SAO CHANG COLLEGE
Tuensang-798612, Nagaland
Affilliated to Nagaland University, Lumami
NAAC Accredited

REPORT

The Department of Environmental Science, Sao Chang College, and Phek Government College organized an Inter-departmental Wildlife Photography Competition to commemorate **Wildlife Week, 1st – 8th October 2024** with the main objective of celebrating their beauty, raising awareness, and exploring the intersection of wildlife conservation and digital innovation. The Online Nature Photography Competition was centered on the theme "Connecting People and Planet: Exploring Digital Innovation in Wildlife Conservation"

A total of 11 participants submitted their photographs along with a brief description centered on the theme and their pictures. The judges for the competition were

1. Dr. Neilhousano Nakhro Dept. of Botany, Phek Government College
2. Dr. Soyimla Akum, Dept. of English, Sao Chang College
3. Mr. Lidemo B Kithan, Dept. of Physics, Phek Government College
4. Dr. Limamanen Phom, Dept. of Zoology, Sao Chang College

The department extends its gratitude to Smti. Rusokhrienuo Theunuo, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Zoology, Kohima Science College, Jotsoma for partly sponsoring the Cash Prizes for the winners.

The winners were:

1st position – **Mr Seveto**, BA 1st semester, Phek Government College

2nd position – **Mr Putton K**, BA 1st semester, Sao Chang College

Consolations:

1 – **Mr Pushu Khiamniungan**, BA 3rd semester, Sao Chang College

2 – **Mr Botho Hoshi**, BA 1st semester, Phek Government College

3 – **Mr Anutho Hoshi**, BA 3rd semester, Phek Government College

Authenticated

Principal
Sao Chang College
Tuensang : Nagaland

FLYER

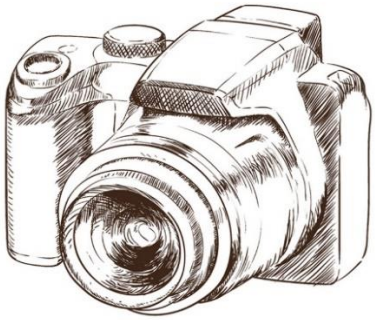
Department of

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

(Phek Government College & Sao Chang College)

In commemoration of Wildlife Week 1st - 8th Oct 2024

Inter-Departmental Wildlife PHOTOGRAPHY Competition



"Connecting People and Planet:
Exploring Digital Innovation in Wildlife Conservation"

Click ANYTHING IN THE WILD

ONLINE NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

Through this contest, we aim to celebrate their beauty, raise awareness, and explore the intersection of wildlife conservation and digital innovation.

SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES HERE https://forms.gle/esmmacYbVHPJBCFx6

Last date of submission is 6th October till 5 pm

Rules:

1. Pictures can be of anything in the wild (eg, Birds, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals).
2. The picture must be original and taken by the contestant.
3. Pictures should not include domesticated animals.
4. A short description (50-100 words) explaining how the image reflects the theme.

CASH PRIZES:

1st - ₹ 2000

2nd - ₹ 1500

3 Consolations – ₹ 500

CATEGORY:

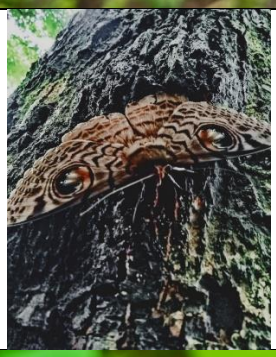
OPEN FOR ALL STUDENTS

For any query contact 8837478012 / 9366571929

ENTRIES

Timestamp	Email Address	NAME	SEMESTER AND STREAM (e.g., B.Sc 5th sem)	COLLEGE	Contact number
9/29/2024 17:08:29	jojojonny258@gmail.com	Y YONGKAI PHOM	BA 3rd sem	Saochang college	7005963051/ 8798321273
10/2/2024 23:13:29	puttonkputtonk@gmail.com	Putton k	B.A 1st Semester	SAO CHANG COLLEGE TUENSANG	8730007678
10/3/2024 11:35:09	oyenchai313@gmail.com	Pushu khiamniungan	B.A 3rd	Sao chang college	9233656370
10/5/2024 17:35:06	bothohoshi@gmail.com	Botho Hoshi	BA 1st semester	Phek Government College	9233430240
10/6/2024 0:07:21	ravorhakhor@gmail.com	Ravo Rhakho	BSc 1st semester	PHEK GOVERNMENT COLLEGE	6009125144
10/6/2024 9:36:46	phenianglam087@gmail.com	Pheniang M	B.A 1st semester	Sao Chang College Tuensang	9863032770
10/6/2024 11:39:11	thangpongziu@mail.com	Thangpong	B.His 1st sem	Sao Chang college	8837282695
10/6/2024 11:59:39	vengotheluo@gmail.com	Vengozo Theluo	B.A 3rd semester	Phek Government College	8414969678
10/6/2024 14:57:03	anuthohoshi69096@gmail.com	Anutho Hoshi	Third semester Art's	Phek Government College	6909673803
10/6/2024 15:14:32	sevetoringasevetoringa@gmail.com	Seveto	1st semester (arts)	Phek Government College	6009723902
10/6/2024 15:38:05	sangtsoikhiam563@gmail.com	Sangtsoi	BA 1st Semester	Sao Chang College Tuensang	9863693824

Particpants	Photo	Description
1.		The image of the butterfly on a flower symbolizes the delicate connection between people and the planet. Through digital innovations in wildlife conservation, such as AI, sensors, and remote monitoring, we can protect fragile ecosystems. These technologies allow us to better understand, preserve, and coexist with nature, ensuring a sustainable future for wildlife and humanity.
2.		The image captures a bird camouflaged in its natural environment, surrounded by earthy tones and textures of soil and foliage.This scene reflects the theme of nature's adaptability and survival strategies,showcasing how wildlife blends seamlessly into their habitats for protection from predators.The intricate patterns on the bird's plumage mimic the surrounding elements, emphasizing the importance of camouflage in the animal kingdom.Overall, the image highlight the beauty and complexity of ecosystems and the relationship between creatures and their environments.
3.		This image of a bird in its natural habitat reflects the deep bond between people and the environment in tuensang district. It symbolizes the ongoing efforts to protect biodiversity, with local communities leading initiatives to conserve wildlife .The photo highlights the vital role humans play in preserving ecosystems and maintaining peace and harmony with nature,reminding us of the need for the collective responsibility in safeguarding the region's fragile natural resources. Thank you.
4.		The Indian white-eye , formerly known as the Oriental white eye , is a small, colourful bird found in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It is easily recognisable by its bright yellow underparts, olive green upper parts , and distinct white ring around its eyes.The Indian white-eye feeds primarily on nectar, fruits, and insects, and is known for its cheerful and sociable nature. It can often be seen in groups flitting through trees and shrubs, singing melodious calls as they forage for food. The Indian white-eye plays an important role in pollination and seed dispersal in its habitat, making it a valuable member of the ecosystem.

Participants	Photo	Description
5.		Eucorysses grandis A species of Eucorysses, Also known as Death head bug Death's head bug, with its colorful, iridescent exoskeleton reminiscent of polished metal, is an intriguing insect that wears a formidable shield. This species is known for its shield-like pronotum, which covers not just the thorax but also the abdomen, offering protection against predators. The elaborate patterns and colors on this armor have a dazzling, jewel-like quality that is distinct within its habitat. Among the nymphs, a form of mimicry is quite common, adapting to resemble unappetizing seeds to avoid predation. In adulthood, death's head bug adapts a predominantly vegetarian diet, with a preference for sucking sap from a variety of plants.
6.		This caterpillar appears to be black with red-orange hairs, and is covered in water droplets. A caterpillar is a fuzzy, worm-like insect that transforms into a butterfly or a moth. Many caterpillars are striped and colorful. A caterpillar is officially the larva, or immature form, of a flying insect — generally, a butterfly. It's clinging to a branch with green leaves, which suggests a natural environment.
7.		There are so many types of butterflies that it takes a book to list them all. Butterflies and moths together make up an order of insects called Lepidoptera. This group contains over 180,000 known species!
8.		Xylotrupes Gideon: This species is widespread in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia. It is completely black in colour, and has a very shiny texture. The horn design of Xylotrupesis is extremely similar to that of the genus dynastes of North and South America. One major difference is that the cephalic horn is bifurcated at the tip, whereas that of dynastes is not. Along with Angosoma centaurus of Western Africa. Xylotrupes Gideon represents a case of parallel evolution, as all three of these genera have developed very similar horn and body shapes.

Participants	Photo	Description
9.	 	Dragonfly species (Anisoptera) are characteristized by long bodies with two narrow pairs of intricately veined,membranous wings that, while generally transparent,may have coloured markings.Unlike dramselfies,the front and rear wings pairs are shaped differently. Dragonflies fly faster than most other insects.They can also instantly change the direction of their fight and hover like tiny helicopters,Their large eyes allow them to spot prey above,below, in front, behind,and on both sides of them . Dragonflies hatch from eggs in or near bodies of fresh water. As such,the dragonfly ultimately represents hope and infinite possibilities. A Spider Web is a net-like structure made of silk threads that spiders use to catch insects and as a resting place. Spider webs are made of silk ,a natural protein fiber that has high tensile strength and extensibility. Spider have seven different silk glands that produce silk with different characteristics. Spider webs are built using a specific behaviour patterns.The construction of a spider web involves several stages, including building a frame and radials,an auxiliary spiral,a capture spiral,and a hub.
10.		Birds are important for many reasons, including: Pest control Birds eat insects, rodents, and other small animals that can damage crops and gardens. For example, barn swallows can eat up to 60 insects per hour. Seed dispersal Birds spread seeds through their droppings, which helps plants repopulate areas that have been destroyed. Pollination Birds pollinate around 5% of the plants that humans use for food or medicine. Environmental indicators Birds can indicate environmental changes and help us understand the climate.
11.		Snake are group of reptiles. Many species of snake are found all over the world. Some of which are poisonous and some are not poisonous. Among poisonous snakes, King Cobra is considered the most poisonous and is very dangerous. If you see a snake in the wild, it's best to leave it alone because snakes are usually shy and won't attack unless provoked. Here's are some information about baby snakes: 1) Independence Baby snakes are usually independent shortly after birth and must capture their own food to survive. 2)Diet Baby snakes eat insects, small amphibians, and rodents that are smaller than themselves. 3)Growth Baby snakes grow quickly and reach sexual maturity in two to three years.

DECLARATION OF WINNERS

Reported by: RANGBENKUMLA CHANG,
Assistant Professor (HOD),
Department of Environmental Science,
Sao Chang College, Tuensang

VILHOUTUONUO THEUNUO,
Assistant Professor (HOD),
Department of Environmental Science,
Phek Government College, Phek