



2025 iNATURALIST REPORT

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FOREWORD

The SDM Institute for Management Development (SDMIMD), located at the foothills of the Chamundi Hills in Mysuru, is not just a center for academic excellence but also a thriving example of It gives me immense pleasure to write the foreword for this distinctive initiative, the iNaturalist Project 2025, conceptualized and led by the students of Batch 2023–25 at SDM Institute for Management Development (SDMIMD), Mysuru, and carry forwarded by the ESG and Dristi Committee students of PGDM 24-26 Batch. What sets this project apart is not the content alone, but the spirit of scientific inquiry, community learning, and environmental stewardship, and sensitivity demonstrated through it.

At SDMIMD, we have always believed in an education extends beyond the classroom. Our Mission embraces holistic learning, to sensitize students to the world they are preparing to lead in. is an example of our Mission in action. SDMIMD is committed to engage towards realising the UN-SDGs by action.

The project's documentation of more than 50 species across flora and fauna is commendable for its scientific accuracy and environmental consciousness among students. By engaging with platforms like iNaturalist and applying citizen science methods, our students have contributed to a global repository of ecological data while deepening their personal relationship with the natural environment of our campus.

I would like to appreciate the role of Prof. Girish Gopalrao, former faculty for encouraging initiation and Dr. Sunil M.V., Assistant Professor for carrying it forward as mentors.



Dr. S.N. Prasad
Director, SDMIMD
Mysuru



i NATURALIST JOURNEY

Biodiversity, short for biological diversity, encompasses the variety of life on Earth, including genes, species, and ecosystems. It's a measure of the number and variety of plants, animals, microorganisms, and the ecosystems they inhabit. Biodiversity is crucial for the health of the planet and provides numerous benefits to humans.

The students of SDMIMD embarked on a yearlong project to document the biodiversity found at the lush green SDMIMD campus.

SDMIMD campus is spread across 8 acres and is situated at the foothills of the Chamundi Hills, Mysore. The Campus is flanked by open green space on one side and residential area on the other side.

The campus harbors various species of birds, small mammals, insects and reptiles. The students created a new project on iNaturalist to systematically document the findings. The students group comprised of amateurs, experienced photographers and wildlife enthusiasts and most of the recording happened during the day and dusk time.

iNaturalist is a social network and platform where people share observations of nature, primarily through photographs and sound recordings, to help each other learn about biodiversity.

It's a place for citizen scientists and naturalists to connect, identify organisms, and contribute to scientific research. Users can record their observations, get help with identifications, and collaborate on projects.



GIRISH GOPALA RAO
Visiting Professor SDMIMD- General
Management & Systems
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Dr. Sunil M.V.
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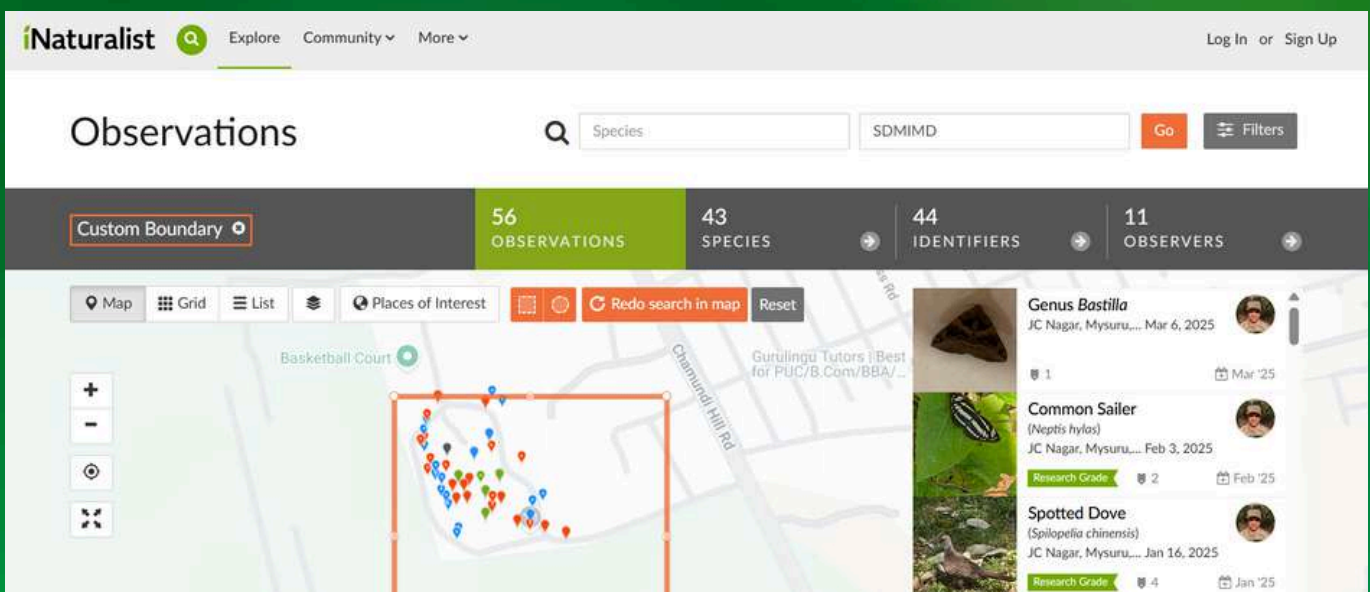
iNaturalist

iNaturalist is a global citizen science platform that allows people to record and share observations of biodiversity, including flora and fauna. By simply taking a photo and uploading it via the iNaturalist app or website, users contribute to a growing database of species that helps researchers, conservationists, and policy-makers understand and protect nature.

iNaturalist is a highly useful platform for various environmental and educational purposes. It plays an important role in biodiversity mapping by helping document local species, track their distribution, and monitor changes in ecosystems over time. It also fosters community engagement by encouraging individuals to explore nature, which increases awareness and a sense of responsibility towards environmental conservation. Moreover, the platform provides real-time data that supports ecological research, habitat preservation, and informed environmental planning. As an educational tool, iNaturalist allows users to learn about local flora and fauna through direct observation and crowd-sourced species identification.

Using iNaturalist is simple and accessible to everyone. One can download the iNaturalist app or visit the website, create a free account, and begin uploading photographs of plants, animals, or insects they observe. The app uses image recognition technology and support from the iNaturalist community to suggest possible identifications. Once uploaded, each observation contributes to a global database, making it a powerful resource for science and conservation.

As part of our sustainability and conservation efforts, we have used iNaturalist to identify local flora and fauna in and around the SDM Institute for Management Development (SDMIMD) campus. This initiative not only contributes valuable data to global biodiversity records but also reflects SDMIMD's commitment to environmental stewardship and fostering ecological awareness among its students.



The screenshot shows the iNaturalist Observations page. At the top, there is a search bar with "Species:" and "SDMIMD" entered, and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, there are statistics: 56 OBSERVATIONS, 43 SPECIES, 44 IDENTIFIERS, and 11 OBSERVERS. The main content area features a map with a custom boundary box around the SDMIMD campus. The map shows various colored pins representing observations. To the right of the map, there is a list of observations with photos and details:

- Genus Bastilla**: JC Nagar, Mysuru... Mar 6, 2025
- Common Sailer** (*Neptis hylas*): JC Nagar, Mysuru... Feb 3, 2025
- Spotted Dove** (*Spilopelia chinensis*): JC Nagar, Mysuru... Jan 16, 2025



INITIATING CHANGE, INSPIRING CONSERVATION – iNATURALIST PROJECT BY BATCH 2023–25



SAPANA D HEGDE
Growth & strategy -
Engineering services,
Tech Mahindra Ltd.

As part of the SDMIMD iNaturalist Project a government-supported initiative promoting biodiversity awareness and citizen science. I had the privilege of serving as the SPOC from the ESG Committee. Under the guidance of Sunil Sir and GGR Sir, I actively documented local flora and fauna by capturing and uploading observations on the iNaturalist platform. This experience deepened our understanding of ecological systems, fostered environmental responsibility, and allowed me to coordinate student teams, manage submissions, and support SDMIMD's commitment to sustainability.



BHUMIKA H A
HDFC - RBPB

Being part of the Drishti Committee gave me the chance to explore something meaningful the SDMIMD iNaturalist Project. It felt great to step outside, observe nature closely, and contribute real observations to a global platform that values even the smallest detail in biodiversity.



**CHANNABASAVA
KURAHATTIDESAI**
PO, Federal Bank.

Coming from an agricultural background, the SDMIMD iNaturalist Project felt especially meaningful to me. As part of the ESG Committee, I got to reconnect with nature by observing and documenting various species around campus. Uploading our findings on the iNaturalist platform gave me a chance to blend my roots with a larger purpose contributing to biodiversity awareness and conservation.



SHREYAS BHANDARKAR
Analyst - Deloitte USI - GPS

Through the Drishti Committee, I took part in the SDMIMD iNaturalist Project—a simple yet powerful initiative where we captured and recorded local biodiversity. It reminded me how observation and curiosity can contribute to something much larger than ourselves.



INITIATING CHANGE, INSPIRING CONSERVATION – iNATURALIST PROJECT BY BATCH 2023–25



RUDRAGOUDA PATIL
SAP logistic consultant ||
Infosys Ltd

As a member of the ESG Committee, I truly enjoyed being part of the SDMIMD iNaturalist Project. Exploring our campus, capturing species, and uploading them to the iNaturalist platform was both fun and eye-opening. It helped me learn more about local biodiversity and made me more aware of the small wonders in nature we often overlook.



TAWAR VISHNU SINGH
Executive Trainee, HDFC
Bank.

Participating in the iNaturalist Project as part of the Drishti Committee helped me see nature through a more curious lens. From spotting tiny insects to noticing plants I'd never looked at twice, every photo we uploaded became a small step in understanding our ecosystem better.



SRILEKHA KORLAPATI
SAP SuccessFactors Functional
Project Manager, TCS

During my time at SDMIMD, participating in the iNaturalist Project became one of the most enriching parts of my journey. With just a phone and curiosity, I explored native plants and insects around campus, discovering the often-overlooked beauty of nature. Each observation taught me about biodiversity, patience, and the value of conservation. Sharing my findings on the iNaturalist platform connected me with a wider community, deepening my bond with the campus and its environment, an experience I'll carry with me beyond academics.



VIJAY ANAND
Research Analyst at Feedback
Insights

Joining the iNaturalist Project through the Drishti Committee was a refreshing break from routine. It encouraged me to slow down, look closer, and appreciate the little things in nature around our campus. Uploading observations on the iNaturalist platform felt rewarding, I wasn't just learning about biodiversity, I was contributing to something bigger and developing a deeper connection with the environment.



INITIATING CHANGE, INSPIRING CONSERVATION – iNATURALIST PROJECT BY BATCH 2023–25



NAGANAVYA B
Business Analyst at
Wipro

Working on the iNaturalist Project through the Drishti Committee was a truly enriching experience. It gave me the opportunity to explore our campus from a fresh perspective. Using both mobile phones and DSLR cameras, I captured images of various plant and insect species that often go unnoticed. The process made me more observant and appreciative of the natural life around us. Each observation felt meaningful - contributing to a digital record of biodiversity while deepening my own understanding of the environment.



DILPREET DHANI
Marketing Trainee at
Proton3

The iNaturalist Project inspired me to observe and appreciate the biodiversity that surrounds us every day but often goes unnoticed. While documenting different species across our college campus, I developed a greater sense of awareness and curiosity toward nature. Each observation became a chance to learn something new and contribute meaningfully to a larger cause. This experience through the Drishti Committee helped me feel more connected to the environment and reminded me of the importance of mindful exploration.



FLOA AND FAUNA AT SDMIMD



INTRODUCTION

The SDM Institute for Management Development (SDMIMD), located at the foothills of the Chamundi Hills in Mysuru, is not just a center for academic excellence but also a thriving example of nature-integrated campus planning. Built on the guiding value system laid down by our Chairman, Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade, the Dharmadhikari of Shri Kshethra Dharmasthala and a Padma Vibhushan awardee, SDMIMD is committed to a holistic model of education—one that nurtures not only intellectual rigor but also spiritual harmony and environmental consciousness. This alignment is reflected in every element of the campus infrastructure, landscape, and student engagement.

At SDMIMD, we believe that true learning happens not only within classrooms but also in meaningful interactions with the world around us. In line with this vision, the institute initiated the iNaturalist Biodiversity Documentation Project—a yearlong effort led by members of the ESG Committee and the Drishti Committee, supported by faculty mentors. The initiative was conceptualized to explore, identify, and digitally document the diverse flora and fauna that inhabit the 8-acre SDMIMD campus, using the globally recognized iNaturalist citizen science platform. This initiative serves as both a biodiversity audit and a learning intervention, helping students engage deeply with principles of environmental stewardship and sustainability.

The idea for this project germinated from the foundational ethos of the institution—‘Honoring a Commitment’—which includes a commitment to preserving and nurturing Mother Earth. The physical environment of the campus is an embodiment of this ethos. Designed by noted Indian architect Shri Shirish Beri, the campus architecture respects the contours of the natural landscape. Built using locally sourced stone and featuring open courtyards, shaded walkways, fruit orchards, and water bodies, the campus has been carefully developed to foster an environment where native plant and animal life can thrive in harmony with human activity.

The campus’s architectural excellence has been widely recognized beyond the academic community. SDMIMD was honored with the prestigious Archi Design Award for Excellence in Architecture & Infrastructure under the category of Best Institutional/Corporate Building Design – Southern Region, presented by the Foundation for Architectural & Environmental Awareness and Hindware, awarded to renowned architect Shri Shirish R. Beri for his design of the SDMIMD campus. Complementing its

Complementing its architectural distinction, the campus has also been featured in BuzzFeed’s curated list of Gorgeous College Campuses You Have To Visit In India, reflecting its unique blend of aesthetics and environmental sensitivity. Further, SDMIMD’s commitment to green landscaping and sustainability was recognized during Dasara Flower Show Competition, where the campus won accolades in multiple categories including Best Institution Garden, Best Ornamental Garden, and Best Lawn Management, continuously from 2005 to 2024. These accolades underscore the institution’s integrated approach to environment, education, and excellence in design.



More than 40 species of birds, insects, mammals, reptiles, and plants were identified and recorded during the course of the iNaturalist project. Students, including wildlife photography enthusiasts and amateur naturalists, spent time in capturing images, making field observations, and logging them into the iNaturalist platform.

Beyond individual learning, the initiative also feeds into SDMIMD's broader commitment to ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) principles. As a business school accredited by EFMD and holding the prestigious Business School Impact System (BSIS) label, SDMIMD is among a select group of institutions globally recognized for delivering tangible social, environmental, and economic impact. The iNaturalist project is a live example of this impact, demonstrating how business education can incorporate sustainability not merely as a theory but as an everyday practice.

Our campus is home to numerous species that represent local biodiversity, including the Red-naped Ibis, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Bonnet Macaque, Oriental Forest Lizard, Common Baron Butterfly, and many more. Equally rich is the flora, including species such as *Catharanthus roseus* (Madagascar Periwinkle), *Oxalis latifolia* (Garden Pink-Sorrel), and *Hibiscus* spp., many of which hold medicinal, ecological, and ornamental value. These observations help us appreciate the ecological balance within our campus and remind us of our responsibility to maintain and enhance it.

In addition to biodiversity documentation, SDMIMD continues to champion eco-conscious initiatives such as:

- A Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for effective wastewater recycling and irrigation.
- Solar panels for hot water supply in hostels, reducing energy consumption.
- A fruit orchard that supports birds, monkeys, and other fauna.
- Plans for a nature-integrated Outbound Training (OBT) facility, offering experiential learning amidst greenery.
- A dedicated gardening team trained to maintain biodiversity-compatible landscapes.
- An academic ESG modular specialization, enabling students to explore sustainability and ethics in business.

These best practices converge to make SDMIMD a living laboratory for sustainable development. By involving students in projects like iNaturalist, the institution not only reinforces environmental consciousness but also builds responsible future managers and leaders who understand the interconnectedness of business and nature.

Moreover, by engaging with platforms like iNaturalist, students become citizen scientists—contributing to global biodiversity databases that are valuable for research, conservation planning, and policy formulation. This aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

In conclusion, this report is more than a collection of species lists and images. It is a reflection of SDMIMD's living values, a chronicle of our students' engagement with nature, and a reaffirmation of our pledge to promote sustainable living and responsible management education. It invites readers to appreciate the delicate, dynamic ecosystems that exist within our campus and to recognize the vital role educational institutions can play in conserving biodiversity and inspiring environmental responsibility.



FAUNA AT SDMIMD



Pseudibis papillosa

- **Common name:** Red-naped Ibis
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Pelecaniformes
- **Family:** Threskiornithidae

Description:

- **Size:** 60-68 cm
- **Habitat:** Wetlands, agricultural fields, and grasslands
- **Diet:** Insects, frogs, small reptiles, grains, and seeds
- **Behaviour:** Solitary or found in small groups, often foraging in shallow waters
- **Breeding Season:** Monsoon (June-October)
- **Nesting:** Builds nests in large trees using sticks and twigs



Psittacula krameri

- **Common name:** Rose-ringed Parakeet
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Psittaciformes
- **Family:** Psittaculidae

Description:

- **Size:** 40 cm including tail
- **Habitat:** Forests, urban parks, and farmlands
- **Diet:** Fruits, seeds, nuts, and flowers
- **Behaviour:** Social and noisy, often found in flocks
- **Breeding Season:** December to June
- **Nesting:** Prefers tree hollows or cavities



Argiope anasuja

- **Common name:** Signature Spider
- **Class:** Arachnida
- **Order:** Araneae
- **Family:** Araneidae

Description:

- **Size:** 10-15 mm (female), 3-4 mm (male)
- **Habitat:** Gardens, bushes, and grasslands
- **Diet:** Insects caught in its web
- **Behaviour:** Constructs large, orb-shaped webs
- **Breeding Season:** Varies
- **Nesting:** Females lay eggs in silk sacs attached to leaves



Eudocima materna

- **Common name: Dot-underwing Moth**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Lepidoptera**
- **Family: Erebidae**

Description:

- **Size: 50-80 mm wingspan**
- **Habitat: Forests, farmlands, and urban areas**
- **Diet: Larvae feed on plant leaves; adults consume nectar**
- **Behaviour: Nocturnal and attracted to lights**
- **Breeding Season: Varies depending on climate**
- **Nesting: Caterpillars pupate in leaf litter**



Amata passalis

- **Common name: Sandalwood Defoliator**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Lepidoptera**
- **Family: Erebidae**

Description:

- **Size: 30-40 mm wingspan**
- **Habitat: Sandalwood plantations and forests**
- **Diet: Caterpillars feed on sandalwood leaves**
- **Behaviour: Active at night, larvae cause defoliation**
- **Breeding Season: Seasonal, based on host plant availability**
- **Nesting: Pupation occurs in soil or leaf litter**



Funambulus palmarum

- **Common name:** Three-striped Palm Squirrel
- **KannaClass:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Rodentia
- **Family:** Sciuridae

Description:

- **Size:** 15-25 cm including tail
- **Habitat:** Urban parks, forests, and gardens
- **Diet:** Nuts, fruits, insects, and human food waste
- **Behaviour:** Active during the day, often seen foraging on trees and ground
- **Breeding Season:** Twice a year (February-April and June-September)
- **Nesting:** Builds spherical nests with leaves and twigs in trees



Button Snails

Genus: Mesomphix

Class: Gastropoda

Order: Stylommatophora

Family: Gastrodontidae

Description:

- **Size:** Small to medium-sized land snails
- **Habitat:** Moist forests, under leaf litter, logs, and stones
- **Diet:** Feeds on decaying plant material, fungi, and algae
- **Behavior:** Slow-moving; prefers damp, shaded environments
- **Breeding Season:** Typically in spring and summer, depending on climate
- **Nesting:** Lays small clusters of eggs in moist soil or leaf litter



Bradynopyga geminata

- **Common name: Granite Ghost**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Odonata**
- **Family: Libellulidae**

Description:

- **Size: Wingspan 50-70 mm**
- **Habitat: Near rocky streams and water bodies**
- **Diet: Carnivorous, feeding on smaller insects**
- **Behaviour: Perches on rocks and camouflages well**
- **Breeding Season: Post-monsoon**
- **Nesting: Lays eggs in water**



Macaca radiata

- **Common name:** Bonnet Macaque
- **Class:** Mammalia
- **Order:** Primates
- **Family:** Cercopithecidae

Description:

- **Size:** 35-60 cm (excluding tail)
- **Habitat:** Forests, temple areas, and urban settings
- **Diet:** Fruits, seeds, insects, and human food scraps
- **Behaviour:** Social, lives in groups with a hierarchy
- **Breeding Season:** Throughout the year
- **Nesting:** Sleeps in trees or near human settlements



Calotes versicolor

- **Common name: Oriental Forest Lizard**
- **Class: Reptilia**
- **Order: Squamata**
- **Family: Agamidae**

Description:

- **Size: 20-40 cm including tail**
- **Habitat: Forests, gardens, and agricultural fields**
- **Diet: Insects, small reptiles, and plant matter**
- **Behaviour: Arboreal and diurnal, changes color during the breeding season**
- **Breeding Season: March to August**
- **Nesting: Lays eggs in burrows dug in loose soil**



Euthalia aconthea

- **Common name:** Common Baron
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Nymphalidae

Description:

- **Size:** 50-70 mm wingspan
- **Habitat:** Forests, gardens, and agricultural areas
- **Diet:** Adults feed on tree sap and rotting fruit; larvae consume mango leaves
- **Behavior:** Strong flyer, camouflages well against tree bark
- **Breeding Season:** Varies by region
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on mango and cashew leaves



Xenobolus carnifex

- **Common name:** Red Spined Millipede
- **Class:** Diplopoda
- **Order:** Spirobolida
- **Family:** Pachybolidae

Description:

- **Size:** 8-12 cm in length
- **Habitat:** Moist forests, leaf litter, and under decaying wood
- **Diet:** Feeds on decomposing plant matter and organic debris
- **Behavior:** Slow-moving; releases toxic secretions when threatened
- **Breeding Season:** Monsoon
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs in moist soil



Nepita conferta

- **Common name: Footman Moth**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Lepidoptera**
- **Family: Erebidae**

Description:

- **Size: Wingspan 25-35 mm**
- **Habitat: Forests and grasslands**
- **Diet: Larvae feed on lichen and mosses; adults feed on nectar**
- **Behavior: Nocturnal; attracted to artificial lights**
- **Breeding Season: Year-round in warm climates**
- **Nesting: Eggs laid on host plants**



Argya affinis

- **Common name:** Yellow-billed Babbler
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Passeriformes
- **Family:** Leiothrichidae

Description:

- **Size:** 23-25 cm
- **Habitat:** Gardens, forests, and farmlands
- **Diet:** Insects, fruits, and grains
- **Behavior:** Social, found in noisy groups
- **Breeding Season:** March to September
- **Nesting:** Cup-shaped nest in bushes or trees



Spilopelia chinensis

- **Common name: Spotted Dove**
- **Class: Aves**
- **Order: Columbiformes**
- **Family: Columbidae**

Description:

- **Size: 28-32 cm**
- **Habitat: Urban areas, forests, and farmlands**
- **Diet: Seeds, grains, and small insects**
- **Behavior: Ground feeder, often found in pairs**
- **Breeding Season: Throughout the year**
- **Nesting: Builds flimsy nests in trees**



Centropus sinensis

- **Common name: Greater Coucal**
- **Class: Aves**
- **Order: Cuculiformes**
- **Family: Cuculidae**

Description:

- **Size: 45-50 cm**
- **Habitat: Farmlands, forests, and grasslands**
- **Diet: Insects, small reptiles, and fruits**
- **Behavior: Solitary, known for deep 'coop-coop' calls**
- **Breeding Season: June to September**
- **Nesting: Dome-shaped nest hidden in dense vegetation**



Upupa epops

- **Common name: Common Hoopoe**
- **Class: Aves**
- **Order: Bucerotiformes**
- **Family: Upupidae**

Description:

- **Size: 25-32 cm**
- **Habitat: Grasslands, forests, and urban gardens**
- **Diet: Insects, larvae, and small invertebrates**
- **Behavior: Solitary or found in pairs; uses its long bill to probe soil for food**
- **Breeding Season: March to June**
- **Nesting: Lays eggs in tree holes or crevices, sometimes in abandoned burrows**



Ruttellerona cecropia

- **Common name: Geometer Moth**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Lepidoptera**
- **Family: Geometridae**

Description:

- **Size: 20-50 mm wingspan**
- **Habitat: Forests, gardens, and agricultural fields**
- **Diet: Larvae feed on leaves; adults consume nectar**
- **Behavior: Active at night; larvae move in a characteristic looping motion**
- **Breeding Season: Seasonal, varies by species**
- **Nesting: Pupates in soil or on leaves**



Scolopendra hardwickei

- **Common name:** Centipede
- **Class:** Chilopoda
- **Order:** Scolopendromorpha
- **Family:** Scolopendridae

Description:

- **Size:** 20-30 cm depending on species
- **Habitat:** Moist soils, under rocks, leaf litter
- **Diet:** Carnivorous, feeds on insects and small invertebrates
- **Behavior:** Fast-moving, nocturnal predator with venomous fangs
- **Breeding Season:** Varies
- **Nesting:** Females lay eggs in soil, guard young until maturity



Cepora nerissa

- **Common name:** Common Gull
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Pieridae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 45–55 mm
- **Habitat:** Grasslands, gardens, and open forests
- **Diet:** Adults feed on nectar, while caterpillars eat host plant leaves
- **Behavior:** Active during the day; rapid flight pattern
- **Breeding Season:** Year-round in warm climates
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on host plants



Daphnis nerii

- **Common name:** Oleander Hawkmoth
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Sphingidae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 90–110 mm
- **Habitat:** Forests, gardens, and agricultural lands
- **Diet:** Adults feed on nectar; larvae consume oleander leaves
- **Behavior:** Strong nocturnal fliers, often attracted to lights
- **Breeding Season:** Throughout the year in tropical regions
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on oleander and other host plants



Jamides celeno

- **Common name:** Common Cerulean
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Lycaenidae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 25–35 mm
- **Habitat:** Forests, gardens, and near water bodies
- **Diet:** Adults feed on nectar; larvae on host plant leaves
- **Behavior:** Weak fliers; often seen fluttering near shrubs
- **Breeding Season:** Year-round in warm regions
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on Fabaceae family plants



Indothemis carnatica

- **Common name:** White-tipped Demon
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Odonata
- **Family:** Libellulidae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 45–60 mm
- **Habitat:** Ponds, lakes, and marshes
- **Diet:** Carnivorous, eats mosquitoes and small insects
- **Behavior:** Territorial and aggressive towards other dragonflies
- **Breeding Season:** Monsoon and post-monsoon
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid in stagnant water



Trigoniulus corallinus

- **Common name:** Rusty Millipede
- **Class:** Diplopoda
- **Order:** Spirobolida
- **Family:** Trigoniulidae

Description:

- **Size:** 5–12 cm
- **Habitat:** Moist soil, leaf litter, and decomposing wood
- **Diet:** Detritivore, feeds on decaying organic matter
- **Behavior:** Rolls into a coil when threatened
- **Breeding Season:** Monsoon and post-monsoon
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs in moist soil



Neptis hylas

- **Common name:** Common Sailer
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Nymphalidae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 45–60 mm
- **Habitat:** Forest clearings, gardens, and near water bodies
- **Diet:** Adults feed on nectar; larvae on host plants
- **Behavior:** Characteristic sailing flight pattern
- **Breeding Season:** Year-round in warm climates
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on host plant leaves



Euploea core

- **Common name: Common Crow Butterfly**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Lepidoptera**
- **Family: Nymphalidae**

Description:

- **Size: Wingspan 85–95 mm**
- **Habitat: Gardens, open forests, and urban areas**
- **Diet: Adults feed on nectar; larvae feed on host plant leaves**
- **Behavior: Slow-flying; mimics toxic butterflies for protection**
- **Breeding Season: Year-round in warm climates**
- **Nesting: Eggs laid on host plant leaves**



Meghimatium bilineatum

- **Common name:** Chinese Slug
- **Class:** Gastropoda
- **Order:** Stylommatophora
- **Family:** Philomycidae

Description:

- **Size:** 5–10 cm long
- **Habitat:** Moist forests, gardens, and agricultural lands
- **Diet:** Feeds on decaying plant matter, fungi, and algae
- **Behavior:** Nocturnal; secretes mucus for protection
- **Breeding Season:** Rainy season
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs in damp soil



Olepa ricini

- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Erebidae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 30–50 mm
- **Habitat:** Forests and open areas
- **Diet:** Larvae feed on leaves; adults may not feed
- **Behavior:** Nocturnal; camouflaged wings help avoid predators
- **Breeding Season:** Year-round in warm climates
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on host plant leaves



Acridotheres tristis

- **Common name:** Common Myna
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Passeriformes
- **Family:** Sturnidae

Description:

- **Size:** 23–26 cm
- **Habitat:** Urban areas, farmlands, and woodlands
- **Diet:** Omnivorous - feeds on insects, fruits, and scraps
- **Behavior:** Highly social; known for its ability to mimic sounds
- **Breeding Season:** March to October
- **Nesting:** Builds nests in tree cavities or buildings



Camponotus compressus

- **Common name:** Formicine Ant
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Hymenoptera
- **Family:** Formicidae

Description:

- **Size:** 2–15 mm
- **Habitat:** Soil, tree bark, and leaf litter
- **Diet:** Omnivorous - feeds on nectar, insects, and honeydew
- **Behavior:** Social insects living in colonies
- **Breeding Season:** Varies by species
- **Nesting:** Builds nests in soil or wood



Oryctes rhinoceros

- **Common name:** Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Coleoptera
- **Family:** Scarabaeidae

Description:

- **Size:** 30–50 mm long
- **Habitat:** Coconut plantations and tropical forests
- **Diet:** Feeds on coconut palm sap and leaves
- **Behavior:** Active at night; larvae bore into coconut trees
- **Breeding Season:** Throughout the year in warm climates
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid in decaying organic matter



Anoplodesmus saussurii

- **Class:** Diplopoda
- **Order:** Polydesmida
- **Family:** Paradoxosomatidae

Description:

- **Size:** 5–8 cm
- **Habitat:** Humid and damp forest floors
- **Diet:** Decomposing organic matter, leaf litter
- **Behavior:** Moves slowly; secretes defensive chemicals when disturbed
- **Breeding Season:** Rainy season
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs in soil



Tirumala septentrionis

- **Common name:** Dark Blue Tiger
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Nymphalidae

Description:

- **Size:** Wingspan 80–110 mm
- **Habitat:** Tropical forests, gardens, open woodlands
- **Diet:** Feeds on nectar from flowering plants
- **Behavior:** Migratory species; slow, gliding flight pattern
- **Breeding Season:** Throughout the year in warm climates
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on host plants



Dinopium benghalense

- **Common name:** Black-rumped Flameback
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Piciformes
- **Family:** Picidae

Description:

- **Size:** 25–30 cm
- **Habitat:** Forests, woodlands, and rural areas
- **Diet:** Insects, larvae, and tree sap
- **Behavior:** Drills tree trunks to find food; loud drumming sound
- **Breeding Season:** February to June
- **Nesting:** Nests in tree holes



Ariophanta exilis

- **Common name:** Land Snail
- **Class:** Gastropoda
- **Order:** Stylommatophora
- **Family:** Ariophantidae

Description:

- **Size:** Shell diameter 3–5 cm
- **Habitat:** Moist forest floors, gardens
- **Diet:** Feeds on plant matter, fungi, and algae
- **Behavior:** Nocturnal; secretes mucus for movement
- **Breeding Season:** Monsoon
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid in damp soil

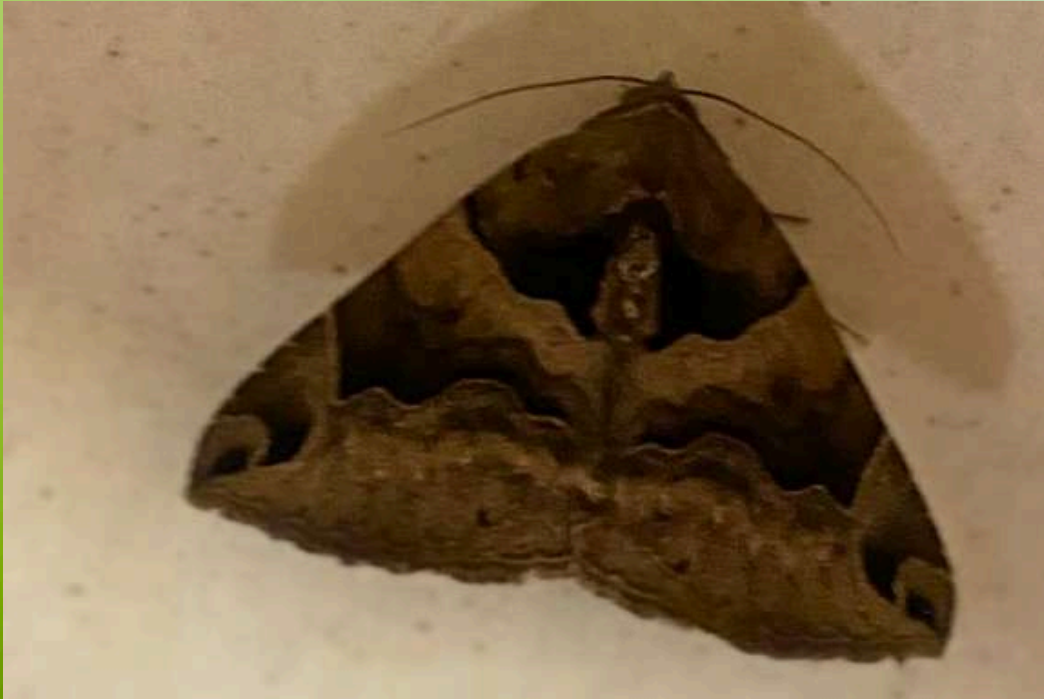


Tanychlamys hectica

- **Common name:** Land Snail
- **Class:** Gastropoda
- **Order:** Stylommatophora
- **Family:** Helicarionidae

Description:

- **Size:** Shell diameter 2–4 cm
- **Habitat:** Leaf litter, wet forest areas
- **Diet:** Feeds on decomposing plant matter
- **Behavior:** Slow-moving; retracts into shell for protection
- **Breeding Season:** Rainy season
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs under damp vegetation



Bastilla arcuata

- **Common name:** Bastilla Moth
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Erebidae

Description:

- **Size:** 40–55 mm wingspan
- **Habitat:** Forests, farms, and gardens
- **Diet:** Caterpillars feed on leaves; adults on nectar
- **Behaviour:** Nocturnal, attracted to light, good camouflage
- **Breeding Season:** Warmer months
- **Nesting:** Eggs on host plants; pupate in soil or leaves



Argya affinis

- **Common name: Yellow-billed Babbler**
- **Class: Aves**
- **Order: Passeriformes**
- **Family: Leiothrichidae**

Description:

- **Size: 22–25 cm**
- **Habitat: Scrublands, gardens, and farmlands**
- **Diet: Insects, fruits, and grains**
- **Behaviour: Very social, moves in noisy groups**
- **Breeding Season: November to May**
- **Nesting: Cup-shaped nests in trees or shrubs**



Laevicaulis alte

- **Common name:** Leatherleaf Slugs
- **Class:** Gastropoda
- **Order:** Systellommatophora
- **Family:** Veronicellidae

Description:

- **Size:** 2–10 cm
- **Habitat:** Moist areas - gardens, forests, farmlands
- **Diet:** Decaying plant matter, fungi, and soft vegetation
- **Behaviour:** Nocturnal, secretes mucus for movement and protection
- **Breeding Season:** During rainy or humid seasons
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs in moist soil or under leaf litter



Gryllus bimaculatus

- **Common name:** True Cricket
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Orthoptera
- **Family:** Gryllidae

Description:

- **Size:** 1–5 cm
- **Habitat:** Grasslands, forests, gardens, and near human dwellings
- **Diet:** Omnivorous - feeds on plants, fungi, and small insects
- **Behaviour:** Nocturnal, males produce chirping sounds by rubbing wings
- **Breeding Season:** Varies with climate; often in warm seasons
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid in soil or plant crevices



Accipiter badius

- **Common name:** Shikra
- **Class:** Aves
- **Order:** Accipitriformes
- **Family:** Accipitridae

Description:

- **Size:** 26–30 cm
- **Habitat:** Forests, open woodlands, urban areas
- **Diet:** Small birds, reptiles, insects, and rodents
- **Behaviour:** Silent hunter, sharp eyesight, quick and agile in flight
- **Breeding Season:** March to June
- **Nesting:** Builds stick nests high in trees



Kalidasa albiflos

- **Common name:** Kalidasa Plant hopper
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Hemiptera
- **Family:** Fulgoridae

Description:

- **Size:** Around 3–4 cm
- **Habitat:** Tropical forests and wooded areas
- **Diet:** Feeds on plant sap using piercing-sucking mouthparts
- **Behaviour:** Known for its striking appearance with an extended head structure
- **Breeding Season:** Warm and humid seasons
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs on host plants



Euploea core

- **Common name: Common Crow Butterfly**
- **Class: Insecta**
- **Order: Lepidoptera**
- **Family: Nymphalidae**

Description:

- **Size: Wingspan 80–90 mm**
- **Habitat: Gardens, forests, and open countryside**
- **Diet:**
 - **Caterpillars: Feed on milkweed and other toxic plants**
 - **Adults: Nectar from flowers**
- **Behaviour: Slow-flying, unpalatable to predators due to toxins**
- **Breeding Season: Throughout the year in warm regions**
- **Nesting: Eggs laid on underside of host plant leaves**



Talicada nyseus

- **Common name:** Red Pierrot
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Lepidoptera
- **Family:** Lycaenidae

Description:

- **Size:** 30-40 mm wingspan
- **Habitat:** Gardens, scrublands, and forests
- **Diet:** Nectar from flowers; larvae feed on plant leaves
- **Behavior:** Weak flyer, often rests on leaves with wings folded
- **Breeding Season:** Year-round in warm climates
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on host plants



Monilesaurus rouxii

- **Common name:** Roux's Forest Lizard
- **Class:** Reptilia
- **Order:** Squamata
- **Family:** Agamidae

Description:

- **Size:** 15-30 cm including tail
- **Habitat:** Forests, rocky terrains, and bushes
- **Diet:** Insectivorous - feeds on ants, beetles, and small invertebrates
- **Behavior:** Arboreal and territorial; changes color based on surroundings
- **Breeding Season:** Summer
- **Nesting:** Lays eggs in burrows



Chrysocoris stollii

- **Common name:** Jewel Bugs
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Hemiptera
- **Family:** Scutelleridae

Description:

- **Size:** 1–2 cm
- **Habitat:** Gardens, farms, and forests
- **Diet:** Plant sap, especially from seeds and pods
- **Behaviour:** Brightly metallic-colored, slow-moving, releases foul odor when threatened
- **Breeding Season:** Mostly post-monsoon and summer
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on underside of leaves



Tribe Scutellerini

- **Common name:** Jewel Bugs
- **Class:** Insecta
- **Order:** Hemiptera
- **Family:** Scutelleridae

Description:

- **Size:** 10–20 mm
- **Habitat:** Gardens, agricultural fields, forests
- **Diet:** Feeds on plant sap
- **Behavior:** Brightly colored as a defense mechanism against predators
- **Breeding Season:** Varies based on region
- **Nesting:** Eggs laid on leaves



Pareronia hippia

- Common name: Indian Wanderer
- Class: Insecta
- Order: Lepidoptera
- Family: Pieridae

Description:

- Size: Wingspan 50–70 mm
- Habitat: Forests, gardens, and riverbanks
- Diet: Adults feed on nectar; larvae feed on host plant leaves
- Behavior: Fast fliers; migratory species
- Breeding Season: Year-round in tropical regions
- Nesting: Eggs laid on host plant leaves



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Catharanthus roseus

- **Common name:** Madagascar Periwinkle
- **Family:** Apocynaceae
- **Description:** A perennial herb or subshrub with glossy green leaves and pink, white, or purple flowers. Native to Madagascar but widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions.
- **Useful Part:** Leaves, roots
- **Traditional Uses:** Used in traditional medicine for diabetes, malaria, and infections. Decoctions of leaves and roots are applied for wound healing and respiratory issues.
- **Biological Activity:** Contains alkaloids (vincristine, vinblastine) with anticancer properties. Also exhibits antimicrobial, antidiabetic, and antihypertensive effects.
- **Other Uses:** Ornamental plant, used in landscaping and gardens for its attractive flowers.



Oxalis latifolia

- **Common name:** Garden Pink-Sorrel
- **Family:** Oxalidaceae
- **Description:** A small herbaceous plant with clover-like leaves and pink to purple flowers. Often considered a weed but also cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- **Useful Part:** Leaves, bulbs
- **Traditional Uses:** Leaves are consumed in small quantities for their sour taste, used as a remedy for digestive issues and skin infections.
- **Biological Activity:** Contains oxalic acid and flavonoids, known for antioxidant, antimicrobial, and diuretic properties.
- **Other Uses:** Sometimes used as a food ingredient in salads and chutneys.



Eragrostis tenella

- **Common name:** Feather Lovegrass
- **Family:** Poaceae
- **Description:** A small, tufted grass species with fine, feathery inflorescences. Commonly found in tropical and subtropical regions, growing in open fields and roadsides.
- **Useful Part:** Whole plant
- **Traditional Uses:** Occasionally used as fodder for livestock; in some cultures, it is used in herbal medicine for minor ailments.
- **Biological Activity:** Limited research on medicinal properties, but related species show antioxidant and antimicrobial potential.
- **Other Uses:** Used for erosion control and as ground cover in some landscapes.



Jasminum sambac

- **Common Name:** Jasmine
- **Family:** Oleaceae
- **Description:** Fragrant shrub or vine with white or yellow flowers, common in gardens.
- **Useful Part:** Flowers and oil
- **Traditional Uses:** Flowers are used in perfumes, teas, and religious rituals. In traditional medicine, jasmine is used to relieve stress, improve mood, and treat skin ailments.
- **Biological Activity:** Known for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties. Jasmine essential oil is also studied for its sedative and aphrodisiac effects.
- **Other Uses:** Extensively used in aromatherapy, cosmetic products, and as a decorative plant in gardens and homes.



Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

- **Common name:** Hibiscuses
- **Family:** Malvaceae
- **Description:** A diverse genus of flowering plants, including shrubs, herbs, and small trees. Notable for their large, showy flowers, often in red, pink, yellow, or white.
- **Useful Part:** Flowers, leaves, roots, seeds
- **Traditional Uses:** Hibiscus tea (made from flowers) is used to regulate blood pressure and aid digestion. Leaves are applied as poultices for wounds and skin conditions.
- **Biological Activity:** Rich in antioxidants, polyphenols, and anthocyanins. Known for anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and antihypertensive properties.
- **Other Uses:** Used in the food industry (e.g., hibiscus tea, jellies), as a natural dye, and in cosmetics for hair care.



Tabernaemontana divaricata

- **Common Name:** Milkwood
- **Family:** Apocynaceae
- **Description:** Tropical shrubs or small trees with white, fragrant, star-shaped flowers and milky sap.
- **Useful Part:** Bark, leaves, and latex
- **Traditional Uses:** Used in traditional medicine to treat pain, wounds, fever, and snake bites.
- **Biological Activity:** Shows anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antimicrobial properties.
- **Other Uses:** Ornamental plant in gardens; latex sometimes used as glue.



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