# **About Annamalai University**

In the early 1920s Rajah Sir S. R. M.AnnamalaiChettiar founded Sri Minakshi College, Sri Minakshi Tamil College and Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College at Chidambaram. In 1928, Rajah Sir S. R. M. AnnamalaiChettiar agreed with the local Government to handover the above said institution for establishing a University. Thus, on 01.01.1929 Annamalai University was established as per Annamalai University Act 1928 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1929).

One of the most significant developments is the enactment of the Annamalai University Act, 2013 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 2013), which has come into force from September 25, 2013. Annamalai University is accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC in 2014. "The NIRF-2018" by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has ranked theUniversity in the band 101 - 150 in the overall category as well as the University Category. In the Pharmacy Category the ranking is 20th in India. In the Medical Category the ranking is 24th. "The Times Higher Education World University Ranking - 2019" has ranked Annamalai University in 1000+ for Overall category.

In the Subject category Ranking, 2019, the University is ranked in the band of 501-600 for Life Sciences and Pre-clinical. clinical & Health Subjects. 800+ in the Physical Sciences subject. "The OS World University Ranking - 2019" has ranked Annamalai University in the band of 291 - 300 in Asia Ranking, 174 in the BRICS Ranking and 43 in India Ranking. "The CWTS Leiden Ranking 2018", on scientific impact of universities and on universities' involvement in scientific collaboration & scientific performance, has ranked the University at 20th based on the number of publications and 4th based on the proportion of publications that, compared with other publications in the same field and in the same vear, belong to the top 10% most frequently cited, "The MDRA -India Today Ranking" (2018) has ranked Annamalai University 13th among the best Government Universities in India. Among the top 197 ranked institutions for Higher Education in India the "SCImago Institutional Ranking (2018)" has ranked Annamalai University as 7th in Tamil Nadu and 32<sup>nd</sup>in India.

Annamalai University is one of the largest unitary, teaching, and residential Universities in Southern Asia comprising of 10 Faculties and 49 Departments of study. This University has played a pivotal role in providing access to higher education to thousands of youth cutting across the social spectrum, especially from economically and socially disadvantaged classes. In this respect, this University's service to the nation is tremendous.

# **About our Centre**

The Centre of Advanced Study (CAS) in Marine Biology, areputed Marine Institute in India which is actively engagedin research and teachingMarine Science. It's ideal location and easy accessibility to different biotopes such as estuary, mangrove, backwaters and coastal waters has helped in progress of various facets of Marine Science, Marine Technology and Oceanography. Through the centre was established as a field laboratory for the Department of Zoology in the year 1957 by the eminent scientist (Late) Prof. R.V. Seshaiya, it attained the status of a separate department in 1961. In 1963, UGC recognized this department as the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology for its excellent research contributions. In recognition of the academic accomplishments achieved, the University elevated this Centre as a

separate Faculty from the academic year 2010-2011. The centre offers 7 post graduate courses and five research degrees apart from 3 Post-Graduate Diploma courses through Distance Education Till date the Centre had produced 1,725 Postgraduates and 432 students awarded with M.Phil. Degree, 650 with Doctoral degree and 3 D.Sc. degree. The centre has successfully completed 200 research projects with potent outputs and has 77 ongoing research projects funded by various national and international agencies. The centre's faculty members and students have visited various international and national institutions for training and research rather than merely participating in seminars, symposia. The centre has also organized a number of seminars, symposia and workshops at both national and international levels that enlightens the knowledge of students in various aspects.

An excellent display and reference collections of authentically identified specimens of the flora and fauna components of this area are maintained in the museum and there is also a classified catalogue consisting the species of marine invertebrates and vertebrates.

# **About the Workshop**

Mangrove forests are among the world's productiveecosystem situated at the interface between land and seain tropical and subtropical regions. They are often calledtidal forest', 'coastal woodlands' or 'oceanic rainforests'. Mangrove forest cover in India is estimated at 4,639 km2, of which about 60% mangrove cover is foundin east coast (Bay of Bengal), 27% on the west coast (Arabian Sea) and the remaining 13% on the Andamanand Nicobar Islands. India has the largest mangrove coverin west Bengal (2.152) km2) and the Andaman and NicobarIslands (615 km2). The mangrove cover is large andwidespread on the east coast of India due to thenutrient-rich alluvial soil formed by the mighty rivers (Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari andCauvery) and the perennial supply of fresh water along the deltaic coasts. The mangroves are marvel of nature, ecologicalwonder and scenic splendor. They are of greatenvironmental significance and socioeconomic value as they are: (i) protecting shores from wind, wavesand water currents, (ii) preventing soil erosion and siltation,(iii) protecting core reefs, sea grass beds and shippinglanes, (iv) supplying wood and other forest products, (v)providing habitats and nutrients for a variety oforganisms and (vi) supporting coastal fisheries and livelihoods.

Global mangroves have an estimated cover 15.2million hectares; about 90% of the covers are present indeveloping countries. Long term survival of mangroves isat great risk due to fragmentation of the mangroves. It is possible that the ecosystem services offered by globalmangroves may be totally lost within 100 years.Mangroves are likely to be one among the most atriskecosystems, in the present context of the global climatechange which is one of the greatest challenges thathumans will face in this century.Mangroves cover showed a net increase of 58 km<sup>2</sup>within two years between the years 2005 and 2007. This increase was mainly because of Gujarat which showed anincrease of 55 km<sup>2</sup> in mangrove cover due to plantations and protection. There was also an increase of 16 km<sup>2</sup> inmangrove cover of west Bengal, 4 km<sup>2</sup> in Orissa and 3km<sup>2</sup> in Tamil Nadu. However, there was a loss 20 km<sup>2</sup> in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, due to the effect oftsunami in December 2004. This loss was reduced by 1km<sup>2</sup> in the year 2005 due to natural regeneration of mangroves in India are well protected,

in spite of growing threats by climate change and man, due to the efforts of Government of India. The objectives of the workshop is to furnish the participants with an understanding the importance of Mangroves, response of mangrove to climate change associated with changes in temperature, carbon dioxide, precipitation, storms, sea level rise and needs for conservation.

# **Topics Covered**

- ✓ Biodiversity of Mangroves
- ✓ Taxonomy and key for identification
- ✓ Ecological and medicinal importance
- ✓ Bioprospecting of mangroves
- ✓ Restoration and Conservation strategies for enhancing fishery resources

#### Mode of selection

- Number of participants 30 will be selected based on the subject and first come first basis.
- > Registration form can be downloaded from our University website/What's app.
- Duly filled and signed registration form may be scanned and forwarded to the Organizing Secretary by e-mail (drtrmangroveworkshop2018@gmail.com) / by Post / What's app: +91 9894175200 on or before 10th December, 2018.
- > The confirmation message will be sent for selected candidates on or before 11th December, 2018.

There is NO Registration fees for Workshop. Working lunch will be provided to the participants.

2<sup>nd</sup> Day: Visit to Pichayaram Mangrove Forest

Those who are interested to visit Post Workshop Field trip to Pichavaram Mangrove Forests (by boat), which will be arranged on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018 (on payment basis), kindly mention in the registration form. Limited seats only







# **UNIVERSITY**

(Accredidated with "A" Grade by NAAC)

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON "BIODIVERSITY AND RESTORATION OF MANGROVES"

#### Venue:

Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology Faculty of Marine Sciences, Annamalai University, Parangipettai - 608 502 Cuddalore (Dt.), Tamil Nadu, India

Date: December 14, 2018

Sponsored by

Department of Science & Technology (DST)– PURSE Programme (Govt. of India), New Delhi



**Organizing Secretary** 

# Dr. T. RAMANATHAN

**Assistant Professor (Senior Grade)** 

Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology Faculty of Marine Sciences Annamalai University Parangipettai - 608 502, Tamil Nadu, India

# **Organizing Committee**

# **Patron**

# Prof. Dr. V. MURUGESAN

Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University

# Chairman

# Dr. K. ARUMUGAM

Registrar, Annamalai University

### **DST-PURSE Coordinators**

#### Dr. M. SRINIVASAN

# Dr. S. KABILAN

# Convener

Dean, Faculty of Science Annamalai University

Director & Dean, CAS in Marine Biology, Faculty of Marine Sciences Annamalai University

# Organizing Secretary Dr. T. RAMANATHAN

Assistant Professor (Senior Grade)

# **Co-Organizing Secretary**

Dr. S. RAVICHANDRAN

**Assistant Professor (Senior Grade)** 



# ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATION

# Dr. T. RAMANATHAN, M.Sc., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., FISST

Assistant Professor & Organizing Secretary
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Faculty of Marine Sciences
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# **UNIVERSITY**

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#### REGISTRATION FORM

Name:
Designation:
Department/Institute:
Area of Research:
Address for Communication:
Mobile.:
E-mail:
Field visit: Yes / No

Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Head// Supervisor

Date:

Place: Office seal