

71st VANAMAHOTSAVA 2020

FESTIVAL OF FORESTS



Issued by
FOREST DEPARTMENT
Government of Manipur

WHY SHOULD WE PLANT TREES...

- Trees lock the poisonous CO₂ from air & purify the air.
- Trees give us oxygen, shade and shelter.
- Trees gives us food, fruits, fuel wood, fodder & timber.
- Trees regulate the temperature and play important role in water and nutrient cycle.
- Roots of trees hold the soil so help in percolation of water, reduce the speed of surface runoff hence prevent soil erosion, roots act as a micro watershed so help in ground water recharge.
- Trees provide food and shelter to wildlife and birds.
- Wherever there is green cover, ground water is available
- Presence of forests in upstream side prevents occurrence of flash floods

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CUT TREES...

- Incidence of flood, drought, soil erosion and landslide which in turn causes loss of life of humans and animals.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Whole food chain is disturbed...
- Global warming which is leading to climate change.
- If we look at the larger picture of climate change it can be a threat to the whole existence of life on earth.
- Extreme natural calamities occurs.
- Spread of diseases.

The solution lies in planting more trees and protection of forests

Front Cover : Bride planting sapling at her parental home on her marriage day

Back Cover : Students and public participating in Vanamahotsava

71st VANAMAHOTSAVA, 2020

Event	Van Mahotsava
Location	All over India
Category	Festival of Forests
Date	First week of July
Main Attraction	A mass drive for planting of trees to conserve green cover



Van Mahotsava is an annual tree planting festival in the month of July. During this festival thousands of trees are planted all over India. In 1950, it was started by K.M. Munshi, the then Union Minister for Agriculture and Food. It was started to create awareness in the mind of the people for the conservation of forests and mass planting of trees.

Van Mahotsava is celebrated as a festival of life. In India it was started as a crusade to save mother earth. The name Van

Mahotsava means “the festival of forests”. The festival finds mass participation of people, including government agencies, civic bodies and educational institutions across the country who come together every year to plant saplings. The need for planting more trees is conveyed during the festival.

Some of the objectives of Van Mahotsava as visualized by Dr. Munshi were to increase production of fruits, which could be added to the potential food

resources of the country, help create shelter-belts around agricultural fields to increase their productivity, provide fodder leaves for cattle to relieve the grazing over Reserved forests, boost soil conservation and prevent further deterioration of soil fertility.

He also intended to inculcate consciousness and love for trees among the citizens and popularise planting and tending of trees in farms, villages, and municipal and public lands. Interestingly, the term Van Mahotsava first cropped up in July 1947 after a successful tree plantation drive that was held in Delhi where the then national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr Rajendra Prasad and Abdul Kalam Azad participated in the plantation.

The choice of picking the first week of July to celebrate the festival was indeed a visionary move. Marking the onset of monsoon season in most parts of the country, most saplings planted during this period have more chances of survival than the ones planted during other times of the year.

An event that sees lakhs of saplings being planted every year, Van Mahotsav is indeed a celebration of life. With the ever-growing, life-threatening perils of global warming and pollution, the initiative flagged off by Dr. Munshi 71 years ago is what the world needs right now.

The survival of the human race wouldn't have been possible without trees. Serving mankind since time immemorial with its shade and cover, food and livelihood resources, trees play a vital role in sustaining life on the planet.

As the population in India grows at an uncontrollable rate, the need for more infrastructure and living spaces continues to engorge whatever remains of the forest cover in the country.

Too much emission of Green house gases like carbon-dioxide (CO_2) due to the burning of fossil fuels is causing climate change. Deforestation and forest degradation through logging, fires and anthropogenic activities results in substantial increase of CO_2 in the atmosphere. Rainfall pattern is changing, more glaciers are melting, sea level is rising covering more low lying lands. We are now facing weather extremes-like heat waves, droughts, storms, floods which are a threat to life and property. Reduction of the green house gases in the atmosphere is necessary for our well-being, but we are ever increasing it.

Trees absorb CO_2 , one of the greenhouse gases, and store carbon in its wood, roots, leaves and fruit. Trees also retain urban pollutants in the wood such as heavy metals, lead, manganese, industrial soot and nitrous oxide. That is why we should refrain as much as possible from cutting down trees. The older they are, the better they control pollutants.

On an average, a full grown tree produces nearly 120 kgs. of Oxygen (O_2) each year. Trees release oxygen that allows us to live. An adult human consumes about 740 kg of O_2 in a year and so about 7 to 8 trees are required to provide oxygen for one person. Trees also humidify and cool the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.

In the State of Manipur, Vanamahotsava is celebrated under the aegis of the Forest Department. Tree saplings are raised and provided to the people. They are encouraged to plant the tree saplings in suitable places on their own. A heartening observation is that large numbers of people from different walks of life have realized the importance of trees and continue to participate actively in tree plantation programmes. More and more saplings are raised every year by Forest Department to meet the growing

demand of seedlings for plantation by the people.

In fact, people have started planting trees since the month of June, taking advantage of the early arrival of rains, in a State like Manipur where monsoon arrives early. Just as we take great care and nurture our new-borns, we should also take good care and nurture the small saplings that we are planting. It is our duty to care the nature for our own good - now and ever.




71st Vanamahotsav 2020 Celebration Strategy:

During the year, due to COVID-19, the Vanamahotsava celebrations in the Districts shall be held under respective Divisional Forest Officers, by maintaining physical distancing of 6 feet and use of face masks by all participants.. Educational Institutions, offices and public places are the main targets for taking up planting of trees. Every Forest Division will carry out tree plantation by involving District Level

officers, students and local people. As a part of the celebration, the Forest Department raised 20.04 lakh poly bag saplings of different species for free distribution to the public.

Guidelines for tree planting:

- Prepare planting pits of size 1 ft deep, 1 ft length and 1 ft wide. Dig the pits beforehand.

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- Fill the pits with weathered soil, mixed with fertile soils, remove stones etc.
 - Plant the trees in it after removing the plastic bag and firm the soil around the plant.
 - Provide protections of the plants by erecting bamboo, brushwood stakes or baskets.
 - Carry out weeding around the plant to reduce competition for nutrient & light.
 - Enjoy the tree you planted as it grows.
- Tree species suitable for different sites:**
- Homestead areas-Yongchak, Sandal wood, Agar
 - Around Farm Bunds/areas - Theibong, Kadamb, Chingthrao, Gamari
 - Around Fish ponds-Uyum, Arjun
 - Around school and playgrounds- Jacaranda, Gulmohar, Neem
 - On the bank of streams and rivers, Uyum, Arjun, Jamun
 - On dry eroded vacant lands-Kekru, Acacia, Amaltus
 - Along Roadsides- Gulmohar, Spathodia, Camphor, Bokul
 - Marshy/ moist areas-Uyum, Arjun, Jamun, Bottlebrush, Jarul.

INFORMATION ON SOME IMPORTANT TREES

Anthocephalus cadamba (Common name: Kadamba)
It is a large deciduous tree, very fast growing.

- It is a light demander, coppices well, sensitive to frost.
- Wood is moderately strong, but not durable in exposed situations.
- It is very good for packing boxes, light furniture, good plywood.
- Fruit is eaten by men and animals. Cattle browse on the leaves.
- A 4 year old tree can reach a height of 9 m and girth of 60 cm.
- The tree can be felled after 10 years onwards in fertile lands.
- It does not need much weeding and cleaning. After 20 years growth is slow.
- Planting distance: plant to plant distance may be maintained at 2mx2m.



Aquilaria malaccensis (Common name – Agar)
It is a large deciduous tree, very fast growing.

- It is a precious tall evergreen tree of tropical tree origin.
- It is the major source of agarwood, a resinous heartwood, used for perfume and incense.
- It occurs naturally in all ecological zones and on a variety of soils except clay soil.
- Pit size should be 40cm x 40cm x 40cm.
- Planting can be done upto elevation of 750m above MSL.
- Planting in water-logged areas to be avoided
- Agar heartwood and resin in Agar trees developed only after attack by a borer “Ambrosia beetle” followed by a fungus infection of *Phialophora parasitica*.
- Artificial inoculation of fungus is possible now-a-days.



Artocarpus integrifolia (Common name - Theibong)

- Theibong is large tree which can grow well in warmer or hot areas.
- The wood is yellow, roots and wood yields yellow dye.
- The fruit when green is used as a good vegetable.
- The Jackfruit tree can produce about 100 to 200 fruits in a year.
- The Jackfruit tree is a widely cultivated and popular food item throughout the tropical regions of the world.
- The Jackfruit also provides a potential solution to food shortage problems since the perennial fruit does not require replanting, nor does it require much care.
- Branches may be cut off every three to four years to maintain its fruit productivity.



Azadiracta indica (Common name: Neem)

- It is a strong light demander suitable for dry areas, gives good shade
- Good coppice, suitable for planting around villages, roadsides
- Usually evergreen, drought tolerant and wind firm, sensitive to frost
- Cannot stand water logging
- It is a multipurpose tree; every part of the tree is useful.
- Wood is durable, used for fuel wood, furniture, agriculture implements, house building
- Leaf is good fodder. Neem seed give oil used for skin diseases, face creams lotions, medicated soaps, tooth pastes, disinfectants, insecticides; seed cake is good manure.
- It is useful for planting in wastelands, also provide good shade.
- Planting distance: 3m x 3m.
- Rate of growth: Medium, Planted saplings may attain a height of about 6m by the end of about 10 year. Neem seed have short viability.



Cassia fistula (Common Name: Amaltas)

- It is a moderate light demander and a medium-sized tree. It spread out its branches.
- It is frost tender but drought hardy. Produces root suckers and a good coppicer.
- It produces beautiful yellow flowers.
- Initial 2-3 years, growth is slow, after which it is fast.
- Timber is hard, heavy and durable. It is a good house post, rice pounders, agricultural implements, tool handles, Good for fuel and charcoal.
- It is not browsed by animals. Can be planted upto 1200m elevation.
- Fruit has medicinal properties. Tree attains full maturity by 40 years.



Cinnamomum camphora (Common name: Kapur tree)

- It is a large evergreen tree, It coppices well and produces suckers well.
- It is frost tender and shade tolerant.
- Timber is fragrant scented with camphor. Durable. Used for cabinet, furniture and poles.
- An excellent avenue tree, shade and avenue tree in parks and gardens.
- Camphor used in medicine, soap making etc. is extracted from the tree by distillation process.
- Root cutting for plant production is successful.
- Planting distance: may be kept at 2.5m x 2.5m.



Cinnamomum zeylanicum (Common name- Dalchini)

- Cinnamon is an evergreen tree which grows from 20 to 30 feet.
- Cinnamon bark is used as a spice.
- It can grow in a wide range of soil.
- The size of the pit should be 50x50x50 cm
- Spacing for planting may be kept at 3mx 3m.
- Planting can be done upto elevation of 1,000 m



Delonix regia (Common name: Gulmohar)

- Very fast growing, It is a large tree, Tree begin to flower after 4-5 years.
- It is a shallow rooted tree which is light demander.
- Moderately drought resistant. Sensitive to frost and liable to wind throw.
- It is extensively cultivated for shade and ornament in avenues and gardens in warm areas.
- Wood is soft; pruning should be done for good flower formation.



“Plant a tree and add a new friend to your life”

Gmelina arborea (Common name: Gamari)

- Very fast growing, a large tree, deciduous, light demander, coppices well, sensitive to frost.
- Wood is moderately strong, good for all purposes of timber - suitable for planking, paneling, joinery, furniture, poles, musical instruments, etc.
- It is low grade fuel wood. It is better planted mixed with other tree species due to large scale insect attack.
- Coppices well and coppice growth is very fast. Stump planting is the best form of planting. It can be grown upto 1300m elevation in moist fertile well drained.
- It can also be grown through stem cutting.



Lagerstroemia parviflora (Common name :Jarul)

- It is a deciduous tree, light demander, fairly frost hardy, drought resistant,
- It is not browsed by cattle. Fire resistant, good coppice and pollards well.
- The wood is very durable, easy to saw and work.
- Used for building construction, door and window frames, as posts, beams and rafters, and as agricultural implements, tool handles, furniture, boat etc.
- The wood is good for fuel and charcoal.
- It flowers in April to June. It is a good roadside tree.



“Forests are the world’s air-conditioning system and we are on the verge of switching it off.” - Prince Charles

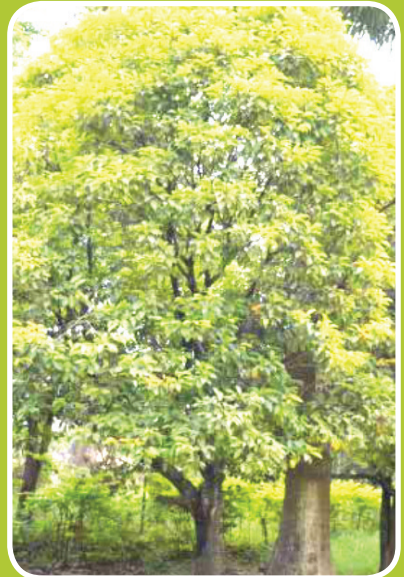
Michelia champaca (Common name: Leihao)

- It is a tall handsome evergreen tree, fast growing, frost hardy, Fire sensitive.
- Timber is lustrous, smooth, easy to saw, used for furniture, indoor works, cabinet works, ship and boat building.
- Suitable for plywood, making pencils.
- Flowers yield fragrant Champaca oil
- Seeds ripen from August onwards. For raising nursery, depulp the seeds and sow on the ground for germination during March-April.
- Planting distance: 2.4m x 2.4 m plant to plant
- It is suitable for planting with fast growing deciduous trees.



Mimusops elengi (Common name: Bokul)

- Growing up to 10 m in height, this is a small or medium sized bushy tree.
- It is a slow growing tree that prefers well- drained soils.
- The fruit is a food source for birds and squirrels.
- The tree is very commonly planted as ornamentals or roadside trees.
- The bark flower fruits and seeds are used in medicine as astringent, anthelmintic tonic, dental ailments.
- The wood is extremely hard, strong and tough; it is also used in building material.



**'We are using resources as if we had two planets, not one.
'There can be no 'plan B' because there is no 'planet B.''' -Ban Ki-moon**

Parkia roxburghii (Common name : Yongchak)

- Nitrogen fixing tree, fast growing and suitable for planting around habitation
- Can be planted as agro-forestry species, it shed light shade and have very less light obstruction for other crops
- Start fruiting from 5-6 years onwards and beans contain high protein
- Tree beans from matured tree may even fetch upto Rs. 30,000 per tree and therefore, economically very important
- Can be propagated through branch cuttings
- Susceptible to borer insect attack. Maintain plant hygiene by cleaning the area around the plant and provide mulch around the plant during winter



Syzigium cumunii (Common name: Jamun)

- Jamun is a large evergreen tree with a dense, shady, much branched crown.
- It is a shade bearer, frost tender, seedlings are fire tender, bigger plants are drought hardy,
- It coppices well, can withstand water logging, to a considerable extend
- Wood is heavy, stiff, hard, moderately durable and is a good wood for building construction
- It is used as posts, beams, rafters, door frames, and panels
- Wood is also used for making boats, agricultural implements, fence posts, heavy packing cases, etc.
- Wood is an excellent fuel, bark is used in tannin industry, and dyeing fishing nets.
- Fruit is edible, seed is a good cattle feed, fruit kernel is good for diabetes.
- It can be planted along the stream banks and work under coppice system.



Our Future Depends on Mother Nature. -Diane Bourgeois

TREE SPECIES AND NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS RAISED UNDER VARIOUS FOREST DIVISIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC DURING 2020
Vana Nursery details for public distribution during June-July, 2020

Sl.	Forest Division	Important species raised	Nursery Centre	Seedlings available (Nos.)
1.	Bishnupur	<i>Lagerstromia speciose, Michelia champaca, Delinia indica, Cinnamomum verum, Parkia roxburghii, Mimosops elengi, Citrus limon, Oroxylum indicum, Amora rohituka, Magnolia grandiflora, Spathodia sps, Haoshuk</i>	Ngangkha (24°30'05" N : 93°44'37" E)	20,000
		<i>Gmelia arborea, Michelia champaca, Citrus sinensis, Citrus limon, Magnolia grandiflora, Cinnamomum tamala, Areaca palm, Chukrassia tabularis, Amora rohituka, Terminalia myriocarpa, Aquilaria malaccensis, Parkia roxgurghii</i>	Okshoungbung (24°29'25"N : 93°45'41"E)	40,000
		<i>Gmelia arborea, Michelia champaca, Citrus sinensis, Citrus limon, Magnolia grandiflora, Cinnamomum tamala, Areaca palm, Chukrassia tabularis, Amora rohituka, Terminalia myriocarpa, Aquilaria malaccensis, Parkia roxgurghii</i>	Block Lamkhai (24°36'51"N : 93°45'42"E)	20,000
		<i>Terminalia citrina, Delonix regia, Grevellia robusta,Cinnamomum camphora, mimosops elengii, Pritchardia sps., Oroxylum indicum, Parkia roxburghii, Zanthoxylum alatum, Lagerstromia speciosa, Magnolia grandiflora, Mangifera indica, Tamarindus indica, Chukrassia tabularis, Eleocarpus floribundus</i>	Ningthoukhong (24°34'44"N : 93°45'54"E)	40,000
Total				1,20,000
2.	Central	<i>Mangge, Heikru, Ushingsa, Jarol, Jam, Ushoi, Chorphon, Pareng, Koubiliya, Uyung, Gulmohor, Bokul, Heining, Accacia, Bottle Brush, Karpur, Manahi, Yongchak, Tolhao, EphutPambi, Jarcanda, Chinese Teak, Seijrak, Samba, Agar, Heirangoi, Ashoka Tree, Leihao, Heitup, Bokul, Teak, Chorphon, Mayokpha, Pungdol, Haosuk, Palm, Mukthrubu, Heinou, Kamfoi, Tejyata, Neem, Heiyen, Uningthou.</i>	Irilbung (24°45'4"N : 94°26'46"E	20,000
			Nongpok Sanjenbam (24°49'7"N : 94°1'20"E)	20,000
			Nungoi (24°52'26" N : 94°00'54"E)	40,000
			Sadar West Range Office (24°50'14" N : 93°54'42"E)	20,000

			Lamlongei (24°50'44"N : 93°55'45"E)	20,000
			Sadar East Range Office (24°49'37" N : 93°56'25"E)	20,000
			Lamdeng (24°50'3"N : 93°52'3"E)	60,000
Total				2,00,000
3.	Chandel	<i>Parkia javanica</i> , <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Mimusops elengi</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Embllica officinalis</i> , <i>Eleocarpus floribundus</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Bauhinia spp.</i> , <i>Syzygium cuminii</i> , <i>Citrus spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Chukrassia tabularis</i> , <i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Terminalia citrina</i> , <i>Albizia stipulata</i> , <i>Grevillea robusta</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Aegle marmelos</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> , <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , etc	Lirungtabi (24°23'4.02"N: 94°0'37.48"E)	37,000
			Ziontlang (24°24'55.91"N: 94° 0'27.21"E)	22,000
			Chakpi Molbem (24°14'48"N : 93°53'26"E)	65,350
Total				1,24,350
4.	Chura-chandpur	<i>Parkia chinensis</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Callistemon lanceolate</i> , <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> , <i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> , <i>Cedrella toona</i> , <i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Duabanga sonneratioides</i> , <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> , <i>Grevillea robusta</i> , <i>Chukrassia tabularis</i> , <i>Kaprang</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Bambusoideae</i> , <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Mimusops elengi</i> , <i>Jam</i> <i>Quercus spp</i> , <i>Acacia spp.</i> , <i>Neem</i> , <i>Messua ferrea</i> , <i>Albizia</i> , <i>Dillenia indica</i> , <i>Chorphon</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> , <i>Albizia</i> <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> , <i>Muthrubi</i> , <i>Thuja compacta</i> , <i>Embllica officinalis</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> .	Sagang (24°23'30"N: 93°49'37"E)	40,082
			Chura-chandpur (24°21'11"N: 93°42'6"E)	60,000
			Singngat (24° 08'55"N : 93°35'51"E)	40,000
			Tuilumjang (24°21'6"N : 93°32'25"E)	20,000
Total				1,60,082
5.	Jiribam	<i>Agar (Aquillaria agallocha)</i> , <i>Bokul (Mimosops elengi)</i> , <i>Theibong (Artocarpus integrifolia)</i> , <i>Mange (Tamarindus indica)</i> , <i>Yongchak (Parkia roxburghii)</i> , <i>Heikru (Embllica officinalis)</i> , <i>Acacia (Acacia mearnsii)</i> , <i>Manahi (Terminalia citrine)</i> , <i>Cham (Artocarpus chaplasha)</i> , <i>Golmohur (Delonix regia)</i> , <i>Ashoka (Saraca asoca)</i> , <i>Pongamia (Pongamia pinnata)</i> , <i>Jam (Syzygium cumini)</i> , <i>Dalchini (Cinnamomum verum)</i> , <i>Tejpata (Cinnamomum tamala)</i> , <i>Nau-U (Podocarpus neriifolia)</i> .	Lakhipur (24°46' 57" N : 93°09' 01" E)	15,000

			Harinagar (24°46´57″ N : 93°09´01″ E)	15,000
			Uchathol (24°46´57″ N : 93°09´01″ E)	16,000
			Uchathol-I (24°46´57″ N : 93°09´01″ E)	16,000
			Uchathol-II (24°46´57″ N : 93°09´01″ E)	16,000
			Bhaiboni (24°41´30″ N: 93°06´40″ E)	15,000
			Borobekra (24°36´29″ N: 93°06´01″ E)	16,000
Total			1,09,000	
6.	Kamjong	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> (Tolhao), <i>Cedrella toona</i> (Tairel), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (Uyung), <i>Phoebe hainesiana</i> (Uningthou), <i>Microcus paniculata</i> (Heitup), <i>Delonix rtegia</i> (Gulmohar), <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> (Pareng), <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> (Dalchini), <i>Bauhinia</i> Sp. (Chingthrao), <i>Prunus nepalensis</i> (Theikanthei), <i>Perkia</i> (Yongchak), <i>Juglans regia</i> (Heijuga), <i>Prunus</i> spp. (Cherry), <i>Michelia champaca</i> (Leihao), <i>Thuja compacta</i> , <i>Artocrapus</i> sp. (Theibong), <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Tamarind), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Wang)	TM Kasom (24°58´24″N : 94°13´55″E)	40,520
			Komlaching (25°01´3″N : 94°08´19″E)	20,400
			Muirei (24°58´24″ N : 94°13´56″ E)	20,880
Total			81,800	
7.	Kangpokpi	<i>Theibong</i> , <i>Jamun</i> , <i>Yongchak</i> , <i>Chorphon</i> , <i>Gulmohor</i> , <i>Acacia</i> , <i>Uyung</i> , <i>Karpur</i> , <i>Tolhao</i> , <i>Pareng</i> , <i>Jarol</i> , <i>Heigru</i> , <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus flobribundus</i> , <i>Ushoi</i> , <i>Wang</i> , <i>Jarul</i> , <i>Bokul</i> , <i>Bottle Brush</i> , <i>Leihao</i>	Turibari (25°8'46"N : 93°57'10"E)	20,000
			Motbung (25°01'1"N : 93°54'24"E)	20,000
			Kanglatongbi (24°58'25"N : 93°53'20"E)	20,000
			Saikul (25°06'25" N : 94°02'44" E)	20,000
Total			80,000	

8.	Noney	<i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> , <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Emblica officianalis</i> , <i>Parkia roxburghii</i> , <i>Quercus serrata</i> , <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> , <i>Mimosups elengi</i> .	Noney (24°49'8"N: 93°38'30"E)	30,000
		<i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> , <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Parkia roxburghii</i> , <i>Sapindus mukrosii</i> , <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> .	Langkhong (24°51'25"N: 93°35'19"E)	30,000
		<i>Micheliachampaca</i> , <i>Duabangagrandiflora</i> , <i>Gmelinaarborea</i> , <i>Parkiaroxburghii</i> , <i>Quercus serrata</i> , <i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Longchin (24°53'34"N: 93°34'23"E)	30,000
		<i>Micheliachampaca</i> , <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> , <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Emblicaofficianalis</i> , <i>Parkiaroxburghii</i> , <i>Quercus serrata</i> , <i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i> , <i>Mimosupselengi</i> , <i>Artocarpuschaplasha</i> , <i>Cinamomumcamphora</i> , <i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Irang (24°50'48"N: 93°29'52"E)	30,000
		<i>Micheliachampaca</i> , <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> , <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Emblicaofficianalis</i> , <i>Parkiaroxburghii</i> , <i>Quercus serrata</i> , <i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i>	Gaidimjang (24°41'8"N: 93°31'40"E)	30,000
Total			1,50,000	
9.	Pherzawl	<i>Yongchak</i> , <i>Tolhao</i> , <i>Wang</i> , <i>Gulmohur</i> , <i>Uyung</i> , <i>Chorphon</i> , <i>Heitup</i> , <i>Kekru</i> , <i>Uningthoumanbi</i> , <i>Taimareng</i>	Thanlon (24°09' 00" N : 93°15' 38" E)	40,000
		<i>Yongchak</i> , <i>Gulmohur</i> , <i>Uyung</i> , <i>Uningthoumanbi</i>	Lawibual (24°16' 17" N: 93°01'26" E)	24,500
		<i>Yongchak</i> , <i>Gulmohur</i> , <i>Uyung</i> , <i>Uningthoumanbi</i>	Tipaimukh (24°14' 07" N: 93°01' 36" E)	20,000
Total			84,500	
10.	Senapati	<i>Parkia spp</i> , <i>Cedrella toona</i> , <i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , <i>Pinus kesiya</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Thuja compacta</i> , <i>Cupressa</i> , <i>Cassia jabonica</i> , <i>Eleocarpus serrata</i> , <i>Prunus nepalensis</i> , <i>Mimosops elengi</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Seijak</i> , <i>Callistemon spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia mangium</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Phoebe hianesiana</i> etc.	Senapati Plot-I & II (25°16'56" N : 94°1'54" E)	42,500
			Mao Plot-I & II (25°31'19" N : 94°7'37" E)	20,000
			Tadubi Plot-I & II (25°28'41" N : 94°8'3" E)	20,000
			Taphou Plot-I & II (25°15'23" N : 94°0'29" E)	14,356

			Maram Plot-I & II (25°23'20" N : 94°05'36"E)	20,000
			Liyai Khunou Plot-I & II (25°28'59" N : 94°14'48"E)	40,000
Total			1,56,856	
11.	Tengnoupal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> , <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> , <i>Bauhinia vareigata</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Cedrela toona</i> , <i>Cinamomum tamala</i> , <i>Cinamomum camphora</i> , <i>C. zeylanicum</i> ,, <i>Citrus spp</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Eleocarpus floribundus</i> , <i>Grevillea robusta</i> , <i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> , <i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Mimusops elengi</i> , <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> , <i>Parkia roxburghii</i> , <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Phoebe hainesiana</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Spathodea campanulate</i> , <i>Junglans regia</i> , <i>Thuja compacta</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i>	Aimol Satu (24°26'56.3"N : 94°02'16.0"E)	62,000
			New Khudei (24°26'5.2"N 94°02'11.1"E)	57,900
			Moreh Range Forest Office complex (24°25'11"N 94°30'22"E)	4,100
Total			1,24,000	
12.	Tameng-long	<i>Terminalia balerica</i> (Bahera), <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Champra), <i>Delomix regia</i> (Gulmohar), <i>Emblica officinalis</i> (Heikru), <i>Sizygium cumini</i> (Jam), <i>Cinnamomum camphara</i> (Karpur), <i>Michelia Champaca</i> (Leihao), <i>Terminalia citriana</i> (Manahai), <i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i> (Mukthrubu), <i>Orozylum indicum</i> (Shamba), <i>Parkia roxburghii</i> (Yongchak), <i>Terminalia myriacarpa</i> (Tolhao), <i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> (Agar), <i>Arthocarpus integrifolia</i> (Theibong), <i>Eleocarpus floribundus</i> (Chorphon), <i>Antidesmabunius</i> (Heiyen), <i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i> (U-Thambal), <i>Psidium guajava</i> (Guava)	Tamenglong (24°58'44.8"N : 93°30'04.5" E)	35,000
			Bhalok (24°57'30.2"N: 93°32'28.9" E)	35,000
			Tamei (25°9.288"N : 93°40.494" E)	35,000
			Tousem (25°05'50.7"N : 93°22'26.0" E)	35,000
Total			1,40,000	
13.	Thoubal	<i>Amoora rohituka</i> (Heirangoi), <i>Anacardium occidental</i> (Kaju), <i>Arthocarpus integrifolia</i> (Theibong), <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem), <i>Bauhinia sp</i> (Chingthrao), <i>Cassia fistula</i> (Chouhui), <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Karpoor), <i>Cinnamonum tamala</i> (Tejpata), <i>Cinnamonum zeylanicum</i> (Dalchini), <i>Delonix regia</i> (Gul Mohor), <i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> (Chorphon), <i>Emblica officinalis</i> (Heikru), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Wang), <i>Haochuk</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> (Heingou), <i>Michelia champaca</i> (Leihao), <i>Microcus paniculata</i> (Heitup), <i>Mimosops elengi</i> (Bokul), <i>Parkia roxburghii</i> (Yongchak), <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Ashoka), <i>Psidium guajava</i> (Pungdon), <i>Sapindus</i>	Langathel (24°33'04"N: 94°02'12.52"E)	92,000

		<i>trifoliatus</i> (Kekru), <i>Syzigium cumini</i> (Jam), <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Mayokpha), <i>Terminalia citrina</i> (Manahi), <i>Treminalia bellerica</i> (Bellerica), <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Mange), <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Teak), <i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i> (Mukthrubu), <i>Zyziphus jujube</i> (Boroi)	Kakching Lamkhai (24°29' 50"N: 94° 00' 41"E)	20,000
Total			1,12,000	
14.	Ukhrul	<i>Quercus</i> Sp, <i>Thuja compacta</i> , <i>Parkia roxburghii</i> , <i>Artocarpus</i> Sp, <i>Cedrella toona</i> , <i>Pheobes</i> sp, <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Cinnamomum zeylinicum</i> , <i>Citrus</i> sp, <i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Callistemon</i> sp, <i>Prunus napulensis</i> , <i>Greviella robusta</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Prunus</i> sp, <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Cedrella toona</i> , <i>Michelia Champaca</i> , <i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> , <i>Areca</i> spp, <i>Mimusops elangi</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Bauhinia vareigata</i> , <i>Cinnamomum zeylinicum</i> , <i>Callistemon</i> sp.	Lunghar (25°10'1.64"N : 94°26'46.26"E)	21100
			Ukhrul (25° 5'42.15"N : 94°21'41.33"E)	20550
			Hungdung (25° 5'40.79"N : 94°22'43.68"E)	20400
			Awangkasom (25°16'48.13"N : 94°28'1.96"E)	50400
			Mata (24°56'52.44"N : 94°12'37.91"E)	56000
Total			1,79,150	
15.	Urban Forestry	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i> (Yongshak), <i>Terminalia citrina</i> (Manahi), <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> (Theibong), <i>Delonix regia</i> (Gulmohor), <i>Emblica officinalis</i> (Heigru), <i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> (Chorphon), <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Karpur), <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> (Spathodia), <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Mayokpha), <i>Mimusops elengi</i> (Bokul), <i>Michelia champaca</i> (Leihao), <i>Callistemon linearis</i> (Bottlebrush), <i>Thuja compacta</i> (Thuja), <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Jam), <i>Garcinia morella</i> (Housuk), <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> (U-thambal), <i>Dillenia indica</i> (Heigri), <i>Bauhinia acuminata</i> (Chingthrao), <i>Arecaceae</i> sp.(Palm tree), <i>Docynia indica</i> (Heitup), <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (Mukthrubu), <i>Carica papaya</i> (Awathabi), <i>Amoora rohituka</i> (Heirangkhoi), <i>Cassia fistula</i> (Chahui), <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (Jarl).	Heingang (24°53'13"N: 93°56'45"E)	1,15,720
			Ngangkha (24°30'2"N: 93°44'35"E)	37,800
Total			1,53,520	
16.	Social Forestry	<i>Parkia</i> , <i>Bokul</i> (<i>Mimusops elengi</i>), <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> (Theibong), <i>Dillenia indica</i> (Heigri), <i>Gulmohar</i> (<i>Delonix regia</i>), <i>Thuja compacta</i> , <i>Leihao</i> (<i>Michelia champaca</i>), <i>Jarol</i> , <i>Manahi</i> , <i>Karpur</i> , <i>Heitup</i> (<i>Microcus paniculata</i>), <i>Mayokpha</i> (<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>), <i>Wang</i> (<i>Gmelina arborea</i>), <i>Heikru</i> , <i>Cherry</i> (<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	Haokha Forest complex (24°39'38"N: 93°59'6"E)	28,941
Total			28,941	
		GRAND TOTAL		20,04,199

VIEWS OF DIFFERENT VANAMAHOTSAVA NURSERIES RAISED BY FOREST DEPARTMENT ACROSS THE STATE



LAT 24°30'2" N
LONG 93°44'36" E

TUESDAY 12.03.2019
LOCAL TIME 14:09:52

Unnamed Road, Khoirentak, Manipur 795133, India, Manipur, Khoirentak, India, 795133

Ngangkha nursery under Bishnupur Division



Komlaching nursery under Kamjong Division



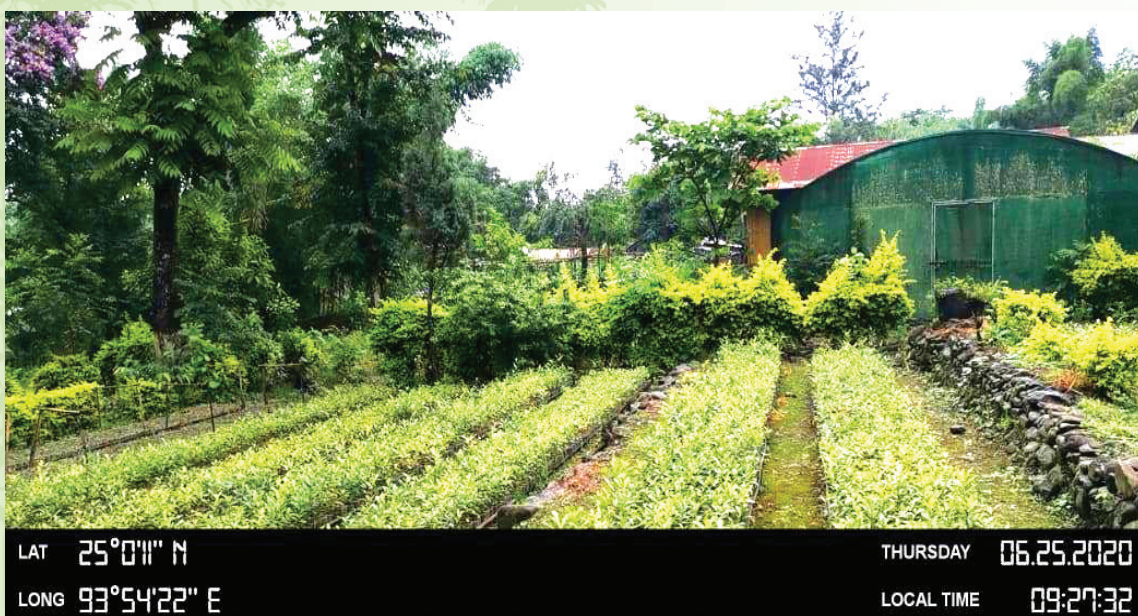
Kangla nursery under Urban Division



Bhalok nursery under Tamenglong Division



Aimol Setu nursery under Tengnoupal Division



Kanglatongbi nursery under Kangpokpi Division



Taphou nursery under Senapati Division



Lamlongei nursery under Central Division



Bamboo nursery under Tamenglong Division



Heingang nursery under Urban Division



Planting Ficus in RF boundary



TM Kasom nursery under Kamjong Division



Latitude: 24°48'8"

Longitude: 93°56'44"

Accuracy: 20.0m

Time: 01-07-2019 12:22

Note: Vana Mahotsava 2109 Ramrei Village, Kamjong Forest Division

Vanamahotsava plantation 2019 under Kamjong Division

"The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago, the next best time is today"
-Chinese Proverb

Students participating in Vanamahotsava





JOINT TREE PLANTATION
Liyai Khullen & Liyai Khunou
in collaboration with Senapati Forest Division,
Forest Dept., Govt. of Manipal