

## BOT'ANNE

### “Aerva lanata”



Aervalanata is a medicinal plant commonly called as mountain knotgrass. It has wonderful medicinal uses and health benefits and it has been used both in ayurvedic and siddha medicine from ancient times. The powder popularly called sirupeelai powder is also widely used in Tamil Nadu. It is especially well known for treating all kidney problems and has been traditionally used for treating kidney stones here in our place. Along with treating kidney stones, it is also well known for treating headaches, painful urination and it is also a wonderful

natural deworming medicine. Aerva lanata possess alkaloids, flavonoids and wonderful antioxidant properties. Also, it lowers blood sugar levels and internal consumption will have a positive impact on diabetic patients. It not only helps blood sugar levels; it also helps prevent the decrease in body weight which normally many diabetic patients experience. Its

extract has been proven to be effective for treating asthma. It is common practice to give water decoction of the plant to treat asthma traditionally and the water decoction of the plant treats diarrhoea, many cultures use the water decoction for treating diarrhoea till today. In a study, both ethanol extract and water extract of cherula showed significant anti diarrhoeal property

**Ms. Anitha – Lecturer**

मधु वाता ऋतायते मधु क्षरन्ति सिन्धवः।  
माध्वीर्नः सन्त्वोषधीः ॥

*Environment provides bliss to people leading their life perfectly. Rivers bliss us with sacred water and provide us health, night, morning, vegetation. Sun bliss us with peaceful life. Our cows provide us milk.*



*“I congratulate the Department of Botany for bringing out this issue of the news letter **Bot'anne**.*

*I hope this issue will serve as a good source of knowledge and will go a long way in serving the student community and society at large.*

*I wish them all the best.”*

*Principal*

*Dr. Sr.P. Anrutha*

**“Life doesn’t get easier or more forgiving, we get stronger and more **resilient**”**

### Editorial Board

#### Faculty

- ❖ **Dr. Mrs. P. Usha Shri**
- ❖ **Mrs. P. V. Neeraja**
- ❖ **Mrs. S Roja**
- ❖ **Ms. Anitha**
- ❖ **Dr. Shyamala**

#### Student members

- ❖ **Mariyam Unnisa II MCB**
- ❖ **Hibah Fatima IINCB**



# National Webinar on AYUSH

A Two Day National Webinar on AYUSH- A Path Towards Resilience was organized by Department of Botany and Microbiology in collaboration with Department of AYUSH, Telangana. (Based on the theme of the year) on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> September 2021



## Herbal Product sale



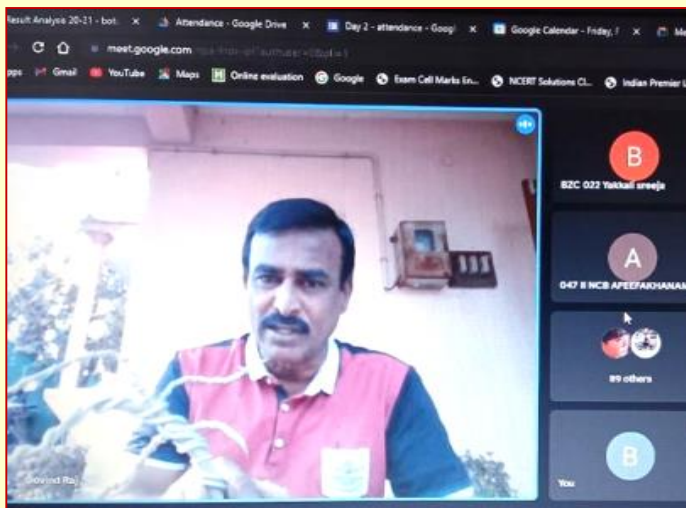
Herbal Product sale on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2021 prepared by Herbal Medicine and Beauty Care students .

## "Ann fresh"



A sale of garden products "*Ann fresh*" was organized on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021

## Bonsai



Intercollegiate Bonsai session by MR. Govind Raj was conducted from 10 to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2022

## Vegetable Carving



Mr. Ramakrishna Raju, Celebrity chef from ETV demonstrated the techniques for carving vegetable on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022.



## Student Presentations

Ms.Srija and Ms. Mou Batalik of I yr BZC presented a paper on "Importance of Ozone Layer " as a part of **Ozone Day Celebration** ,conducted on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2021 jointly organized by Zoological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India DRC, Hyderabad, MEF & CC Government of India and Osmania University. Hyderabad.



Megha of B.Sc final year presented a paper on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2022 in a National Conference on "Impact of covid 19 pandemic on Public life and future challenges on the topic "Structural Characteristics of Novel Corona Virus" organized by MAA Research foundation, Hyderabad

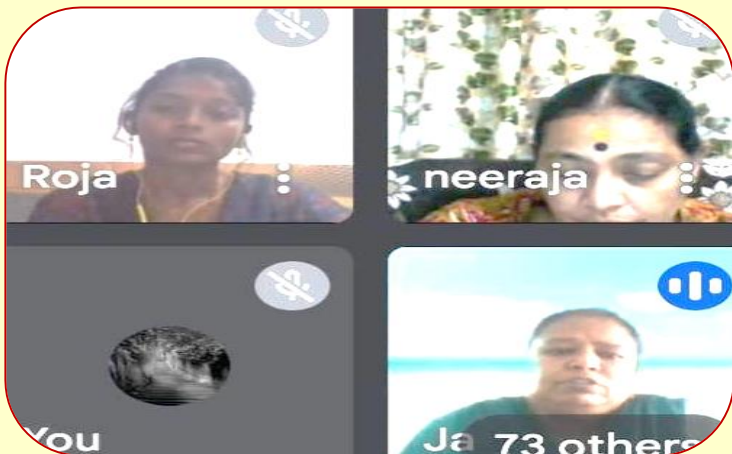


## Intercollegiate student workshop



A two-day intercollegiate workshop for students on Bio- molecular techniques in collaboration with Ruha Life sciences on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2022

## Guest Lecture

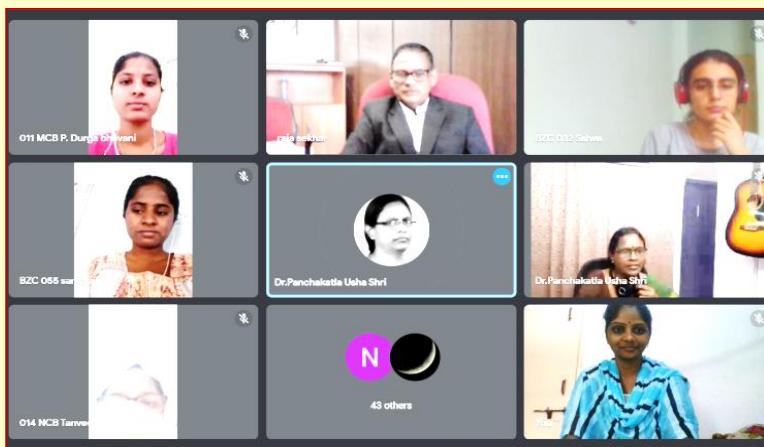


Guest lecture By Dr. Dorcas for II-year students on Plant crude drugs on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2021.



Guest lecture by Dr. J. Swamy, scientist, BSI for I Year students on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2022 on “Herbarium techniques”

## Career Counseling



Career Counseling session for final year students on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021 by S. Rajasekhara, M. Sc, B. Ed, LLM. (Retd.) Special grade Dy. Collector.

## Field Trip



B.Sc. Second years (BZC & RCB) at field trip to Dullapally Forest Academy on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2021



## Awareness Program

Awareness on Environmental pollution, climate change & Solid waste management at Govt. High School, JamaE- Osmania, OU Campus. - 17<sup>th</sup> February 2022



## Out Reach



“Microscopic Techniques” at Govt. High School, Jama-E- Osmania, OU campus - 06th January 2022

## Earth Day Celebration



Earth Day was celebrated on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2022 in collaboration with IIC St. Ann’s where students displayed collage depicting the measures to be taken by man to conserve the natural resources of the earth.

## Mushroom Cultivation



A training session on **Mushroom Cultivation** for Auxiliary Staff of the

11-05-2022



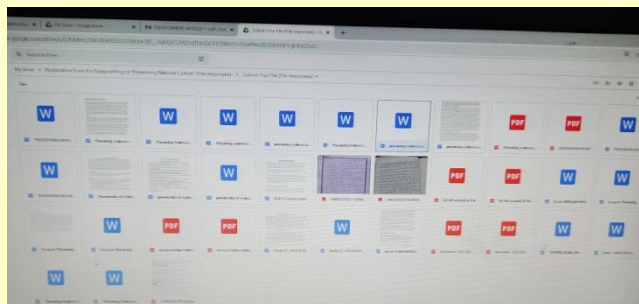
## Can Plants Talk To Each Other – What do they use, to communicate?

Plants communicate with each other through roots & by producing certain organic compounds. They also emit certain hormones which are toxic. For example: Juglone a toxic hormone is emitted from black walnut trees that can kill other plants that crowd around them. When plants are crowded, they emit chemicals or exhibit “canopy shyness,” where they grow away from a plant whose leaves are touching them. Release of a chemical that alters another plant’s growth seems sci-fi, but it really happens in some situations. Stimulating other plants to protect themselves is another way that plants communicate. E.g., Sagebrush plants emit camphor when their leaves are damaged, which is an inheritable trait and causes another sagebrush to do the same. Such activities indicate kinship among each species. Scientists have found plants talking with the help of their roots where they literally share information through underground fungi networks. Such connected networks can even warn about an insect swarm. Nearby trees that receive the warning emit insect-repelling chemicals.

(Source: <https://bit.ly/3y1NNIA>).

(Collected by **Ms.Roja**).

## Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav



To mark the celebration of **Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav** department organized an essay writing competition on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2022 on the theme "**Preserving National Culture**"

**Reflection** Botany faculty try to know their students before and after the class, and they also made it really clear that they would happily meet with us to discuss anything. I was able learn so many things which I was afraid to do but they boosted my confidence levels to take up those activities. I never thought that I would reach this state. I try to work more closely with my teachers because I've learned over these semesters that I work better when I get feedback from my teachers.

**Mariyam Unnisa, final year**

**Environment** is the life support system for all the living things on planet Earth. Earth comprises of biotic and abiotic components. Biotic are living organisms where as abiotic non living. Man has endlessly spoiled our environment by using its resources in very wrong way. We can see that everyday and everywhere pollution is rapidly increasing on earth whether it is air, land, water or soil pollution, deforestation, acid rain and other dangerous disasters created by the human beings through technological advancement, impurity element has involved in every era of environment. Use of natural resources should be carefully planned and executed. For providing a better and healthy life to our forthcoming generations, we all should unite with and take some pledge about prevention of our environment with less and safe use of natural resources. The impact of the environment on all living beings is directly proportional to the way human beings treat the environment. A large scale measures to ensuring a better future for all, is to protect and restore key ecosystems, support small agricultural producers, promote green energy. Hilly dunes and barrier islands along the shore protect the island population from powerful tides. Rivers and lakes provide drinking water, as does rainfall that replenishes surface and underground water supplies. Marshes and wetlands filter many pollutants that would otherwise contribute to widespread contamination. Nitrogen – fixing bacteria help crops grow. Plants are continual sources of new medicines. The seas provide abundant fish to feed a growing population. Researches have estimated that natural ecosystems across the globe provide more than 40 trillion a year in worldwide services. And real value consumption and environment destruction are irreversible processes due to entropy growing. A online summation in the words of Marlee Matlin 'The Earth does not belong to us; we belong to the Earth' so we have to conserve it.

**Mariyam Unnisa, final year MCB**