



*Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's*  
**Annasaheb Awate Arts, Commerce & Hutatma Babu**  
**Genu Science College, Manchar.**

**“ Criterion 1- Curricular Aspects”**

**AQAR 2022-23**

1.3.2 Number of courses that include experiential learning through project work/field work/internship during the year.

List of Document :- field work

Rayat Shikshan Santha  
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar

2022-23

(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Sr. No.	Department	Project work/ fieldwork / internships	Total Student
1	T.Y.B.SC. Electronic Science Sem V	Project	16
2	T.Y.B.SC. Electronic Science Sem VI	Project	16
3	T.Y.B.voc Food Sem 5	Project	10
4	T.y .Bsc Physic	Project	7
5	M.Sc. II Physic	Project	11
6	Chemistry M.Sc. II	Project	18
7	Zoology T.Y. B.Sc.	Project	9
8	Environment Studies S.Y.B.SC.	Project	62
9	M.Com. II	Project	73
10	History T.Y.	Project	10
11	English T.Y.	Project	11
12	Economics T.Y.	Project	13
13	M.A. Economics	Project	14
14	Environment Studies S.Y.B.A.	Project	77
15	Environment Studies S.Y.B.Com.	Project	148
16	BBA/CA	Project	39
17	Physical Education (F.Y.B.A./Bicom./ B.Sc.)	Project	355
18	Botany	Field Work	42
19	Biotechnology T.Y. Sem. 5	Internship	13
20	TYBCom. (Costing)	Internship	56
21	TYBCom. (Business Emtere.)	Internship	47
27	TYBCom. (Marketing.)	Internship	26
28	TYBCom. (Business Emtere.)	Internship	43
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1116</b>





*Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's*  
**Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar.**

**Department of Botany**

**'Field Work'**

**2022-23**



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Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's  
Annasaheb Awate Arts, Com. and Hutatma Babu Genu Science College, Manchar, Tal.  
Ambegaon, Dist- Pune (410503).

Department of Botany  
Excursion Tour- 2022. Naneghat, Kukdeshwar and Darya Ghat,  
Tal. Junnar, Dist.- Pune.

### Notice

All the students of F. Y., T. Y. B. Sc. and M. Sc. Botany class are hereby informed that their one day excursion tour is arranged at **Naneghat, Kukdeshwar and Darya Ghat, Tal. Junnar, Dist.- Pune.** on Saturday, 12/11/2022 at 8.00 a.m.. As per the syllabus of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, there is a compulsory excursion tour for F. Y., T. Y. B. Sc. and M. Sc. Botany class. Students have to submit the collected material and excursion report at the time of practical examination and University has kept separate marks for it. The detail programme is displayed on notice board.

*U. S. Mulla*

Tour Incharge

*U. S. Mulla*

Head,  
Department of Botany  
Annasaheb Awate Arts, Commerce and Science College, Manchar, Dist. Pune

Principal,  
Annasaheb Awate  
College, Manchar



Department of Botany,  
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar,  
Dist – Pune  
Date – 31/10/2022

To,  
The Principal,  
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar (Pune)

**Sub.: Permission for one day Excursion Tour at Naneghat, Kukdeshwar and Darya Ghat, Tal. Junnar, Dist.- Pune.**

Respected Sir,

As per the syllabus of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, there is a compulsory excursion tour for F. Y., T. Y. B. Sc. and M. Sc. Botany class. Students have to submit the collected material and excursion report at the time of practical examination and University has kept separate marks for it. Place of visit is **Naneghat, Kukdeshwar and Darya Ghat, Tal. Junnar, Dist.- Pune**. There will be 40 students, 4 faculties and one attendance along with the students. This tour is arranged on Saturday, 12/11/2022 at 8.00 a.m.

Kindly give permission for the same and oblige.

Thanking you,

Your's faithfully

*for 4/11/2022*

Head

Department of Botany

Annasaheb Awate Arts, Commerce and ~~Hutata~~ ~~Botany~~  
~~Manchar~~ Science College, Manchar Dist. Pune



# EXCURSION REPORT

**Date of visit:** Saturday, 12/11/2022

**Place:** Naneghat, Kukdeshwar and Darya Ghat

## **Botany at a glance:**

Botany is a science of plants. It deals with basic study of plants and their activities as well as studies related to scientific applications of botanical knowledge. Basic knowledge of botany will help us to solve various problems and making the life happy and comfortable. Therefore, awareness about plant is essential as the plants fulfill most of our needs.

## **Importance of Excursion:**

Botanical science cannot be studied in restriction of a classroom and laboratory. To study botanical science, one has to go in nature or in plant flora to study them in their natural habitats.

The study tour was arranged by Botany Department of our college to have actual experience as "Experience is our best teacher". There is a wide scope to observe various plant species to know new genera, species and varieties and to collect these plant species. We also know about various new and unique plants. It helps to increase our practical knowledge. A study tour with scientific attention gives us a lot of information directly which we cannot obtain in classroom, laboratory or also by reading any book in library.

## **About College:**

Annasaheb Awate Arts, Commerce and Hutatma Babu Genu Science College was established in 1966 by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. The founder of the Sanstha, Padmabhushan Dr. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil established the Sanstha in 1919. The institution rose up to greater heights due to the unprecedented contributions of Bhaurao Patil in the realm of education. Annasaheb Awate whose name has been given to this college was a veteran educationist and a social reformer of this region besides, the science faculty is named after Hutatma Babu Genu who breathed his last while fighting against the atrocities of the British rulers. The college was responsible for educating the first generation of the region. The college owns 105 acres of land. 55 acres of land is used for infrastructure while remaining 50 acres is used for the social forestry. The college campus has a rich environmental and natural beautiful background therefore; the agro-based projects such as mango, banana, guava, amala, custard apple, fig, coconuts, tamarind, nuts, medicinal plants, rose garden etc. are being carried on.

## **Aims and objectives:**

1. Observation and identification of the rare, endemic, endangered, threatened and medicinally important plants from all maximum localities, which are mentioned in the Red Data Book and different Floras published by various workers.
2. To create awareness in the tribals of the respective localities regarding the position of these plants.
3. To create awareness in the undergraduate students regarding the rare, endemic, endangered, threatened and medicinally important plants.
4. To utilise the youth (the undergraduate students) for regeneration of the rare, endemic, endangered, threatened and medicinally important plants and for their reclamation in their original localities.



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- To create an appropriate source to the tribals who are dependent on the forest, to develop awareness in them about dangers of their survival.
  6. To create ideal forests with maximum plant diversity and medicinally important plants and regenerate ethno botanical status.
  7. To create an ideal botanical garden with maximum RET species.

### Tour Programme

- Saturday 12/11/2022
- 8.05am: Manchar Departure
- 8.35am: Ozar
- 9.40am: Lenyadri
- 10.30am: Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre (MLRC)
- 11.00am: Manikdoh Dam - Vegetation study
- 12.15pm: Naneghat - Vegetation study
- 1.10am: Lunch
- 1.40pm: Departure to Kukdeshwar
- 3.05pm: Arrival at Darya Ghat -Vegetation study and plant collection
- 4.30pm: Departure for Manchar
- 6.15pm: Arrival at Manchar

#### Ozar:

The Vighnagar Ganpati Temple Ozar is a Hindu temple dedicated to the Lord 'Ganesha'. Son of Lord Shiva and Parvati, the elephant-headed god of wisdom. The Vighnagar Ganpati Temple is popular for its Golden 'dome (Sonayacha Kalash) and its Deepmala's (a stone pillar). Among Ashtavinayakas Temples, Vighneshwara temple is the only temple with have a golden dome (Sonayacha Kalash) and pinnacle.

#### Lenyadri :

Lenyadri, sometimes called Ganesa Lena, Ganesh Pahar Caves, are a series of about 30 rock-cut Buddhist caves, located about 4.8 kilometres north of Junnar in Pune district. Other caves surrounding the city of Junnar are: Manmodi Caves, Shivneri Caves and Tulja Caves. The Lenyadri caves date between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and belong to the Hinayana Buddhism tradition. Twenty-six of the caves are individually numbered. The caves face to the south and are numbered serially from east to west. Caves 6 and 14 are chaitya-grihas, while the rest are viharas. The latter are in the form of dwellings and cells. There are also several rock-cut water cisterns; two of them have inscriptions. The layout of the caves, in general, are similar in pattern and shape. They generally have one or two sides with two long benches for occupants' use. Two of the central cells of Cave 7 – originally a Buddhist vihara – were at an unknown later date appropriated for the worship of the Hindu god Ganesha. The rest of the cells and the hall of Cave 7 remain in their original form.

#### Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre (MLRC) :

In 2007, Wildlife SOS in collaboration with the Maharashtra Forest Department established the Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre in Junnar, near Pune. The centre is home to over 30 leopards and provides temporary or long-term care for leopards injured by villagers or trapped in conflict situations.

These man-animal conflict scenarios with leopards are complex ones caused by human encroachment upon wild leopards' natural habitat. Leopards struggle to find a foothold in the vanishing



rest and are pushed to take cover in sugarcane farms, relying on village livestock to survive. This has caused indiscriminate trapping and killing of leopards perceived to be a threat. The centre also houses several orphaned leopard cubs who cannot be released back into the wild as they are severely imprinted on humans.

Our primary goal is to contribute to the conservation of the imperilled Indian leopard population on one of the most heavily human-populated and dominated landscapes in the world. We continue to conduct regular training programmes detailing "capacity building" for forest department staff and for vets in outlining the use of gear. We also provide education to local farming communities thereby increasing their awareness and tolerance for coexistence with these beautiful cats.

Wildlife SOS manages the centre in collaboration with Maharashtra Forest Department with support from Humane Society International, Australia and Terra-et Faune, Switzerland.

**Manikdoh Dam Ecosystem:**

The wetlands and wetland macrophytes play crucial role in the ecosystem with direct as well as indirect benefits of uncountable value. A study was undertaken to document angiospermic wetland macrophytes in Pune district, Maharashtra state, India. Results of the study revealed that, there are 11 categories of wetlands in Pune district including seven natural and four man-made. These wetlands harbour 457 angiosperms belonging to 72 families. Of these, 457 taxa, 204 taxa are under different categories as per IUCN, while 253 are not evaluated. Among recorded taxa, one is 'Critically Endangered' (*Eriocaulon santapau*), three 'Endangered' (*Iphigenia stellata*, *Eriocaulon richardianum* and *Dimeria hohenackeri*), two 'Vulnerable' (*Isachne bicolor* and *Utricularia albocaerulea*) and 198 taxa are 'Least concerned'. Total 67 Indian endemic taxa are recorded from the wetlands in the study area

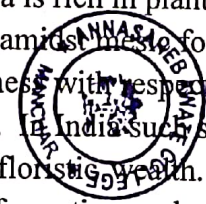
**Naneghat:**

Unleash an adventurous expedition and experience the great adventure that lets you traverse through a mountain pass in the serene Western Ghats. The Naneghat Trek takes you through the rugged trails of untouched patches of nature.

Naneghat a mountain pass in the Western Ghats. During the reign of the Satavahana (200 BCE-190 CE), the pass was extensively used as a trade route between Kalyan and Junnar. Literally, the name nane means "coin" and ghat means "pass". The name is given because this path was used as a tollbooth to collect toll from traders crossing the hills. The way is clearly marked and passes through dense teakwood forests. Climbing from the forest you reach to the base of 'Nanacha Angatha', which is pinnacle of Naneghat plateau. From this base, a 2 meter wide pass connects to the actual plateau. This pass called as Naneghatachi NaLi has been carved and cut in stones by emperors of that time. This 60 meter long pass takes you to the Naneghat plateau.

It is located 26km away from Junnar Town at 19.2710 N,73.7200 E & 19.2980 N,73.6720 E, 700m. The rocky hills of this region are well known forts. There is a tar road from Junnar to Naneghat (Ghatghar Village). The basalt is exposed as a broad expanse at a low altitude and bounded by sacred groves, reserve forest patches, rice fields and vertical slopes. The outcrop and its surroundings are affected by biotic pressures. Hemadri (1980) and Rahangdale (2009) denoted that Naneghat Plateau area is rich in plant diversity.

The Western Ghats are full of high altitude plateaus/rock outcrops amidst these forests. Throughout the world, rock outcrops are isolated habitats and known for their uniqueness with respect to environmental variables and biodiversity and well known as centers of species endemism. In India such special habitats are geographically known but very less information is available about their floristic wealth. Available studies are occasional and limited to ecology. Due to a lack of appropriate information and errors in the study models of random sampling, important habitats may get misinterpreted and pose a threat to conservation. A comprehensive botanical study of two rock outcrops, Durgawadi Plateau (DP) and Naneghat Plateau (NP),





in the escarpment of the northern Western Ghats revealed a very high within-site (360 taxa on DP and 249 taxa on NP) and between-site plant diversity totaling to 443 taxa of specific and infraspecific ranks. The individual outcrop areas are very small (2.8793km<sup>2</sup> and 0.7524km<sup>2</sup> respectively for DP and NP) but harbor a huge diversity of flowering plants. The commonly shared taxa are relatively low (37% of the taxa recorded) indicating that the two outcrops are floristically very distinct from each other. They are also distinct in terms of soil composition, though on the same crest line of Sahyadri and quite close to each other. The study emphasizes the need for micro-level inventories of smaller areas by taking intensive surveys for documentation of different aspects of the abiotic and biotic diversity as well as other environmental and anthropogenic variables.

**Kukdeshwar :**

Kukdeshwar Mandir or Temple is located in the Pur village on the bank of Kukdi River at a distance of 15 Km from Junnar on its western side in the Pune district of Maharashtra. It is a 12th century Shiva temple which has been built as per Hemadpanthi architecture. The site of the temple looks amazingly beautiful and the Kukdi River on its norther side adds to its beauty.

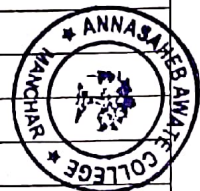
It is a popular temple of Lord Shiva which is noted for its splendid carvings and sculptures on the inner and outer walls of the temple. It lies in close proximity of Chavand Fort, also known as Fort of Prasannagad at a distance of mere 3 Km. The roof of this temple is currently in a dilapidated state but renovation is being carried out.

**Darya Ghat:**

Darya Ghat is an ancient cattle trade route used for connecting Amboli village of the Ghat section to the Palu village in Konkan.

**A) Tree**

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Vernacular / Common Name
1	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A. cunn	Mimosaceae	Australian Babhul
2	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) carr.	Rutaceae	Bel
3	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Bth	Mimosaceae	Shirish
4	<i>Areca catechu</i> (L.)	Arecaceae	Supari
5	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem
6	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i> (Retz.)	Poaceae	Bamboo
7	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> (L.)	Caesalpinaceae	Kanchan
8	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Caesalpinaceae	Apta
9	<i>Bombax insigne</i> Wall.	Bombacaceae	Sawar
10	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> Wall.	Bombacaceae	Katesawar
11	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lank) Taubert	Fabaceae	Palas
12	<i>Cassia siamea</i> Lamk.	Caesalpinaceae	Kashid
13	<i>Pithecolobium saman</i> Benth.	Mimosaceae	Vilayati Chinch
14	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (L.)	Caesalpinaceae	Bahawa
15	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (L.)	Aracaceae	Naral
16	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roet & Schut	Periplocaceae	Shetkawali
17	<i>Dalbergia sisoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Sisam
18	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bajer) Rafin	Caesalpinaceae	Gulmohar
19	<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Ran Pangara



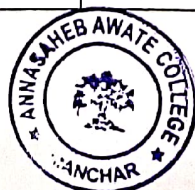
20	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Pangara
21	<i>Eucalyptus citrodora</i> Hook.	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri
22	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Shivan
23	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Vad
24	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> (L.)	Teliaceae	Phalsi
25	<i>Leucana leucocephala</i> (Lamk) de wit	Mimoceae	Subabhul
26	<i>Holoptela integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch	Urticaceae	Papada/Vavali
27	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (L.)	Anacardiaceae	Amba
28	<i>Mitragura parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth	Rubiaceae	Kadam
29	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Shevaga
30	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.)	Fabaceae	Karanj
31	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Euphorbiaceae	Putranjiva
32	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> (L.)	Bignoniaceae	Akash Neem
33	<i>Santalum album</i> (L.)	Santalaceae	Chandan
34	<i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> Vahl.	Sapindaceae	Ritha
35	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	Pichkari
36	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (L.)	Caesalpinaceae	Chinch
37	<i>Tectona grandis</i> (L.)	Verbinaceae	Sag
38	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Gaertn)	Combretaceae	Behda
39	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Terz.	Combretaceae	Hirda
40	<i>Terminalia cuneata</i> Roth	Combretaceae	Arjun Sadada
41	<i>Roystonea regia</i> Kunth	Palmae	Bottle Palm
42	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (L.)	Combretaceae	Ornamental
43	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn) Thw	Annonaceae	Ashok
44	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> Desv.	Meliaceae	--
45	<i>Bassia longifolia</i> (L.)	Sapotaceae	--
46	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Wamin Striata	Poaceae	Yellow bamboo
47	<i>Bursera pubescence</i>	Bursaraceae	--
48	<i>Cycas rumphii</i>	Cycadaceae	Cycas
49	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> (L.)	Bigniniaceae	Cork Tree
50	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.)	Myrtaceae	Janbhul
51	<i>Eucalyptus lanceolatus</i>	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri
52	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> (L.)	Moraceae	Pimpal
53	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Moraceae	Umbar
54	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (L.)	Moraceae	Vad
55	<i>Ficus carica</i> (L.)	Moraceae	Anjir
56	<i>Ficus elatica</i> Roxb.	Moraceae	Rubber
57	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)	Rutaceae	Bel
58	<i>Albizia amara</i> Boivin in Encus	Mimosaceae	Shirish

**B) Shrub**



Sr. No.	Botanical Name		Vernacular / Common Name
1	<i>Annona reticulata</i> (L.)	Annonaceae	Ramphal
2	<i>Annona squamosa</i> (L.)	Annonaceae	Sitaphal

	<i>Caesalpinea bonducella</i> (L)	Caesalpinaceae	Sagargota
4	<i>Caloptropis gigantean</i> (L.) Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	Rui (Pink Fl.)
5	<i>Caloptropis procera</i> (Ait) R.	Asclepiadaceae	Rui (White Fl.)
6	<i>Glyricidia sepium</i> (Jacq)	Fabaceae	Undirmari
7	<i>Carica papaya</i> (L.)	Caricaceae	Papai
8	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i> Vahl, Enum.	Verbenaceae	--
9	<i>Fluggea microcarpa</i> Blume.	Euphorbiaceae	
10	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.)	Palmae	Khajoor
11	<i>Canna indica</i> (L.)	Cannaceae	Kardal
12	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (L.)	Casuarinaceae	Suru
13	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> (L.)	Vitaceae	Kandvel
14	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Euphorbiaceae	Awala
15	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i> Roth.	Rubiaceae	Dikemali
16	<i>Helecteris asora</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Murudsheng
17	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jaswand
18	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> Jacq.	Convolvulaceae	Besharam
19	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> (L.)	Rubiaceae	Devhara
20	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> (L.)	Acanthaceae	Adhulsa
21	<i>Lantana camara</i> (L.) var.	Verbinaceae	Ghaneri
22	<i>Livistonia chinensis</i> R. Br.	Araceae	Fan-palm
23	<i>Michelia champaca</i> (L.)	Magnoliaceae	Sonchapha
24	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> (L.)	Sapotaceae	Bakul
25	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i> (L.)	Musaceae	Keli
26	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	Apocynaceae	Kanher
27	<i>Oroxylon indicum</i> (L.) Vent.	Bignoniaceae	--
28	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> Poir	Apocynaceae	White Chapha
29	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> (L.)	Apocynaceae	Red Chapha
30	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) de Wilde	Caesalpinaceae	Seeta Ashok
31	<i>Vitex nigundo</i> (L.)	Verbinaceae	Nirgudi
32	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> (L.)	Combretaceae	Rangoon Creeper
34	<i>Paimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	Netaceae/Myrt.	All spice
35	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i> Wild.	Celatraceae	Malkangani
36	<i>Achrus sapota</i> (L.)	Sapotaceae	Chiku
37	<i>Ervatamia hyniana</i> (L.)	Apocyanaceae	Tagar
38	<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i>	Verbenaceae	Cup-Saucer
39	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.)	Bomacaceae	Gulbhendi
40	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	Lytraceae	White Fls.
41	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lytraceae	Pink Fls.
44	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> (L.)	Solanaceae	Rat-rani
45	<i>Cestrum diarnum</i> (L.)	Solanaceae	Dinka Raja
46	<i>Nerium odorum</i> (L.)	Apocynaceae	White Kanher
47	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill	Apocynaceae	Pink Kanher
48	<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i> Juss.	Apocynaceae	Yellow Fls.
49	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.)	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha

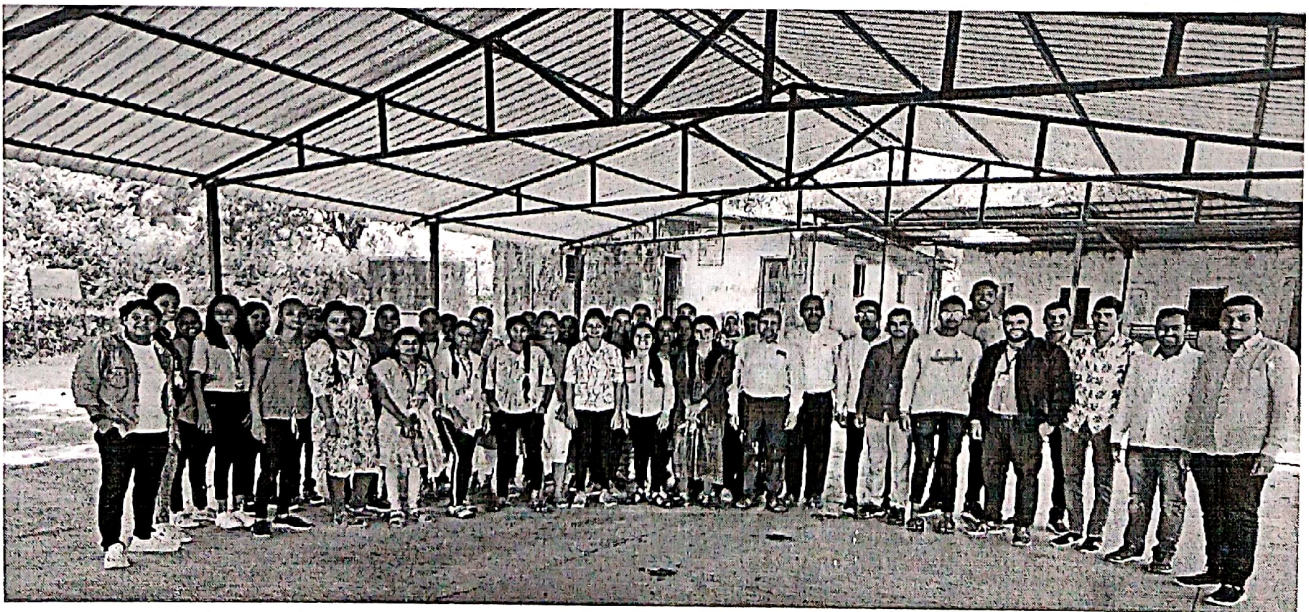


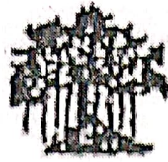
C) Herb

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Vernacular / Common Name
1	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (L.)	Crassulaceae	Panphuti
2	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	Liliaceae	Korphad
3	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> (L.)	Liliaceae	Shatavari
4	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.	Araceae	--
5	<i>Agave Americana</i> (L.)	Amaryllidaceae	Ghaypat
6	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> (L.)	Amaryllidaceae	--
7	<i>Pancreatium parvum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	--
8	<i>Morus alba</i> (L.)	Moraceae	Tuti
9	<i>Manihot utissima</i> Pohl.	Euphorbiaceae	--
10	<i>Colocasia esculanta</i> (L.)	Araceae	Alu
11	<i>Datura metal</i> (L.)	Solanaceae	Dhotara
12	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.)	Mimosaceae	Sigam Kati
13	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> (L.)	Capparidaceae	Vaghati
14	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Liliaceae	Shatavari
15	<i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> (Retz.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Bedkipala
16	<i>Cassia glauca</i> Lamk.	Caesalpinaceae	Large Tarwad

D) Climber

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Vernacular / Common Name
1	<i>Artabotrys odoratissimus</i> R. Br.	Annanaceae	Hirva Chapha
2	<i>Buogainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	Nyctaginaceae	Boganvel
3	<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	Bignoniaceae	Lasunvel
4	<i>Anthurium andraeanum</i>	Araceae	--
5	<i>Tylphora indica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	pittpadi





Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

**Annasaheb Awate Arts, Com and Hutatma Babu Genu Science  
College, Manchar, Tal. Ambegaon, Dist- Pune (410503) MS (India).**

## **DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**

### **EXCURSION AND SUBMISSION REPORT**

**2022-23**



20

Rajesh Chhatrapati Santhia's  
Anasahab Awate Arts, Commerce and Hattatma Babu Geni Science College,  
Manchar, Dist. Pune  
Department of Botany  
Botanical Excursion Tour- 2022-23  
(Darvaghata, Kulkadeshwar, Naneghatti)  
Class- I.A, B.Sc. I.A, B.Sc. (Botany), and M.Sc. (Botany)  
List of students

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	M/F	Reg. ID	Birth Date	Age	Sign
1.	Ghewade Siddhika Santosh	F	20228086	06/04/04	18	
2.	Hande Bhagyashri Yuvraj	F	20227092	22/08/04	18	
3.	Kanade Akshada Prabhakar	F	20226897	01/05/04	18	Akandade
4.	Shewale Anjali Santosh	F	20223129	13/05/04	18	
5.	Chikhale Sanskruti Sandip	F	20226967	24/07/04	18	
6.	Dake Tejal Santosh	F	20228160	19/09/04	18	T. Dake
7.	Langote Anushka Kaluram	F	20228041	22/08/04	18	A.K.L
8.	Mandale Sujata Machindra	F	20228040	01/05/04	18	Smerade
9.	Daundkar Mayuri Vishnu	F	20227030	08/10/04	18	Mayuri
10.	Pekhorkar Utkarsha Ashok	F	20226878	13/12/03	18	
11.	Tambade Vaishnavi Suresh	F	20226896	14/04/05	17	Flambade
12.	Wolunj Pranali Avinash	F	20227948	06/10/04	18	
13.	Pawale Gauri Gulab	F	20226895	04/08/04	18	Flawale
14.	Pathan Arshiya Riyojkhan	F	20227879	29/05/03	19	
15.	Chikane Mahima Gorakshnath	F	20227045	08/07/03	19	GI
16.	Nighot Apurva Arun	F	20227029	19/12/04	18	
17.	Nighot Sharau Dasharath	F	20226912	16/03/04	18	
18.	Yelphor Diksha Dipak	F	20228221	03/08/04	18	
19.	Tavhore Digambar Balasaheb	M	20227601	17/02/05	17	
20.	Gawade Akshay Balasaheb	M	20227269	22/04/04	18	
21.	Thorat Ashish Nitin	M	20226946	25/02/04	18	
22.	Pekhorkar Anuj Suresh	M	20226923	27/09/04	18	
23.	Wagh Karan Jalindar	M	20226933	05/05/04	18	K.V. Wagh
24.	Shingade Pranita Baban	F	20226941	19/11/03	19	Shingade
25.	Tavhore Priyanka Sayaji	F	20226962	20/01/04	18	
26.	Mulani Nikal Javid	M	20228010	26/05/03	19	
27.	Shinde Sandesh Mahadev	M	20228256	11/11/00	21	
28.	Bairagi Rohit Ganesh	M	20228231	01/01/01	21	Rohit
29.	Thorat Gonesh Balasaheb	M	20228261	15/09/00	22	
30.	Dhomale Snehal Manik	F	20228222	31/10/00	22	
31.	Dherange Sanskruti Vilas	F	20228223	24/06/00	22	
32.	Kolap Rutuja Sobaji	F	20228348	11/01/02	21	
33.	Dongare Aishwarya Avinash	F	20228350	20/01/02	21	
34.	Kondhvale Rajlaxmi Ramchandra	F	20226902	02/06/04	18	P.R. Kondhvale
35.	Tatre Samruddhi Ramdas	F	20226905	14/03/04	18	
36.	Dake Aarti Shankar	F	20228353	28/01/04	18	A.S. Dake
37.	Gawade Rodhika Harishchandra	F	20226887	05/05/04	18	



38.	Gulave Akanksha Sanlosh	F	20226904	20/10/04	18	Palave
39	Damse Kanchan Vilas	F	20228060	05/07/05	17	Kanpane
40	Bhojane Pratik Rasik	M	20228172	18/05/02	20	Prabhore
41	Shelkande Sonali Jalindar	F	20227548	12/8/2004	18	Shelkande
42	Shelkande Shashikla Jalindar	F	20227547	29/7/2005	17	Shelkande

Teachers

1. Prof. Dr. Belbhat S.N.
2. Prof. Dr. Admathe N.B.
3. Prof. Bhor A.K.
4. Prof. Borve S.
5. Mr. Shinde D.B.

- Non teaching staff -

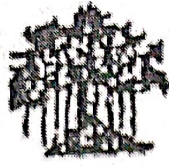
- 1) Mr. Khaladkar K.K.

*Wadhvani*  
Principal

*Khaladkar*  
Head  
Department of Botany  
AA College, Manchar

*Khaladkar*  
Principal  
AA College, Manchar  
Annasaheb Awate College,  
Manchar, Dist. Pune





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Annasaheb Awate Arts, Com and Hutatma Babu Genu Science College,  
Manchar, Tal. Ambegaon, Dist- Pune (410503).

Department of Botany

EXCURSION AND SUBMISSION REPORT (2020-21)

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Ghewade Shiddhika Santosh of F.Y./ S.Y./T.Y. ✓  
B.Sc./ M. Sc. I, II Botany has satisfactorily completed the field work and  
submission during the academic year 2022-23 according to requirement of  
Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

Exam Seat No.-

Date :-

U. B. Mulla

Teacher in Charge

P. S. C.

Examiner

U. B. Mulla

Professor and Head,  
Department of Botany.

Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, Pune.

