



COMMUNITY CONNECT REPORT

COURSE NAME: Connect with Community and Nature

COURSE CODE: AOC 101

YEAR: 2nd

SEMESTER: 4th

SESSION: 2017-18

DISCIPLINE: Activity Oriented Course

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BANYAN

Banyan (also Banian)



Banyan with characteristic
adventitious prop roots

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
<i>Clade:</i>	Angiosperms
<i>Clade:</i>	Eudicots
<i>Clade:</i>	Rosids
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Moraceae
Genus:	<i>Ficus</i>

Subgenus: *Ficus* subg. *Urostigma*

Species

Species include:

- *F. aurea*
- *F. benghalensis*
- *F. citrifolia*
- *F. elastica*
- *F. macrophylla*
- *F. microcarpa*
- *F. pertusa*
- *F. retusa*
- *F. rubiginosa*
- *F. tinctoria*

A **banyan**, also spelled "**banian**", is a tree that begins its life as a plant that grows on another plant, when its seed germinates in a crack of a host tree. "Banyan" often specifically denominates *Ficus benghalensis* (the "Indian banyan"), which is the national tree of the Republic of India, though the name has also been generalized to denominate all trees that share a common life cycle and used systematically in taxonomy (the branch of science concerned with classification) to denominate the subgenus *Urostigma*.

ETYMOLOGY

The name was originally given to *F. benghalensis* and comes from India, where early travelers observed that Banyans (a corruption of Baniyas, a community of Indian traders) frequented the shade of the tree.

In the Gujarati language, *banya* means "grocer or merchant", not "tree". The Portuguese picked up the word to refer specifically to Hindu merchants, and passed it along to the English as early as 1599 with the same meaning. By 1634, English writers began to tell of the banyan tree, a tree under which Hindu merchants

conducted their business. The tree provided a shaded place for a village meeting or for merchants to sell their goods. Eventually, "banyan" became the name of the tree itself.

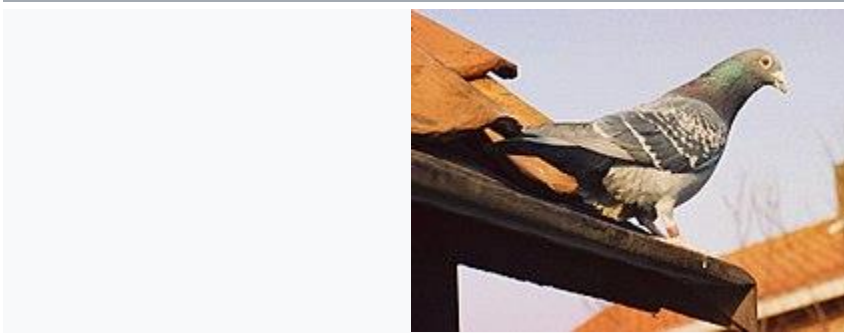
IN HORTICULTURE



Early stages of a Banyan tree on a host tree in the Western Ghats, India

Due to the complex structure of the roots and extensive branching, the banyan is used as a subject specimen in penjing and bonsai. The oldest, living bonsai in Taiwan is a 240-year-old banyan tree housed in Tainan.

HOMING PIGEON



A homing pigeon on a house roof

The **homing pigeon** is a variety of domestic pigeon derived from the rock pigeon, selectively bred for its ability to find its way home over extremely long distances. The wild rock pigeon has an innate homing ability, meaning that it will generally return to its nest. This made it relatively easy to breed from the birds that repeatedly found their way home over long distances. Flights as long as 1,800 km (1,100 miles) have been recorded by birds in competitive pigeon racing. Their average flying speed over moderate 640 km (400 miles) distances is around 80 km/h (50 miles per hour) but speeds of up to 140 km/h (90 miles per hour) have been observed in top racers for short distances.

Because of this skill, homing pigeons were used to carry messages as **messenger pigeons**. They are usually referred to as "pigeon post" if used in post service, or "war pigeon" during wars.

Homing pigeons are often incorrectly categorized as carrier pigeons, a breed of fancy pigeons.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM



A homing pigeon on a path outside

Male and female pigeons can be differentiated by physical characteristics of the head, beak, and height. Males usually stand taller, and have larger beaks, and eye ceres (fleshy growth around the eyes), as well as round heads. Females, on the other hand, tend to be shorter with smaller beaks, and ceres, as well as flatter heads.

Male and female pigeons show different behaviours. The "coo" of males is louder and more insistent, especially when courting. Display behaviour also differs between the two. Most notably, a male often turns 360 degrees and a loud "coo", to defend or discourage another pigeon from entering its territory (usually a nesting box), while females almost never turn full circle, but rather do a 270-degree back-and-forth rotational motion.

COMMUNITY CONNECT VISIT



Just after the awesome ingeNUity 2018 and before the beginning of our Mid Semester II Examinations, the time was to refresh our minds and get prepared for the exams that were about to start from Monday. At that awesome Saturday on 31 March 2018, I got the chance to go for my second Community Connect visit to a government school in Janaksinghpura with B. Tech. (1st Year).

We saw that there were students in three classrooms. Other classrooms were locked. When we reached, the students of first year took up their mentees and started teaching them the lessons that they have come prepared to teach them. Also, they taught them the subjects which the students wanted to learn and had problems in understanding. The students of the school were learning all the new things with full concentration and the keenness to learn was clearly visible on their faces.



There was a cute and innocent smile on their faces that was showing that they were enjoying to learn and wanted such type of learning daily (provided they are taught by the teachers in such fashion).

When India will become literate then only India will develop.

Wednesday, 09 May 2018

REFERENCES: *Wikipedia*