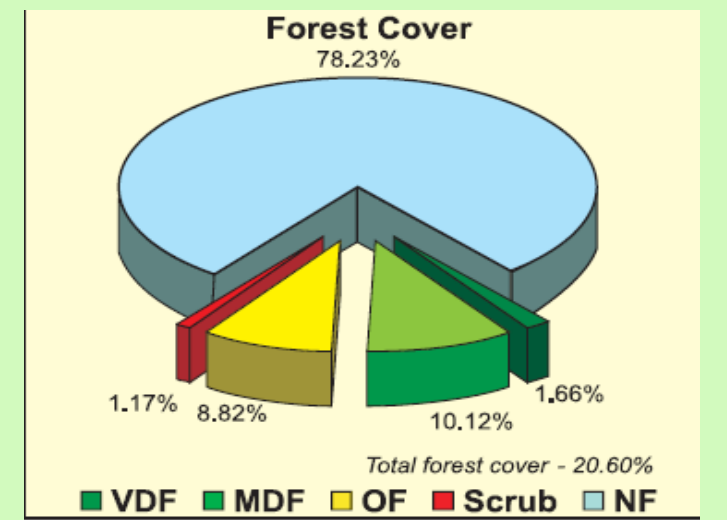
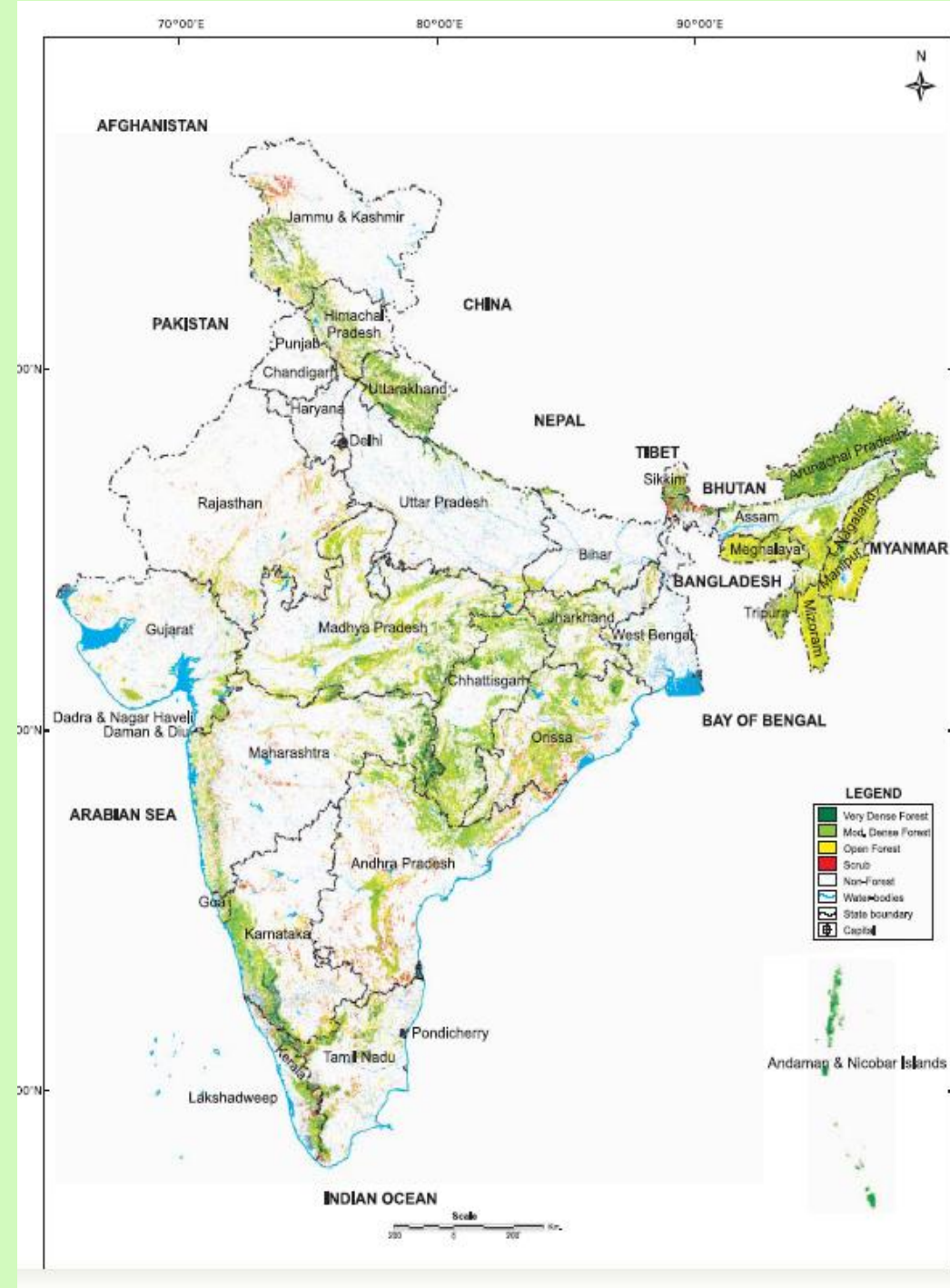


Current status & challenges

- 7th largest country in area – 328.73 million ha
- 2nd largest human population – > 1.00 billion
- ~ 2.5% of the world's geographical and 1.8% of the forest area
- 16% of the world's population and 18% of domestic cattle population
- 8% of world's biodiversity, and one of the 12 mega biodiversity countries– two global terrestrial biodiversity hot spots: the North-eastern States and the Western Ghats
- Forest types: tropical, sub-tropical, temperate, alpine and sub-alpine forests
- **In-situ conservation:** Biosphere Reserves – 14, National Parks – 97 (38,199.47 km²), Wildlife Sanctuaries - 508 (118,236.94 km²), Tiger Reserves - 29 (38,620 km²)
- **Ex-situ conservation:** Numerous Botanical Gardens, Arboreta, Herbal Gardens, Clonal Repositories, Plant herbarium, Provenance trials, Seed orchards

Challenges

- Pressure on forests for wood and non-wood products
- Pressure on forests for non-forestry use
- Sustainable forest management
- Involvement of local communities in FGR conservation



Class	Area (km ²)	Percent of Geographic Area
Forest Cover		
a) VDF	54,569	1.66
b) MDF	332,647	10.12
c) Open	289,872	8.82
Total Forest Cover*	677,088	20.60
Non-forest Cover		
Scrub	38,475	1.17
Non-forest**	2,571,700	78.23
Total Geographic Area	3,287,263	100.00

VDF – Very Dense Forest, MDF – Medium Dense Forest



National priorities

- Increase forest cover and conservation of existing forests, to reach 1/3 of area under forest.
- Ensuring ecological balance through conservation of biological diversity, forest genetic resources and soil and water management
- Increase productivity and efficient utilization of forest produce, and substitution of wood
- Increase community involvement in forest genetic resources conservation and management Improvement of species using traditional and biotechnology methods

National institutes and species in focus for FGR development and improvement

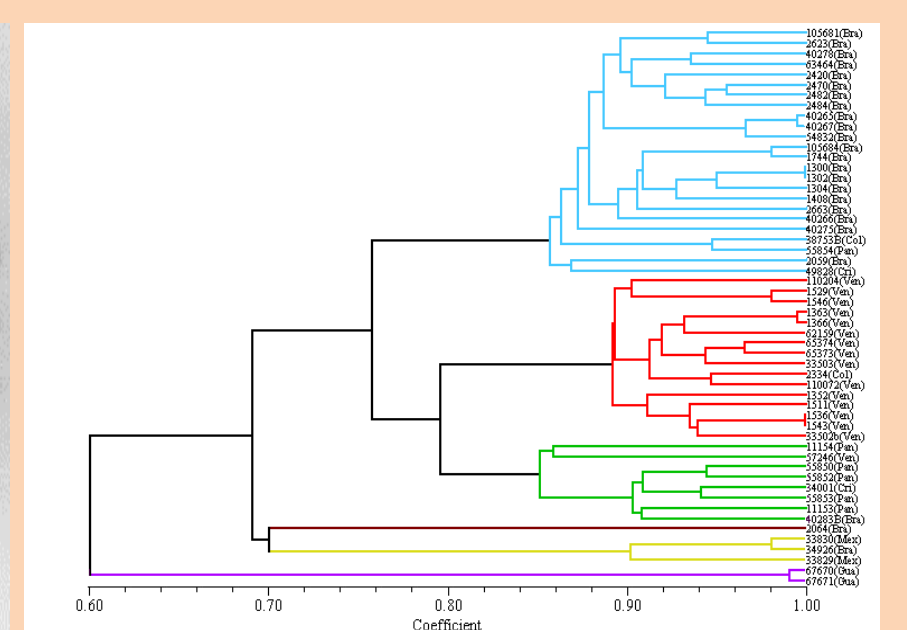
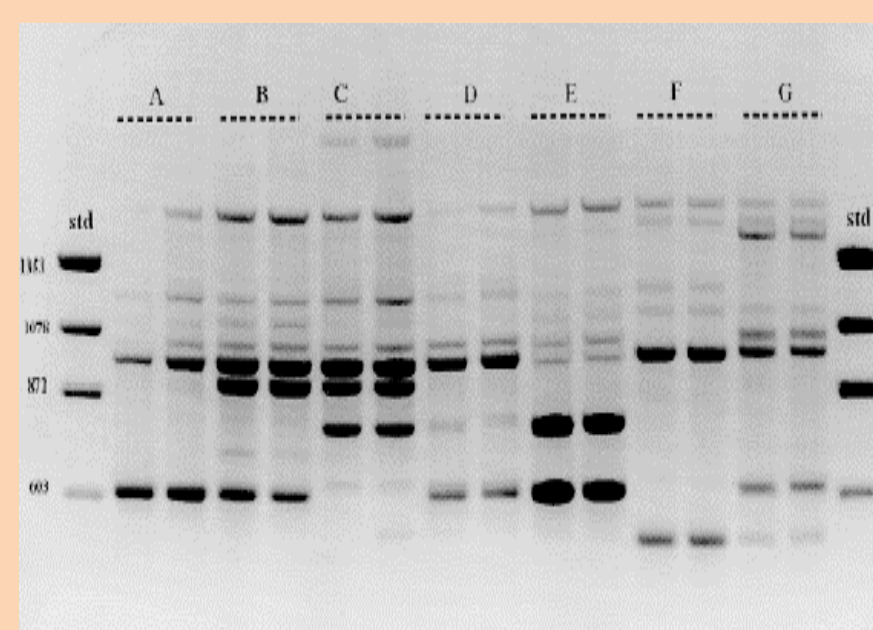
ICFRE with its nine strategically located institutes has programmes for FGR conservation and management focusing on the following species:

Eucalypts, *Shorea robusta*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, Poplars, Himalayan pines, *Tectona grandis*, *Acacia sp.*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Tecomella undulata*, *Gmelina arborea*, Bamboos, *Dipterocarpus sp.*, *Albizia procera*, *Santalum album*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Casuarina sp.*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Acacia catechu*, *Adina cordifolia*, Tropical pines, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Pinus roxburghii*, *Picea smithiana*, *Abies pindrow*, *Salix sp.*, *Populus sp.*, *Cedrus deodara*

Policy and institutional support

National Forest Policy 1988

- Achievement of sustainability of all types of forests.
- Provisions for maintenance, conservation and enhancement of bio-diversity of forest ecosystems.
- Maintenance and enhancement of forest resource productivity.
- Increase in the extent of forest and tree cover.
- Optimization of forest resource utilization



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