



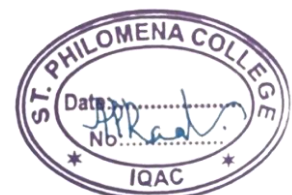
Subject Wall Magazine: **FLORA GLORY**

2021-2022

Editorial Board	Mrs. Shashiprabha B – Chief Editor Pavan Kumar, II BZC – Editor Shravya Rai, II BZC – Asst. Editor Ruthu D Alva, II BZC – Asst. Editor
No of issues Published	10

S.N.	Theme	Contributor
1	Trendy Food that actually teaste terrible	Ruthu D Alva, II BZC
2	Ornamental Plant	Pooja, II BZC
3	Mushrooms	Fathimath Azima Banu, II BZC
4	Psychotria Plants	Fathimath Zoohara , II BZC
5	Medicinal Plants	Shravya Rai, II BZC
6	Seed Dispersal	Ananya K II BZC
7	Cannabis	Shibin, II BZC
8	World Deadliest Plants	Poojashree , II BZC
9	Placentation	Soujanya S L, II BZC
10	Marine Floora	Pavan Kumar, II BZC

Sample Issues



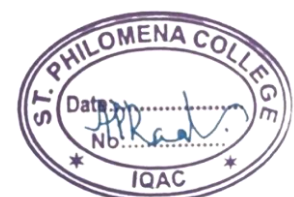
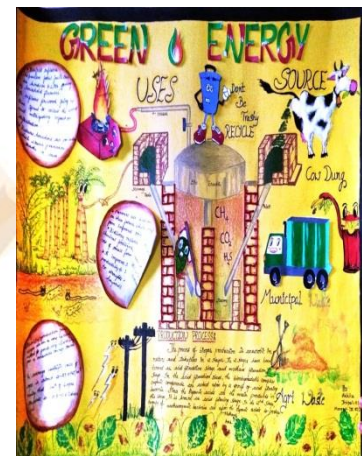
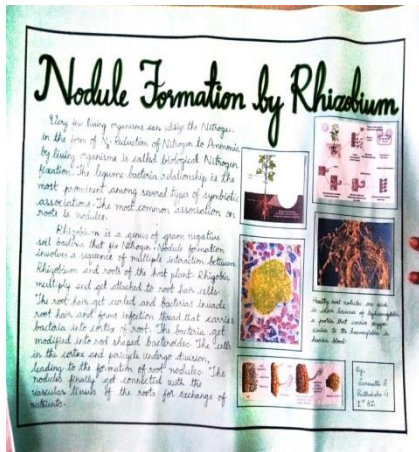


2020-2021

Editorial Board	Mrs. Shashiprabha B, II BZC – Chief Editor Kripali , II BZC - Editor Sanmathi , I BZC -Asst. Editor Nikhil Raj, II BZC -Asst. Editor
No of issues Published	10

SL.No	Theme	Contributor
1.	Ferns	Sowjanya ,II Bzc
2.	Green Anargy	Kripali, III Bzc
3.	Sourses of Bio Fuel	Sathwik, II Bzc
4.	Save The World	Kavshika, II Bzc
5.	Myristica Fragrans	Shushan, II Bzc
6.	Dragon Fruits	Nikhil Raj, II Bzc
7.	Bio Fuel Fact	Ashitha, II Bzc
8.	Rare in plant world	Subeeksha Rai, II Bzc
9.	Bio Fuels	Shibin, II Bzc
10.	Nodule formation by Rhizobium	Sanmathi, I Bzc

Sample Issues





2019-2020

Editorial Board	Dr. Prasanna Rai – Chief Editor Sahithya H A, I BZC - Editor Shradda , II BZC -Asst. Editor Swathi N V, II BZC -Asst. Editor
No of issues Published	10

SL.No	Theme	Contributor
1.	Birds Eye Chilli	Sahithya H A, I Bzc
2.	Role of Plants in Pollution Control	Alphonsa Josthna, I Bzc
3.	Cashew	Sholpa S N, I Bzc
4.	Lemongrass Plant	Bhavya M, I Bzc
5.	Amazing Health Benefits and Medicinal use of Rasbhari	Shreya Dsouza, II Bzc
6.	Sugarcane	Swathi N V, I Bzc
7.	Alternative Products from Mahva	Supreetha D P, II Bzc
8.	Carnivorous Plant	Shradda, II Bzc
9.	Coralline Algae	Bhavishya Rai P, II Bzc
10.	Intersting Facts about Fruits	Ayisathul Thaheera, II Bzc

Sample Issues

ST PHILOMENA COLLEGE
PHILONAGAR, DARBE, PUTTUR - 574202

Department of Botany **FLODA GLORY**

Role of plants in Pollution control



Role of Plants:
Trees and other vegetation must use what is in their environment. So it is not surprising to find that they absorb pollutants (natural or manmade) which may be absorbed successfully or may cause the vegetation to die. Vegetation plays an unexpectedly large role in cleaning the atmosphere, a new study finds. The research, led by scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in Boulder, Colorado, uses observations, gene expression studies, and computer modeling to show that deciduous plants absorb about a third more of a common class of air-polluting chemical than previously thought.

Trees and other vegetation must use what is in their environment. So it is not surprising to find that they absorb pollutants (natural or manmade) which may be absorbed successfully or may cause the vegetation to die. Vegetation plays an unexpectedly large role in cleaning the atmosphere, a new study finds.

The ways that trees can help to clean the air should not be overlooked. Trees are an important, cost-effective solution to reducing pollution and improving air quality.

Trees help to lower air temperatures and the urban heat island effect. This reduction of temperature not only lowers energy use, it also improves air quality, as the formation of ozone is dependent on temperature.

Name: Alphonsa Josthna Lecturer: Dr. Prasanna Rai K

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Bird's Eye Chilli

The bird eye chilli is a traditional spice that was used in Kerala dishes and known as "Kanthari Mulaku". The people called it as "Kanthari" because it is extremely hot.

This variety of chilli plant is grown as a part of kitchen garden in some homes. The commercial cultivation is not economical unless the farmer get premium prices.

The bird eye chilli (Kanthari mulaku) is a main ingredient in some pure Kerala traditional dishes like "kappayam kanthari mulakarachathum". In Kerala, traditional people daily used this as a evening dish in villages. In my home, we all regularly need this item on evenings.



But people are unaware about the benefits of this variety of chilli and they always like to buy good looking long chillies that is commercially cultivated. Hence you can read some traditional believes and scientific facts about bird eye chilli (Kanthari mulaku).


Name: Sahithya H A Lecturer: Dr. Prasanna Rai K

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CASHEW - Fantastic Benefits

Cashews are good source of different types of vitamins, minerals and other essential nutrients that promotes human wellbeing, and as such offers lots of health benefits.



Cashew fruits appear in different colors ranging from yellow to red and have several nutritional benefits as listed below:

- Cashews are rich in Vitamin C:** Cashew fruit is rich in vitamin C more than oranges; when taken as juice or eaten as a whole fruit it supplies the body with the amount of vitamin C that serves as an anti-scurvy effect.
- Boosts Immune System:** As a natural vitamin pack fruit, cashew fruit helps the body system to fight against anti-bacterial diseases by boosting the strength of the immune system. Consuming cashew helps in making your immune system stronger because of presence of zinc and antioxidants.
- Promotes Healthy Bones:** Cashew nuts contain magnesium which helps to maintain healthy bones, muscles, tissues and other important organs. Constant consuming of cashew nuts is very essential for development of healthy bones because of presence of phosphorus which plays a good role in making our bones healthy, adequate absorption of carbohydrates and fats and promotes overall cellular health. Therefore consume cashew regularly for a stronger bone.

Name: Shilpa S N Lecturer: Dr. Prasanna Rai K





2018-2019

Editorial Board	Dr. Prasanna Rai - Chief Editor Maneesh B, I BZC -Editor Pallavi , I BZC -Asst. Editor Yashaswi P V I BZC -Asst. Editor
No of issues Published	10

SL.No	Theme	Contributor
1.	Bamboo	Pramila Pinto, I BZC
2.	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Rakshitha M B, I BZC
3.	Turmeric	Apoorva B V, I BZC
4.	Betel Leaf	Shreya B K, I BZC
5.	Banyan Tree	Shuchi, I BZC
6.	Hydroponics	Musrifa A, I BZC
7.	Amazing Health and Medicinal Benefits of Eating Orange	Sithara Sherin, I BZC
8.	Costal Speciosus	Pallavi, I BZC
9.	Use of Biotechnology in Modern Science	Maneesh B, I BZC
10.	How plants clean the Air	Yashaswi P V, I BZC

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Department of Botany FLORA GARDY

Ocimum tenuiflorum

Ocimum tenuiflorum commonly known as holy basil, tulsi or tulsi. Tulsi is cultivated for religious and traditional medicine purposes, and for its essential oil. It is used as a herbal tea. Commonly used in Ayurveda and has a place within the traditional tradition of Hinduism. Holy basil is an erect, many-branched subshrub 30-60cm tall with hairy stems. Leaves are green or purple; they are simple, petioled with an ovate to stem long blade which usually has a slightly beaded margin.


Chemical composition:
Some of the phytochemical constituents of tulsi are: chlorogenic acid, ursolic acid, rosmarinic acid, eugenol, camphor.

Name: Rakshitha M B
T.M. (2110)
2018

Lecturer: Dr. Prasanna Rai

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PHILONAGAR, DARBE, PUTTUR - 574202
Department of Botany FLORA GARDY

BAMBOO



The bamboos are evergreen perennial flowering plants in the subfamily Bambusoideae of the grass family Poaceae. The word "bamboo" comes from the Kannada term bambu which was introduced to English through Indonesian and Malay.

In bamboo, as in other grasses, the inter-nodal regions of the stem are usually hollow and the vascular bundles in the cross-section are scattered throughout the stem instead of in a cylindrical arrangement. The distinctive woody stems in other plants. The absence of secondary growth wood causes the stems of bamboos, including the culms and large bamboos, to be culmular rather than tapering.


Bamboos include some of the fastest-growing plants in the world, due to a unique rhizome-dependent system. Certain species of bamboo can grow 91 cm (36 in) within a 24-hour period, at a rate of almost 4 cm (1.6 in) an hour in growth around 1 cm every 90 seconds, or 1 inch every 40 minutes.¹ Giant bamboos are the largest members of the grass family.

Bamboos are of notable economic and cultural significance in South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia, being used for building materials, as a food source, and as a versatile raw product. Bamboo has a higher specific compressive strength than wood, brick or concrete, and a specific tensile strength that rivals steel.

Name: Pramila Pinto
Lecturer: Dr. Prasanna Rai

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Department of Botany FLORA GARDY

BETEL LEAF (PAAN)



Betel leaf is an amazing analgesic that offers relief from pain. Betel leaf is also known as "Pinnu ka patla" in Uttar Pradesh. Betel leaf is heart shaped leaf that exhibits remarkable medicinal properties. Betel leaf's medicinal uses are highly underrated but highly efficient.

MEDICINAL BENEFITS OF BETEL LEAF:

- **Analgesic**
It is used to alleviate pain caused due to cuts, bruises, scratches, inflammation (superficial as well as internal), in digestive tract, etc.
- **Edible Constituents**
Betel leaf contains the goodness of antioxidants. Antioxidants clean free radicals from the body. This restores the normal pH level of our upset stomach as a result contributes to overall health. For children suffering from breast-feeding problems, Name: Shreya B K
Lecturer: Dr. Prasanna Rai



2017-2018

Editorial Board	Dr. Prasanna Rai – Chief Editor Chandana P, II BZC – Editor Brinda V Rao, II BZC – Asst. Editor Keerthana, II BZC - Asst. Editor
No of issues Published	10

SL.No	Theme	Contributor
1.	Banyam Tree	Ajay Mohan, II BZC
2.	Medicinal Plant in India	Kathijathul Thasleema, I BZC
3.	Aristolochia India	Keerthana, II BZC
4.	Shankha Pushpa	Chaitra B N, II BZC
5.	Watermelon – A Wonder Fruit	Brinda V Rao, II BZC
6.	Coconut	Chandana P, II BZC
7.	Rose Apple	Sachin Majo, II BZC
8.	Azadirachta indica	Sreyus M, II BZC
9.	Rambutan	Rejil B R, II BZC
10.	ಸ್ನೂಹಿ ಎಂಬ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ	Sumayya, II BZC

Sample Issues

