GREEN ACTIVITY BOOK

For Nature learners...

An initiative of NMHS-Him-Nature Learning Centre, Tripura

Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary

"Learn,earn and Live amidst the serene Nature through NLC Tripura Project"

TRIPURA FOREST DEPARTMENT

ACTIVITY BOOK

- Name of the student / Group :
- Class & Division:
- Name of the College /Institution/ECA Club:
- Contact Details/email id:
- Signature:

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Observe the following during Nature Walk on 'Jungle Trail'

1.The sound of birds& insects

2.Epiphytic orchids/ferns and other plants

3.Falling of leaves and seeds

4.Pollination and Honeybees

5.Habit and Habitats

6.Different ecosystems

7.Climbers,creepers and Lianus

8.Humus and leaf litter

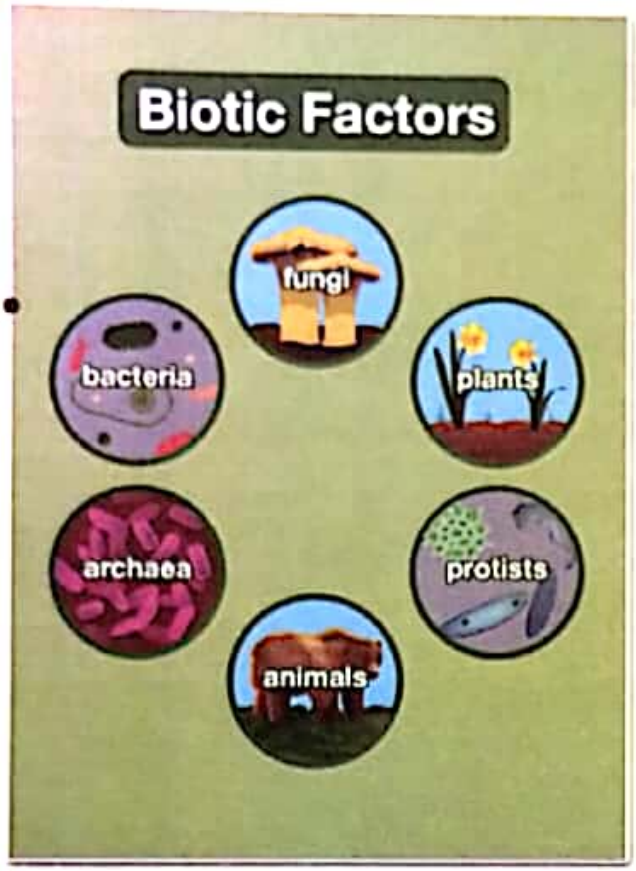
9.Snag and moribund trees-unique and special habitets

10.Lichens and Mushrooms

11.Different leaves,flowers,fruits

12.Animal evidences-Direct and indirect

1. ENVIRONMENT-BIOTIC & ABIOTIC COMPONENTS



Uses of Biotic & Abiotic components

2. KNOW YOUR NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

Name Herbs, Shrubs & Trees

.....

.....

.....

3. PRIDE OF STATE OF TRIPURA.....

State animal .....

State bird .....

State flower .....

State insect .....

State tree .....

State butterfly .....

State fruit .....

4. NAME DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS

5. NAME AND USE OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS BELOW:

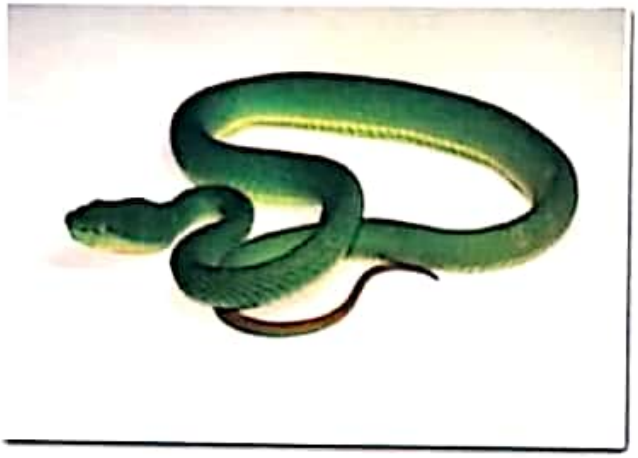
.....

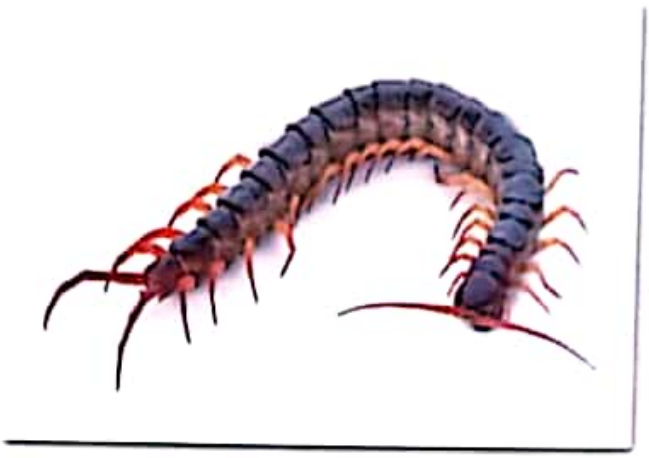
.....

.....

.....

6. NAME THE POISONOUS /VENOMOUS CREATURES OF NATURE





7. IDENTIFY THE BIRDS

They have Flight and other adaptations
Pneumatic bones
Body weight & Shape
Beak,Claws

BEAK ADAPTATIONS

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. TYPES OF POLLINATION


Bees


Butterflies


Wasps


Moths


Beetles


Flies


Birds


Bats


Wind


You!

Anemophily means .....

Hydrophily means .....

Ornithophily means .....

Entomophily means .....

Cheiropterophilymeans .....

9. TYPES OF SEED DISPERSAL [MECHANISMS]

Anemochory

Entomochory

Hydrochory

Zoochory

Ornithochory

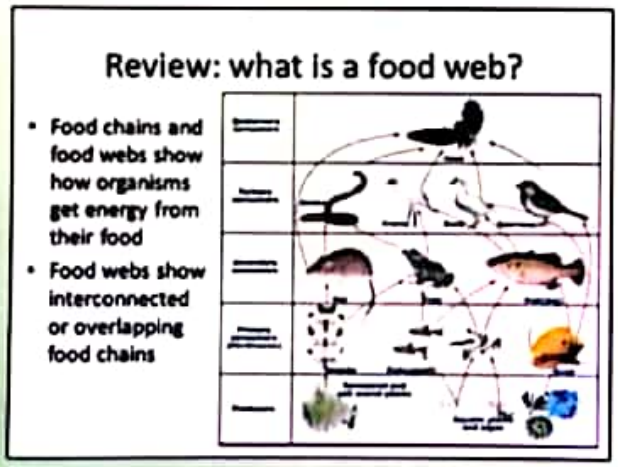
Myremecochory

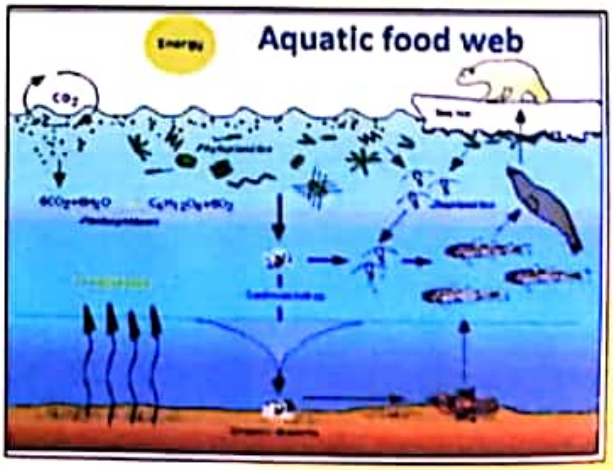
Helicopter mechanism - Garjan,Mahogany

10. FOOD CHAIN & FOOD WEB

The food chain can be said as the straight and single pathway for the flow of energy in an ecosystem, through different species of organisms. Food web, on the other hand, is defined as the convoluted or complicated pathway of an ecosystem consist of numerous food chains of the different trophic level, through which the energy flow

TERRESTRIAL FOOD WEB





11. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING INSECTS

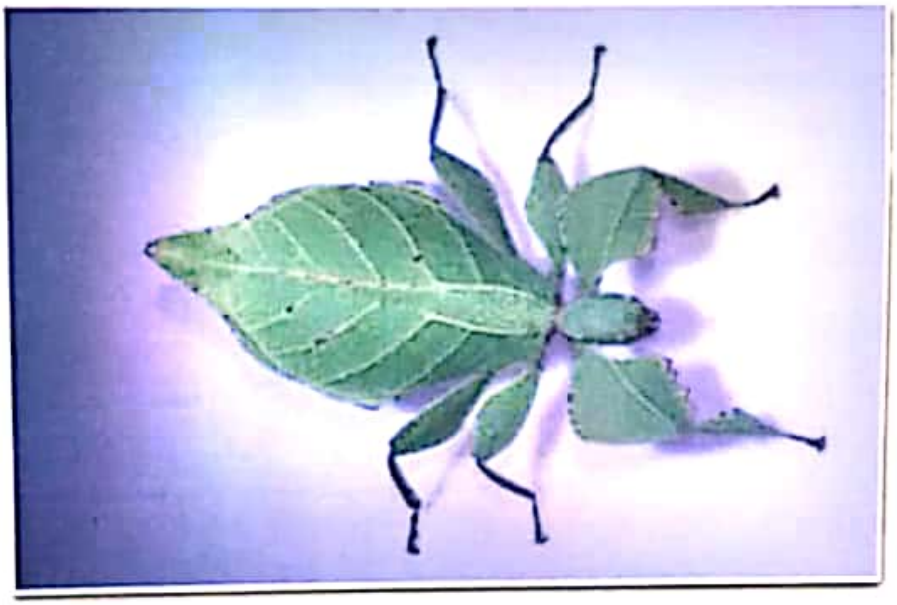
.....

.....

Insects or Insecta (from Latin insectum) are hexapod invertebrates and the largest group within the arthropod phylum. Insects have a chitinous exoskeleton, a three-part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and one pair of antennae. Insects are the most diverse group of animals; they include more than a million described species and represent more than half of all known living organisms.

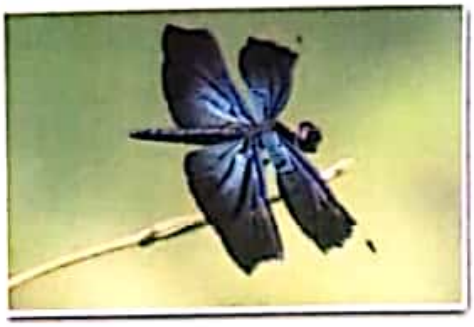
.....

.....



.....

.....



.....

.....

12. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING REPTILES

Reptiles are tetrapod animals in the class Reptilia, comprising today's turtles, crocodilians, snakes, lizards, tuatara, and their extinct relatives. The study of these traditional reptile orders, historically combined with that of modern amphibians, is called herpetology.

....

....

13. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING INDIGENOUS & EXOTIC FRUITS

Indigenous species are native species of a country and bred in the same country by similar species. Exotic species are species that are brought from other countries bred within same varieties or crossed with indigenous or other exotic species.

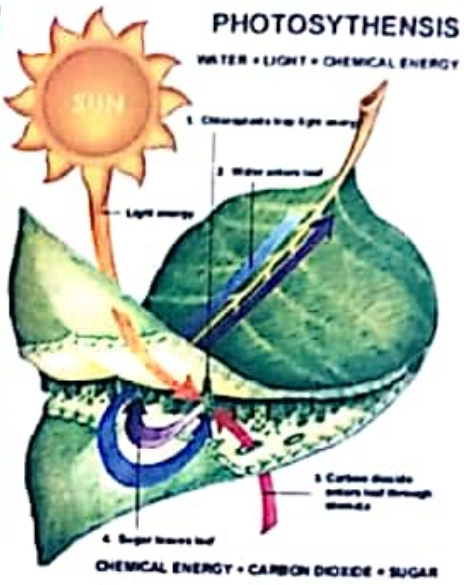
Indigenous

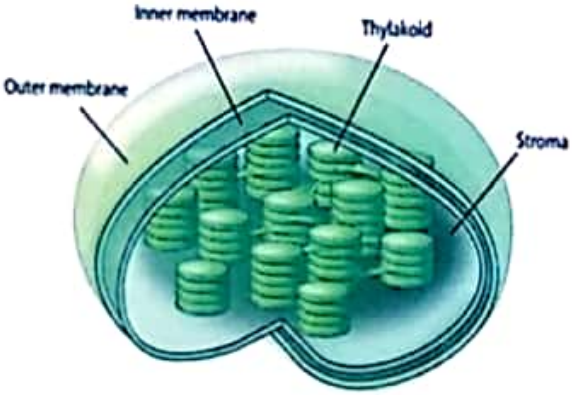
1. Ladkan
2. Gab
3. Amla/Amloki
4. Amra
5. Carambola

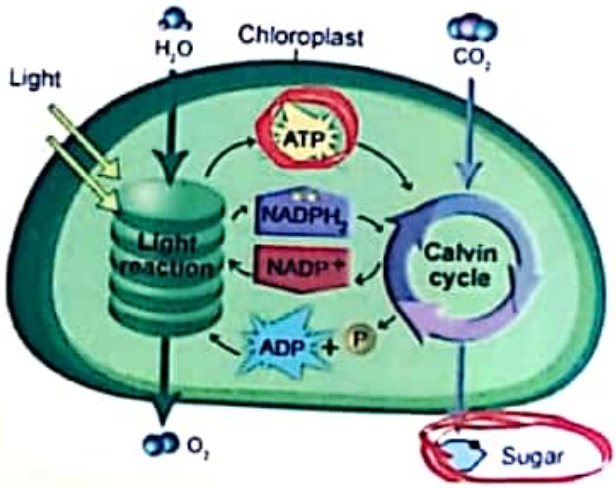
Exotic

1. Dragon fruit
2. Kiwi
3. Durian
4. Rambutan
5. Lichi
6. Mangosteen

14. STUDY ABOUT







Significance .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

15. STUDY ABOUT WETLANDS

Ramsar site
Lentic and Lotic water bodies

Wetlands are also transitional areas between dry terrestrial and permanent aquatic ecosystems (Eco-tones and therefore are more productive than just terrestrial ecosystems). In recent years, more particularly during the last three decades of the twentieth century wetlands are recognized as highly productive ecosystems and their importance in socio-economical and ecological frontiers has also been increasingly felt. Not surprisingly they are considered to be the repository of our WATERLOGGED WEALTH.

Importance .....

.....

.....

.....

16. STUDY ABOUT CAMOUFLAGE

Importance .....

.....

.....

.....

17. PRIMATE DIVERSITY OF TRIPURA

Primates of Tripura

1.Hoolock Gibbon

2.Phayers langur

3.Pig tailed macaque

4.Common Rhesus Macaque

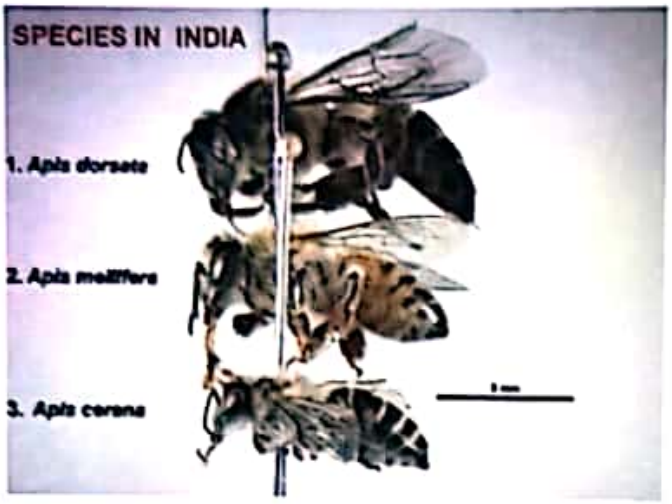
5.Bengal Slow loris

6.Capped Langur

7.Stump tailed macaque

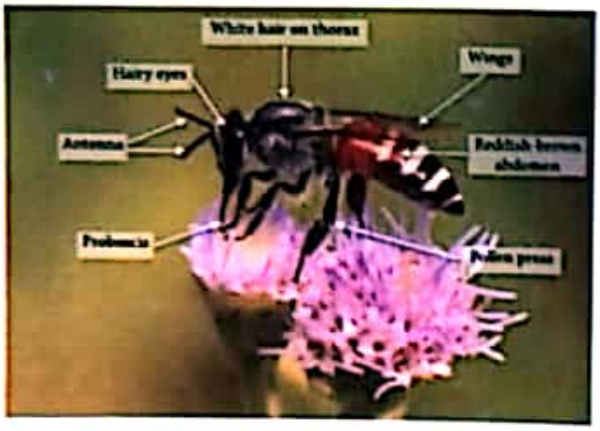
18. IMPORTANCE OF HONEY BEES

In India five important species of honey bees :-
The rock bee, Apis dorsata (Apidae).
The Indian hive bee, Apis cerana indica (Apidae).
The little bee, Apis florea (Apidae).
The European or Italian bee, Apis mellifera (Apidae).
Dammer bee or stingless bee, Melipona irridipennis (Meliporidae).



5. Stingless bee

HONEY BEE INDIVIDUALS



4. Apis florea

Write here the importance of Honey bees....

.....

.....

19. DISCUSSION POINTS:-

REDD+

Carbon sequestration

Green Technology

Global Warming& Green House Effect

Acid rain

Role of Forest in Water conservation

Biodiversity and Wildlife of Tripura, India &Global Scenerio

20. WRITE DOWN YOUR OBSERVATIONS IN THE NATURE WALK BIODIVERSITY/WILDLIFE/FLORA& FAUNA/ NATURAL FACTS/ANY OTHER INFORMATIONS

21. FEED BACK ABOUT NLC EXPERIENCE

BACK COVER

TRIPURA FOREST DEPARTMENT

Concept and design by : Principal Investigator, Nature Learning Centre (NLC)