

5TH JUNE 2021
WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

PLANTATION DRIVE

PAN INDIA EVENT

**CONDUCTED BY:
LEGAL AID CENTRE,
SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, NOIDA.**

Under the guidance
of:
**Ms. Charvi Kumar
(Head - Legal Aid Centre,
Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA)**



Concept Note

Every year on June 5th, nations all over the world come together to celebrate World Environment Day.

Ecosystem restoration is a global undertaking at massive scale. It includes the many small actions everyone can take, every day, like, growing trees, cleaning up trash from public roads, parks etc.

In furtherance of the essence of Environment Day, while keeping in view the restrictions imposed due to COVID-19, LAC came up with a plan to grow a sapling or sprout a seed which is readily available at home and also contributes to a healthy environment in its own little way.



Objectives:


1. To create awareness in the neighborhood about the importance of a clean environment and how even the smallest of effort can contribute in a big way. The main objectives were.
2. To take necessary actions to revive the ecosystem.

Preliminary Preparation:

Member were asked by the Conveners to select a plant each to grow/sprout/plant and nurture for the purpose of this event. Various methods on how to grow a sapling at home were shared in the team and everyone was asked to research upon their chosen plant to find out its benefits.

Action Plan:

Member were given time from 4th to 6th June 2021, to gather all the required material, be it seeds from market or from the vegetables available at home, pulses, money plant branches, pot, soil etc. and perform the plantation.



LIST OF SEEDS/SAPPLINGS PLANTED:

1. Agave Lopantha
2. Money Plant
3. Jand Plant
4. Guava
5. Lemongrass
6. Hydrangea
7. Snake Plant
8. Tomato Plant
9. Coriander plant
10. Whiteperiwinkle
11. Lemon seeds
12. Jade plant
13. Sago palm
14. Marigold
15. Spider plant
16. Mango
17. Tulsi Plant
18. Star Cactus
19. False Daisy
20. Aloe Vera
21. Cactus
22. Peace lily
23. Bailey
24. Mousari Tree





The following section gives insight about the plantation process of some of the seeds and saplings planted by the team



MONEY PLANT

Planted by: Aprajita Tyagi (Co- Convenor);
Vaishnavi (PLV);
Akansha Agrawal, Kritika Singh
and Mahak Agrawal (Volunteers)

Money plant is known for bringing positivity, prosperity and good luck. This air purifying plant is one of the best plants to energize the house by filtering air and increasing oxygen flow. It is a fairly commonly found plant in India.

How to plant?

- Take a medium sized container with a hole at the bottom for proper water drainage.
- Fill it up with free-draining soil and plant the money plant branch cut-off.
- That's it. Keep watching its growth from the nodes as its roots spread inside the soil.
- Don't forget to dip a stick alongside so, its branches or vines can climb easily with support.

Fun Fact!

The money plant is the fastest growing climbing plant that can grow up to 20m high.





TOMATO PLANT

Planted by: Lisa Sankrit (PLV)

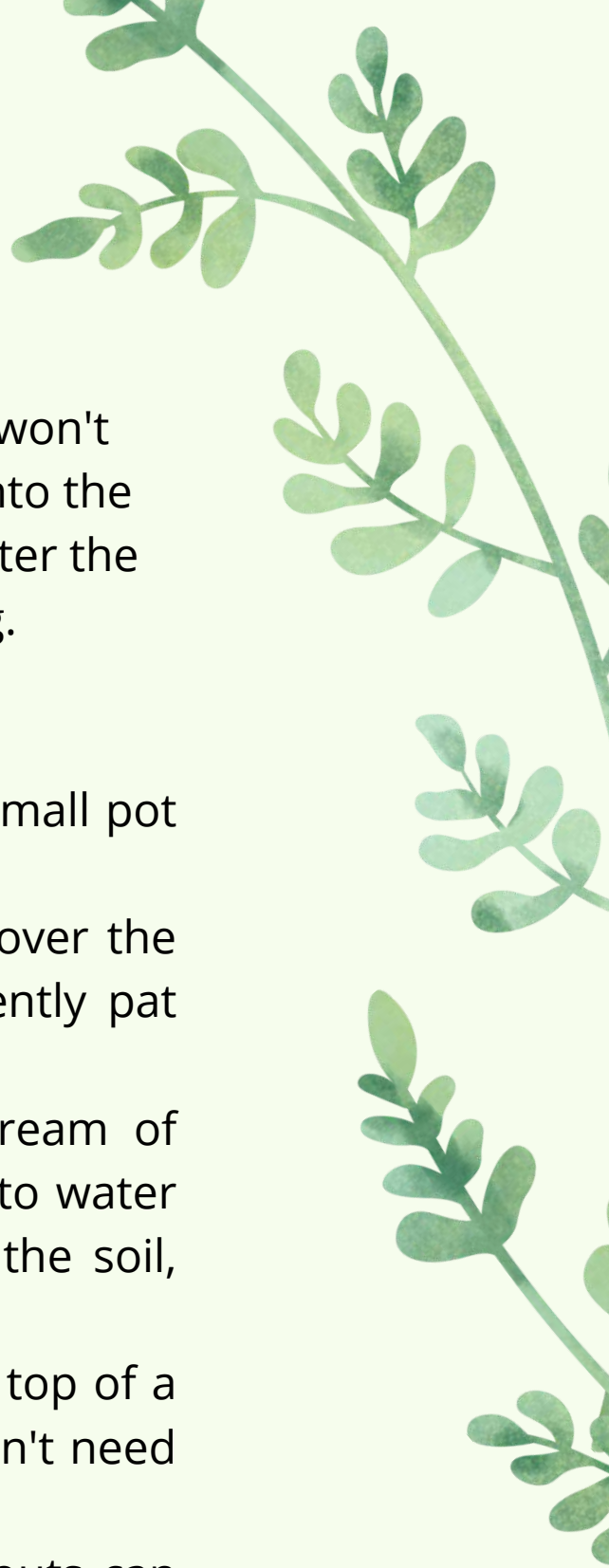
Tomatoes are heat-loving plants that won't tolerate frost so, it's best to set them into the garden as transplants (young plants) after the weather has warmed up in spring.

How to plant?

- Moisten the soil mix and then fill a small pot to till 1/2" of the top.
- Place two or three seeds per pot. Cover the seed with about 1/4" of soil and gently pat over the seeds.
- A plant mister or just dribble a stream of water over the top will can be used to water the pot. One doesn't need to soak the soil, just moisten the top layer.
- Place the pots in a warm spot or on top of a heat mat. At this point, the seeds don't need light.
- Check the pot daily. As soon as sprouts can be seen, place the pot in a sunny window .

Fun Fact!

Tomatoes aren't always red. They can be yellow, pink, purple, black and even white.





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AGAVE LOPANTHA

Planted By: Mannat Marwah (Convenor)


Agave Lophantha is an evergreen succulent belonging to the Asparagaceae family. There are more than 200 Agave species.

How to plant?

- Can be grown in a shallow container because they don't need much soil. Use a well-draining potting mix made for succulents.
- Water the container about once a week in the summer and monthly in the winter. Wait until the surface of the soil is dry before watering.
- Re-pot your plant every couple of years with new soil.

Fun Fact!

The leaves range in color from pale green to blue-grey and can be variegated or striped.







MOULSARI

Planted by: Shasya Singh (Volunteer)

Mimusops elengi (Moulsari) is an evergreen tree with sweet scented flowers and it is often grown as garden tree. It is a medicinal tree with edible parts.

How to plant?

- Locate the point at which the trunk flares out to join the roots. Remove the twine and burlap at the base of the trunk.
- Measure the distance from the bottom of the root mass to the trunk flare. Dig the hole no deeper than this. When planting is complete, the trunk flare should be slightly above the existing soil grade.
- Dig the hole two to three times the diameter of the root ball or container, sloping the sides gently outward to the existing soil grade.

Fun Fact!

This tree is especially useful in treating gum problems and dental disorders such as bleeding gums, loose teeth, sensitive teeth, cavities, etc. Its tender parts can be used as a tooth brush.



WHITE PERIWINKLE

Planted by: Vanshikha Rana (PLV)

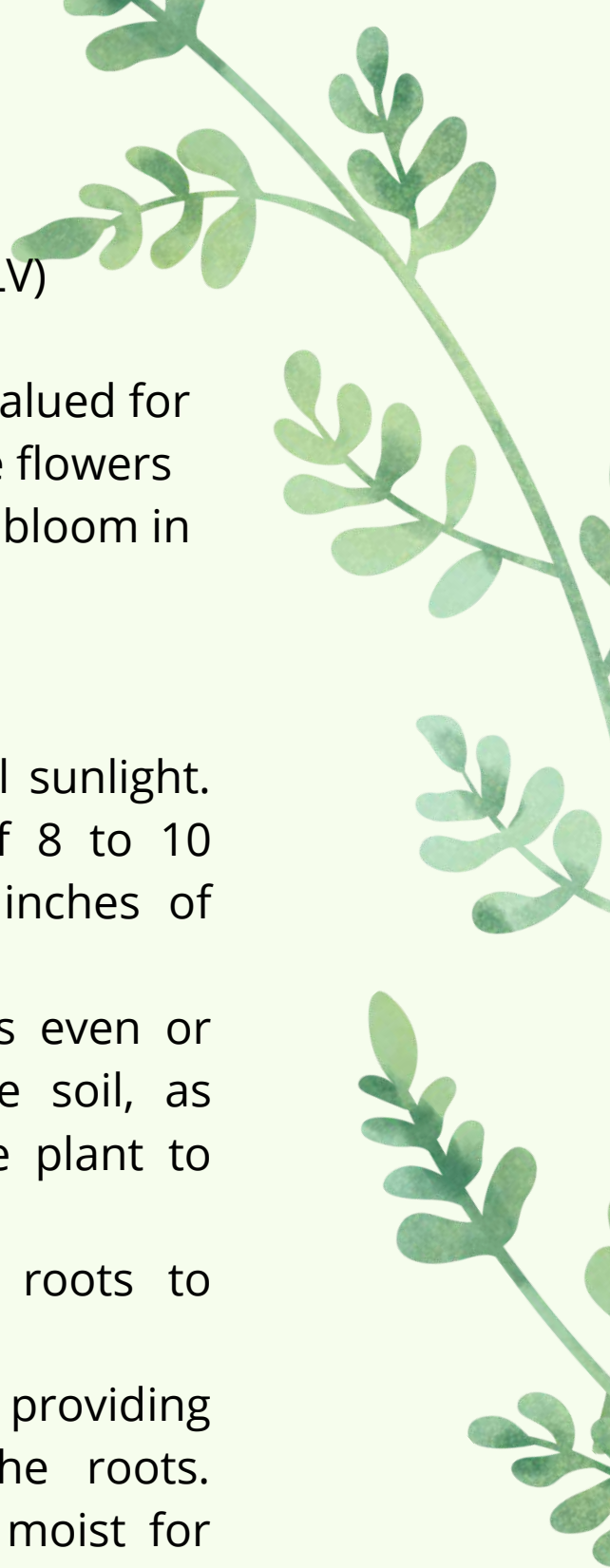
White periwinkle is a lush evergreen valued for its bright green foliage, the tiny white flowers that appear in spring and its ability to bloom in shady areas.

How to plant?

- Prepare a spot in shade or partial sunlight. Spade the ground to a depth of 8 to 10 inches, and then dig in 2 to 3 inches of compost or manure.
- Ensure the crown of the plant is even or slightly above the surface of the soil, as planting too deep may cause the plant to rot.
- Pat the soil gently around the roots to remove air pockets.
- Water the plant thoroughly, providing enough moisture to saturate the roots. Water regularly, keeping the soil moist for the first year.

Fun Fact!

White periwinkle is relatively drought tolerant and once established, it requires water only during warm, dry weather.








Response received from the event:

The response that resulted from the event was overwhelming as almost the entire team planted one plant; some members even planted 4-5 new plants. The variety of flora planted was vast. Everybody shared the name, process and photos of the plants, seeds and saplings they planted and so, team LAC's general knowledge about gardening increased significantly.



We come from a generation in which 'DIYs' are very popular which was evident from the enthusiasm and energy team LAC showing during this task. The best thing about the event was that it was pan India due to the team members being from different states. The entire event was well conducted and was also a successful one.



**More photos
from
the event**



Lemon Grass

Hydrangea



Snake Plant





Spider Plant



Marigold



Jand Plant



Babri Plant



Jade Plant



Aloevera



Curry Plant



Sago Palm



Mango