









Tropical Forest Research Institute

(Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) PO RFRC, Mandla Road, Jabalpur - 482021, India

Van Sangyan

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The articles can be in English, Hindi, Marathi, Chhattisgarhi and Oriya, and should contain the writers name, designation and full postal address, including e-mail id and contact number. TFRI, Jabalpur houses experts from all fields of forestry who would be happy to answer reader's queries on various scientific issues. Your queries may be sent to The Editor, and the expert's reply to the same will be published in the next issue of Van Sangyan.

Cover Photo: Panoramic view of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve

Photo credit: Dr. N. Roychoudhury and Dr. Rajesh Kumar Mishra, TFRI, Jabalpur (M.P.)

From the Editor's desk



The intricate relationship between biodiversity loss and human well-being is increasingly being understood in ecological and economic terms. Despite the knowledge of the multiple dimensions of this relationship and its importance, species and ecosystems are still disappearing at an alarming rate. Anthropogenic pressures are the prime reason for this trend, yet attempts to reduce such pressures and conserve species in protected areas have only achieved limited success. This has led to the realization that sustainable consumptive use approaches that can combine production and conservation functions are also important in conserving biodiversity in human-dominated landscapes. Agroforestry, as part of a multifunctional working landscape, can play a major role in conserving and even enhancing biodiversity from farms to the landscape level in both tropical and

temperate regions of the world.

Indigenous knowledge has influenced native species selection in agroforestry systems worldwide. However, scientific advancements in plant sciences, agroforestry technologies and trade have accelerated species movements and establishment beyond their native range. Non-native plants are still an important component of agroforestry in many parts of the world. Whether native or non-native, management interventions can increase the economic, environmental and social values of agroforestry

In line with the above this issue of Van Sangyan contains an article on Melia dubia suitable indigenous tree species for agroforestry systems. There are also useful articles viz. Soil: The vital covering of earth, Climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration, बहुपयोगी वृक्ष-शीशम (Dalbergia latifolia) and Forest invasive flora of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve, स्टॉबेरी की खेती आय और रोजगार का एक अच्छा स्रोत and परजीवी कीट.

I hope that readers would find maximum information in this issue relevant and valuable to the sustainable management of forests. Van Sangyan welcomes articles, views and queries on various such issues in the field of forest science.

Looking forward to meet you all through forthcoming issues

Dr. Pawan Rana Scientist 'E' & Chief Editor

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Melia dubia suitable indigenous tree species for agroforestry systems

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About the species

Melia dubia Cav. belongs to the family Meliaceae. The vernacular names are White Cedar (English); Bakain, derk Malai (Hindi); vembu (Tamil); Munnaitikaraka (Telugu); Malaveppu (Malayalam) and Hebbevu (Kannada). M. spread throughout tropical dubia is America. Mexico and Argentina. Caribbean islands, including Puerto Rico and also present in South America. In India, this species occurs in Sikkim Himalayas, Bengal, Upper Assam, Khasi hills, Hills of Orissa, N. Circars, Deccan and Western Ghats at an altitude of 1500-1800 m. Growing in the Himalayas up to 6000 ft. and even higher. The species is most competitive in relatively dry areas with less than 900 mm annual rainfall. It occurs from low land up to 1000 -1400 m. It prefers well-drained, deep, sandy loam soil, with pH 5.5 - 6.5. For raising plantations the area need to be cleared of ground vegetation, and staked into rows 2 m x 2 m apart (Sharma et al., 2018). The seedlings are planted out in 30 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm pits. Seedlings of 6 months old are to be good for planting. Planting is done during the first monsoon season in June-July and casualties replaced after three months. For the first two years, two times weeding per year is necessary to boost the growth. M. dubia shows fast growth in the sapling stage and continues for 15-20 years, with mean annual increment of 4 to 5 cm. But the growth

slows down before large dimensions are attained (Palsaniya, et al., 2009).

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The species is suitable for plantation programme under various agroclimatic conditions, thus, in the recent scenario the species has greater attraction by farmers, foresters and plantation growers. Plantations of fast growing, short rotation woody crops like M. dubia gained more importance also in Carbon sequestration while providing income from wood products (Parthiban et al., 2009).

Seed collection and processing

Seed collection can be done by collecting from the ground after natural fall or after shaking fruit bearing branches. production of fruits is 10-15 kg per tree. Collection fruits should be separated as fully mature and not fully matured fractions. The latter should be afterripened for some days under shaded and humid conditions. Stones from mature fruits may be extracted manually by rubbing with sand and then cleaning with running water. Larger quantities can be extracted by using mechanical equipment designed for de-pulping fleshy fruits, e.g. coffee de-pulper, adapted food processors. After extraction and cleaning in water, stones should be dried for some days until moisture ·content is about 15-10% (drying may be omitted or minimized if seeds are to be sown quickly after processing). While de-pulping of the fruits and disposing waste of fruits, precautions must be taken to avoid any oral intake by

humans and animals. Ingestion can cause acute poisoning and in extreme cases be fatal. There are 57,000 seeds kg-1 (Aariff Khan and Krishna, 2016).

The seeds are semi recalcitrant. They should be kept in high moisture content (10-15%). Fresh stones (moisture content 22%) are kept in plastic and then stored in a tin can in a cold room with the temperature of 18-20oC, RH 70-80%. Using this treatment, the germination percentage of the seeds can be maintained up to 20-30% after 10-12 weeks in storage. To prevent fungal attack, seeds can be mixed with fungicide powder, for instance Dithane M-45 or Benlate. Seeds of M. dubia are hard and may take up to 3 months to germinate without treatment. Pre-treatment should aim at breaking the physical barrier to water absorption and expansion of the embryo. Pre-treatment can be done manually by cracking or cutting part of the endocarp, or by treatment with sulphuric acid (H2SO4). Acid treatment should be with high concentration acid for 40 minutes.

Another study revealed that exposing the fruits to microwave energy for 7.5 min by seed pelletization with followed selected microbial consortia recorded the highest germination percentage of 68% over control. It is also reported that the higher germination percentage (44.67%) and other quality parameters viz., seedling length mean daily germination, seedling length and vigour index were recorded in cow dung treatment for 5 days. Similar observation was reported in another study that the highest germination percentage (34.3 %) was observed in the soaking of seeds in cow dung slurry for seven days. Under complete aseptic conditions seeds showed highest germination of 61%. High rate of germination seen under controlled

conditions clearly indicate the role of light, temperature and nutrients on germination apart from hormones.

Seedling production

Germination is epigeal. Sowing after pretreatment in plastic pots with the mixture sand and soil (1:1). Suitable practice is by burying the seeds into the media horizontally and then covered with fine sand. Stones contain more than one seed. The percentage of germination is low (14%). Karnataka Forest Department reported that, alternate soaking in cold and hot water for 20 days improves the (70%). germination percentage Transplanting medium may consist of a mixture of soil, sand and manure (7:2:1) and added 1 spoon of TSP or NPK in 1m3 of media. **Transplanted** seedlings are plantable in the field after 3-4 month.

It is best to sow seeds during March -April. Cleaned and dried seeds should be sown in the open raised nursery beds, in drilled lines, 5 cm apart. Seeds do not germinate in sand. They have to be sown in soil: farm yard manure medium in the ratio 2:1. A 1:1 ratio can also be adopted. About 6-7 kg of dried drupes containing about 1500 numbers are required for one standard nursery bed. The seeds sown need to be watered regularly, twice a day. At places where daytime temperature is not very high, or where nursery beds are in shade, the bed should be covered with a tarpaulin sheet to retain temperature in the medium. Germination occurs within 90 days. Vegetative propagation: Juvenile stem cuttings and coppice shoots respond well to 1000 - 2000 ppm IBA (liquid formulation). Coppice from older trees responds better to rooting. Pencil thick cuttings need to be taken for propagation. Thin shoots are easily susceptible to root

(almost 100 % less). The tree branches at 8-10 m from ground. Pruning every six months controls branching. The bole is straight, round, without any knots and without any buttress.

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rot. The shoots can be placed on sand medium and watered twice a day. A provision for drainage is a must as water logging destroys the shoots. Season also plays a major role in the rooting of cuttings. Drier seasons are conducive for rooting. About 75% rooting can be obtained. The species is very sensitive to transplantation and hence care must be taken while prickling seedlings from bed or transplanting rooted shoots to bags.

Vegetative propagation

Propagation by stem cutting, macrorooting or root suckers are possible but is
reportedly difficult. Vegetative
propagation of branch cuttings with 4000
ppm IBA treatment was found to be
promising (50 %). Another successful
method of vegetative propagation reported
was to take cuttings from six months-old
seedlings. A cutting was taken from each
seedling up to eight times at 5-8 day
intervals. The success rate of rooting was
89%.

A protocol has been developed for micropropagation of Melia. Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium supplemented with 6-benzyl amino purine (BAP) 0.5 mg/l along with gibberelic acid (GA3) 2.5 mg l-1 produced multiple shoots within 4-5 weeks. In vitro rooting was obtained on the half strength MS agar gelled medium supplemented with indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) 0.3 mg l-1.

Plantation management

A spacing of 5 x 5 m is optimal while a spacing of 8 x 8 m is ideal. Growth is enhanced with the application of fertilizers. Regular irrigation is required for fast growth of the trees. Initial growth is hastened with daily watering and application of fertilsers once in three months for the first three years. Under rainfed conditions, the growth is slow

Agroforestry practices

Melia is a good agroforestry species and supports a variety of crops throughout its cultivation period. Ground nut, chilli, turmeric, blackgram, papaya, banana, melon, sugarcane, as inter crops are being successfully cultivated. The species performs exceedingly well when planted on bunds, attaining the harvestable size within four years.

Yield

The tree attains a volume of 15 cu. ft. at the end of 15 years and earns revenue of Rs. 350 per cubic foot from the 5th year onwards. Growth rate ranges from 20-25 cm per year when intensively managed and 6 to 8 cm per year in unmanaged plantations. It is expected to produce 12 to 15 18 CFT (0.4 - 0.5 m3) of timber in 5 years time. Presently Melia fetches Rs. 7300 t-1 for billets of girth 50-120 cm girth and above Rs.370 per CFT (0.02 m3) for trees which have attained a girth > 120 cm.

Uses

It is a good secondary timber and the most preferred species for plywood industry. The wood is also used for packing cases, building ceiling planks, purposes, agricultural implements, pencils, match boxes. splints, cattamarans, musical instruments and tea boxes as the wood is anti-termite by itself. Thus, the species has a ready and assured market due to its multipurpose utilities. The species is also highly adaptable. The species is in high demand by the plywood industries.

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Melia dubia



M. dubia tree



M. dubia plantation



M. dubia flower



M. dubia fruit



M. dubia seed





M. dubia seedlings ready for planting



M. dubia with Turmeric based model



M. dubia log

Soil: The vital covering of earth

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Of all the resources, existing in the nature and constituting the natural capital, soil is very vital. It is earth's skin - a natural covering formed by the weathering process of underlying rocks and organic remains of the vegetation. Its importance to us can be gauged from the fact that it is the medium for the growth of all plants sustaining life of animals and human beings on this planet and whole life is finally dependent upon the productivity of soil besides many ecosystem services are also attributed to the soil. It forms the basis of vegetation providing food, fiber, fuel and medicinal herbs to the society. Technically, soil is a complex and dynamic ecosystem formed of different components of the parent rock (sand, silt and clay) and decayed organic materials (humus). This humus contains the nutrients that allows new plants to grow. As the mature trees shed their leaves these are broken down by the action of bacteria and earthworms and the fertile layer of the soil are formed in this way. Plants, animals, fungi, bacteria humans affect soil formation.

Switching yard for nutrient cycling

Soil act as the main seat for storing, transforming and cycling of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, water and other nutrients. Different micro-organisms present in the soil liberate carbon and other nutrients from the complex forms to plant available forms through the process of decomposition. Fundamentally,

decomposition is an organized process which is accomplished by the different soil biota including arthropods, earthworms and fungi, etc. This complex process

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Soil as growth medium for plants (Source: Google Internet)

provides energy to the organisms. The unbreakable plant and animal residues gets changed into long lasting complex humic compounds. These organic compounds maintain the soil structure and store the major nutrients (www.soilquality.org)

Profile and different horizon

The section of the soil in a plumb line extending from the surface to the underlying parent rock material is known as soil profile and it has a sequence of different distinct layers called as horizons which are parallel to the soil surface and formed as a result of the soil forming process. A fully developed soil has distinct horizons or layers which have variable attributes like thickness, color,

texture and structure. Mainly soil profile consists of - O, A, E, B and C horizons.

O Horizon

It largely consists of the organic matter and formed from the litter derived from the plants and animals. It is commonly found in the forest lands.

A Horizon

This zone represents the mineral part of the soil and present near to the surface.

E Horizon

It is comparatively lighter in color and found below the A horizon. The leaching of clay particle and minerals occur from this zone.

B Horizon

This zone is present beneath the E horizon and characterized by the accumulation of the minerals.

C Horizon

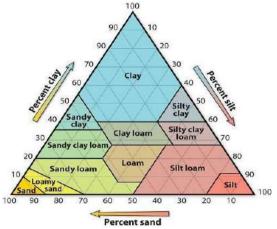
It is the unconsolidated material present below the B horizon. It represents the parent material from which the soil is formed.

Since, soil is the main base for growing crops in farmlands and raising plantation in woodlands. The thorough understanding of the physical, chemical and biological properties and their trend across the different layers of soil is significant for assessment of the fertility and productivity of soil ecosystem.

Physical portrayal of soil

It includes the bulk density, porosity, color, texture and structure of the soil. Of these, soil texture and soil structure are very important as the former indicate the relative proportion of the clay, silt and sand in the soil and the latter represents the arrangement of the soil particles in different patterns. There are 12 textural classes of the soil ranging from sand to clay.

Chemical characterization



Soil Texture Triangle (Source: Google Internet)

Chemical properties of the soil comprises of Soil Reaction (P^H), Electric Conductivity (EC), Per cent Organic Carbon (SOC %), essential primary elements NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium), secondary elements (Ca⁺⁺ and Mg⁺⁺) and trace elements (Fe, Cu, Zn and Mn).

Biological profile

Soil as a living system harbors large



Soil -Plant Interaction (Source: Google Internet)

biological life. The soil biota includes a number of the bacteria, fungi, protozoa, algae, worms and insects. The interaction of these microbes and organisms with the soil constitutes the biological profile of the soil. The microorganisms affect numerous soil properties. It is estimated that millions and billions of microorganisms are present in one gram of soil. Bacteria help in

decomposition of soil organic matter, nitrogen fixation. Protozoa are mobile organisms that feed on other microbes and SOM. Algae, like plants, photosynthesize and are found.

Soil productiveness

The capacity of the soil to supply nutrients to the plants in sufficient amounts for good growth and high yield is soil productiveness. The physical health and presence of elements in optimum amount limits the productivity and fertility status of the soil. Some of the main properties determining the availability of nutrients to the plants are:

Color

Reddish to brownish color of the soil indicates well drained soil. If the color is gray to dark, it indicates the presence of organic matter.

Bulk density

It is very important parameter and given as weight of the soil in a given volume. The higher value of the bulk density means more compactness and not good for the plant growth.

Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)

It is the precursor of the soil organic matter which is formed due to the decomposition plants and animals. It is useful in maintaining the aeration and soil structure. It represents the chemically labile portion of the soil and determines various other properties of the soil and enhances the availability of the nutrients to the plants. Besides this, it increases the cation exchange capacity (CEC) of the soil and chelates the micronutrients *viz.*, Zn, Mn, Fe and Cu.

Electric Conductivity (EC)

It is the measure of the soluble salts in the soil. A good soil has the EC level between 200 μ S/cm and 1200 μ S/cm. Higher

concentration of salts also affects the plant growth adversely.

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Soil Reaction (PH)

It is the measure of hydrogen (H⁺) in the soil water solution and influences the absorption of nutrients, growth and biotic composition of the soil as fungi, bacteria and microbes proliferates on specific P^H value of the soil. It varies from acidic (<7), neutral (=7.0) to alkaline (>7) on a scale of 0-14.

The electric conductivity and soil PH act as important indicators of the health, availability and balance of nutrients in the soil. Similarly there should be minimum levels of the micro and macro nutrients in the soil for sustaining the proper growth of the plants.

Main groups of soils

Based on the soil taxonomy and chemical characterization, the main groups of soil are:

Red Soil

The diffusion of the iron attributes to the red color of the soil. Soils of alfisol, inceptisol and ultisol taxonomical nomenclature are in this group.

Lateritic soil

These soils contain a combination aluminum oxides and minute quantities of manganese oxide. Ultisol and Oxisol belong to this group of soils.

Black soil

These are good fertile soils containing carbonates of Calcium and Magnesium in high quantity. The vertisol, inceptisol and entisol are the black soils.

Alluvial soils

These form most important group of soils for agriculture practices. These soils are entesol, inceptisol and alfisol.

Desert soils

These soils are present in dry and arid regions and contain quartz content. Entisol and aridisol are the desert soils.

Forest and Hill Soils

These soils are present in the different forest types of hills and contain high proportion of organic matter. These are taxonomically alfisol.

The various processes in the soil, its suitability for agricultural practices and plantation purposes is largely determined by physical, chemical and biological profile of the soil. Texture, structure, and porosity of the soil affect plant growth and soil microbial activity by way of regulating the passage of water and air. Similarly, the soil chemical properties influence the availability of nutrients. The biological properties mediate the decomposition process and determine the content of organic matter in the soil. The different properties of soil interdependent and connected.

Broadly, the forests and soil represent the coupled ecosystems and the properties of soil affects the selection of tree species for plantations and the planted species can also improve degraded areas. Therefore, it is very important to assess the physical, chemical and biological characterization of soil for land use practices management. Globally, the soil resources are under immense pressure and facing degradation due to various anthropogenic pressures, development activities and natural phenomenon. It is a serious problem worldwide and needs immediate attention as soil is such an important natural resource for entire humankind. In wake of the looming threats of global warming and climate change, management of the soil resources assumes more significance as it act as the largest sink of the atmospheric CO₂. Obviously,

the soil degradation will weakens the carbon storage process and enhance the global warming. The scientific management of forests and soil ecosystems will serve the cause of climate change mitigation. In this scenario, suitable soil management practices on scientific lines for rejuvenation of degraded soils resources should he devised and implemented for the sustainability of the life on the earth.

Climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration

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Climate change important an environmental issue that has captured the world's attention in the recent past. Without anything related to it hitting the headlines, hardly a day passes. Enormous efforts (conferences and discussions, research activities, action plans, etc.) have been and continue to be made around the world at various levels and scales to understand the complexities and severity of human-induced climate change, ways to adapt to change and mitigate adverse effects. Thus, global climate change, commonly referred to as Global warming, is a serious environmental issue affecting today's human lives and planet Earth. Global warming is a much debated term. As the term indicates, it refers to the increase in Earth's near-surface air and oceans temperature in recent decades. An Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in 1988 under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to address the problem for the purpose of assessing. The scientific, technical and socio-economic information is relevant for the understanding of the risk of humaninduced climate change.

Currently, CO emissions are increasing globally and are projected to double over the next century. This excess CO enters the global carbon cycle where part remains in the atmosphere, part is taken over by oceans and the terrestrial biosphere. However, significant uncertainty still surrounds the quantitative description of the natural carbon cycle. A major challenge of the issue of greenhouse gas and climate change is to understand what happens to the excess CO generated from the burning of fossil fuels.In particular, the rate and magnitude by which excess carbon is assimilated into land and ocean sinks will determine the balance that remains in the atmosphere. While research in this challenging area continues, new efforts are being made to begin research that could help mitigate increased CO emissions through special efforts to sequester CO₂.

There are basically three categories of activities through which forest management can help to reduce atmospheric carbon: carbon sequestration (through reforestation, reforestation and restoration of degraded land, improved forestry techniques to

increase growth rates, and implementation of agroforestry practices on agricultural land); carbon conservation (through biomass conservation of biomass and soil carbon in existing forests, improved harvesting practices such as reduced impact logging, improved efficiency of wood processing, fire protection and more effective use of burning in both forest and agricultural systems); and Carbon substitution (increased conversion of forest biomass into sustainable

wood products for use in place of energyintensive materials, increased use of biofuels such as the introduction of bioenergy plantations and increased use of harvesting waste as feedstock such as biofuel sawdust). Of the three, carbon conservation is considered to have the greatest potential for rapid climate change mitigation, whereas carbon sequestration takes place over a much longer period of time.

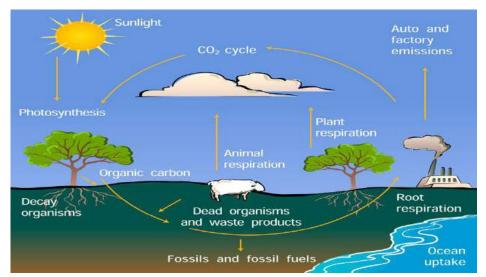


Fig. 1A: simple diagram of parts of the carbon cycle, emphasizing the terrestrial (land-based) parts of the cycle.

Forest ecosystem plays a significant role in the climate change system. Trees store carbon throughout their life and release it through decomposition. Since forests are important carbon sinks and source, assessing forest carbon budgets has received much attention in recent years. Forest cover is an important natural resource that should be conserved on priority basis for sustainable environmental management. By preserving and enhancing forest C stocks there will be regulating atmospheric C concentration, as a major political target to mitigate the climate change. The species richness, stand age are also considered an even more important factor driving C- cycling process in forest ecosystem. Tree species richness has been shown to positively affect above – ground stand productivity, above ground tree C storage, leaf litter production, litter decomposition or Soil C storage. Globally, forestry has taken center stage as one of the options to mitigate climate change.

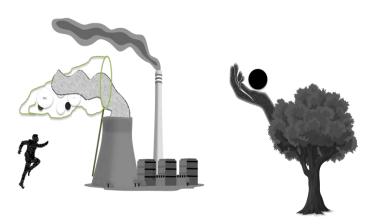


Fig. 2: The schematic representation of carbon capture by the plants from Emitted pointed resources.

The United Nations Conference of Parties (COP) held in Kyoto in 1997 adopted the Kyoto Protocol as the first step towards addressing climate change. The protocol shares the convention's objective principles and institutions, but significantly strengthens the Convention by committing parties to individual, legally binding targets to limit or reduce their GHG emissions. Among the mechanisms of three **K**voto Implementation (JI), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Emissions Trading (ET), only CDM is relevant to developing countries such as India. Developing could view CDM countries as opportunity not only to attract investment capital and Environmentally Sustainable Technologies (ETSs) but also to implement innovative technical, institutional financial interventions to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy and forestry activities that contribute to sustainable development. Projects specially designed and implemented in developing countries under CDM, leading to Carbon (C) emission reduction or sequestration will receive payments from institutions and agencies in countries for every tone of C emission avoided or sequestered. C pools components of the ecosystem that can either accumulate or release C and have classically been split into five main categories: living above-ground biomass (AGB), belowground biomass (BGB), dead organic matter (DOM) in wood, DOM in litter and soil organic matter (SOM). The classification of C pools is not strict and it is not the number of categories that is important but their completeness; pools must not be double-counted and significant pools should not be excluded (UNDP 2009). The terrestrial ecosystem is a major biological scrubber of atmospheric Carbon dioxide that can be significantly increased by careful management. Absorbing Carbon dioxide from atmosphere and moving into the physiological system and biomass of the plants, and finally into the soil is the only practical way of removing large volumes of the major green house gas (CO₂) from the atmosphere into the biological system.

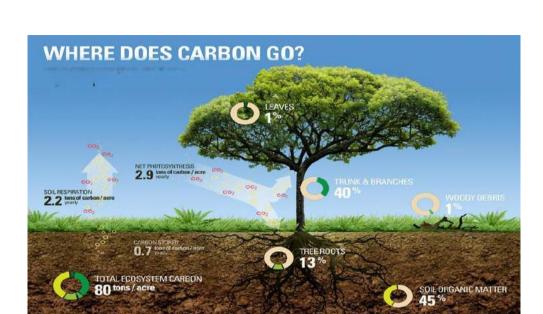


Fig. 3: The schematic representation of the Carbon storage.

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बहुपयोगी वृक्ष- शीशम (Dalbergia latifolia)

डी.पी. झारिया एवं ननिता बेरी

वन संवर्धन, वन प्रबन्धन एवं कृषि वानिकी प्रभाग उष्णकटिबंधीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान

(भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार) जबलपुर



सामान्य परिचय

शीशम भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में पाया जाने वाला एक बहुपयोगी वृक्ष है। शीशम की पत्तियाँ, जड़ें, छाल एवं लकड़ी उपयोगी होती है। शीशम को भारतीय रोजवुड के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। शीशम के 10 से 12 वर्ष के पेड़ के तने की गोलाई 70 से 75 सेमी तक होती है तथा 20 से 30 वर्ष के पेड़ के तने की गोलाई 135 से 140 सेमी तक होती है। शीशम के पेड़ की उचाइ 25 से 40 मी. क होती है। शीशम के पड़ की उचाइ 25 से 40 मी. क होती है। शीशम के एक घनफिट लकड़ी का वजन 22.5 से 24.5 कि. ग्रा. तक होता है।

शीशम शुष्क आर्द्र पतझड़ी वनों में पाया जाता है। एवं मैदानी भागों में भी पाया जाता है। शीशम सदाबहार बनों में भी पाया जाता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा सिक्किम को छोड़कर लगभग पूरे भारत में पाया जाता है।

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वैश्विक वितरण

इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, भारत

पत्तिया

शीशम में संयुक्त पत्ती पायी जाती है जो लीफ लेट पर अल्टरनेट क्रम में होती है। लीफलेट की लम्बाई 3-9 सेमी लंबी होती है इसकी पत्तियाँ इंपेरीपिन्नेट कभी कभी 1 फोलिएट लेटरल पतझड़ी होती हैं। पत्तियों में प्रोटीन तथा कार्बेहाइड्रेट पाया जाता हैं। शीशम की पत्तियाँ अच्छे पशु चारे के रूप में प्रयोग की जाती है।

छाल

शीशम की छाल 10-15 मि.मी. मोटी सिलेटी रंग की अनियमित फटी (Irregular cracked) होती है। शीशम की छाल ओषधीय प्रयोग में काम आती है।

फूल

सामान्य आवास

शीशम के फूल छोटे एवं सफेद रंग के होते हैं। शीशम में जनवरी से मार्च माह में पुष्पन होती है।

फल

शीशम के फल फली के (A. Podi, Oblong) रूप में पाये जाते हैं। शीशम में मार्च-अप्रेल में फलन होता है।

बीज

शीशम के बीज चपटे भूरे (Brown) रंग के 0.8 सेमी के होते है, एक फली में 1-2 बीज होते हैं।

लकड़ी

शीशम में जलाऊ एवं इमारती दोनों प्रकार की लकड़ी पायी जाती है। शीशम की एक घनफिट लकड़ी का वजन 22.5 से 24.5 कि.ग्रा. होता है। जड़े

शीशम की जड़ो में नाइट्रोजन धारण की क्षमता होती है जो जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाती हैं।

परागण

शीशम में परागण मक्खी एवं कीटों द्वारा होता है।

बीज का प्रसार

शीशम के बीज हल्के होने के कारण बीज का प्रसार हवा द्वारा होता है।

बीज संग्रहण

शीशम के वृक्ष में जनवरी से मार्च तक पुष्पन होती है तथा मार्च-अप्रेल में फलन हाता है। अप्रैल-मई में फल परिपक्क हो जाते है तब वृक्ष से फलों को एकत्र करते हैं। फलों को छाया में कमरे के तापमान पर सुखाकर बीज निकलवाते हैं।

बीज भंडारण

बीजों को अच्छी तरह सुखाकर हवा रहित कंटेनर में संग्रहित (भंडारित) कर लेते हैं जिससे बीजों में नमी न पहुँचे।

अंकुरण क्षमता

शीशम के बीजों की अंकुरण क्षमता बहुत अच्छी होती है। अच्छी तरह पके हुए बीजो की अंकुरण क्षमता 90-98 तक होती है।

जैवीयकाल (Viability Period)

शीशम के बीज का जैवीयकाल 1 सप्ताह से लेकर 2 वर्ष तक होता है।

रोपणी में पौधे तैयार करना

रोपणी में पौथे तैयार करने के लिए मिटटी खाद एवं रेत का 3:2:1 के अनुपात में मिश्रण बनाकर पॉलीथीन बैग या रूट ट्रेनर में भरना चाहिए तथा मई-जून में पॉलीथीन बैग में बीज की बुवाई करना चाहिए। पानी की समुचित सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। पौधा तैयार होने पर पौधे की अच्छी तरह सिंचाई एवं निंदाई करना चाहिए। शीशम के नये पौधे (seedling) में कीट का प्रकोप होता है जिससे पत्तियों में लाल धब्बे हो जाते है जिससे पत्तियों सूखकर गिरने लगती हैं तथा पौधा सूख जाता हैं। इससे बचाव के लिए M-45 तथा बाविस्टीन नामक दवा का 5% घोल बनाकर छिड़काव करना चाहिए। शीशम में एक समस्या डायबैक की होती है इसमें पत्तियाँ

सूखकर गिर जाती हैं पुनः नई पत्तियाँ आ जाती हैं।

वृक्षारोपण

शीशम का वृक्षारोपण करने के पहले ग्रीष्म काल में क्षेत्र पौधरोपण क्षेत्र का चुनाव कर, ले आउट करना चाहिए। पौधे से पौधे की दूरी 2 मी. तथा पंक्ति से पंक्ति की दूरी 3 मी. रखना चाहिए तथा 30 x 30 x 30 सेमी. के गढ़े खोदना चाहिए। गर्मी में गढ़े को खाली छोड़ देना चाहिए जिससे गढ़े में उपस्थित हानिकारक कीड़े मकोड़े तथा दीमक नष्ट हो जाए। वृक्षारोपण करने के पहले खोदे गये गढ़ों में मिटटी तथा सड़ी गोबर खाद एवं रेत का 3:2:1 के अनुपात में तैयार किया हुआ मिश्रण भरना चाहिए तथा नर्सरी में तैयार किऐ पौधे को रोपित करना चाहिए। किसान भाई अपने खेत की मेडो पर भी शीशम का वृक्षारोपण कर सकते है। इसमें एक वृक्ष से दूसरे वृक्ष की दूरी 5 मी. होनी चाहिए।

शीशम के उपयोग

फर्नीचर के रूप में

शीशम की लकड़ी बहुत मजबूत होती है इसमें एक विशेष प्रकार का प्रदार्थ पाया जाता है जिससे इसकी लकड़ी में घुन एवं दीमक नहीं लगती। शीशम की लकड़ी से कुर्सी टेबिल सोफा पलंग आदि फर्नीचर बनाया जाता है

कृषि उपकरण

शीशम की लकड़ी से कृषि कार्यें मे प्रयुक्त होने वाले उपकरण, हल, बैलगाड़ी बखर आदि बनाए जाते है।

खाद बनाने में

शीशम की पत्तियों का गढढे में सड़ाकर खाद तैयार की जाती है जो कि गोवर की खाद से भी अच्छी होती है।

कृषि वानिकी में शीशम का महत्व

शीशम की जड़ो में नाइट्रेजन फिक्सिंग की क्षमता होती हैं। जो पड़ती भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने में सहायक होती हैं। कृषि वानिकी में ऐसी फसले जिनको नाइट्रोजन की बहुत आवष्यकता होती है जैसे गेहूँ, धान ,हल्दी ,अदरक आदि को शीशम के साथ उगाने पर इनमें नाइट्रोजन की आपूर्ति शीशम की जड़ो से होती है तथा फसल की पैदावार अच्छी होती है।शीशम को छायादार वृक्ष के रूप में लगाया जा सकता है।

हवा के प्रवाह को कम करना

शीशम का वृक्ष ऊँचा, घना तथा अधिक छत्र वाला होता हैं जो हवा के वेग को कम करने में सहायक होता है, एवं आंधी तूफान को नियंत्रित करता हैं।

जलाऊ लकड़ी के रूप में

शीशम की लकड़ी (पतली शाखाओं) का उपयोग जलाऊ लकड़ी (Fuel wood) के रूप में किया जाता है।

आयुवैदिक औषधि के रूप में शीशम का प्रयोग

शीशम के तेल के फायदे

शीशम की पत्तियों को मीठे तेल में मिलाकर लगाने से त्वचा संबंधी बीमारियों जैसे फोड़े फँसी दाद, खाज खुजली की ढीक किया जाता है।

शीशम का काढ़ा

शीशम की पत्तियों का काढ़ा पीने से फोड़े एवं अल्सर ठीक होता है।

साइटिका के उपचार में मददगार

शीशम की छाल को पानी में उवालकर काढ़ा बनाएं 100 ग्राम छाल 1 ली. पानी में उबालें जब पानी 250 मि.ली. बचे उसको छान ले तथा छने हुए पानी को पुनः उबालकर गाढ़ा कर लें इस गाढ़े तरल पदार्थ को दूध के साथ 10 ग्राम मात्रा में दिन में तीन बार। सप्ताह तक लेने से साइटिका रोग में फायदा मिलता है।

बुखार के इलाज में

किसी प्रकार के बुखार में शीशम की पत्तियों का 20 ग्राम रस 1 ग्लास दूध तथा 2 ग्लास पानी को अच्छी तरह उबालकर रोगी को दिलाने से बुखार ठीक हो जाता है।

मासिक चक्र को नियमित करता है

शीशम के 8-10 पत्तों को 25 ग्राम शक्कर के साथ पीसकर दिन में 2 बार रोगी को देने पर मासिक धर्म चक्र सामान्य एवं नियमित हो जाता है।

Forest invasive flora of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve

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Abstract

Achanakmar- Amarkantak biosphere reserve is the 14th biosphere reserve of the country. It is an interstate biosphere comprises major part of Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh and with part Anuppur and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh states. The biosphere reserve is a paradise of floral diversity. The present article deals with forest invasive plant species of Achanakmar- Amarkantak biosphere reserve.

Key words: Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve, Forest Invasive Species (FIS), flora.

Introduction

Biosphere Reserves (BR) are living examples of co-existence of human beings and nature. The Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve is notified Government of India on 30 March 2005 as the 14th Biosphere Reserve of India. International Coordinating council UNESCO's man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, at its 24th session held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 9th to 13th July, 2012 approved the inclusion of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve in its world's network of Biosphere (WNBR) (UNESCO-MAB, Reserves 2012, http://www.unesco.org/mab).

Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve is spread from Maikal hill ranges to the junction of Vindhyan and Satpura hill ranges in a triangular shape in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh states of BR lies between the Indian Union. parallels of latitude 21⁰15' to 22⁰58' North and longitude 81°25' and 82° 5' East. It falls in Malayan realm, Tropical Dry or Deciduous Forest Biome and Deccan Peninsula bio-geographic zone of the country. Its total geographical area is 383551.0 ha. The core zone, which falls in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state, is dense forest with terrains of hills and valleys and spread over in an area of 55155 ha (Fig. 1). It is protected to conserve its richness in flora and fauna due to its erstwhile status of Wildlife Sanctuary. The buffer and transition zones, consisting of 205898 ha, falls in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state and 122494 ha in Dindori and Anuppur districts of Madhya Pradesh state. The topography varies from plain rice fields of Bilaspur and Anuppur districts and wheat fields of Dindori district to the hills of Maikal range of Satpura.

The forest area is about 63.19% and the vegetation of the Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve is tropical deciduous type (Anon, 2010). biosphere reserve is very rich with high density of flora. The biosphere reseve is blessed with a total of 1738 identified floral species consisting of 7 species of algae, 238 species of fungi, 184 species of lichens, 44 species of bryophyte, 53 species of pteridophytes, 16 species of gymnosperms and 1196 species of angiosperms that include 335 species of monocot and 861 species of dicot (Roychoudhury, 2013). They yield spices, food, ayurvedic medicines and timbers. Around 184 species of plants have been identified for their ethnobotanical and

ethnomedicinal uses. As a whole, Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve is a paradise of biodiversity (Roychoudhury et al., 2012). The present article deals with forest invasive flora of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve.

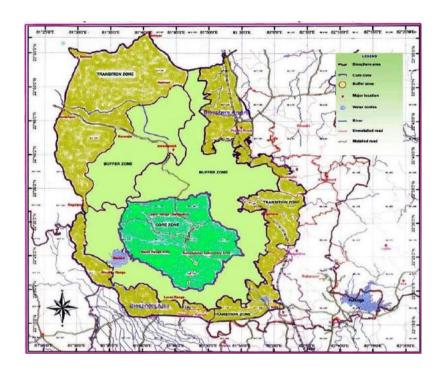


Fig.1. Map showing core, buffer and transition zones of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve.

Invasive species

According to Oxford dictionary, the word *invasive* means tending to spread in a harmful or unpleasant way. A species is regarded as invasive if it has been introduced by human action to a location, area, or region where it did not previously occur naturally (i.e., not native), becomes capable of establishing a breeding population in the new location without further intervention by humans, and becomes a pest in the new location, threatening the local biodiversity.

Climate change, invasive alien species, habitat conversion and fragmentation, deforestation, human settlement, globalised trade and pollution, are suffocating the ecosystems and the marginalizing native species throughout the world. Those alien species that become established in a new environment proliferate and spread in ways that are destructive to human interests and natural systems considered as Invasive Alien Species (IAS) (Goyal, 2005). Invasive alien species are characterized by one or more of the following traits: rapid growth rate, reproductive output, efficient large dispersal capabilities and tolerance of a broad range of environmental conditions.

Forest invasive species

Forest invasive species (FIS) can be defined as those plants, animals and

microbes which are alien and non-native and have been introduced intentionally or inadvertently to the forest and becomes a serious pest in the area and is an agent of change that threatens forest ecosystems, habitats and native biological diversity. An invasive species typical of forest ecosystem is referred as FIS.

FIS are found in all taxonomic groups and virtually every ecosystem type, in any region of the world has been affected to some extent. Biological invasions by alien species are now considered one of the main factors in the loss of biodiversity worldwide. Impacts from FIS on biodiversity can be direct, indirect, and cumulative.

FIS are of direct relevance to the forestry sector. Many of the plant and insect species intentionally introduced in various countries in the past have become major threats to the forest biodiversity. Given the challenges that are arising in forest areas due to FIS, re-orienting the research priorities and strengthening of forestry research organizations is required (Goyal, 2005).

Realizing this serious threat to forest ecosystems, the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC) has formally launched a 'Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network' (APFISN) at the 20th session of the APFC held at Nadi, Fiji, from April 17-21, 2004 with the following objectives:

- Promote exchange and sharing of information on forest invasive species among the member countries;
- Facilitate access to expertise and resources such as research and education and training opportunities;

- Strengthen capacities of the member countries to conduct research and management of FIS;
- Increase coordination and cooperation among the member countries by developing regional strategies for FIS;
- Raise awareness of FIS as a significant issue throughout the Asia and Pacific Region.

Forest invasive flora in Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, identified about 29 alien forest invasive plant species in different parts of the country, which are a serious threat to the natural forest cover (Anon, 2005) (https://apfisn.net/wp-content/uploads/ 2018/07/India.pdf). Many FIS like Lantana, Parthenium, etc. are present and invading the forest areas (Roychoudhury and Sharma, 2012, 2013; Roychoudhury et al., 2019). Shukla et al. (2009) have published a documentary list of 106 invasive alien plant species belonging to 77 genera, spread over 36 families, representing 10.48% of the flora in Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve (Table 1). Approximately 51.72% of alien species collected were introduced from Tropical America, followed 5.30% from Africa. Analysis of data indicates that the family Asteraceae was most predominant (25 species), followed bv Caesalpiniaceae (7 species), Amaranthaceae (7 species), Convolvulaceae (6 species), Poaceae (4 species) and Tiliaceae (4 species). This study provides a base-line data which could be used for further documentation and identification of invasive plant species in core, buffer and transition zones of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere

reserve and to monitor and develop alien species. strategies for management and control of

Table 1: Forest invasive alien plant species in Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve with their family, habit and nativity.

Sl. No.	Species, family, habit, nativity
1	Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd., Mimosacceae, Tree, Tropical South America
2	Acanthospermum hispidum DC., Asteraceae, Herb, Brazil
3	Ageratum conyzoides L., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
4	Ageratum houstonianum Mill., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
5	Alternanthera paronychioides A. St. Hil, Amaranthaceae, Herb, Tropical America
6	Alternanthera pungens Kunth, Amaranthaceae, Herb, Tropical America
7	Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R. Br. ex DC, Amaranthaceae, Herb, Tropical America
8	Amaranthus spinosus L., Amaranthaceae, Herb, Tropical America
9	Anagallis arvensis L., Primulaceae, Herb, Europe
10	Antigonon leptopus Hook. & Arn., Polygonaceae, Climber, Tropical America
11	Argemone mexicana L., Papaveraceae, Herb, Tropical Central and South America
12	Bacopa procumbans (Mill.) Greenm., Scrophulariaceae, Herb, Tropical America
13	Bidens pilosa L., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
14	Blainvillea acmella (L.) Philipson, Asteracea, Herb, Tropical America
15	Blumea eriantha DC., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
16	Blumea lacera (Burm.f.) DC., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
17	Blumea obliqua (L.) Druce, Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
18	Caldesia oligococca (F.v.Muell) Buchenau, Alismataceae, Herb, Australia
19	Cassia absus L., Caesalpiniaceae, Herb, Tropical America
20	Cassia alata L., Caesalpiniaceae, Shrub, West Indies
21	Cassia obtusifolia L., Caesalpiniaceae, Herb, Tropical America
22	Cassia occidentalis L., Caesalpiniaceae, Herb, Tropical South America
23	Cassia pumila Lam., Caesalpiniaceae, Herb, Tropical America
24	Cassia sophera L., Caesalpiniaceae, Shurb, South America
25	Cassia tora L., Caesalpiniaceae, Herb, Tropical South America
26	Celosia argentea L., Amaranthaceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
27	Ceretophyllum demersum L., Ceratophyllaceaea, Herb, Tropical America
28	Chenopodium album L., Chenopodiaceae, Herb, Pantropical
29	Cleome viscosa L., Cleomaceae, Herb, Tropical America
30	Conzya Canadensis (L.) Cronq., Asteraceaea, Herb, South America
31	Corchorus aestuans L., Tiliaceae, Herb, Tropical America
32	Corchorus fascicularis Lam., Tiliaceae, Herb, Tropical America
33	Corchorus olitorius L., Tiliaceae, Herb, Pantropical
34	Crassocephalum crepidioides (Benth.) Moore, Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
35	Crotalaria retusa L., Papilionaceae, Herb, Tropical America
36	Croton bonplandianum Boil., Euphorbiaceae, Herb, Temperate South America

37	Cryptostegia grandiflora R.Br., Asclepiadaceae, Herb, Madagascar
38	Cuscuta campestris Yunck., Cuscutaceae, Herb, North America
39	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb., Cuscutaceae, Herb, Mediterranean
40	Cyperus difformis L., Cyperaceae, Herb, Tropical America
41	Cyperus iria L., Cyperaceae, Herb, Tropical America
42	Dicoma tomentosa Cass., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
43	Digera muricata (L.) Mart., Amaranthaceae, Herb, South West Asia
44	Dinebra retroflexa (Vahl) Panz., Poaceae, Herb, Tropical America
45	Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv., Poaceae, Herb, Tropical South America
46	Eichhornia crassipes (C. Martius) Solms-Loub., Pontederiaceae, Herb, Tropical
	America
47	Eclipta prostrata (L.) L., Asteracaea, Herb, Tropical America
48	Elephantopus scaber L., Asteraceae, Herb, Pantropical
49	Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
50	Euphorbia hirta L., Euphorbiaceae, Herb, Tropical America
51	Galinosoga parviflora Cav., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
52	Gnaphalium pensylvanicum Willd., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
53	Gnaphalium polycaulon Pers., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical America
54	Gomphrena celocioides Mart., Amarantheaceae, Herb, Tropical America
55	Grangea maderaspatana (L.) Poir., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical South America
56	Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit., Lamiaceae, Herb, Tropical America
57	Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raensch., Poaceae, Herb, Tropical America
58	Indigofera astragalina DC., Papilionaceae, Herb, Tropical America
59	Indigofera glandulosa Roxb. ex Willd., Papilionaceae, Herb, Tropical America
60	Indigofera linifolia (L.f.) Retz., Papilionaceae, Herb, Tropical South America
61	Indigofera linnaei Ali, Papilionaceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
62	Ipomoea carnea Jacq., Convolvulaceae, Shrub, Tropical America
63	Ipomoea eriocarpa R.Br., Convolvulaceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
64	Ipomoea hederifolia L., Convolvulaceae, Herb, Tropical America
65	Ipomoea obscura (L.) KerGawl., Convolvulaceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
66	Ipomoea pes-tigridis L., Convolvulaceae, Herb, Tropical East Africa
67	Ipomoea quamoclit L., Convolvulaceae, Herb, Tropical America
68	Lagascea mollis Cav., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical Central America
69	Lantana camara L., Verbenaceae, Herb, Tropical America
70	Leonotis nepetiifolia (L.) R.Br., Lamiaceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
71	Ludwigia adscendens (L.) Hara, Onagraceae, Herb, Tropical America
72	Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven, Onagraceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
73	Ludwigia perennis L., Onagraceae, Herb, Tropical Africa
74	Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke, Malvaceae, Herb, Tropical America
75	Martynia annua (Houstoun & Martyn) L., Pedaliaceae, Herb, Tropical America
76	Melilotus alba Desv., Papilionaceae, Herb, Europe
77	Mimosa pudica L., Mimosacceae, Herb, Brazil
78	Mirabilis jalapa L., Nyctaginaceae, Herb, Peru
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	103	Typha angustifolia L., Typhaceae, Herb, Tropical America
105 Vanthium indiaum Voonig Astarogoog Shruh Tropical America	104	Urena lobata L., Malvaceae, Shrub, Tropical America
Adminium indicum Roenig, Asteraceae, Shrub, Tropical America	105	Xanthium indicum Koenig, Asteraceae, Shrub, Tropical America
106 Youngia japonica (L.) DC., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical South America	106	Youngia japonica (L.) DC., Asteraceae, Herb, Tropical South America

Source: Shukla et al. (2009)

Impact of forest invasive flora in forestry

Forestry can be seriously affected by both intentional and unintentional invasions. Some alien tree species that have been planted for economic reasons have become invasive, with severe economic and ecological impacts. FIS can displace native plants, eliminate food and forest cover for wildlife and threaten rare plant and animal species. These species can change the functions of ecosystem and increase loss in forestry and natural resource management costs. FIS pose a danger to the biological

diversity and other human enterprise as well as on human health. Many invasive species have naturalized in India. Few of them are being used for various purposes such as medicinal uses, furniture and composting.

It is clear from the above account, that there is an urgent need for documentation, identification and preparation of inventory of FIS in core, buffer and transition zones of Achanakamr-Amarkantak biosphere, to generate zone wise status information, extent of occurrence of FIS and assess their impact on biodiversity of forest eco-

system. Develop strategy and action plan on FIS and compendium of FIS in Achanakamr-Amarkantak biosphere that will definitely help to identify all invasive species of the biosphere and their feasible eco-friendly management and future control can ensure to save native forest as well as environment.

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स्ट्रॉबेरी की खेती आय और रोजगार का एक अच्छा स्रोत

अब्दुल माजिद अंसारी एवं एखलाक अहमद

क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान केंद्र, चियांकी, पलामू- 822102, झारखंड (बिरसा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, रांची)

स्ट्रॉबेरी भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण फल फसल है। देश के समशीतोष्ण और उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में इसका व्यावसायिक उत्पादन संभव है। भारत स्ट्रॉबेरी का निर्यात मुख्य रूप से ऑस्ट्रिया, बांग्लादेश, जर्मनी, जॉर्डन और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में करता है। स्ट्रॉबेरी की खेती हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, दिल्ली. हरियाणा. पंजाब और राजस्थान में की जाती है। जम्मू में उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में भी सिंचित स्थिति में फसल उगाने की क्षमता है। स्टाबेरी समशीतोष्ण जलवाय में अच्छी तरह से बढ़ता है। दिन के उजाले की अवधि 12 घंटे या कम और मध्यम तापमान फूल कली के गठन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। प्रत्येक किस्मों के लिए अलग-अलग दिन की लंबाई और तापमान की आवश्यकता होती है। पीएच 5.7-6.5 के साथ बलुई दोमट मिट्टी खेती के लिए आदर्श है। कुछ तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप से झारखंड राज्य में इसकी खेती संभव है। झारखंड के पलाम जिले से कुछ सफल पहल की सूचना मिली है। हरिहरगंज ब्लॉक के किसानों के समृह द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक स्टॉबेरी की खेती की गई है और इसकी खेती से इस क्षेत्र में आशा की एक किरण जाग्रत हुई है। स्ट्रॉबेरी का फल विटामिन-सी और आयरन से भरपूर होती है। कुछ किस्में अर्थात ओलंपस, हुड, शुक्सान इत्यादि, उच्च स्वाद और चमकदार लाल रंग आइसक्रीम बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। अन्य किस्मों जैसे मिडवे, मिडलैंड, कार्डिनल, हड,

रेडचफ, ब्यूटी इत्यादि, प्रोसेसिंग के लिए आदर्श हैं।

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इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए परिवहन और अन्य इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि फल आसानी से सड़ जाता है इसलिए प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्यों में प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं को मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए बनाया जाना सबसे जरूरी है।

खेत की तैयारी के लिए गर्मियों के दौरान खेत की जुताई की जाती है, जिसके बाद मिट्टी को भुरभुरा बनाने के लिए बार बार जुताई की जाती है, जिससे खरपतवार और अन्य अवांछित पदार्थ निकल जाता है। मिथाइल ब्रोमाइड और क्लोरोपिकिन के मिश्रण के साथ मिट्टी का धूमन उपचार जड़ प्रणाली को बढ़ाने, उर्वरक की आवश्यकता को कम करने और जंगली घास को नियंत्रित करने में मदद करता है।

व्यावसायिक रूप से धावक (Runners) पौधों द्वारा प्रसार किया जाता है। वायरस मुक्त पौधों के बड़े पैमाने पर प्रसार के लिए, उत्तक संवर्धन (Tissue culture) का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया जाता है। पहाड़ी इलाकों में धावक या मुकुट लगाने का आदर्श समय सितंबर अक्टूबर है। पौधों को रोपाई से पहले ठंडे बस्ते में रखा जा सकता है। पंक्तियों के बीच में सिंचाई लगाई जाती है। स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणाली आजकल लोकप्रिय हो रही हैं। स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई के मामले में. 30% पानी और ऊर्जा की बचत होती है।

इंटरकल्चरल ऑपरेशन

खेत को पहले मौसम के दौरान कताई और जुताई, शाकनाशी या प्लास्टिक शीट लगाने से मुक्त रखा जाता है। इंटरकल्चरल ऑपरेशन को तब तक जारी रखा जाता है जब तक पुआल गीली घास को लागू नहीं किया जाता है।

PGR का उपयोग

GA3 के आवेदन (50 पीपीएम) फूल के चार दिन बाद और मैलिक हाइड्राजाइड (MH) @ 0.1-0.3% के छिड़काव के बाद छिड़काव करने से उपज में 31-41% की वृद्धि होती है। मोर्फक्टिन @ 50 पीपीएम फलों के आकार में सुधार करता है।

पौधों की सुरक्षा के उपाय

कीट

सफेद ग्रब, कटवर्म और बालों के कैटरिपलर फसल पर हमला करते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में स्ट्रॉबेरी लगाए जाने हैं वे सफेद ग्रब्स और कटवर्म से मुक्त होने चाहिए।

रोग

मुख्य बीमारियां पत्ती वाली जगह और ग्रे मोल्ड हैं। ज्यादातर मामलों में कारबेंडाजिम / थियोफैनेट मिथाइल को प्रभावी पाया गया है।

विकार

एिल्बिनिज्म (पकने के दौरान फलों के रंग की कमी) स्ट्रॉबेरी में एक शारीरिक विकार है। फल अनियमित गुलाबी या पूरी तरह से सफेद और कभी-कभी सूज जाते हैं। उनके पास एसिड का स्वाद होता है और वे कम फर्म होते हैं।

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उपज

45-100 q/ha की औसत उपज एक स्ट्रॉबेरी बाग से प्राप्त किया जाता है। हालांकि, 175-300 q/ha की औसत उपज एक अच्छी तरह से प्रबंधित बाग से लिया जा सकता है। स्ट्रॉबेरी फल की कीमत फल की गुणवत्ता और बाजार के प्रकार के अनुसार 200 रुपये से लेकर 400 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम तक हो सकती है।

स्ट्रॉबेरी की खेती के लिए गहन देखभाल और प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसमें बड़ी संख्या में श्रम की आवश्यकता होती है। खेत तैयार करने से लेकर फलों के कटाई के बाद के प्रबंधन तक, प्रत्येक चरण में बेहतर निस्तारण के लिए बड़ी संख्या में मजदूरों की आवश्यकता होती है। इसके अलावा, पलामू के साथ साथ राज्य के अन्य हिस्सों में इसकी खेती, एक अच्छा रोजगार स्रोत हो सकती है। इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए परिवहन और अन्य इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। फल आसानी से सड़ जाता है इसलिए प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं को मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए बनाया जाना सबसे जरूरी है।

स्ट्रॉबेरी की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसके उचित विपणन की आवश्यकता है। बेहतर बाजार तभी मिलता है जब हम गुणवत्ता वाले स्ट्रॉबेरी फलों का उत्पादन करने में सक्षम हों। गुणवत्ता वाले फलों के उत्पादन के लिए हमें समय पर गुणवत्ता वाले रोपण सामग्री प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकों को उचित प्रशिक्षण देना

अंतर फसल के रूप में स्ट्रॉबेरी की खेती सबसे अच्छा विकल्प हो सकता है। इस संबंध में, एक छोटे स्तर की पहल एक साल पहले ही पलामू जिले में मनरेगा के तहत की गई है। इस नई फसल के उत्थान के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर बड़े रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक बड़ी पहल करने की आवश्यकता है, जो आज की मांग है। अगर इसे बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ावा दिया जाए तो यह रोजगार सृजन के साथ साथ बेहतर आय सुजन के लिए एक अच्छा स्रोत हो सकता है।

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होगा। ग्रेडिंग और पैकेजिंग की तकनीक प्रदान करके और बेहतर परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान करके बड़े शहरों और दूर के बाजार को भेजने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपाय करने चाहिए। सरकार इस उच्च मूल्य वाली फसल की व्यावसायिक खेती की सुविधा के लिए पहल कर सकती है। स्वयं सहायता समूहों का गठन और मनरेगा जैसे अन्य सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के साथ इसकी खेती को जोड़ना, इसके प्रचार के लिए एक अच्छा तरीका हो सकता है। फलों के बागों की स्थापना के साथ,

परजीवी कीट राजेश कुमार मिश्रा

उष्णकटिबंधीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान

(भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार) जबलप्र



भव्य धरती पर कई जीव अपना जीवन यापन करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार से दूसरे जीव जंतुओं का सेवन करते हैं, जैसे शाकाहारी जीव पेड़ पौधों का, मांसाहारी जीव शाकाहारी जीवों का इत्यादि । परजीवी कीट अपना जीवन चक्र दूसरे कीड़ो के शरीर में पूरा करते है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप दुसरे कीड़े मर जाते हैं। यह परजीवी कई प्रकार के होते है जैसे: अण्ड परजीवी, प्यूपा परजीवी, अण्ड सुण्डी परजीवी, व्यस्क परजीवी आदि । इनके उदाहरण हैं: टाकोग्रामा, ब्रेकान, काटेशिया, किलोनस. एन्कारश्या इत्यादि । ऐसे ही प्रकृति में पाए जाने वाले परजीवी कीट भी अन्य जीवों पर निर्वाह करते हैं, लेकिन निर्वाह के लिए वे उनका वध किए बिना ही उनसे भोजन प्राप्त करते हैं और प्राय: एक ही पोषक पर निर्भर रहते हैं । परजीवीवाद एक प्रकार का सहजीवन होता है, जो एक परजीवी और उसके मेज़बान के बीच एक लंबी और लगातार दीर्घकालिक जैविक क्रिया पर निर्भर करता है। परजीवी जीवित मेज़बानों का सेवन करते हैं, हालांकि कुछ परजीवी कवक मेज़बानों का मरने के बाद भी सेवन करते रहते हैं। समानता और पारस्परिकता के विपरीत, परजीवी संबंध मेज़बान को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। या तो ये उसका धीमे-धीमे सेवन करते हैं या आंतों में रहने वाले परजीवी मेज़बान के भोजन में से कुछ का उपभोग करते हैं। क्योंकि परजीवी अन्य प्रजातियों के साथ परस्पर क्रिया करते हैं, वे आसानी से रोगजनकों के संचालक के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं, जो बीमारी का कारण बन सकता है।

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वर्गीकरणकर्ता विभिन्न प्रकार की अतिव्यापी योजनाओं में परजीवियों को वर्गीकृत करते हैं, जो उनके मेज़बानों के साथ और उनके जीवन-चक्रों के साथ परस्पर क्रिया पर आधारित होते हैं। ये कभी-कभी बहुत जटिल हो जाता है। एक बाध्य परजीवी अपने जीवन चक्र को पूरा करने के लिए पूरी तरह से मेज़बान पर निर्भर रहता है, जबिक एक ऐच्छिक परजीवी ऐसा नहीं करता है। वहीं एक अंतः परजीवी मेज़बान के शरीर के अंदर रहता है; जबिक एक बहि:परिजीवी मेज़बान की सतह पर रहता है। साथ ही मध्य-परजीवी जैसे कोपेपोइस (Copepods) जो मेज़बान के शरीर

के खले भाग में आंशिक रूप से सन्निहित रहते हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण एमराल्ड तिलचट्टा ततैया (Emerald Cockroach Wasp) है जो अपने मेज़बान, यानि अमेरिकी तिलचट्टे का अपने बढ़ते लार्वा (Larva) के लिए एक खाद्य स्रोत के रूप में परजीवीकरण करते हैं। ये ततैया कॉकरोच को दो बार डंक मारती है: पहले उसके वक्ष नाड़ीग्रन्थि में, जिससे उसका आगे वाले पैर में लकवा हो जाता है और फिर दूसरा डंक वो कॉकरोच के मस्तिष्क में मारती है जिससे कॉकरोच में हाइपोकिनेसिया (Hypokinesia -इस अवस्था में शारीरिक हलचल कम हो जाती है) की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। इसके बाद ततैया द्वारा उस कॉकरोच को खींचकर अपने बिल में लेकर जाया जाता है, जहां वो कॉकरोच के पेट में अंडे देती है और लार्वा के बाहर आने के बाद वे उस कॉकरोच का सेवन करते हैं। हाइपोकिनेसिया की अवस्था कॉकरोच को अधिक समय तक ताज़ा रखती है।

मानव परजीवी जिनमें राउंडवॉर्म (Roundworm), गिनी वर्म (Guinea Worm), थ्रेडवर्म (Threadworm) और टेपवर्म (Tapeworm) शामिल हैं, जिसका उल्लेख मिस्र के पेपिरस रिकॉर्ड (Papyrus Records) में 3000 ईसा पूर्व में किया गया है। साथ ही ईबर्स पेपिरस (Ebers papyrus) में हुकवर्म (Hookworm) का वर्णन मिलता है। वहीं स्तनधारियों में परजीवी का सबसे अच्छा अध्ययन टॉक्सोप्लाज्मोसिस (Toxoplasmosis)

का है जो प्रोटोजोआ परजीवी टोक्सोप्लाज्मा गोंडी (Protozoan parasite Toxoplasma gondii) के कारण होने वाली बीमारी है। यह चुहों को संक्रमित करता है और उनसे अंतिम मेज़बान बिल्ली को संक्रमित कर अपने जीवन चक्र को पुरा करता है। ये परजीवी मस्तिष्क बनाने वाले कोष को संक्रमित करता है जो टायरोसीन हाइड्राॅक्सिलेस (Tyrosine hydroxylase - डोपामाइन बनाने के लिए सीमित एंजाइम) नामक एंज़ाइम (Enzyme) का उत्पादन करता है । ये परजीवी स्वयं से ही मध्यवर्ती मेजबान को अंतिम मेजबान के पास जाने के लिए विवश कर देते हैं. यानि वे उनके मस्तिष्क को नियंत्रित करते हैं । हालांकि मनुष्य परजीवी के लिए अंत मेज़बान होते हैं । जी हाँ हम भी इन परजीवी से संक्रमित हो सकते हैं और कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने सुझाव दिया है कि टोक्सोप्लाज्मा गोंडी के संक्रमण के बाद मन्ष्य के व्यवहार में काफी बदलाव आ सकता है। क्योंकि परजीवी मस्तिष्क को संक्रमित करता है, यह लोगों को अधिक लापरवाह बना देता है, यहां तक कि इनसे संक्रमित कुछ लोगों में पागलपन के कुछ मामले भी देखे जा सकते हैं।

पर्यावरण में विभिन्न उपयोगी सूक्ष्मजीव उपलब्ध हैं और बीमारियों को नियंत्रित करने में भी अच्छे कार्य करते हैं। ऐसे ही उपयोगी सूक्ष्मजीवों का उपयोग करके उससे जैविक नियंत्रण किया जाता है। सूत्रकृमी की कुछ प्रजातियां, जो कीटों के शरीर में बढ़ते हैं और कीटों को बीमार करके मार

देती हैं, उसको ही कीट परजीवी सुत्रकृमी-एन्टामोपैथोजेनिक नेमाटोड (ई.पी.एन.) कहा जाता है। इस तंत्र द्वारा कीट को नियंत्रित करने की प्रक्रिया कीट कवक के समान है। कीटपरजीवी सूत्रकृमी यह पौधों को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले सुत्रकुमी के आकार में थोड़े बड़े होते हैं । कीटनाशकों की श्रेणी में कुछ प्रजातियां, जैसे कि हेटरूरैबडाइटिस, स्टेनरनेमा, फोटोरैबिडाइटिस, कीट के शरीर में प्रवेश करती हैं और कीट को नष्ट कर देती हैं । जेनोरैब्डिस जैसे जन्मजात बैक्टीरिया की मदद से. स्टेनेरनेमा जैसी प्रजातियां कीटों को बेहतर नियंत्रण में मदद करती हैं । शरीर में प्रवेश करने के बाद. कोशिकाएं तेजी से अंदर बढ़ती हैं और पूरा शरीर रोगग्रस्त हो जाता है। 3 से 5 दिनों के भीतर, कीट मर जाता है। चींटियां शवों के माध्यम से. नए मेजबान कीटों की तलाश में लौटते हैं, फिर अन्य कीटों को संक्रमित करना शुरू करते हैं।

इसका उपयोग उपलब्ध फ़ॉर्म्य्लेशन्स के अनुसार छिडकाव करके किया जा सकता है। कीटों के शरीर से संपर्क करने के लिए आसान तरीके से उपयोग किए जाने पर तेजी से परिणाम दिखाई देते हैं । दीमक जैसे जमीन पर आधारित किट के संपर्क में आने के लिए मिट्टी में डिप के साथ या जैविक खाद में भी मिलाकर दिया जा सकता है। साथ ही इसके उपयोग के कारण दीमक, नारियल में पाए जानेवाले गुबरैला (rhinoceros beetle), नारियल वर्गीय फसल में नुकसान पहुंचानेवाले भुंगे, केले के जड़ में घुन, अंगूर-आम की नारंगी बागवानी फसल में तना छेदक. अमेरिकी सुंडी, पत्ती खाने वाले सुंडी, जमीन में से पेड़ की जड़ खानेवाली सुंडी, सब्जियों में पत्ते खानेवाली या फल छेदक पतंग-वर्ग की सुंडी के ऐसे विभिन्न वर्गों में से कीटों को नियंत्रित करते हैं।





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