DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
KRISHNA CHANDRA COLLEGE
ESTD: 1897
(Govt. Sponsored)

HETAMPUR, BIRBHUM
PIN-731124 Contact No. 9434015200

Ref No: _____ Date: 19/01/2024

NOTICE FOR EXCURSION

This is to notify that the Department of Zoology has arranged an Educational Tour which is compulsory for multidisciplinary course (ZOOL 1031, INTRODUCTION TO ANIMALIA) of SEM-I students to Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary, Bolpur, WEST BENGAL on 30th January, 2024. This Excursion will be supervised by Mrs. Purnapama Ghosh and Mr. Sanjay Kumar Chakravortty.

For further information, please contact Zoology Department.

29/01/2024

(For)
Coordinator
Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology
Krishna Chandra College

Dr. Goutam Chatterjee
Principal
Krishna Chandra College

KRISHNA CHANDRA COLLEGE
Co-ordinator
Department of
Zoology
Hetampur Birbhum

Quasquicentennial College (125+)
KRISHNA CHANDRA COLLEGE
Estd. 1897
(Govt. Sponsored)
ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'GRADE B'
HETAMPUR, BIRBHUM
PIN-731124
Mobile : 9434015200 / 6294670390
Email : principalkccollege@yahoo.com
Website : www.kccollege.ac.in

Ref. No..... Date.....

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List of students of the Department of Zoology of Krishna Chandra College, who are participating in one day tour to Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary, Bolpur, WEST BENGAL on 30th January 2024.

This tour is guided by Mrs. Purnapama Ghosh and Mr. Sanjay Kumar Chakraborty.

LIST OF THE STUDENTS
SEM- I (Multidisciplinary Course)

NO	NAME	Major Subject	AGE	GENDER	CONTACT NO
1	Banashri Das	English	19	Female	8350000864
2	Mohar Nandi	Political Science	18	Female	7810973952
3	Nandita Garain	Political Science	19	Female	9564816667
5	Soma Roy	Sanskrit	18	Female	7865853346

for Sanjay Kr Chakraborty

Dr. Salma Khatun
Coordinator
Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology
Krishna Chandra College

KRISHNA CHANDRA COLLEGE Co-ordinator Department of Zoology

Dr. Goutam Chatterjee
Principal
Krishna Chandra College

Krishna Chandra College ESTD.-1897 Hetampur

WHAT IS EXCURSION?

Excursion is a trip guided by the teachers to understand several subject matters included within the syllabus. The purpose of the trip is usually observation for education, non-experimental research or to provide students with experiences outside their everyday activities, such as going camping with teachers and their classmates. The aim of this research is to observe the subject in its natural state and possibly collect samples. The only way to find out how any organism survives, reproduces and interacts with other organisms is to study it in its natural habitat. These make ecology practical science. There are three main approaches to study of ecology. The simplest method is to observe and record the organism in its natural environment. This is sometimes described as observation 'in the field' or fieldwork.

SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF EXCURSION:

The first and foremost objective of a field study is to specifically analyze the various topics of interest regarding (i.e., behaviour, autecology, flora and fauna diversity etc.) and to perform detailed observations and drawing out conclusions. Not to mention that ecology can't be studied theoretically but also it needs a practical way of approach by which we can frame the exact issue of our interest. This makes studying ecology in a broader sense. Compared to experiment performed in the laboratory, studying on-field elements and observing them leads to more accurate results since we get a visual outlook on them. Its important can be mentioned in the following points:- 1. Understand basic ecological principles as applied to global and local ecosystems. 2. Be able to apply an understanding of ecological principles to issues of environmental concern. 3. Have experienced and used a variety of 'modern experimental' and 'traditional' field studies techniques during practical investigations of a range of natural and managed ecosystems. 4. To study the biodiversity, position of organisms within an ecosystem and the interrelationships among themselves. 5. Be familiar with aspects of preservation and management of natural and semi natural habitants of conservation importance.

EXCURSION AT THE BIODIVERSITY RICH AREA:

Biodiversity is the variation of life forms within a given ecosystem, biome, or for the entire earth. Biodiversity is often used as a measure of the health of the biological system. The biodiversity found on earth today consist of many millions of distinct biologically species which is the product of nearly 3.5 billion years of evolution.

Biodiversity also supports a number of natural ecosystem process & service. Some ecosystem services that benefit society are air quality, climate (both global CO_2 sequestration & local), water purification pollination, & prevention of erosion.

The economic value of the reservoir of genetic traits present in wild varieties & traditionally grown land races is extremely important in improving crop performance. Important crops, such as the potato & coffee, are often derived from only a few genetic strains. When rice grassy stunt virus struck rice field from Indonesia to India in 1970s 6273 varieties were tested resistance. One was found to be resistant, an Indian variety, known to science only since 1966. This variety formed a hybrid with other varieties & is now widely grown.

A wide range of industrial materials are derived directly from biological resource. This includes building materials, fibers, dyes, rescrubbed & oil. The degree to which biodiversity support business varies between regions & between economic sectors, however the importance of biodiversity to issues of resource security (water quantity & quality, timber, paper & fiber, food & medicinal resource, etc.) are increasingly recognized as universal. As a result, the loss of biodiversity is increasingly recognized as a significant risk factor in business development & a threat to long term economic sustainability. A member of case studies recently compiled by the World Resources Institute demonstrated some of these risks as indefinite by specific industries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VISIT

An excursion is an essential part of the syllabus. Therefore, an educational tour was organized at Ballavpur wildlife santuary,bolpur,birbhum, West Bengal.

Duration of Excursion: 30th January, 2024

Number of students participated: Four

Accompanying Teachers: Mrs Purnapama Ghosh, Mr. Sanjay Kr. Chakraborty

We have observed and identify different animals and plants present in this wildlife sanctuary prevailing in birbhum, West Bengal. We observed the animals of this area.

Participants visited to the Sanctuary with teachers

ABOUT THE BALLAVPUR WILD LIFE SANCTUARY:

The sanctuary is named after the place Ballavpur. In 1977, the area of 2021 km was declared as wildlife sanctuary. The sanctuary has natural Sal forest but in 1954-1955

Accacia, Sisso, Cashew nut and other trees are planted to green the barren land. Deer park established in 40 ha area where Black buck and spotted deer but only the spotted deer survived. This sanctuary has three water bodies which attracts large number of winter migratory birds. Commonly found animals are wolf, jackel, fox, commom langur, jungle cat, civet etc.

History of Ballavpur Wildlife Santuary

Physical Features:

This arid region is apart of western plateau region of West Bengal. Its physical features can be described as an undulating plateau modified in to somewhat plain feature. Gully soil erosion is prevalent.

Soil

Hard, rocky, sandy red laterite soil made up of gravel. This soil supports little vegetation as water holding capacity is low.

Humidity:

Maximum 80% and minimum 55%.

Temperature:

During summer the temperature reaches up to 44.0c and 32.0C minimum and it is rather cold during winter, at that time the temperature remains in between the 6^{0C} to 19^{0C}

Rain fall:

Monsoon rain comes to Santiniketan in late summer months. The maximum amount of rain fall is in the month of June & July. In these two months the amount of rain fall is approximately 169.8cm & 298.7cm respectively. But the average amount of rainfall in this region is 137cm per year. The rain fall has an effect on the different vegetation along with breeding activities

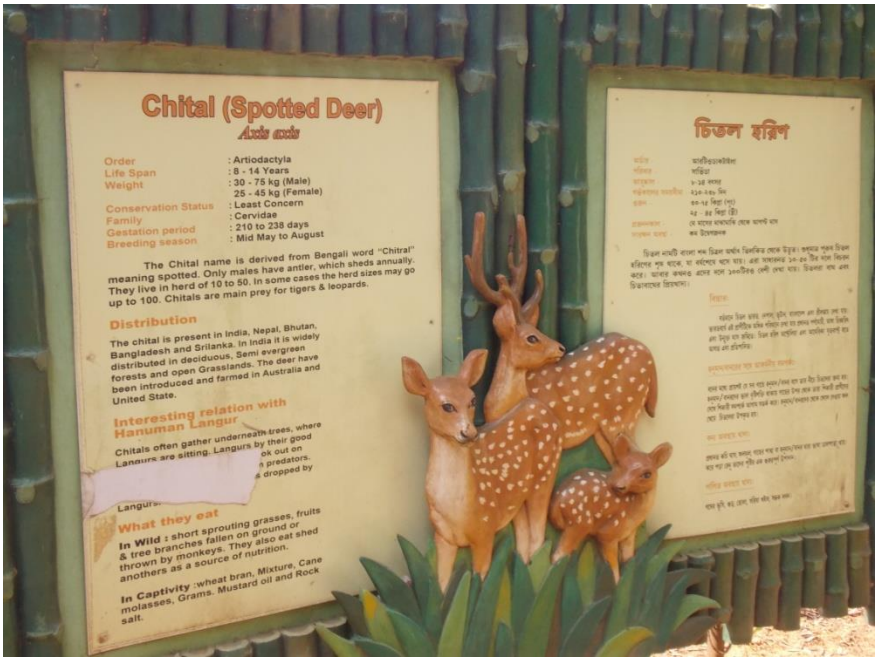
OBSERVATION AT BALLAVPUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY:

The flora and fauna in Ballavpur Wild Sanctuary are listed below:

Habit	Common name	Scientific name
Tree	Shal	*Shorea robusta*
	Sonajhuri	*Acacia auriculoformis*
	Bandar lathi	*Cassia fistula*
	Minjiri	*Cassia siamea*
	kaju	*Anacardium occidentale*
	Sisoo	*Dalbergia sissoo*
	Amloki	*Emblica officinalis*
	Haritaki	*Terminalia Chebula*
	Bahera	*Terminalia balerica*
	Mohua	*Madhuka longifolia*
	Jam	*Syzygium cumini*
	Aam	*Mangifera indica*
	Tentul	*Tamarrindus indica*
	Rain tree	*Samanea saman*
	Pea-sal	*Pterocarpus marsupium*
	Piyal	*Bachnania lenzem*
	Palash	*Butea monosperma*
	Bot	*Ficus benghalensis*
	Sirish	*Albizzia lebbek*
	Arjun	*Terminalia arjuna*
	Gamar	*Gmelina arborea*
	Simul	*Bombax ceiba*
	Segun	*Tectona grandis*

	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*
	Mahaneem	*Ailanthus Excels*
	Kend	*Diospyros melanoxylon*
	Jarul	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*
	Lohakut	*Xylia dolabriformis*
Algae	Algae	Div chlorophyta
	Type-1	*Daldinia sp.*
Fungi	Type-2	*Polyporus sp.*
	Type-3	*Schizophyllum sp.*
	Type-4	Member of polyporaceae
	Type-5	*Xylaria sp.*
Aves	Bee eater	*Merops sp*
	Type-1	Cuculiforms
	Sparrow	*Passer sp.*
	crow	*Corvus sp.*
Mammalia	Deer	*Axis axis*

Spotted Deer



Public awareness board at Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary

Public awareness board at Ballavpur wildlife Sanctuary

Lake of Ballavpur wildlife sanctuary

Spotted Dear

Forest of Sonajhuri inside the Ballavpur wildlife sanctuary

CONCLUSION

A comprehensive field study, particularly in forest area provides us an opportunity to observe the overall picture of the biota of the given ecosystem in their most natural habitat. The morphology, habitat preferences, territory, call and other related events of organisms, whatever we study in our text books and within a confined classroom cannot always provide us a perfect picture required.