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#### Van Sangyan

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#### Note to Authors:

We welcome the readers of Van Sangyan to write to us about their views and issues in forestry. Those who wish to share their knowledge and experiences can send them:

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The articles can be in English, Hindi, Marathi, Chhattisgarhi and Oriya, and should contain the writers name, designation and full postal address, including e-mail id and contact number. TFRI, Jabalpur houses experts from all fields of forestry who would be happy to answer reader's queries on various scientific issues. Your queries may be sent to The Editor, and the expert's reply to the same will be published in the next issue of Van Sangyan.

Cover Photo: Panoramic view of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve Photo credit: Dr. N. Roychoudhury and Dr. Rajesh Kumar Mishra, TFRI, Jabalpur (M.P.)

#### From the Editor's desk



Shifting cultivation, sometimes called swidden or slash and burn, is commonly found throughout the Amazon and other tropical regions worldwide. Shifting cultivation systems are designed to adapt to the soil and climatic characteristics of the Amazon basin- low soil fertility, high precipitation, and fast leaching of nutrients.

To begin the process, small clearings are cut in the rainforest and slash material is left to decompose or is burned to release nutrients into the soil. In some cases, soil fertility is augmented by fertilizers such as the terra preta (link is external) of organic material, fish bones, and biochar. A

mix of palms such as acai (Euturpe oleaceae) or Bactris guisapeas or pioneer fruit trees such as avocado, guava, or guaba (Inga spp.) are planted, and annual crops such as cassava, plantains, corn, sweet potatoes are cultivated in the first few years. Because of the nutrient limitations, cultivation of these annual crops is often limited to just a few cycles. After this, the farm plot will be allowed to succeed into a perennial crop or "forest garden" type of landscape, with shade tolerant perennial crops such as coffee, cacao, and other fruit trees, or long lived useful species such as rubber and Brazil nut can be harvested for many years to come. In many cases, farmers will return to these forest gardens after several decades to clear and cultivate again.

For native peoples that practice shifting cultivation, hunting contributes protein and is an important cultural activity. Overall, hunting pressure in the Amazon basin is much less than in African rainforests, as human populations are much lower and animal species are smaller. However, many species of ground bird such as the curassow, wooly monkey, howler, and spider monkeys, peccaries, and tapirs are often overhunted. Many forest species are sold in local markets, and wildlife populations are exacerbated by increased roads and mining activity. Pet species such as macaws and other parrots are also threatened by overcollection.

In line with the above this issue of Van Sangyan contains an article on Stereospermum chelonoides: Prospective of a lesser known and medicinal tree. There are other useful articles viz. Dragon fruit: a fruit crop for future, Coix - An underutilized crop of economic importance, Recent emergence of sal borer in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, मार्किंग नट- भिलवा, Forests, water and rivers.

I hope that readers would find maximum information in this issue relevant and valuable to the sustainable management of forests. Van Sangyan welcomes articles, views and queries on various such issues in the field of forest science. Looking forward to meet you all through forthcoming issues

> **Dr. Pawan Rana** Scientist 'E' & Chief Editor

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# Shifting cultivation – age old practice of intentional forest fires in North Eastern Region

#### **Kanchan Puri**

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Fires have been a major agent of environment change & forest fires are a major cause of change in India's forests biodiversity. In India, forest fires are mainly anthropogenic which include slash and burn by human beings (Jaiswal et al. 2002). In northern region, people set fire mainly in pine forests in summers for getting herbaceous growth of fodder during monsoons. In northeastern region, natives



Fig 1. NER States

agricultural practices, controlled burning, deforestation and firewood burning (Kiran Chand et al. 2006). In India, intentional fires are set in different parts of the country for various reasons. The causes of forest fires can be classified into three main categories: (I) natural causes, (II) deliberately caused by human being and (III) accidentally caused practice slash and burn practice of shifting cultivation ('Jhum'). In central India, fire is used for clearing the forest floor prior to the collection of flowers and fruits of *Madhuca indica*. In Western region, tribal people practice 'Raab' cultivation, in which, dried biomass is burnt in situ and the ash is used as fertilizer. In Southern India, especially in

North East region  $(km^2)$ 

S.No.	State	Forest cover	Geographical Area
1	Arunachal Pradesh	66,964	83,743
2	Assam	28,105	78,438
3	Manipur	17,346	22,327
4	Meghalaya	17,146	22,429
5	Mizoram	18,186	21,081
6	Nagaland	12,489	16,579
7	Sikkim	3,344	7,096
8	Tripura	7,726	10,486

Table 1 Distribution of forest cover in the

Source : Forest Survey of India 2017, India State of Forest Report.

Western Ghats, fires are set in the upper slopes before monsoons, to fertilize agricultural fields down the slope (Srivastava, 2006).

North East Region (NER) of India covering an area of 2,62,179 sq. km comprises the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim (Fig 1). The entire North-East of India is drained into the Bay of Bengal, largely through the two principal rivers of the region, Brahmaputra and Barak, flowing through Bangladesh. The region, as a whole, has roughly two-thirds of its terrain classified as mountainous (Table1) with monsoon climate (heavy to very heavy rains, from June to September). The hilly areas of the region receive 2,000-3,000 mm of rain, though places like Kohima in Nagaland and Imphal in Manipur, receive less than 2,000 mm of rains (Dikshit and Dikshit, 2014).

Northeast part of India suffers maximum from the forest fires due to the age-old practice of shifting cultivation (jhum). The term shifting cultivation/Jhumming refers to agricultural systems in which there is a cultivation phase on slash-and-burn cleared land alternating with long fallow period.

Although it continues to be a dominant mode of food production and the economic mainstay of many rural households of NER. As per reports, large scale deforestation and loss of forest cover in NE India is also attributed to shifting cultivation. About 8,500 sq. km of area in northeast India is shown under shifting cultivation (MoSPI, 2014). In order to develop an early warning system with respect to forest fire and gather real time data geospatial tools (Remote Sensing and GIS) can be used. A study has been conducted wherein forest fire risk assessment was done using geospatial tools in Manipur (Puri et al 2011). Information on the spatial distribution of degraded forests is prerequisite for sustainable forest management which would further help in developing suitable conservation measures. Besides, recent analyses of the issue have shown that traditional shifting cultivation (long cycle >10 years), generally prevalent

(long cycle >10 years), generally prevalent in places where population densities are low and in remote places, appears to be good as it provides food security and livelihood without causing any significant degradation of land. As per the NITI Ayog report 2018, employment generation among the shifting cultivators is a must to motivate them to stop the practice and to bring them out of poverty – land degradation nexus. Several famers in villages of Meghalaya and hill districts of Manipur have stopped shifting cultivation in favour of MGNREGA.

Further India pledges to restore 50 lakh hectares of degraded land by 2030 as India will be hosting the 14th Conference of Parties (COP14) to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) from 2-13 September 2019 [https://unccdcop14india.gov.in/]. So the need of the hour is to provide alternatives to farmers in NER as jhumming is linked with indigenous culture and cannot be removed completely.

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# **Forest trees: The Victim of Abiotic Stress**

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About 430 million years ago in the Silurian times, the first plants invaded the land before the vertebrates invasion and later on, the vascular tissues and roots evolved making the pathways for the evolution of trees of current time. Trees are the dominant part of forests or in other words, forests are nowhere in identity without trees. Forests are boon for life on earth. Forest trees are the source of numerous tangible (e.g. timber, fodder, medicine, food. shelter. etc.) and intangible (e.g. pollution control, increase in soil fertility, control water runoff, sequestration, regulate carbon climate. cycle and store nutrients, and provide habitat for countless animal species and space for recreation etc.) benefits. But the current scenario of our life's has been now become a threaten for the forest ecosystem in every corner of the earth which has created a lot of disturbances in nature and still maintaining the continuity.

To make the life more easy and comfortable men have invented and discovered the number of tools and techniques which has increased the area of industrialization sector with the use of the variety of resources, harming the nature. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its Fourth Assessment Report, concluded with more certainty that global climate changes is unequivocal and it is widely believed to result primarily from the effects of emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as

methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) generated from human activities. Forest resources are excavating at a very fast rate with the unexpectedly growing population which may increase by 9.2 billion upto 2050. The effect is particularly in lower income populations, predominantly within tropical/sub-tropical countries.

The current elevating situation, abiotic is the consequence of changing stress climatic conditions and global warming. Abiotic stresses impose huge damage to agriculture and forestry, giving rise to wastelands and wetlands areas in this constantly growing population period. There is only 3.5% of the global land area left unaffected by abiotic stress resulting about 70% reduction in crop production threatening and also the forest productivity worldwide.

Deforestation, grazing, mining and using the land for domestic and agricultural uses, adding in the reduction of forest trees in turn forest areas.

According to data from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, forests cover makes 31 percent of the world's land surface, just over 4 billion hectares (One hectare = 2.47 acres.). This is down from the pre-industrial area of 5.9 billion hectares. The global net forest loss between 2000 and 2010 was 5.2 million hectares per year. India, which is one of the ten most forest-rich countries of the world, i.e., Russia, Brazil, Canada, United States of America, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Australia, Indonesia Sudan, also and under the influence of abiotic stresses. The percentage of forest cover to the total geographical area in India was 19.27% during 1987-1999. Although, this has increased to 21.34% upto 2015. This is the greatest achievement by India inspite of the situation of the continuously growing population and increasing demands of resources, still, many pathways have to be acquired to achieve the standard goal of it 33 %.Puniab. making Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar have the lowest percentage of Forests in India while North-eastern states and the UTs Andaman & Nicobars and the Lakshwadeepshas the highest percentages. Forest tree species are the most long-living organisms. The mid Devonian period marked the appearance of true trees with homoiohydric lifestyle. Within the plant kingdom, the forest tree species are the only creature which has the ability to remain flexible under the variety of changing environmental conditions and day to day terrestrial challenges. The number of complex interactions and reactions takes place inside their body in order to adapt and live upon any type of external changes. The environmental the factors have major impact on genetic constitution of the plant which decides its behaviour against any stress. Actually, both genetic and environmental factors control plant physiological, biochemical and morphological processes regulating the biomass production of forest trees.

Forest productivity is determined by genetic potential and is closely linked with environmental resources. Therefore, there are the varieties of forest tree species which maintain to live under various

abiotic stress-prone areas. Also, like every plant, these species are also bestowed with good economical importance. In this era of rising population and barren lands, there is an urgent need of plantations of forest tree species which should be suitable for various abiotic stress-prone areas with commercial values. In sequence to implement this idea, firstly, the screening of each and every forest tree species must be performed on the morphological, biochemical, physiological and molecular basis and develop the related markers under various categories and levels of abiotic stress along with genome sequencing in priority. Secondly, with the help of plant tissue culture genetic engineering the sensitive but threatened and economically valuable species, should be produced as a resistant variety. Thirdly, raising the plantations of forest tree species in various nurseries developed either by intissue culture) vitro (plant or exvitro method (seed germination process). Familybased quantitative trait loci (QTL) mapping can be also applied to search for associationsbetween markers and phenotypes among genotypes with a contrasting response to abiotic stress. This will generate a strong and huge database of each forest tree species qualities like Arabidopsis thaliana and Oryzasativa. In this way the conservation step of both tangible and intangible benefits will able to fulfil the requirement of sustainable development. The degraded, barren, waste and wet lands, the canal sides and coastal areas are demanding the plantations of forest trees in order to turn into productive area. The forest contributes in the major part of carbon sequestration and oxygen production and by increasing them the climate change and global warming problems can be solved naturally. The global contribution of forest sectors, universities and research institutes are required along with the helping hands of every common man to implement this idea successfully.



# Mallotus philippinensis: Overall outlook of a multipurpose medicinal tree

#### C. A. Dholariya, M. Sukhadiya, L.K. Behera, A.A. Mehta, S.M. Patel and J. Bhusara

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#### Introduction:

Mallotus belongs to Euphorbiaceae family, is a large genus of plants distributed mainly in the tropical and subtropical regions of the World with around 20 species in India. Mallotus philippinensis, commonly known as Kamala, Kampillaka and Kapila in India whereas 'Monkey face tree' in English and as a trade name. The plants are a rich source of biologically active compounds and are used as a common dye yielding plant. This species numerous ethnomedicinal has uses. Mallotus philippinensis is traditionally used for antifilarial, antibacterial, antiinflammatory and immune regulatory activity, further used purgative, as anthelmintic, vulnerary, detergent, maturant, carminative, alexiteric and is useful in treatment of bronchitis, abdominal diseases, spleen enlargement, antimicrobial, antiparasitic etc. Various parts of the plant are used in the treatment of skin problem, bronchitis, antifungal tape worm eye disease, cancer, diabetes. diarrhoea, jaundice, malaria, urinogenital infection etc. In dispersing swellings of the joints from acute rheumatism and of the testes from suppressed gonorrhoea. It also shows anti-oxidant, insectidal or anti-lithic. pestecidal, anti-microfilaria, heptoprotctive activities (Wealth of India, 2003).

#### **Morphological characteristics**

Trees are small to medium sized, frost hardy monoecious in nature, up to 25m tall and It coppices *© Published by Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur, MP, India* 

with a bole up to 50 cm in diameter. Branchlets are reddish brown glandular. Leaves are alternate and simple, more or less leathery, ovate to lanceolate, cuneate to round with two glands at base. Leaves are mostly acute or acuminate at apex, conspicuously 3 nerved, hairy and reddish glandular beneath, petiole size 1 to 4cm long, puberulous and reddish brown in color.Male flowers in terminal and axillary position, 2-10cm long, solitary or fascicled paniculates spikes, each flowers are with numerous stamens, small. Female flowers have spikes or slender racemes, each flower with a stellate hairy, 3 celled ovary with 3 papillose stigmas. Fruits are Globose, 3-lobed, 8-10 mm in diameter, covered with bright red powder. Seeds are subglobose, black, 3-4 mm in diameter.

#### **Distribution and habitat**

*M. philippinensis* has a widespread natural distribution, from the western Himalayas, in India, Sri Lanka, to southern China and throughout Malaysia to Australia and Melanesia. Sometimes gregarious but more usually mixed with other species, both in forests and in open scrubland. Kamala tree is common in evergreen forest, especially in secondary forest and even dominant sometimes in the undergrowth. It also occurs in scrubby vegetations and on open rocky ground. This tree grows well in full sun but withstands considerable shade, further frost hardy and drought resistant in nature. It coppices well, also capable of producing

7

root suckers and is not resistant to fire. It is native to Afghanistan, Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen. This plant is widely distributed in the tropical and sub-tropical region including all over the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, Assam and from Sind south wards to Mumbai and Ceylon (Orwa *et al.*, 2009).

A plant of lower elevations in the tropics and found from sea level to 1600m elevation. It grows best in areas where annual daytime temperature is within the range of 25-34°C (tolerate 7-45°C). It prefers a mean annual rainfall in the range 1,000-2,500mm (tolerates of 600-5,000mm). Prefers a pH in the range of 5-6.7 (tolerate 4.5-7.5). The growth is comparatively slow and mean annual girth increment being reported in India was 0.65cm, with a mean girth after 16 years of less than 15cm.

# Propagation

The plants can be only propagated through seeds and the rate of natural reproduction is very poor nearly 30% due to hard seed coat. Consequently, propagated normally by raising seedlings from seeds in the nursery. The germination rate is often poor. Dried seeds can be stored in gunny bags or in tins in a dry place for about 6 months without losing viability. Less reviews available in support of the viability and germination of kamala (Sharma and Verma, 2011).

# Utilization of Mallotus philippinensis

It is used for numerous purposes, starting from as food to tannin. Broadly categorized into food, fodder, timber, medicinal uses.

#### Food

Kamala serves as a preservative for vegetable oils and dairy products, further also recorded to be used as a dye for food stuffs and beverages, which seems unlikely because it is generally known as a purgative.

# Fodder

The leaves are used as fodder for livestock animals.

#### Fuel

The branch wood is often used as fuelwood.

# Fibre

The wood is suitable for paper pulpwheras bark is used to make rope.

#### Timber

The wood is whitish to pale reddish grey, often with darker streaks and fairly close and straight grained. It is hard and moderately heavy, averaging 770 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. It is used for rafters, tool handles, matchboxes and house posts. The wood is sometimes used as timber for implements.

# Lipids

The seeds yield 'kamala' seed oil which can be used as a substitute for tung oil, obtained from *Aleurites* spp., in the production of rapid-drying paints and varnishes. The seed oil is also used as a fixative in cosmetic preparations.

# Tannin

The granules which cover the ripe fruit are employed in India as a dye known as 'kamala' which is bright orange in colour and used as a dyeing silk and wool. A red dye has been extracted from the roots. The bark contains 6-10% tannin; the leaves contain a lesser amount.

#### Medicine

In pharmacy kamala is used as anthelmintic and an extract of kamala in hexachlorethane may be useful in treating liver fluke in cattle. All parts of the tree can be applied externally to treat parasitic infections of the skin. The fruits and bark have been reported to be used medicinally to treat stomach ulcers and tapeworm. A decoction of the leaves is used in the treatment of diarrhea. Root scrapings are chewed with a betel mixture as a contraceptive for women (Orwa et al., 2009).

# Conclusion

Kamala has immense medicinal and economic uses in different systems of Medicine in India as well as throughout the world. This species should be popularised among the tree growers or farmers to exploit its numerous benefits. In this regard, researchers should focus more on the species, for its reproduction, commercial plantation and harvesting techniques, adoption to different planting systems or land management systems.

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#### Photographs of Mallotus philippinensis



Tree



Leaves

# Van Sangyan (ISSN 2395 - 468X)





Flowers



Fruits



Seeds



Bark

# *Syzygium alternifolium (Wt.) Walp.* : An important medicinal plant from the forest of Andhra Pradesh (Seshachalam hills).

# Pagilla.Koteshwar

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# Introduction





Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Fig. 1 S. alternifolium fruiting

Fig. 2 S. alternifolium
seedling

Clade:

Angiosperms		
Clade:	Eudicots	
Clade:	Rosids	
Order:	Myrtales	
Family:	Myrtaceae	
Genus:	Syzygium	
Species:	S. alternifolium	
Binomial nam	e	

*Syzygium alternifolium* Walp.

Synonyms: *Eugenia alternifolia* Wight

*Syzygium alternifolium* is a species of plant in the Myrtaceae family. It is native to North Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and the Nagari hills, in eastern Chittoor district, India. It has alternate leaves.]

Syzygiumalternifolium Walp. is a semievergreen mass-flowering tree species of dry deciduous forest in the Southern Eastern Ghats of India. It is a mass bloomer with flowering during dry season. The floral traits suggest a mixed pollination syndrome involving entomophily and anemophily together called as ambophily. Further, the floral traits suggest generalist pollination system adapted for a guild of pollinating insects. The plant is self-incompatible and obligate out-crosser. The flowers are many-ovuled but only a single ovule forms into seed. Hence, fruit and seed set rates are the same. Bud infestation by a moth, flower predation by the beetle (popilliaimpressipyga), bud and flower

**n** mounds significantly limit fruit set rate. The ability of the plant to repopulate itself is limited by the collection of fruits by locals due to their edible nature, short viability of seeds, high seedling mortality due to water stress, nutrient deficiency and erratic rainfall or interval of drought within the rainy season. Therefore, S. alternifolium is struggling to populate itself under various intrinsic and extrinsic factors. (© The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Syzygiumalternifolium – published in 2015.

http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.20152 .RLTS.T50130683A50131435.en in 2015 Documented that *S. alternifolium* is an endemic and globally endangered species as per the criteria of IUCN.

*S. alternifolium* is a fruit tree of great timber, medicinal and economic importance. Timber is used for making furniture and agricultural implements. In recent years, its population size is declining due to cut down of trees and collection of fruits leaving less possibility for the plant to repopulate itself in its natural area. Keeping this in view, the present study is contemplated to describe the chronological events of pollination biology of *S. alternifolium* (Wight) Walp. (Myrtaceae). The observational and experimental data collected on the studied aspects are discussed in the light of relevant existing information on other Syzygiumspecies.

A population of some individuals of S. alternifolium located in the hill and slopes of Tirumala a part of Seshachalam Hills and this region is declared in 2011 as Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The reserve lies between 13038"-13055"N & 79007"-79024"E. It is spread over 4756 km2 in both Kadhapa and Chittoor districts of Southern AndhraPradesh. The vegetation is a unique mix of the dry deciduous and moist deciduous types. The elevation ranges from 150-1,130 m and the terrain undulating with deep forest-covered valleys and characterized by steep slopes, rocky terrain, dry and poor stony soils. The area receives most of the rainfall from northeast monsoon and little from Southwest monsoon (Guptha et al. 2012).

# Flowering

S. Alternifolium is a semi-evergreen massflowering tree species of dry deciduous forest. Leaf shedding is partial during Januarv–March. Flower bud initiation occurs in late March while flowering occurs during mid-April to mid-May at population level. All the trees flowered massively; the flowering is almost synchronous within the population. The number of flowers blooming each day is initially small, but increases rapidly, with a peak mass flowering in a fortnight and then declining rapidly. Leaf flushing

begins at the end of flowering and continues in rainy season from June– August. The shedding of still intact old leaves takes place simultaneously.

# Fruits

Natural fruit set stands at 11% only. The fertilized flowers grow, mature and ripen within two months. Fruit exhibits different colours - green, light purple, dark purple and violet during growing and ripening phase. It is a globose berry, luscious, fleshy, 25-30 mm in diameter and edible. It has a combination of sweet, mildly sour and astringent flavor and colours the tongue purple when eaten. The green and light purple fruits are very tasty and sweet while the dark purple and violet ones are sweet and bitter. Each fruit produces a single large seed only. The fruits fall off during late July-August. The locals were found to collect ripe fruits from trees and fallen fruits from the ground since they are edible and have commercial value

# Seed

Single fruit has unique single seed which is ploy embryonic condition in which multi-ovuled only one ovule develops into seed and other ovules ceases. Sometimes, two or more seedling may arise from multi ovuled.

# Medicinaluse

The tender leaves are used to cure skin diseases as it has excellent anti-fungal properties (Reddy et al. 1989). The leaves are used in the treatment of liver cirrhosis, hepatitis, infective hepatitis, liver enlargement, jaundice and other ailments ofliver and gall bladder. Leaves fried in cow ghee are used as a curry to treat dry cough. A mixture of leaves and mineral oil is used to maintain dark hair and also to promote hair growth by external application to the scalp. Tender shoots, fruits and leafy juice are used to treat dysentery, the ripen fruits are used to make squashes and jellies (The Wealth of India 1976). Chenchu and Nakkala tribes of Japali hanuman theertham make the fruits into fine powder and are used for the treatment of diabetes (Savithramma et al. 2014a and stem bark for gastric ulcers. Flowers yield honey and possess antibiotic The ripe fruits are used in properties. making squashes and jellies. Fruit juice is used to cure stomach-ache and ulcers while the external application of fruit pulp reduces rheumatic pains (Reddy et al. 1989; Nagaraju& Rao 1990; Rao & Rao 2001; Bakshu 2002; Mohan et al. 2010).

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# **लाख कीट – <u>केर्रिआ</u> <u>लाक्का</u> ममता पुरोहित एवं राजेश कुमार मिश्रा**

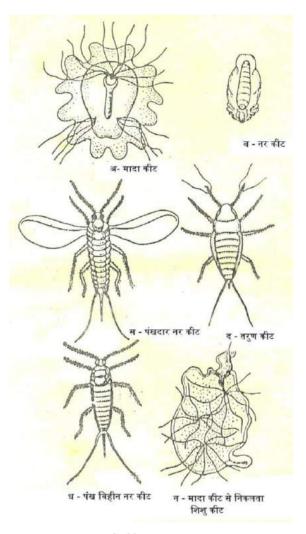
उष्णकटिबंधीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान

#### (भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

जबलपुर

भारत लाख उत्पादित करनेवाला वाला प्रमुख देश है । विश्व में सबसे अधिक लाख उत्पादन भारत में ही होता है जो विश्व के कुल लाख उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत भाग है । भारत शैल लाख, बटन लाख और सीड लाख के रूप में लाख का निर्यात कर लगभग 15 से 20 करोड़ रु. की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है । झारखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, आसाम एवं गुजरात राज्य तथा उत्तरप्रदेश में मिर्जापुर लाख उत्पादन के प्रमुख केन्द्र हैं । आंध्रप्रदेश, मद्रास, मैसूर, पंजाब एवं राजस्थान आदि राज्यों में भी लाख उत्पादन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

प्राकृतिक रूप से पायी जाने वाली लाख, लाख की प्रजातियों द्वारा उत्सर्जित होने वाली राल है जो लाख कीट के शरीर की बाह्य त्वचा में फैली ग्रंथियों से पतले राल के रूप में स्नावित होती है तथा वातावरण के संपर्क में आकर सूख जाती है एवं लाख कीट के चारों ओर सुरक्षा का आवरण बनाती है । राल का यही सुरक्षात्मक आवरण बनाती है । राल का यही सुरक्षात्मक आवरण लाख कहलाता है । लाख कीट लेक्कीफरीडी कुल के काक्सिड वर्ग का एक कीट है जिसमें नर एवं मादा कीट की विकास की अवस्थाओं में अंतर होता है । नर कीट में पूर्ण रूपान्तरण (मेटामार्फोसिस) होने से विश्रामावस्था शंखी



# <u>केर्रिआ</u> लाक्का

(स्त्रोतः इकनमिक एन्ड एप्लाइड एन्टामॉलॉजी) लेखकः अशोक कुमार एवं प्रेम मोहन निगम

(प्यूपा) पाई जाती है। जबकि मादा कीट में पूर्ण रुपान्तरण न होने के कारण शंखी (प्यूपा) अवस्था नहीं पाई जाती है। विश्व में लाख उत्पादन करनेवाली 90 से अधिक कीट प्रजातियों को पहचाना जा चुका है जिनमें से 26 कीट प्रजातियाँ भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में पाई जाती हैं। व्यवसायिक लाख का उत्पादन केरिआ लाक्का नामक प्रजाति की मादा कीट द्वारा होता है। इस कीट का पर्यायवाची नाम लेस्सीफर लाक्का भी है । केवल लाख ही एनिमल ओरिजन की प्राकृतिक लाख है जो व्यवसायिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

लाख कीट का जीवन चक्र शिशु लाख कीट से शुरु होता है । शिशु लाख कीट का शरीर अंडाकार, पीछे की ओर अधिक नुकीला तथा मुलायम होता है । श्रंगिका (एन्टीना) और पुच्छीय शूक (कॉडल शीटी) को छोड़कर यह 0.6 मि. मी. लम्बा और वक्ष स्तर पर 0.25 मि. मी. चौड़ा होता है। शिश कीट टहनियों पर इधर उधर घूमने के पश्चात अपनी मुखांग सूडी (प्रोबोसिस) को टहनियों में धंसाकर टहनी से अपना भोजन प्राप्त करता है तथा 3-4 दिन के पश्चात राल (लाख) स्त्रावित करने लगता है । यह शरीर के चार छिद्रों: मुँह, गुदा छिद्र व दो श्वांस छिद्रों को छोड़कर अपने पूरे शरीर को लाख से ढंक लेता है तथा इन चार छिद्रों को लाख से बंद होने से बचाने के लिए सफेद रंग के धागेनुमा मोम का स्त्राव करता है। एक वर्ग इंच जगह में लगभग 200 से 300 शिश् कीट पाये जाते हैं परन्तु इस अवस्था में नर एवं मादा कीटों की पहचान नहीं की जा सकती । वयस्क अवस्था में पहुँचने के पूर्व लाख कीट तीन बार अपनी बाह्य त्वचा का परित्याग करता है । कीट के विकास की प्रत्येक अवस्था की अवधी पोषक वृक्ष की प्रजाति, लाख की फसल और अन्य प्राकृतिक परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर होती है । जब

शिश कीट अपनी बाह्य त्वचा का परित्याग कर दुसरी अवस्था में पहुँचता है तो नर और मादा कीट की पहचान आसानी से की जा सकती है क्योंकि नर कीट थोडा लम्बा और मादा कीट गोलाकार होती है । नर कीट कुछ दिनों के पश्चात दुसरी शंखी (प्युपा) अवस्था में रुपान्तरित हो जाता है तथा टहनी से भोजन लेना बन्द कर देता है और खोल के भीतर पड़ा रहता है । शंखी के शरीर के अन्दर नर कीट की संरचना बनती रहती है । प्यूपा अवस्था पूरी होने के पश्चात वयस्क नर कीट खोल के ढीले प्रच्छद (अपरकुलम) को हटाकर खोल से बाहर निकलता है । इसके मुखांग क्रियाशील नहीं होने से यह भोजन नहीं लेता है। मादा कीट की द्वितीय अवस्था में टांगे विलीन हो जाती हैं, एंटीना बहुत छोटा हो जाता है तथा एनल रिंह प्लेटों की सँख्या जो प्रथम अवस्था में 6 होती है वह द्वितीय अवस्था में 10 हो जाती है । नर कीट के अपरकुलम से बाहर निकलने के समय तक मादा कीट भी वयस्क अवस्था में पहुँच जाती है । सामान्यतः नर एवं मादा कीटों का अनुपात 1:2 से 1:3 तक होता है । वयस्क नर कीट दो प्रकार के होते हैं पंखदार और पंखविहीन । पंखदार नर कीट गर्मी की फसलों में अधिक निकलते हैं । वयस्क नर कीट की आयु 3-4 दिन की होती है । प्रजनन के पश्चात इसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है जबकि मादा कीट लाख फसल तैयार होने तक जीवित होती है । एक परिपक्व मादा औसतन 300 से 400 अण्डे देती है । अण्डे देने की प्रक्रिया 7 से 10 दिनों में पूरी हो जाती है ।

लाख मादा कीट अण्डजरायुज (ओवोवीवीपेरस) होती है। अतः अण्डे देने के तुरंत बाद इससे शिशु कीट निकलना आरंभ हो जाते हैं। जो अनुकूल मौसम में लाख खोल से बाहर निकलने लगते हैं इसे कीट निर्गमन कहते हैं। एक मादा कीट से लगभग 15 दिनों तक शिशु कीट बाहर निकलते रहते हैं। लाख लगी टहनियों पर जब शिशु कीट काफी सँख्या में निकलकर दल के रूप में इधर उधर घूमते दिखाई देते हैं तो इसे स्वार्मिंग कहते हैं। शिशु कीट से पुनः लाख कीट का जीवन चक्र शुरु हो जाता है।

# पोषक वृक्ष

लाख कीट 400 से अधिक वानस्पतिक प्रजातियों से अपना भोजन प्राप्त करता है परन्तु व्यवसायिक लाभ उत्पादन के लिए कुसुम, पलाश तथा बेर महत्वपूर्ण वृक्ष प्रजातियाँ हैं जिनपर लाख कीटों को पाला जाता है । इन वृक्ष प्रजातियों में भी व्यापारिक लाख के दृष्टिकोण से कुसुम सर्वोत्तम पोषक वृक्ष है जिसपर अधिक कीमत वाली कुसुमी लाख का उत्पादन किया जाता है । रंगनी लाख की खेती हेतु पलाश एवं बेर के वृक्षों का उपयोग किया जाता है ।

# पोषक वृक्षों पर लाख कीट का संचरण (इनोक्युलेट) करना

पोषक वृक्षों पर बीहन लाख का संचरण करने के लिए जो <u>केरिआ लाक्का</u> की इल्ली की रेंगने वाली अवस्था है को पोषक वृक्षों की तरुण शाखाओं पर इनोक्युलेट किया जाता है । इस हेतु बीहन लाख के बंडल बनाकर पोषक वृक्ष की टहनियों में आवश्यक मात्रा में बांध दिये जाते हैं। शिशु कीट मादा कीट के खोल से निकल –निकल कर पोषक वृक्षों की टहनियों पर फैलने लगते हैं। यही प्रक्रिया कीट संचरण (इनोक्युलेशन) कहलाती है । लाख उत्पादन हेतु बीहन लाख की परिपक्वता तथा इससे शिशु कीट के बाहर आने के समय का ज्ञान होना बहुत



बीहन लाख के बंडल

आवश्यक है क्योंकि बीज (बीहन लाख के रुप में) कीटों का पोषक वृक्षों की शाखाओं पर संचरण सही समय पर किया जाना आवश्यक है । कुसुमी लाख के लिए प्रति वृक्ष कीट संचरण हेतु बीहन की आवश्यक मात्रा लगभग 7 किलोग्राम तथा प्रति वृक्ष कुसुमी बीहन लाख/लाख का उत्पादन लगभग 15 से 25 किलोग्राम है । रंगीनी लाख के लिए प्रति वृक्ष कीट संचरण हेतु बीज (बीहन लाख के रुप में ) की आवश्यक मात्रा लगभग 1 किलोग्राम तथा प्रति वृक्ष रंगीनी बीहन

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लाख/लाख का उत्पादन लगभग 01 से 05 किलोग्राम है।

लाख कीट के दुश्मन

# कीट परजीवी (पैरासाइट)

लाख कीट पर आठ कीट प्रजातियाँ परजीवी के रुप में पायी जाती हैं जो लाख कीट के शरीर में या शरीर पर अण्डे देती हैं । अण्डों से निकलने वाले इल्ली (ग्रब्स) लाख कीट से भोजन प्राप्त कर वयस्क बन जाते हैं तथा लाख खोल में छिद्र कर बाहर निकल आते हैं । कीट परजीवी केवल लाख कीटों को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं तथा इनके द्वारा लाख फसल का 15 से 10 प्रतिशत तथा कभी-कभी 50 प्रतिशत तक नुकसान होता है । कीट परजीवी निम्नलिखित हैं –

<u>कोक्कोफेगस शरशाई</u>

इरिनसिरटस डिविडजाई

यूपेलमस टेकार्डी

मेरिऐट्टा जावेनसिस

पेरिक्थोड्रिनस क्लेविकारनिश

टेकारडीफेगस टेकार्डी

टेकारडीफेगस सोमरविली

टेट्रास्टिक्स परप्यूरियस

कीट परभक्षी (प्रिडेटरस)

लाख कीट पर मुख्य रूप से कीट परभक्षी (प्रिडेटरस) की चार प्रजातियाँ पाई जाती हैं। कीट परभक्षी लाख और लाख कीट दोनों को नुकसान पहुँचाता है। इनसे लाख फसल को 30-40 प्रतिशत तक नुकसान होता है। कीट परभक्षी निम्नलिखित हैं- <u>यूब्ल्लेमा अमाविलिस</u> (सफेद तितली) <u>होलोसेरा पलपेरा</u> <u>क्रिजोपा मेडीस्टिस</u> (हरा पतंगा) <u>क्रिजोपा लाक्कीपरडा</u> (हरा पतंगा) स्यूडोहाइपाटोप<u>ा स्पीसीज</u> (काली तितली)

 गिलहरी दिन में और चूहे रात में लाख फसल नष्ट करते हैं।

बन्दर फल खाने के लिए शाखाओं को तोड़ देते हैं
 ।

 जंगल में लगने वाली आग लाख फसल को चौपट कर देती है।

4. चोर आदि ।

5. पायरोडरसिस फेलकेटेला

 एफिस्टिया स्पसीज शत्रु कीटों से प्रभावित बीहन (ब्रूड) लाख की पहचान

 बीहन लाख की डंडियों पर रेशमी धागों की अधिकता।

 बीहन लाख में बड़े-बड़े छिद्रों का होना जो परभक्षी कीटों के मल से ढंके रहते हैं। लाख कीट के दुश्मनों की रोकथाम सामान्य नियंत्रण

1. स्वस्थ्य बीहन लाख का उपयोग

 बीहन लाख को 21 दिन के बाद पोषक वृक्ष से अलग कर देना।

 संक्रमण फैलाने वाले कीटों को नष्ट करने के लिए टहनियों से खुरची लाख की तुरंत अच्छी तरह से धुलाई।

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 कटाई के समय प्राकृतिक संक्रमण को रोकने के लिए फसल का कोई भी भाग पोषक वृक्ष पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

# यांत्रिक नियंत्रण

कीट संचरण हेतु बीहन लाख को नायलोन की 60 मेश वाली जाली से बनी थैलियों में भरकर लगाना चाहिए जिससे लाख शिशु कीट जाली से बाहर निकलकर नई मुलायम टहनियों पर बैठ जाते हैं और शत्रु कीट अपने बड़े आकार होने के कारण जाली से बाहर नहीं निकल पाते हैं तथा नई टहनियों पर अण्डे नहीं दे पाते हैं।

# रासायनिक नियंत्रण

- काली तितली (<u>स्यूडोहाइपाटोपा</u> <u>स्पीसीज</u>) व सफेद तितली (<u>यूब्ल्लेमा</u> <u>अमाविलिस</u>) से बचाव के लिए कीट संचरण के लगभग एक माह बाद एण्डोसल्फान नामक कीटनाशक के 0.05 प्रतिशत घोल का छिड़काव करना चाहिए।
- हरे पतंगे (<u>क्रिजोपा</u> <u>मेडीस्टिस, क्रिजोपा</u> <u>लाक्कीपरडा</u>) से बचाव के लिए कीट संचरण के लगभग डेढ़ माह बाद नुवान नामक कीटनाशक के 0.03 प्रतिशत घोल का छिड़काव करना चाहिए ।
- फंफूंद से बचाव के लिए कीट संचरण के लगभग एक माह बाद बेनगार्ड नामक फफूंदनाशक के
   0.01 प्रतिशत घोल का छिड़काव करना चाहिए
- शत्रु कीट एवं फफूंद का एक साथ प्रकोप होने पर कीटनाशक एवं फफूंदनाशक दवाओं के मिश्रित घोल का उपयोग करना चाहिए।

**जैविक नियंत्रण**- <u>माइक्रोब्रकान</u> म्रीनि यूब्ल्लेमा <u>अमाविलिस</u> पर परजीवी है तथा <u>एपेन्टिलिस</u> स्पसीज <u>होलोसेरा पलपेरा</u> पर परजीवी है । **सावधानी** 

- नर लाख कीट के निर्गमन के समय कीटनाशक एवं फफूंद नाशक दवाओं का छिड़काव नहीं करना चाहिए।
- लाख शिशु कीट निर्गमन के समय कीटनाशक एवं फफूंद नाशक दवाओं का छिड़काव नहीं करना चाहिए।
- बीहन लाख को कीटनाशक एवं फफूंदनाशक के घोल में बताये समय (8 से 10 मिनिट) से ज्यादा नहीं रखना चाहिए अन्यथा शिशु कीटों के मरने का खतरा बना रहता है।

#### भारत के मुख्य लाख बाजार

भारत में रांची (झारखण्ड), कोलकाता (पश्चिम बंगाल), धमतरी एवं कठघोरा (छत्तीसगढ़), गोन्दिया (महाराष्ट्र), जबलपुर, सिवनी, छिन्दवाड़ा, बालाघाट एवं नरसिंहपुर (मध्यप्रदेश) आदि लाख के मुख्य क्रय-विक्रय केन्द्र हैं।

# बाजार मूल्य

लाख का बाजार मूल्य रु. 50/- से 60/- प्रति किलोग्राम है । **लाख के उपयोग** 

- 1. सिल्क एवं ऊन की रंगाई में
- 2. पेय पदार्थ के निर्माण में
- लाख मोम का उपयोग चाकलेट एवं केक की कोटिंग में, कैप्सूल निर्माण में तथा टेबलेट एवं

अन्य दवाओं की कोटींग में, विभिन्न रंगों की चाक के निर्माण में, सी डी तथा डी वी डी बनाने में, दर्जी द्वारा उपयोग की जानेवाली चाक में, बिजली रोधी सामग्री की कोटिंग में, फलों की कोटींग में, बूट पॉलिश और फर्नीचर पॉलिश आदि में ।

4. रेड आक्साइड धातु प्राइमर तैयार करने में ।



- 5. कास्मेटीक निर्माण में ।
- 6. चूड़ियाँ, कंगन, कर्णफूल आदि बनाने में ।
- 7. खिलौने एवं की रिंहग बनाने में ।
- 8. दन्त प्लेट एवं ऑप्टिकल फ्रेम बनाने में।
- 9. बिजली के सामान तथा आटोमोबाइल में।
- 10. चमड़े एवं लकड़ी के परिष्करण में ।
- 11.छापा स्याही के निर्माण में ।

# Intensive silvicultural management in farm grown trees for doubling productivity and income of farmers

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India being a developing country, the forest plays a vital role in the sustenance and survival of large population. Being a renewable resource, forest can contribute much for the economic development of a country. In India forest contribute only 2 % share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Increasing population growth, higher demand for forest products, higher rate of economic growth and trade liberalization are putting pressure on all resources including forest. To find out the solutions for meeting the demand on wood production, economical demand leads to the innovation and finding the new technologies. Profitable management is the result of right planning, organization and control of all forest operations. The new technology for meeting out the demand by implementation of precision forestry (Precision silviculture).

Precision forestry is new direction for better forest management. Management principles of precision forestry are based on precision agriculture. Precision agriculture is an information-based; making agricultural decision system designed to improve the agricultural process by precisely managing each step to ensure maximum agricultural production and continued sustainability of the natural resources. Therefore. Precision Silviculture is a planning and conducting of site specific forest management

activities and operations to improve wood product, quality and utilization, reduce waste and increase profit and maintain the quality of the environment. Precision silviculture uses set of tools, which have been successfully introduced around the whole world and used.

Precision forestrv is focused on information and supports economical, environmental and sustainable decision by high technology using sensing and provides analytical tools. It highly repeatable measurements, actions and processes to initiate, cultivate, and harvest trees, as well as to protect enhance riparian zone. wildlife habitat. and other environmental resources. The most important parts of precision silviculture are new and modern technologies. Precision technologies are instrumentation, mechanization and information technologies that measure, record, process analyze, manage or actuate multi-source data of high spatial or temporal resolution to enable information based management practice or to support scientific discovery. plantations The tree are nowadays managed mainly for getting the highest productivity through well developed technologies. The major parameters are focusing to achieve precision silviculture is

Locality factors based precision silviculture

The major factors of locality to be keep in consideration climatic was factors (Temperature, light, rainfall, wind, relative humidity, snow), edaphic factors (Soil depth, physical properties, chemical properties, biological properties, litter and organic matter). Topographic factors (Configuration of land surface, altitude, slope, aspect and exposure) and biotic factors (Man animal conflict, pest and diseases, weeds and wild animals)

# Site specific tree species selection and quality seedlings

The choice of tree species selected based on the local climate and particular edaphic climate, based on management, based on the utility purpose, based on market value and so on. The tree suitability map has to be referred to in the choice of any species to a locality. The quality seedling can achieved through genetic quality of seedlings should be assured by sowing seeds of good quality in the nursery. To achieve this seeds should be collected from seed orchards. Collected seeds should be size graded and should be free for pest and disease.

Seedlings should be given optimum irrigation during its growth. Hardening of seedlings in the nursery will help the seedlings to withstand drought in the main field. Seedlings raised should be free from weeds, pests and diseases with constant weeding and proper pest and disease managed. The seedlings should have a straight stem without many branches and with tap root and sufficient lateral roots.

# Silvicultural operations and management for highest productivity

Removal of the existing vegetation in the particular area and the land should be leveled with the mechanization and contour bunds should be made to arrest the soil erosion. Staking and pitting has to be



**Quality seeds** 



# Taller seedlings (5-6 feet height)

taken depending upon the species and the locality. Enrichment of pits based on soil test values with organic manure (FYM, Compost, Vermi compost, Decomposed leaf litter). The pest and diseases management should be carried out in the plantation to increase the growth of trees.

# Harvesting in sustainable manner

Precision method of harvesting the trees helps in felling operation carried out in a matured tree stand without much damage to the nearby standing trees and undisturbing the soil much during the impact created by the fall of the felled tree. RIC technique can save labour and machinery operating time. Precision



**Drip irrigation** 

# Fertiliser management

silviculture produces trees of even aged and with even spacing and this facilitates mechanization for easy felling. The felled wood has to be converted into billets or logs so as to be utilized for various end uses like pulp, plywood, match wood, timber etc. Precision silviculture helps in providing logs of uniform size and shape and this facilitate easy conversion operation.

Precision silviculture should always aim at optimal rotation age to fetch higher biomass and early returns. Optimal rotation age is the growth period required to derive maximum value from a stand of timber. Other important precision forestry/silviculture tools and techniques, which is differently categorised into surveying (GPS and digital surveying equipment), remote sensing (CIR, Airborn laser scanner), contact-free materials testing & measuring computer tomography (Radio (CT). monitoring frequency identification), decision-making & harvest planning, GIS & visualisation software and computer hardware.



# Highest productivity in shorter period Conclusion

Increment measurement

Precision silviculture tools helps in selecting the appropriate species to the site by the motive of increasing the economic and environmental benefit by utilising the lowest input in sustainable manner. By idea of precision silviculture, we are able to improve productivity of forest, longplanning, crop inventory term and sustainable utilization renewable of resources.

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# Miliusa tomentosa: A lesser known tree species

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# Introduction

*Miliusa tomentosa* belongs to Annonaceae family and indigenous to India. It is commonly known as Hoom and Umbh in Gujarati. Taxonomically it belongs to Family: Annonaceae,

Subfamily: Malmeoideae,

Tribe: Miliuseae, Genus: Miliusa, species: Miliusa tomnentosa. Further synonymous name for Miliusa tomnentosa is Uvaria tomnentosa or Saccopetalum tomentosum. It is a large deciduous tree, growing up to 20m tall. Bark is blackish brown. Leaves are thick leathery, ovate, oblong, 4-10cm long, 2-5.5cm broad, smooth above, softly hairy below, base rounded, margin entire, tip pointed, leaf stalk 2-5mm. Flowers are greenish, 1.5cm across, solitary or in pairs opposite the leaf. Sepals are about 4mm long, linear lance shaped. Petals are 3+3, about 6mm long, outer petals sepal like, inner ones oblong to obovate. Fruits are dark purple, nearly spherical, 8-17 arranged in a ring, 2-3cm across, stalk 1-1.5cm long, seeds 3-4.

# **Distribution and habitat**

Hoom is distributed in India, Sri Lanka; Nepal; Bangladesh. In India, it is found in the states of Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Normally seen in the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. Further in the forests category of tropical dry Deciduous to tropical moist deciduous Forests. It is found in the altitudinal variation of 200-400 m. Further in detail distribution found in Western Ghats. Kanara: Kurli, Talkat Ghat, Padshapur in Belgaum district (3). Deciduous forests of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Mandla, Raigarh, Rewa, Seoni and Shahdol in Madhya Pradesh. Frequent in moist deciduous forests of Maharashtra. Common in forests, particularly in eastern parts of Rajasthan. In Gujarat distributed occasionally in dry deciduous forests and common in moist deciduous forests of south Gujarat.

#### Phenology

Flowering	Fruiting	Seed
period	period	collection
		period
April-May	May–July	December-
		March

#### Uses of Miliusa tomentosa

*Miliusa tomentosa* oil has been found to have both antibacterial and analgesic properties and used in Chinese traditional medicine (Huong *et al.*, 2008). Traditional and commercial uses of *Miliusa tomentosa* are not much reported but its fruits are eaten in some parts of India and tree yields a pale yellow gum known as karee gum (Anon., 1991).

The fruits are edible and the wood is used for making cots and rafters. Fruits are given to children to build up stamina and are also used to cure respiratory disorders. This tree is observed as the larval host plant for the various species of butterflies. The butterflies play an important role as the pollinator, carries pollen from one flower to another.

#### Conclusion

Hoom is a lesser known tree species and has fewer reviews available towards its regeneration or propagation techniques, plantation techniques and commercial utilization. Therefore this species should be given importance for commercial exploitation as it is a potential and lesser known species.

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# वनस्पतियों का प्राकृतिक अनुकूलन

# अनुभा श्रीवास्तव, अनिता तोमर एवं एस डी शुक्ला

पारि-पुनर्स्थापन वन अनुसंधान केन्द्र

(भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

# प्रयागराज

पौधों की बाहरी तथा आन्तरिक संरचना पर उनके वातावरण का प्रभाव पड़ता है । पौधों में अपने आपको वातावरण में समायोजित करने की सामर्थ्य होती है, जिसे अनुकूलन या एडेप्टेशन कहते हैं । पौधों में अनुकूलन का अर्थ उन विशेष लक्षणों से है, जिनके कारण पौधे किसी विशेष वातावरण मे रहने, वृद्धि करने, फलने - फूलने तथा प्रजनन के लिये पूर्ण रूप् से सक्षम होते हैं। इन शारीरिक लक्षणों के आधार पर पौधों को अलग- अलग समूहों में बाँटा गया है, जैसे-हाइड्रोफाइटस, जीरोफाइट्स, मीसोफाइट्स तथा हैलोफाइट्स ।

#### हाइड्रोफाइट

हाइड्रोफाइट समूह वाले पौधे अधिक जल वाले स्थान पर पाये जाते हैं। इन वनस्पतियों में कुछ ऐसी विशेषतायें अथवा अनुकूलन होते हैं, जिसके कारण ही यह जल में रहनें के लिये समर्थ रहते हैं। इन पौधों का शरीर जल के सम्पर्क में रहता है, जिससे जल अवशोषण के लिये जड़ों की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है। इसीलिये जड़े बहुत कम विकसित होती हैं या नहीं भी होती है, जैसे - वॉल्फिया का पौधा । कभी - कभी जड़ें रेशेदार तथा सीधी रहती है, इनमें शाखायें नहीं होती हैं। जैसे - लेम्ना के पौधे मे जड़ें केवल पौधों को संतुलित करके उसे तैरने में सहायक होती हैं। कुछ पौधों में जड़ें हरी होने के कारण अपना भोजन का गुण रखती है, जैसे - सिंघाड़ा का पौधा । जल में रहने वाली कुछ वनस्पतियों में तने लम्बे, पतले, मुजायम तथा स्पंजी होते हैं जिससे पानी के बहाव के कारण इन पौधों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है। स्वतन्त्र रूप से तैरने वाले पौधे जल की सतह पर क्षैतिज दिशा में तैरते हैं, जैसे - एजोला । समुद्रसोख तथा पिस्टिया के पौधों मे तना छोटा, मोटा तथा फूला हुआ होता है। एक स्थान पर ही रह कर तैरने वाले पौधों में तना धरातल पर फैला होता है, इसे राइजोम कहते हैं। यह जड़ों द्वारा कीचड़ में स्थिर रहते हैं।

जैसे - जलकुम्भी तथा निलम्बियम के पौधे । जल में रहने वाली कुछ वनस्पतियों में पत्तियाँ पतली पतली होती हैं, जैये - वेलिसनेरिया पौधों में यह लम्बी तथा फीतानुमा होती हैं। कुछ पौधों की पत्तियाँ बड़ी चपटी तथा पूर्ण होती हैं। जलकुम्भी की पत्ती की ऊपरी सतह पर मोमीय पदार्थ की पर्त होती है। सिंघाड़ा तथा समुद्रसोख में पत्तियाँ फूली होती हैं तथा स्पंजी होती है। जलीय पौधों मे प्रायः फूल नहीं लगते हैं। यदि फूल लगते हैं तो बीज नहीं लगते हैं। पानी में रहने वाले पौधे प्रायः बहुवर्षीय होते हैं अर्थात इनका जीवन काल लम्बा होता है। इन वनस्पतियों के शरीर पर एक चिपचिपा पदार्थ लगा होता है, जिससे पौधे पानी में गल नहीं पाते ।

# जीरोफाइट

शारीरिक अनुकूलन के आधार पर वनस्पतियों का एक समूह जीरोफाइट्स कहलाता है। इस समूह के पौधे सूखे स्थानों पर पाये जाते हैं। ऐसे वातावरण में भूमि में या तो जल वास्तव में उपस्थित ही नहीं होता या बहुत कम होता है। कभी - कभी पानी उपस्थित होने पर भी पौधा शारीरिक लक्षणों के कारण पानी सोख नहीं पाता है। हवा की तेजी तथा नमी की कमी, तापमान तथा प्रकाश का अधिक रहना, वातावरण को शष्क बना देता है। इस कारण जीरोफीटिक वनस्पतियों में इस प्रकार के अनुकूलन या विशेषतायें उत्पन्न होती हैं, जिनके कारण पौधे मिट्टी से अधिक पानी सोखते हैं। पानी की हानि को रोकते हैं तथा जल की अधिक से अधिक मात्रा का संचय करते हैं। इन अनुकुलन गुणों के कारण ही पौधे सुखे वातावरण में तथा पानी की कमी वाले स्थानों रहने के लिये समर्थ होते हैं। पर इन वनस्पतियों में जड़ें अधिक विकसित होती हैं। यह लम्बी, शाखीय तथा जमीन में अधिक गहराई तक फैली होती हैं. जिससे पौधे अधिक से अधिक जल अवशोषित कर सकें। जैसे - एल्फाल्फा पौधे की जड़ें लगभग 130 फीट गहराई तक होती हैं। नागफनी के पौधों की जड़ों के किनारे रोयेंदार

होते हैं। कभी - कभी जड़े मोसल हो कर जल -संचय भी करती हैं. जैसे - एस्पेरेगस। जीरोफाइट्स पौधों में तना छोटा, सुखा, कठोर तथा मोटी छाल से ढ़का होता है। कुछ पौधों का तना बल्ब के आकार का होता है, जैसे -हाथीचिंघड़ा । कभी - कभी तना चौड़ा तथा मांसल हो जाता है तथा पत्तियों का कार्य करता है, जैसे - नागफनी रसकस । कुछ पौधों की पत्तियाँ काफी छोटी होती हैं। नागफनी में यह काटों में बदल जाती है जैये - बबल के पौधों में पर्णवन्त चपटा तथा हरा हो कर प्रकाश संश्लेषण का कार्य करता है। कभी - कभी पत्तियाँ मांसल हो जाती हैं तथा जल संग्रह का कार्य करती हैं। जैसे - घीक्वार, यक्का । इन वनस्पतियों की सतह प्रायः चिकनी तथा चमकदार होती है, जिससे वे प्रकाश किरणों तथा ऊष्मा को परावर्तित कर सकें।

# मीसोफाइट्स

वनस्पतियों का एक अन्य समूह मीसोफाइट्स है, जो इन स्थानों पर पाये जाते हैं जहाँ की जलवायु न तो बहुत शुष्क है, नही बहुत नम तथा वातावरण की आपेक्षिक आद्रता भी साधारण होती है। ये वनस्पतियाँ वृक्ष, झाड़ी, घास सभी प्रकार की होती हैं जैसे - गेहूँ , चना, मक्का, गुड़हल, आम, शीशम, जामुन आदि। इन पौधों में अन्य दो समूहों वाले पौधों (हाइड्रोफाइट्स तथा जीरोफाइट्स) की तरह विशेष अनुकूलन गुण तो नहीं होता है, परन्तु एक प्रकार से यह दोनों समूहों के बीच की स्थिति में रहते हैं। इन पौधों की जड़े बहुत विकसित होती हैं तथा शाखीय होती हैं। तना ठोस तथा जाति के अनुसार स्वतन्त्र रूप से शाखीय होता है। पत्तियाँ प्रायः बड़ी, चौड़ी तथा विभिन्न आकृतियों की होती हैं तथा प्रायः क्षैतिज दिशा में रहती हैं। इन पर मोमीय परत आदि नहीं होती है। इन पौधों में दोपहर के समय कभी -कभी विल्टिंग अर्थात अस्थायी मुरूझाना देखा जाता है, जो शाम तक सामान्य हो जाता है।

# हैलोफाइट्स

वनस्पतियों का चौथा समूह हैलोफाइट्स कहलाता है जो ऐसे स्थानों पर उगते हैं जहाँ पर पानी या मिट्टी में लवणों जैसे सोडियम मैगनीशियम क्लोराइड क्लोराइड. तथा मैगनीशियम सल्फेट की अधिक सान्द्रता होती है। इस प्रकार की मिट्टी सुखी रहती है तथा लवणों के कारण सफेदी लेती है। यह भूमि रेह भी कहलाती है। अधिक लवण पौधों के लिये हानिकारक होते हैं। हैलोफाइट्स में ऐसे अनुकूलन लक्षण पाये जाते हैं, जिनके कारण इनमें वरणात्मक अवशोषण अधिक होता है सोडियम क्लोराइड की अधिकता को सहने की क्षमता होती है, तथा अधिक लवणों वाली भूमि में उगने तथा वृद्धि करने की क्षमता होती है, जिसमें अन्य सामान्य पौधों का रह पाना असम्भव है। भारत में मुम्बई, केरल तथा अण्डमान व अनूप वनों को मैन्ग्रूव वनस्पतियाँ कहते हैं। इन पौधों की जड़े दो प्रकार की होती हैं - वायवीय तथा भूमिगत वायवीय जड़े दलदल से बाहर सीधी निकल जाती हैं तथा

खटों जैसी रचनाओं के रूप में दिखाई देती हैं। ये जड़ें पौधे की सांस लेने में सहायक होती हैं तथा न्यूमैटोफोर्स कहलाती हैं। जैसे - राइजोफोरा जो दलदल वाली भूमि में भी स्थिर रहता है। इन पौधों के तने प्रायः मोटे मांसल व सरस होते हैं। पत्तियाँ ज्यादातर मोटी व सरस होती हैं तथा सदाबहार होती हैं। कभी - कभी पत्तियाँ पतली तथा छोटी भी होती हैं। मैन्मूव वनस्पतियों मे पितृस्थ अंकुरण एक विशिष्ट अनुकूलन है - इसमें बीज को अंकुरित होने के लिये आक्सीजन की आवश्यक्ता नहीं होती है। जवणीय दलदल मे ऑक्सीजन की आवश्यक्ता नहीं होती है। लवणीय दलदल में ऑक्सीजन की कमी होती है अतः बीज मात्र पौधे पर फल के अन्दर रहते हूये ही अंकुरितहो जाते हैं । इस गुण को ही पितृस्थ अंकुरण या विवीपैरी कहते हैं ।

पृथ्वी के उद्भव काल से ही वनस्पतियाँ अपने अस्तित्व व विकास हेतु विशेष शारीरिक लक्षण विकसित करते रहे हैं, जिसे प्राकृतिक अनुकूलन का नाम दिया गया। विभिन्न प्रकार के वातावरण तथा जलवायु में वनस्पतियाँ इन प्राकृतिक अनुकूलन गुणों के कारण ही स्थापित हो कर भूमि को हरा - भरा रखती हैं । जैव - विविधता की कल्पना ही इन प्राकृतिक अनुकूलन लक्षणों के बिना अधूरी है । भाँति - भाँति के फूल, पेड़, पौधे, पत्तियाँ वनस्पतियों में पाये जाने वाले इन विशेष शारीरिक लक्षणों के परिणाम है ।



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