

School of Nursing

Course Code : BSCN3006

Course Name: Environmental studies



FOREST RESOURCES

GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

Name of the Faculty: DEEPIKA BAJWAN

Program Name: B.sc Nursing

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **USES**
- **OVER-EXPLOITATION**
- **DEFORESTATION CAUSES & EFFECTS**
- **TIMBER EXTRACTION**
- **MINING**
- **DAMS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON FORESTS AND TRIBAL PEOPLE**

INTRODUCTION

- The word forest is derived from a Latin word
- “Foris” means Outside
- Forest are one of the most important natural resources of the earth.
- Approximately 1/3rd of the earth’s total area is covered by forests

INTRODUCTION

Forest resources play an important role in the economy of any country. It is highly responsible for environment made for a living and non living things. Living things include trees, shrubs, wildlife etc. and non-living things include water, nutrients, rocks, sunlight and air.

- Forest are important to humans and the natural world.
- For humans, they have many aesthetics, recreational, economic, historical, cultural and religious values.

Indian Scenario

- In India forest cover estimated to be **21.02%** of the country's geographical area.

The total forest cover in India is **6,90,899 km²**

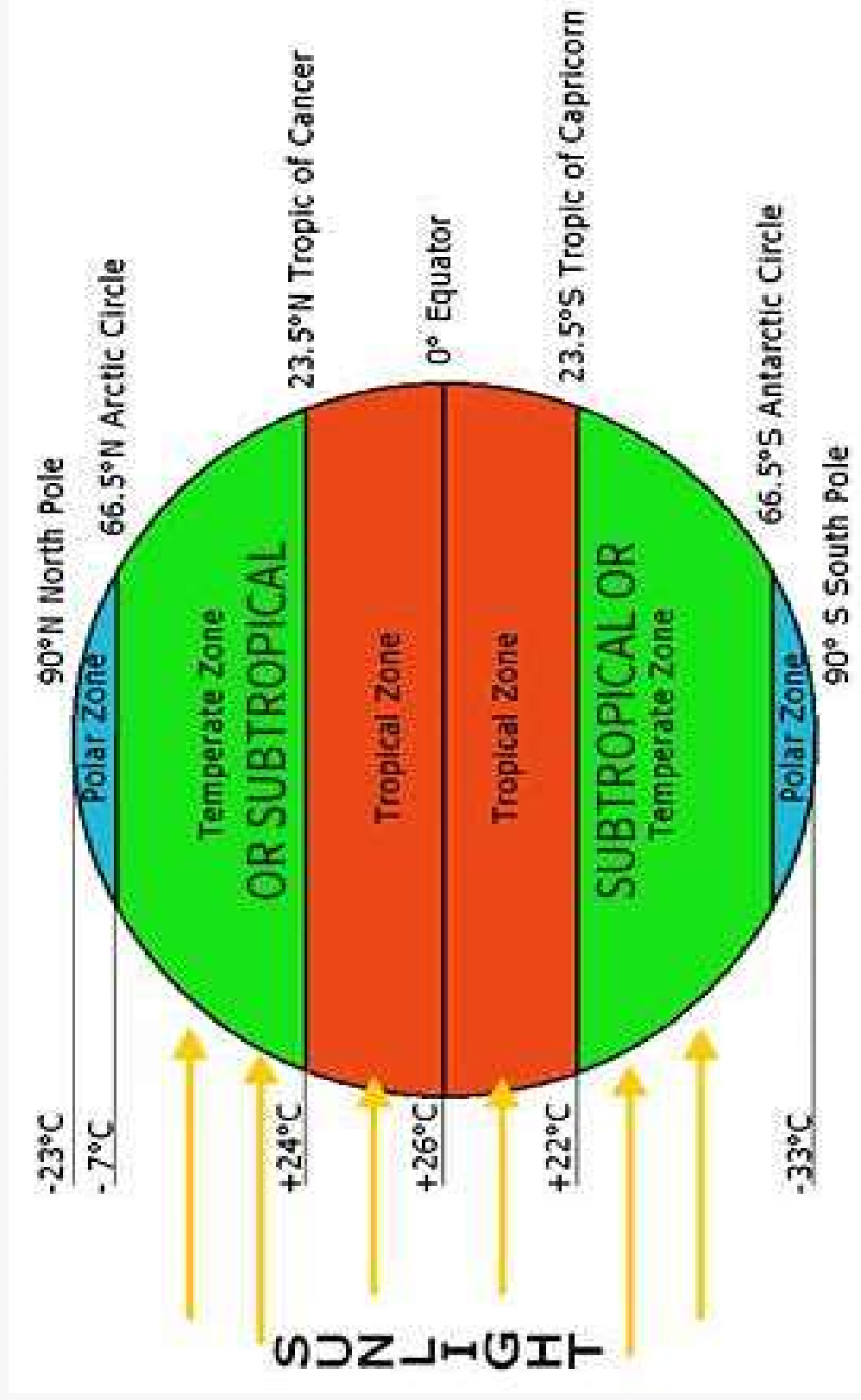
Forest cover in India is defined as all lands, more than one hectare in area with a tree canopy density of more than 10%.

Very Dense Forest	All lands with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above
Moderately Dense Forest	All lands with tree cover of canopy density between 40% and 70%
Open Forest	All lands with tree cover of canopy density between 10% and 40%.
Scrub	Degraded forest lands with canopy density less than 10 %.
Non-forest	Any area not included in the above classes.

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Types of Forests in India

Moist Tropical Forest

- a) Tropical wet evergreen: Western Ghats (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala) 200 cm of rainfall and having a temperature of 15 °C to 30 °C.
- b) Tropical semi evergreen: Lower hills of western Ghats.
- c) Tropical moist deciduous: Dehradun, mahableshwar (rainfall of 100 to 200 cm per annum)
- d) Damp Forests: Sunder bans, Bengal delta, and Andaman.



a



b

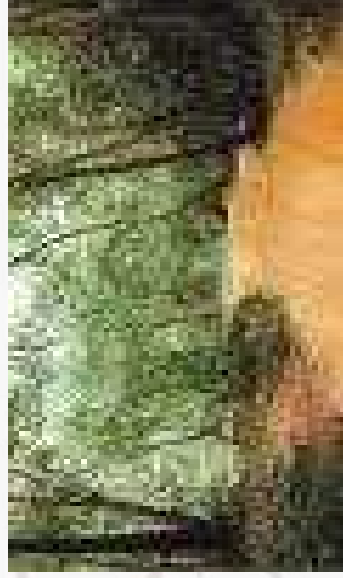


c

- ***Dry Tropical forests:***

- a) Tropical dry deciduous: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
- b) Tropical thorn forest: Delhi, Punjab, Gujarat
- c) Tropical dry evergreen: Eastern Ghat

(Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu) This is predominantly composed of trees and shrubs that have thick dark green foliage throughout the year.



a



b



c



Montana Sub tropical Forests

- **Coniferous Forests:** They are cone-bearing needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees, found in areas that have long winters

a) Subtropical broadleaf forest: Shillong,

Nilgiris

b) Subtropical pine forest: Arunachal Pradesh, Kashmir

c) Sub Tropical dry evergreen: Foot Hills of Himalayas.

a



b



c



Sub Alpine Forests

Trees gradually get smaller and more stunted until conditions are too challenging for tree growth

- a) Moist alpine scrub- high Himalayas
- b) Dry alpine scrub: Sikkim



Forest Degradation in India

- At the beginning of 20th century about **30 %** of land in India was covered with forests but by the end of 20th century the forest cover was reduced to **20%**
- We have a huge population size and a very low forest area **0.075 Ha per capita** as compared to **0.64 ha/ capita** of world forest area
-

- The National forest policy has recommended **33 %** forest area for plains and **67 %** for hills
- For effective forest management of country we have to take the confidence of tribal who have been living in forest.

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USES OF FOREST

The functions of forest may broadly classified into following categories

- Commercial values
- Ecological significance
- Aesthetic values
- Life and economy of tribal

LOCAL CONSUMPTIVE USE

- **Food** like *roots, fruits, tubers, fish, mushrooms, animal meat e.t.c.*
- **Fodder for cattle** (dried hay or straw).
- **Fuel Wood:** The wood is used as fuel for cooking and other purposes by poor people.
- **Construction material** like poles, thatching leaves.
- **Fiber** for weaving baskets, ropes, nets, mats.
- **Medicinal plants** for treating common diseases.



PRODUCTIVE OR MARKET USE

- *Timber:* Wood used for commercial purposes like for making furniture and other items like boats, bridges and other day to day uses.
- Fruits, fiber, honey, gum e.t.c.
- Cane and bamboo products.
- *Raw material for wood based industries:* forest provide raw material for various wood based industries like paper and pulp, sports goods, furniture, match boxes etc.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Atmospheric and climate regulation
- Erosion control
- Watershed protection
- Floods and drought control

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Forest Provide protection against Soil erosion, Droughts, floods, noise, radiations



Soil erosion



Soil erosion



Floods

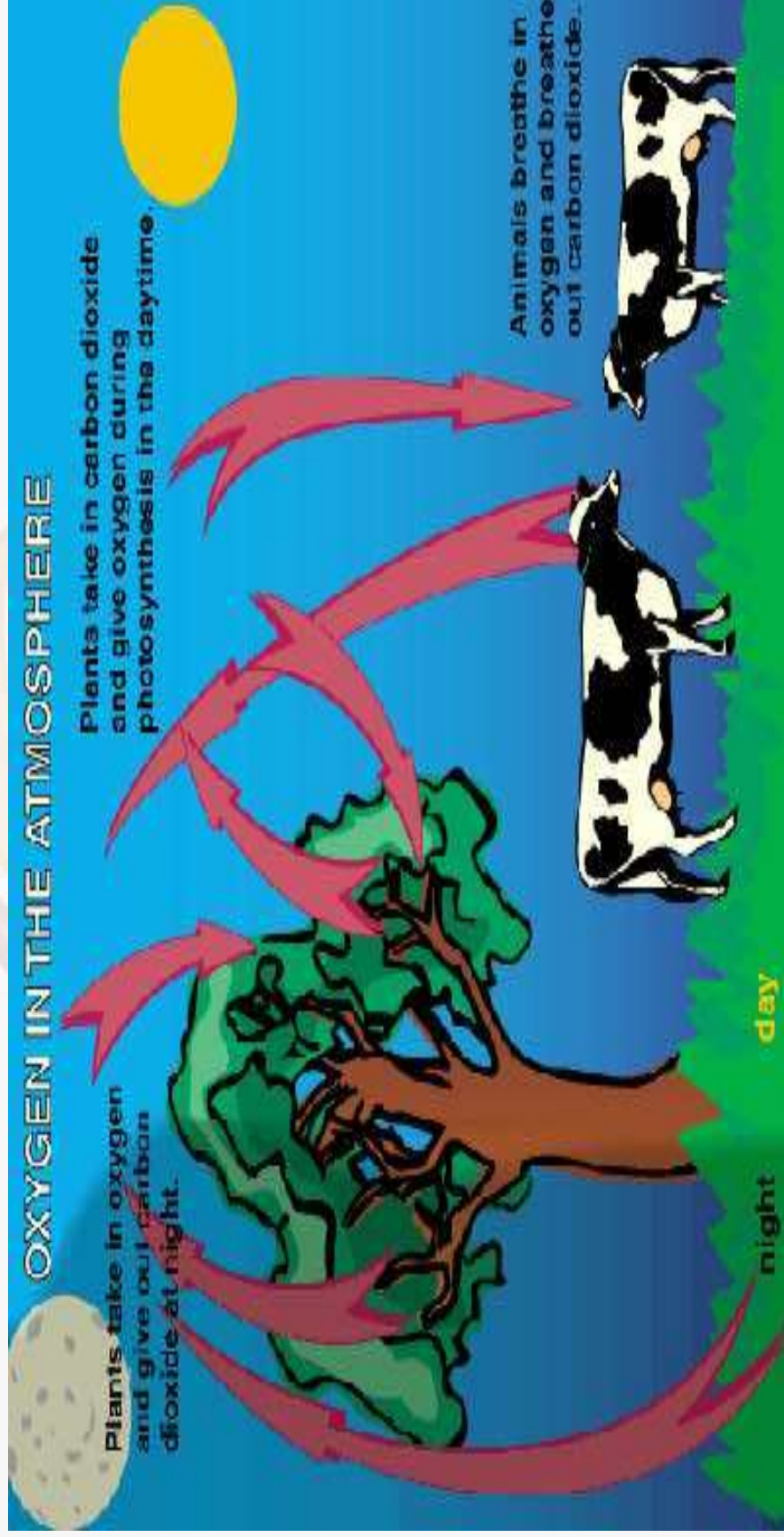


Droughts

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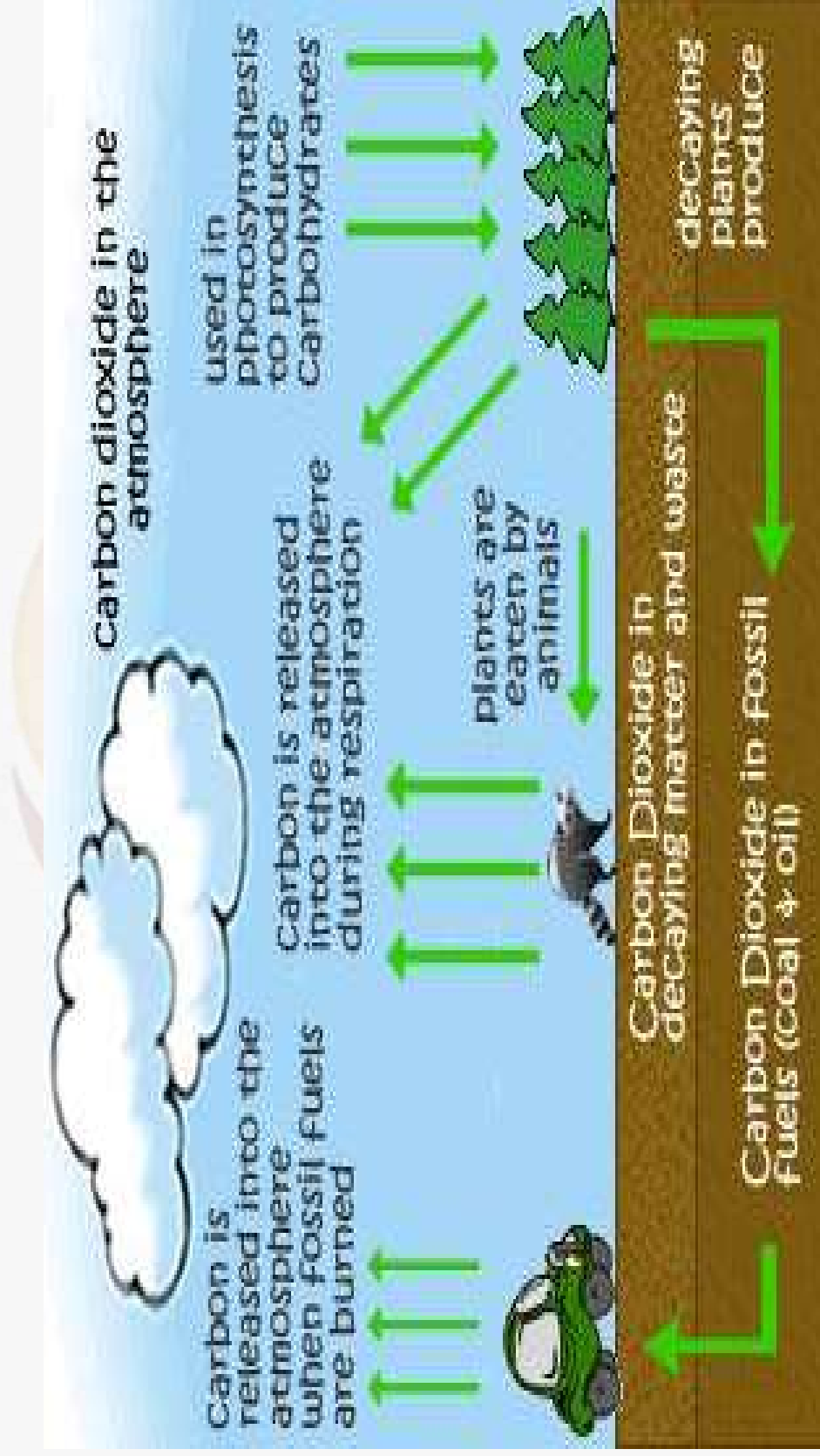
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THANK YOU

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