



WWF
NEWS
LETTER

KERALA

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Mruthika

Newsletter of WWF - India, Kerala State Office

FROM THE STATE DIRECTOR'S DESK

The whole two months have been packed with a lot of programmes – totally diverse in its content, location and modality of implementation. The bird watching programmes of WWF-India have been picking up tremendously among the general public, now especially the regular Sunday Bird Walk which is organized every month in suitable birding locations in and around Thiruvananthapuram City. Such bird watching programme is attracting more and more people because there are multiple benefits derived from it – a day of outing for the individual or the total family, time away from the frenzy of the city, the adventure of trekking through the forests, the suspense of wildlife sightings, photography etc. We are getting participants from the age of 6 to 60. Many techies are also volunteering for such programmes since they fully realize that they need to get out of their air conditioned offices, cars and flats and take time to relax and connect with nature. Such bird watching programmes are very useful to sharpen your senses to observe birds in particular and the environment in general and identify and understand the interlinkages and changes over time. We hope that such bird watching programmes will bring more people, especially youth, into the forefront of nature conservation and environment protection. Another positive side is, many students from law, business and communication studies have been selecting our organization to do their internships for a period ranging from 1-3 months. This is a win-win situation for both of us. For us as an organization we get fresh minds to work with us, sharing their innovative ideas and out-of-the-box thoughts, which open up fresh arenas for our projects, programmes and activities. Also with our limited in-house manpower and ongoing time-bound multiple projects and programmes, it helps us to share the workload also. For the interns, they get to work in the world's biggest nature conservation organization, be part and understand the dynamic working environment

of a non-government organization and also help us in being more effective and efficient by improving our online presence, redesigning the layout of our newsletter, developing content through multimedia presentations etc. With regard to our conservation projects, the MSC Certification of Yellow Clam and Oil Sardine are fast progressing. The milestone meeting on the 'Fishery Improvement Programme of Oil Sardine' was convened in Kochi which was attended by most of the stakeholders from the marine fisheries sector. We are also full fledged moving into taking forward the two major and very relevant projects i.e. 'Preparation of Position Paper on Climate Change in Kerala' and 'Laterite Mining/ Quarrying and its Environmental Impacts' awarded to us by the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Govt. of Kerala. The National Wildlife Week in the month of October was also commemorated with a wide range of activities spanning across Kerala. In addition to the Teachers Training Workshops on EE and ESD being organized regularly by WWF and CPREEC, we jointly organized a 'One-day Workshop on Education for a Better Future' at Mar Theophilus Training College, Thiruvananthapuram in which Dr. Nandita Krishna, Director, CPREEC, Chennai was the Chief Guest and she gave the keynote address also. The Seize Your Power campaign was organized successfully in Trivandrum covering around 16 education institutions in which hoardings with very relevant and attractive energy conservation and renewable energy promotion messages were printed. We believe that even after the campaign has concluded, these hoardings put up on the trees in and around the educational institutions will continue to convey the message effectively to the wider society. The reconstitution of the State Advisory Board of WWF-India Kerala State Office with Mr. G. Vijaya Raghavan as Chairman gives us much more to expect in the days ahead.

Renjan Mathew Varghese,
State Director

IMPORTANT NEWS ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE

GLOBAL

Rhinos' horns to be microchipped in Kenya to deter poachers

Kenia Wildlife Service (KWS) spokesman Paul Udoto says poachers are getting more sophisticated in their

approach, so they had to step up their efforts to protect the just over 1,000 rhinos left in the country. "It is vital that conservation efforts also follow and embrace the use of more sophisticated technology to counter the killing of wildlife". The tiny chips will be inserted and hidden in the horn, which is made of keratin, the same material as fingernails or hardened hair. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) donated the chips as well as five scanners at a cost of \$15,000, although tracking the rhino to dart them and fit the device will cost considerably more. However, it will boost the ability of police to prosecute poachers

or traffickers, allowing for all animals to be traced and providing potential vital information on poaching and smuggling chains. (Source: <http://www.abc.net.au> 17.10.2013)

NATIONAL

A third of Western Ghats to get protective cover

The Environment Ministry has decided to turn approximately 60,000 square kilometres of the Western Ghats across six states into an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA), banning mining, quarrying, thermal power plants and polluting industries over the entire range. All other projects would be allowed only with the prior consent of gram sabhas (village councils) in the zone. The decision has been taken by the Environment and Forests Minister Jayanthi Natarajan as a follow-up to the two reports on the Ghats, one headed by ecologist Madhav Gadgil and the other by Planning Commission Member K. Kasturirangan. The decision, once formally notified, would make the identified region of the Western Ghats complex the largest protected forests in India, ranging over 1,500 km linear distance from the Tapti river in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. Going with the recommendations of the high-level panel that was headed by Mr. Kasturirangan, the Ministry has decided to declare the ESA covering 37% of the Western Ghats under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. (Source: *The Hindu*, 16.10.2013)

Great Indian Bustard under threat



Once widely spotted across 11 states, the Great Indian Bustard is currently listed under the category of Critically Endangered birds, in the 2013 'Threatened Bird List' by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). There are less than 250 bustards left in the country. The erosion of its habitat is a major threat to the bird's survival. "There

has been no attempt to promote conservation through the local community," says Dr. Pramod Patil, from the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS). In Maharashtra, the Great Indian Bustard was seen across the State a few years ago. Now, it has been reduced to only three districts — Chandrapur, Nagpur and Solapur. The change of land use from grassland to farmland has been a major threat since it has shrunk the bird's habitat. Poaching is another key problem. Though the State has set up a massive 8,500 sq km Bustard Sanctuary, it proved to be ineffective. It was much larger than required and blocked several projects, turning locals against the Sanctuary. In Chandrapur, the Government issued an order which prevented farmers from selling their land if the bustard was seen on it. "Instead of reporting the sighting of the bustard, some farmers chose to kill the bird. The Government should declare incentives for spotting bustards, not threats," said Dr. Patil (Source: *The Hindu* 17.10.2013).

STATE

Freshwater shrimps face extinction in Kerala

The increase in the level of water pollution in rivers is posing a threat to freshwater shrimps in the State, recent studies conducted by researchers have revealed. Two shrimp species - *Macrobrachium madhusoodani* and *M. prabhakarani* - recently reported from Kerala have been included in the Red List of Threatened Species published by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), highlighting the need for their conservation and preservation. Both the species have been included in the Data Deficient category of the Red List, indicating that little or no information is available on their abundance and distribution, information that is crucial for an assessment of the conservation status of a species. The presence of *M. prabhakarani* has been reported only in the Vamanapuram River. Recent studies by these scientists have brought out the presence of *M. madhusoodani* in the Vamanapuram River also, though the species had been first reported from the upper reaches of Western Ghats region of the Ithikkara (Source: *The Hindu*, 17.10.2013)

Quarries to pay for ecological restoration

The lucrative quarry business in Kerala may soon have to pay for the damage caused to the environment by its operations. The last meeting of the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) held on September 9 and 10, 2013 approved a recommendation that fresh licences for quarrying be given environmental clearance only on the condition that the licensee contributes one per cent of the profit to the Biodiversity Fund of the local panchayat. The meeting proposed that the recommendation be included in the general conditions for grant of environmental clearance. The amount would be utilised by the panchayat-level Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) for ecosystem restoration, P. Sreekantan Nair, Director, Department of Environment and Climate Change told. He said the proposal was to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources, one of the primary principles mentioned in the Biological Diversity Act, the others being conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The Committee proposed that the benefit-sharing mechanism be made mandatory for granting fresh licences for quarries in the State. (Source: *The Hindu*, 22.09.2013)

Rallying against Monsanto in Thiruvananthapuram

'March against Monsanto,' a global event to coincide with the World Food Day, was organised in Thiruvananthapuram on 12th October 2013. The event was aimed at spreading awareness about the 'negative impact of the multinational giant' which has interests in genetically modified crops, seeds, and fertilizers. More than 400 cities spread across 50 countries played host to this event across the globe.

The programmes in the City were organised by Thanal and Indus Cycling Company. The programmes included a 12-hour cycle sathyagraha. Simultaneously, a 12-hour non-stop musical protest led by singer Ganesh Kunjan, and members of Abhinaya, a city-based theatre group, was held. Students from Fine Arts College led by Eldo Pachilakkadan and Rajesh made paintings depicting the impact of genetic modification on agriculture. The cycling team also visited various parts of the City to spread the message. (Source: *The Hindu* 13.10.2013)

CHILDREN'S CORNER



Know Me...

You may be thinking that we are just a flying creature and stole all your fruits from gardens.....but there is so much more to know about us.

- We play a crucial role in the pollination process.
- We help to distribute fruit seeds
- Design of our webbed wings classifies us as the only true mammals to be able to fly.
- There are more than 1,200 species in our group.
- 70% of us consume insects and small bugs for food.
- The other 30% consume various types of fruit.
- Only a small number of us feed on blood.
- We seem to do very well living in various environments
- The smallest of us are the Kitti's hog-nosed Bat and they weigh less than an ounce and about 1½ inches long.
- The largest of us in the world are the Giant golden crowned Flying Fox. They weigh about 3 pounds and can be close to 5 feet long.
- Due to the look, we are sometimes mistaken for being a member of the rodent family.
- However, DNA evidence proves that we aren't part of the rodent family at all.
- We use echolocation to be able to hear and to communicate. This is why we can find our prey in complete darkness without any difficulty.

(Source: <http://www.batworlds.com>)

SPECIES OF THE ISSUE

Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*)

Spotted Dove is a common bird found in the slightly dry regions and has played roles in many folk stories in different languages. The character in the famous story of "frying green grams" is the most famous and was called as Chanagali pravu. Locally, in Malayalam this is called as Aripraavu or Pottan Changali. This rufous pink coloured



bird prefers to spend most of the time on the ground in search of small grains, insects and berries. The white spots on the back of its neck and red sparkling eyes are its main identification marks. Tail is slightly long with pink legs, black bill and spots over the wings. Tip of the outer tail feathers are white and become visible when the bird takes off. This dove doesn't prefer higher perches and spends much time for preening during rest. Habitat loss and food scarcity are the major threats faced by this cute bird.

EXPERT'S TALK

BIRD MIGRATION

Bird Migration is one of the most exciting and mesmerizing biological activity of birds that still raises several unanswered questions. Hundreds of bird species in lakhs of numbers move from one place to another very meticulously without any fail. Bird migration is a regular, systemic, seasonal, to and fro movement of birds between breeding and wintering geographical areas in search of food and favorable climate along flyways. Historically, migration has been recorded as much as 3,000 years ago by authors including Homer and Aristotle.

Longest known migration is of the Arctic Tern. The annual round trip of the Arctic tern is approx. 71000kms. As this bird can live over 30 years, the total distance flown in its lifetime may exceed 2.4 million kilometers (<http://www.arctictern.info/>). Each year, the small sized sea bird performs the longest known migration from the breeding grounds in Greenland to Antarctica.

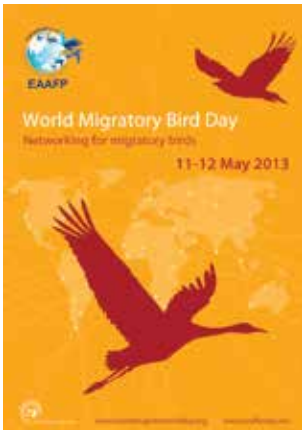
Birds migrate based on regular flyways and typical land marks. They use sun as a compass to detect direction and time based on the length of day and night. Other celestial cues like stars and moon also are used. Many birds have special chemicals or compounds in their brains, eyes or bills that help them sense the Earth's magnetic field. This helps the birds orient themselves for long journeys. The visual land marks like mountains, sea shores, large wetlands

etc are also used. Some bird species learn migration routes from their parents and other adult birds in the flock.

Flyways

Boere and Stroud defined flyways as "... the biological systems of migration paths that directly link sites and ecosystems in different countries and continents". Thus defined, a flyway is a geographical region within which single or various species or some populations of these species complete their annual cycle. It includes the areas where the birds breed, main non-breeding locations, migration stop-over sites, as well as moulting and post-breeding expansion areas. BirdLife Partners are working on the three main global flyways to conserve migratory birds, the African-Eurasian Flyway, American Flyway and East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

World Migratory Bird Day



World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) falls in the second weekend of every May. WMBD was initiated in 2006 and is an annual awareness-raising campaign highlighting the need for the protection of migratory birds and their habitats. During the second weekend of May, people around the world take action and organise public events such as bird festivals, education programmes and bird watching excursions to celebrate the Day.

Though these birds overcome all natural barriers and calamities, the man made threats affect them very badly to keep up their population and to find out a proper favorable landing. The habitat loss due to man-made structures and land reclamation confuse the flyways of birds and denies feeding ground for them. They also lose their orientation too due to these changes. The local as well as global climate change also determines their movements based on favorable conditions. The pollution due to the over usage of pesticides and fertilizers is another menace for the migrants as it poisons most of their food. Sprawling invasive species also contribute to the destruction of landing areas and feeding grounds. Trapping and poaching during the migratory seasons poses another potential threat to large migrants like storks and ducks.



Common Greensand



Paradise Flycatcher



Grey Wagtail

Paradise Flycatcher, Common Sandpiper, Forest Wagtail, Greenish leaf Warbler, Indian Pitta and Whiskered Tern are some of the major migrants to Kerala.

A.K. Sivakumar, Senior Education Officer, WWF-India

MEMBER'S DESK

ഈ പുഴ എന്റെയും നിന്റെയും

ഈ പുഴയെത്രയോ സുന്ദരം മോഹനം തണലൊട്ടും ചോരാത്ത, മണൽവാരിത്തീർക്കാത്ത, പുഴതീരമെത്രയോ സാന്ദ്രം നിശ്ശബ്ദം കണ്ണുനീർ തോൽക്കുമീ തെളിനീരൊഴുക്കിന്റെ കുളിരാർന്ന മന്ദസ്മിതം നെഞ്ചിലേറ്റാൻ തീരത്ത് തലയാട്ടും ഹരിതസ്വപ്നങ്ങളിൽ മുഖംചേർത്തൊരാന്ദരദൈവവി പാടുവാൻ നമുക്കൊന്നുചേരാമിതിൻ കാവലാളായിത്തീരാം ഭാവിതന്നോമൽ കുരുന്നുകൾ പൂക്കുവാൻ കാത്തുസൂക്ഷിച്ചിടാം ജീവന്റെ നിർദ്ധരി ഒട്ടുമേ വൈകാതെ കൂട്ടരേ പോരുക.

വത്സ പി.എം.
സെന്റ് തോമസ് യു.പി.എസ്,
വിമല നഗർ പി.ഒ., തവിത്താൽ, വയനാട്



നീ

ഒഴുകി ഒഴുകി...
കടലിൽ ലയിക്കുമ്പോൾ...
എന്താണോ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നത്?
അതാണ്... നീ...

ഞാൻ

തീരം നനച്ച്
എല്ലാറ്റിനും ജീവൻ നൽകി
ചുറ്റിത്തിരിയുന്നത്
എന്താണോ?
അതാണ്... ഞാൻ...

സുബൈർ ഗദ്ദാഫി
എ.യു.പി. സ്കൂൾ, വഞ്ഞാട്. 9656304805



പുമ്പാറ്റകളും ജൈവവൈവിധ്യവും

നമ്മുടെ കണ്ണുകൾക്ക് കൂളിരേകുന്നവയാണ് പുമ്പാറ്റകൾ. അവയുടെ ഉല്ലാസ പരക്കലുകൾ നോക്കിനിൽക്കാത്തവരുണ്ടാകില്ല. പുമ്പാറ്റകളെ കുറിച്ച് പല ഐതീഹ്യങ്ങളും കഥകളും ഉണ്ട്. ബ്രഹ്മാവ് പുനരവതാരപാഠം പഠിച്ചത് പുമ്പാറ്റകളുടെ ജീവിതചക്രം കണ്ടിട്ടാണെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. കന്യാമറിയമിന്റെ കണ്ണുനീർ തുള്ളികളാണ് പുമ്പാറ്റകളെന്നാണ് ക്രിസ്തീയ ഐതീഹ്യം. തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലാകട്ടെ ഇവയെ മരിച്ചവരുടെ ആത്മാക്കളായി കണക്കാക്കുന്നു. ഇവയെ ഫ്രഞ്ച് ഭാഷയിൽ പാപ്പിലിയോ എന്നും റഷ്യൻ ഭാഷയിൽ ബബോഷ്ക എന്നും വിളിക്കുന്നു. വെണ്ണ നിറമുള്ള ബ്രിംസ്മോൺ പുമ്പാറ്റകൾ കൂട്ടത്തോടെ പറക്കുന്നത് കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ബട്ടർ ഫ്ലൈ ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ തോന്നിയിരുന്നതിനാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകാർ ഇവയെ ബട്ടർഫ്ലൈസ് എന്നു വിളിച്ചു.

ലോകത്താകമാനം 20,000 തരം പുമ്പാറ്റകളെ കണ്ടുവരുന്നു. അവയിൽ 1500 ഇനങ്ങളെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 322 ഇനങ്ങൾ കേരളത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ 316 ആയി കുറഞ്ഞെന്നാണ് എം.എൻ.എച്ച്.എസ്. സർവേ പറയുന്നത്. കീടനാശിനികളുടെയും കളനാശിനികളുടെയും അമിതമായ ഉപയോഗം തേന്റുറൽ സസ്യങ്ങളുടെയും കുറവ്, ആവാസവ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെ നാശം, കാലാവസ്ഥ വ്യതിയാനം, അനധികൃതമായ പുമ്പാറ്റശേഖരണവും വിദേശകയറ്റുമതിയും പുമ്പാറ്റകളുടെ നിലനില്പിന് കനത്ത ഭീഷണി ഉയർത്തുന്നു.

ഭൂമിയിൽ ജീവൻ ഒരു വലിയ വിലയാണ്. അതിൽ പുല്ലും പൂവും പുമ്പാറ്റകളും മുതൽ മനുഷ്യൻ വരെ ഓരോ കണ്ണികൾ മാത്രമാണ്. ജീവൻ നിലനിർത്താൻ, പുമ്പൊടി വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്



പോവാൻ, നല്ല വിളവുണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഈ പുമ്പാറ്റകളും തുമ്പികളും ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാനും സംരക്ഷിക്കാനുമുള്ള വലിയ കടമ നമുക്കുണ്ട്. അവയുടെ ജീവിതചക്രത്തിന്റെ ഓരോ ഘട്ടത്തിലും മറ്റ് ജീവികൾക്ക് ക്ഷണമായി ജീവന്റെ വലിയ വലയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ നമുക്ക് എന്ത് ചെയ്യാനാവും എന്ന അന്വേഷണമാണ് നാം നടത്തേണ്ടത്.

വീടുകളിലും തൊടികളിലും നിറവും മണവുമുള്ള ചെടികൾ നട്ടുപിടിപ്പിച്ച് അവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാം. നിറം മാത്രമുള്ള പൂതീയ ഇനം സസ്യങ്ങളെ ഒഴിവാക്കാം. പുൽത്തകിടികൾക്ക് ധാരാളം വെള്ളവും കീടനാശിനികളും ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. ഈ കീടനാശിനികൾ പുമ്പാറ്റകൾക്ക് ഭീഷണിയാണ്. പുൽത്തകിടി വേണം എന്ന് നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിലം പുളളടി, ആനപ്പോച്ച എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് പുൽത്തട്ടുകൾ നിർമ്മിക്കാം. തേൻ നിറഞ്ഞ സസ്യങ്ങളും ലാർവകളുടെ ഭക്ഷണസസ്യങ്ങളും ജലസാന്നിധ്യവും നിറഞ്ഞ ഒരു പുമ്പാറ്റ പൂത്തോട്ടം വീടുകളിലും സ്കൂളുകളിലും മറ്റ് പൊതുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പരിരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് നമുക്ക് പുമ്പാറ്റകളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാം.

പുമ്പാറ്റകളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ നാം തീരുമാനിക്കുമ്പോൾ നാം ജൈവവൈവിധ്യത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. അവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിലൂടെ നാം നമ്മെ തന്നെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. വരുംതലമുറയിൽ നിന്ന് കടംകൊണ്ട ഭൂമിയിലാണ് നാം ജീവിക്കുന്നത്. വരാനിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തലമുറയ്ക്കായി ഈ വായുവും വെള്ളവും സസ്യജാലവും ജന്തുസമ്പത്തും കാത്തുസൂക്ഷിക്കാം. വരുന്ന നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലൊരു ദിനത്തെപ്പറ്റി കവി ആശങ്കപ്പെടുന്നതിങ്ങനെയാണ്.

പൂക്കളും
കനികളും കുഞ്ഞി-
മുഖങ്ങളും ഇണ
ക്കിളികളും കതിർ-
മണികളുമെല്ലാം
പരയുവാനാരു
മവശേഷിക്കാതെ
പഴകഥകളായ് മാറുമോ?

(വരുന്ന നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലൊരുദിനം-ഒ.എൻ.വി.)

ഇവയൊന്നും പഴകഥകളായി അവശേഷിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ വസുധയുടെ മുഖം കറുത്തു പോവാതിരിക്കാനായി നമുക്ക് ജാഗ്രതയോടെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാം.



നവീൻ പ്രസാദ് അലക്സ്, 7 എ, മാർത്തോമ്മാ ഹയർ സെക്കന്ററി സ്കൂൾ, ചുങ്കത്തറ
Email: mormonbutterfly@gmail.com

ACTIVITIES OF WWF-INDIA KERALA STATE OFFICE

Review Meeting

Review meeting of the 'Fishery Improvement Programme of Oil Sardine along the Kerala Coast' was organized by the Marine Conservation Programme on 24 & 25 Sept, 2013 at Avenue Centre, Kochi. The State Director attended the meeting and contributed to the discussions and deliberations.



Friday Forum

Friday Forum in the month of September was on Urban Wildlife and was led by Sri.Suresh Elamon, well known Wildlife Photographer, nature enthusiast and WWF State Advisory Board Member. He elaborated the concept of wildlife based on his documentary 'Home – Our Garden of Eden'. It was a motivation for the students to learn to closely observe the wildlife around them.

Teachers Training Workshops



Two TTWs on the theme of 'Water Conservation' was organised by WWF-India with the support of CPREEC, Chennai at Ernakulam and Palakkad on 25th September and 31st October respectively. Each workshop had the participation of around 40 Teachers. All the workshops were resourceful with technical sessions, movie screening and activity sessions.

Sunday Bird Walk



The monthly bird watching programme, Sunday Bird Walk was conducted in and around Aripa Reserve Forests on 29th September and was attended by 17 bird enthusiasts. Forty-two Beat Forest Officer Trainees of Aripa Forest School of the Kerala Forests & Wildlife Department also participated in the walk.



The Sunday Bird Walk of October was conducted at Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary on 13th October and was attended by 15 bird enthusiasts. The team could see several endemic species and it really turned out to be a "Day with Endemics".

Preparation of eNGO Directory

The Kerala State Office compiled the address list and contacted the environmental NGOs in Kerala through email and sent the information for their inputs for the eNGOs Directory in India to be published by the WWF ENVIS Centre for MoEF.

Internship

Ms. Mythili Menon has completed her 5 weeks internship training. On submission of her internship report, a Certificate of Internship was also issued to her.

Anti GM Campaign



The State Director attended the campaign titled 'No to Monsanto' organized in Thiruvananthapuram by Thanal on 12 Oct, 2013.

MFF-IUCN Workshop

The State Director attended the three days international workshop on 'Ecosystem Approach towards Fisheries and Marine Biodiversity Management' organized by MFF-IUCN and MoEF in Kochi from 28-30 October, 2013. WWF exhibition stall was also setup with the display of our conservation products, publications and other publicity materials.



Wildlife Week 2013

Wildlife Week 2013 was observed by Kerala State Office with different activities:

CD-ROM on Wildlife of Kerala - Kerala State Office has prepared a CD ROM containing a multimedia presentation on Wildlife of Kerala, Wildlife Quiz, Activity Sheets and a movie on urban wildlife. The CD-ROM was sent to all registered Nature Clubs and associates. This made it possible to observe wildlife week in our entire network within the State.

Awareness Session on Wildlife - The State Director and Senior Education Officer led a single day awareness programme on 'Wildlife of Kerala' on 2 Oct, 2013 at PR Williams HSS, Kattakkada, Thiruvananthapuram.



St. Stephens College, Pathanapuram - A full day awareness programme with multimedia presentation on Wildlife of Kerala and an Inter-Collegiate Wildlife Quiz was conducted on 3rd October 2013 by State Director and Senior Education Officer at St. Stephen's College, Pathanapuram.

ZOO, Coimbatore - Awareness sessions on 'Wildlife of India' were conducted at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Idukki and HSS, Malappuram with the help of resource materials from Zoo Outreach Organisation.

Workshop on Education for a Better Future



The workshop was conducted at Mar Theophilus Training College, Thiruvananthapuram in which around 150 Teacher Trainees participated. The workshop was organized jointly by WWF-India in association with the College and with the support of CPR Environment Education Centre, Chennai. The workshop was inaugurated by Sri. P. Sreekantan Nair, Director, Dept. of Environment and Climate Change and Dr. Nandita Krishna, Director, CPREEC, Chennai delivered the key note address. The book on "Methodologies for the





Future – a Guide to develop Education for Sustainable Development” that was translated into Malayalam with local specific case studies and examples was also released in the workshop by Dr.Nanditha Krishna. Dr.J.Murali from TERI, Bangalore who has taken training on ESD from WWF Sweden led a interactive session. The technical sessions were followed by activity sessions in the afternoon.

Workshop on Coastal Issues

The State Director attended the two day workshop organized in Kozhikode by MCiTRA on 25-26 Oct, 2013 and delivered a talk on ‘Addressing Coastal Issues and role of NGOs’

State Advisory Board reconstituted

The State Advisory Board of WWF-India, Kerala State Office has been reconstituted with the following members:

- G. Vijaya Raghavan*, Chairman
(Member, State Planning Board, GoK)
- C. Balagopal*, Vice Chairman
(Managing Director, Terumo Penpol)
- A.V. George*, Member
(Chairman, AVG Group of Companies)
- Dr. C. Bhaskaran*, Member
(Professor (Retd.) Kerala Agri. University)
- C. Sunil Kumar*, Member
(Senior News Photographer, Mathrubhoomi & Member, State Wildlife Board, GoK)
- Ravi DeeCee*, Member
(CEO, DC Books)
- Suresh Elamon*, Member
(Wildlife Photographer & Film Maker)
- Prof. Saji Gopinath*, Member
(Professor, IIM-Kozhikode)

EDITORIAL BOARD

- Mr. G. Vijaya Raghavan
- Mr. Renjan Mathew Varghese
- Mr. A.K. Sivakumar



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