



## TERRE's TREES

**Common Name:** Bel / Bael

**Scientific Name:** Aegle Marmelos

**Other common names:**

Bengal quince, Golden apple, Japanese bitter orange, Stone apple or Wood apple.

### Uses & benefits:

It is used extensively in Ayurveda and is believed to cure diseases such as eczema, snake bite, gonorrhoea, haemorrhoids, diarrhoea, dysentery, gastrohelcosis, neuralgia and inflammations.

It is a species of tree native to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It is present in Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malaysia as a naturalised species. The tree is considered to be sacred by Hindus.

### Uses:

Fruit, flower, leaf, bark, root are used for medicinal purpose in Ayurved. Pulp of the fruit is used for making sarbat.



## Panel Discussion (23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2019)



Dr. Vinitaa Apte, Founder Director TERRE was invited as one of the panelist for a panel discussion at Vidya Prasarak Mandal's K.G. Joshi College of Arts and N.G. Bedekar College of Commerce, Thane. The title of discussion was "Shaswat" which means Sustainability. She spoke about the sustainable development activities implemented by TERRE.

### Director's Corner

**Ganesh**, The God of Wisdom and The Master of Art. Using the wisdom he has given, let us make the **Ganeshotsav** a universal form by implementing new ideas for sustainable development. Let's stop using plastic and recycle every material in our daily habits !!!



- Dr. Vinitaa Apte  
Founder Director TERRE



# NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2019



## ISSUE 9



### Tree Plantation Activity by KPMG @ Pune

30<sup>th</sup>  
Aug.

TERRE is very much pleased to announce KPMG Pune as its new associate. This is the first time TERRE & KPMG are walking together on this green journey. Group of 40 enthusiastic volunteers from KPMG Pune planted 50 trees that includes Vad, Pimpal, Mahogany, Jamun, Arjun, Kadunimb at Talajai Tekadi-Pune, Maharashtra, afforestation site of TERRE.



### TERRE Olympiad 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2018-2019

#### Registration and Exam is ON !!

5th edition of TERRE Green Olympiad, an online competition based on environmental awareness has started from **16<sup>th</sup> August 2019**. Its aim is to enhance students' intelligence, knowledge and awareness on Environment, Forest, Biodiversity, Wildlife, Climate change and related issues.

"**TERRE Olympiad**" is an initiative of TERRE Policy Centre to bring the student community closer towards conservation of environment.

Registration and Exam is open till **16<sup>th</sup> September 2019**.

Please follow the link below to watch special message for students and schools by Hon Mr. Parkash Javadekar, Central Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.



## TERRE OLYMPIAD





## Teachers Olympiad

(5th Edition - August, 2019)

TERRE conducted its 5<sup>th</sup> edition of **Teachers Olympiad**, which is an online competition scheduled every month. **TERRE Policy Centre** in collaboration with **Earth Day Network** launched this Olympiad to encourage the teachers to spread awareness about environmental issues among students.

### Winner of Teachers Olympiad - September: Dr. Vedashree Patil

Associate Professor @ College of Agriculture, Pune

Interested teachers can register anytime for the Olympiad using the link given below:

<http://terrepolicycentre.com/TERRE-Teachers-Olympiad.asp>

For any queries regarding the above competition, feel free to contact us :

**Email ID:** terrepolicycentre@gmail.com

**Contact:** 020-25448650



## The Environment CROSSWORD

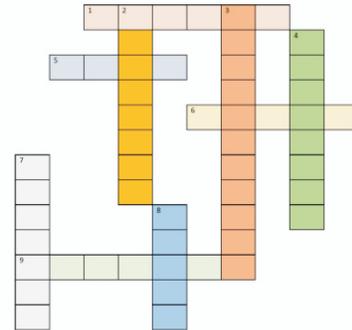
Increase your IQ and Knowledge by solving this environmental-based Crossword and send it to [info@terrepolicycentre.com](mailto:info@terrepolicycentre.com)

### Across:

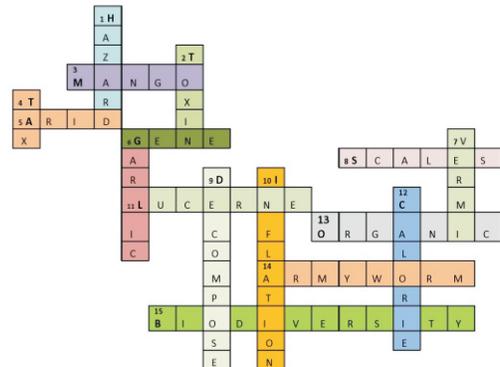
- One of nine thing circling the sun
- Blowing air.
- Planting these helps to create CO<sub>2</sub>
- What to do with leftover food.

### Down:

- Where our garbage goes.
- What we need to protect.
- We study earth from the sky with these
- What to do with bottles and cans
- Part of our atmosphere.



### Last Crossword Answer





## NUMBER OF THE MONTH

100

Researchers at the University of Sussex in the UK and Aarhus University in Denmark have developed techniques to map the total potential of onshore wind energy across the European continent. The research suggests that Europe could produce 100 times more energy than it currently does from onshore wind farms.

Read more:

<http://wef.ch/europewind>



## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

Examples of toxins that biologically magnify or accumulate in organisms are:

- A. Heavy metals and Carbon dioxide
- B. Mercury and DDT
- C. Fat and CFCs
- D. Salts

If you know the answer, send us at

[info@terrepolicycentre.com](mailto:info@terrepolicycentre.com)

Last month's quiz answer -

B. Galapagos Islands

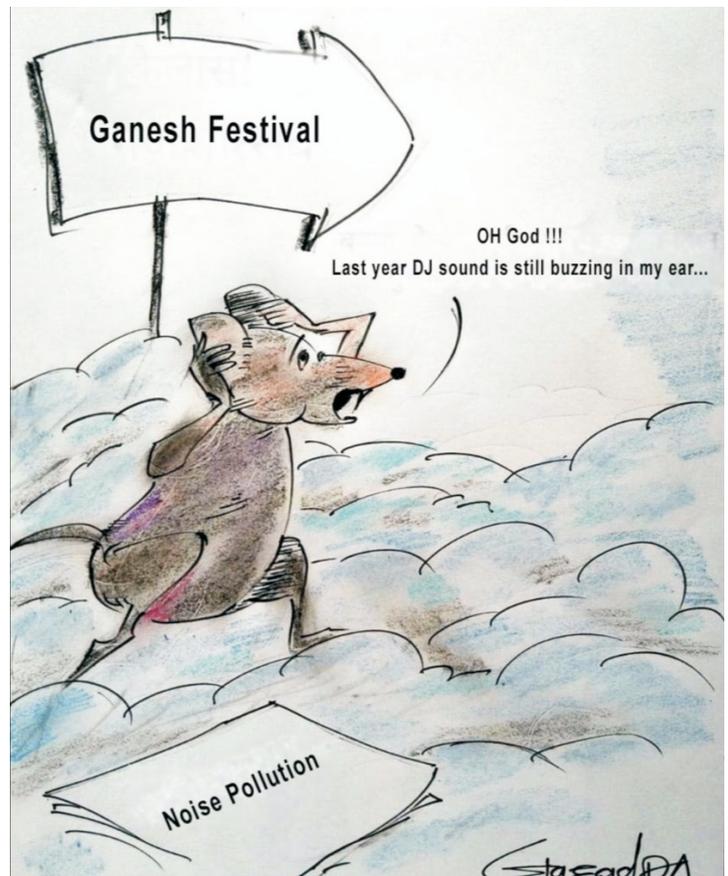
Winner Of Last Month's Quiz -

Surabhi Dave

[surabhidave1989@gmail.com](mailto:surabhidave1989@gmail.com)

## CARTOON OF THE MONTH

Courtesy: Dhanraj Garad





## Genetic Pollution

– Saurabh Kelkar

# The Voice of Youth

"I have a feeling that science has transgressed a barrier that should have remained inviolate . . . you cannot recall a new form of life . . . It will survive you and your children and your children's children. An irreversible attack on the biosphere is something so unheard of, so unthinkable to previous generations, that I could only wish that mine had not been guilty of it." Erwin Chargaff, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry, Columbia University.

Genetic pollution is different from common environmental problems addressed by society. After the revolutions in genetic engineering, few scientists thought that the genetically modified (GM) organism may transfer the genetic information into their wild relatives (non-GM). They termed it as Genetic pollution. We commonly call it a hybrid.

A few years ago, Oman made an unusual request to India for four purebred animals of the cattle breed Tharparkar, found only in the dry and arid regions of Rajasthan. After a frantic search, it was then realized that the indiscriminate cross-breeding of Indian cattle with the exotic breeds during the Intensive Cattle Breeding Programme (ICDP) and the Operation Flood, has caused more than 80% of the Indian cattle breeds to become unrecognizable. In a country with almost 26 recognized breeds of cattle, genetic contamination has rendered more than a dozen of the Indian cattle breeds to disappear.

The natural gene flow is uncontrollable. If GM organisms breed with non-GM, it would drastically alter the natural gene pool. According to a computer simulation carried out by the researchers at Purdue University, 60 GM fish released into a wild habitat of 60000 non-GM fish could lead the non-GM fish to extinction within 40 generations. It is a common practice to genetically modify plants to include resistance to control sprays to help farmers control weeds but, one result could be that the weeds themselves, due to genetic pollution will become resistant to herbicides or pesticides, becoming super weeds, which are super aggressive. A nightmare for farmers! The worst-case scenario could be that such transformed species would spread over a wide area, forcing rare or vulnerable wild species to extinction.

Unlike vehicular pollution, genetic pollutants are able to reproduce, to pass on the genetic contamination to the next generations. The government can keep a check on vehicular or water pollution by implementing sustainability programs or by bringing eco-friendly utilities for the public, but there is no way to keep a check on genetic pollution. Life always finds a way to move forward!





# Did you Know?

**8 billion** number of aluminum drinks cans the UK gets through every year

**20** number of recycled aluminum cans you can make with the same energy needed to create 1 new one

**40 kg** the amount most UK households still bin of recyclable plastic every year

**100,000** the number of trees destroyed to make your morning coffee cups each year

**3 hours** how long you could power a 60-watt light bulb for with the energy saved by recycling 1 plastic bottle

**450 years** the amount of time it takes for some types of plastic bottle to degrade

**7 million** number of coffee cups the UK throws away in one day - 2.5bn a year. And hardly any of them are recyclable



## How Long Does it Last?

Have you ever thought of how long it takes for your trash to decompose? Minimize your trash and recycle.

Different materials decompose at different rates. How long does it take for these common types of trash to break down?

Paper		<b>2-4 WEEKS</b>
Orange peel		<b>6 MONTHS</b>
Milk carton		<b>5 YEARS</b>
Plastic bag		<b>15 YEARS</b>
Tin can		<b>100 YEARS</b>
Plastic bottle		<b>450 YEARS</b>
Glass bottle		<b>500 YEARS</b>
Styrofoam		<b>NEVER</b>



## Holy Basil

**Ocimum tenuiflorum**

*Ocimum tenuiflorum* (synonym *Ocimum sanctum*), commonly known as holy basil, tulasi (sometimes spelled thulasi) or tulsi, is an aromatic perennial plant in the family Lamiaceae. It is native to the Indian subcontinent and widespread as a cultivated plant throughout the Southeast Asian tropics. This plant originates from North-Central India. Tulsi is cultivated for religious and traditional medicine purposes, and for its essential oil. It is widely used as a herbal tea, commonly used in Ayurveda, and has a place within the Vaishnava tradition of Hinduism, in which devotees perform worship involving holy basil plants or leaves. Tulasi (Sanskrit:-Surasā) has been used in Ayurveda and Siddha practices for its supposed treatment of diseases. Traditionally, tulasi is taken as herbal tea, dried powder, fresh leaf or mixed with ghee. The leaves of holy basil, known as kaphrao in the Thai language, are commonly used in Thai cuisine.



Every morning when you turn the shower on and wait for the water to warm, you are letting perfectly good water go down the drain. If you let the shower run for even a single minute, you are wasting two gallons or more. Use the bucket to catch that water and use it elsewhere in the home. Just think about how much water you can save if you do this every day!

### Here are ways you can reuse the water you catch...

- Use it to flush the toilet
- Use it to clean
- Water plants
- Clean foot wears
- Foot Soak
- Do the laundry



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