Balliguda Forest Division

presented by

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- Tree Translocation of 1000 trees in Balliguda Forest Division
- The project was conceived at DFO Office Balliguda.
- Uniqueness is 34 diff sps shifted, first large scale project by any govt org,
- High risk as the success was not sure
- Date 12 Feb 19 to 5th july 19, and maitainance work upto June 2020. (Initially planned for 3 months March April and May)
- Successfully translocated all the trees, with varied survival rate with different sps., survival rate of different sps were taken into account,

Tangible benefits

- The trees which were otherwise would have been cut are now saved.
- The habitat of innumerable micro and macro-organisms are saved, which, otherwise would have been destroyed.
- The documentation and analysis of the work was done with photos, videos, recording of the data etc. for the future referance.
- The mistakes were identified and rectified, thiis will definitely help future endeavors

Intangible benefits

- The cost/value of the saved tree is invaluable in terms of the ecosystem services for the mankind and also for the wildlife.
- There is paradigm shift in the thinking process of the other departments which are involved in the developmental works.
- IFS and SFS trainee officers had exposure visit. Also by the forest staff from other divisions and from other training centers visited for study purpose.
- The possibility of the translocation is being considered by the user agencies and different departments, which is a positive sign.
- The division staff aretrained now, who are exposed and involved in the work there by upgrading the skill of the staff.
- The experience of the translocation work was shared with the MoEF, New delhi, and soon we will be having official guidelines or SOP for the tree translocation work.

Replication potential

- High replication potential across the fields.
- We can strike a balance between conservation and the Development (has the potential to consider it as a possibility)
- This will increase the image of the organizations across the society.
- Tree translocation for 34 different species is known now. This learning would be beneficial and a would act as a guide for the other executing agencies.

- The Balliguda division will be releasing the document with reference to the experience and the learning.
- As the mistakes have been identified and rectified, now the rate of success will be very high in future endeavors

Challenges faced

- Before the work

  Reference materials or the literatures for the different species were not available

  The cost norm were not available

  Survival rate of the many species

  Getting the required approvals

- During the work

  Availability of the skilled labors, Machinaries, Insect and pest attack in few trees espl stem borers etc

- After the work

  COVID-19 , Skilled labors and the vehicles for the watering and maitainance work

  Illicit felling of the trees by the local people

  Water logging due to heavy rains and cyclones, decay of the roots

Major and Important learning

- The rootball preparation, shallow depth, Mechanical support
- The percentage of the root mass retained for about 10% or more. With 2-3 mtres spacing
- The pitting work at least 30-45 days in advance
- The damage to the roots due to shaking The trees to be given sharp cut to root
- The soil testing before site finalization
- Proper drainage, termite and borers
- The maintenance work for min five years

Species wise survival percentage after 1 year

Sl No	Scientific Name	Name of Species	Nos of Trees	Dead Trees	Live Trees	Survival percentage
1	*Ficus racemosa*	Dimiri	1	0	1	100
2	*Bombax ceiba*	Simili	1	0	1	100
3	*Albizia odoratissima*	Tentera	1	0	1	100
4	*Soamania saman*	Kakopoi/Bada chakunda	17	1	16	94
5	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Phasi	16	1	15	94
6	*Alstonia Scholaris*	Chatian	71	4	67	94
7	*Ficus bengalensis*	Banyan	11	1	10	91
8	*Peltophorum ferrugineum*	Radhachuda	18	7	11	61
9	*Shorea robusta*	Sal	802	320	482	60
10	*Syzygium cumini*	Jamu	2	1	1	50
11	*Lannea coromandelica*	Mai	2	1	1	50
12	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Piasal	6	3	3	50
13	*Terminalia tomentosa*	Sahaja	8	6	2	25
14	*Terminalia belerica*	Bahada	1	1	0	0
15	*Semicarpus anacardium*	Bhalia	1	1	0	0
16	*Buchnania lanzan*	Char	3	3	0	0

Sl No	Scientific Name	Name of Species	Nos of Trees	Dead Trees	Live Trees	Survival percentage
17	*Dalbergia latifolia*	Dhubi	1	1	0	0
18	*Anogeissus latifolia*	Dhau	1	1	0	0
19	*Pongamia pinnata*	Karanja	2	2	0	0
20	*Bridelia retusa*	Kasi	1	1	0	0
21	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Kendu	2	2	0	0
22	*Madhuca indica*	Mahula	5	5	0	0
23	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	4	4	0	0
24	*Swietenia mahogoni*	Mahoghany	2	2	0	0
25	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem	4	4	0	0
26	*Artocarpus integrifolia*	Panasa	1	1	0	0
27	*Grevillea robusta*	Silver Oak	1	1	0	0
28	*Tectona grandis*	Teak	1	1	0	0
29	*Tamarindus indica*	Tentuli	1	1	0	0
30	*Sesbania grandifora*	Agasti	2	2	0	0
31	*Lendo(Odia)*	Lendo	1	1	0	0
32	*Dalbergia sisoo*	Sisoo	3	3	0	0
33	*Acacia auriculiformis*	Acacia	6	6	0	0
34	*Cassia siamea*	Chakunda	1	1	0	0
		Total	**1000**	**389**	**611**	**61**