

ASSIGNMENT

On

EVS

Topic : A report on forest conservation in —— area/block/village/district.

Submitted by.

Submitted to

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INTRODUCTION

Forest conservation is the practice of planning and maintaining forested areas for the benefit and sustainability of future generations. Forest conservation involves the upkeep of the natural resources within a forest that are beneficial for both humans and the ecosystem. Nagaland is a place where forest is highly conserved for future use and even if trees are cut down societies try to plant it again on the roadsides. True most trees and wildlife are destroyed in the name of development but trees are also restored by environment activities and societies. According to the latest research Recorded Forest Area (RFA) in the State is 8,623 sq km of which 234 sq km is Reserved Forest and 8,389 sq km is Unclassed Forests. In Nagaland, during the period 1st January 2015 to 5th February 2019, no forest land was diverted for non-forestry purposes under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 (MoEF & CC, 2019). However further researches and own views about satho colony at Kohima village will be analysed.

BODY

Reaching out to some village heads and communicating with them I've found out that they have also planned to conserve our forest in many different ways. Sticking to the point the forest body includes different types of trees like Banyan Tree, Neem Tree, Peepal tree, Aloe vera, coconut tree, Neem tree etc. Some other tree are rarely conserved in our area because it tends to have some medicinal property and our ancestors even believe it to have spiritual power to chase out evil spirits which will be discussed later.


Reaching to the headman **THEYIEHU RUTSA** of our colony I tend to find some few information from him too about the conservation of not only forest but also biodiversity in our area. He said trees are one of the most important components of human life because they intake carbon dioxide CO_2 and give out oxygen O_2 which we inhale. The more trees present the more the air is fresh. It not only gives out oxygen


but also holds and controls the cloud therefore it rains more in those places with more trees.

Not only are trees essential for life, but as the longest living species on earth, they give us a link between the past, present and future. It's critical that woodlands, rainforests and trees in urban settings, such as parks, are preserved and sustainably managed across the world.


Trees are also believed to benefit human and animal health because an individual tree removes up to 1.7 kilos of dust and air pollutants each year. It also provides shade from solar radiation and reduces noise.


Most trees in Nagaland are also believed to have medicinal properties in Nagaland. Some are

Accession number : EM32704185		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i> (D.Don) Hochr	
	Common Name	N/A	
	Place	- Nagaland- found in Chare, Meinkong, Changi and Jalukie regions	
	Parts Used:	1: Rhizome [Constituents]	
	Medicinal information		
	Disease Name	Diabetes, tumor, hyperliposis and hepatitis	
	Uses	The rhizome may be used for controlling bacterial infection as they have antibacterial properties. The root decoction can also be used for controlling diabetes, tumor, hyperliposis and hepatitis	
	Source	Hossain, M.M.2009. Med. Aromat. Pl. Sci. Biotechnol., 1:101-6; Kumar, S. 2002. The medicinal plants of North-East India. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, India.	


Accession number : QV5364534		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name	Cymbidium aloefolium (L.) Sw.	
	Common Name	N/A	
	Place	- Nagaland-grows mainly in Pfitsero, Pesao, Japfu and Noklak regions.	
Parts Used: 1: Whole Plant			
Medicinal information			
Disease Name		Fever, vertigo burns and sores	
Uses		The whole plant can also be used as tonic and in the treatment of vertigo, weakness of eyes, burns and sores. Moreover the leaves are extensively used for stypic properties in the treatment of boils and fevers. Again the roots may be pounded with ginger and the mixture extracted with water is used as medicine to cure paralysis and chronic illness. Some tribal people in this region used the small seeds for healing wound.	
Source		Dash, P.K., Sahoo, S. and Bal, S. 2008. Ethnobotanical Studies on Orchids of Niyamgiri Hill Ranges, Orissa, India. Ethnobot. Leaflet, 12:70-78; Medhi, R.P. and Chakrabarti, S. 2009. Traditional knowledge of NE people on conservation of wild orchids. Indian J. Traditional Knowld., 8: 11-16.	

Accession number : GP73796332		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name	Cymbidium ensifolium (L.) Sw	
	Common Name	N/A	
	Place	- Nagaland- widely scattered in the areas of Japfu, Pfitsero, Hellipong, Longtok and Chentang	
Parts Used: 1: Rhizome			
Medicinal information			
Disease Name		Gonorrhoea	
Uses		The rhizome of the plants may be boiled and the decoction prepared can be used for the treatment of gonorrhoea.	
Source		Singh, D.K. 2001. In: Pathak, P., Sehgal, R.N., Shekhar, N., Sharma, M. and Sood, A. editors. Orchids: Science and Commerce, New Delhi.	

Accession number : UD93384411		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name	Dendrobium chrysanthum Wall. ex Lindl	
	Common Name	N/A	
	Place	- Nagaland- grow mostly in the Wokha, Mokokchung, Longkhim and Changki regions.	
Parts Used: 1: Leaf [Constituents]			
Medicinal information			
Disease Name		Pyrexia, Skin diseases	
Uses		The leaves of this orchid may be dried and ground to produce the final powdery product which can be used as antipyretic and also for the treatment of some mild skin diseases.	
Source		Li, Y.M., Wang, H.Y. and Liu, G.Q. 2001. Erianin induces apoptosis in human leukemia HL-60 cells. Acta Pharmacological Sinic., 22: 1018-1022.	

Accession number : ZUJ5624801		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name	Dendrobium fimbriatum Hook	
	Common Name	N/A	
	Place	- Nagaland- found mostly in the Dzuja, Peren, Mokokchung and Wokha regions.	
Parts Used: 1: Leaf [Constituents]			
Medicinal information			
Disease Name			
Uses		The leaves of the plants may be either boiled or soaked in the warm water which may be consumed either as tonic as it promotes the production of body fluid or may be applied on the fractured areas to set the crack bones	
Source		Yang, L., Wang, Z. and Xu, L. 2006. Simultaneous determination of phenols (Bibenzyl, phenanthrene and fluorene) in Dendrobium species by high-performance liquid chromatography with diode array detection. J. Chromatogr., 1104: 230-237	

Accession number : HI43438731		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name <i>Cephalotaxus griffithii</i> Common Name Sepéhu (Angami), Sutha (Chakhesang Chokri), Wokalu (Chakhesang), Pephel (Konyak), Tatsa (Lotha). Place - Commonly found between altitudes of 600m and 1,200m in Nagaland. And is Red listed species in Manipur		
Parts Used: 1: Leaf [Constituents]			
Medicinal Information			
Disease Name Cancer			
Uses Used as antitumor.			
Source S. C. Deorani & G.D. Sharma (2007) Medicinal Plants of Nagaland			

Accession number : CG19132077		PubMed	Scirus
	Botanical Name <i>Coix lacynosa</i> Jobi Linn. Common Name Chaning (Manipur), Orum (Lotha), Kesil (Angami), Manjang (Ao) Place : Cultivated in the valley and common in the foot hills of Manipur. Distributed at the altitude of 1,200m in Nagaland.		
Parts Used: 1: Seed [Constituents]			
Medicinal Information			
Disease Name Diarrhea, dysentery, fever, small pox, gout			
Uses Seed is used as blood purifier and also used as tonic. Seed powder paste is used in gout and in the local drink preparation.			
Source S. C. Deorani & G.D. Sharma (2007) Medicinal Plants of Nagaland; Dr.S.C Sinha (2001) Medicinal plants of Manipur; H.B. SINGH, R.S. SINGH, J.S. SANDHU (2003) Herbal medicine of Manipur.			

These are some of the plants he said and are proved to be medicinal in Nagaland.

These are also some of the trees that are preserved and are forbidden to be plucked or cut by people without permission. If people are caught doing these illegal actions they are fined up to 50,000 for each tree they pluck.

HOW FORESTS ARE CONSERVED

Forests of India are endowed with rich fauna and flora. India is one of the 12-mega biodiversity countries of the world. National Forest Policy 1988 emphasizes environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance. The productivity of forests is to be increased to meet essential national needs like fuel wood, fodder, minor forest

produces and small timber for the rural and tribal population. Special precautions should be taken during the fire season to prevent the incidence of forests fires and improved modern management practices should be adopted to deal with them. The scheme is now being extended to all the States and Union Territories during the 12th Five Year Plan. It is a 90:10% fund sharing scheme.

This scheme was formerly known as the “Integrated Forest Management Scheme”. It was formulated by merging two schemes of the 9th Five Year Plan ‘Forest Fire Control and Management’ and ‘Bridging of Infrastructure Gaps in the Forestry Sector in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim’. The Scheme was continued during 11th Plan period. The department shall take maximum advantage from this scheme to bridge the infrastructural gaps in forestry development in the State. The main components of the schemes are:

Infrastructure Development

Strengthening of Infrastructure for Forest Protection.

Working Plan Preparation/Survey and Development.

Forest Fire Control and Management Both the components of the Scheme will be implemented in all the State and Union Territories

To maintain environmental stability through preservation and where necessary, restoration of ecological balance that has been adversely affected by depletion of the forest cover of the country

To preserve the natural heritage of the country by protecting and conserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna which represent the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of the country through strengthening of the infrastructures of the Forest Department.

To improve the productivity of forests to meet essential National needs

To ensure scientific management of the forests by preparing and implementing good quality working plans.

To protect forest against forest fires by adopting

improved and modern management practices and through the co operation of the local communities on the principles of Joint Forest Management.

The forest conservation in Our area is also similar to as that of our country in India.

Some Ways to conserve wildlife are

Switch to Bamboo Paper

Bamboo is easily sustainable and grows to maturity within five years, a lot faster than trees. They have exactly the same functions as well. Try to use bamboo paper as much as possible to lower the demand for paper produced by trees. Bamboo plants are planted near the riverside to preserve trees and it also stops the fast flow and landslide due to fast flowing water which protect the crops and biotic things near the field



Fig : Bamboo planted near the river side



Bamboo planted near riverside in **Gazhie River Kohima**

Switch to Digital Books

Again, this creates less of a demand for paper. Digital books are also more convenient as you have an endless supply of books on a single device. You can also read from a digital device in the dark, unlike

with a book printed on paper.

Use the Library

If we still prefer to read the real thing, borrow books from local library. It's cost-efficient and environmentally conscious. Books are what you can always borrow, share and donate.

will let your friends know you care about them and also the environment.

Reuse Gift Bags and Others

If you think this is tacky, opt for a recyclable gift bag. Explorers even love playing with cardboard boxes, empty toilet paper and paper towel rolls, and also shoeboxes. Boxes can become palace, forts and superhero headquarters, toilet paper rolls turn into binoculars and bird feeders, and paper towel rolls become spotting scopes and periscopes.

Planting more trees

Our colony have a colony day and before that day we

atleast plant a tree everyday.almoese everyone is required to plant a tree atleast on the side of the road or house.



They planned developwment too but also make sure everytree tree thats been cut down another tree will be planted



This image was taken in Thizama.Even though road construction

are going on they make sure that many trees are not cut down in the name of development.

prevent deforestation

Even though it's not our own barren lands, people should not cut too many trees because it might lead to landslides and drought when the land is not held firmly by the roots.

Afforestation

Fresh afforestation programs should also be started. New plantations will increase the forest cover and will also help in making up the eco-balance. For the afforestation, the selection of trees should be made according to local geographical conditions, and care must be taken during the initial growth of the trees. We also plant enough trees near our houses and offices.



These trees are believed to be planted around 14 years



Way to Administrative training Institutes (ATI) kohima

Conclusion

Although our colony headsman have taken many steps to conserve our wildlife These are the measures i also recomnt to conserve the forest

Passing acts that require the conservation of forests,

Surveying the forest resources to prevent overusing the resources,

Categorizing forest areas and proper delimitation of reserved forest areas to prevent anyone from damaging the reserved area,

Find out which areas require reforestation,

Regulating and improving upon the commercial use of forest products,

Protecting forests from fire, mining and other threats, and

Developing national parks etc

