

News

ENVIS - NBRI ENVIS - NBRI



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NATIONAL BOTANICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LUCKNOW

Fight air pollution with NBRI app

Environmental Information System at Eco-Auditing Laboratory, National Botanical Research Institute is focussed on "Plants & Pollution". This is the E-mail Publication that Feature News, Information and Events Related to Plants & Pollution.

The Focus of ENVIS has been on Providing Environmental Information to Decision Makers, Policy Planners, Scientists and Engineers, Research Workers, etc. all over the World.

National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) has developed an android-based mobile application, ENVIS-NBRI- Green Planner, for information on different plants that reduce air pollution. The application, which is available for free on Google Play, offers a green planner for academics, government officials, students and common public. It has been developed by the research institute's environmental information system (ENVIS) team.NBRI director SK Barik said, "Information on the right type of plantation will not only help in reducing pollution but also in the mitigation of harmful gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide.""The plant list available on the app provides the botanical and common names of pollution tolerant and mitigant plants, their distribution in India and suitable planting sites along with the economic and ecological benefits," said senior scientist Pankaj Kumar Srivastava. He said that it will helpful for people with respiratory issues.Government organisation like Lucknow Municipal Corporation, Lucknow Development Authority and urban development department can use the application for selecting the right kind of plants as per area, he added......<u>Read more...</u>

Date: 01 April 2017 Source: http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com

Air pollution influences crop disease

An investigation spanning some 160 years of data has shown how air pollution is linked to plant diseases. The study reveals that industrial emissions directly affect which microbes attack wheat. Each year, US wheat farmers lose some US\$250 million as a result of damage caused by the fungus Mycosphaerella graminicola. And European farmers spend about US\$400 million annually on fungicides to control the spread of this pathogen and Phaeosphaeria nodorum, which similarly hits crop yield. Over the course of the past century, European farmers have seen P. nodorum become more prevalent, and the once dominant M. graminicola fall into the background. This switch baffled plant scientists, who struggled to explain what had happened. Now, a team of researchers believes it understands the reason for this change. An archive of British wheat samples that was started in the autumn of 1843 provided the key to the puzzle. Researchers extracted and sequenced the DNA in this plant matter and measured the pathogens present over the past 160 years. The team looked specifically at levels of sulphur dioxide, an air pollutant spewed out by industrial installations such as coal-fired power stations. In 1844, for example, the sulphur emitted in Britain registered at about 1 million tonnes a year, and M. graminicola was three times as common as P. nodorum. But as this figure climbed to 6 million tonnes in 1970, the M. graminicola virtually disappeared, and P. nodorum exploded to 100 times its 1844 amount...Read more...

Date: 04 April 2017 Source: http://www.nature.com/

Eco-Auditing Group is Involved in R & D on Eco-Monitoring, Environmental Impact Assessment, Eco-Friendly Models that are Technologically and Economically Feasible for Phytoremedia--tion of Polluted Lands and Polluted Waters etc.

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