

Amar Ujala
18-6-2021

‘उपजाऊ नहीं रही विश्व की 23 प्रतिशत भूमि’

मई सिटी रिपोर्टर

देहरादून। वैश्विक स्तर पर 23 प्रतिशत भूमि अब उपजाऊ नहीं रही है। उसमें से 75 प्रतिशत भूमि को मुख्य रूप से कृषि के लिए खदला गया है। भूमि के उपयोग में यह परिवर्तन मानव इतिहास की तुलना में सबसे तेजी से हो रहा है। इसमें पिछले 50 वर्षों में अत्यधिक तेजी आई है।

ये बातें भारतीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय वनिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद के महानिदेशक अरुण सिंह रावत ने कहीं। वह वन परिस्थितिकी एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभाव व पर्यावरण सूचना प्रणाली की ओर से मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने के

लिए आयोजित वर्चुअल सेमिनार में संबोधित कर रहे थे। एफआरआई निदेशक रावत ने कहा वन अनुसंधान संस्थान देशभर के सहयोगी संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहा है।

वर्चुअल सेमिनार

वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. अनुराग सक्सेना ने कहा कि गर्म रेगिस्तानों में हवा द्वारा भूमि कटाव एक प्रमुख समस्या है। इस समस्या को खाड़ लगाकर, सूख-विंड ब्रेक बनाकर, ढलानों पर वनीकरण, घास रोपकर और फलीदार लताएं लगाकर कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक एन. बाता ने 'रेस्टोरेशन ऑफ डिग्रेडेड जून एरियास' पर व्याख्यान दिया। सेमिनार में डॉ. वनीत जिट्टू, डॉ. तराचंद, डॉ. परमानंद कुमार, डॉ. अभिषेक वर्मा के शोध शामिल किए गए।



वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में आयोजित वर्चुअल सेमिनार में शामिल अधिकारी। संक्र



FRI Celebrates 'Day to combat desertification and drought -2021'

DEHRADUN, JUNE 17 (HINS) Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Resource Partner and Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of Forest Research Institute Dehradun, celebrated 'World Day to combat desertification and drought-2021'.

On this occasion, a webinar cum online declamation contest for Indian College students was organized on the theme "Eco-restoration and rehabilitation". Dr Vijender Panwar, Coordinator ENVIS-FRI delivered the welcome address for the online event.

Arun Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) and Director Forest Research Institute (FRI) Dehradun was the chief guest.

He informed that globally, 23 percent of the land is

no longer productive; 75 per cent has been transformed from its natural state, primarily for agriculture. This transformation in land use is happening at a faster rate than at any other time in human history and has accelerated over the last 50 years.

He stated that many initiatives had been taken across the globe to address issues related to desertification and drought. As per the latest estimates, 96.40 mha (29.32% of total geographical area) area of our country is undergoing land degradation, out of

which 32.64 mha falls under drylands. Land degradation is increasingly becoming a major concern in India, reflected in the commitment to achieve land degradation neutral status by 2030 as a signatory to the UNCCD. In tandem with its sister institutes



under ICFRE, Forest Research Institute Dehradun addresses this issue by developing suitable models of restoration for various degraded lands as coal mine overburden dumps, limestone mines, salt-affected soils, degraded hills, waterlogged areas,

desert sand dunes etc.

These research findings are also extended to end users through the 'Direct to consumer' scheme, besides hands-on training on the package of practices.

Highlighting the problem of soil sodicity in arid and semi arid regions of Indo-

Gangetic plains in India Dr Anurag Saxena, ICAR - Principal Scientist NDRI Haryana highlighted the causes and remediation of desertification.

He pointed out that wind erosion is a dominant process of desertification in hot deserts and has been

addressed significantly over 0.4 million hectare in Rajasthan with fencing, creating micro-wind breaks, dune slopes afforestation by direct seed sowing and transplanting, planting grass slips and leguminous creepers besides continuous management. Dr Raja EVR, former HoD (Environment) Coal India Ltd talked about eco-restoration and rehabilitation of mined out areas and shared the 3-tier eco-restoration approach for spoil dumps and degraded mined out areas resulting in the successful restoration of 800 acres of degraded land to lush green mini forests with the rejuvenation of biodiversity and food chains. N Bala, Head, Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division FRI updated the participants on "restoration of degraded dune areas" and

shared experiences on the restoration of degraded drylands, waterlogged area and sand dunes in the Indian desert and nationwide initiatives of ICFRE to combat desertification. Vaneet Jolra, Scientist from FRI Shimla highlighted the need of "combating desertification in the cold deserts of the North-West Himalaya" and provided an insight to the most vulnerable ecosystem, recognized as a distinct biogeographic zone characterized by a highly harsh climate but a unique assemblage of biodiversity.

He alarmed over the challenging issues for desertification from the unsustainable use and overutilization of native biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, and developmental pressures impacting climate change, focusing on tourism, all leading to land

degradation and leading to desertification. In an online declamation contest that was held amongst Indian college students, Apoorva of Sunrise Academy of Management bagged the first prize, Mansi Singal, MSc Environment Management, Forest Research Institute deemed to be University won the second prize, and Surbhi Sharma, MSc Forestry, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun won the third prize. N Bala Head, Dr Tara Chand, Dr Parmarand Kumar and Dr Anshobh Verma, Scientists from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of FRI adjudged the online declamation competition. All Head of Divisions, Scientists, Technical Officers of FRI, Students and other stakeholders also participated in these programmes.

Garhwal Post

18-6-2021

Board Yogesh Jadhav, Chief Chancellor of University of also met the Governor and Minister Tirath Singh Rawat, Gosemra.

FRI celebrates Day to Combat Desertification & Drought -2021

By OUR STAFF REPORTER
DEHRADUN, 17 Jun:

'Environmental Information Systems (ENVIS) Resource Partner and Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division' of Forest Research Institute celebrated World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought - 2021, here, today.

On this occasion, a webinar cum online declaration contest for Indian College and University students was organised on the theme, 'Eco-restoration and rehabilitation'. Dr. Vinod Kumar, Coordinator, ENVIS-FRI, delivered the welcome address and organised the online event.

Anurag Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) and Director, FRI Dehradun, was the Chief Guest. He reminded that globally, 23 percent of the land is no longer productive. 75 per cent has been transformed from its natural state, primarily for agriculture. This transformation in land use is happening at a faster rate than at any other time in human history and has accelerated over the last 50 years. He stated that many initiatives had been taken across the globe to address issues related to desertification and drought. As per the latest estimates, 90.40 mha (29.32% of total geographical area) area of the country is undergoing land degradation, out of which 82.64 mha falls under drylands. Land degradation is increasingly becoming a major concern in India, reflected in the commitment to achieve land degradation neutral status



by 2030 as a signatory to the UNCCD.

In tandem with its sister institutes under ICFRE, Forest Research Institute Dehradun addresses this issue by developing suitable models of restoration for various degraded lands, e.g., coal mine overburden dumps, limestone mines, salt-affected soils, degraded hills, waterlogged areas, desert sand dunes etc. These research findings are also extended to end users through the 'Direct to consumer' scheme, besides hands-on training on the package of practices. Highlighting the problem of soil sodicity in arid and semiarid regions of Indo-Gangetic plains in India, he appreciated the contribution of FRI in reclaiming 2108 ha sodic soil into productive land with the green cover. He also emphasised that India has thousands of hectares of barren degraded lands due to surface mining and mine overburden dumps, posing serious threats to environmental stability. Accordingly, FRI

prepared a 'Road Map' for plantation work in such areas and developed a package of practices for restoration of coal mine overburden dumps in Dhanbad (BCL) and Singrauli (NCL) and trained 400 officials of Coal India Ltd. Suitable restoration models and their package of practices have been developed for degraded hills, waterlogged areas and desert sand dunes stabilisation in western India.

Dr. Anurag Sharma, ICAR - Principal Scientist, NDRI, Haryana, highlighted the causes and remediation of desertification. He said that wind erosion is a dominant process of desertification in hot deserts and has been addressed significantly over 0.4 million ha in Rajasthan with fencing, creating micro-wind breaks, dune slope afforestation by direct seed sowing and transplanting, planting grass slips and leguminous creepers besides continuous management. Dr. Raja TYR, former H-O (Environment), Coal

India Ltd, talked about eco-restoration and rehabilitation of mined out areas and shared the 3-tier eco-restoration approach for spoil dumps and degraded mined out areas resulting in the successful restoration of 800 acres of degraded land to lush green mini forests with the rejuvenation of biodiversity and food chains.

N. Bala, Head, Forest Ecology & Climate Change Division, FRI, updated participants on 'restoration of degraded dune areas' and shared experience on the restoration of degraded drylands, waterlogged area and sand dunes in the Indian desert and nationwide initiatives of ICFRE to combat desertification. Dr. Vasant Jadhav, Scientist from IFRI, Shimla, highlighted the need of 'combating desertification in the cold deserts of the North-West Himalaya' and provided insight on the most vulnerable ecosystem, recognised as a distinct biogeographic zone characterised by a highly harsh climate but a unique assemblage of

biodiversity. He warned about the challenging issues of desertification from the unsustainable use and overutilization of native biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, and developmental pressures impacting climate change, focusing on tourism, all leading to land degradation and leading to desertification.

In an online declaration contest amongst Indian college/university students, Apoorva, Sumita Academy of Management, bagged the first prize. Manasi Singh, M.Sc. Environment Management, Forest Research Institute deemed to be University, got the second prize, and Surbhi Sharma, M.Sc. Forestry, Forest Research Institute, won the third prize.

N. Bala, Dr. Tara Chand, Dr. Parmmand Kumar and Dr. Abhishek Verma, Scientists from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division, judged the online declaration competition.

The Hawk
18-6-2021

FRI Celebrates Day To Combat Desertification & Drought-2021

Dehradun (The Hawk: Environmental Information Service) ENVIS a Resource Partner and Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of Forest Research Institute Dehradun, celebrated World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought - 2021. On this occasion, a webinar cum online declaration contest for Indian College/University students was organized on the theme "Eco-restoration and rehabilitation". Dr. Vijender Panwar, Coordinator ENVIS-FRI, conducted the online address and organized the online event.

Sh. Aman Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) and Director Forest Research Institute (FRI) Dehradun, was the chief guest. He informed that globally, 23 percent of the land is no longer productive; 78 per cent has been transformed from its natural state, primarily for agriculture. This transformation in land use is happening at a faster rate than at any other time in human history and has accelerated over the last 50 years. He stated that many initiatives had been taken across the globe to address issues related to desertification and drought. As per the latest estimates, 66.40 lakh (29.52% of total geographical area) area of our country is undergoing land degradation, out of which 52.64 lakh falls under drylands. Land degradation is increasingly becoming a major concern in India, reflected in the commitment to achieve land degradation neutral status by 2030 as a signatory to the UNCCD.

In tandem with its sister institutions under ICFRE, Forest Research Institute Dehradun addresses this issue by developing suitable models of restoration for various degraded lands, e.g., coal mine overburden dumps, asbestos mines, salt-affected soils, degraded hills, waterlogged areas, desertized dunes etc. These research findings are also extended to end users



through the "Green to Corporate" scheme, besides, hands-on training on the package of practices. Highlighting the problem of soil sodicity in arid and semi-arid regions of Indo-Gangetic plains in India, he appreciated the contribution of FRI in restoring 3108 ha of saline production land with the green cover. He also emphasized that India has thousands of hectares of barren degraded lands due to surface mining and mine overburden dumps posing serious threats to environmental stability. Accordingly, FRI prepared a Road map for plantation work in such areas and developed package of practices for restoration of coal mine overburden dumps in Dharwad (ICFRI) and Sitargadh (INRI) and trained 400 officials of Coal India Ltd. Suitable restoration models and their package of practices have been developed for degraded hills, waterlogged areas and desert sand dunes stabilization in western India.

On this occasion, Dr. Anurag Saxena, ICFRE, Principal Scientist NDRI Bikaner highlighted the causes and remediation of desertification. He said the main concern is a desert process of desertification in hot deserts and has been addressed significantly over 10 million ha in Rajasthan with

fencing, creating micro-windbreaks, dune drape establishment by direct seed sowing and transplanting, planting grass clips and leguminous crops besides community management. Dr. Raja ENR, former ICFRE (Environment Coal India Ltd. talked about socio-economic and rehabilitation of mined out areas and shared the 3-tier eco-restoration approach for spoil dumps and degraded mined out areas leading to the successful restoration of 8000 acres of degraded land to lush green mini forests with the incorporation of biodiversity and food chains. Sh. N. Bala Head, Forest Ecology & Climate Change Division FRI applied participants on "Restoration of degraded mine areas" and shared experiences on the restoration of degraded drylands, waterlogged areas and sand dunes in the Indian desert and nationwide initiatives of ICFRE to combat desertification. Dr. Vinod Jha, Scientist from FRI Shimla, highlighted the need of "combating desertification in the cold deserts of the North-West Himalaya" and provided an insight to the most vulnerable ecosystem, recognized as a distinct biogeographic zone characterized by a highly harsh climate but a unique assemblage

of biodiversity. He shared over the challenging issues for desertification from the unsustainable use and overutilization of native biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, and developmental processes impacting climate change, focusing on tourism, all leading to land degradation and leading to desertification.

In an online declaration contest amongst Indian college/university students, Ananya, Sunrise Academy of Management begged first prize. Missy Singal, M.Sc. Environmental Management, Forest Research Institute dehradun to be University second prize, and Surbhi Sharma, M.Sc. Forestry, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun was the third prize.

Sh. N. Bala Head, Dr. Tara Chandel, Dr. Parmanand Kumar and Dr. Ashish Kumar Verma, Scientist from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of FRI adjudged online declaration competition. All Head of Divisions, Scientists, Technical Officers of FRI, Students and other stakeholders also participated in these celebrations. The programme ended with congratulations to the winners and special thanks to the guest speakers.

वन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने मनाया मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने के लिए दिवस -2021

देहरादून, संवाददाता। वन अनुसंधान संस्थान देहरादून के वन पारिस्थितिकी एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभाग तथा पर्यावरण सूचना प्रणाली के सौजन्य से आज संस्थान में मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने के लिए विश्व दिवस - 2021 मनाया गया।

इस अवसर पर इको-रिस्टोरेशन एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन शीर्षक विषय पर भारत के विभिन्न कॉलेज / विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए एक वेबिनार सह ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया।

कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ डॉ. विजेंद्र पंवार, समन्वयक एनविस-एफआरआई के स्वागत भाषण से किया गया। अरुण सिंह रावत, महानिदेशक, भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान और शिक्षा परिषद (आईसीएफआई) जो वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (एफआरआई) के निदेशक भी हैं मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने अपने



संबोधन में कहा कि वैश्विक स्तर पर 23 प्रतिशत भूमि अब उपजाऊ नहीं रही है; उसमें से 75 प्रतिशत भूमि को मुख्य रूप से कृषि के लिए बदल दिया गया है। भूमि के उपयोग में जो यह परिवर्तन हो रहा है वह मानव इतिहास में किसी भी समय की तुलना में सबसे तेज गति से हो रहा परिवर्तन है और इसमें पिछले 50 वर्षों में अत्यधिक तेजी आई है। उन्होंने

और कहा कि मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए दुनिया भर में कई तरह पहल की जा रही है। इस अवसर पर आयोजित ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय पुरस्कार क्रमाशः प्रथम पुरस्कार अपूर्वा, सनवाईज अकेडमी ऑफ मैनेजमेंट, द्वितीय पुरस्कार मानसी सिंगल, एमएससी0 एनवायरमेंट एण्ड मैनेजमेंट, वन अनुसंधान संस्थान सप्त विश्वविद्यालय व तृतीय पुरस्कार सुरभी शर्मा, एमएससी0 फरिस्ट्री, वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून को प्रदान किया गया। संस्थान के वन पारिस्थितिकी एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभाग के एन. बाला प्रमुख, डॉ. ताग चंद, डॉ. परमानंद कुमार और डॉ. अभिषेक वर्मा आदि वैज्ञानिकों ने ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता के निर्णायक रहे। कार्यक्रम में सभी प्रभागों के प्रमुखों, वैज्ञानिकों, तकनीकी अधिकारियों, छात्रों और अन्य हितधारकों ने भी भाग लिया।