

**Location and Climate of Prayagraj:** Prayagraj is situated at the confluence of river Ganges, Yamuna and mythical Sarasvati in the state of U.P. It is 640 Km from New Delhi and 200 Km from Lucknow and Kanpur both. It is well connected by road, rail and air routes. There are daily air flights from New Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Raipur, Pune. Weather during the workshop will be pleasant and warm.

**Boarding and Lodging:** The participants will be housed in the different rest houses of Prayagraj. Those who wish to stay in hotels may either book their reservations directly or seek the help of organizers.

**Registration:** Duly completed registration form shall reach the organizing secretary on or before 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2020. No registration fee will be required for ICFRE/MoEF&CC Institutions and Rs. 1500 for others; Rs. 1000 for students/scholars.

#### Registration Form

Name :-----

Designation :-----

Institution :-----

Address :-----

City :-----Postal code :-----

Tel :----- Fax :-----

E-mail :-----

Title of the paper :-----

Theme :-----

Accommodation required : Yes /No

Date :----- Signature :-----

#### Organizing Committee

Chief Patron: Dr. S.C. Garola, DG, ICFRE, Dehradun  
Patron: Shri. A.S. Rawat, Director, FRI, Dehradun

#### National Advisory Committee:

Dr. Panjab Singh, Ex-VC BHU, Ex DG ICAR, Delhi  
Sh. Rajiv Garg, PCCF, UP Forest Department, Lucknow  
Dr. K. Thomas, Director, FRI, Kanpur  
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Dr. G.P.Sinha Director, BSI, Prayagraj  
Dr. D. K. Srivastava, Joint Director, CST UP, Lucknow

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Dr. Debashree Khan, NEERI, Nagpur  
Dr. Ramchandra, SHUATS, Prayagraj  
Dr. A.N.Shukla, BSI, Prayagraj

#### Local Organizing Committee:

**Convener:** Dr. Sanjay Singh Head, FRCER, Prayagraj  
**Organizing Secretary:** Dr. Kumud Dubey, Scientist, FRCER, Prayagraj

#### Technical Committee:

**Chair Person:** Dr. Anita Tomar, Scientist E, FRCER, Prayagraj  
**Member:** Dr. Anubha Srivastava, Scientist C, FRCER, Prayagraj

#### Executive Committee:

**Chair Person:** Shri Alok Yadav, Scientist E, FRCER, Prayagraj  
**Member:** Dr. S.D. Shukla, Technical Officer, FRCER, Prayagraj  
**Member:** Shri R.K. Gupta, Technical Officer, Prayagraj

# NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FORESTRY INTERVENTIONS IN ECO-REHABILITATION



3<sup>rd</sup> MARCH, 2020

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## Background

Land degradation is caused mainly due to surface processes e.g. wind erosion, water erosion, soil compaction, salinization and soil water-logging. As the increasing world population places more demands on land for food production etc., many marginal arid and semiarid lands are at risk of degradation. Out of 328 million ha of the geographical area of the country nearly 29% or 96.4 m ha is supposed to be affected adversely by the land degradation. In January 2020, India became part of the “Bonn Challenge”, a global effort to bring 150 million ha of the World's deforested and degraded land into restoration, and 350 million ha by 2030. The degraded areas are of following types: gullied and ravines (3.22%), uplands with or without scrubs (30.40 %), waterlogged and marshy lands (2.58 %), lands affected by salinity and alkalinity—coastal/inland(3.22%), area under shifting cultivation (5.50%), underutilized degraded notified forest lands (22.02 %), degraded pastures (4.07 %), degraded lands under plantation crops(0.90 %), sands inland /coastal (7.84%), mining wastelands (0.20 %), barren rocky areas (0.12 %) and steep sloppy areas (1.20 %) and snow covered glacier area (8.73 %).

The estimates of degraded forest areas vary widely in the absence of a clear definition of degraded forests. According to different approaches and definitions, the degraded forest area varies from about 19 to 32 million ha. The National Forestry Action Programme of MoEF & CC, Delhi gives the area of degraded forests as 31 million ha under the following three categories: areas with natural root stock (15.5 million ha); areas with depleted natural root stock (9.5 million ha); totally degraded and treeless (6.0 million ha). Degraded forests of the first category can be regenerated through protection

and tending of coppice regeneration. Degraded forests of the second category can also be rehabilitated through protection and tending of rootstock, supplemented by assisted natural regeneration. It has already been demonstrated in different parts of the country that JFM is an appropriate approach for the rehabilitation of such forests. By March 2002, about 14 million ha area of degraded forests is reported to have been brought under JFM for rehabilitation.

Reduction in the canopy density from >70% to canopy density of 40- 70% results in reduction of growing stock to about three-fourth. Reduction in growing stock as a result of degradation is thus very substantial. In other words, degradation of a dense forest (canopy density 40 -70%) to an open forest will mean a decrease of about 2 m<sup>3</sup>/ha for every one per cent decrease in canopy density. Conservation of non-degraded forests must be given a very high priority. Silvicultural management is to be reinforced in order to check further degradation of good forests.

Soil Conservation in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas had been included as one of the themes in the international convention on 'Combating desertification' in 1996. India participated and ratified its commitments. The objective was to curtail the wide scale deforestation and water shed degradation through appropriate measures. In India, soil conservation programs did not meet with success due to the absence of participatory approach. While more attention has been paid to issues such as forest land conversion to agriculture, which is related to extensive cultivation, not much focus has been given to degradation due to intensive cultivation practices of the existing land. Recently MoEF & CC has initiated efforts to address these issues.

Keeping these facts in view, Forest Research Centre for Eco-Rehabilitation, Prayagraj is going to organize a one Day National Workshop on the topic “Eco-Rehabilitation through Forestry Interventions” on 03 March, 2020 with an objective of saving the soil cover and increasing the productivity of the forests. The workshop will provide a platform for deliberations, exchange of ideas and formulation of strategies for rehabilitation of degraded forests in India in general and Uttar Pradesh in particular.

## Theme areas:

- *Current challenges and/ or key issues of degraded forest rehabilitation in terms of policy, institutional, ecological, technical and socio-economic aspects*
- *Forestry researches in ecological rehabilitation.*
- *Climate change mitigation and adaptation and forest rehabilitation*
- *Policy and institutional aspects of rehabilitation.*

## About The Centre:

Forest Research Centre for Rehabilitation, established in 1992 is a regional centre of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education under FRI Dehradun. The Centre committed for enhancement of tree cover through development and promotion of site specific agroforestry and plantation models along with rehabilitation of stress sites and mined areas in Uttar Pradesh.

## Call for Papers:

Abstracts of about 300 words including concise title, name of author(s), affiliations and 4 to 5 key words as well as full length paper; neatly typed on A4 size paper (MS word), times new roman, font size 12 and 1.5 space along with electronic version should reach the organizing secretary through e-mail [ertfi2020@gmail.com](mailto:ertfi2020@gmail.com); [dir\\_csfer@icfre.org](mailto:dir_csfer@icfre.org) on or before 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2020.