GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE (W), NALGONDA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Field Trip Report

2021-2022

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, NALGONDA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Dated: 5/7/22

All the Students SEM II E/M are instructed Government Degree College for Women, are here by informed that the Department of Zoology going to conduct **"FIELD TRIP TO PANAGAL AREA NALGONDA"** on 7-7-2022. Hence all of you requested to attend the programme and make it successful.

In Charge
Department of ZOOLOGY

GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

NALGONDA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

FIELD TRIP REPORT

A field trip or excursion is a journey by the college students to a place away from the normal college environment. Field trips can be educationally and socially engaging additions to Girls Only. Field trips are planned ahead of time, with attention to budget, transportation needs, and other logistics. Additional permission slips will make ready by the faculties or coordinators of the field trip. The objective of all field trips in the college is to expose students to various parts of their community, facilitate connections between students and others, and help students understand themselves as members of their local community. The lessons that follow are general ideas; research specific destinations and activities in or near your community. Social field trips are also beneficial to building camaraderie amongest participants and for having fun.

ON THURSDAY i.e 07-07-2022 AT 10AM WE THE STUDENTS OF 2ND SEMISTER BZC,MZC,BZCS [100] ALONG WITH ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT STAFF MEMBERS. IN A BUS STARTED OUR FIELD TRIP TO PANAGAL. PANAGALLU IS A HISTORIC TOWN LOCATED 4KM NORTHEAST FROM NALGONDA DIST IN TELANGANA.

Panagal is older than Nalgonda, and was a capital of several dynasties between the 9th and 13th-centuries. The Hindu governors and kings of various dynasties, including the Kakatiyas built major public infrastructure in Panagal. This included a water reservoir called the *Udaya Samudram* in historic texts that has evolved into the Panagal Reservoir with the modern era Srisailam project.[1] The early dynasties also built several major temples in Panagal such as the Chaya Someswara temple and Pachala Someswara temple. These were mostly ruined during the Deccan wars between Islamic Sultanates and Hindu kingdoms..

At first we visited aquaculture unit wcich is near by panagal road. Aquaculture is **breeding, raising, and harvesting fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants**. Basically, it's farming in

water cultivating freshwater, brackish water under controlled conditions. we observed different species of fishes Catla is a fish with large and broad head, a large protruding lower jaw, and upturned mouth. It has large, greyish scales on its dorsal side and whitish on its belly. It reaches up to 182(cm6.0 ft) in length and 38.6 kg (85 lb) in weight.

Prawn is omnivorous, i.e., eats all kinds of foods. It feeds actively at dusk and in the morning on algae, decaying vegetables and small insects. Food is pro-cured by the chelate legs and brought near the mouth cavity by following appendages— maxillipeds, maxillulae and maxillae.

The body of Prawn is elongated, hemispherical and slightly tapering at the posterior end (Fig. 18.2). The fresh specimen is slightly bluish in colour. The entire outer surface of the body is covered by hard exoskeleton. The body is distinctly divided into two parts— cephalothorax and abdomen.

The rohu has a **spindle-shaped body**. Its body colour is blackish on the dorsal side and silvery on the ventro-lateral sides. It measures up to 1 metre in length and weighs about 20 to 25 kg. The body is divisible into head, trunk and tail.

Carp, is a well-known freshwater fish found in India's rivers and lakes. The catla, together with the roho labeo and the mrigal carp, is the most important aquacultured freshwater fish in this unit. Labeo rohita (Rohu) is commonly found in freshwater ponds, silvery on the ventro-lateral sides. It measures up to 1 metre in length and weighs about 20 to 25 kg. The body is divisible into head, trunk and tail.

Morphological characters are explained by the fisherman

Channa striata, the striped snakehead, is a species of snakehead fish. It is also known as the common snakehead, chevron snakehead, or snakehead murrel and generally referred simply as mudfishIt is a bony fish with endoskeleton ribcage, grows up to a meter in length, though because of fishing, this size is rarely found in the wildAdults are dark brown in colour with faint black bands visible across its entire bodyShrimp have a head (thorax) and a tail, and an abdomen with six segments (Figures 8 and 9). The last abdominal segment is the telson. The thorax has a spine called the rostrum, one pair of eyes, two pairs of antennae, three pairs of maxillipeds for feeding and five pairs of walking legs.

Next we visited to shankerghoshala wchich is near by Panagal road.Dairying, also called dairy farming, branch of agriculture that encompasses the breeding, raising, and utilization of dairy animals, primarily cows, for the production of milk and the various dairy products processed from it. Milk for human consumption is produced

cows are known world- over for their ability to produce high quality milk. Each cow in this farm has her own bed, and is kept in perfect condition. Apart from shady green areas to rest and ruminate, they are kept cool with water sprays and fans. cows are bestowed with care by a specially trained team So from 24x7 on-demand supplies of food and water to providing them their very own fans, sprinklers and sprays; from ensuring that milking is never forced, to being nurtured by expert handlers and healthcare providers, the cows receive expert loving care all the way.Dairy farm manager ensures that proper procedures are set up in the dairy farm that result in an improvement in milk production and cows' fertility & health. Production levels of the dairy animals majorly depend upon the nutrition supplied to them. Nutrition management is the most important aspect in the success of dairy farming, as it constitutes almost 70% of total milk production cost. Feeding better quality and sufficient quantity of feed will enhance milk production in cows.

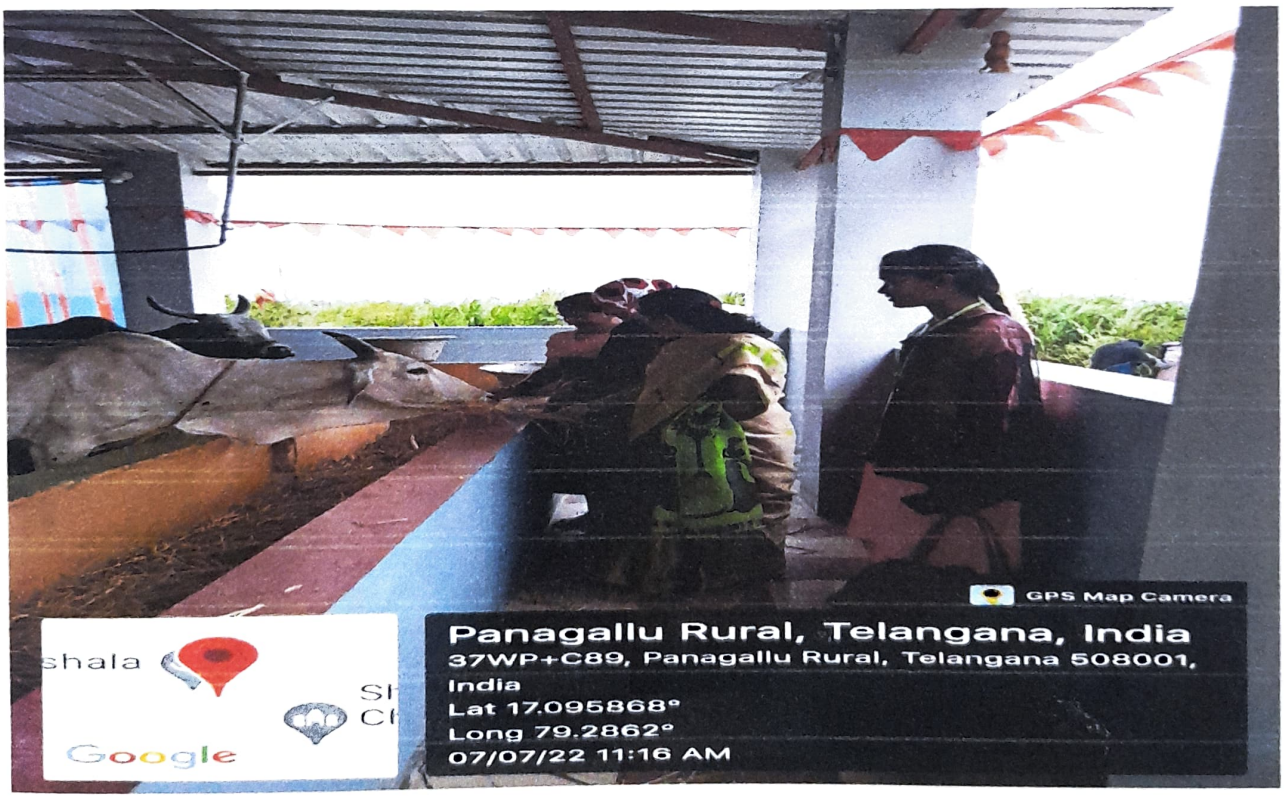
The nutrient requirement varies in cattle at different stages of life viz. during the stages of growth, lactation, pregnancy, physical activity and climatic changes. The dairy farm owners fulfilling these requirements to gain enormous profit from the dairy farm

Pedigreed, perfect and pampered, our cross bred Swiss Holstein and Friesian cows are known world- over for their ability to produce high quality milk. Each cow in the farm has her own bed, and is kept in perfect condition

Animals are kept in spacious, airy, and ventilated Apart from shady green areas to rest and ruminate, they are kept cool with water sprays and fans.

Cows get a planned, wholesome meal every day, with our specially grown high quality alfalfa, pennisetum, greens, soya and bran. Our nutritionists ensure the right balance of minerals and vitamins and customised menu plans. The menu is also updated at regular intervals to include fresh seasonal crops. This "total Meal Ration" is designed to keep cows at the pinnacle of health, with one purpose in mind: the production of nutritive , wholesome milk that is naturally full of goodnessnutritionists ensure the right balance of minerals and vitamins

Knock knock ...Pride of Cows is here... milk full of love



Next we visited

UDAYA SAMUDRAM RESERVIOUR

MUSEUM

Museum guide Explained about the museum. it was established in February 1982. The total area of the museum complex is nearly 3 acres. It has a collection of around 640 art objects and antiquities - sculptures, prehistoric tools, coins, bronzes, beads, arms and weapons, and copper plate inscriptions. Some objects are displayed in its open-air gallery while most items are located inside its building.

Panagal has several historic temples, all from the 11th to 12th century.

Chaya Someswara temple in the northeast part of Panagal, a complex of 7 temples of which one is the main trikuta temple

Swans spotted at temple.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, NALGONDA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Dated: 15-12-21

All the Students SEM II E/M are instructed Government Degree College for Women, are here by informed that the Department of Zoology going to conduct **"SERICULTURE UNIT IN NALGONDA DISTRICT"** on 18-12-21 .Hence all of you requested to attend the programme and make it successful.

In Charge
Department of ZOOLOGY

GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN NALGONDA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

FIELD TRIP REPORT

Field trip is a trip by students to gain firsthand knowledge away fromthe classroom, as o a museum, factory, geological area, or environment of certain plants and animals.

Our field trip destiny was SERICULTURE. Sericulture Field trip is a tripby students o gain firsthand knowledge away from is defined as theproduction of silk and the rearing f silkworms for this purpose.

Objectives:

- Motivating the farmers to plant high yielding mulberryvarieties to increase income and productivity.
- Provide assistance to establish drip irrigation system inmulberry gardens.
- Enhance skill of farmers for increased cocoon productivityand to prevent silkworm diseases.
- Ensure supply of disease free silkworm seeds.
- Facilitate Sericulturists to adopt new technologies developed.

So on a pleasant Saturday i.e. 18.12.2021, we the students(90) of UG First year along ith our teachers in two buses, started our trip for Kanagal Mandal Semiculture unit, Nalgonda. Journey was Quite pleasant throughout the quiteattractive sceneries up to the estiny.

Finally we reached the sericulture unit around 10:30 a.m. Thissericulture unit was owned y PUNDA RIKAM. He was employed as Software Engineer in international for 10 years.

As this young man was verily interested in AgricultureFarming, he chose sericulture as is priority.

We got off of buses and gathered around and followed PUNDARIKAM sir as he was uiding us to the mulberry farm.

Mulberry is the only plant on which the silk worm feeds.Except this plant, silk worm voids every other plant.

నల్లగొండ: పట్టు పురుగుల పెంపకంపై క్షేత్ర స్థాయి పర్యటన

నల్లగొండ పట్టణంలోని ప్రభుత్వ మహిళా డిగ్రీ కళాశాల విద్యార్థినీలు పట్టు పురుగుల పెంపకంపై క్షేత్ర స్థాయి పర్యటన చేశారు.శనివారం కనగల్ మండలంలో జంతుశాస్త్ర విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో పట్టుపురుగుల యూనిట్ సందర్శించారు.ఈ సందర్భంగా పట్టు పురుగుల పెంపకంకు ప్రభుత్వం అందించే సబ్సిడి, కలిగే లాభాల గురించి వివరించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో జంతుశాస్త్రవిభాగ అధిపతి నరేష్ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

1m ago

Cultivation of these plants is called as MORICULTURE. Theseplants can be grown via three different methods.

The caterpillars of the domestic silkmoth (also called 'Bombyx mori') are the most commonly used silkworm species in sericulture.

Sericulture is a very important domestic industry in many countries. India and China are the world's leading producers ofsilk. The silk output of these two countries combined accountsfor over 60% of the global production.

For the production of mulberry silk, the sericulture processfollows three primary steps.

- Moriculture – the cultivation of mulberry leaves.
- Silkworm rearing – promoting the growth of thesilkworm.
- Silk reeling – the extraction of silk filaments from thesilkworm cocoons

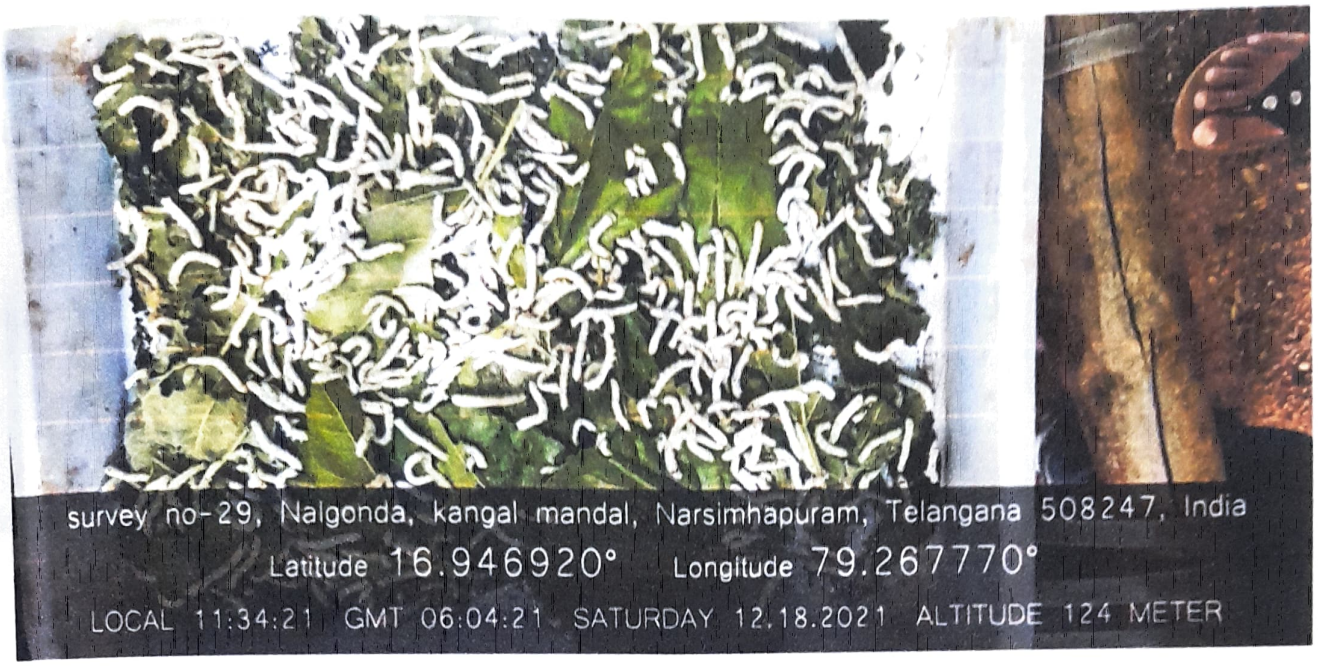
nally, the silk filaments are woven together to form a thread.These threads are often ied together to form a yarn.

he life cycle of silk worm exists in Five stages :-

- **Stage 1: Egg**
- **Stage 2: Silkworm**
- **Stage 3: Cocoon**
- **Stage 4: Pupa**
- **Stage 5: Moth**

ıe stages in which the worm hatches out of the egg does notcontain much of any knowledge.

ıe stages which are actually needed to keep in our mind arc3, 4 and 5 stages.



ocoon: In this stage, silkworms spin a protective cocoon around itself. It is the size of a nall cotton ball and is made ofa single thread of silk.

ıpa: The pupa stage is a motionless stage. In this stage, people kill the pupa by plunging e cocoon into boiling waterand unwind the silk thread.

loth: In this stage, the pupa changes into an adult moth. Thefemale moth lays eggs after ating and thus the life cycle of silkworm begins again.

ocessing of silk:

tracting silk from the cocoon is known as the processing ofsilk. Silk is separated from cocoon by exposing it to sunlight. After the reeling of silk is done, the process of winding silk from a cocoon takes place. Silk thread is then bleached. The silk fibre is n spun into silk threads.

ilk farmers practicing sericulture are met with several challenges that could potentially estroy their harvest. Theyare also prone to many health hazards.

lkworms are vulnerable to several diseases such as pebrine and flacherie. Also, several sts threaten the healthy growthof silkworm larvae. Some important challenges faced in riculture are listed below.

- The pebrine disease can infect the eggs, resulting in theirdeath before the hatching of the larvae. Any larvae affected by this disease develop dark spots and become lethargic.

- Viral infections in the larvae may result in the shrinkageof their bodies. They may also start giving off an unpleasant odour.
- Other viral infections such as cytoplasmic polyhedrosiscan cause the larvae to lose their appetites.
- The muscardine infection, caused by fungi, can cause the larvae to become extremely feeble and eventually die.

- The larvae of dermestid beetle can bore into the silkwormcocoons and eat the pupae. Silk cannot be reeled from these damaged cocoons.
- Some mites produce a toxic substance that killssilkworms.

We learnt whatever we have to acknowledge about the silk.

In the end we started our journey back to the college at12:30p.m.

పట్టుపురుగుల పెంపకం పరిశీలన

మల్బరీ సాగును పరిశీలిస్తున్న విద్యార్థులు

నల్లగొండ రూరల్ : స్థానిక మహిళా డిగ్రీ కళాశాలకు చెందిన 120 మంది విద్యార్థులు శనివారం చందుగల్ మండలంలోని నర్సింహాపురంలో రైతు పుందరికం చేపడుతున్న పట్టు పురుగుల పెంపకాన్ని పరిశీలించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా జంతుశాస్త్ర విభాగ అధిపతి నరేష్ పట్టుపురుగుల పెంపకంలోని మెళకువలు, ఆర్థిక లాభాలను వివరించారు. జిల్లాలో మల్బరీ సాగు ఉందని, రైతులు ఆర్థికంగా ప్రయోజనం పొందుతున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. కార్యక్రమంలో సెరికల్చర్ ఏడీ లక్ష్మయ్య, ఉద్యాన శాఖ అధికారి అనంతరెడ్డి, జంతుశాస్త్ర అధ్యాపకులు స్వామి, మిస్కిన్, సమత, పనజ పాల్గొన్నారు.

We had a great, short and sweet time with our teachers andfriends and also learnt many interesting things about natureand it's value towards organisms. We got back with sweet memories to share with friends and family.

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,NALGONDA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

MEETING/ACTIVITY MINUTES 18 /12/2022

Department of Zoology organized a "..Field Trip....." on 18-12-2022 in lege campus.

The following students were attended in this programme.

S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE
1	Kalam. Deepika	K. Deepika.
2.	Mandali. Shivani	M. Shivani
3.	Domalapally Likhitha	D. Likhitha
4.	Madiha	Madiha.
5.	B. Priyanka	B. Priyanka
6.	B. Radhika Bommakanti	B. Radhika
7.	Avirendla Pravalika	A. Pravalika
8.	Jakkali Mamatha	J. Mamatha
9	Daida Bindu	D. Bindu
10.	chilla. Roja	Ch. Roja
11.	Chithaleeni. Tejaswini.	Ch. Tejaswini
12.	Chinna kavya	
13.	J. sushma	J. sushma
14.	A. sumathi	A. sumathi.
15.	K. swathi	K. Swathi
16.	A. Hasika	A. Hasika
17.	K. Divya	K. Divya
18.	B. Nagamani	B. Nagamani
19.	CH. Srivani	Ch. Srivani
20.	K. Sravanthi	K. Sravanthi
21.	Jolam. Shivani	J. Shivani
22.	Chilukala. Renuka	ch. Renuka
23.	Banavath Sharadha	B. Sharadha
24	Ayesha Tabassum	Ayesha
25.	Gudari Sravani	G. Sravani
26	chilukala sandhya	ch. Sandhya
27.	Jakkali Mamatha	J. Mamatha
28.	Jangiala Dhanalaxmi	J. Dhanalaxmi.
29	Nadimpally shivani	N. Shivani
30	Nune Shivani	N. Shivani
31.	Azifa Tahseen	Azifa

Sl. no.	Name of the student	Group	Year	Sign	Sl. no.	Name of the student	Group	Year	Sign
①	Ch. Sravani	BZC	1st	Ch.Sravani	12.	K. Girija	BZC	2nd year	K.Girija
②	M.shivani	BZC	1st	M.shivani	13	Chirra Kavya	BZC	2nd year	[illegible]
③	Jakkali Mamatha	BZC	1st	J.Mamatha	14	Keerthi . B	BZC	2nd year	[illegible]
4)	Janjiralandhanalaxmi	BZC	1st	J.Dhanalaxmi		Poojitha . E	BZC	2nd year	Poojitha
						Kinnera.karuna	BZC	2nd year	karuna.
5)	chilukala sandhya	BZC	1st	[illegible]					
6	Jinukuntla Pavithra	BZC	1st	Pavithra					
7.	Kothula Akhila	BZC	1st	Akhila.					
8.	Kokkulapally Akhila	B.ZC	2nd	K.Akhila.					
9.	Kasugu Manjulatha	BZC	1st	K.manj					
10	chilukala Renuka	BZC	2nd	ch. Renuka					
11.	Alakuntha Sumathi	BZC	2nd	A. Somathi					
	Gandla Swetha	BZC	2nd	G. Swetha					

Sl. no.	Name of the student	Group	Year	Sign	Sl. no.	Name of the student	Group	Year	Sign
1	Y. Sandhyarani	BZC	1st	Y. Sandhy-arani					
2	N. Jahnavi	BZC	1st	N. Jahnavi					
3	Asma	BZC	1st	Asma					
4	T. Yamini	BZC	1st	Yamini					
5	U. MaMatha	BZC	1st	Mamatha					
6	V. Akhila	BZC	1st	Akhila					
7	M. Maheshwari	BZC	1st	M					
8	T. Shravani	BZC	1st	Shravani					
9	P. keerthi	BZC	1st	P. keerthi					
10	N. Gangathri	BZC	1st	N. Gangathri					
11	N. Sowjanya	BZC	1st	N. Sowjanya					