



**Don Bosco College of Agriculture**  
(Affiliated to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University)  
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## **EDUCATIONAL TOUR REPORT – 2023**

### **DBCA - I YEAR – II SEMESTER**

The exposure visits have been stipulated in the following courses of II semester 2023. Hence, it is proposed to organize an exposure unit as detailed below from 26.07.2023 to 28.07.2023. The student's number 108 (40 Boys and 68 Girls) shall be accompanied by the four staff members.

#### **Courses List :**

1. SWE 112 – Soil and Water Conservation Engineering – 1+1
2. AEX 102 – Fundamentals of Agricultural Extension Education – 2+1
3. FSN 111 – Principles of Food Science and Nutrition – 1+1
4. HOR 112 – Production Technology for Fruit and Plantation Crops – 1+1

#### **Accompanied Staff members :**

1. Mr. S.K. Mohamed Yaseen. Asst. Prof. (GPB)
2. Dr. C. Thatchinamoorthy Asst. Prof. (AEX)
3. Ms. T. Glory Thanushya Asst. Prof. ( HOR)
4. Ms. T. Vigneshwari Asst. Prof. ( Agri. Eng.)

### **PLAN OF PROGRAMME**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Date of visit</b>	<b>Visit Title</b>	<b>Place of visit</b>
1	Wednesday (Day – 1) 26/07/2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Visit to Community Radio/ Educational Media Centre to understand the process of programme production.</li><li>2. Visit to the News Agency /TNAU press to study the process</li><li>3. Visit to orchard</li><li>4. Visit to food processing unit and quality control lab</li><li>5. Visit to Insect Museum</li></ol>	TNAU Coimbatore and Halt at Coimbatore

2	Thursday (Day –2) 27/07/2023	1. Visit to Horticulture farm, Kallar 2. Pomological research station – Conoor 3. Visit to Sim’s Park, Coonoor	Reach Ooty and Halt at Ooty
3	Friday (Day – 3) 28/07/2023	1. Visit to soil and water conservation areas - IISWC, Ooty 2. Visit to Agrometeorology Centre, Ooty. 3. Visit to Benchmark Tea Factory, Doddabetta.	Ooty halt.
4	Saturday (Day – 4) 29/07/2023	1. Visit to Raj Bhawan Garden, Ooty 2. Visit to Botanical Garden, Ooty 3. Visit to Rose Garden, Ooty, 4. Visit to HRS, Ooty. 5. Visit to Karnataka Park, Ooty.	Return to DBCA

## INTRODUCTION:

An educational tour was organized by our year co- coordinators Mr. S. K. Mohamed Yaseen and Dr. Beulah Bhakiya Sherlin from 26.7.2023 (Wednesday) to 29.7.2023 (Saturday). With the greetings and instructions of our Principal, Academic Coordinator, Rector and Secretary, Our I Year students (Krenoviantz – 2023) started our journey on 25.7.23 at 8.30 p.m (DBCA Campus) to Coimbatore (TNAU Campus).



**Our College Principal Dr. K. Sekar, Academic Coordinator Dr. J. Raja Raja Cholan, I Year Coordinators S. K. Mohamed Yaseen and Dr. Beulah Bhakiya Sherlin, gave instructions to the students regarding educational tour.**

The tour comprised 108 students of B Sc.( Hons.) Agriculture I Year II Semester accompanied by four staff members. Students of Krenoviantz specially Mr. H. Hariharan ,Ms. A. Derida Getsy , Mr. S. Sandeep Kumar and Ms. S. Shinee Shree ( Finance Committee) and

year representatives have taken hard efforts and initiative under the guidance of our year coordinators which made this visit a grand success.



**STUDENTS AND STAFF MEMBERS ARE LEAVING THE DBCA CAMPUS ON  
25.07.2023**

**DAY 1**

**DATE : 26.7.2023**

**VENUE : Tamil Nadu Agricultural University- Coimbatore**

We reached the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore at Early morning. After our Breakfast we headed onto the visit in the TNAU campus.

### **VISIT 1 : TNAU UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

The University library is spread over **four floors** with total covered area of **20,000 Sq. Feet** and partially air conditioned. It has more than 1 lakh books, E- journal's, Database , OPAC , Free WiFi Zone for the undergraduate and postgraduate students.



## TNAU UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

### VISIT 2 : TNAU PRESS – DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION EDUCATION

The TNAU Press was started in the year 1972 functioning 60 years from then. We were addressed and given introduction about the press by **Dr. M. R. Srinivasan** ( Head of TNAU Press). He gave a lecture based on the Offset printing technology & Digital Printing.

In digital printing, laser technology and it is introduced as a commercial scale printer. The printer prints 120 ppm (pages per minute). Due to high printing cost it is used less in production level.

**Offset Printer** which is used even today is a large scale printing machine which prints 18,000 ppm (pages per minute). It is economical and one of the oldest technology used. The famous TNAU Agricultural magazine “**Valarum Velanmai**” is publishing through this offset printer.

Moreover, Exam answer sheets, Question papers, booklets, Leaflets, Pamphlets are printing publishing through offset printer.

They explained the working nature of Four colour Printer and it was demonstrated by **Mr. Shanmugam (Technician)** where he provided information about the printing process and its output. The major four colours used for printing were CYMK (Cyan, Yellow, Magenta and Black).The aluminum thin plate (film plate) prints 1,00,000 copies.

The UV light indicates the image area which exposed to oil and non image area exposed to water. We learnt about three cylinders which were used in older days – Plate cylinder, Blanket cylinder and Impression Cylinder. Demi Size printing is used for A3 paper prints.





TNAU PRESS

## VISIT 2 : COMMUNITY RADIO 107.4 FM

The purpose of community radio 107.4 addresses the specific problem of farmers and it is mainly focused on local community people extending upto 15 to 22 Kilometers covering 22 villages around Coimbatore and started in December 2010. It telecasts general programs and gives an opportunity for students to express their talents to the world. The data given by **Mrs. Thilagavathi** about the community radio helped us to know more about the station .

Our students **Mr. M. Mukundhan, Mr. M. Udhayaraj, Ms. J. Hillary karen and Ms. M. Sowmiya** were given a great opportunity to express their talents in the radio and they promised to release their audios in the TNAU Agri tech portal. The two instruments used in the community radio were explained by **Mrs. Divya Bharathi**. The transmitter (50 watts) used for broadcasting which provides 1 to 8 broadcasting channels. **Adobe Audition software** is used in the community radio which is run by the government.



### **TNAU COMMUNITY RADIO CENTRE**



**Ms. M. Sowmiya recording Session**



**Ms. J. Hillary Karen Recording Session**



**Mr. M. Mukundhan Recording session**



**Mr. M. Udhayaraj Recording Session**



## VISIT 4 : FOOD PROCESSING ENGINEERING UNIT

After visiting the Community Radio, Students moved to department of food processing engineering. We were greeted by **Mr. Sanjay** (B tech. Food technology) who explained about the various machineries used for food processing. Some of the machineries and their uses are as follows

### UNIT OPERATIONS LABORATORY

- **Liquid mixing unit** – Used for mixing liquid of same ratio.
- **Centrifugal separator**- Used to separate different weighted materials eg : Butter and Curd
- **Batch crystallizer** – Used to form crystals of jaggery and sugar.
- **Pin mill** – Using rods for grinding purpose.

### DAIRY ENGINEERING LABORATORY

- **Heat exchanger** – Used for cooling purpose especially in pasteurization.
- **Juice extractor** – Used for juice extraction
- **Bottle washer** – Used to centrifuge milk in order to avoid spoilage
- **Super heated dryer** – Used to dry liquid products to powder by using steam.

### Crop processing laboratory

- **Inclined roller conveyor** – Used to separate two products
- **Mini dhal mill** – Used to break whole dhal into smaller units
- **Paddy par boiling unit** –Used for boiling and drying
- **De-huller** – Used to remove the outer covering of paddy and black gram. Also used to remove amla seed.

### Rice processing laboratory

- **RTC mix processor** – Used especially for pearl millet.
- **Tamarind de seeder** – Used to remove the tamarind seed
- **Tomato Grader** – Used to separate tomato based on its size
- **LSU dryer** – Majorly used to dry paddy.



**FOOD PROCESSING ENGINEERING UNIT, COIMBATORE**

After our visit to food processing unit we went to have our lunch and recharged ourselves for the next visit. We were surprised by our Principal **Dr. K. Sekar** and **Rev. Fr. Alphonse Arulanandham**, Rector & Secretary by their presence with us in coimbatore.

### **VISIT 5 : VISIT TO ORCHARD – TNAU CAMPUS**

The Horticulture Farm having large area which includes various horticultural crops such as Dragon Fruit, Bhendi, Moringa, Papaya, Mango, Trailing guava, Banana CO 8, CO 7 and so on. **Dr. Savitha** (Asst. Prof Horticulture- vegetable science) explained about its propagation, varieties, growth habit, spacing, type of crop, fertilizer application etc. She gave us a brief explanation about the orchard set up and the varieties which are currently available in the orchard. We also witnessed the Grafting in Papaya which was newly tried in the orchard and resulted in 70 % success rate by vegetative grafting & 50 % success by patch budding. We also identified certain seedlings such as Passion fruit, Bael, Thurinam, cherry, papaya CO 8 , Sapota , wood apple and Pomegranate.



### **TNAU ORCHARD – DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE**

### **VISIT 6: INSECT MUSEUM**

After visiting the orchard, we moved to the Insect Museum. The Insect museum contained a collection of various insects. The students were amazed to see different insect species and how they are useful in agriculture. Some of the species were Cockroaches, grasshoppers, mantis, honey bees, bug , worms, Butterflies etc.

The products obtained from insects (honey, handicrafts, cosmetics, medicines etc) were also displayed. Moreover they were books about different types of insects, their origin, uses, insect stamps and a LED portal to review and know about the insect present in the museum.



The museum was fully air-cooled centralized. The amazing part of the museum which attracted us was the way insect species were arranged on the display sheets. They were shaped into TNAU Logo, Butterflies, cockroaches, honey bees and grasshoppers which created an interest about the museum.



## DAY 2

DATE : 27.7.23

VENUE : KALLAR.

### VISIT 1 : STATE HORTICULTURE FARM AND PLANTATION CROPS, KALLAR.

The farm has got established in the year 1900. The present horticultural officer Mr. Mohan ram, State Horticulture Farm and Plantation Crops, Kallar. He explained about farm activities and firstly it was started as a experimental farm. In 1979, this farm came under Horticultural department. It contains sub-tropical and temperate fruit crops above 350 Mean sea level. The major soil type present in the farm is Alluvial soil. He gave a brief explanation about the major crops such as Mangosteen (The Queen of Fruits), Durian, Litchi, Avocado, Jack, Carambola, Velvet apple, Malia apple, Egg fruit, Rambutan. Spices such as pepper, nutmeg, allspice, clove, cinnamon.

**MANGOSTEEN** : It has a special characteristic feature having both parthenocarpic and parthenogenesis in fruits. It demands high Relative Humidity factor and gives more yield in hillock region. In addition to that, he provided us some Mangosteen fruits as a compliment.

**RAMBUTAN** : It is also called hairy Litchi. The major varieties are School boy, No.1, E- 35, N-19. The present market price of Rambutan is Rs.300-350/kg.

**LITCHI** : *Litchi sinensis*

ICAR - NRC on Litchi, Rohua, Bihar. It contains hypoglycemic acid which depletes glucose level in the body. It yield 10,000 fruits/tree, in the season of MAY – JUNE. The first yield is observed after 5 years of planting. The commercial method of propagation is Air-layering and rarely seed propagation also done. In INDIA, the two cultivable varieties are Desi and Shahi.

**RAM SITA** : *Annona reticulate* ----- > contains no ridges.

**MUL SITA** : *Annona muricata* ----- > contains ridges.

**SUGAR APPLE** : *Annona squamosa* , Rich in calcium .

**AVOCADO : (BUTTER FRUIT)**

*Persia Americana*. It is a only fruit contain fat (unsaturated fatty acids) and has high density lipoprotein. The special feature of avocado is protogynous diuretally synchronous dichogamy. Self incompatibility is observed during pollination. It is a export crop. Unlike other fruits avocado doesn't ripe when it is still attached on tree. Calcium caride, Ethryl 2ml in 20 litre of water is sprayed in order to induce artificial ripening in avocado.

**EGG FRUIT:**

It is rich in vitamin A, belongs to sapotaceae. It is dioecious in nature.

**VELVET APPLE:**

It is reddish brown fur like covering , Velvet apple is a good source of Calcium and potassium , also contain Vitamin A , C and B - Complex Vitamins , iron , dietary fiber & some proteins.

**AUSTRALIAS PEANUT:**

The fruit is bright orange / red with black seeds . It is propagated through seeds.

**SPICES:****BLACK PEPPER: (KING OF SPICES)**

Bush pepper contains phagiotropic shoots. The pollination takes place through rain (hydrophyly). It requires high humidity Manual harvest will be done. Inflorescence of pepper is spike.

**Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*):**

The Coffee Variety such as Selection 9 gives a high yield than Robusta Coffee, Liberica Coffee & Arabica Coffee. They are batch lovers & Blossom flowers. Application of Urea 0.5% is sprayed through Sprinkles method in Kenya in Order to increase the yield. 2x2m spacing is followed and 2500 plants / ha is cultivated, each node contains 9-10 berries.

**TEA:**

Light green color variety called **Pandian Variety** is ruling variety in Ooty. Over 9,000 ha (more than 80 percent of tea plantation is ruled by Pandian variety in Ooty). 1<sup>st</sup> leaflet (Tippy stage) & 8 leaflet stage is considered to be ready for planting.

**CLOVE:**

It belongs to myrtaceae family. The 1<sup>st</sup> grade quality clove consists of Anthasis cap.





## **STATE HORTICULTURE FARM AND PLANTATION CROPS, KALLAR.**

### **VISIT 2: POMOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION AND SIM'S PARK, COONOR**

*Unfortunately , large number of bison has got invaded into the pomology research station, so due the consideration of our safety measures, The Horticultural officer took immense steps to give us the information in the SIM'S park.*

#### **VENUE : SIM'S PARK , COONOR.**

The pomological research station mostly contains temperate fruit crops. The fruits such as apple, peach, pear, plum, persimmon, loquat, avocado, passion fruit, cherry, these were the information given by horticultural officer MR. HARI BASKAR in Coonoor. The intercultural operation which was done in temperate fruit crop is mostly 6x6m and HDP 3.5x3.5m. They apply  $\text{CaCO}_3$  for removing the parasites. Peach and plum are varieties which were present in Jammu & Kashmir is BA 27. Wedge grafting is the type of propagation followed in apple. In persimmon, the ethyl.

Loquat, it has a high protein content and useful in making jelly.

Strawberry, it is cultivated in polyhouse consume more fertilizer but we can get more profit. It contains many antioxidants and vitamins. The another variety of apple was tall spindle which was grown in criss cross manner. The flowers such as gladiolus, lily, chrysanthemum, carnation. Gladiolus is exported more from this research station.



## **POMOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION AND SIM'S PARK, COONOR**

### **DAY 2**

**DATE : 28.07.2023**

**VENUE : OOTY.**

### **VISIT 1 - ICAR-INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOIL WATER CONSERVATION- UDHAGAMANDALAM.:**

We have visited the ICAR soil water conservation which is situated at Udhagamandalam. The students learnt about the erosion and the conservation methods, to reduce the soil erosion. Dr.Sudheep (Principal Scientist) explained about the erosion types and conservation methods. Erosion takes place due to detachment and displacement process. The first cause for erosion is due to raindrop. Rainfall is a kinetic energy.

Major problems occur due to erosion are:

1. Landslides and landslips.
2. Damage due to flood.
3. Station in hydroelectric dam.
4. Stream bank erosion.
5. Rill erosion and cultivated lands.
6. Deforestation.
7. Faulty land management practices.

Major cause of erosion in hilly areas are due to slope and crops and agricultural practise. The erosion can be reduced by high dense forest, mulching, vegetation cover. Acidic soil has poor soil fertility and annual crops have poor soil management due to this the top 15cm of soil is lost, deforestation leads to soil loss. The latitude of ooty is 11°24' longitude is 76°41' and the altitude is 2217.9 m



## **SOIL WATER CONSERVATION MUSEUM:**

At museum we have seen some models of erosion which was made by the students. Woven jute is kept some the model names are

1. Non – woven JGT 500 GDM
2. Open – weave JGT 500 GSM
3. Open – weave JGT 600 GSM
4. Non – woven synthetic GT 500 GSM

A different watershed management practice which was done in salaiyur was also displayed in the museum. Museum Models tells about the soil type, agriculture practise some at ooty.



## **VISIT-2**

### **AGRICULTURE METEROLOGY;**

We have visited the observatory which is situated at ooty, Mr. Shanmugam explained about the observatory. The mean sea level of observatory is 2228.75 Km. Soil temperature is measured every day morning 6 A.M. and evening 6 A.M. in which the test tubes are kept at 5,10,20 cm because of the crops (Cold Crops) are cultivated at this distance. Ordinary rain gauge and automatic rain gauge. In ordinary rain gauge, the values are measured manually. But, In automatic rain gauge the values are measured automatically. In which 10cm chart is kept and ink is poured when rainfall come water level in the rain gauge increases and the rainfall is marked by the ink present inside. It records the value every hour. Anemometer measures the wind direction the north direction. The wave measured the speed of wind. The speed of wind is 48.473 m/hr.

### **OPEN PAN;**

Open pan evaporate meter measures the rate of evaporation takes place in atmosphere which the reading is taken every morning 8.23am and afternoon 2.23pm.



**SUN SHINE REECORDER;**

Sun shine recorder records the sunshine, this is kept at 12 feet, different types of charts are used, short waved :13 Oct-29 Feb, long curved 1 Sep- 12 Oct, straight curved 1 Aug-12 April.

**SINGLE STEVEN;**

It has maximum, minimum thermometer, dry wet bulb. The maximum thermometer had the values and minimum value is 0. The dry bulb had the value 15.2 and wet bulb 15, the wet bulb is filled with water. High rainfall in ooty is recorded at the year 1999 - 45cm recorded the rainfall.

**TEA PLANTATION;**

The tea plantation crop is planted at inverted slop. The tea crop is the riser crop. The slop depends on the rainfall. The slope for tea plantation is 2%. Tea plantation is practiced at bench terracing. The yield from the tea plantation is got after 5 years from the planting stage 1 ha gives 2000 kg yield. The labours cost is about 350 Rupees.

**FERTILIZER APPLICATTION;**

Fertilizer applied for the number 12 variety is urea base, number 18 is ammonia base, complex applied for increases the yield. Spacing for tea 1.35m-1.25m tea seedlings planted for 13000 plants per ha. Double hedge system of planting is followed in tea. In tea pruning and training is practised, tipping is done at 45cm and 70cm. Tea is maintained as bush, silver tip tea is the corttiest tea, woolong tea is the partially fermentated tea. It is cultivated at the soil PH of 4.5.

**SOIL ERROSION;**

A yellow box is kept at 5% slope to measure the amount of soil erosion. The sunoff carries the sediments samples. Sediments samples vary according to the slope. The sediments are collected in the tank. In which the particle size of soil is measured..



### **VISIT-3**

#### **VENUE : BENCH MARK TEA AND CHOCOLATE FACTORY**

The BENCH MARK TEA AND CHOCOLATE FACTORY (kotagiri road melkodappamund,ooty) involved in production of tea powder and chocolates. The tea production process was explained by Mr. Rajesh Devarajan. He is one of the most popular entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu. The word tea refers to tepal enzyme acid. It contains polyphenol and tanine. The Botanical name of tea is *Camillia sinensis*.

#### **TEA PROCESSING:**

##### **1. WITHERING;**

The tea leaves are put in hot air machine to remove the moisture content from the leaves. The moisture content of the dried lead should below 3%. Leaves are spread on the troughs to remove the moisture.

##### **2. ROLLING;**

Rolling or crushing in which the withered leaves are rolled, crushed, twisted and curled in anti clock wise or clock wise direction for 40 min at 38 RPM.

##### **3. FERMENTATION;**

The process of fermentation in which the green coloured leaves are turned to red colour due to the reaction of oxygen with atmosphere at 65°C to 75°C. The fermentation machine is closed type due to the decrease in temperature at 12°C it takes 3 to 4 ½ hrs to get fermented but att 21°C it take 2 hrs to get fermented.

##### **4. SORTING/ROLL BREAKING;**

The process of sorting in which the leaves is made to powder. Sorting is done at 220°C. If is less than 24C it is dust, more than 24°C is optiumum. In which the dust particles are sold in Indian Market, the opium is exported to foreign countries. The quality of tea powder depends upon leaf. Bud with two leaves having the first quality of tea.

##### **5. BULK DRYING ;**

The bulk from the ball tea dryer is fired in the conventional dryer at an inlet temperature of 95-100 degrees Celsius. The resident time is 30 min.

##### **6. GRADING;**

The dried tea is passed through the stalk extractor and sorter fitted with nos. 6,8,10,12,14,24 meshes. Some names of the grades are called Hyso.

India is the second largest country in the production of tea. The per capita income is 0.75%. The ratio of the three machines are 14:10:1. From 5:1 Ratio of leaf 1kg tea powder is produced and 2800 or 3000 kg powder is produced per day. NO.1 quality tea's rate is Rs.800 / kg.



**Benchmark tea and chocolate factory :**

#### **DAY 4**

##### **VISIT 1 – RAJ BHAVAN , OOTY**

The day began with our surprise visit to RAJ BHAVAN Ooty arranged by our year co-ordinator Mr.S. K. Mohamed Yaseen who involved himself to take up high risk to make us happy, contented and to learn something new and useful. We were highly attracted by the beauty of Raj Bhavan which is situated high above the botanical garden. Mr. Praveen, Horticulture officer,ooty who took us around the Raj Bhavan and explained about the various functions of the governor and components of Raj Bhavan.

The raj bhavan was constructed in the year between 1856 to 1876 during the period of duke of Buckingham. The building was electrified in the year 1904. The electric works of the building are made up of pure copper. There is no sign of electric works around the building which makes it special. There were live specimens which were hunted long ago. They are sambhar deer , black pur & crocodile. Entering into the raj bhavan was grand reception halls where the most antique mirror from Belgium is placed. The mirror was brought from Belgium by Indian slaves. There was an agreement that if the mirror is brought unbroken,they would be free from slavery. The chairs placed to the left and right side of the mirror is made up of wood which has the combined emblem of the central and state government which symbolized that the governor is appointed by the central government is working for the state. Next, they went to the darbar hall where a cultural event takes place. A piano is an antique piece in the durbar hall where the upper colour of the keys is made up of elephant tusk. This type of piano is available only in 3 places of India, Rajbhavan- Ooty, Rajbhavan-Chennai and



Rastrapathibhavan-New Delhi. The Rajbhavan Library which has a collection of 2500 Books. Currently only 1600 Books are available. The table in the library is supported by Elephant thigh bone with its ribs which marks its uniqueness. We then went to the dining hall where Quote of arms introduced in the period of various governor generals were displayed. Inside the most costliest room of Rajbhavan where paintings of Queen Mary , King George the v are 3D dimensional paintings. There is a famous painting of the Indian Artist Raja Ravivarma, which is famous for its golden tinch. Also a painting of the child artist from the movie madarasapattinam was there in the room. The restoration cost of each painting ie 8 crores amazed us. The whole Rajbhavan is wooden made from within to arrest the cold wind and maintain warmth inside the building

Outside the Rajbhavan , the place was surrounded by greenery with topiary works, hedges , pergolas , house of resting , eucalyptus and casuarina trees with sloppy green lawn.





**RAJ BHAVAN , OOTY**

### **VISIT 2 : GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDEN , OOTY**

The students descended down the hill to the botanical garden. The upper portion of the botanical garden was to Italian garden which had resting house like structures, a central elephant statue, a poem carved on the stone about roses, and a model of a cannon was present in this garden surrounded by different flower varieties along with a pond.

The next down portion was classified into the new garden where many topiary work with flowers were found. Flowers were arranged on either side of the pathway. Especially in the garden, the India map was arranged with flowers and grass varieties. Small pluck cards were present indicating each state of the country. The Tamil Nadu state emblem was uniquely placed near the Indian map to symbolize the state. Moreover there was a part of a tree which has turned to a stone over the years. {kalagiya maram}. This appeared about 2000 years ago and it is brought from Thiruvakarai, Villupuram district.



**GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDEN, OOTY**



The Students enjoyed the scenic beauty of the place by creating lots of memories through photographs and learnt new varieties of flowers and its uses present in the garden. Mostly the flowers present where crotans.

### **VISIT 3 – GOVERNMENT ROSE GARDEN, OOTY**

The government rose garden situated at 1 km distance from the botanical garden is a place of collection of different varieties of roses all around Ooty. There were many rose varieties such as Melina, sissi , loving memory, the womens balm, muno, kalpana, great day sport etc. The students were accompanied to the rose garden by Mr. Praveen , Horticulture officer , ooty. Since it was offseason there was no blooming seen in the garden. The garden extended upto the down slope where some flowers were seen. There were structures of pergolas, well, sitting places in some places of the garden. Though we were not able to see different varieties and they learnt some of new rose varieties in the garden.



**GOVERNMENT ROSE GARDEN, OOTY**

### **VISIT 4 – HORTICULTURE RESEARCH STATION – UDHAGAMANDALAM.**

We visited the Horticulture Research Station located adjacent to the government rose garden. Mr.Bharath, Horticultural officer explained about the various propagations in Nanjalnadu farm. Specially, he mentioned about the vegetables potatoes, beetroot, cabbage and told about the organic fertilizers currently used in ooty. The major fruit of ooty is



strawberry which is also cultivated in Nanjanadu farm. Moreover the Nanjanadu farm is involved in the production of germplasm for research purpose.



**HORTICULTURE RESEARCH STATION – UDHAGAMANDALAM**

### **VISIT 5 - KARNATAKA SIRI HORTICULTURE GARDEN, OOTY**

After visited the HRS, we headed to visit the Karnataka siri horticulture garden, Ooty. The karantaka siri garden is established and maintained by the Karanataka Government in Tamilnadu. The main attraction of the farm was the hudge structures of topiaries such as Peacock, worms, duck etc. The hedges were leveled and huge in size. The prominently used variety for the hedges was *thuja occidentalis*. There was a small Horti farm situated within the siri farm where flowers such as crimson glory, *Canna indica*, Carnations etc. were grown in pots and kept in a slightly moist temperature. The garden was of both formal and informal type with beautiful structures for tourists such as the bridge, shallow waters ,fountains , maze & play areas. There was a glass house in the garden where some of the plant species where kept.



**KARANTAKA SIRI HORTICULTURE GARDEN, OOTY**

#### **SITE SEEING :**

#### **ISHA – ADHIYOGI , COIMBATORE**

By evening , we started from TNAU to ISHA-ADHIYOGI, one of the famous site seeing place of Coimbatore. ISHA is a place for lord Shiva. The huge statue of lord shiva is a remarkable momentum in the place. The place was full traditionally bounded and some of the old practices like bullock rides were also seen there. It is considered to be a place of **meditation and yoga** and to unite spirtually with lord shiva. People from various place come to this place to seek the blessings of the almighty and to attain **spiritual, mental and physical well being**. The **light show** in the adhiyogi which is conducted everyday at 7p.m seemed to attract more tourists.

It was really a great experience for the Krenoz to witness the gigantic, marvelous and amazing light show at ISHA.





**ISHA – ADHIYOGI , COIMBATORE**

#### **MARUDHAMALAI TEMPLE :**

At the early morning we started our journey from TNAU, Coimbatore on 27<sup>th</sup> july. We ended up at marudhamalai with few minutes from TNAU,Coimbatore. We were amazed by the various things such as devotional felling toward god muruga and had our break fast at marudhamalai and again started our journey towards Kallar, State Horticultural Farm.





**Students Feedback :**

We the KRENOVIANTZ FAMILY successfully completed our tour on 29.7.23 learning Many new things and explored many horizons and situation in this educational tour. Moreover we came back to DBCA on 30.7.23 early morning with bunch of loaded happiness, memories for lifetime, summersaults of laughter and overflowing hearts with satisfaction and content. We are obliged to thank each and everyone who worked behind this tour making it a grand success. We hope we will use all the new things learnt from this tour in our life and cherish these memories forever.

\*\*\*\*\* **End of report** \*\*\*\*\*