

## ANNEXURE - 3

### Strip plantation in Jalpaiguri division

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Species (local name)	No. of tree	Total vol. in cu.m.	Total value Rs.
1.	<i>Mangiferi indica</i>	Aam	8	5.674	23829.93
2.	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	*Akashmani	818	84.312	442637.46
3.	<i>Embllica officianalis</i>	Amlaki	58	1.426	4243.42
4.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	9	2.920	11678.75
5.	<i>Terminalia belarica</i>	Behera	1	0.085	159.18
6.	<i>Michelia campaca</i>	*Champ	105	35.130	351300.70
7.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	*Chhatian	80	31.723	88825.01
8.	<i>Chukrassia tabularis</i>	Chikrasi	6	0.714	3569.25
9.	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Chilouni	47	12.251	57822.83
10.	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	Dabdabe	1	0.528	792.19
11.	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	*Eucalyptus	130	94.793	379170.89
12.	<i>Gmelia arborea</i>	*Gammar	736	83.035	830346.42
13.	<i>Melia azaderach</i>	*Ghoraneem	241	64.413	281807.27
14.	<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>	Ghokul	12	8.037	23910.82
15.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jam	4	0.703	6149.15
16.	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i>	*Jarul	1039	100.295	521534.12
17.	<i>Anaeardiceae</i>	Jiga	6	0.491	945.49
18.	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	*Kadam	136	66.248	197087.62
19.	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Katus	1	0.360	1386.00
20.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	159	10.557	63340.75
21.	<i>Delonix regia</i>	*Krishnachura	84	22.197	69920.96
22.	<i>Castanopsis</i>	kutua	20	2.078	2078.17
23.	<i>Careya aborea</i>	Kumbhi	9	1.218	2436.56
24.	<i>Baccaurea sapida</i>	Kusum	20	0.656	2625.00
25.	<i>Amoora wallichii</i>	Lali	40	2.276	13655.25
26.	<i>Duabanga india</i>	Lampati	3	1.901	15210.00
27.	<i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i>	Lati Kadam	1	0.250	375.00
28.	<i>Artocarpus</i>	Latore	6	0.439	2631.69
29.	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	*Mandane	51	42.985	214923.70
30.	<i>Cassia seamea</i>	*Minjiri	3791	566.185	1698554.65
31.		Misc.	76	4.387	14429.30
32.	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Moina	1	3.906	23437.50
33.	<i>Tetreminalia crenulata</i>	Pakasaj	21	1.554	6216.50
34.	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>	Pitali	12	3.233	9051.88
35.	<i>Peltóforum rubiginosa</i>	Radhachura	11	3.280	8036.33
36.	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	*Sidha	57	19.552	106008.94
37.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	*Simul	27	33.516	167579.82
38.	<i>Albizza species.</i>	*Sirish	229	125.820	396332.33
39.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	*Sisoo	3477	1866.123	22393481.49
40.	<i>Leuceanea leucocephala</i>	Subabul	5	0.928	3572.30
41.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	*Teak	640	163.632	1963581.12
42.	<i>Cedrella toona</i>	Toon	3	0.828	4965.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12181</b>	<b>3470.368</b>	<b>30409641</b>

\* Important timber species

## ANNEXURE -4

### GLOSSARY OF FOREST MANAGEMENT TERMS.

**Ban - O- Bhumi Sanskar Samiti :**

Standing committee of forest and land development.

**Coppice Forest :**

A forest consisting of tree derived from coppice shoot or root suckers.

**Coppice with standard :**

It is that coppice system in which part of the crop is retained to form an uneven- aged, overwood.

**Coupe :**

A felling area usually one of an annual succession unless otherwise stated.

**Felling cycle :**

The time that elapses between successive main fellings on the some area.

**High Forest :**

A forest, which originated from seed. A crop or crops of trees normally with a closed and high canopy and usually of seedling origin.

**Improvement Felling :**

The removal or destruction of less valuable trees in a crop in the interest of better growth of the more valuable individual, usually applied to a mixed uneven- aged forest.

**Irregular Forest :**

A forest composed of trees of markedly different ages.

**Normal Forest :**

A forest which for a given site and given object of management is ideally constituted as regards growing stock, age class distribution and increment and from which the annual or preiodic removal of produce equal to the increment can be continued indefinitely without end angering future yields.

**Regular Forest :**

A forest composed of even aged wood i.e. trees of approximately of the same age. Difference upto 25% of the rotation age of the rotation age is considered even aged where rotation is about 100 years

**Rotation :**

The planned number of years between the formation or regeneration of a forest crop and its final felling.

**Selection felling :**

The annual or periodic removal of exploitable trees individually or in small groups in an uneven-aged forest in order to realise their yield and natural regeneration.

**Silviculture system :**

A method of silvicultural procedure worked out in accordance with accepted sets of silvicultural principles, by which crops are tended, harvested and replaced by new crops of distinctive forms.

**Silviculture :**

That branch of forestry, which deals with the establishment, development, care, and reproduction of stands of timber.

**Taungya :**

The plantation in which the forest department gets agricultural crops also raised along with the forest plants in the interspaces of their lines by Mazdoors or daily wages or by lessees or by villagers who have settled down in a village inside the forest for the purpose.

**Unclassed forests :**

Forest which are not legally demarcated and categorised.

**Van mahotsava :**

In early fifties this culture was promoted by the forest department as annual feature to create tree consciousness amongst the people.

**Working circle :**

A forest area (forming the whole or part of a working plan area) organised with a particular object and under one silvicultural system and one set of working plan prescription.

**Working plan :**

A written statement of management aiming at continuity of policy and action and controlling the treatment of a forest. Synonym with management plan.

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