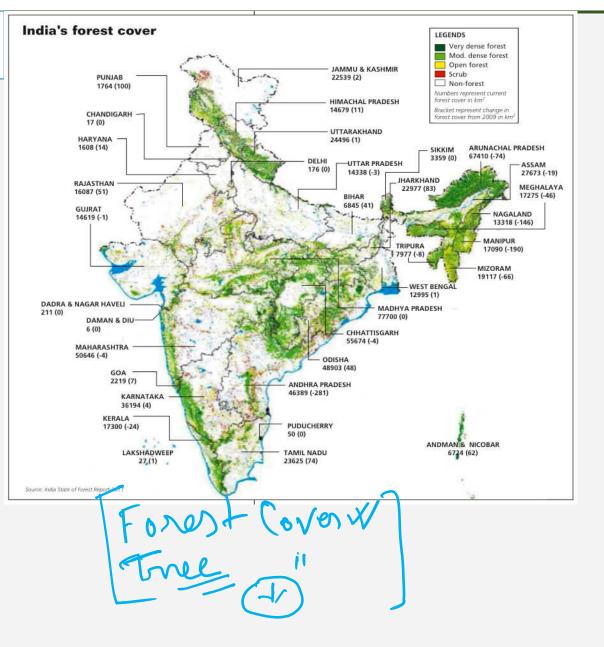




FOREST RESOURCES OF INDIA

According to the 16th India State of Forest report 2019 (ISFR 2019) of the Forest Survey of India, total forest cover of India is 7,12,249 sq.km which is 21.56% of the total geographical area of the country.
 The tree cover of the country is 95,027 sq.km which is 2.89% of the total geographical area.

If both the forest cover and the tree cover are included, a total of 8,07,276 sq.km area of the country is covered with them which is 24.56% of the total geographical area of the country.





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FOREST RESOURCES OF INDIA

It is to be noted that forest-related data (based on terrestrial and satellite map) are collected and published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI).



- It was established in 1981. It is works under the Ministry of Environment and Forest, GOI, it headquarter is in Dehradun
- India's first Forest policy was implemented in1952. According to National Forest Policy of 1952, it is essential to cover 33% of the total geographical area of the country with forest.

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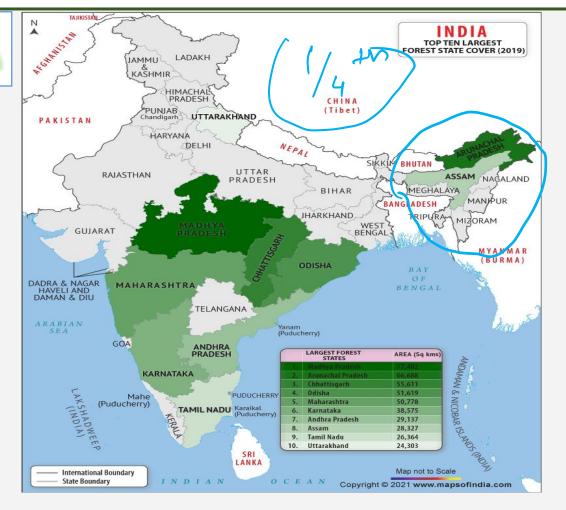
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FOREST RESOURCES OF INDIA

 The forest area differ from state to state in India. Madhya Pradesh stands at the top in total forest cover, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra.

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- One fourth of the total forest covered area of the country is in the North-Eastern states.
- Haryana has the least forest cover, followed by Punjab, Sikkim, Goa, Bihar. N leont N
- In UT's the maximum forest area (6,743) is in Andaman and Nicobar Island followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Daman and Diu has the least 6,743 Sor Xm forest area



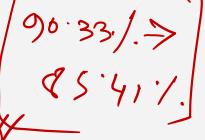
Forest Cover > MP Density of



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FOREST RESOURCES OF IN

• On the basis of density of forest (percentage of forest cover out of total area of a state) Lakshadweep (90.33%) stand first (including all States and UT's) followed by Mizoram (85.41%), Andaman and Nicobar (81.74), and Arunachal Pradesh (79.63%).



M.P

• On the basis of forest cover in percentage, Haryana has the least Demity

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SEVERAL FOREST RESEARCH CENTRES

| FOREST RESEARCH CENTRES | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE | DEHRADUN(UTTARAKHAND) |
| 2. ARID FOREST RESEARCH | JODHPUR(RAJASTHAN) |
| 3. HIMALAYAN FORSET XX RESEARCH INSTITUTE | SIMLA(HIMACHAL PRADESH) |
| 4.INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT | BHOPAL(MADHYA PRADESH) |
| 5. INSTITUTE OF FOREST GENETICS AND TREE BREEDING | COIMBATORE(TAMILNADU) |
| 6.INSTITUTE OF FOREST PRODUCTIVITY | RANCHI(JHARKHAND) |

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MAIN KINDS OF CULTIVATION

- "Horticulture: Cultivation of flowers,fruits,vegetables,tre
 - Floriculture: Cultivation flowers(a discipline of horticulture)





MAIN KINDS OF CULTIVATION

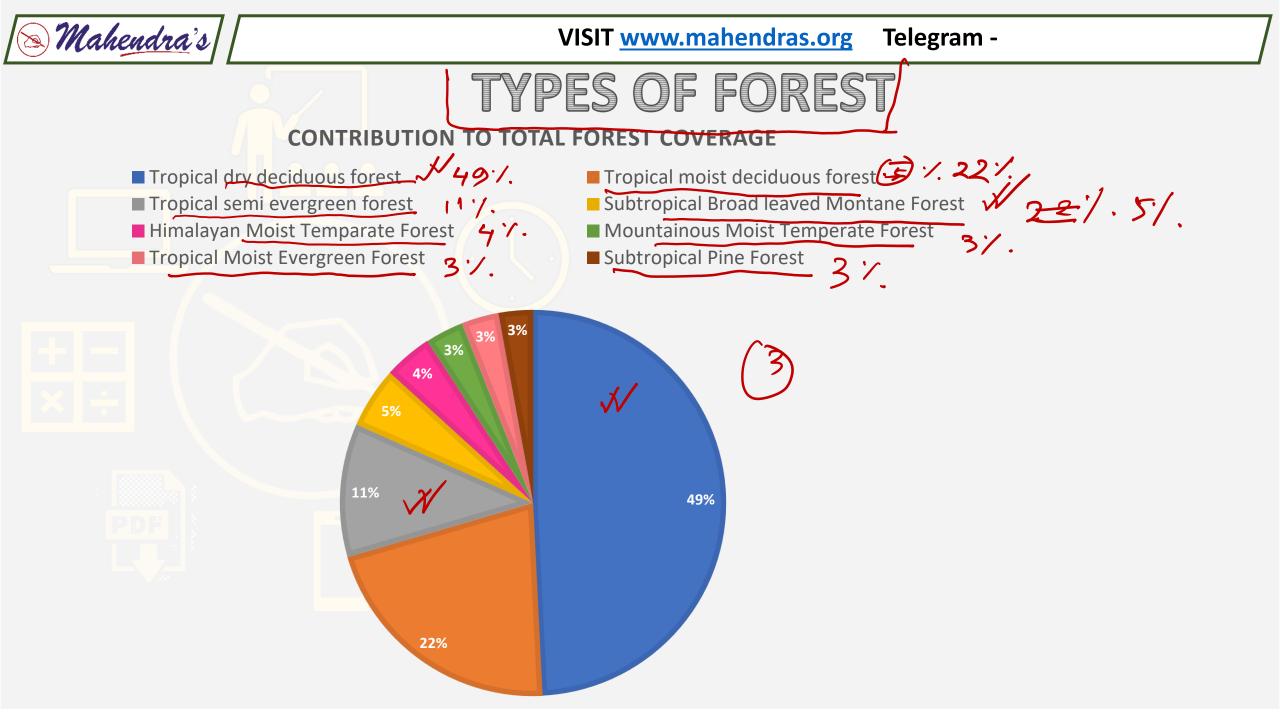
3. Sericulture:
Production of Silk
4. Viticulture:
Cultivation of grapes

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MAIN KINDS OF CULTIVATION

5. Pisiculture: Commercial fish production
 6. Apiculture: Honey bee breeding

• 7.Silviculture: Cultivation of Forest





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IMPORTANT FACTS

1. The Largest area of teak forest is in Madhya Pradesh"

- 2. The Sandal wood trees are found mostly in Karnataka' followed by Tamil Nadu.
- 3. The Pine Trees are found at a greater height of Himalayan region.
- 4. The Mulberry Forest are mostly found in Karnataka.
- 5. Jharkhand is the largest producer of Lac
- 6. Tendu trees are mostly found in Madhya Pradesh. $\rightarrow T_{cn} du$
- 7. The Maximum area of Sabai grass found in Madhya Pradesh.





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