AMBIKA PRASAD RESEARCH FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2024 - 2025

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha

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AMBIKA PRASAD RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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About

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation (APRF) was established in 2016 on the banks of the Mahanadi River in Cuttack, Odisha, with a vision dedicated to research and development in the fields of science, conservation, education, and livelihood. The foundation is committed to encouraging sustainable practices and innovative solutions for environmental conservation.

Our mission is to take proactive steps toward environmental sustainability by promoting conservation efforts, advancing scientific research, and enhancing public awareness. APRF serves as an active platform to educate communities about pressing environmental issues and encourage meaningful actions to conserve nature and its resources.

Through collaborative projects, research initiatives, and awareness programs, APRF aims to inspire individuals and organizations to contribute towards a greener and more sustainable future. By integrating scientific knowledge with practical solutions, we strive to protect biodiversity, mitigate environmental degradation, and promote eco-friendly livelihoods.

VISION

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation (APRF) works to bridge critical research gaps in taxonomy by nurturing professional taxonomists and field biologists. Its key initiatives include conserving threatened taxa, studying the relationships between flora and fauna, and developing conservation protocols for threatened species. APRF also focuses on riverine ecosystem dynamics, avifaunal breeding behaviour, and wetland conservation through integrated management strategies. The foundation explores the potential of wild food plants for future horticulture to combat malnutrition and food insecurity. It emphasizes conservation and value addition of wild tuber crops and edible plant species. Additionally, APRF is committed to preserve traditional therapeutic systems, validating tribal knowledge of medicinal plants, and addressing antimicrobial resistance through the formulation of plant-based drugs. By integrating traditional wisdom with scientific research, APRF plays a vital role in the field of biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable development.

MISSION

- Promote research in the conservation of flora and fauna to save the world.
- Educate people about biodiversity conservation through documentation, research activities, online and print media, and awareness programs.
- Promote women's empowerment and enhance their role in conserving biological resources.
- Work on sustainable livelihoods for tribal and rural communities and improve their health.
- Make urban areas greener.
- Strive to reduce food insecurity among impoverished communities worldwide.
- Engage in activities for better health and R&D on medicinal plants for drug formulation.
- Focus on water conservation, river ecology, wetlands, coastal ecology, and climate change efforts.

MESSAGE

A healthy environment is the foundation of a sustainable future for all forms of life. Humans, animals, and plants are intricately connected, forming a delicate ecological balance that supports life on Earth. By consciously protecting and restoring our environment today, we can make the way for a healthier, more prosperous tomorrow. One of our greatest challenges is global warming, primarily driven by human activities. It poses as a significant threat to future generations. However, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting energy-efficient practices, promoting green technologies, and transitioning to low-carbon economies, we can mitigate the impacts of climate change. Such efforts help stabilize weather patterns, protect agricultural productivity, reduce natural disasters, and conserve natural habitats.

"BETTER ENVIRONMENT BETTER TOMORROW"

Additionally, the conservation of biodiversity is crucial in maintaining a robust ecosystem. Protecting endangered species and preserving natural ecosystems is vital for maintaining ecological balance. Biodiversity not only strengthens ecosystems but also provides essential resources such as food, medicine, and raw materials, contributing to both economic stability and human well-being.

At Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha, we strongly emphasize the power of collective action in preserving the environment and protecting our forests. We believe that environmental protection is a shared responsibility. Working together with individuals, communities, and institutions can create lasting change and build a sustainable future for generations to come.

Sanjeet Kumar

(Sanjeet Kumar)

INTRODUCING OUR TEAM

Dr. Rajkumari Supriya Devi
Project Director

Sweta Mishra
Research Associate

Sugimani Marndi
Senior Research Fellow

Nibedita Jena
Senior Research Fellow

Subhalakshmi Rout
Senior Research Fellow

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Biodiversity Survey in Rourkela Forest Division, Odisha

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation conducted a floristic study in the Rourkela Forest Division, Odisha, to evaluate biodiversity and indigenous traditional knowledge. Documentation of the diverse range of plant species within the forest was carried out.

Biodiversity Assessment

The study aimed to comprehensively evaluate the flora of the Rourkela Forest Division with identification of the species that come under the threatened category. The division is rich in various flora, including tree, herbs, shrub, grasses, ferns, climbers, orchids, mushrooms etc. It is home to various types of birds, mammals, small insects, etc. It enjoys tropical dry deciduous forest. The dominant species are Sal (*Shorea robusta*) in association with Piasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Siali (*Bauhinia vahlii*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Sidha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Mankada kendu (*Diospyros malabarica*), Chara (*Buchanania lanzan*), Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), etc. The division is also a hub of various orchid species. Some common orchid species include *Vanda tessellata, Vanda testacea, Acampe praemorsa, Dendrobium formosum, Cymbidium aloifolium, Geodorum laxiflorum, Eulophia graminiae, Peristylus lawii,* etc. The division is also rich with mushroom diversity. Some common mushrooms are *Amanita caesarea, Termitomyces microcarpus, Termitomyces medius, Termitomyces heimii, Boletus edulis, Amanita egregia, Volvariella volvacea, Russula rosea, Astraeus hygrometricus,* etc.



Documentation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge

An extensive field survey was carried out for the collection of ethnobotanical data using standard methods. Field surveys were done in different ranges of the Rourkela Forest Division, Odisha, India. For data collection on medicinal uses, a set of questionnaires was used, and through interaction with local communities (Munda, Oraon, Bhuian, Kisan), information on different uses of plants was noted down. The results revealed that about 130 plants are used frequently to treat many health problems, belonging to 114 genera and 56 families. Various medicinal plants, including *Andrographis paniculata, Leea macrophylla, Asparagus racemosus, Celastrus paniculatus, Bacopa monnieri* were used for treating diverse diseases and disorders. Plants like *Antidesma ghaesembilla* (Matha saag), *Meyna spinosa* (Sarla saag), *Centella asiatica* (Beng saag), *Rungia pectinata* (Mati saag), etc, are used by local and tribal people as leafy vegetables. Fruits such as *Buchanania lanzan, Diospyros melanoxylon, Syzigium cumini, Tamarindus indica, Phyllanthus emblica, Madhuca longifolia, Aegle marmelos,* etc. are collected from the forest as wild edible fruit. These plants, having economic importance, play a vital role in the livelihood of tribal and local communities near the forest.


Andrographis paniculata


Asparagus racemosus


Celastrus paniculatus

Restoration and Conservation of Orchids

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation has initiated the restoration of wild epiphytic Orchids in the areas near the Mahanadi River, Odisha. This initiative contributes to the conservation of orchid species in urban areas. This restoration is important to prevent the extinction of orchids and to preserve their ecological and cultural significance.

Wild epiphytic orchid species like *Vanda tessellata, Acampe praemorsa, Aerides multiflora,* and *Aerides odorata* were collected from village areas of Mayurbhanj, as well as fallen orchid specimens from nearby forests and rural habitats. These epiphytic orchids were carefully restored on selected host trees such as *Pongamia pinnata, Alstonia scholaris, Albizia lebbeck, Senna siamea, Sterculia foetida, Sapindus emarginatus, Azadirachta indica, Cassia fistula*, and *Gmelina arborea,* located near the Mahanadi River in Cuttack, Odisha.

Temporary small clamps were used for initial fixation of the orchids onto host trees to ensure proper anchorage. Regular monitoring and maintenance were carried out to facilitate successful establishment. Watering was done consistently during the early phase to prevent desiccation, and termite infestations on the tree bark were periodically controlled.

Over time, all the restored orchids acclimatized to their new habitat. Their successful flowering during their respective blooming seasons affirmed the effectiveness of the restoration effort and indicated healthy plant establishment.

Flowering after restoration *Vanda tessellata*

Acampe praemorsa

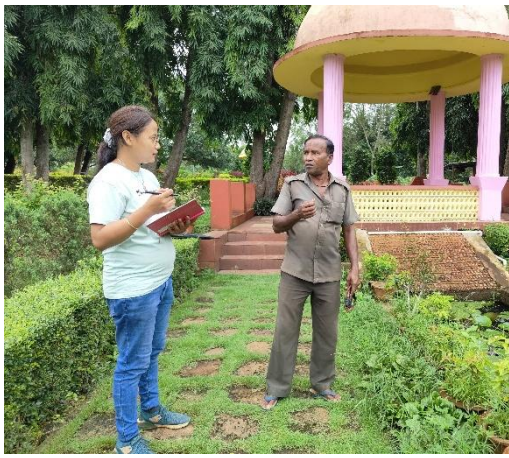
Aerides multiflora

Aerides odorata

Development of Gardens in State Botanical Garden, Odisha

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation has been actively engaged in the development and enhancement of gardens within the State Botanical Garden, Odisha. The foundation focuses on biodiversity conservation, scientific research, and sustainable landscaping to enrich the botanical heritage of the region. Team APRF focused on the development of the aesthetic values of the gardens. These gardens serve as vital repositories for rare, endangered, and indigenous plant species, supporting both ecological restoration and educational purposes. By implementing scientific gardening techniques, such as organic soil enrichment, irrigation techniques, maintenance methods, placement of native species, and plant propagation, APRF enhances the survival and growth rates of the existing and newly planted species.

In addition to conservation efforts, APRF also promotes public awareness and research opportunities. The botanical gardens developed by the foundation serve as live laboratories for students and researchers studying plant taxonomy and ecological interactions.



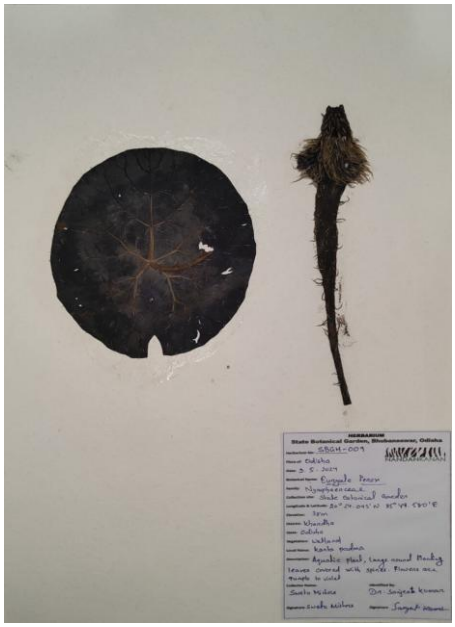
Through this initiative, APRF plays a crucial role in preserving the state's floral diversity, contributing to environmental sustainability, and encouraging a deeper appreciation for plant life. The foundation's ongoing efforts ensure that the State Botanical Garden remains a center for conservation, research, and ecological education for future generations.

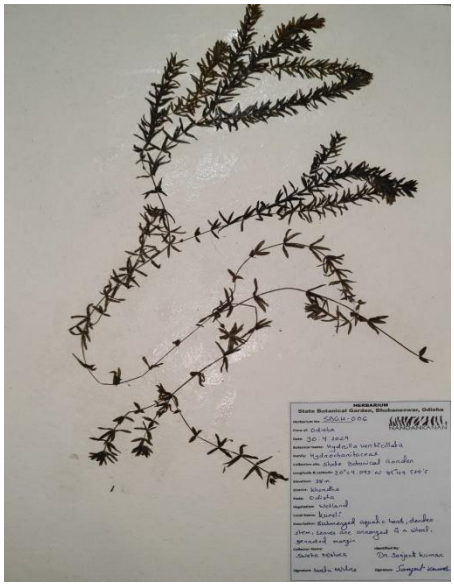
Installation of Signages in State Botanical Garden

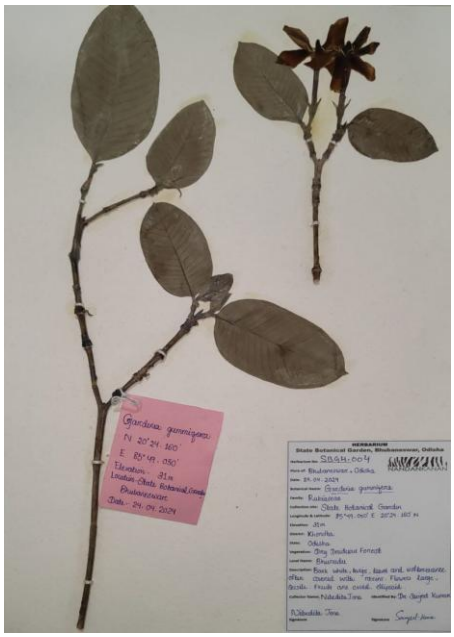
Work on Management Plan for State Botanical Garden, Odisha

State Botanical Garden (SBG) features a diverse natural landscape of hills, hillocks, and plains, situated between two lakes. Ambika Prasad Research Foundation developed a management plan that thoroughly analyses each garden, its sections, and operations. This plan provides an overview of all gardens, an enumeration of existing plant species, and highlights native plant diversity, genetic resources, and cultural significance. The plan proposes new thematic gardens, transforming existing spaces into more attractive and unique areas using advanced techniques. It emphasizes ecosystem representation, conservation of rare and threatened plants, and promoting research and development. Collaboration with government and non-government organizations, inviting experts, and promoting community participation in conservation and awareness are the key aspects. The plan envisions SBG as an educational and research hub offering training programs.

Visitor engagement is enhanced through well-organized gardens, parks, and infrastructure. The plan includes building visitor-friendly kiosks, promoting local skills, and improving existing gardens with new plant species and attractions. It also suggests adding unique themed gardens with detailed designs and plant listings. Maintenance schedules, infrastructure upgrades, and use of improved equipment are outlined for efficient management. The goal is to make SBG a centre for conservation, education, and tourism by integrating innovation, sustainability, and community involvement.







Development of Herbarium Unit at State Botanical Garden, Odisha

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation has contributed to the development of an Herbarium Unit at the State Botanical Garden (SBG), Odisha by providing technical support, training, and resources for herbarium development. Research scholars collected the plant specimen for the preparation of the Herbarium. A new Herbarium Unit with its educational and research capabilities further enhances the garden's conservational significance. Herbarium at SBG would serve as a scientific archive for the region's plant biodiversity. It aids in compiling flora, checklists, and species inventories for conservation planning. Researchers can use it to compare past and present plant occurrences, detecting species loss. It helps in the proper identification of plants. New plant records can be validated through herbarium specimens. The herbarium can be used as an educational resource for students, researchers, and botanists. It provides real-life plant samples for learning taxonomy, ecology, and conservation. Public awareness about medicinal, economic, and rare plants can be promoted. A well-maintained herbarium at the State Botanical Garden would be an asset for biodiversity conservation, research, and education in Odisha.

Biodiversity Assessment of
State Botanical Garden, Odisha

The State Botanical Garden (SBG), Odisha, sprawls across a vast area adjacent to the Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary, harbouring a rich array of floral and faunal diversity. A comprehensive field survey was conducted from April 2024 to March 2025 to document the ecosystem's biodiversity. Faunal species were enumerated through direct observations and indirect evidences, while floral species were identified by analysing plant phenology, consulting standard flora texts, and referencing the International Plant Names Index (IPNI) and authenticated online resources. The plant diversity of SBG revealing a total of 1067 plant species (including 42 new records to the flora of Nandankanan) belonging to 674 genera and 151 families, compared to the earlier report which listed 1062 species from SBG & Zoological Park. The Poaceae family exhibited the highest diversity, with 116 species, followed by Orchidaceae (84 species), Fabaceae (72 species), and Malvaceae (33 species). The vegetation encompasses a wide range of life forms, including herbaceous plants, climbers, shrubs, grasses, trees, palms, ferns, small trees, and aquatic herbs. This diverse floral assemblage underscores the ecological richness of the State Botanical Garden, showcasing a variety of growth habits and taxonomic groups that contribute significantly to regional biodiversity and ecological stability. The study documented approximately 179 avifaunal species, 16 mammals, 92 butterflies, 14 amphibians and 11 reptiles.

Euryale ferox

Bonnaya antipoda

Desmodium heterocarpon

Oxystelma esculentum

Hewittia malabarica

Ficus exasperata

Parsonsia alboflavescens

Najas indica

Gymnopetalum cochinchinense

Zanthoxylum rhetsa

Stylosanthes hamata

Abelmoschus manihot

Solanum sisymbriifolium

Floristic Diversity of the Mahanadi River Basin, Odisha

A floristic survey was conducted along the Mahanadi River banks and the surrounding areas to document the diversity of plant species in the region. The identification of plants was primarily based on their morphological features, such as leaf shape, flower structure, and overall growth habit. Specimens were carefully collected for further taxonomic study and preparation of the herbarium, which serves as a permanent scientific record. The survey revealed a rich diversity of plant life, including medicinal herbs, shrubs, trees, and aquatic plants. This diversity highlights the ecological richness of the area. Many of the recorded species play a vital role in maintaining the health of the local ecosystem. It serves in preventing soil erosion, supporting pollinators, and providing habitat and food for wildlife. The presence of medicinal and ecologically significant plants also promotes conservation.

Mucuna monosperma

Cordia obliqua

Hugonia mystax

Flueggea virosa

Argyreia nervosa

Olax scandens

Breynia vitis-idaea

Lippia javanica

Ethnobotanical Practices Along Mahanadi River Areas, Odisha

An ethnobotanical study was carried out along the Mahanadi River areas by team Ambika Prasad Research Foundation. Semi-structured interviews and discussions were conducted with local communities to document their knowledge and use of the native plant species. This included understanding medicinal, food, cultural, and economic uses of the plants. The study highlighted the rich floral diversity of the Mahanadi River region in the study areas and the valuable ethnobotanical knowledge held by the local communities. This information is crucial for conservation efforts and sustainable management of the region's natural resources.




During the survey, it was found that *Strychnos nux-vomica, Andrographis paniculata, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Zanthoxylum asiaticum, Ricinus communis, Glycosmis pentaphylla, Jatropha gossypiifolia, Azadirachta indica, Vitex negundo, Terminalia chebula, Terminalia bellirica, Phyllanthus emblica,* etc. are used as medicinal plants for curing various diseases and disorders. *Alternanthera sessilis* (Madaranga saga), *Marsilea minuta* (Sunsunia saga), *Ipomoea aquatica* (Kalama saga), *Portulaca oleracea* (pita saga), etc., are used as leafy vegetables. Some wild edible fruits near Mahanadi River Areas are *Glycosmis pentaphylla, Syzigium cumini, Tamarindus indica, Phyllanthus emblica, Tamilnadia uliginosa, Aegle marmelos,* etc.

Mahanadi river area has a rich cultural heritage, and plants often play a significant role in local traditions and beliefs. Ethnobotanical studies can help document and understand these cultural connections, contributing to conservation efforts.

Exploration of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge

in Badampahar Range, Rairangpur Forest Division, Mayurbhanj, Odisha

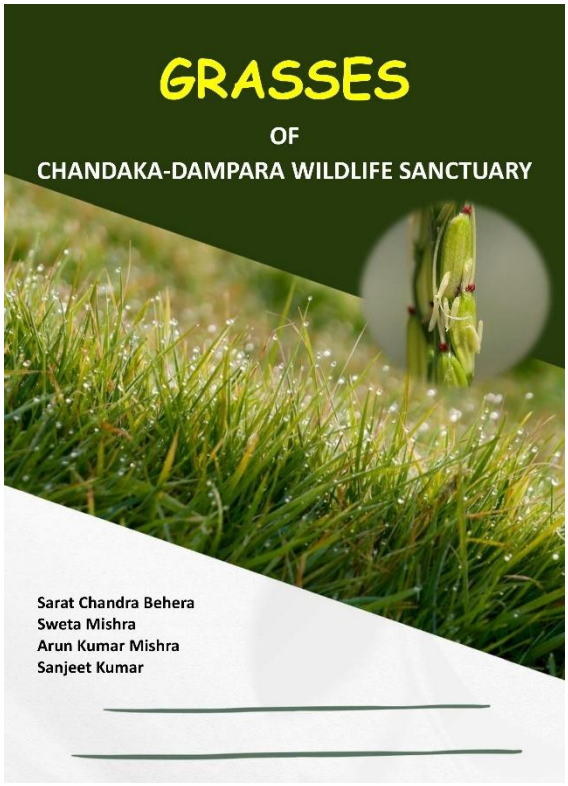
An ethnobotanical study was conducted in Badampahar Range, Rairangpur Forest Division, Mayurbhanj, Odisha. The diverse tribal population played a significant role in highlighting the cultural aspects and the preservation of traditional knowledge. The data were collected from the informants through semi-structured interviews and group discussions.

Medicinal plants namely *Celastrus paniculatus, Cleistanthus collinus, Cryptolepis buchananii, Holarrhena pubescens, Jatropha gossypiifolia, Mimosa pudica, Morinda pubescens, Schleichera oleosa, Terminalia chebula,* and *Vitex negundo* show multiple uses in treating various diseases and disorders.

Diversity and Ecology Study of Grasses in Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary, Odisha

Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the eastern state of Odisha, India, is a treasure trove of biodiversity. This sanctuary is home to a wide range of flora and fauna, including a diverse array of grasses. Grasses are often overlooked, yet they play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of an ecosystem. They provide food and shelter for various animals, prevent soil erosion, and maintain soil fertility. Through extensive field surveys and research, we have identified 51 species of grasses that thrive in this sanctuary. The documentation of grass species in Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary is crucial for conservation efforts.

Study and documentation on grasses can serve as a valuable educational tool for wildlife managers, researchers, students, and the public, promoting a better understanding and appreciation of the importance of grasses in wildlife ecosystems.

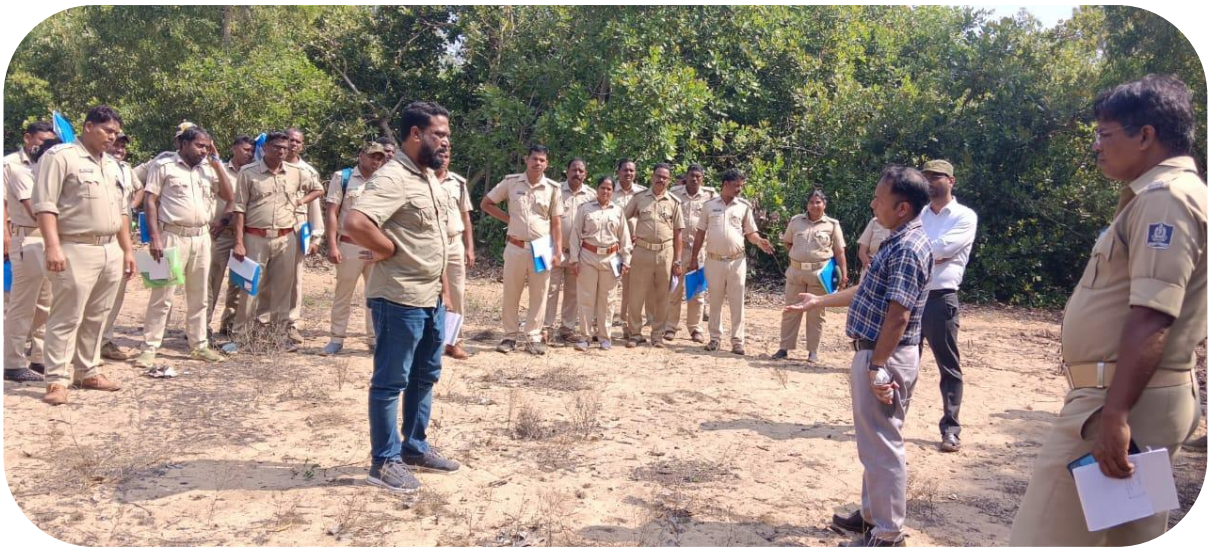


APRF has attempted to document the grasses of Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary in pictorial form. The book entitled "**GRASSES OF CHANDAKA-DAMPARA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY"** will be useful for students, researchers, forest officials, visitors, common man, etc.

Training on Meadow Development for Habitat Restoration

In Balukhand Range, Puri, Odisha

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation has given a specialized training program on Meadow Development for Habitat Restoration in the Balukhand Range, Puri, Odisha. The initiative aimed at enhancing ecological restoration efforts through the development of sustainable meadows that support biodiversity, improve soil health, and provide habitat for wildlife.



Objectives of the Training

- Understanding the role of meadows in ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation.
- Learning techniques for meadow establishment and management in degraded landscapes.
- Promoting the restoration of native grassland species to enhance habitat quality.
- Encouraging community participation in conservation efforts.

This training program aligns with the broader conservation goals of habitat restoration and sustainable land management, reinforcing the importance of meadow development in maintaining ecological balance in the Balukhand Range.

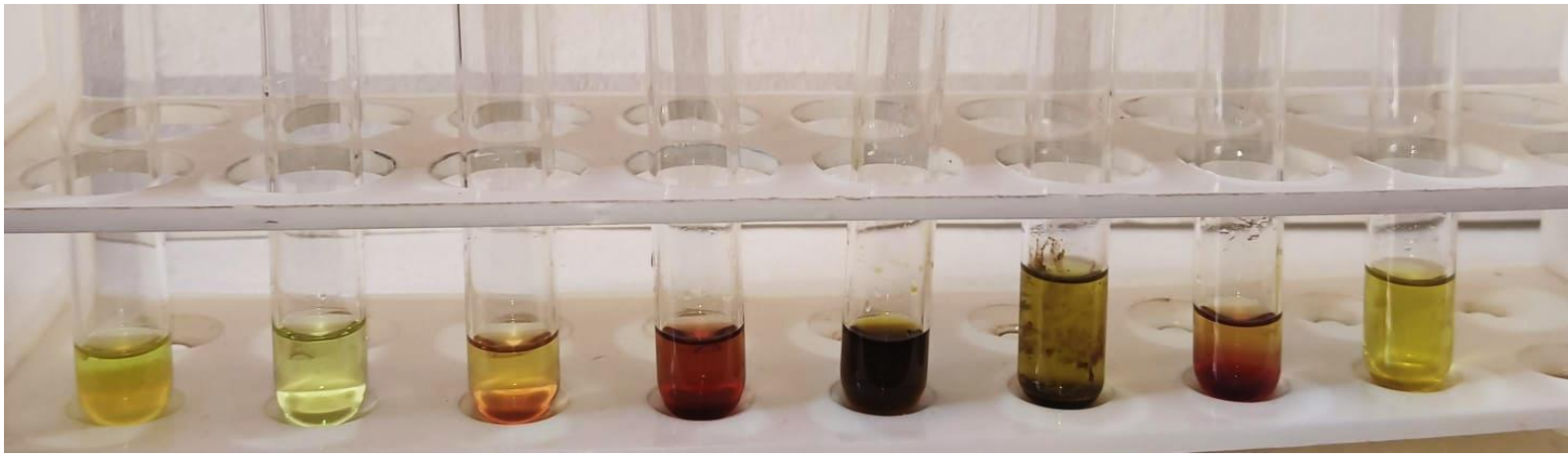

Cynodon dactylon

Advanced Laboratory Research in Plant Sciences

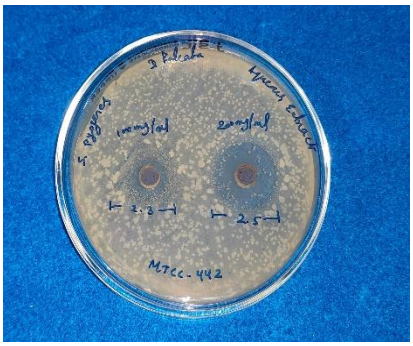
There is a promising future of medicinal plants as there are about half a million plants around the world, and most of them are not been investigated yet for their medical activities, and their hidden potential for medicinal activities could be decisive in the treatment of present and future studies. Ambika Prasad Research Foundation has taken an initiative to validate the tribal claims through phytochemical screening and antimicrobial activities.

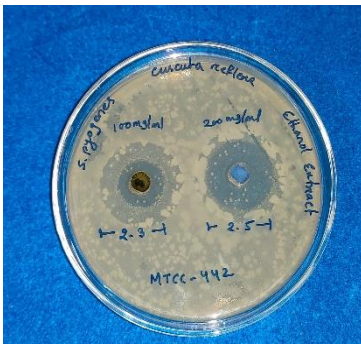
Research Scholars working on phytochemical screening and antimicrobial activities of medicinal plants to validate the tribal claims

Some Excellent Results from Our Lab.



Phytochemical Screening

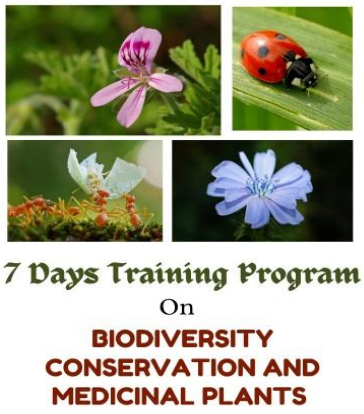


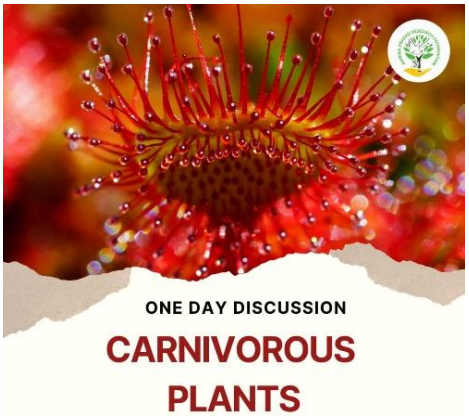


Antimicrobial Activity

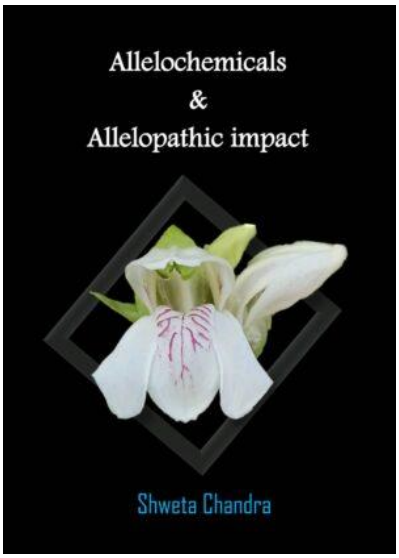
Online Trainings and Webinars

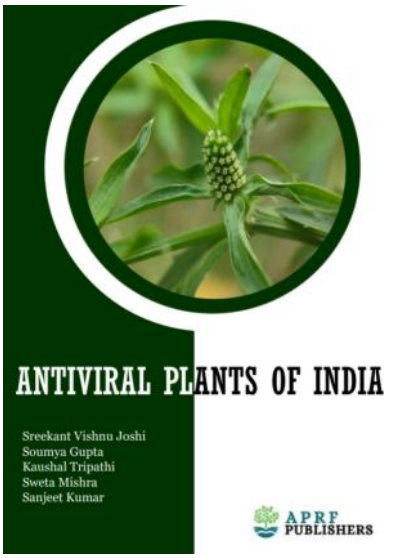
Ambika Prasad Research Foundation has actively contributed to raising awareness and promoting the conservation of biodiversity by organizing several online training programs and webinars. These initiatives have been designed to engage a wide audience, including students, researchers, professors, and public, to educate them about the significance of biodiversity and sustainable conservation practices.

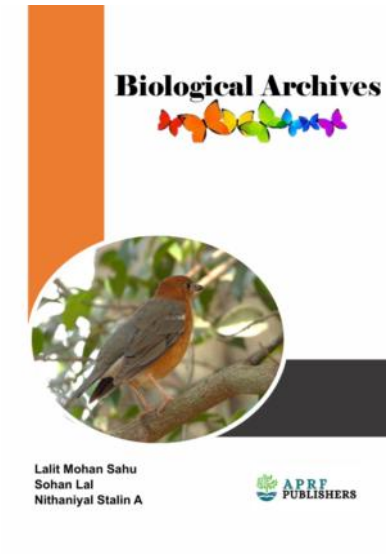


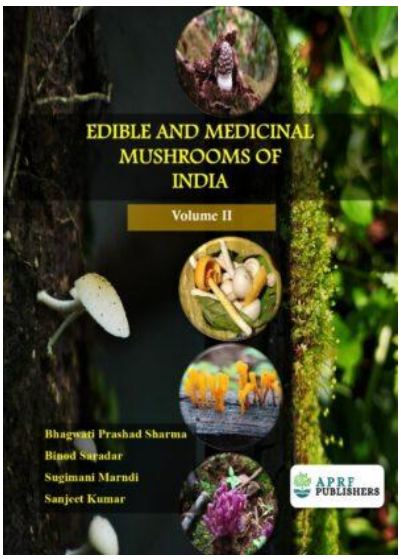


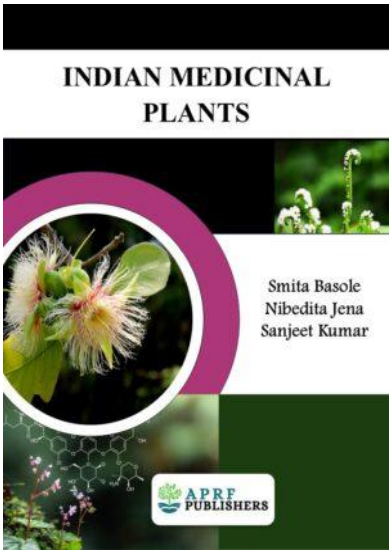
PUBLICATIONS (Books)

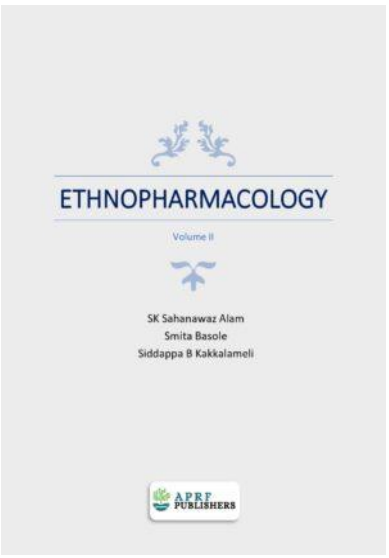


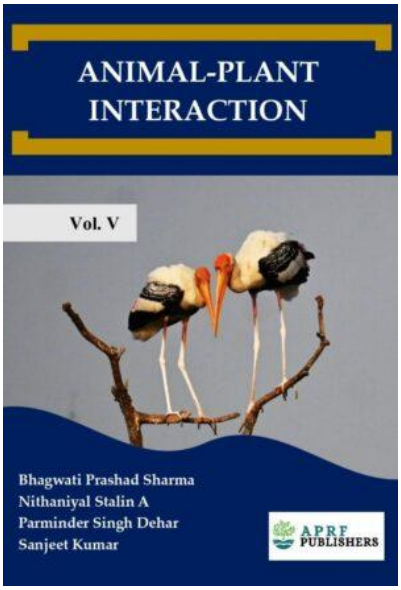


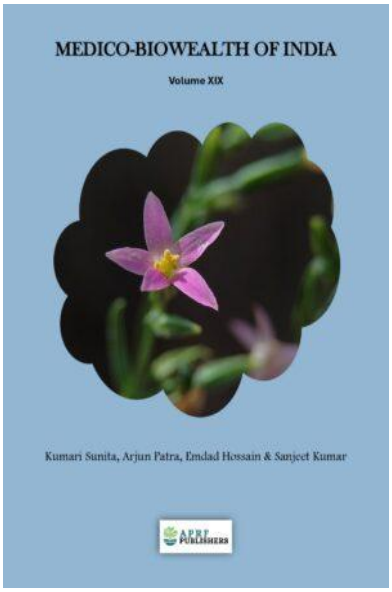


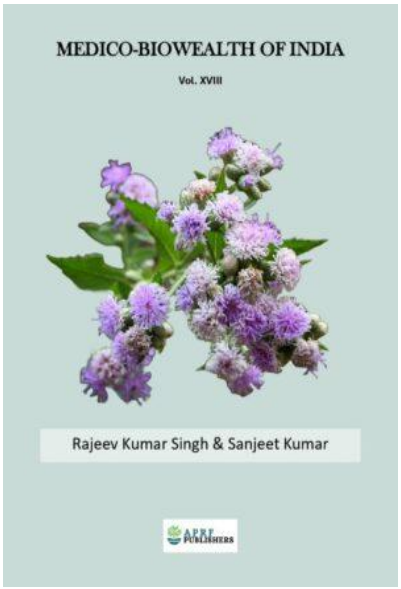












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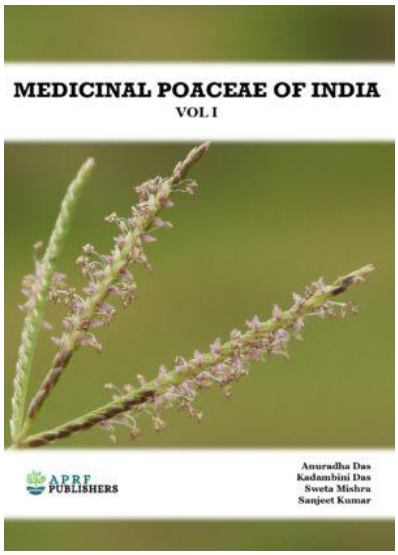
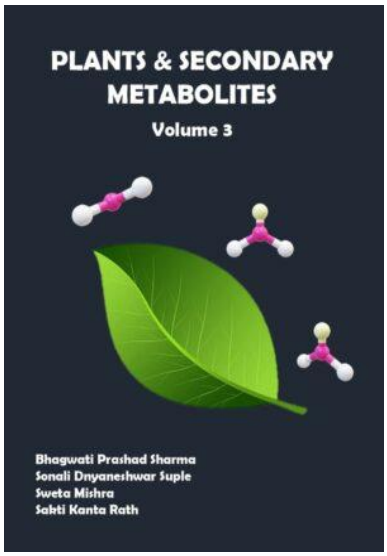
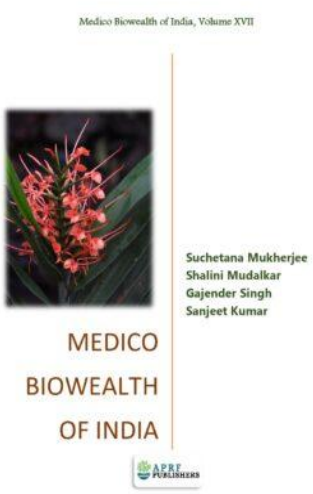
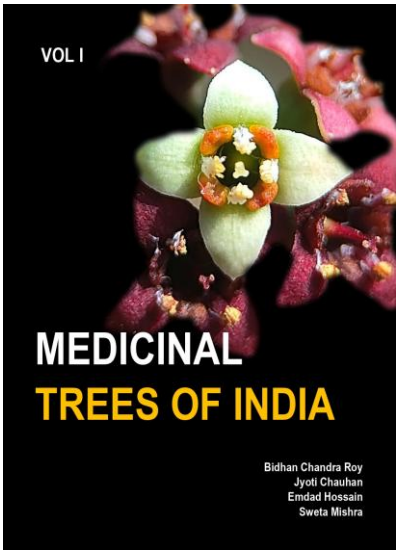
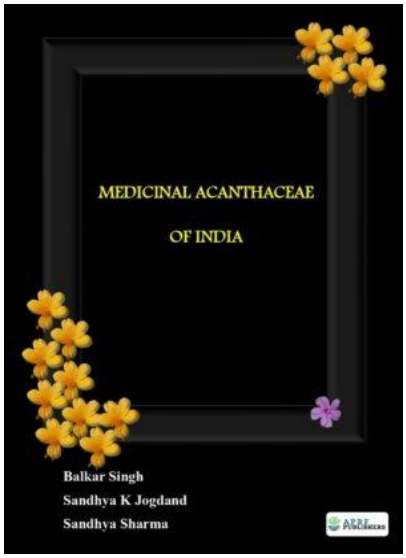




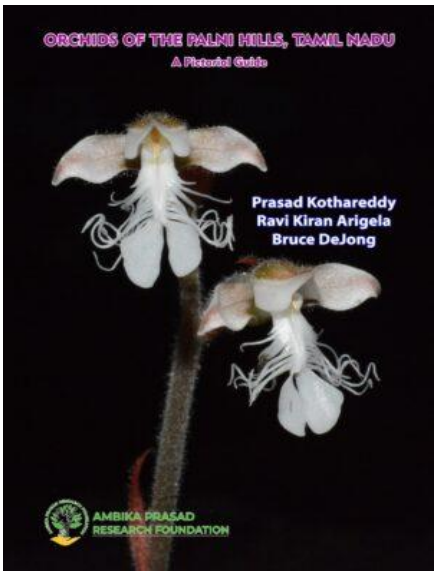


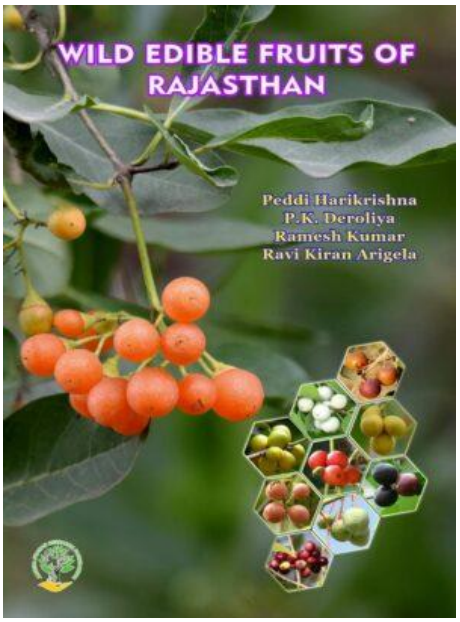




PUBLICATIONS

With Other Organizations



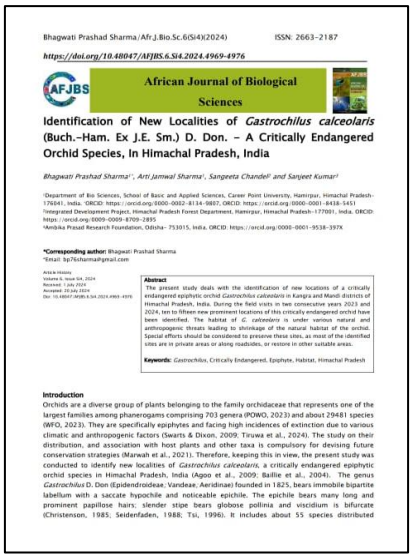


PUBLICATIONS (Research Articles)

(VIII)
Invasive plant in rural-tribal areas of Odisha and Jharkhand and their impacts

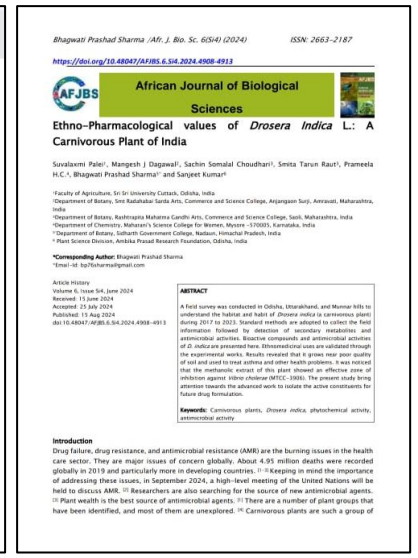
Evaluation of Ethnopharmacological Potential of *Oenanthe javanica* DC.

(II)
Economically important plants of Loktak Lake, Manipur, India

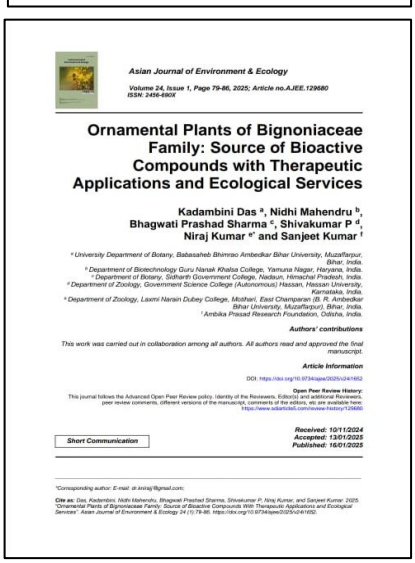


Identification of New Localities of *Gastrochilus calceolaris* (Buch.-Ham. Ex J.E. Sm.) D. Don. – A Critically Endangered Orchid Species, In Himachal Pradesh, India

Ecological, Socioeconomic and Nutraceutical values of *Zizania latifolia* (Kambong): A wetland Grass for Sangai deer & Human population

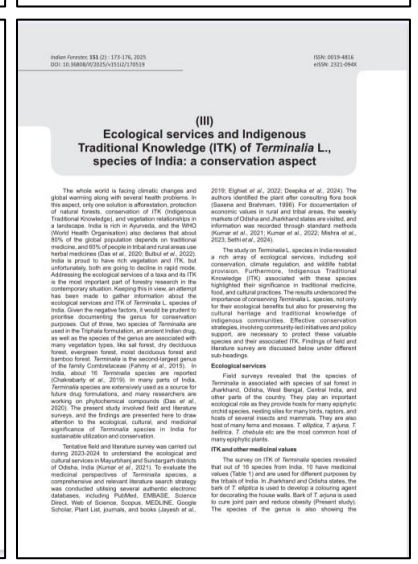


Ethno–Pharmacological values of *Drosera Indica* L.: A Carnivorous Plant of India



Ornamental Plants of Bignoniaceae Family: Source of Bioactive Compounds with Therapeutic Applications and Ecological Services

Fodder grasses of Barking deer: A review



(III)
Ecological services and Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) of *Terminalia* L., species of India: a conservation aspect


Sugmani Marndi/Afr. J. Bio. Sc. 6(54)(2024) ISSN: 2663-2187

African Journal of Biological Sciences

Phytochemical and cytotoxicity analysis of *Eulophia explanata* Lindl. (Tuber extracts)

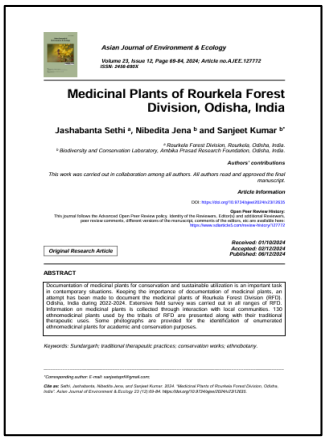

Afr. J. Biomed. Res. Vol. 27(4) (November 2024): 1732 - 1737

Research Article

Herbal galactagogues: exploring plants enhancing lactation in postpartum women


Eco-social Services of Native Tree species:
A Conservation Approach

Ecological and social services of native tree species are addressed. Focus on Needs of protection, reabsrvation, and periodic population analysis of tree species in a landscape for sustainable use and ecological balance.


Asian Journal of Environment & Ecology

Medicinal Plants of Rourkela Forest Division, Odisha, India


Orchid Diversity in
Mining Impacted Forest areas of Odisha: Documentation, Restoration and Conservation Aspect

55 orchids from 27 genera, along with information on their habits, flowering times, and uses, in anthropogenic and mining impacted areas of Bonai Forest Division, Odisha, have been documented.

NEW ADDITION TO FLORA OF ODISHA


J. Biodivers. Conservation 6(2): 23-27 ISSN: 2457-0761 (online)
2024 http://www.apripjournal.in

Original Paper

A new species of *Striga* (Orobanchaceae) from Odisha state, India


(II)
***Macrosolen globosus* (Roxb.) Tiegh.**
(Loranthaceae): A new addition of a mistletoe species to the flora of Odisha, India

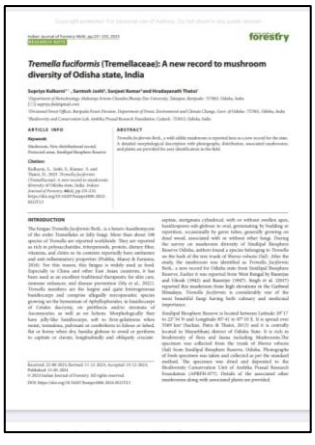

RESEARCH NOTES

(I)
***Dendrobium farmeri* Paxton (Orchidaceae) –**
A new addition to the flora of Odisha, India


REPORT | OPEN ACCESS

Species

Lindernia tamilnadensis (Linderniaceae), a new record to the flora of Odisha state, India from Mahanadi River areas of Cuttack


forestry

Tremella fuciformis (Tremellaceae): A new record to mushroom diversity of Odisha state, India

Cleaning Drive At State Botanical Garden, Odisha

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation initiated a cleaning drive at the State Botanical Garden, Odisha, to promote environmental cleanliness and conservation. This initiative focused on removing plastic waste, dry litter, and other pollutants from the garden premises.

Such efforts are crucial for maintaining the health of the ecosystem within the garden. Clean surroundings not only enhance the aesthetic appeal of the garden but also create a clean and more sustainable habitat for the diverse flora and fauna.

Moreover, this drive spreads awareness among visitors and the community about the importance of keeping natural spaces clean along with preserving biodiversity.

Celebrating World Environment Day

On World Environment Day 2024, Ambika Prasad Research Foundation took various steps to promote environmental awareness and community involvement. The theme for this year- "Land Restoration, Desertification, and Drought Resilience" - focuses on restoring degraded lands, preventing desertification, and building resilience against drought conditions caused by climate change and unsustainable land use.

Medicinal plants were distributed among local people to promote traditional knowledge and self-sufficiency in healthcare. This activity also encourages the cultivation of indigenous plants, which are crucial for biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods.

Seed balls were thrown by team APRF in degraded or barren areas. This low-cost method of reforestation helps to regenerate green cover, improve soil fertility, and restore ecological balance over time. This initiative highlights how small, collective actions can lead to a large-scale environmental impact.

On this occasion, special attention was given to the conservation and maintenance of orchids, which are not only beautiful but also ecologically significant. Orchids often serve as indicators of healthy ecosystems and are part of India's rich floral diversity. By involving local communities, the Foundation ensured that the message of biodiversity conservation was conveyed. This celebration was not just about a single day, but about inspiring ongoing efforts toward a greener, healthier, and more resilient planet.

"एक पेड माँ के नाम"

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation actively celebrated Van Mahotsav with the theme “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam,” a festival dedicated to the greening of India. Team engaged in discussions with students and local communities, emphasizing the importance of tree planting and the role of forests in maintaining ecological balance, and actively participated in plantation activities at many schools and colleges. Additionally, the team extended the celebration to the State Botanical Garden in Odisha, where the team was involved in plantation and awareness activities in collaboration with the garden staff and visitors.

Celebrating Van Mahotsav Week





Through these activities, APRF continues its commitment to environmental protection and encourages the conservation of biodiversity.

Celebrating

International Day for Biological Diversity

To mark the occasion of International Day for Biological Diversity, Ambika Prasad Research Foundation organized various activities aimed at promoting biodiversity conservation in urban and riverine environments. On this day, the team planted native orchid species near the Mahanadi River area. By introducing these plants along the river banks, APRF aims to enhance local floral diversity, support pollinators, and restore native vegetation in the region. Through these actions, Ambika Prasad Research Foundation continues to promote community involvement and environmental protection while highlighting the critical importance of biodiversity in sustaining life on Earth.

As part of the celebration, the team installed food and water for urban birds, providing vital support to bird species that struggle to find natural resources in city landscapes. These installations help raise awareness about the importance of urban wildlife and encourage more people to care for the birds in their vicinity.

Other Achievements

Awarded a Ph.D scholar under APRF from Centurion University of Technology and Management (CUTM), Odisha.

Media Coverage

ବନବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ

ରାଉରକେଲା, ୨୨।୧୧(ସଙ୍ଗୀତା ଜେନା)

ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ, ପରିବେଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ହ୍ରାସ ଓ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସନ୍ତୁଳନ ବିଗିଡ଼ିବା ଯୋଗୁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବୃକ୍ଷଲତା ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଉଛି। କେତେକ ପ୍ରଜାତିର ବୃକ୍ଷଲତା ଲୋପ ପାଇଥିବା ବେଳେ କେତେକ ଲୁପ୍ତ ହେବାକୁ ବସିଲେଣି। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ ଭୂଶମୂହ ସ୍ତରରେ ଗବେଷଣା, ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରିବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଜାରି ରହିଛି। ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକମାନେ ଏହା ଉପରେ ଗବେଷଣା କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଏହି କ୍ରମରେ ରାଉରକେଲା ବନବିଭାଗରେ ଥିବା ଜଙ୍ଗଲଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି। କଟକସ୍ଥିତ ଅମ୍ବିକା ପ୍ରସାଦ ରିସର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ୍ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏହି ଗବେଷଣା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଗତ ୨୦ ତାରିଖରୁ ଏହା ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇ ୩୦ ତାରିଖ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କରାଯିବ। ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ପାଇଁ ରାଉରକେଲା ବନବିଭାଗ

ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଓ ଉତ୍ତର ଚିଲୁବେଡା ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରୁଥିବା ଟିମ୍ ସଦସ୍ୟ

ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏହିଭଳି ପ୍ରୟାସ କରାଯାଉଛି। ଗବେଷଣା ପରେ ଏହାକୁ ଏକ ପୁସ୍ତକର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ ବୋଲି ରାଉରକେଲା ଡିଏଫ୍ଓ ଯଶୋବନ୍ତ ସେଠୀ ବୁଧବାର ସୂଚନା ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି। ଉକ୍ତ ଶିକ୍ଷାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଡ. ସଞ୍ଜିତ କୁମାରଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ୍ଷ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱାବଧାନରେ ୭ ଛାତ୍ରୀଛାତ୍ର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗ୍ଲୁନ୍, ବୃକ୍ଷଲତା, ଗଛ ଆଦିର ଗବେଷଣା କରିବା ସହ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସହ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ। ଏହାର ବ୍ୟବହାର, ଉପଯୋଗିତା, ଔଷଧୀୟ ଗୁଣ ଅବଗତ ହେବା ପରେ ଏହାକୁ ଲିପିବଦ୍ଧ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଏଥିରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଔଷଧୀୟ ବୃକ୍ଷଲତା, ଅର୍ଚ୍ଚିଡ୍, ଘାସ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ତାଲିକାଭୁକ୍ତ କରାଯାଉଛି। ମଙ୍ଗଳବାର ସୀମାନ୍ତ ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ ଜରେଇକେଲା ସଂଲଗ୍ନ ସରଣ୍ଡା ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ପରିବେଷ୍ଟିତ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ବିଶ୍ରା ବୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ଓ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଚିଲୁବେଡ଼ାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ସେହିପରି ବୁଧବାର ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁରସ୍ଥିତ ମାଲେଡିହି, ସୋନାଖାନ୍ ଆଦିରେ ଗବେଷଣା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା। ଆଗାମୀ ଦିନରେ ଝାରବେଡ଼ା, ଜାନଘର ସମେତ ସମସ୍ତ ରାଉରକେଲା ବନବିଭାଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ଏହି ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରାଯିବ। ସୂଚନାଯୋଗ୍ୟ, ରାଉରକେଲା ବନବିଭାଗ ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ୧୦୮୩.୪୯୯ ବର୍ଗକିମି ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଆବୃତିତ ରହିଛି।

ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ

ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାତା - ଦେବତ କୁମାର ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ

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ଅମ୍ବିକା ପ୍ରସାଦ ରିସର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ୍ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ପୃଥିବୀ ଦିବସ

କଟକ, (ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ): ପ୍ରତି ବର୍ଷ ୨୨ ଏପ୍ରିଲକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ପୃଥିବୀ ଦିବସ ରୂପେ ପାଳନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ। ସୋମବାର ଏହି ଦିବସ ଅବସରରେ, କଟକ ସହର ଠାରୁ ଦୂରରେ ଥିବା ଉପଖଣ୍ଡ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କ ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ବସା ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବା ଏବଂ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଶସ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ଅମ୍ବିକା ପ୍ରସାଦ ରିସର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ୍ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏହି ଦିନକୁ ପାଳନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଜନ ସଚେତନତା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ସହ ଆମ ଗ୍ରହର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ, ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ, ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ଏବଂ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ ନଷ୍ଟ ଭଳି ପରିବେଶ ହାନିର ସମାଧାନକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ଆମର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ଏହାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତାମାନେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଥିଲେ। ଛୋଟ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଶସ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇ ଆମେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ବନ୍ୟଜନ୍ତୁ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ସହିତ ପରିବେଶ ଚେତନାରେ ସହଯୋଗ କରୁଛୁ । ଏଥିରେ ଏପିଆରଏଫର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଡ. ସଂଜୀତ କୁମାରଙ୍କ ସହିତ ରାଜକୁମାରୀ, ସୁପ୍ରିୟା ଦେବୀ, ଶ୍ୱେତା ମିଶ୍ର, ସୁଗୀମାନି ମଣ୍ଡ, ଶୁଭଲକ୍ଷ୍ମି ରାଉତ, ନିବେଦିତା ଜେନା ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

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Contact
Ambika Prasad Research Foundation
CDA-13, Cuttack, Odisha
www.aprf.co.in