

INTRODUCTION

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), an apex body in the national forestry research system, has been undertaking the holistic development of forestry research through need based planning, promoting, conducting and coordinating research, education and extension covering all aspects of forestry. The Council deals with the solution based forestry research in tune with the emerging issues in the sector, including global concerns such as climate change, conservation of biological diversity, combating desertification and sustainable management and development of resources. Topical research by the Council enhances public confidence in the ability of forest managers and researchers to successfully handle challenges related to natural resource management.

Mission Statement

To generate, preserve, disseminate and advance knowledge, technologies and solutions for addressing the issues related to forests and promote linkages arising out of interactions between people, forests and environment on a sustained basis through research, education and extension.

Vision

Increasing forest cover and enhancing forest productivity through operationalisation of National Forestry Action Programme and National Forestry Research Plan.

Objectives

- To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate forestry education, research and their applications.
- To develop and maintain a national library and information centre for forestry and allied sciences.

- To act as a clearing-house for research and general information related to forests and wildlife.
- To develop forestry extension programmes and propagate the same through mass media, audio-visual aids and extension machinery.
- To provide consultancy services in the field of forestry research, education and allied sciences.
- To undertake other jobs considered necessary to attain these objectives.

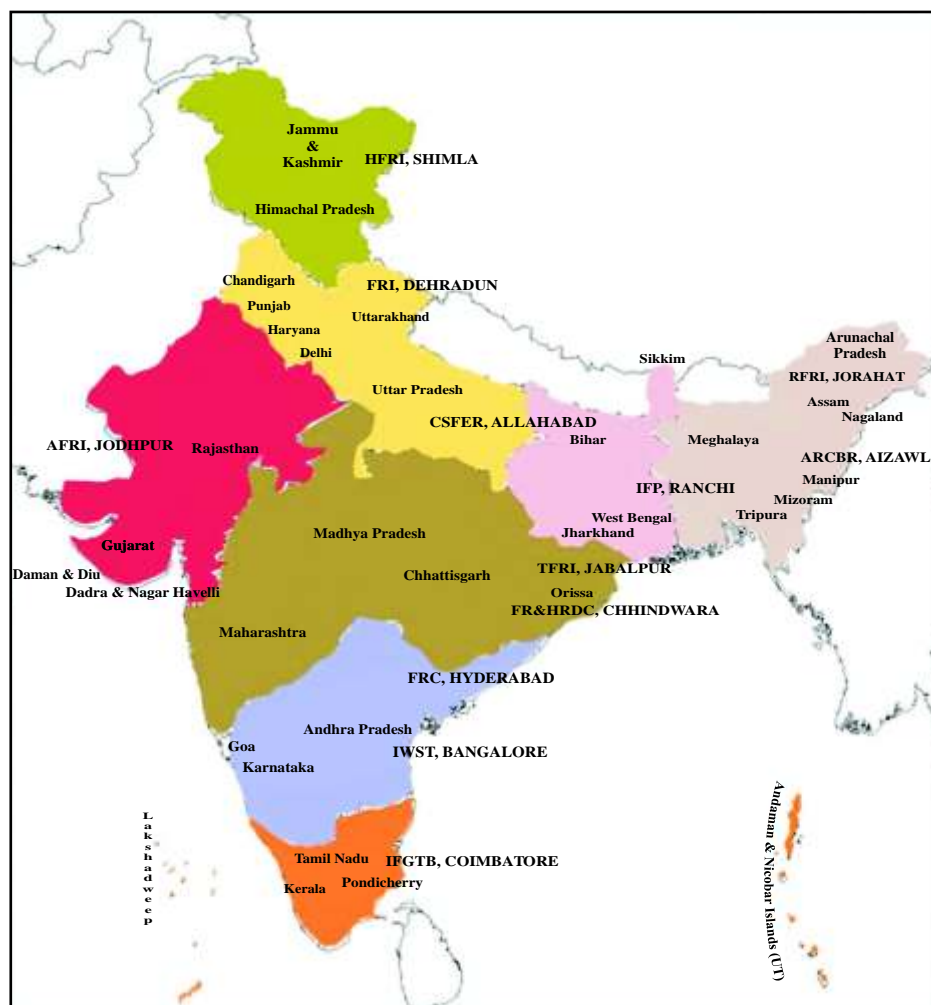
Institutes and Centres

Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) with headquarters at Dehradun has eight research institutes and four research centres spread over across the country to facilitate the forestry research, education and extension.

Forest Research Institute (FRI) located at Dehradun has the reputation of a leading institute in the field of forestry sciences both nationally and internationally and focuses activities in the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh (UT). The institute carries forward the high tradition of forestry research carried out by erstwhile Imperial Forest Research Institute. Research on various aspects of forestry like silviculture, ecology, pathology, entomology, chemistry, non-wood forest products, genetics and tree breeding and forest soil and land reclamation. Keeping in view the present scenario of advancement in the field of science, institute has added two more aspects i.e. Climate Change and Forest Influence Division and Bioinformatics Centre and GIS Cell. The institute has excellent laboratory facilities with sophisticated and modern equipments to support its research. National Forest Library Information



Map Showing Institutes, Centres and their Jurisdiction



Centre of the institute is the biggest forestry library of the country among forestry institutions having about two lakh books and subscribes to 114 foreign and 110 Indian periodicals on forestry and related subjects. Forest Research Institute, Dehradun has also been conferred the status of "Deemed University" by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi. The institute has Centre for Social Forestry and Eco-Rehabilitation (CSFER) at Allahabad to cater the research needs of eastern UP.

Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB) at Coimbatore is a national institute and focuses activities in the states of

Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The institute was formed by upgradation of the Forest Research Centre (FRC), Coimbatore working under the Forest Research Institute and Colleges existing since 1959. The institute focuses research on various aspects of forestry like genetics and tree breeding, plant biotechnology, forestry, land use and climate change, seed technology, forest protection, biodiversity, bioprospecting etc. The institute has DNA fingerprinting laboratory, Genomics laboratory; Phytochemistry laboratory; Genetic transformation laboratory and Tissue culture laboratory. The institute also has field units at Walayar and Panampally in Kerala; Karunya Nagar, Bharathiyar University



Campus, Veerapandi, Kurumbapatty, Gudalur, Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The institute maintains one of the country's oldest herbaria established in 1911. The oldest forest museum in the country, the Gass Forest Museum established in 1906 maintains 4500 exhibits related to forestry and wildlife. The institute also has a botanical garden recognized by the Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) and the Indian Botanic Gardens Network (IBGN) which was established in 1973 over an area of 3.7 ha to support *ex-situ* conservation activities.

Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST) at Bangalore a national institute to conduct research on wood sciences and technology focuses activities in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa. Taking into consideration the expertise available and contributions made, the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) has assigned the institute the status of "Centre for Advanced Studies" in the areas of improved utilisation of wood, mangroves and coastal ecology, and research on sandal. The institute aims to develop strategies for use and production of wood and other forest products in a way that sustain their supply. A Shore Laboratory at Visakhapatnam and a Forest Research Centre at Hyderabad are parts of the institute with field stations at Gottipura and Nallal.

Tropical Forest Research Institute (TFRI) located at Jabalpur focuses activities in the states of central India, viz., Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Orissa. The institute conducts research on non-wood forest produce, rehabilitation of mined areas and other stress sites, development and demonstration in agroforestry models, planting stock improvement, sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and control of forest diseases and pests. The institute is actively involved in extension activities through its

Van Vigyan Kendras. The Centre for Forestry Research and Human Resource Development (CFRHRD), Chhindwara came into existence as a centre to conduct research in the specialized areas like biodiversity conservation, non-wood forest products, forest protection, silviculture and tree improvement.

Rain Forest Research Institute (RFRI) at Jorhat was established in 1988 with an aim to extend knowledge on forestry related issues through research, education and extension and supports forestry research of north-eastern states including Sikkim. The institute focuses on conservation methods to restoration of degraded lands under shifting cultivation, management of community forests, preservation unique heritage of the region for eco-restoration and multi-facet use of bamboo and cane without damage to the ecological characters. The recently constituted Advanced Research Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ARCBR) at Aizawl, Mizoram, a centre of RFRI, is specially meant for handling research problems on Bamboo and Rattans.

Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI) at Jodhpur focuses activities in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The institute carries out research in forestry and allied fields to enhance land productivity and vegetative cover to conserve biodiversity and to develop technologies for the end-users. The main thrust areas of the institute are soil, water and nutrient management, technologies for afforestation of stress sites, management of plantations, growth and yield modelling, planting stock improvement, biofertilizers and biopesticides, agroforestry, JFM & extension, phytochemistry & non-timber forest products, integrated pest & disease management & forestry education & extension.

Himalayan Forest Research Institute (HFRI) at Shimla was established as High Level Conifer Regeneration Research Centre in



May 1977 with an aim to carry out research on the problems associated with natural regeneration of silver fir and spruce. It is part of Council since 1987 to cater to the needs of J&K and Himachal Pradesh with focused research on eco-rehabilitation of cold deserts, mined areas rehabilitation, insect-pests and disease incidences and management, besides studies on agroforestry practices in hills and regeneration of coniferous and high altitude broadleaved forests. The institute has well developed infrastructure of laboratories, library, herbarium, nurseries and experimental field areas for conducting research and training programmes. The institute has also been declared as the "Advanced Centre for Cold Desert Afforestation and Pasture Management" by the ICFRE for taking up advanced research in

eco-restoration of these difficult sites. Research Station located at Tabo and Lahaul-Spiti (HP) caters to the specific research needs of the cold deserts and the institute will soon start its research operations from Field Research Station, Leh (J&K).

Institute of Forest Productivity (IFP) at Ranchi came into existence in 1993 with the objective to formulate, organize, direct, manage and carry out forestry research and education in eastern region of the country i.e. the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The institute has Forest Research Centre, Mandar, Ranchi; Environmental Research Station, Sukna, West Bengal and Forest Research & Extension Centre, Patna, Bihar to cater the state research needs and extension activities.