Manipal University Jaipur's Water-Conscious Planting

As global concerns regarding water scarcity and the necessity for sustainable environmental practices intensify, Manipal University Jaipur is taking a proactive stance in advocating for water-efficient planting. The institution acknowledges the significance of landscaping that not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of its campuses but also contributes to the conservation of water resources.

To address its landscaping requirements, Manipal University Jaipur utilizes native and drought-resistant plant species. These native plants are well-suited to the local climate, demanding less water and maintenance compared to non-native varieties. Additionally, they play a vital role in supporting local wildlife and ecosystems. By integrating these plants into its campus landscapes, Manipal University Jaipur is effectively minimizing its water usage while fostering biodiversity. Xeriscaping, a landscaping strategy centered on water conservation, is also employed in this initiative. Manipal University Jaipur has implemented xeriscaping principles, which involve the use of drought-resistant vegetation, the application of mulch to retain soil moisture, and the reduction of turf grass areas. This strategy not only conserves water but also minimizes the reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, thereby fostering healthier ecosystems. The university is equipped with an advanced irrigation system that utilizes smart technology to monitor weather patterns and soil moisture levels. This system can modify watering schedules and amounts as needed, ensuring that plants receive the optimal quantity of water. Such precision helps to eliminate water waste and prevents overwatering, which can damage plants and contaminate groundwater with chemicals. Additionally, Manipal University Jaipur has adopted rainwater harvesting techniques. By collecting rainwater from rooftops and other surfaces, the institution can repurpose this resource for irrigation, thereby alleviating the demand on water supplies and conserving water during arid periods. The university is also integrating rain gardens into its landscaping, which are designed to capture and filter rainwater. In the planning of new campus buildings and outdoor areas, Manipal University Jaipur is committed to incorporating sustainable practices. This includes the selection of plant species that support water conservation objectives and the use of permeable materials that facilitate rainwater infiltration into the soil instead of allowing it to flow into stormwater drainage systems. Manipal University Jaipur is actively working to reduce water consumption by adopting water-efficient planting practices. The institution is selecting native and drought-resistant flora, utilizing xeriscaping techniques, installing advanced irrigation systems, and participating in rainwater harvesting initiatives. These efforts reflect their dedication to promoting environmental sustainability.


Green Campus at Manipal
University Jaipur

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR
(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

GREEN CAMPUS

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR
(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

GREEN CAMPUS- Biodiversity at MUJ

Total Green area of Campus per Capita is 7.34							
	Unit	Academic	Hostel	Housing	total Green Area	No. of Studesnts and Staff	
	Area Green Cover in Sq Mtr	33,324.44	19,395.86	13,500.00	66,220.30	9026	7.34

Green Area at MUJ

	Ocuupied Green Area	Sq. Mtr
a	lawn	26488.1197
b	tree covered	2648811.97
c	hedges	13244.05985
d	potted plant	1000

Sowed Tree in MUJ Last Year

sowed Tree quantity	
	110 MUJ
	110 MUJ
	6000 MUJ
	512 MUJ
	82 MUJ
	47 MUJ
	47 MUJ
	47 MUJ
	100 hostel
Total	7055
PAX	1500
Per Capita	4.7033333 33

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR
(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

GREEN CAMPUS- Biodiversity at MUJ

Plant Species

	Name Of Plant
1	Murraya Exotica
2	Nerum Oleqander Dwarf
3	Vernonia Elegfolia
4	Clerodenrum Inermie
5	Bougainvillea Subra Whir
6	Euphorbia Milli Pimk
7	Ficus Panda
8	Alamanda Dwarf- Yellow
9	Ixora Dwarf- Pink
10	Plumeria Alba
11	Cycas Revoluta
12	Rhoeo Discolor
13	Raphes Palm
14	Barleria Ubusa
15	Gulfumia Guluska
16	Railway Creeper

Tree Species

Sr. No.	Name Of Tree
1	Delbergia Sisoo
2	Terminalia Arjuna
3	Allestonia
4	Bhuhania balkenia
5	Silver Oak
6	Jcaranda Memumsfolia
7	Chakresic
8	Karanj
9	Ficus Verins
10	Delonix Regia
11	Terminalia Chattapa
12	Azadrichata Indica
13	Dates Palm
14	Lagerstromia Indica
15	Golden Bamboo
16	Ficus Benjamina
17	Mimusops Elengi
18	Mango
19	Jamun
20	Terminalia Mantaly
21	Cassia Fistula
22	Lagerstromia Florreginae
23	Tecoma Gouri Chori
24	Sadabhar Mango Tree

➢ **Medicinal Plants at MUJ (click here)**

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY JAIPUR

(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

Campus Green Rated

GRIHA

GREEN RATING FOR INTEGRATED HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Manipal Hostels - Phase-1 & Phase-2

Jaipur, Rajasthan

has been provisionally certified with a

'Five Star'

rating under

GRIHA

An initiative of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Government of India
and The Energy and Resources Institute

Date of Issue: *24th July 2020*

Chief Executive Officer
GRIHA Council

GRIHA Council

Sanjay Seth
Chief Executive Officer
GRIHA Council

Dear Sir,

GRIHA Rating for Manipal Hostels - Phases & Phase-2, Jaipur, Rajasthan

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sanjay Seth

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR
(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

Green Programs

Tree Plantation on Roadside at vicinity

Toilet Block at Bagru Police Station, Jaipur

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR
(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

Green Programs

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY JAIPUR

(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

T44 Gulmohar *Fabaceae*

Planted by - Shri Parmeshwari Agarwal
Year of Plantation - 2014
Family - Leguminosae - Lagerstroemia

Uses

- Anti-inflammatory activity.
- To treat peptic and duodenal ulcers, as it is used in treatment of peptic ulcer by preventing gastric acid secretion.
- The leaf extract of Gulmohar is also used as a hair tonic to promote hair growth.
- Powdered bark and seeds are used as a fish poison in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the leaves are used as a fodder for cattle.

T43 Kadamb *Rubiaceae*

Planted by - Shri Suresh Pal
Year of Plantation - 2012
Family - Rubiaceae

Uses

- Fever (antipyretic) and pain.
- Diabetes (antidiabetic) and cancer.

T40 Rugtoora *Ruellia tuberosa*

Planted by - Shri N.K. Ramyan Mishra
Year of Plantation - 2010
Family - Acanthaceae

Uses

- Fever, cough and inflammation.
- Lower blood sugar levels.
- Diuretic.
- Liver ailments.
- Joint pain.

T42 Sheesham *Dalbergia latifolia*

Planted by - Shri S.D. Sardha (CEO)
Year of Plantation - 2014
Family - Leguminosae - Papilionoideae

Uses

- Cleaning of dental & oral hygiene problems.
- Used in cosmetics, such as cleaning skin, treatment of acne & other wounds.
- Has natural antiseptic & astringent properties, helps in treating bad breath, gingivitis, dental caries & plaque.
- Wood is used as fuel & also used for making paper.

T16 Sant Patti *Artemisia absinthium*

Planted by - Dr. Ajay Kumar
Year of Plantation - 23rd March 2012
Family - Asteraceae

Uses

- Artemisia absinthium has been used in different systems of traditional medication for the treatment of diabetes.
- The leaves of Artemisia absinthium have been reported for the manufacture of pellets.
- Ground dried leaves are a very light and insulator which, due to its porosity and flexibility, is considered good for packing fruits, cereals, etc.
- Used for wound care purposes.

T17 Neem *Azadirachta indica*

Planted by - Dr. Sonu Chaudhary
Year of Plantation - 9th August 2014
Family - Meliaceae

Uses

- The neem tree is valued for its drought resistant, fast-growing, adaptive type of soil.
- Every neem leaves, parts & material from making, cultivation can also be used for making oils.
- The flowers attract the honey bee, which is a significant.
- Products made from neem trees can be used as insecticide.
- Neem is a key ingredient in pesticides.

T19 Bottle Brush *Callistemon*

Planted by - Dr. Chandana
Year of Plantation - 15-01-2017
Family - Myrtle

Uses

- Has anti-bacterial activity.
- Extracts are effective for treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery and haemostasis.

T15 Mashari *Allocasuarina littoralis*

Planted by - Mr. Krishna Pareek
Year of Plantation - 15-01-2017
Family - Casuarinaceae (Member Family)

Uses

- Treatment of skin diseases and wounds.
- Decoction of bark is used as a wash for wounds and sores.
- Bark is used in tanning.
- Used as a good wood fuel.

T19 Bottle Brush *Callistemon*

Planted by - Dr. Chandana
Year of Plantation - 15-01-2017
Family - Myrtle

Uses

- Has anti-bacterial activity.
- Extracts are effective for treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery and haemostasis.

T14 Ashoka *Saraca asoca*

Planted by - Shri J.Maharaj
Year of Plantation - 15-01-2017
Family - Fabaceae

Uses

- Treatment of gynaecological disorders.
- Has a tonic to uterus and ovarian tissue.
- Antimicrobial property.
- Treatment of diabetes.

T11 Bargad *Ficus benghalensis*

Planted by - Dr. Sandhya M. Pai
Year of Plantation - 11-03-2013
Family - Moraceae

Uses

- Diabetic management.
- Treatment of gynaecological disorders.
- Treatment of asthma.
- Cancer chemotherapy.
- Treatment of skin diseases.

T8 Peela Gulmohar *Peltophorum pterocarpum*

Planted by - Dr. M. Vasanth Rao
Year of Plantation - 21st March, 2013
Family - Leguminosae

Uses

- Gastrointestinal disorders such as dysentery, diarrhoea.
- Cures liver ailments and jaundice due to its antioxidant activity.
- Anti-ulcerative activity, Anti-bacterial activity.
- Hepatoprotective, Cytotoxic property, Anti-microbial activity.
- Anti-inflammatory activity.

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY JAIPUR

(University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act)

T6 Karanja *Millettia pinnata*

Indian sub continent & Southeast Asia

Planted by - Shree Abhay Jain

Year of Plantation - 21st March 2012

Family- Fabaceae

Nature - Evergreen
Climate - Humid & Sub Tropical Region
Leaf Texture - Soft & Shiny
Leaf Shape & Colour - Round & Glossy Deep Green
Foliage Shape - Round
Soil Type -Sandy stony & clayey
Tree Height - 15 to 25 mts.
Bark Diameter - 50 cmts.
Region - Temperate Asia, Australia

Leaf type- Pinnate

Uses

- It is used for landscaping purpose due to large canopy & showy fragrant flowers.
- The bark can be used to treat wounds caused by poisonous fish.
- The fruits & sprouts are used in many traditional remedies.
- Its oil known as Pongamia oil is used in soap making & as a lubricant.
- The residue of oil extraction is used as a fertilizer.

T45 Kachnar *Bauhinia variegata*

Eastern Africa

Planted by - Shri Sunil Arora

Year of Plantation - 16-04-2012

Family- Leguminosae - Legumes

Nature - Deciduous

Climate- The desert/desert terrain plain of Western or Eastern Ghats Plateaus, plains of Ganges, Doab Punjab, eastern ranges, north east zone, high altitudes.


Zoomed Image

Shape & Colour of tree - Twigs of tree are slender, light green, angled, hairy and brownish grey in colour.


Leaf type

Foliage of tree -Spreading crown and a short bole.

Soil Type - Acid and Neutral

Height of tree - Small to medium upto 15 M


Flower type

Uses

- Treat hypothyroidism
- Controls blood sugar
- Treatment of digestive system problems

T9 Jamun *Eugnia Jambolana*

Indian sub continent

Planted by - Brig(Dr.) P.S.Siwach(Retd.)

Year of Plantation - 21st March 2012

Family- Myrtaceae

Nature - Evergreen
Climate - Tropical & Sub Tropical Region
Leaf Texture - Smooth, Leathery
Leaf Shape & Colour - Glossy Dark Green,Long with Pointy tips
Foliage Shape - Round
Soil Type - Deep Loamy
Tree Height - 30 mts.
Bark Diameter - 40-100 cmts.
Region - India, Myanmar & Srilanka

Leaf type- Pinnate

Uses

- Jambolan fruits can be eaten raw or are made into jams.
- Fruits have great nutritional value.
- Jambolan is used in medicine for diabetes, swelling of the stomach, constipation, diarrhea & other conditions.
- Jamun fruit is used in treating common cold, cough & flu.
- Jamun fruit helps in regulating blood pressure.
- The tree bark can be used for decoration.

T15 Maulsari *Minusops elengi*

South Asia

Planted by - Ms Krishna Poonia

Year of Plantation - 18-01-2017

Family- Sapotaceae (Mahua family)


Fruit type

Nature -Evergreen
Climate - Summer season
Shape & Colour - Bark: Thick bark and appears dark brown in color
Foliage of tree - Glossy, dark green leaves
Soil Type -Rich free draining loamy and sandy soil with PH of 5.5-8.5
Height of tree- 9-18 m (30-59 ft)
Diameter of trunk - 1m (3ft 3in)
Region - Tropical forest in South Asia, Southeast Asia and northern Australia


Zoomed image


Flower type


Leaf type

Uses

- Treatment and maintenance of oral hygiene
- Rinsing mouth with water solution made with baked helps to strengthening the teeth
- Prevents bad breath
- Keeps gums healthy