form of a fort. The Galigallu is a beauty to watch. One can reach it by climbing the Kudure Kallu by holding the iron chain and there he is, Akasha Bhairava. It is a breath-taking and awe-inspiring scene with greenery all around. The long lines of coconut groves, the hill range, the lakes, the gentle breeze, the beauty of the clouds all bring in a heavenly feeling. Watching the sun set from atop this hill is as mesmerizing as watching the sunset in the coastal region. Just like the stars that twinkle in the sky during night, the electric lights from the towns surrounding these hills sparkle during night when one watches from atop this hill.



### Mysore Zoo

Mysore Zoo(officially the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens), it is a 157-acre (64 ha) zoo located near the palace in Mysore, India. It is one of the oldest and most popular zoos in India, and is home to a wide range of species (168). The zoo is currently home to ten elephants, and has more elephants than any other zoo in India. A total of 34 elephants have lived at this zoo, many of which were eventually transferred to other zoos. The zoo also has five green anacondas, contributed by Colombo Zoo. It also has giraffes, zebras, lions, tigers, white rhinoceroses, and baboons.



Mysuru Zoo

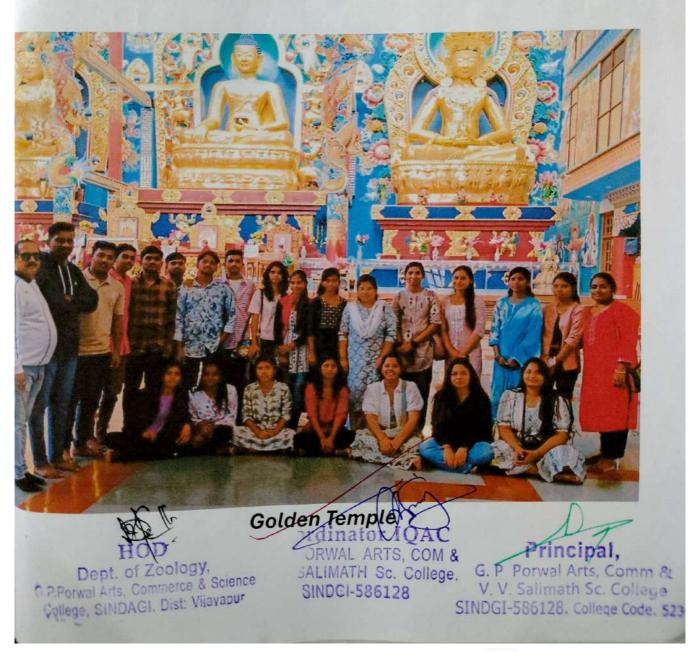
### Mysore Palace

The last palace, now known as the Old Palace or the Wooden Palace, burned to ashes during the wedding of Jayalakshammani, the eldest daughter of Chamaraja in 1896. Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV and his mother Wodeyar Maharani Kempananjammanni Devi commissioned the British architect Henry Irwin to build a new palace. E.W. Fritchley worked as a consulting engineer. Meanwhile, the royal family stayed in the nearby Jaganmohan Palace. Construction was overseen by an executive engineer in the Mysore Palace division. He conducted elaborate architectural studies during his visits to Delhi, Madras, and Calcutta, and these were used to plan the new palace. The construction cost was placed at Rs 41,47,913 (around \$30 million adjusted to inflation) and the palace was completed in 1912. The palace was further expanded in around 1930 (including the addition of the present Public Durbar Hall wing) during the reign of Maharaja Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar.



# Golden Temple

It is located in bayalukuppe, Kushalnagar is also called Namdroling Monastery stands beautifully amidst the scenic landscapes, emanating peacefulness and calmness. The monastery is popularly known as Golden Temple owing to the golden paintings crafted on the monastery. This monastery or golden temple was established in the year of 1963, by His Holiness Pema Norbu Rinpoche shortly after his exit from Tibet in 1959 as the second seat of the Palyul Monastery which is one of the six great Tibet Nyingma Mother monasteries. Its walls have been decorated with intricate paintings. These colourful paintings illustrate stories of God and demons from Tibetan Buddhist mythology. The altar of the temple is filled with flowers, candles and incense sticks. You can even spot small birds flying freely around the temple complex. What makes Golden temple even more mesmerizing is the captivating landscapes around it.



# Abbey Falls

Also known as Abbi Falls, Abbey Falls, located near Madikeri, is a perfect place to visit in Coorg not only for nature enthusiasts but for shutterbugs as well. The sight of water falling from a cliff with a height of 70 feet, surrounded by lush greenery is indeed a sight that will behold everyone's attention.

The waterfall is a combination of many streams that come together and fall into a pool of water that flows and merge into River Kaveri. The scenic grandeur of Abbey Falls increases by many folds in monsoon. During Monsoon, the stream of water becomes thicker with louder roar. Adding to it is the richer greenery around, which does create sight of a lifetime.



# Mugilpete

Mugilupete town is one of the best places in Madikeri Roads are adventure and crazy excitement, Everywhere you go you see lush green hills and crazy trees This place is famous for viewing at sunrise and sunset. If you are traveling to Coorg, then take a ride through the coffee estate in this charming pocket of nature, and add a perfect touch to your memorable journey! It is situated at an altitude of developing as one of the best tourist places in Coorg.



### GRS FANTASY PARKGRS FANTASY PARK

There are mainly two types of visits Snow park and water park. In snow park they offered a snow outfit which is very useful. Dence cold climate and snow, Next we moved towards the water park after the meal so many adventures games.





### Conclusion

Visit to Zoological garden of Mysore district gives us knowledge about various species of animals and their habitat. It gives us knowledge about conservation and protection of wildlife animals which are about to extinct in future and importance of conservation of their habitat for their survival.

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## S.P.V.V.S

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V. SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI - 586128

TQ: SINDAGI **DIST: VIJAYAPURA** 



## DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

**B.SC VI SEM** 

FIELD VISIT REPORT

**TOPIC: POND ECOSYSTEM** 

2023-24

NAME: Samarth K.

**SUBJECT:** Zoology

CLASS : B.Sc VI sem

**REG NO: U15NB21S0027** 

SUBMITTED BY. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, Samarth K.

SINDGI-586128

G. P Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College CINDGI-586128, College Code: 5234

#### **UNIVERSITY NO:**

S.P.V.V.S

### G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V. SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI – 586128

**DIST: VIJAYAPURA** TQ: SINDAGI



# **DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY B.SC VISEM**

## FIELD VISIT REPORT

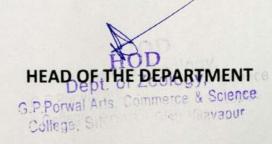
2023-2024

This is to o	ertify that K	umari/Kumar _	Samart K
	student of	B.Sc visemeste	er has
satisfactorily completed the	on the topic		
Pond Ecosystem		(D.S.C.) Zoology	under
supervision as laid in the re	gulation of R	ani Channamma	university,
Belagavi.			

DATE:

STAFF MEMBERS INCHARGE





# INTRODUCTION

We are the students of zoology 6<sup>th</sup> semester along with Associated professor D.M.Sarashetti HOD of ZOOLOGY .Asst professor Miss Rajeshwari devoor on date 17/7/2024 visited to lake . which is situated in Sindagi.

- · Producers: These include species of rooted, submerged, emerged, floating plants and algae. The most common filamentous algae found in ponds is Spirogyra. Mougeotia and Zygnema are some other algae found in the pond. Azolla, Hydrilla, Pistia, Wolffia, Lemna, Eichhornia, Nymphaea, Potamogeton, Jussiaea, etc., are a few examples of green plants that are found in the pond ecosystem.
- Primary consumers: A large population of zooplanktons are the main primary consumers. Besides these, small herbivores such as snails, insects, small fishes, tadpoles, and larvae of aquatic animals are the primary consumers often found in the pond.
- · Secondary consumers: These include large animal species such as frogs, big fishes, water snakes, crabs, etc. The consumers of the highest order might include mammals like water shrews, water voles, herons, ducks, kingfishers, etc.

· Decomposers: These include different types of bacteria and fungi that feed upon dead and decaying parts of the aquatic species

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# Abiotic Components of the Pond Ecosystem

Abiotic components are the non-living components of an ecosystem that matter for the aquatic species' survival. There are the following main abiotic components of a pond ecosystem:

- Light: Light serves as a main abiotic component required for the photosynthetic activities of the phytoplankton. The littoral zone has the maximum light penetration, whereas the profound zone has the least light penetration.
- Temperature: As the depth of the pond increases, the temperature of the water gradually decreases due to the gradual decrease in the light penetration.
- Dissolved oxygen: The amount of dissolved oxygen is maximum in the shallow water and gradually decreases while moving from the surface to the depth of the pond.
- Dissolved oxygen: The amount of dissolved oxygen is maximum in the shallow water and gradually decreases while moving from the surface to the depth of the pond.



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## **Pond Ecosystem: Definition**

A pond ecosystem is a freshwater ecosystem that can either be temporary or permanent and consists of a wid variety of aquatic plants and animals interacting with each other and the surrounding aquatic conditions. The pond ecosystem falls under the category of a **lentic** ecosystem because the water remains stagnant for a longer period.

### Stratification in the Pond Ecosystem

Different factors such as distance from the shore, penetration of light, depth of water, plant and animal species, etc. determine the following zones found in the pond ecosystem:

- Littoral zone: It is the zone closer to the shore. It contains shallow water and allows easy penetration of light. Rooted plant species occupy it. Animal species include reeds, crawfish, snails, insects, etc.
- Limnetic zone: The limnetic zone refers to the open water of the pond with an effective penetration of light. This zone is dominated by phytoplankton. Animal species mainly include small fishes and insects.
- Profundal zone: The region of a pond below the limnetic zone is called a profound zone with no effective light penetration. Some amphibians and small turtles occupy it.
- Benthic zone: The bottom zone of a pond is benthic and is occupied by a community of decomposers. The decomposers are called benthos.

This Lake was announced by a s.R.Kaahappanavar that periods the rural M.L.A is M.C.Managuli the both persons are done good work for Sindagi peoples. This water purified from lake to all sindagi & this lake water use to drinking &others activities.the lake water supply maintainors are four members in day time two persons and night time two members.



This lake use in the year of 2001 B.K. Yargal to sindagi lake this lake purified uses the chemicals are filter bud through chlorination &alum gutte total four lake in Sindagi.

A lake ecosystem refers to the freshwater ecosystem where there are communities of organisms that are dependent on each other and with the prevailing water environment for their nutrients and survival.

acknowlegment kind of encouragement that we have received during the Project.

We also express sincere thanks to all our friends who helped us during our visit for the preparation of project report.

# Lake Ecosystem

The ecosystem is a basic unit in ecology formed by the interaction of plants, animals & Micro organisms forming biotic factors with their physical environment for the abiotic factors

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We express our profound gratitude & sincere thanks to our principal D.M.Patil sir & Ass professor D.M.Sarashetti HOD of ZOOLOGY. Asst prof aMiss Rajeshwari Devoor. It gives a great pleasure to

# Conclusion

Visit to lake which is located in Sindagi gave us enough knowledge about lake. We have studied of zooplanktons which are present in lake ecosystem.

College, SINDAGI. Dist: Vilavaour

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V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128, College Code: 52



### G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B++' Grade (2.76 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

Academic year-2023-24

24/01/2024

To
IQAC Co-Ordinator
GPP Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College
Sindagi

Subject: Permission for Field visit Ref No:As per Rani Channamma University Belagavi Respected sir,

We, the faculty of Department of Botany along with B Sc students planned to visit to Babaleshwar Nursery on 30/01/24 for Practical experimental demonstrations and field observations as it is made compulsory according to Rani Channamma University syllabus .Therefore, we kindly request you to give permission to visit.

Hope the authority will consider and oblige.

Thanking you.

Sindagi

Date: 24/01/2024

Your's faithfully,

HEAD

PS:St. Multinpendimath)
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College

SINDGI - 586 128

Coordinator IQAC

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm &

V. V. Salimath Sc. College

DGI-586128. College Code: 523

Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. & V. V. Salimath Sc. College, SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234



### G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

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E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

Date: 25/01 /2024 Academic Year: 2023-24

To. Head. Department of Botany

> Sub: Permission for nursery visit. Ref:Your letter dated 24/01 /2024

Sir/Madam,

With reference to subject cited above I herewith permit you for nursery visit for B.Sc. V semester students. Thanking you,

Place: Sindgi

Date: 25/01 /2024

Coordinator, IQAC

Dept. of Botany G.P.P. & V.V.S. College SINDGI - 586 128

TOAC G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College CIND 31-586128, College Code: 5231

Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. & V. V. Salimath Sc. College, SINDG1-586128. College Code: 5234

#### S.P.V.V.S'S

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B++' Grade (2.76 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

Date: 27/01/2024

To, DRFO Sindagi Regional Forest Department, Forest Department of Vijaypur Babaleshwar Nursery

Ref No:As per Rani channamma University Belagavi of Vth Sem Botany Practical

The faculty of Department of Botany planned for field study and visit to Respected sir, Babaleshwar Nursery on 30/01/2024 for B.Sc V Sem Practical experimental demonstrations and field observations as it is made compulsory according to Rani Channamma University syllabus .Therefore, we kindly request you to give permission to visit. We hope the authority will provide suitable experts for above Hope the authority will consider and oblige. said subject.

Thanking you.

Sindagi

Date: 27/01/2024

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Dept. of Botany G.P.P. & V.V.S. College SINDGI - 586 128

J. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5....

#### S.P.V.V.S

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI – 586128

TQ: SINDAGI DIST: VIJAYAPURA



#### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.Sc V SEM

VISIT TO NURSERY

2023-2024

NAME : Suprita Donur

SUBJECT: Botany - II

CLASS : B.Sc V sem

**REG NO: U15NB21S0040** 

Examines

SUBMITTED BY Suprita

9 CBiy

2) A.

SUBMITTED TO Smt. Shailaja M

ARM

HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College
SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator IQAC

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Science College, SINDGI-586128 DtVisyapur Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. & V. V. Salimath Sc. College, SPVVS

## G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI – 586128



## DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that kumari Suprita Donur in class B.Sc. V semester has satisfactorily Visit to Nursery in Botany - II under my supervision as laid in the Regulation of Rani Channamma University Belagavi.

Date: The Date

Staff Incharge

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath rience College, SiNDGI-586128. Dt:/jayapur My

Head of HDepartment G.P.P. & V.V.S. College

INDGI - 586 128

### INTRODUCTION

AS Per RCU Syllabus for V sem Paper II Nursery Visit has been made compulsary. Our Teachers planned to visit Babaleshwar Nursery along with V sem students. On 30 January 2024, 40 students with two lectures went for Nursery visit to Babaleshwar. With an aim to Visit the Nursery for the knowledge about the raising of plants in Nursery.

We Left at 10 O' Clock and Reached at 10.30 am. after that we were guided by DRFO Siddu Sir. He educated us about the importance of Nursery.



HEAD Dept. of Botany G.P.P. & V.V.S. Collega

Co-oxd mator FOAC

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath

delerge College, SINDSI-586128, DEVENTAGE

Principal,
Forwal Arts, Comm. &
V. Salimath Sc. College,
1061-586128. College.

### **ARTIFICIAL POND**



Different Methods of Artificial ponds are used in Agriculture in order to support to the nursery .

The pond area measures about 1 acre, & its depth about 24 ft. Here the pond was filled by Borewell water. Nursery pond is dug out structure with definite shape and size. Stored Water can be used for the Watering Nursery Plants.



# **GREEN HOUSE**

A green house is a structure with walls and roof made chiefly of transparent material, such as glass, in which plants requiring regulated climatic conditions are grown.

These structures range in size from small sheds to industrial sized buildings. A miniature greenhouse is known as a cold frame.

The interior of a greenhouse exposed to sunlight becomes significantly warmer than the external ambient temperature, protecting from cold weather.

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V. V. Salimath Sc. College



### **POLY HOUSE**

- A poly house is specially constructed structure like a building for growing plants under control conditions. It is covered with transparent material as such permits entry of natural light.
- A polyhouse or greenhouse is actually the same things. Traditionally the green house were constructed on wooden frames where the glass was used as covering material.



**Seedbed** preparation is an a important step that can optimize seed germination and survival rate the goal of seedbed preparation are to retain the maximum amount of soil moisture, control competing vegetation, improve seed to soil contact and allow for the proper seedling depth, germination & emergence of the species to be seeded in the conservation planting.

### Four basic seedbed requirements

- Water
- Air
- Warmth & an environment free from diseases.



To cultivate the Sandalwood trees we need sandy soil or red clay soil is used for the preparation of seedbed for the plantation of sandalwood seedlings.

Sunken bed: This type of nursery bed is prepared in a dry & windy areas.

Sunken bed facilitates the deposition of irrigation water or rain water for a long time.

Sunken bed provide protection to the seedlings during high wind condition as they are covered.

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Principal,

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