

**SRI SATHYA SAI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
BHOPAL MADHYA PRADESH**



**FIELD REPORT
ON**

BUTTERFLY PARK & FISH HOUSE

SESSION- 2021-2022



Submitted by-
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B.Sc I year
Zoology Major II

M Gaurav

A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to be 'Renu', written in a cursive style.

Submitted to-
Dr.Smt.RENU
SHRIVASTAVA
(Assistant Prof.)

Some pictures .
in

Titli Park



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Date: 20/4/22

Place: Bhopal

Mahima Gaurav
(B.Sc I year Bio)

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Introduction :-

Our journey —

I Mahima Gaurav, student of
B.Sc I year along with my
teachers

senior and my classmates. We started
our journey on 24 December 2021
from Sri Sathya Sai college for women,
Bhopal by bus at 9 am.

Journey from bus
took about 3 hours. We reached Titli
park, Khanpara at There the visit
was charged. There were many trees and
we waited under the shade. Then
we entered the Titli park. There were
different species of Butterflies and fishes.

There were many beautiful flowers
gardens and fountain. The sunney
was blissful.

we first entered the dome
where butterflies were kept and then
we visited the aquarium.



History of butterfly park -

We visited Butterfly garden on 24/12/2021 along with our teachers and seniors which is situated in Khanpur, Raisen road, Madhya Pradesh, ahead of Raisen in village.

Butterfly Garden is Madhya Pradesh's first Titli Garden and India's second after Bangalore.

It was built in 2010 forest department. Forest Minister Dr. Gauri-Shankar Shejwar and PWD minister Rampal minister inaugurated the park.

This unique park in itself has increased the tourists coming to Raisen from Bhopal, Sanchi, Bhopur,

Bhimbetka.

This park plays an effective role in the effort to promote the tourism of

This butterfly park is an important of the forest department in the conservation of nature.

There are 54 species of butterflies in the park, 137 types of plants have been planted creating a favourable environment for the birth and growth of butterflies.



Classification

Kingdom — Animalia
Phylum — Arthropoda
class — Insecta
Order — Lepidoptera
Family — Nymphalidae
Genus — Danaus
Species — *D. chryippus*

What we saw in Park —

We saw colorful butterflies in the park. Along with this, also see many types of fishes in aquarium. also see fountains and waterfalls.

Some Major Butterflies :-

Plain tiger :-

Danaus chrysippus, also known as the plain tiger, African queen, or African monarch, is a medium-sized butterfly widespread in Asia, Australia and Africa. It belongs to the Danainae subfamily of the brush-footed butterfly family Nymphalidae. Danainae primarily consume plants in the genus *Asclepias*, more commonly called milkweed. The plain tiger inhabits a wide variety of habitats, although it is less likely to thrive in jungle-like conditions and is most often found in drier, wide-open areas. The body is black with



classification.

Phylum — Arthropoda
class — Insecta
order — Lepidoptera
Family — Nymphalidae
Genus — Morpho
Species — M. procris

classification of yellow pansy

Kingdom — Animalia

Phylum — Arthropoda

class — Insecta

order — Lepidoptera

Family — Nymphalidae

Genus — Junonia

Species — J. hierta

Commander —

Moduza procris, the commander, sometimes included in the genus *Limnitis*, is a medium-sized, strikingly coloured brush-footed butterfly found in south-Asia and southeast Asia. It is notable for the mode of concealment employed by its caterpillar and the cryptic camouflage of its pupa.

The commander has a wingspan of about 6 to 7.5 cm. The upperside of the wings are a bright reddish brown towards the centre of the wing are broad white spots.

Yellow pansy —

Tunonia hierta, the yellow pansy, is a species of nymphalid butterfly found in the Palaearctic. It is usually seen in open scrub and grassland habitats.

classification of common Rose

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum : Arthropoda

Class : Insecta

Order : Lepidoptera

Family : Papilionidae

Genus : Pachliopta

Species : P. aristolochiae

Classification of Peacock pansy

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum : Arthropoda

Class : Insecta

Order : Lepidoptera

Family : Nymphalidae

Genus : Junonia

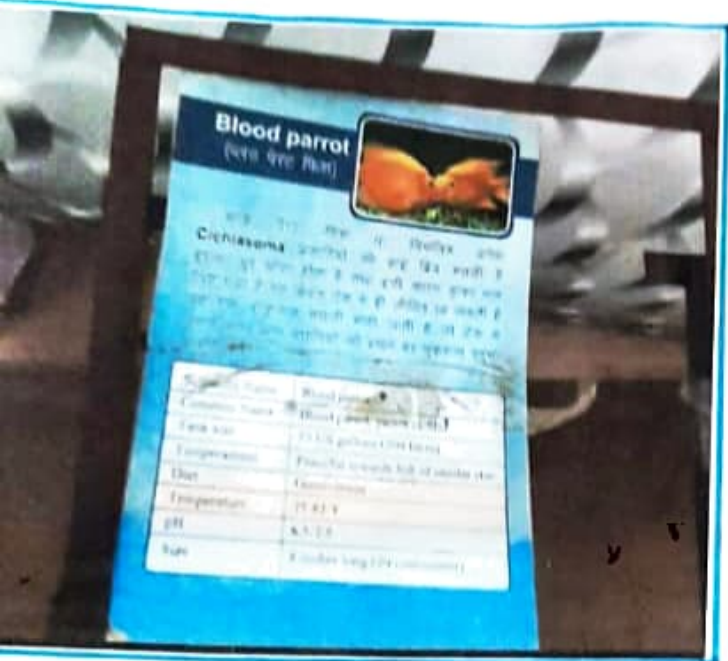
Species : J. almana

Common Rose

Pachliopta aristolochiae, the common rose, is a swallowtail butterfly belonging to the genus *Pachliopta*, the roses, or red-bodied swallowtails. It is a common butterfly which is extensively distributed across south and Southeast Asia.

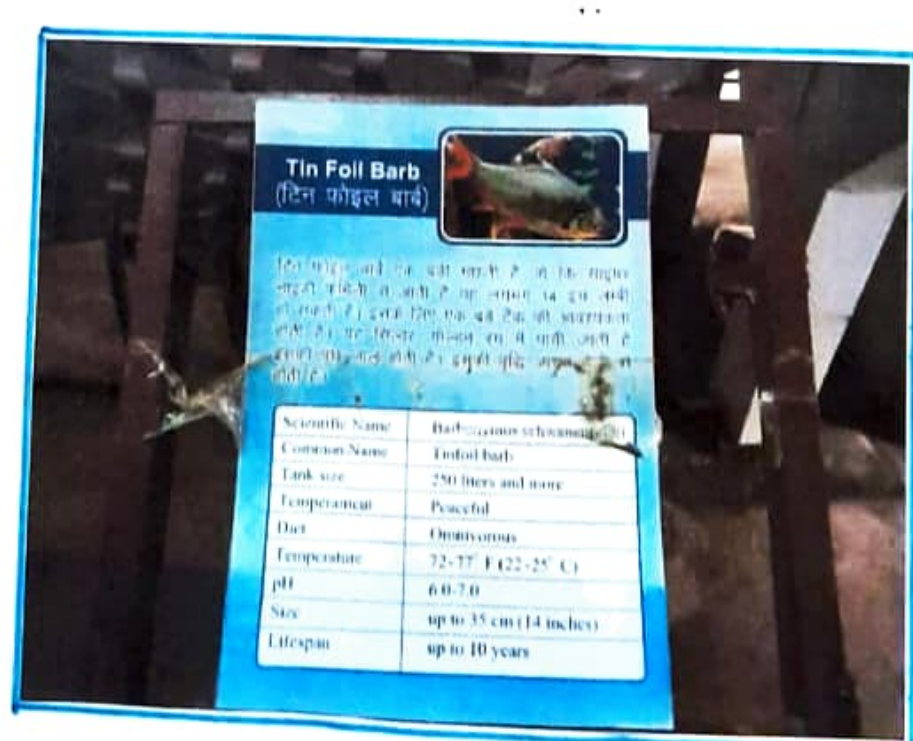
Peacock Pansy

Tunonia almana, the peacock pansy, is a species of nymphalid butterfly found in Cambodia and South Asia. It exists in two distinct adult forms, which differ chiefly in the patterns on the underside of the wings; the dry-season form has few markings, while the wet-season form has additional eyespots and lines. It is listed as least concern in the IUCN Red List.



Kingdom : Animalia.
 Phylum : chordata
 class : Actinopterygii
 order : Cichliformes
 Family : Cichlidae
 Hybrid : *Amphitophus
 citrinellus ×
 vieja melanurus*

Kingdom : Animalia
 Phylum : Chordata
 Class : Actinopterygii
 Order : Cypriniformes
 Family : Cyprinidae
 Genus : *Cyprinus*
 Species : *B. schwanenfeldii*



Some Major Fishes

Blood parrot

The blood parrot cichlid (*Amphiprion citrinellus* x *vicja melanurus*), or parrot cichlid, is a hybrid species of fish in the family Cichlidae. The fish was first bred in Taiwan around 1986.

Blood parrot should not be confused with other parrot cichlids or salt water parrotfish. Natural colors of the fish are red, yellow and grey; other colours are injected by breeders.

Tinfoil barb

The tinfoil barb is a tropical Southeast Asian freshwater fish of the family Cyprinidae. This species was originally described as *Barbus schwanenfeldii* by Pieter Bleeker in 1853, and has also been placed in the genera *Barbodes* and *Puntius*. The specific epithet is frequently misspelled *schwanefeldii*.

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

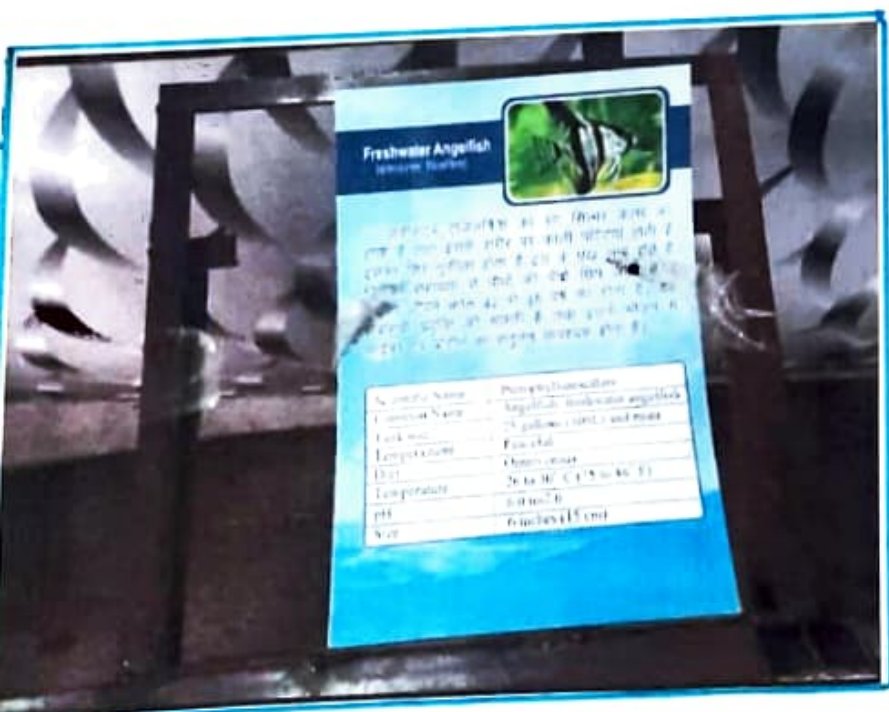
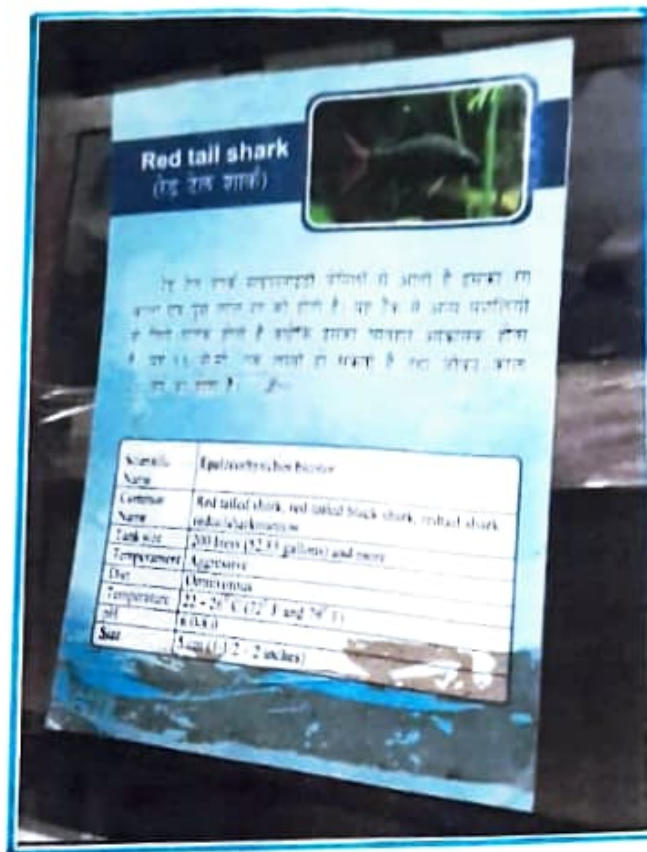
Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: Epalzeorhynchus

Species: E. bicolor



Class: Actinopterygii

Order: Cichliformes

Family: Cichlidae

Tribe: Heroini

Red-tailed black shark

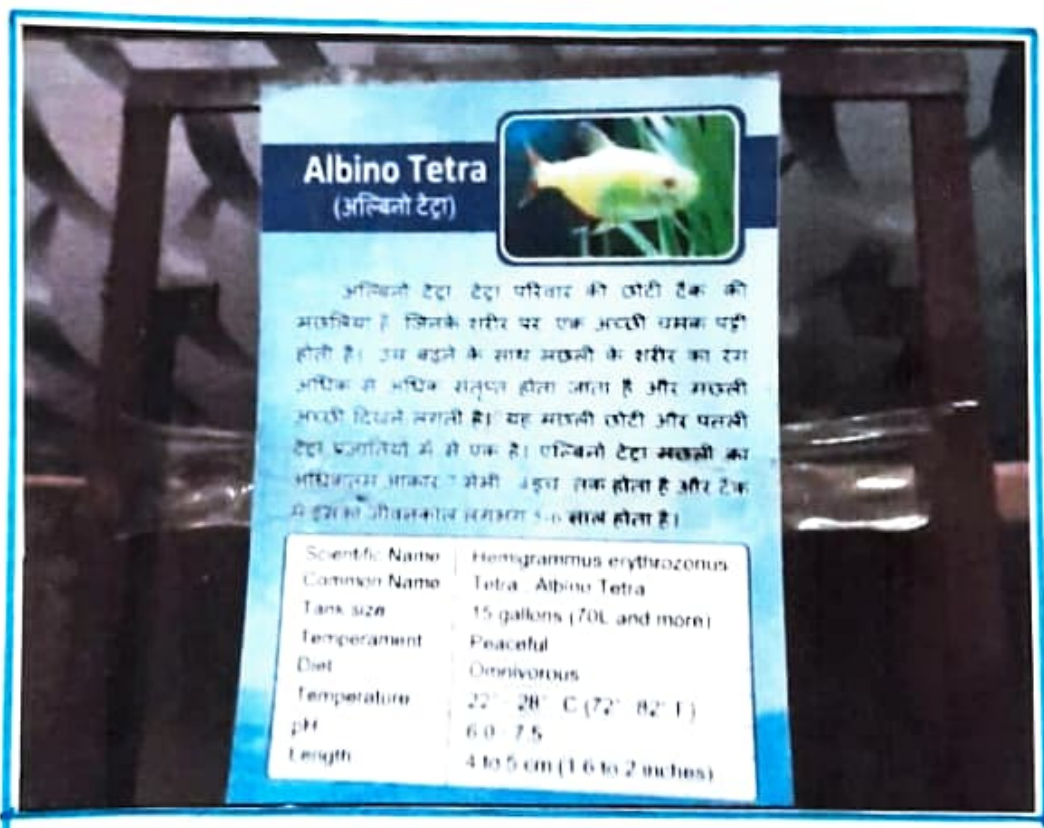
The red-tailed black shark also known as the redtail shark and redtail sharkminnow, is a species of freshwater fish in the carp family, Cyprinidae. It is endemic to Thailand and currently critically endangered.

Freshwater Angelfish

Pterophyllum scalare, most commonly referred to as angelfish or freshwater angelfish, is the most common species of *Pterophyllum* kept in captivity. It is native to the Amazon Basin in Peru, Colombia, and Brazil. Particularly to the Ucayali river in Peru, the Oyapock River in French Guiana, the Essequibo River in Guyana. It is found in swamps or flooded grounds where vegetation is dense and the water is either clear or silty.

Glowlight or Albino Tetra

Hemigrammus erythrozonus, commonly known as the glowlight tetra, is a small tropical fish from the Essequibo River, Guyana, South America. It is silver in colour and a bright iridescent orange to red stripe extends from the dorsal fin being the same color as the stripe.



- Phylum — Chordata
Class — Actinopterygii
Order — Characiformes
Family — Characidae
Genus — Hemigrammus
Species — H. erythrozonus

Major attraction in Park.

The park had greenery as well as waterfalls and fountains which are we really like very much. There were also many types of flower too, we liked all these very much. Nature was peaceful.



SRI SATHYA SAI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

SESSION-2022-23

FIELD REPORT ON

COLLEGE FLORA AND FAUNA

SUBMITTED BY-

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B.Sc. - I YEAR

SUBMITTED TO-

DR. SUNITA YADAV, &

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ABOUT OUR COLLEGE

Sri Sathya Sai Institutions have been established not just to enable students to earn a living, but to make them acquire good traits and lead ideal lives. The students, thus concentrate, not only on their studies, but also on the development of their character, so that they may serve as examples to others and promote the Sai ideals by their actions.

FLORA



ASHOKA TREE

Saraca Asoca, commonly known as the Ashoka Tree, is a plant belonging to the *Deteroidae* subfamily of the legume family. It is an important tree in the cultural traditions of the Indian subcontinent and adjacent areas. The flower of Ashoka tree is the state flower of Odisha.

This is a rain forest tree. Its original distribution was in the central areas of the Deccan plateau, as well as the middle section of the western ghats in the western coastal zone of the Indian subcontinent. As a wild tree Ashoka is a vulnerable species. It is becoming rarer in its natural habitat, but isolated wild ashoka trees are still to be found in the foothills of the central and eastern Himalayas.



Duranta Erecta

DURANTA ERECTA

Duranta erecta is a species of flowering shrub in the verbena family Verbenaceae, native from Mexico to South America and the Caribbean. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical gardens throughout the world, and has become naturalized in many places. Common names include golden dewdrop, pigeon berry, and skyflower.

Duranta erecta is a sprawling shrub. It can grow to 6m (20ft) tall and can spread an equal width. The leaves are light green, elliptic to ovate, opposite and grow up to 7.5 cm long and 3.5 cm broad. The flowers are light blue or lavender located on terminal and axillary stems.



Catharanthus

CATHARANTHUS

Catharanthus is a genus of flowering plants in the family Apocynaceae. Like the genus *Vinca*, they are known commonly as periwinkles. There are eight known species. Seven are endemic to Madagascar, though one, *C. roseus*, is widely naturalised around the world. The eighth species, *C. pusillus*, is native to India and Sri Lanka; The name *Catharanthus* comes from the Greek for "pure flower". *Catharanthus roseus*, known formerly as *Vinca rosea*, is a main source of *Vinca* alkaloids, now sometimes called *catharanthus* alkaloids. The plant produces about 130 of these compounds, including vinblastine and vincristine, two drugs used to treat cancer.



Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia (common name blanket flower) is a genus of flowering plants in the family Asteraceae, native to North and South America. It was named after Maitre Gaillard de Charenton-le-Pau, an 18th-century French magistrate who was an enthusiastic botanist. The common name may refer to the resemblance of the inflorescence to the brightly patterned blankets made by Native Americans. Many cultivars have been bred for ornamental use.

Blanket flower has brightly colored red and / or yellow flowers. With brightly colored daisy-like flowers in shades of red orange and yellow, the best tolerant and heavy blooming blanket flower is a good addition to the informal garden.



Euphorbia milli

EUPHORBIA MILLI

Euphorbia milli, the crown of thorns, christ plant, or christ thorn, is a species of flowering plant in the spurge family *Euphorbiaceae*, native to Madagascar. The species name commemorates Baron Milieu, once governor of Réunion, who introduced the species to France in 1821. It is commonly used as an ornamental houseplant that can be grown in warmer climates.

Crown of thorns is a perennial vine that grows to a height up to 10ft. It is a very fast growing plant, and it has very sharp thorns. These plants have been used for centuries as antiseptics, painkillers, disinfectants and tonics.



Hibiscus

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus is a genus of flowering plants in the mallow family, Malvaceae.

The genus is quite large, comprising several species that are native to warm temperature, subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world.

Several species are widely cultivated as ornamental plants.

A tea made from hibiscus flowers is known by many names around the world and is served both hot and cold. The beverage is known for its red colour, and vitamin C content.



Splorasia larkspur

SPLORIAS LARKSPUR

splorias larkspur, (genus Delphinium), genus of about 365 species of herbaceous plants of the buttercup family (Ranunculaceae), many of which are grown for the floral industry and as ornamentals for their showy flower stalks. The plants are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere and in certain montane areas of Africa. All members of the genus are considered poisonous to humans and livestock.

Annual larkspurs include the common rocket larkspur and its varieties, which grow up to 60 cm (2 feet) tall and have bright blue, pink, or white flowers on branching stalks.



Cuban Royal Palm

CUBAN ROYAL PALM

Cuban royal palm or Florida palm, is a species of palm that is native to Mexico, parts of Central America, the Caribbean, and southern Florida. Its biological name is *Roystonea regia*. A large tree, it has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental tree. The royal palm reaches heights from 50 to over 80 feet tall.

Root nodules containing rhizobium bacteria have been found on *R. regia* trees in India.

The presence of rhizobia containing nodules is usually associated with nitrogen fixation in legumes.

FAUNA



Squirrel

SQUIRREL

Squirrels are members of the family Sciuridae, a family that includes small, or medium sized rodents. The squirrel family includes tree squirrels, ground squirrels (including chipmunks and prairie dogs), and flying squirrels. The squirrels are most closely related to the mountain beaver and to the dormice. Squirrels typically have slender bodies with very long bushy tails and large eyes. In most squirrel species, the hind limbs are longer than the fore limbs. Many juvenile squirrels die in the first year of life. Adult squirrels can have a lifespan of 5 to 10 years in the wild.



Citrus swallowtail

CITRUS SWALLOWTAIL

Citrus swallowtail or christmas butterfly which commonly occurs over the entirety of sub-Saharan Africa, including Madagascar, besides the southern Arabian Peninsula. Its biological name is *Papilio demodocus*.

Female butterflies lay their eggs singly on citrus leaves. After about 6 days the egg hatches into a larva. The immature larvae are black, yellow and white with spikes. Their coloration provides camouflage. They grow to length of 10 or 15 mm. The caterpillars transform into pupae. They remain in pupal form for two to three weeks before emerging adults.



Aspin

ASPIN

Asikal (portmanteau of asong kalay, meaning "street dog"), also called aspin, (meaning "Filipino dog") is the Filipino language name for mongrel dogs in the Philippines. These dogs are either entirely descended from dogs that are indigenous to the Philippines, or are mixed-breed. They do not have clear lineages to what they look like today because they are bred from a diversity of mixed breeds that are roaming around the streets.



Pigeon

PIGEONS

The large bird genus *Columba* comprises a group of medium to large pigeons. The terms "dove" and "pigeon" are used indiscriminately for smaller and larger columbidae, respectively. *Columba* species - at least those of *Columba* sensu stricto - are generally termed "pigeons", and in many cases "rock-pigeon". The rock dove has given rise to the majority of domesticated pigeon breeds.