



**GOTHRA Front View**

Gothra Mission-campus is an area of nearly 2 acre and a biodiversity hotspot of Kerala Veterinary and Animal Science University, Pookode, Wayanad. There is report of 130 species of plants and 125 species of birds in this area. One of the major peculiarity of this campus is the diversity of flora and fauna. They mostly prefer this location because of the water availability and undisturbed ecosystem

Moths are key indicators of good ecosystem and Gothra is rich in it. There are many variety species of moths are resident here. It includes Oriental leaf worm moth, Emerald moth, Common tan wave, Bell-shaped-moth, Blood vein etc.

**Oriental leaf worm moth**



**Spodoptera litura (captured from moth workshop conducted in Gothra)**

Oriental leaf worm moth (*Spodoptera litura*) is a nocturnal moth belongs to the family Noctuidae. It is a serious pest in Asia, Oceania, and in the Indian subcontinent. The species parasitize the host plant through larvae. *Spodoptera litura* is a general herbivore and takes residence on various plants. So Gothra being a perfect habitat for them. There are many predators of these moths including spiders and birds.

**Emerald moths**



**Pelagodes antiquadraria (captured from moth workshop in Gothra)**

Emerald moths are small moths of light bluish green. They are very difficult to find in the greenish surroundings of Gothra and many varieties of this species can be found here. It feed on different types of plants mostly composite of flowers. A diverse plant community in Gothra provides an ideal environment for them. They are nocturnal fliers which are attracted to light

**Cyana peregrine**



**Cyana peregrine (captured from moth workshop in Gothra)**

Cyana peregrine is a moth of the family Erebidae. Its habitat consists of forests and Gothra is a perfect habitat for its living. The larvae feed on lichens and it is a minor pest on green gram. It feeds on small plants and these are the main preys of spider, birds etc. Their white body can make them more visible to their predators



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## Common tan wave



**Common tan wave moth resting on a X-mas star**

*Pleuroprucha insularia*, the common tan wave moth is a moth of the family Geometridae. It is light brown in colour and hard to find from the dry leaves. The larvae feed on a wide range of plants including Solanaceae and Rubaceae families

## Bell-shaped-moth



**Bell-shaped-moth (captured from moth workshop in Gothra)**

*Archips purpuranus*, the omnivorous leafroller moth, is a species of moth of the family Tortricidae. The colour of the forewings varies from brown to dark purplish brown. The larvae are polyphagous and feed on a large range of plants, including family Asteraceae

## Blood- vein



**Blood-vein (captured from moth workshop in Gothra)**

*Timandra comae* or Blood vein is a brown-colored moth which is always attracted to light. They can easily hide in leaves during day time and fools their predators. It's larvae feed on low growing plants. The water availability in Gothra favors them for their all activity. They are nocturnal and always phototrophic

## Unorthodox visitors



**Lomographa inamata (captured from the moth workshop in Gothra)**

*Lomographa inamata* is the moth species belong to the family geometridae. It has white body with yellow line on the wings. Acacia species are the main host plants for them. it may vary in its colour. they can be found very active under street lights.

The good population of moths in Gothra resembles a healthy ecosystem. In addition to Moths, Gothra hosts a large diversity of flora and fauna.