



हरियाणा राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड, पंचकूला Haryana State Biodiversity Board, Panchkula



SCO No. 206, 2nd Floor, Sector-14, Panchkula.

Contact No. 0172-2930434, 4046984

Website: sbb.haryanaforest.gov.in | Email: sbbhry18@gmail.com

Biodiversity encompasses the variety & diversity of all life forms on earth such as plants, animals and microbes living in a wide range of ecosystems.

Biodiversity & its interlink forms the very basis of life on this planet. According to estimations, there are about 13 to 14 million species of plants and animals living on our planet, out of which only 1.75 million species have been databased so far. Due to increasing population, developmental pressures, inequitable and unsustainable utilization of bio-resources, many species of plants and animals are getting extinct every year. Fragmentation and degradation of habitats pose threat to our own survival and well-being.

To address the grave issue of loss of biodiversity and extinction of species, an Earth Summit was held at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in 1992 and a multilateral treaty named as 'Convention on Biological Diversity' was signed. 194 countries including India are signatory to this treaty. To give effect to the said convention, the Indian Parliament enacted the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 effective from 5-02-2003.

India has 2.4% of global land area but it has 7 to 8% globally recorded species. Over 46,000 species of plants and 96,000 species of animals (63,423 insect species) have been recorded wherein 62% amphibian species are endemic to India. India is one of the 17 mega bio diverse countries and it is known and recognized for its rich associated Traditional



BMC meeting at village Taprana, Block Karnal, District Karnal

Knowledge, where Biodiversity is predominantly managed by its local communities.

The act is to be implemented through a three tier decentralized mechanism i.e. at the National, State and Local body level. The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) has been established at the national level with its headquarters in Chennai (Tamil Nadu). The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) have been formed at State level and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted at the level of local bodies.

About Haryana:

Haryana is situated in the northern part of India and has a geographical area of 44,212 sq km which constitutes 1.34% of the geographical area of the country. The State lies between latitude 27°39'N to 30°55'N and longitude 74°27'E to 77°36'E. Physiographically Haryana falls in the Indo Gangetic plain although some of the areas fall in the Shiwalik hills as well. Climate of the State varies from moist sub-tropical in north bordering Himachal Pradesh to arid in southern part bordering Rajasthan. The State is bordered by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in the



North, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi on the East and Rajasthan on the West & South. The average annual rainfall varies from about 200 mm to 1,400 mm and the average annual temperature ranges between 1°C to 45°C. The Yamuna and the Ghaggar are the important rivers of the state. The state has 22 districts, none is classified as tribal or hill district. As per the 2011 census, Haryana has a population of 25.35 million accounting to 2.1% of India's population. The 19th Livestock census 2012 has reported total livestock population of 8.82 million.

Haryana is primarily an agricultural State of India and 80% of the total geographical area is under agriculture. The forests in Haryana belong to three Forest Type Groups i.e. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Tropical Thorn Forest and Subtropical Pine Forests which are divided into 10 Forest Types. Over 500 bird species have been recorded in the State which is almost 40% of total bird species in the country. Although, the maximum portion of the geographical area consists of agricultural fields, over a time, the State has achieved a unique status in the field of agroforestry which has enabled the forest deficient State to support a large number of wood-based industries based on farm-grown timber. Poplar and Eucalyptus trees are the major agroforestry species which have become the main resource for improvement of livelihood of farmers in northern and central parts of the State.

Special emphasis has been given to Soil and Moisture Conservation works in the hills to conserve water and deliver it to adjacent farmlands for increasing their productivity and enhancing incomes. Herbal Parks have been developed in every district to bring people closer to the natural ecosystem.

Two National Parks, eight Wildlife Sanctuaries and two Conservation Reserves constitute the Protected Area



Network of the State covering 0.75% of its geographical area and about 20% of the total Forest area of the State.

As per India State of Forest Report, FSI, 2019, the Forest Cover in the state is 1,602.44 sq.km which is 3.62% of the state's geographical area and the Tree Cover in the state is 1565 sq. km which is 3.54% of the geographical area. Thus the Forest and Tree Cover of the Haryana state is 7.16% of its geographical area.

Forestry activities in the state are dispersed over rugged Shiwalik Hills in north, Aravalli hills in south, sand dunes in west and wastelands, saline-alkaline lands and waterlogged sites in the central part of the state.

The Aravallis and the Shiwaliks are its two biodiversity hot spots. The State is endowed with a rich biodiversity of bird species. Out of 1250 bird species found in Indian sub continent, approx. 600 species are found in Haryana.

About HSBB:

Haryana State Biodiversity Board (HSBB) was established as per the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to protect and preserve the biodiversity in the State. The HSBB was established on 14th November, 2006, through a Gazette notification under the Environment Department. In 2016, the HSBB was transferred to the Forest Department. HSBB has been reconstituted on 12th September, 2019.



Mission and objectives of Board:

Mission:

To ensure effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 for conservation of biodiversity of the State and its sustainable use, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of bio resources.

Objectives:

HSBB aims to achieve the objectives of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, which are as under:-

- Conservation of Biological Diversity.
- Sustainable utilization of Biological resources.
- Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.



HSBB District Coordinators