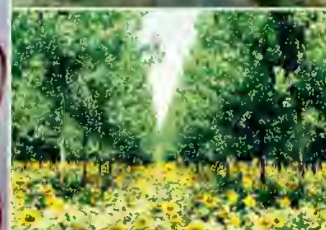
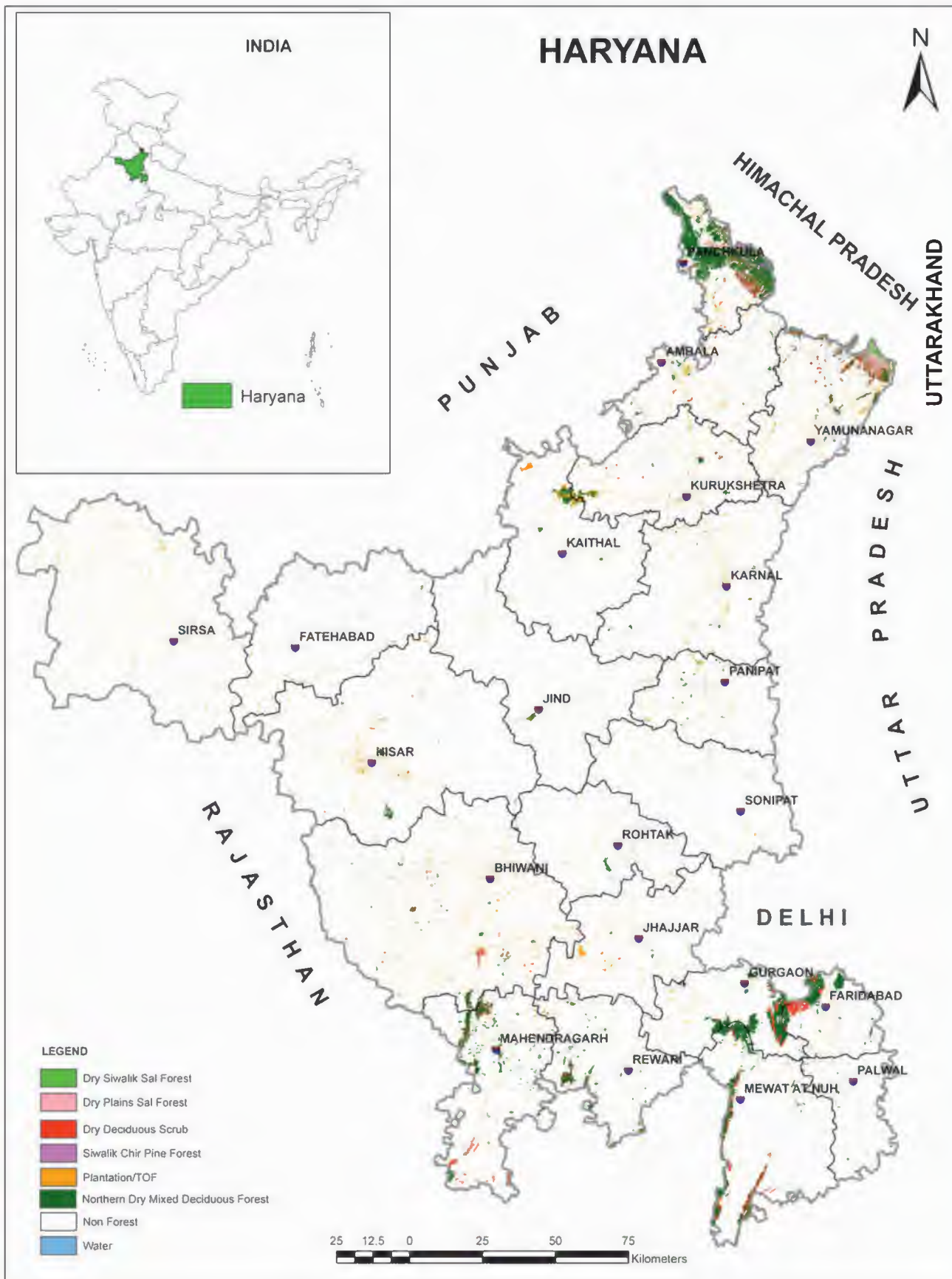


OVERVIEW



FOREST DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



Haryana Forests

The region now known as Haryana came into existence on 1st of November, 1966 as the 17th State of the Indian Union. The State is bordered by Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the East, Punjab in the West, Himachal Pradesh in the North and Rajasthan in the South. It is located between North latitudes 27° 30' and 30° 55' 30," and East longitudes 74° 27' 48," and 77° 36' 30". The Altitude varies from 300 metres above Mean Sea Level to 1500 metres in the Shivalik hills in the North.

Sub-Himalayan and Shivalik hills in the North give rise to a number of water courses draining towards South-West. At the lower altitudes, the Shivaliks are steep and rugged, subjected to heavy erosion. In the extreme South, there is a discontinuous mountain chain of low elevation known as Aravallis. Between these two hill features, plains are located, almost in a bowl shape. South-West of Haryana is dry, sandy and barren. The important rivers are Yamuna, Saraswati and Ghaggar. Several small streams flow through the State; they are Markanda, Sahibi and Indori. Yamuna is the most important river in the State. Main seasonal river Ghaggar is the only river which flows through Haryana and that passes through Northern fringes of the State. There are four recognized distinct zones in the State i.e. Sub-Himalayan and Shivalik hills or say foothills, the plains, Aravalli hills and semi-arid sandy plains of South-West Haryana.

Policy, Planning and Implementation is controlled by Administrative Structure of the State and Haryana has a single-chamber legislature with 90 seats. The State sends 15 members to the Indian national parliament; 5 to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and 10 to the Lok Sabha (Lower House). It has 4 Divisions, 21 Districts, 54 Sub-divisions, 75 Tehsils, 44 Sub-Tehsils and 119 Blocks.

The total geographical area of the State is 4.42 m ha, which is 1.4 % of the geographical area of the country. The cultivable area is 3.8 m ha, which is 87 % of the geographical area of the State, out of which 3.56 m ha is net sown area. It has 106 towns and 6764 inhabited villages. Population of the State is 25.35 million, out of which rural population constitutes 65% and urban population 35%. About 20% population is of scheduled castes and there is no scheduled tribe in the State.

Population density in the State is 573 persons per sq. km and literacy rate is about 77%. Rainfall in the State varies from less than 300 mm in South-West to more than 1300 mm in the North and temperature varies from 1° C to 47°C. Agriculture is the main landuse of the State (81% area under agriculture).

Forest Area

Agro-forestry is the main venture for forest related activities in the State to increase Tree Cover under State Forest Policy-2006. Forest Survey of India estimates the Forest Cover for all states in India.

Table -1

DISTRICTWISE FOREST COVER IN HARYANA (AREA IN Sq. km)

District	Geographical area	Forest Cover				
		Very dense forest	Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	%
Ambala	1574	0	16	29	45	2.86
Bhiwani	4778	0	14	138	152	3.18
Faridabad	2151	0	28	65	93	4.32
Fatehabad	2538	0	2	16	18	0.71
Gurgaon	2766	0	50	181	231	8.35
Hisar	3983	0	13	29	42	1.05
Jhajjar	2702	0	3	29	32	1.18
Jind	1834	0	5	15	20	1.09
Kaithal	2520	0	36	39	75	2.98
Karnal	2317	0	5	36	41	1.77
Kurukshetra	1530	0	10	17	27	1.76
Mahendragarh	1859	0	16	55	71	3.82
Panchkula	1268	6	151	243	400	31.55
Panipat	898	0	4	13	17	1.89
Rewari	1745	0	8	45	53	3.4
Rohtak	1582	0	3	18	21	1.33
Sirsa	4277	0	3	52	55	1.29
Sonapat	2122	0	4	17	21	0.99
Yamunanagar	1768	21	86	87	194	10.97
	44212	27	457	1124	1608	3.64

Table -2

Forest Resource of Haryana

Description	
Geographical Area (Sq. km.)	44212
Forest Cover	
Very Dense (Sq. km.)	27
Moderately Dense (Sq. km.)	457
Open (Sq. km.)	1124
Total (Sq. km.)	1608
Of state geographical area (%)	3.64
Tree Cover (TOF) on CNFA (Sq. km.)	
Of state geographical area (%)	3.16
Total Forest and Tree Cover (Sq. km.)	3003
Of state geographical area (%)	6.80

As per the State of Forest Report (SFR-2011) Published by Forest Survey of India, the Forest Cover in Haryana is 1608 sq km and Trees outside Forests (TOF) is 1395 sq km. Thus the total Forest and Tree Cover in Haryana is 3003 sq

km which is 6.8% of the total geographic area of Haryana. (Tables -1 & 2)

Recorded Forests

The State's total recorded forest area is spread over **1683.82** sq km (about 3.81%). Out of this 15% are Reserved, 69% Protected, 1% Un-classed and 15% other notified forests. The State, with 1.35% area of country's land mass has only 0.2% forest area (**1683.82** sq km including **330.18** sq km under protected area network in its two National Parks at Kalesar and Sultanpur and 8 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 2 Conservation Reserves). **249** sq km of recorded forest is Reserved Forests (RF). About **1166.36** sq km of land on either sides of roads, railway lines, canals, distributaries, minor irrigation channels and bundhs, owned by various Departments of Haryana Government, has been declared as Protected Forest (PF). About **240.49** sq km of area owned by community and private persons confined to Aravalli and Shivalik hills has been declared ecologically fragile and sensitive and closed u/s 4 & 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act (PLPA) 1900 for restricted land use and is managed as regulated forests in Haryana. **10.82** sq km of forests owned by community are managed by the Forest Department u/s 38 of Indian Forest Act (IFA) 1927 and **16.93** sq km forest land is Un-classed. (Table -3)

Table -3

Area in hectares												
SN	District	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest						Un Classed	U/S 38 of IFA	PLPA 1900	Total Forest
			Block	Road	Rail	Canal	Bundh	Total PF				
1	Ambala	197	338	2304	398	371	66	3477	0	6	1457	5137
2	Bhiwani	71	73	2892	675	5182	10	8832	2	200	0	9105
3	Faridabad	176	0	671	0	510	64	1245	0	0	5510	6931
4	Fatehabad	0	38	1592	387	1891	59	3967	48	6	0	4021
5	Gurgaon	215	145	1010	142	201	90	1588	23	238	6825	8889
6	Hisar	0	542	2411	716	2442	177	6288	6	3	0	6297
7	Jhajjar	0	491	1294	147	1852	42	3826	45	0	210	4081
8	Jind	419	22	1888	1402	2914	32	6258	161	0	0	6838
9	Kaithal	3714	87	1560	274	1622	43	3586	394	5	0	7699
10	Karnal	386	4	2135	260	4601	109	7109	0	62	8	7565
11	Kurukshetra	1836	31	1251	149	940	311	2682	0	0	0	4518
12	Mahendergarh	1662	0	1214	235	847	98	2394	37	545	1089	5727
13	Mewat	16	9	755	0	445	122	1331	12	0	1857	3216
14	Palwal	139	38	1010	0	879	14	1941	120	0	25	2225
15	Panchkula	8629	24449	668	126	0	20	25263	8	0	4466	38366
16	Panipat	0	16	968	295	2735	89	4103	0	0	0	4103
17	Rewari	514	0	1678	270	1472	118	3538	80	0	970	5102
18	Rohtak	0	41	1335	506	1918	198	3998	375	0	221	4594
19	Sirsa	4	0	2037	557	2006	150	4750	33	17	0	4804
20	Sonapat	0	0	1927	332	4783	317	7359	0	0	0	7359
21	Yamunanagar	6944	8429	1694	173	2748	57	13101	349	0	1411	21805
Total		24922	34753	32294	7044	40359	2186	116636	1693	1082	24049	168382

Source : CF (FCA) o/o PCCF, Haryana (2011)



Jhir Forest, Ferozpur Jhirka, Aravalli



Sal Forest, Kalesar, Shivalik

Growing Stock in Government Forests

All Forest Divisions in the State are covered under approved Working Plans for management and development of forest resources in a sustainable manner. Enumeration of trees above 30 cm girth is done after every five years interval and recorded in the Enumeration Registers maintained in the Forest Divisions. There are about **135.28** lakh recorded (30 cm and above girth) trees of various species in the recorded forests and mainly three volume tables are being followed in Haryana to calculate the growing stock. One for Khair, second for Poplar and third for Eucalyptus, Shisham, Kikar, etc. Growing stock in the Government forests has been estimated as **54** lakh cubic metres in the year **2009-10. (Table -4)**

Table -4

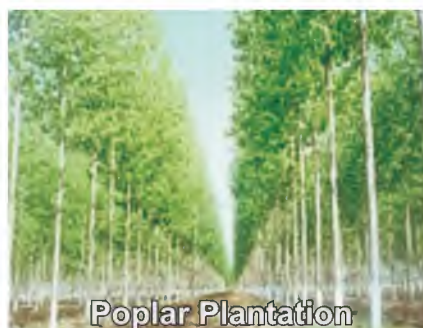
Growing Stock (2010)-Volume in cu.m												
District	Chir/Khair/Sal		Shisham		Kikar		Eucalyptus		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No	Vol	No	Vol	No	Vol	No	Vol	No	Vol	No	Vol
Ambala	9957	920	19903	15568	204308	198428	47303	30197	20538	10883	302009	255996
Bhiwani	0	0	5573	3242	67230	56106	23733	22566	398020	204928	494556	286842
Faridabad	0	0	1727	1292	5126	2438	19271	17487	23216	8603	49340	29820
Fatehabad	0	0	23038	17581	45611	49803	123045	109732	64910	35504	256604	212620
Gurgaon	0	0	2230	2576	12345	7655	39167	21628	74579	18051	128321	49910
Hisar	0	0	6623	4511	73237	66763	25113	30318	55838	31071	160811	132663
Jhajhar	0	0	2088	1422	30367	17452	52242	55598	49983	20433	134680	94905
Jind	0	0	17688	9342	88024	45624	254349	139147	66401	24193	426462	218306
Kaithal	0	0	14411	5930	184866	65519	518139	43110	457793	62010	1175209	176569
Karnal	0	0	9802	7091	20727	13491	225866	143127	82945	27821	339340	191530
Kurukshetra	0	0	12279	1706	25103	12912	559131	165417	209136	194764	805649	374799
Mahendragarh	0	0	1261	919	30389	21312	690	1100	461780	110827	494120	134158
Mewat	0	0	1438	1246	13668	4401	30750	12049	26086	6849	71942	24545
Palwal	0	0	3076	2380	8351	5217	80291	69842	28991	14614	120709	92053
Panchkula	1055708	232649	9234	5186	12998	4834	37105	30702	1634376	323391	2749421	596762
Panipat	0	0	3181	2032	11496	8521	58545	58481	20018	8598	93240	77632
Rewari	0	0	2911	2421	29674	18027	56251	15934	161793	48001	250629	84383
Rohtak	0	0	2994	1797	24822	14991	87749	87289	22570	10759	138135	114836
Sirsa	0	0	48979	52168	142336	154490	120175	142236	209341	113650	520831	462544
Sonepat	0	0	5510	4877	11741	9324	138115	140782	30755	18055	186121	173038
Yamuna Nagar	1211597	417819	241806	83980	21587	18349	389074	194469	2765321	907184	4629385	1621801
Total	2277262	651388	435752	227267	1064006	795657	2886104	1531209	6864390	2200188	13527514	5405709

Volume Table for Eucalyptus, Shisham, Kikar, Khair etc.

S. N	Class No.	Diameter class (cm.)	DBH (cm.)	Girth Class (cm.)	Volume (cu.m)		
					Eucalyptus	Shisham, Kikar etc.	Khair
1	V	10-20	15	30-59	0.10	0.06	0.094
2	IV	20-30	25	60-89	0.42	0.14	0.327
3	III	30-40	35	90-119	0.95	0.57	0.676
4	IIA	40-50	45	120-149	1.71	1.13	1.064
5	IIB	50-60	55	150-179	2.70	1.98	1.470
6	IA	60-70	65	180-209	3.90	2.83	1.886
7	IB	70 & Above	75	210 & Above	5.32	3.54	2.307

Volume Table for Poplar

S.N	Girth Class (in cm.)	Vol. (in cu.m)
1	20-29	0.018
2	30-39	0.043
3	40-49	0.081
4	50-59	0.129
5	60-69	0.189
6	70-79	0.258
7	80-89	0.382
8	90-99	0.531
9	100-109	0.703
10	110-119	0.900
11	120-129	1.122
12	130-139	1.368
13	140-149	1.637
14	150-159	1.932
15	160-169	2.250
16	170-179	2.593
17	180-189	2.960
18	190-199	3.352
19	200-209	3.768
20	210-219	4.208
21	220-229	4.672
22	230-239	5.161
23	240 & Above	5.674



Poplar Plantation



Eucalyptus Plantation

Organisational Structure

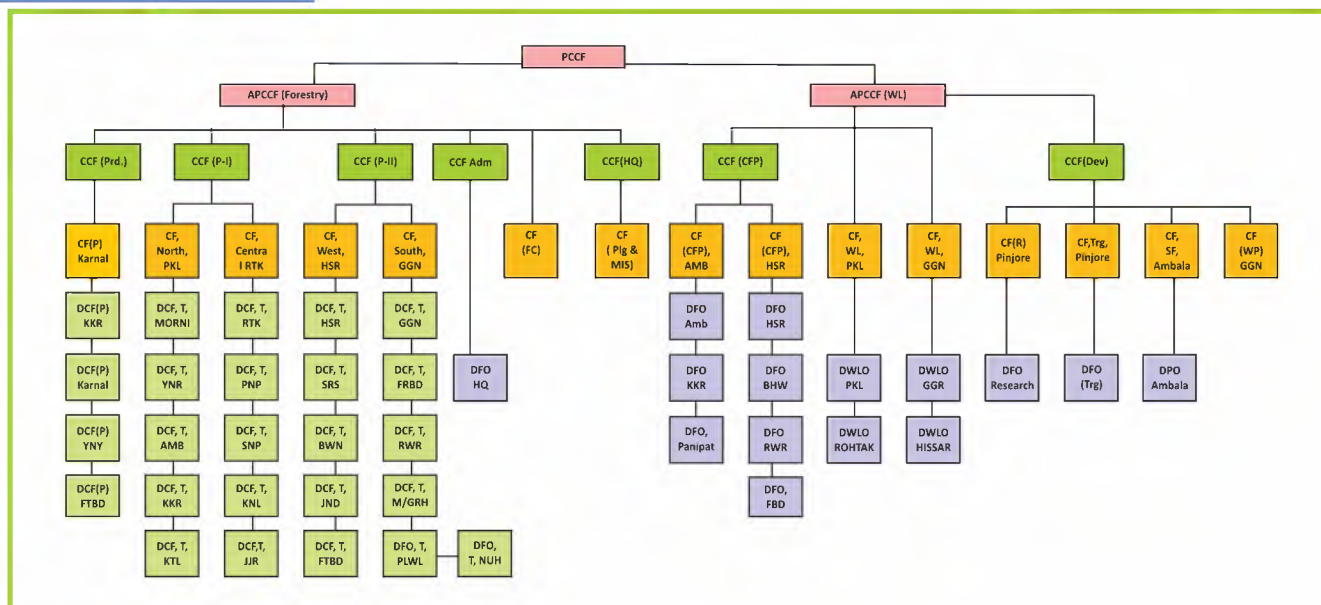
Various Forestry schemes and programmes of State and Central Governments are being implemented by the well structured specialised wings of Haryana Forest Department.

Various Cadre posts are managed by Officers of Indian Forest Service (IFS). The total sanctioned strength of IFS is **69**. The State Cadre strength of Haryana Forest Service (HFS) Officers is **54** and various Forest Divisions are also being managed by senior HFS Officers. (Table -5)

Table -5

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (2010-11)														
Type	Post / Rank	Ex-Cadre	Cadre	In Position	In the Pay band + Grade Pay of Rs.	Type	Post / Rank	Ex-Cadre	Cadre	In Position	In the Pay band + Grade Pay of Rs.			
Executive	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	1	1	2	Apex Scale 80,000 (Fixed)	Ministerial	Private Secretary	1		1	9300-34800+Rs. 4200			
	Additional PCCF	1	2	3	HAG Scale 67,000-79,000		Establishment Officer	2		2	9300-34800+Rs. 4200			
	Chief Conservator of Forests	2	6	7	37400-67000+Rs.10,000		Superintendent	14		12	9300-34800+Rs. 4200			
	Conservator of Forests	9	11	20	37400-67000+Rs. 8900		Deputy Superintendent	48		47	9300-34800+Rs. 3600			
	Deputy Conservator of Forests	13	23	27	37400-67000+Rs.8700 15600-39100+Rs. 7600 15600-39100+Rs. 6600 15600-39100+Rs. 5900		Assistant	113		109	9300-34800+Rs. 3200			
	Total	26	43	59			Stenographer	43		17	9300-34800+Rs.3200			
	Haryana Forest Service Officers	54		48	9300-34800+Rs.4600		Steno-Typist	23		12	5200+20200+Rs.1800			
	Forest Ranger	126		78	9300-34800+Rs.3600		Clerk/Typist	236		185	5200+20200+Rs.1900			
	Deputy Ranger	123		91	9300-34800+Rs.3200		Restorer	1		0	5200-20200+Rs.1900			
	Forester	527		426	5200-20200+Rs.2800		Daftri	2		0	4440-7440+Rs.1650			
	Forest Guard	1547		1293	5200+20200+Rs.2000		Jamadar/Peon	6		2	4440-7440+Rs. 1650			
	Total	2377		1936			Peon/Mali/C/Dar	667		530	4440-7440+Rs. 1300			
	Technical	Patwar	Tehsildar	1			0	9300-34800+Rs.4600	Wild Life Wing	Full/Part-Time Sweeper	2		2	4440-7440+Rs. 1300
			Naib Tehsildar	2			1	9300-34800+Rs.4000		Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	4		2	4440-7440+Rs. 1300
Kanoongo			7		3	9300-34800+Rs.3200	Group D	331			331	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
Patwari			15		0	5200-20200+Rs.1900								
Demarcation Supervisor			1		1	5200-20200+Rs.1800								
Statistics		Statistical Officer	1		1	9300-34800+Rs. 4600	APCCF-cum- Chief Wild Life Warden	1			1	HAG Scale 67,000-79,000		
		Technical Assistant	1		1	9300-34800+Rs. 3600	Conservator of Forests - WL	2			2	37400-67000+Rs. 8900		
		Statistical Assistant	4		4	9300-34800+Rs.3300	Divisional Wild Life Officer	4			3	9300-34800+Rs. 4600		
		Research Investigator	1		1	9300-34800+Rs.3200	Assistant District Attorney	1			1	9300-34800+Rs. 4600		
		Computer Operator	1		1	9300-34800+Rs.1900	Inspector Wild Life	19			18	9300-34800+Rs. 3600		
Drawing		Forest Map Officer	1		1	9300-34800+Rs. 4200	Sub-Inspector Wild Life	16			16	5200-20200+Rs. 2800		
		Circle Head Draftsman	5		4	9300-34800+Rs. 4000	Guard Wild Life	72			43	5200-20200+Rs. 2800		
		Hcad Draftsman	1		1	9300-34800+Rs. 3600	Draftsman	1			1	9300-34800+Rs. 3200		
		Draftsman	11		6	9300-34800+Rs. 3200	Superintendent	1			1	9300-34800+Rs. 4200		
		Draftsman - Cum - Surveyor	1		1	9300-34800+Rs.3200	Deputy Superintendent	2			2	9300-34800+Rs. 3600		
Legal		Surveyor	3		4	5200-20200+Rs.1900	Senior Scale Stenographer	1			0	9300-34800+Rs. 3200		
		Assistant District Attorney	5		5	9300-34800+Rs. 4600	Assistant	6			6	9300-34800+Rs. 3200		
		Computer Programmer	2		0	9300-34800+Rs.3600	Clerk	8			6	5200-20200+Rs. 1900		
		Computer operator	13		0	5200-20200+Rs.2800	Driver	4			3	5200-20200+Rs. 2400		
							Cinema Assistant	1			1	5200-20200+Rs. 2400		
Others		Chief Publicity Officer	1		0	9300-34800+Rs.4600	Tubewell Operator	1			1	5200-20200+Rs. 2400		
		Divisional Publicity Officer	2		3	9300-34800+Rs.3600	Peon	7			5	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Artist	1		1	9300-34800+Rs. 3200	Peon-cum- Chowkidar	5			1	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Photographer	1		1	9300-34800+Rs.3200	Attendant-cum-Chowkidar	1			1	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Supervisor-cum-Driver	1		1	5200-20200+2400	Mali-cum- Chowkidar	4			4	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Car/Jeep/Tractor Driver	135		116	5200-20200+Rs. 2400	Keeper	4			3	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Tractor Cleaner	5		0	4440-7440+Rs.1300	Chowkidar	1			1	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Tubewell Operator	1		1	5200-20200+Rs.1900	Group D	42			31	4440-7440+Rs. 1300		
		Tubewell Mechanic	2		0	5200-20200+Rs.1900								
		Head Mali	2		0	4440-7440+Rs.1300								
		Muhafiz Tree	2		1	4440-7440+Rs.1300								
		Caner	1		1	4440-7440+Rs.1300								

Organisational Chart



Territorial Forest Management Units

The Government Forests, called Territorial Forests are managed by well defined Territorial Forest Divisions and Forest Circles. The Territorial Forests in each district are controlled and managed by Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs). The Forest Divisions are controlled administratively by Conservator of Forests of respective Forest Circles.

There are four Territorial Forest Circles - North (Panchkula), South (Gurgaon), Central (Rohtak) and West (Hisar). The North and Central & South and West Circles are controlled by Chief Conservator of Forests (Protection-I) at Panchkula and (Protection-II) at Gurgaon respectively and they report to the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (APCCF: Forestry) under overall control of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) Haryana at Van Bhawan, Sector-6, Panchkula. The administrative setup from the lowest rung till the Circle level is as follows:-

- Forest Beats**

The basic management unit of Territorial wing is a Forest Beat having small area and limited forest boundaries. Forest Guards are posted to manage the Forest Beats. There are 861 Territorial Beats in 21 districts.

- Forest Blocks**

The next higher unit is a Forest Block consisting of a number of Forest Beats. The Forest Blocks are managed by Foresters designated as Block Forest Officers. There are 235 Territorial Blocks in 21 districts.

- Forest Ranges**

The next higher main unit is Forest Range managed by Forest Rangers or senior Dy. Rangers. Forest Ranger is a very important functionary in the Forest Department having headquarters at Sub-division level. There are 64 Territorial Forest Ranges in 21 districts.

Territorial Forest Ranges, Blocks & Beats

Sr.	Divisions	Ranges	Blocks	Beats
North Circle (Panchkula)				
1	Ambala	3	9	36
2	Morni-Pinjore	4	19	72
3	Yamunanagar	4	19	74
4	Kaithal	3	11	43
5	Kurukshetra	2	9	29
Central Circle (Rohtak)				
6	Rohtak	2	6	28
7	Panipat	2	7	25
8	Sonipat	3	11	45
9	Karnal	3	11	46
10	Jhajjar	3	10	37
West Circle (Hisar)				
11	Hisar	3	14	45
12	Sirsa	4	15	47
13	Bhiwani	6	19	61
14	Jind	3	10	33
15	Fatehabad	2	7	27
South Circle (Gurgaon)				
16	Gurgaon	3	10	33
17	Faridabad	2	8	21
18	Rewari	3	10	40
19	Mahendergarh	4	15	58
20	Palwal	2	6	23
21	Mewat	3	9	38
		64	235	861

- Forest Divisions**

At the district level the Forest Management Unit is a Forest Division. Forest Divisions are managed by Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs). Forest Division consists of a number of Forest Ranges. There are 21 Territorial Forest Divisions in 21 districts of the State.

- Forest Circles**

Forest Circle is managed by Conservator of Forests (CF). There are 4 Territorial Forest Circles to control 21 Forest (Territorial) Divisions in the entire State.

Community Forestry

For plantation on Community and Farmlands, well structured Community Forestry Divisions and Forest Circles have been created under Community Forestry Project (CFP). Forest Divisions, headed by DFOs at Hisar, Bhiwani, Rewari, and Faridabad, function under Conservator of Forests (Hisar). Forest Divisions, headed by DFOs at Ambala, Kurukshetra and Panipat, function under Conservator of Forests (Ambala). These two Forest Circles are controlled by Chief Conservator of Forests (Community Forestry) having headquarters at Van Bhawan, Sector-6, Panchkula.

The Community Forestry wing promotes plantation of fuel-wood, fodder, timber and fruit species and allied activities on community and farmlands by mobilizing village communities through Village Forest Committees (VFCs) and Self Help Groups of women.

Working Plan

Working Plan Circle is responsible for preparing Working Plans (WP) of various Forest Divisions. These Working Plans are written prescriptions of management of forests and approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. No extraction of wood is permissible except as specified in the WP. The Working Plan Officers are appointed by the PCCF. Conservator of Forests writes preliminary WP and WPO prepares detailed WP for approval of MoEF. (Table -6)

Wood Harvesting and Production (Logging)

The harvesting of mature, dead and diseased trees and sale of harvested wood is done by the Wood Harvesting (Production) Forest Divisions at Karnal, Kurukshetra, Hisar and Yamunanagar. There are 10 Forest Ranges under 4 Forest Divisions (Production). These Forest Divisions are under administrative control of Conservator of Forests (Production) at Karnal and Chief Conservator of Forests (Production) at Panchkula.

There are two saw mills and furniture workshop-cum- showroom at Karnal and Yamunanagar where various kinds of furniture and wood products are manufactured and sold. These furniture workshops are approved source for Government purchase. A Solar Wood Seasoning Kiln and a Steam Seasoning Kiln have been established at Jagadhri for seasoning of wood.

Wildlife Management

Wildlife in Haryana is managed by Wildlife Wing of HFD. Haryana is rich in wildlife, especially avian wildlife. Wildlife is managed by a separate wing, headed by an Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests-cum-Chief Wildlife Warden having headquarters at Van Bhawan, Panchkula. At district level, Divisional Wildlife Officer is responsible for wildlife protection and management of Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS), National Parks (NP) and

Table -6

STATUS OF WORKING PLANS as on 1/2/2012		
Forest Division	Valid till (Year)	Present Status
North Circle		
Ambala	2011-12	New plan formulation under process
Kaithal	2011-12	New plan formulation under process
Kurukshetra	2011-12	New plan formulation under process
Yamuna Nagar	2010-11	New plan formulation under process
Morni-Pinjore (Plain)	1015-16	Operational
Morni-Pinjore(Hills)	2009-10	New plan formulation under process
West Circle		
Jind	2008-2009	New Plan finalized and submitted to Govt. of India
Hisar	2009-10	New plan formulation under process
Fatehabad	2008-09	New Plan finalized and submitted to Govt. of India
Bhiwani	2008-2009	New Plan finalized and submitted to Govt. of India
Sirsa	2008-2009	New Plan finalized and submitted to Govt. of India
South Circle		
Gurgaon	2023-24	Operational
Faridabad	2008-09	New Plan finalized and submitted to Govt. of India
Palwal	2008-09	New plan formulation under process
Mewat	2023-24	Operational
Rewari	2008-09	New Plan finalized and submitted to Govt. of India
Mahendergarh	2023-24	Operational
Central Circle		
Rohtak	2008-2009	New plan formulation under process
Panipat	2012-13	New plan formulation under process
Sonepat	2017-18	Operational
Karnal	2012-13	New plan formulation under process
Jhajjar	2023-24	Operational

Conservation Reserves (CR) and report to Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Panchkula and Gurgaon. Dy. Conservator of Forests (Territorial) is the Wildlife Warden in the district.

Haryana Forest Development Corporation (HFDC)

Haryana Forest Development Corporation (HFDC) Limited (Company No. 05-30749) was established in December 1989 under the Companies Act 1956 mainly for the promotion and development of tree plantation on non-forest lands by providing suitable price to tree growers for their wood produce. HFDC is also engaged in felling, conversion and sale of trees from earmarked areas of forest lands since 1995-96.

The Managing Director of HFDC is an officer of the Indian Forest Service in the rank of Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests. He is assisted at the headquarters by a General Manager, an officer in the rank of Conservator of Forests, one Regional Manager at headquarters and six Regional Managers in the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests officiating at Ambala, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Hisar, Jind and Gurgaon in the State. The Regional Managers are assisted by Managers in the rank of Forest Ranger, Deputy Managers in the rank of Forester and Assistant Managers in the rank of Forest Guard.

State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB)

The State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB) was established on 13th August, 2002, in pursuance of the guidelines of the National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, with the Hon'ble Forest Minister as its Chairman. The SMPB has its headquarters at Van Bhawan, Sector-6, Panchkula. Chief Conservator of Forests (Production) is the chief executive officer of State Medicinal Plant Board.

The State Medicinal Plants Board promotes the development and growth of medicinal plants in the State through implementation of promotional projects/schemes sanctioned and financed by the National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Government of India. The functions of SMPB include survey and inventorying of medicinal plants, in-situ conservation/cultivation of medicinal plants by setting up of Herbal Parks, production of quality planting material in nurseries, extension activities for raising awareness through audio-visual aids, seminars, trainings/workshops etc. Study of demand and supply position and marketing of medicinal plants, research and development in the sector, value addition and semi-processing of products of medicinal plants are also done to promote cooperative efforts among growers and collectors of medicinal plants.

A Technical Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of PCCF, Haryana, to guide and coordinate the activities of State Medicinal Plants Board. The said Committee comprises Director General, Health Services, Territorial CCF, Director Ayurveda, Director Horticulture and Head of the Medicinal Plants Wing, HAU, Hisar as its members and the Chief Executive Officer as its Member Secretary.

State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)

State Forest Development Agency has been established at Van Bhawan, Panchkula, to implement the schemes of the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board, MoEF. Chief Conservator of Forests (HQ) is the Nodal officer of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) Haryana. Forest Development Agency (FDA) has been established in each district. The DFO is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Conservator of Forests is the Chairman of the FDA. Forestry schemes are implemented through the Village Forest Committees (VFCs) constituted in the Villages.

Salient Features of HFDC

- HFDC purchases trees from farmers, panchayats and institutions within and outside State on a price fixed time to time based on market parameters.
- The Corporation fells and converts trees from forest and non-forest lands.
- Sale of round timber, pulp and firewood from depots by open auction.
- Raising of plantation on government and institutional lands on contract basis.
- Manufacture and supply of polythene bags and woven bags to the Forest Department.
- Manufacture and supply of barbed wire and concrete fence post to the Forest Department.
- Procurement and supply of paint, fertilizer, insecticide, pesticide, and charcoal to the Forest Department.
- Procurement and supply of water tanker, trolleys, irrigation system, tree guards and publicity boards to the Forest Department.
- HFDC is supporting the eco-tourism works undertaken by the Forest Department.
- HFDC has got the plan approved by the Board of Directors for establishing saw-mills for value addition and producing variety of wood products.
- Support of research work undertaken by DCF (R&T).
- Conducts one week refresher courses of IFS officers of all States sponsored by Government of India.

Forest Development (Research, Training, Publicity & Extension)

Forestry research on local issues, in-house training of forest officials on forestry works and schemes to educate the public are done by the Development Wing of the Forest Department. Conservator of Forests (Research) at Pinjore is responsible for forestry research in Haryana. Research facilities have been established at Pinjore, Bithmara (Hisar), Seonthi (Kurukshetra) and Sohna (Gurgaon). Conservator of Forests (Training) and Conservator of Forests (Working Plan) are responsible for imparting in-house training to forest personnel in Haryana. The training facilities are located at Forest Complex Pinjore and Natural Resource Management Centre (NRMC) Forest Complex, Sohna (Gurgaon). The Conservator of Forests (Social Forestry) at Ambala is responsible for publicity of forestry schemes and programmes and training of various stakeholders such as farmers, school children, eco-clubs, youth (Nehru Yuva Kendras), Self Help Groups etc through various audio-visual media.



Many pamphlets and information brochures have been published for free distribution. A quarterly magazine 'Haryana Forest News' is also being published by Social Forestry Circle. These Forest Circles function under the administrative control of Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) having headquarters at Van Bhawan, Panchkula.

State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority

An Authority known as the “State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority” (State CAMPA) has been established with Conservator of Forests (CAMPA) as Nodal Officer.

State CAMPA consists of a Governing Body, a Steering Committee and an Executive Committee.

The **Governing Body** of the state CAMPA consists of the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (i) Chief Minister | - Chairperson |
| (ii) Minister of Forests | - Member |
| (iii) Minister of Finance | - Member |
| (iv) Minister of Planning | - Member |
| (v) Chief Secretary | - Member |
| (viii) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests | - Member |
| (ix) Chief Wildlife Warden | - Member |
| (x) Secretary (Forests) | - Member Secretary |

The Governing Body lays down the broad policy framework for the functioning of State CAMPA and reviews its working from time to time.

The **Steering Committee** of State CAMPA consists of the following:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Chief Secretary | - Chairperson |
| (ii) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests | - Member |
| (iii) Principal Secretary (Forests) | - Member |
| (iv) Principal Secretary (Finance) | - Member |

Aims and Objectives of CAMPA

- (a) Conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests;
- (b) Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas including the consolidation of the protected areas;
- (c) Compensatory afforestation;
- (d) Environmental services, which include:-
 - (i) Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest products, fuel, fodder and water, and provision of services such as grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and life support;
 - (ii) Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation, detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes;
 - (iii) Non-material benefits obtained from ecosystems, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic, inspirational, educational and symbolic; and
 - (iv) Supporting such other services necessary for the production of ecosystem services, biodiversity,
- (e) Research, training and capacity building.

- (v) Principal Secretary (Planning) - Member
- (vi) Chief Wildlife Warden - Member
- (vii) Nodal Officer - Member
- (viii) A representative of the Ministry of Environment & Forests - Member
- (ix) Two eminent NGO's to be nominated by the State Government for a period of 2 years at a time, who shall be eligible for re-nomination - Member
- (x) Chief Conservator of Forests (Plan/Schemes) - Member Secretary

The **Executive Committee** consists of the following:

- (i) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests - Chairperson
- (ii) Chief Wildlife Warden - Member
- (iii) Chief Conservator of Forests (Plan/Schemes) - Member
- (iv) Financial Controller/Financial Adviser in the O/o the PCCF - Member Secretary
- (v) Two eminent NGO's to be nominated by the State Government for a period of 2 years at a time who shall be eligible for re-nomination - Member
- (vi) Nodal Officer - Member Secretary

Nodal Agency-Forest Conservation Act

Nodal Officer (FCA) in the PCCF office is responsible for all cases under FCA for diversion of Forest Land in Haryana and keeps liaison with the Regional Office of MoEF at Chandigarh. All cases under FCA are forwarded by the Territorial Circles to the Nodal Officer (FCA) who recommends or rejects the proposals as per the guidelines issued by MoEF. Till date 2346 cases have been sanctioned under FCA in public interest diverting 4036.19 ha of forest land (Table -7).

Management Information System (MIS)

Haryana Forest Department is in the process of taking new initiatives in e-Governance to systematically organize planning, implementation and monitoring of forestry and other related operations by managing information flow from end to end in favour of systematic collection, storage and retrieval of data through a computer based communication network to have a better Management Information System (MIS) and Geographical Information System (GIS). GIS and MIS are significant tools for Scientific Planning and Management. These are being developed to improve efficiency in accounts, administration, forest & wildlife management and personnel management in the Department.

The Department aims to execute its technology initiatives in an integrated manner wherein all its key functions would be carried out

Table -7

Forest land diverted under FCA (in ha.)		
Year	No. of FCA Proposals	Area Diverted under FCA (in ha.)
1980-97	98	870.73
1997-98	21	77.39
1998-99	39	106.24
1999-2000	40	76.95
2000-01	48	327.26
2001-02	45	86.87
2002-03	58	158.09
2003-04	37	41.07
2004-05	35	21.68
2005-06	121	113.98
2006-07	291	197.73
2007-08	353	174.79
2008-09	388	425.69
2009-10	289	866.29
2010-11	303	348.65
2011-12*	180	142.78
Total	2346	4036.19

through web-based workflows which facilitates each role player to log on to the Departmental portal and to enter his work/data/information and that will also facilitate every employee to remain in constant touch with the latest happenings in the Department. This working methodology will not only bring transparency, responsibility and accountability but will also enhance efficiency. A Project e-Governance Management Team (PeMT), already approved by the Government is being made functional at the headquarters for this purpose. The MIS Cell is managed under the supervision of Conservator of Forests (Planning and MIS) at Van Bhawan, Panchkula.



A Memorandum of Understanding had been signed in the month of May, 2010 by the Department with Haryana Space Application Centre (HARSAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of Haryana and National Remote Sensing Centre, Indian Space Research Organization, Hyderabad, for establishing Geomatic facility and Spatial Information System for the Department.

Another Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Department with Madhya Pradesh Forest Department (MPFD) to develop a Forest Management Information System (FMIS).

Decision Support Systems (DSSs) like Forest Land Management System (FLMS), Forest Plantation Management System (FPMS), Wildlife Management System (WLMS), Forest Enumeration Management System (FEMS), Forest Offence Management System (FOMS), Forest Working Plan Management System (FWMS) and Wood Harvesting Management System (WHMS) are being developed with the assistance of MPFD to implement these in the Department. For this purpose, Core Function Groups (DSS Teams) each headed by a Conservator of Forests, assisted by two Divisional Forest Officers for customization of above mentioned applications have been constituted.

Haryana Forest Department has developed its own website (www.haryanaforest.gov.in) wherein information about Departmental activities is available. It has links for Wings / Circles/ Divisions for information seekers under RTI Act, for stakeholder feedback, general information checklist on afforestation programs, nursery locations and availability of seedlings, availability of timber/fuelwood in various logging depots, auction of timber/fuelwood and online form submission facility for licences and Forest Conservation Act proforma filling and submission. The website is being updated periodically.

Women Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Programme



In order to involve people and to empower the weaker sections of society, especially women, in conservation, protection and management of natural resources including forests and plantations raised by the Forest Department, Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been constituted under two Externally aided Projects i.e. Haryana Community Forestry Project (1998-2008) and Integrated Natural Resource Management and Poverty Reduction Project (JICA 2004-2011).

Each SHG has 10 to 15 members. Apart from generating awareness regarding conservation of natural resources, the members are imparted training in concept of SHG, micro-saving, book-keeping, Income Generating Activities (IGAs) etc so that they improve their socio- economic status as well as assist the Haryana Forest Department in protection of trees. Many SHGs are performing marvelously well while others need further assistance and facilitation for better functioning. So far about 2200 SHGs have been constituted in 800 villages. All these SHGs have organised themselves into 11 clusters and an apex federation known as Women Association of Haryana (WAH)

In order to involve poor sections of society, lot of efforts have been put in by the Forest Department. Appreciating the efforts put in by the SHGs in conserving



natural resources, the Forest Department has permanently integrated the SHG component in the programmes of the Department. With this objective in view the Department has constituted a Women Empowerment Cell (WEC), which is the first ever Cell established by a State Forest Department in the country, which will act as a permanent link between the Department and the SHGs. A Women Empowerment Range, having State jurisdiction, headed by a women Range Officer has been established in the Forest Complex at Pinjore. All women Forest Guards recruited during the eighties and subsequently are functioning under this Range, The Range Officer would work under the administrative control of Divisional Forest Officer (Training) Pinjore, who in turn will function under the control of Dr. (Mrs.) Amarinder Kaur IFS, Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Forestry), who will be heading the WEC apart from her normal duty.

SR.NO.	NAME OF DISTRICT	VILLAGE FOREST COMMITTEES FORMED						
		HRMS	HCFP	ARAVALLI PROJECT	FDA	JICA	S.C. COMPONENT	TOTAL
1	AMBALA	0	43	0	45	54	29	171
2	BHIWANI	0	74	20	64	65	17	240
3	FARIDABAD	0	0	13	9	0	5	27
4	FATEHABAD	0	16	0	28	48	16	108
5	GURGAON	0	0	31	54	0	0	85
6	HISAR	0	23	0	58	50	4	135
7	JHAJJAR	0	8	0	47	51	8	114
8	JIND	0	0	0	37	46	1	84
9	KAITHAL	0	0	0	75	44	6	125
10	KARNAL	0	0	0	31	43	21	95
11	KURUKSHETRA	0	21	0	41	40	6	108
12	MOHINDERGARH	0	29	81	44	50	4	208
13	MEWAT/NUH	0	0	99	0	0	3	102
14	PANCHKULA	23	39	0	41	57	5	165
15	PANIPAT	0	0	0	14	35	3	52
16	PALWAL	0	0	2	23	0	2	27
17	REWARI	0	23	31	47	39	6	146
18	ROHTAK	0	0	0	55	31	4	90
19	SIRSA	0	25	0	81	55	8	169
20	SONIPAT	0	0	0	18	43	4	65
21	YAMUNANAGAR	18	33	0	35	49	36	171
Total		41	334	277	847	800	188	2487

Self Help Groups in various Districts		
	District	No of SHGS
1	Ambala	119
2	Bhiwani	191
3	Fatehabad	115
4	Hisar	94
5	Jhajhar	128
6	Jind	124
7	Kaithal	128
8	Karnal	126
9	Kurukshetra	89
10	Mahendragarh	151
11	Panchkula	104
12	Panipat	100
13	Rewari	99
14	Rohtak	69
15	Sirsa	123
16	Sonepat	121
17	Yamunanagar	130
Total		2011

Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Hill Resource Management Society (HRMS)

Shivaliks, covering about 3000 square kilometres in Panchkula and Yamunanagar districts, are hilly with rugged and undulating topography. The slopes are gentle to very steep. The local population consists of Gujjar, Jat, Ramdaisya, Rajput, Banjare, and Bhanjda castes. The economy of the area is primarily dependent on forests, agriculture and livestock rearing. They are directly dependent on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) such as bamboo and 'bhabbar' found in Shivaliks. In order to conserve the natural forest resource, Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme was started by HFD in the Shivaliks Hill districts in late nineteen seventies and in a more organised manner in July 1990 in collaboration with the TERI and financial support from the Ford Foundation to get people's participation in the management of forest resources of the area, A village-level resource management institution, popularly known as Hill Resource Management Society (HRMS), has been formed in 55 villages in the Morni-Pinjore and Yamunanagar Forest Divisions and registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860.

HRMS has following responsibilities:

- Protection of forests against grazing and illicit felling,
- Distribution of irrigation water,
- Fixing of rates for water, grass, etc.,
- Maintenance of dams and conveyance systems,
- Maintenance of accounts,
- Cooperation and interaction with the staff of the Forest Department.

All adults of all families in the village are free to become members of the Society, thereby sharing equal

rights and responsibilities. Each society has a duly elected Management Committee (MC) of 7-13 members including two or more women members. The Committee meets every month to discuss various priorities. 2487 Joint Forest Management committees (JFMC)/Village Forest Committees (VFCs) have been established in Haryana.

For proper coordination, three separate working groups at the Forest Range, Forest Division, and State levels have been set up, chaired by the Range Forest Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, respectively. While the Forest Range and Forest Division-level groups facilitate and monitor the programme, the State level group is the Apex body that primarily recommends and proposes policy guidelines for the JFM programme.

People's participation in the management and protection of degraded forests has been obtained by involving them in decision-making, providing incentives and sharing the usufructs. Various activities have been undertaken by the Forest Department in association with the HRMSs:

Water harvesting structures

A series of small check dams in the upper hilly catchment and earthen water harvesting dams at suitable sites have been constructed for soil conservation and water harvesting. As a result, cultivation that was earlier restricted to wheat and maize has now diversified to include rice, jowar, bajra, groundnut and vegetables.

Fodder, Grass and Bamboo sharing

The HRMS takes the fodder grass bearing forest land on a yearly lease from the FD for the extraction of fodder grass. Subsequently, HRMS sells the grass to individual members on a no-profit-no-loss basis. This money earned by HRMS is invested in the village itself by undertaking development activities such as forestry works, repair of water harvesting structures, development of infrastructure and other civic amenities. Bamboo permits based on monthly quota are given to members of the HRMS for bonafide purpose.



Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project, Sirsa

Under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), forests have been recognised as a means of removing carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere. Based on the standardised mechanism, a project titled '**Small Scale Cooperative Afforestation CDM Pilot Project Activity on private lands affected by shifting Sand Dunes in Sirsa, Haryana**' was approved on 9th April 2008 by the National CDM Authority (MoEF) as the first CDM project in the world. Plantation work under the CDM was started in June 2008 by the Community Forestry Project, Forest Department, Haryana. The net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks of the proposed CDM project activity have been estimated to be 231,920 t CO₂e.

The objectives of the CDM project are :

- o To earn carbon credits from growing of trees to be planted under the CDM provisions of Kyoto Protocol.
- o Mitigation of global warming by planting trees for sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- o Improvement of the local environmental condition of soil through increasing the water holding capacity of the lands, increasing the humus in soil and also stabilizing the sand dunes by converting the marginal and degraded crop lands into forested lands.
- o To increase income, provide employment opportunities, and as a result to alleviate poverty of local communities.



Table -8

Block	Village	Total Land holding (Ha)	Area planted (Ha)	Number of farmers	Number of land parcels
Ellenabad	Neemla	205	45.89	43	54
	Dhani Sheranwali	118.4	73.27	30	31
	Bhuratwala	139.3	34.43	19	19
	Umedpura	166	42.65	17	39
	Poharkan	207	68.94	38	23
Sirsa	Mallekan	72.4	26.85	17	22
	Madhosinghana	156.6	34.39	20	33
	Gudia Khera	201	43.46	43	49
Total		1265.7	369.87	227	270

The physical target of plantation under the CDM project, Sirsa, is given in the Table-8.

Various Forestry Schemes and Activities

Various Forestry schemes in Haryana are being implemented by various wings of HFD (Table -9). These schemes are sponsored by State and Central Governments. Special projects funded by donor agencies (JICA, World Bank, European Union etc.) have been implemented in the past. Now a Forest Development Agency (FDA) has been established in each district for implementing schemes of National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) under MoEF.

Farm Forestry- Trees Outside Forests

Haryana is pioneer in farm-forestry and has distributed large number of plants of suitable species such as Eucalyptus, Poplar, Shisham, Bakain, Ailanthus excelsa, Jund, fruit etc to tree growers. Suitable species have been planted on farm lands at various spacings recommended under farm- forestry models as per the need and choice of farmers. These plants have been made available by Forest Department free of cost and at subsidized rates to farmers. Plants have been supplied free of cost to school children, Youth Clubs, Eco-clubs and other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for planting on their lands. Constant publicity and education of target groups regarding benefits of tree plantation has led to increase in Tree Cover outside forests. In the recent past, more than 2 crore seedlings have been distributed every year. Agro-forestry has enabled the forest deficient State of Haryana to support a large number of wood-based industries based on farm-grown wood. The town of Yamunanagar has virtually become the hub of plywood and veneer industry. The policy of putting limited restriction on felling of trees from private areas and not having any restrictions on transit of wood has also helped expand the timber trade and wood-based industries. The endeavor is to create an environment so that wood-based industries and agro-forestry activity can further grow simultaneously. The Department is also making an effort to establish organised timber markets (Mandis) in all the districts of the State to facilitate trade in agro-forestry produce.

Agro-forestry is the most economical, sustainable and stable alternative for ecological security of land production system. Whereas the average productivity of plantations on forest and wastelands is approximately 4 to 5 cum/ha/ year, agro-forestry plantations in irrigated lands ensure average productivity

Table -9

Various Schemes of HFD (2011-12)

(A) PLAN	
(a) State Schemes	
1	Development of Agro-Forestry Clonal and Non-Clonal
2	Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes
	I) Forestry Activity in SC Villages
	II) Social & Farm Forestry Scheme for SC
3	Green Belt in Urban Areas
4	Revitalization of Institutions in Aravalli Hills
5	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests
6	Strip Plantation on Govt. Land
7	Compensatory Afforestation
8	Desert Control
9	Schemes Without Plantation Target
I)	Social & Farm Forestry
II)	Training of personnel
III)	Forest Publicity, Public Relation & Extension
IV)	Protection of Forests
V)	State Forest Research Centre
VI)	Building
VII)	Communication
VIII)	Herbal Nature Park
IX)	Information Technology
X)	Soil Conservation on watershed basis including cho-training
XI)	Preparation of Working Plans
10	Survey, Demarcation & Settlement of Forest Areas
(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing Basis	
1	Integrated Forest Protection (Central:State Share :: 75:25)
2	Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries (Central:State Share :: 15:85)
(c) Wild Life Preservation	
1	Protection of Wild Life
2	Extension of Zoos & Deer Parks
(B) NON-PLAN	
	(a) Direction & Administration
	(mainly establishment expenditure)
	(b) Plantation & Enumeration
	(c) Logging (felling of trees & furniture making)
	(d) Communication and Building
	(specially buildings maintenance)
	(e) Other Charges (back wages payments)
	(f) Others (training, uniform & misc.)
	(g) Wild Life
(C) DRDA & Other agencies	
(D) Forest Development Agency (FDA)	
(E) MNREGA	
(F) CADA	

of 10 to 15 cum/ha/ year, at a relatively low input cost. By all aspects, agro-forestry is a cheap, profitable and stable alternative. Many high yielding clones of certain agro-forestry species have been evolved which have been demonstrated in the field so that tree growers increase productivity of their plantations. Plantations of Poplar have been instrumental in the expansion of plywood and veneer industry in Haryana. Efforts are being made for developing alternative uses of Poplar wood to expand its marketability. There have been fluctuations in the prices of Eucalyptus and Poplar and other agro-forestry species due to variations in demand and supply which has been taken care of by HFDC.

Plantation

Plantation targets under various forestry schemes are fixed each year and achieved on Government and Panchayat lands by the Forest Department. About 2.7 Crore seedlings are distributed free or at subsidized rates to farmers and other Departments for plantation, outside the forest lands under agro-forestry and institutional plantations. Plants of appropriate species are planted along roadsides, irrigation channels and canals, railway lines (Government Forests) and Community Lands. Plantation target of 5.09 Crore plants has been fixed for 2011-12. (Table -10)

Plantation activities are done on all types of forest and wasteland owned by Government, village panchayats, Institutional lands, schools and college premises. Extensive plantation has been done on either sides of roads, canals, irrigation canals, minors and distributaries, railway tracks and station yards. (Table-11)

Nurseries

The State Forest Department raises seedlings in State owned nurseries for plantation and free distribution. These nurseries are distributed and established across the entire State. Modern high-tech nurseries have been established in all districts. Clonal propagation of Eucalyptus is done in Mist Chamber- Clonal Plant facility at Seonthi (Kurukshetra) where Clonal seedlings are produced and sold to farmers. Plants are supplied free to small and marginal farmers, schools and various Government Departments during plantation seasons. Plants are sold at nominal price to industrial units and farmers having larger holdings etc. 5.9 Crore seedlings of various species were grown in various nurseries of the Forest Department. (Table -12)

Table -10

Plantation Target (2011-12)					
District	Target Fixed				
	Ha	RKM	Plantation by HFD	Plantation by Other Deptts	Total plants
Panchkula	773	493	2118988	1000000	3118988
Ambala	1032	918	2547454	3300000	5847454
Yamunanagar	1160	611	2360530	3500000	5860530
Kurukshetra	400	493	2025498	1200000	3225498
Kaithal	480	583	957515	1200000	2157515
Rohtak	488	411	661340	1200000	1861340
Jhajjar	765	606	813067	1050000	1863067
Sonipat	710	919	1254737	1575000	2829737
Panipat	305	546	962615	1275000	2237615
Karnal	318	497	844087	1700000	2544087
Gurgaon	197	232	253458	500000	753458
Faridabad	395	245	518752	500000	1018752
Mewat	689	636	905397	500000	1405397
Palwal	336	376	500989	500000	1000989
Mahendergarh	714	506	1009422	1000000	2009422
Rewari	549	512	784493	905000	1689493
Hisar	784	643	1018639	1200000	2218639
Fatehabad	484	403	930759	1200000	2130759
Bhiwani	1050	409	1481095	1200000	2681095
Sirsa	828	380	1133345	1200000	2333345
Jind	481	371	803434	1300000	2103434
Total	12935	10790	23885614	27005000	50890614

Source: CF (Plg. & MIS) o/o PCCF Haryana,

Table -11

Last 10 years Plantation (Target achieved)				
Year	Area Planted (in Ha.)	No. of Plants Planted (in lacs)	No. of Plants distributed to Farmers/others (in lacs)	Total plants planted (in lacs)
2001-02	14368	157.66	108.41	266.07
2002-03	20557	222.31	255.03	477.34
2003-04	18135	195.97	269.52	465.49
2004-05	14311	168.92	309.98	478.90
2005-06	18519	195.85	260.20	456.05
2006-07	17005	162.53	306.52	469.05
2007-08	14739	173.02	276.98	450.00
2008-09	28920	249.11	272.91	522.02
2009-10	20217	190.58	317.29	507.87
2010-11	19447	223.66	283.03	506.69

Source: CF (Plg. & MIS) o/o PCCF Haryana,

Table -12

Nursery Stock (in '000) as on 30-06-2011						
District	Shade Giving	Timber	Fuel	Orna-mental	Fruit	Total
Panchkula	387	2779	88	180	220	3654
Ambala	113	4696	52	101	53	5015
Yamuna Nagar	251	5696	176	94	176	6393
Kurukshetra	291	1932	346	144	193	2906
Kaithal	283	865	309	186	206	1849
Rohtak	333	773	535	310	273	2224
Jhajjar	216	1061	344	216	374	2211
Sonipat	477	1693	404	366	445	3385
Panipat	326	1421	491	229	315	2782
Karnal	417	1923	242	155	206	2943
Gurgaon	248	441	392	188	131	1400
Mewat	268	470	1128	83	204	2153
Palwal	154	316	430	62	95	1057
Faridabad	304	246	322	137	87	1096
Mahendergarh	165	444	1805	159	110	2683
Rewari	88	576	1119	227	237	2247
Hisar	161	1283	433	162	227	2266
Fatehabad	208	1752	510	51	144	2665
Bhiwani	149	1680	1485	146	215	3675
Sirsa	174	1381	1789	145	97	3586
Jind	231	1710	393	105	374	2813
Total	5244	33138	12793	3446	4382	59003

Source: CF (Plg. & MIS) o/o PCCF Haryana,

Employment Generation

Forestry is a labour intensive activity. Labourers are employed in nursery, plantation and its maintenance, logging activity and soil and moisture conservation work. A total of 55 lakh mandays were generated through various forestry operations during 2009-10. (Table -13)

Revenue and Expenditure

The main source of revenue is from sale of harvested wood and Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) sold through auction by Production Circle and HFDC. As per the budgetary provisions made by the Government annually to the Department, Revenue Receipts & Expenditure incurred during previous 10 years is given in the adjoining table.(Table -14)

Wood Harvesting

Harvesting of mature wood, dead, dry and diseased trees are done by Production Forest Divisions and Haryana Forest Development Corporation (HFDC). The trees are marked for logging by the Territorial Forest Divisions and after assigning lot number to these lots the concerned CF (T) hands over these to DFO (P) and Regional Manager (RM), HFDC, as per the Working Plan prescriptions or under Forest Conservation Act (FCA) provisions after obtaining sanction from MoEF. Volume felled by Production Circle and HFDC in the past is given in Table -16 & 17.

**Table -13**

Mandays generated in the Forest Department (2009-10)					
Name of Circle	SC	BC	General	Total Labourers	Total Working Days
CF, North, Panchkula	44783	23032	34968	102783	2555161
CF, Central, Rohtak	22677	17720	11507	51904	506754
CF, South, Gurgaon	9404	6686	6006	22096	533543
CF, West, Hisar	17129	21388	250607	289124	1003827
CF, CFP, Ambala	3630	2475	781	6886	119195
CF, CFP, Hisar	13685	6390	3781	23856	416581
CF, Production, Karnal	3346	3165	2512	9023	374318
Total	114654	80856	310162	505672	5509379

Table -14

Last 10 years Departmental Revenue and Expenditure (In Rs. crore)				
Year	Revenue	Expenditure		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2001-02	24.21	38.73	29.90	68.63
2002-03	29.12	29.21	46.07	75.28
2003-04	26.09	32.12	43.79	75.91
2004-05	30.33	53.27	44.66	97.93
2005-06	32.42	90.85	44.70	135.55
2006-07	37.61	93.88	49.45	143.33
2007-08	33.73	102.00	56.13	158.13
2008-09	40.73	120.80	73.43	194.23
2009-10	55.32	94.95	91.48	186.43
2010-11	44.19	131.51	75.27	206.78

Source: CF (Plg. & MIS) o/o PCCF Haryana,

Monitoring and Evaluation

Various schemes of the Forest Department are monitored and evaluated by a Monitoring and Evaluation Circle, headed by a Conservator of Forests (M&E) having headquarters at Karnal, who is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of plantations done under various schemes and the report is sent to concerned Forest Divisions for taking corrective measures. (Table -15)

Table -15

Monitoring and Evaluation of Plantation done by HFD (2010)												
District	Area Monitored			Above 80% Success			Success Between 60% to 80%			Success Below 60%		
	Achievement			Excellent			Good			Weak		
	No.	Ha.	Total No. of Plants	No.	Ha.	%	No.	Ha.	%	No.	Ha.	%
Panchkula	59	669	735405	27	378	57%	32	290	43%	0	0	0
Ambala	38	182	199903	19	129	71%	19	53	29%	0	0	0
Yamunanagar	46	303	333707	28	229	76%	18	74	24%	0	0	0
Kurukshetra	54	370	406769	32	253	68%	22	117	32%	0	0	0
Kaithal	67	651	716001	49	410	63%	18	241	37%	0	0	0
Karnal	93	383	420750	61	258	68%	32	124	32%	0	0	0
Panipat	28	124	136741	8	58	46%	20	67	54%	0	0	0
Sonipat	48	242	265771	12	81	33%	36	161	67%	0	0	0
Rohtak	39	121	133133	14	27	22%	23	86	72%	2	8	6%
Jhajjar	15	42	45793	9	22	54%	6	19	46%	0	0	0
Sirsa	136	388	427328	59	171	44%	77	218	56%	0	0	0
Fatehabad	82	294	323218	56	209	71%	26	85	29%	0	0	0
Hissar	27	126	138325	5	26	20%	22	100	80%	0	0	0
Jind	58	308	338756	37	198	64%	21	110	36%			
Bhiwani	76	382	420013	32	164	43%	38	199	52%	6	19	5%
Mahendergarh	61	504	554807	7	43	9%	39	268	53%	15	193	38%
Rewari	57	273	300245	5	17	6%	37	161	59%	15	94	35%
Gurgaon	19	15	16379	4	36	26%	11	92	65%	4	13	9%
Faridabad	6	48	52327	1	17	36%	2	11	22%	3	20	42%
Mewat	33	226	248974	6	54	24%	22	123	54%	5	49	22%
Palwal	12	80	87857	6	28	36%	3	8	10%	3	43	54%

Table -16

Production Circle

The Production Circle harvests wood from Government Forests and the harvested wood is converted into marketable lots and sold through open auction and revenue is deposited in the treasury (Table-16).

Revenue and Expenditure by Production Circle Haryana					
Year	Volume Felled (cu.m)			Total Expenditure (in lac Rs.)	Revenue (in lac Rs.)
	Green	Dead/Dry	Total		
2001-02	25813	108537	134350	739	1814
2002-03	41508	105502	147010	809	1880
2003-04	33802	73180	106981	739	1787
2004-05	49749	70725	120474	863	1942
2005-06	49582	47409	96991	798	1856
2006-07	41776	52965	94741	905	2235
2007-08	55210	35811	91021	1172	2486
2008-09	50526	43544	94070	1429	2895
2009-10	60521	26687	87208	1553	2976
2010-11	30283	44579	74862	1370	3291
Total	438770	608939	1047709	10377	23162

Table -17

Haryana Forest Development Corporation (HFDC)

HFDC harvests wood from Government Forests, Institutions and Private Farmlands in open auctions. The volume harvested and revenue generated by HFDC is shown in the Table-17. Other activities are furniture making at the saw mills/workshops at various places and sold to various Government Departments. Contract plantation and landscaping works are also undertaken by HFDC.

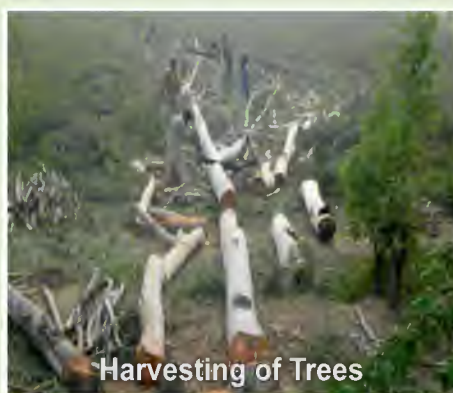
HFDC has fixed purchase prices of various species (Table -18). Any farmer can contact HFDC for sale of trees grown on his/her land.

Volume of trees (cu.m) felled by HFDC from various sources and revenue								
Year	Forests	Institutions	Farmers	Panchayats	Total	Turnover (Rs. In lac)	Profit Before Tax (Rs. In lac)	Profit After Tax (Rs. In lac)
2000-01	62366	57801	117	0	120284	1865.79	331.65	191.04
2001-02	38334	39948	545	220	79047	1404.08	124.95	41.96
2002-03	56058	23627	64	547	80296	1243.24	180.84	116.75
2003-04	63927	10286	376	451	75040	1363.75	168.20	130.29
2004-05	36772	18591	921	1245	57529	1193.88	159.85	81.69
2005-06	53862	9867	0	0	63729	1449.66	246.90	188.76
2006-07	59879	10386	99	443	70807	2074.98	230.63	145.75
2007-08	46197	12893	261	9	59360	1932.39	396.38	255.65
2008-09	72585	15210	0	2197	89992	3146.06	575.82	365.60
2009-10	70579	6335	0	0	76914	3619.26	520.90	331.54
2010-11	50554	9133	0	0	59687	4566.66	657.16	474.42
2011-12*	27457	7035	0	0	34492	4311.19	439.55	348.64

* upto February 2012

Table -18

Purchase Price of Various Species (2011) (Rs/tree)										
Eucalyptus			Poplar		Khair		Shisham		Kikar & Mango	Miscellaneous
Girth	Zone -I	Zone -II	Girth	Price	Girth	Price	Girth	Price	Price	Price
Class (cm)	Price	Price	Class (cm)		Class (cm)		Class (cm)			
20-29	41	31	30-39	123	30-39	82	30-59	77	94	52
30-39	95	73	40-49	185	40-49	215	60-89	188	200	130
40-49	155	145	50-59	223	50-59	888	90-119	1882	1069	570
50-59	281	266	60-69	531	60-69	1485	120-149	3765	2004	1168
60-69	533	457	70-79	953	70-79	2153	150-179	7844	3607	2026
70-79	708	603	80-89	1342	80-89	2962	180-209	10981	5211	2856
80-89	1056	906	90-99	1956	90-99	4038	>210	16628	6547	3636
90-99	1335	1136	100-109	2235	>100	5383				
100-109	1809	1615	110-119	2516						
110-119	2258	2052	120-129	3357						
120-129	2645	2350	>130	4320						
130-139	3428	2846								
140-149	4233	3644								
150-159	4832	4175								
160-169	5476	4705								
170-179	6186	5306								
180-189	6890	5928								
190-199	7666	6570								
200-209	8481	7288								
210-219	9190	7961								
220-229	9898	8348								
230-239	10591	8744								
240-249	11297	9135								
250-259	12006	9541								
260-269	12714	9932								
270-279	13423	10338								
280-289	14145	10727								
290-299	14838	11134								
300-Above	15544	11525								



Zone-I: Ambala, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Panipat & Yamunanagar districts.

Zone-II: Other remaining districts of Haryana.

Biodiversity Conservation

- **Herbal Parks:** 43 herbal parks have been developed, each named after a medicinal plant, in each district of Haryana from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

Objectives of these parks are conservation of medicinal plants for study and research, developing a gene-pool of indigenous and exotic plant species for conservation and propagation purposes, popularization of medicinal and aromatic plants, cultivation and use in the area by local people and resource base establishment of sustainable medicinal plants.



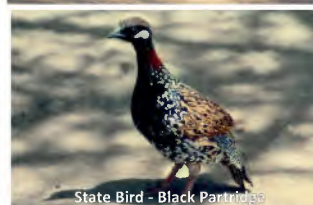
Wildlife Management

Wildlife in Haryana is managed by Wildlife Wing of the Forest Department. Haryana is rich in wildlife, especially avian wildlife. For ex-situ and in-situ conservation of wild fauna, the Government has established 2 National Parks and 10 Wildlife Sanctuaries in Haryana. Besides that there are two Mini Zoos at Rohtak and Pipli and two Deer Parks at Meham and Hisar. Red Jungle Fowl Breeding Centre at Morni, Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre at Pinjore and Peacock and Chinkara Breeding Centre at Jhabua, Rewari, are some of the ambitious wildlife conservation projects of the Forest Department (Table -19).

• Birds

Out of the total 1250 odd bird species reported in the Indian subcontinent, approximately 450 are reported to spend at least some time in a year in Haryana. Due to its unique location, water birds from Europe and Siberia spend a part of their winter sojourn in the small ponds, lakes and canals of Haryana while migrating to and fro to less hostile warmer climate towards the equator.

Similarly, lots of species of terrestrial birds come and stay during the winters. Altitudinal migration is also observed among the Himalayan species. Winter birds like Black Bulbuls, Blue Whistling-thrush, Red-billed Blue Magpie, Verditer Flycatcher come down to Shivalik hills of Northern Haryana. Various types of ducks and geese such as Graylag Goose, Bar-headed Goose, Brahminy Duck, Mallard, Gadwall, Eurasian Wigeon, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveller, Common Pochard and Tufted Pochard can be seen in the ponds and lakes of the State throughout the winter. Spot Billed Duck is a resident of Haryana. Among other beautiful birds found in the State are: Indian Peafowl, Eurasian Golden Oriole, Coppersmith Barbet, Indian Koel, Pied Crested Cuckoo, Crimson Sunbird, Sarus Crane, Red-wattled Lapwing, Crested Lark, Pied Bushchat, White Breasted Kingfisher, Blue Jay, White Ibis, Black-rumped Flambacc Woodpecker etc.



Sr. No.	District	Name of Herbal Park	Location
1	Panchkula	Kapur Vatika	DP-244, Mallah
2		Thapli Herbal Park	Village Thapli
3		Tikar- Tal Herbal Park	Tikar- Tal (under establishment)
4	Ambala	Harar Vatika	Old Officers Colony
5		Cantt Herbal Park	Ambala Cantt
6		Waqf Board office Herbal Park	Ambala Cantt.(under establishment)
7	Yamunanagar	Rudraksh Vatika	Chuharpur Village
8		Adibadri Vatika	Adibadri
9	Kurukshetra	Arjun Vatika	Ramgarh
10	Kaithal	Jamun Vatika	Siwan RF
11		Guhna Vatika	Guhna village
12	Karnal	Ashok Vatika	Gharaunda
13		Indri Herbal Park	Indri
14	Panipat	Bilva Vatika	Patti Kalyana village
15	Sonapat	Amaltas Vatika	HAIC Murthal
16		Khanpur Kalan Herbal Park	Khanpur
17	Rohtak	Neem Vatika	Samar Gopalpur
18		Kiloi Herbal Park	Kiloi village (under establishment)
19	Jhajjar	Putranjiva Vatika	Kamalgarh
20		Herbal Park Bhindawas	Bhindawas
21	Gurgaon	Mulethi Vatika	Sohna RF
22	Faridabad	Ratanjot Vatika	Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
23	Mahendergarh	Guggal Vatika	Salimabad RF
24		Dhosi Vatika	Kultajpur
25		Kadipur Herbal Park	Kadipur village
26		Kariya Herbal Park	Kariya village
27	Rewari	Ashwaganda Vatika	Devlawas
28		Khalilpuri Vatika	Khalilpuri
29		Kakodia Herbal Park	Kakodia
30		Masani Herbal Park	Masani Barrage (under establishment)
31		Akeda Vatika	Akeda village (under establishment)
32		Gugodh Vatika	Gugodh village (under establishment)
33		Karnawas Vatika	Karnawas village(under establishment)
34		Ramgarh Vatika	Ramgarh village (under establishment)
35		Majra Vatika	Majra village (under establishment)
36	Mewat	Aloevera Vatika	Sonkh Panchayat Land
37	Hissar	Shatavar Vatika	Bir Hissar
38	Bhiwani	Ch. Surender Singh Memorial Herbal Park	Kairu R.F.
39		Ch. Surender Singh Memorial Herbal Park	Tosham PF
40	Sirsa	Bahera Vatika	Phoolkan
41	Fatehabad	Mulethi Vatika	Gillakhera
42	Jind	Chandan Vatika	Gohana Road, Jind
43		Kahsoon Herbal Park	Kahsoon (under establishment)

State Bird	Black Partridge (<i>Melanoperdix niger</i>)
State Animal	Black Buck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)
State Tree	Peepal
State Flower	Lotus

• Mammals

Haryana is not very rich in mammals but there are some very important species found in the State. Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*) is a wild goat species found in the Shivalik belt of Haryana. Among the antelopes, Haryana has Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*), Chinkara (*Gazella gazella*) and Blue Bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) ranging freely in the agricultural fields of Central lands of Western Haryana. The major species of deer found in the State are Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), Hog Deer (*Hyelaphus porcinus*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), and Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*). Except Hog Deer, all deer are found in the Shivaliks. Hog deer is also found along the Yamuna river in Faridabad district.

Among other mammals found in Haryana are : Monkey (*Rhesus macaque*), Common Langur (*Presbytis entellus*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Common Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsiz*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Grey Musk Shrew (*Suncus murinus*), Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) and Indian Wild Boar (*Sus Scrofa*).

• Predators

Major predator animal in the State is Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) which is mainly confined to Shivaliks. Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) has also been reported to visit Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary in Yamunanagar district. Reptiles found in Haryana are Indian Cobra (*Naja naja*), Common Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), Water Snake (*Cerberus rynchops*), Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), Indian Python (Python molurus), Common Worm Snakes (*Typhlina bramina*), Rock Gecko (*Hemidactylus maculatus*), Indian Chameleon (*Chamaeleon Zeyanicus*) and Monitor Lizard (*Varanus griseus*).

For ex-situ and in-situ conservation of wild fauna the Department has established 2 National Parks and 10 Wildlife Sancturaies in Haryana. Besides there are two Mini Zoos at Rohtak and Pipli and two Deer Parks at Meham and Hissar. Red Jungle Fowl Breeding Centre at Morni, Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre at Pinjore, Peacock and Chinkara Breeding Centre at Jhabua, Rewari, are few ambitious projects of the Department. An open bird safari has been established at Berwala near Panchkula.

• Vulture Project

At present there are 122 vultures at the Centre. (52 White Backed, 14 Slender Billed, 54 Long Billed, 2 Himalayan Griffons). The Centre has been able to create an environment where egg laying by Vultures and successful hatching has taken place. A number of chicks are being reared at the Centre.

• Red Jungle Fowl

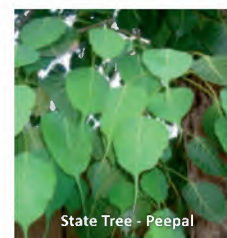
Genetic studies are being done by Wildlife Institute of India. Gol has constituted a committee for the preparation of Action Plan. Action Plan is being prepared and submitted to Gol. The aviaries in Morni Fort have been shifted to a nearby place outside the Fort.

• Elephant Rehabilitation and Rescue Centre

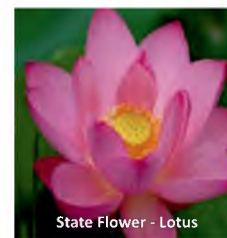
Elephant Rehabilitation and Rescue Centre is being established at Bansantour (Yamunanagar District), 6 km. from Tajewala near the boundary line of Kalesar Sanctuary (outside Sanctuary).

Table -19
PROTECTED AREAS

NATIONAL PARKS			
Name	Year of Establishment	Area in Ha.	District
Sultanpur National Park	1991	142	Gurgaon
Kalesar National Park	2003	4682	Yamunanagar
WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES (WLS)			
Bhindawas WLS	1986	412	Jhajhar
Chilchhila WLS	1986	29	Kaithal
Nahar WLS	1987	211	Rewari
Bir Shikargah WLS	1987	767	Panchkula
Abushehar WLS	1987	11531	Sirsa
Khaparwas WLS	1987	83	Jhajjar
Kalesar WLS	1992/1996	5406	Yamunanagar
Morni Hills Khol Hai Rattan WLS	2004/2007	4883	Panchkula
Total Area of WLS		23322	
CONSERVATION RESERVES (CR)			
Saraswati, Kaithal	2007	4453	Kaithal
Bir Bara Van, Jind	2007	419	Jind
Total Area of CR		4872	
MINI ZOOS			
Mini Zoo, Pipli	1985-86	3.2	Kurukshetra
Mini Zoo, Rohtak	1985-86	5.6	Rohtak
Mini Zoo, Bhiwani	1982-83	20.4	Bhiwani
Total Area of Mini Zoos		29.2	



State Tree - Peepal



State Flower - Lotus

• Peacock and Chinkara Breeding Centre

A Peacock and Chinkara Breeding Centre has been established at Jhabua in Rewari. Hon'ble Forest Minister, Haryana, Capt. Ajay Singh Yadav, laid the foundation stone of the Centre on 18-4-2010 and the Centre was inaugurated on 4-10-2011 by the Hon'ble Forest Minister.

• Adoption of Wildlife

A unique scheme of adoption of wild animals has been initiated by the Department in which any individual can adopt a wild animal by paying a nominal fee. The fee structure is given in the adjoining Table.

Procedure for adoption

- Select one zoo of your choice.
- Pick your favourite animal exhibited in the zoo as given in list.
- Choose your subscription for month/year.
- Fill the prescribed form and hand it to the concerned zoo in-charge.
- You can gift an adopted animal to your friends, parents, children or relatives.
- If in any case your favorite animal is already adopted, your name will be put in the waiting list, and as soon as the animal is available, you will be informed.

Privileges to adopters

- The animal adopter's name will be suitably displayed on a board.
- The adopter will be allowed free entry passes for his family or for five persons to visit the zoo 12 times in a year.
- The adopter will be invited as a special guest during various celebrations.
- The adopter will get a 'Certificate of Adoption'.
- The names of the persons adopting animals for one full year shall be displayed at the entry gate of the Zoo.

Name	Charges (Rs.)		Name	Charges (Rs.)	
	Yearly	Monthly		Yearly	Monthly
Tiger 	360000	30000	Black Bear 	50000	4200
Indian Fox 	52000	4500	Silver Pheasant 	1000	100
Barn Owl 	12000	1000	Red Jungle Fowl 	1000	100
Crocodile 	38000	3200	Cockatiel 	1000	100
Gharial 	38000	3200	Java Sparrow 	600	50
Hippopotamus 	141000	12000	Love Bird 	600	50
Cheetal 	22500	2000	Budgerigar 	600	50
Sambhar 	22500	2000	Langoor/ Monkey/ Baboon 	8500	750
Chinkara 	22500	2000	Black Buck 	22500	2000

For adoption of wild animals and birds please contact

Designation	Phone No
Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Panchkula	0172-2583682
Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Gurgaon	0124-2300881
Divisional Wildlife Officer, Panchkula	01733-255000
Divisional Wildlife Officer, Rohtak	01262-211231
Divisional Wildlife Officer, Hisar	01662-269233
Divisional Wildlife Officer, Gurgaon	0124-2222272
Deer Park Managers at Pipli, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Hisar	

Eco-Sensitive Zones

Government of India issued draft notifications on 29-01-2009 and 03-06-2009 for Eco-Sensitive Zones(ESZ) around 2 National Parks and 8 Wildlife Sanctuaries. The eco-sensitive zones extend upto 1km to 5km from the boundary specified Protected Areas in ESZ notifications. The ESZ notifications prohibited certain activities like construction, mining, crushing and other specified polluting industries within the notified Eco-Sensitive Zones. DFO (Territorial) cum-District Wildlife Warden of the concerned districts have been designated to prepare Master Plans of the Eco-Sensitive Zones declared by the Government of India. (Table-20)

Table -20

Eco-Sensitive Zones in Haryana

Area around

- Sultanpur National Park
- Kalesar National Park
- Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary
- Khol Hi Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bir Shikargarh Wildlife Sanctuary Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary
- Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary
- Abubshaher Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary
- Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary

Basic Statistics - Haryana (2011)

Area and Population		Agriculture	
Geographical Area(Sq. Kms.)	44,212	Production of foodgrains (lakh tonnes)	166.29
Population (Lakh)	253.53	Wheat Production (lakh tonnes)	116.30
Male (lakh)	135.05	Paddy Production (lakh tonnes)	52.08
Female (lakh)	118.48		
Density of Population(per sq km)	573	Sugarcane Production (lakh tonnes)	60.42
Sex Ratio (females per '000 males)	877	Oilseeds (in lakh tonnes)	9.65
Literates (percentage)		Area covered under high yielding varieties (lakh ha)	38.02
Males	85.40	Certified seeds ('000 quintals)	972.30
Females	66.80	Consumption of fertilizers (lakh tonnes)	13.60
Per Capita Income		Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (kilograms)	209.80
At constant prices (Rs)	59188	No. of tractors (lakh)	2.63
At current prices (At base year 2004-05) (Rs)	92327	Gross State Domestic Product	
Forests		At Constant prices (Rs. In crore)	165385.26
Recorded Forest Area (sq km)	1683.82	At Current prices (Rs. In crore) (At base Year 2004-05)	257792.62
Number of trees on recorded forest land (lakh)	135.28	Animal Husbandry	
Growing stock on recorded forest land (lakh m ³)	54.06	Intensive Cattle Development Projects	7
Growing stock of Trees Outside Forests(TOF) (lakh m ³)	195	Veterinary hospitals/Regional artificial insemination centres	942
Number of trees per ha	13	Veterinary dispensaries/Stockman centres	1809
Wood harvesting from forest land (Lakh m ³)	1.51	Semen banks	13
Roads		Dairy Development	
Length of metalled roads (kms.)	38499	Per day per capita milk consumption (grams)	680
Villages connected by metalled roads	6764	Milk Plants	5
Irrigation		Total handling capacity per day (lakh litres)	8.40
Area irrigated by canals (lakh ha.) (2010-11)	20.82	Tourism	
Lining of watercourses (kms.)	15840.30	No. of tourist complexes	43
Sprinkler sets	119289	No of tourists who visited during the year (lakh) (October 2011)	31.46
No. of tubewells & pumping sets (lakh)	6.97		
Industries			
Registered micro & small scale industries	82248		
Large and medium scale units	1357		
Exports (Rs. In crore) (2010-11)	44250		

Compiled and published by Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry, Ambala with the assistance of Statistical Officer
O/o Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Haryana (Panchkula)

PLANT TREES PROTECT TREES FOR SURVIVAL



Migratory Birds at Sultanpur National Park



Tree Grove



Exposure Visit of Farmers and Students to Clonal Eucalyptus Centre-Seonthi

