

Syllabus

Definition, concept and types of social forestry and agroforestry; Social forestry plantations: energy, road side, river bank, coastal, marshy, waterlogged, sand dunes and mountainous regions; Fodder and fuel species in Uttarakhand; Tree crop interactions in agroforestry; Importance of agroforestry; Fodder plants, fuel and medicinal plants in agroforestry; agroforestry for livelihood and soil and water conservation;

Agroforestry – definition, objectives and potential. Distinction between agroforestry and social forestry. Status of Indian forests and role in India farming systems. Agroforestry system, sub-system and practice: agri-silviculture, silvipastoral, horti-silviculture, hortisilvipastoral, shifting cultivation, taungya, home gardens, alley cropping, intercropping, wind breaks, shelterbelts and energy plantations. Planning for agroforestry – constraints, diagnosis and design methodology, selection of tree crop species for agro-forestry.

Agroforestry projects – national, overseas, MPTS – their management practices, economics of cultivation – nursery and planting (Acacia catechu, Dalbergia sissoo, Tectona, Populus, Morus, Grewia, Eucalyptus, Quercus spp. and bamboo, tamarind, neem etc.); Tree crop interactions in agroforestry; Importance of agroforestry; Fodder plants, fuel and medicinal plants in agroforestry; agroforestry for livelihood and soil and water conservation