

Syllabus

Definition of forest and forestry. Classification of forest and forestry, branches of forestry and their relationships. Definition, objectives and scope of Silviculture. Status of forests in India and their role. History of forestry development in India.

Site factors - climatic, edaphic, physiographic, biotic and their interactions. Classification of climatic factors. Role played by light, temperature, rainfall, snow, wind, humidity and evapotranspiration in relation to forest vegetation. Bioclimate and micro climate effects. Edaphic factors - influence of biological agencies, parent rock, and topography on the soil formation. Soil profile - physical and chemical properties, mineral nutrient and their role, soil moisture and its influence on forest production. Physiographic factors - influence of altitude, latitude, aspect and slope on vegetation. Biotic factors - influence of plants, insects, wild animals, man and domestic animals on vegetation. Impacts of controlled burning and grazing. Influence of forests on environment.

Growth and development. Trees and their distinguishing features. Forest reproduction - flowering, fruiting and seeding behaviour. Natural, artificial and mixed regeneration. Natural regeneration - seed production, seed dispersal, germination and establishment. Requirement for natural regeneration. Dieback in seedling with examples. Plant succession, competition and tolerance. Forest types of India and their distribution.

Silvicultural system: Definition, scope and classification. Even aged and uneven aged forests and their crown classes. Detailed study of the silvicultural systems: Clear felling systems including clear strip, alternate and progressive strip systems. Shelterwood system – Uniform system, Group system, Shelterwood strip system, Wedge system, Strip and group system, Irregular shelterwood system, Indian irregular shelterwood system. Seed tree method. Selection system and its modifications. Coppice system, Choice of silvicultural system. Dauerwald concept. Culm selection system in Bamboo. Tending operations - weeding, cleaning, thinnings, definitions, objectives and methods, increment felling and improvement felling. Pruning and lopping. Control of climbers and undesirable plants.

Silviculture of some Important Indian Trees: Origin, distribution, general description, phenology, silvicultural characters, regeneration methods, silvicultural systems and economic importance of the following conifer and broadleaved tree species of India. **Conifers:** Abies pindrow, Cedrus deodara, Pinus roxburghii, Pinus gerardiana. **Broad leaved species:** Tectona grandis, Shorea robusta, Dalbergia sissoo, Quercus spp. Alnus spp. Populus spp, Eucalyptus spp. Terminalia spp., Santalum album, Azadirachta indica, Madhuca indica, Leucaena leucocephala and Bamboos.