

**PREVENT  
FOREST  
FIRES**



**Forest Fire  
Action Plan 2026  
Bolangir District**

Prepared By :  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Bolangir Forest Division

**DUTY IS IN OUR HANDS**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The present Bolangir Forest Division came into existence on 01.01.2010 consequent upon re-organization of Bolangir East and West Forest Division as per the Government of Odisha Notification No. IF (A)-42/2008-17803/F&E, Dtd. 27.10.2009 comprising of entire revenue District of Bolangir. Bolangir District situated 42<sup>0</sup>-41" to 83<sup>0</sup>-42" East and 20<sup>0</sup>-9" to 21<sup>0</sup>-05" North. This District is one of the most drought prone area not only in the state but also in the country. Bolangir receives an average annual rain fall of 118.8 cm which is around 30 % less than the average annual rain fall of the state. Irrigation facilities of the district is inadequate in the absence of any major irrigation project. This district is having pre-dominantly rural population and majority of them are below poverty line. The un-productivity of the area, lack of industrialization and harsh climate makes the life of the rural population miserable, which force them to migrate to nearby state to earn their livelihood.

## **BOUNDARIES**

This Division is bounded in the north by Bargarh Forest Division, in the east by River Mahanadi and Tel which separates it from Rairakhol, Boudh and Phulbani Forest Divisions. In the south it is bordered by Bolangir Forest Division and in the West by Khariar Forest Division.

The Geographical area of Balangir Revenue District is 6575.0 sq. km. It comprises 3 Revenue sub-divisions namely 1) Balangir 2) Patnagarh and 3) Titilagarh. The forest area as per DLC is 1611.28 sq. km. which is about 24.5 percent of the total area of the District.

The major part of the tract covered by this plan is generally flat but it is cut off by numerous Nallah which are situated on gentle slopes and small valleys. The terrain is often broken into well defined isolated hills scattered throughout the division. The western part of the division is an undulating rugged hilly tract consisting of hill ranges running in various directions and a few isolated hills, which are separated by undulating plains, valleys and small settlements. Starting from the lofty irregular hill range of Gandhamardan which forms the north-western border with Sambalpur district, a line of hills stretch along the western boundary upto Mahakhand village in the south-western part of the tract. Towards the borders on the south, prominent hill ranges or isolated peaks become rare and the plains take on a more upland character. The next important hilly belt consisting of a series of isolated hills, which lie in the central part of the tract, not very far from Balangir town, and extends to the north-west to Mahadasani hills located along the northern border and on south-east to Sikerpat hill range touching the Kalahandi and Phulbani borders. These isolated hills are separated by cultivated land and settlements.

A distinct feature throughout all the higher hills is the flat and level nature on their tops, which are sometimes extensive as in Gandhamardan hills. Another general feature of the configuration is the gentle slopes of lower portions between the hills which develop suddenly into steep or even precipitous slope above.

The general elevation of area ranges from about 600 ft to a height of about 3200 ft (960 m), latter being reached in Gandhamardan hills. The highest peak is Gandhamardan (1004.6 m). The other peaks deserving mention are Rutel (813.8 m), Chandli (728.2 m), Matkhai (681 m), Thuta (626.6 m), Bonda (561 m) and Kharsel (513 m).

The district can be divided into 2 broad physiographic units (i) undulating plains (Pediments) dotted with residual hills and (ii) scattered hills and areas with high relief. The undulating plains occupy the central and eastern parts of the district the average elevation being 200 m to 300 m above mean sea level with a general slope towards east. The areas with high relief and high hills are situated in north western, western and south eastern parts of the district. The hill ranges belong to Eastern Ghats having a general trend of northeast – southwest. The highest peak is Gandhamardan situated 1004.6 m above mean sea level.

#### **THE RICH FLORISTIC COMPOSITION OF THE DISTRICT WHICH NEEDS PROTECTION FROM FIRE HAZARD**

The forests of Balangir Division are situated within dry deciduous zone. Sal occurs in almost pure crop in a few blocks and in a compact area in the western part of Balangir Division. Along Khariar border natural teak is found in pure form or as a mixture. The crop in general is a mixed one with preponderance of miscellaneous species. Bija the other economically important species is seen scattered though out the forest and constitutes a low proportion of the crop. The other principal species in the crop have rare prominence. Sal also occurs in parts of mixed forests but forms a small percentage of the stand. The miscellaneous inferior species constitute the bulk of the crop.

The prominent feature of forest of this Division is the openness of the crop, high proportion of unsound stems, poor growth of trees and less economically important species.

The tract has been experiencing prolonged dry climate because of extreme temperature and uneven distribution of rainfall. The productive profile of soil is shallow and has low moisture

retaining capacity. All these facts together with high biotic interference are the reasons for large scale deterioration in the condition of these forests, as seen today.

Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occurs in the under storey in varying density. In some of blocks such as Gandhamardan, Chandli, Sikerpat, Rajoo, Bakbahal, Lami it occurs extensively almost in pure patches. But in some other blocks like Tikhari, Kiribanji, Bender-I, Bender-II, Barnei, Chhatardandi, Budharaja (Patnagarh Range), Dandel and Patpani, it occurs in scattered patches with quality of bamboo varying from patch to patch. In other areas scattered bamboo clumps occur. In these areas, the culms have very poor growth.

The ground flora consists of shrubs like Dhatuki (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), Antia (*Helecteres isora*), Gilri (*Indigofera pulehella*), Kharpat or Harsinghor (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), Gilo (*Enteda scandens*), Bhuinkurien (*Ixora parviflora*), Kurehin (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*), Ranikathi (*Flemengia chapper*), Ban-Kharjuri (*Phonix acualis*) and Grewia species etc. The ground flora is normally thin except during rainy season.

Climbers are not very common. Few climbers are found in these forests are confined mostly to moist localities. The important ones are Siali (*Bauhinia vahli*), Lata palas (*Butea superba*), Muturi (*Smilax macrophylla*), Budel (*Spatholobus roxburghi*), and Gaj (*Miuetia auriculata*). Grasses are very thin and a few species like Sabai (*Eulaliopsis binata*) confining mostly to eroded sites, thatch grass (*Andropogon contortus*), Sinkula (*Arstida setacea*) and Badhuni (*Thysanolaena agrostis*) are commonly seen.

The natural regeneration of principal species, particularly Sal is generally inadequate. Though Teak occurs in almost pure form in Hilpi, Munda, Budharaja and Karanjkhoh and Chakagujia forest blocks which are well within its natural zone, the regenerations is deficient.

Besides the natural forests, species introduced by artificial regeneration in different blocks of this division during past years also form part of the existing crop. Among all the introduced species, Teak (*Tectona grandis*) has been raised successfully in most of the blocks either in compact patches or in small-scattered patches alternating with mixed forest.

### **Forest Type & Distribution**

As per classification of forest types of India by Champion and Seth, the forest of this division are classified into two major subgroups as Northern-tropical dry deciduous forest (5B) and Southern-tropical dry deciduous (5A) of major group (5) "Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests". Basing on the

holistic composition the above major sub groups can be further divided into the following type of forest as seen in the division.

1. Northern tropical dry deciduous forest (5B):  
Dry Sal bearing forest (C1): Subtype:- Dry Peninsular Sal Forest (C1e)  
Northern dry mixed deciduous forest (C2)
2. Southern tropical dry deciduous forest (5A):  
Dry teak bearing forest (C1): Sub type: - Dry Teak Forest (C1b)

Besides the above forest types and sub-types, the following edaphic subtypes are also met with in Balangir Forest Division.

- (i) Boswellia forest (5B / E2)
- (ii) Dry Bamboo brake (5B / E9)

### **Dry Peninsular Sal Forest**

This type of forest are found mostly in Gandhamardan forest block and portion of Sikerpat, Chandli, Tikhari, Barnei, Bender-I, Bender-II, Kiribanji, Chhatardandi Reserve Forest block. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the most important species in this type of forest. Common associates of Sal occurring in this type are Bija (*Pterocarpus mersupium*), Asan (*Terminalia alata*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Haldu (*Adina cordifolia*) and Mundi (*Mitragyna parviflora*). In the patches of mixed forest, Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), Moi (*Lannea coromondalica*), Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Senha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Harida (*Terminalia chebula*) and Semul (*Bombax ceiba*) also occur in varying proportion with Sal in the top storey.

In the middle storey, the common associates of Sal are Karda (*Cleistanthus collinus*), Ainla (*Embllica officinalis*), Sunari (*Cassia fistula*), Char (*Buchanania lanzan*), Bahada (*Terminalia belerica*) and Bandhan (*Ougenia ozonensis*).

Common shrubs available are Dhatuki (*Woodfolia fructicosa*), Girdi (*Indigofera pulchelia*), Ranikathi (*Flemengeia chapper*) and Bankhajuri (*Phoenix acaulis*).

*Dendrocalamus strictus* is the only species of Bamboo occurring commonly in under storey. The important grasses found in this type of forest are Sabai (*Eulaliopsis binata*) and Sukhlaghass (*Heteropogon contortus*)

### **Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests**

This is the forest type most widely represented in the Division. It constitutes nearly 80% of the crop and occurs in all the forest blocks except Hilpi, Munda, Budharaja, Karanjhol blocks and parts of Chhatardandi and Chakagujia blocks. It is found over all types of rocks and in all aspects of hills. Depending on site condition, which varies with localities, there is variation in the quality and composition of the crop but it is usually of poor type.

Among the species of importance are Asan, Dhaura, Bija, Sal, Mundi, Halland, Sissoo, Semul, Gambhar, Salai and Moi. Of which none other than Asan, Dhaura, Salai, and Moi is well represented in the crop. Mundi is not very prominent and the other trees such as Semul, Halland, Sissoo and Gambhar are few and occasionally met with.

The species of less or no economic importance, of which the crop in this type of forest form the bulk, occur in varying composition. However fairly extensive patches of Karda mixed with Dhaura and Kendu are found in this type. Kendu trees are quite common. Genduli trees occur on the hill tops. The pure patches of Khair, Bheru and Rohini associates are common occurrence on calcareous soil of eroded lands. The canopy in these patches is very open. Salai and Moi in varying proportion occur in almost all the blocks.

Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occurs either in pure patches or scattered in under storey of this type of forests. On hill slopes, Bamboo occurs in extensive patches and sometimes, in pure form but in plain forests, it is more of a scattered nature. Though small patches of pure crop of Bamboo do occur in regenerated coppice coupes where Bamboo tends to suppress the coppice shoots in places.

### **Dry Teak Forest**

This type is confined to Hilpi, Munda, Budharaja, Karanjhol blocks along Khariar border and is also found in parts of Chhatardandi and Chakagujia blocks. Teak is the most conspicuous tree in this type and it occurs either in pure patches or in mixture with miscellaneous species found in other

forest types but its typical associates are Dhaura and Asan, and it is also found mixed with Salai and Moi in patches. In Chhatardandi and Chakagujia forest blocks it is more of scattered nature.

Teak occurring in this type is generally of poor quality. It occurs mostly on clayey soils in this forest type. In small patches of Munda and Chhatardandi blocks, however, it occurs on Sandy loam of loamy soil where the Teak trees are well grown, though not uniformly

### **Boswellia Forests**

This is an edaphic subtype occurring in almost all the forests of the Division but extent is variable. It occurs on a variety of rocks and in all aspects of the hills. It is noticeably found on the top slopes of hills but small patches of almost pure consociations of well grown mature trees of pole crops are also met with in plain forest of Tikhari, Barnei, Bender-I, Bender-II, Kiribanji blocks. Salai (*Boswellia serrata*) is characteristically the predominant species in this type where it constitutes more than 60 % of the crop.

The common associates Salai in this forest type are Moi (*Lennea coromandelica*), Dhoben (*Dalbergia paniculata*), Genduli (*Streculia urens*), Kendu (*Diospyros malanoxylon*), Ganiari (*Cochlospermum gossypium*). The common shrubs are *Indigofera malanoxylon*, *Nyctanthes arbortristis*. The under growth, however, is scanty and grasses are thin. The Salai trees are leafless from February to March. Regeneration of Salai, both of coppice and seedling origin, is very good.

It is apparently a stable form of edaphic climax on special sites, extended by maltreatment, as Salai is usually seen standing when other trees are felled or otherwise affected by other forms of interferences and is fire resistant.

### **Dry Bamboo brakes**

This is an edaphic subtype found in Gandhamardan, Sikerpat, Chandli, Bender-I, Bender-II, Barnei, Kiribanji, Tikhari, Dandel, Rajoo, Bakbahal, Chhatardandi, Lami, Ganjaudar, Kusa, Bhimkhol, Sulia and few other smaller blocks either in pure form over extensive patches or scattered in irregular patches.

In many other forest blocks, there is evidence of Bamboo clumps in fairly extensive patches but they are in a highly degraded state. In these blocks, due to incessant over exploitation, clumps are degenerated and do not produce quality culms with poor rate of recruitment.

Only one species, *Dendrocalamus strictus* occurs in this sub-type. It is found prominently both on hill slopes and valleys, particularly in those patches where trees were over exploited in past, and rarely on the higher slopes and hill tops. In plain forest worked by clear felling system, Bamboo brakes occur on flat ground and in places, over fairly extensive areas. Pure formation of Bamboo is accompanied with very thin over wood. The trees commonly seen with Bamboo are Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Karda (*Cleistanthus collinus*), Sidha (*Lagerstoemia parviflora*), Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), Moi (*Lannea coromandelica*), Ganiari (*Cochlospermum gossipyum*) and occasionally, Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Asan (*Terminalia alata*).

In this type of forests, there is wide variation in quality and rate of recruitment of Bamboo and is mostly dependent on the extent of biotic interference, associated with soil conditions. In well managed Bamboo forests of Gandhamardan, Sikerpat, Chandli and Budharaja blocks, the clumps produce excellent quality Bamboo with fairly high rate of recruitment but in most of the plain forest there is substantial deterioration in the quality due to over exploitation.

The WPO should collect data for the year ending 2015. Further different pro forma have also been prescribed in National Working Plan Code, 2014, which has been dealt with separately. The Working Plan Officer should take care of collecting the data and their compilations.

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT**

In order to disseminate the forest administration and management in the District, the Bolangir Forest Division has been demarcated with 11 Ranges, 45 Sections and 163 Beats as detailed below.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>BEAT</b>	<b>Area in Ha</b>
1	BANGOMUNDA	PANDREN	<b>MURIBAHAL P</b>	<b>1536.700</b>
2			<b>PANDREN</b>	<b>2096.300</b>
3			<b>BADBANKI</b>	<b>2198.900</b>
4		BANGOMUNDA	<b>DANDRA</b>	<b>3327.600</b>
5			<b>CHAULIA</b>	<b>2921.700</b>
6			<b>CHATRANG</b>	<b>3020.300</b>

7			<b>BANGOMUNDA</b>	<b>9963.600</b>
8		MAHAKHAND	<b>MAHAKHAND A</b>	<b>1284.100</b>
9			<b>MAHAKHAND B</b>	<b>944.600</b>
10			<b>BHARUAKANI</b>	<b>746.600</b>
11		JUBAMAL	<b>MUDKANI</b>	<b>978.800</b>
12			<b>GADIAJORE</b>	<b>415.000</b>
13			<b>JUBAMAL</b>	<b>620.700</b>
14		SINDHEKELA	<b>SINDHEKELA</b>	<b>12859.900</b>
15			<b>JAMKHUNTA</b>	<b>3079.900</b>
16			<b>GANDHRLA</b>	<b>3067.600</b>
17			<b>GANJIAPADA</b>	<b>9865.300</b>
18	BOLANGIR	BOLANGIR(1)	<b>BOLANGIR I</b>	<b>19796.300</b>
19			<b>GANDHREL</b>	<b>2003.600</b>
20			<b>BOLANGIR II</b>	<b>9807.700</b>
21			<b>DHUMAMARA</b>	<b>2804.900</b>
22		HARDATAL	<b>CHANDANBHATI</b>	<b>3302.200</b>
23			<b>BRAHMANIDUNGRI</b>	<b>2484.600</b>
24			<b>HARDATAL</b>	<b>3513.300</b>
25			<b>KARLAPITA</b>	<b>4212.300</b>
26		BOLANGIR(2)	<b>KHUJENPALI</b>	<b>6084.400</b>
27			<b>KHARLIKANI</b>	<b>2228.000</b>
28			<b>KALIJHARAN</b>	<b>2898.700</b>
29			<b>CHIKALBAHAL</b>	<b>2557.200</b>
30		ATGAON	<b>ATGAON</b>	<b>4832.900</b>
31			<b>MAKARCHUAN</b>	<b>1654.500</b>
32			<b>JAMJHARAN</b>	<b>4555.400</b>
33			<b>AINLAPALI</b>	<b>4375.500</b>
34			<b>PHATAMUNDA</b>	<b>2956.400</b>
35	DEOGAON	DEOGAON	<b>DEOGAON</b>	<b>8333.500</b>
36			<b>TUSURA</b>	<b>10471.500</b>
37			<b>SINKHAMAN</b>	<b>1667.500</b>
38		GUDVELA	<b>JAMUT</b>	<b>5161.100</b>
39			<b>DHANPUR</b>	<b>2237.700</b>
40			<b>TAPSUGUDA</b>	<b>2546.900</b>
41			<b>GUDVELA</b>	<b>6292.600</b>
42		KUDASINGHA	<b>KUDASINGHA</b>	<b>2598.800</b>
43			<b>SIKACHHIDA</b>	<b>1754.700</b>
44	HARISHANKAR	HARISHANKAR	<b>BRAHMANI H</b>	<b>2966.600</b>
45			<b>TURLA</b>	<b>1756.900</b>
46			<b>NANDUPALA</b>	<b>2243.000</b>
47			<b>KANDRABHATA</b>	<b>3225.100</b>

48		DHANDAMUNDA	THUTHIBHATA	725.400
49			BADUDEN	2956.000
50			DHANDAMUNDA	7509.200
51		RENGALI	SAPMUND	1909.000
52			BEHERAPANI	1017.600
53			GUNDRUPALI	2424.600
54			AMBAHALI	2127.600
55			BHARUAMUNDA	1388.600
56		KHAPARAKHOL	KHAPARAKHOL	3194.900
57			JHALBAHAL	3357.900
58			PHULAKIMUNDA	1229.800
59	KANTABANJI	DHOLMANDAL	KUSPALI	1578.300
60			DHOLMANDAL	1647.900
61			BADDAKLA	5304.400
62		LARKI	JHARNI	9016.600
63			LARKI	1029.500
64			RAMOD	2272.500
65		MAHULPATI	MAHULPATI	636.000
66			GANJAUDAR	518.700
67			BUDHIBAHAL	1481.500
68		TUREKELA	TUREKELA	1229.900
69			POKHANMUNDA A	2361.900
70			POKHANMUNDA B	1579.300
71			BARLA	837.200
72		KANTABANJI	KANTABANJI	8357.900
73			PATIMAL	3074.200
74			BARKANI	2437.500
75			KHUTLUMUNDA	2426.100
76	LATHOR	GAMBHARI	KARLAKUTNA	7512.700
77			JAMJURI	3694.400
78			SANDHIMUNDA	4150.300
79		LATHOR	JHALIALITI	6041.500
80			PIPALBAHAL	1173.300
81			KHARLI	2435.600
82			GAINDIMAL	2221.900
83			LATHOR	1303.400
84			MAHANILAHA	936.800
85		GHAGURLI	GHAGRULI	4623.200
86			TALBHATA	1102.800
87			RENGALI LA	2776.900
88		BENDER	BAGDOR	2645.600

89			BENDER	3637.200
90			DHAURAKHAMAN	1892.900
91	LOISINGHA	SALEBHATA	KASIAPALI	3706.100
92			SALEBHATA	4344.200
93			NEGIPALI	2859.600
94			SANKHUA	2222.700
95			NUNIAPALI	14739.500
96		LOISINGHA	BADTIKA	8477.200
97			BHALUPALI	5475.200
98			PANDRIDUNGRI	1676.300
99			DHAURADADAR	2482.100
100		SARGAD	UPARBAHAL	6626.900
101			BAGDIA	11117.100
102			RENGALI LO	3218.900
103			BANCHORPALI	1820.000
104	MURIBAHAL	GUDIGHAT	KURLUBAHAL	9572.500
105			RENGALI M	7806.400
106			GUDIGHAT	3288.600
107		MURIBAHAL	GHUSURAMUNDA	2794.100
108			BRAHMANI M	2395.900
109			MURIBAHAL M	9237.700
110			TENTELKHUNTI	5293.200
111		JAINTARA	JAINTARA	1521.000
112			KARLA	965.900
113			GOVINDPUR	1089.300
114		DANGABANJI	DANGABANJI	7464.600
115			CHIKNIBAHALI	1799.500
116			DENGPADAR	4953.900
117		GULMI	GULMI	915.200
118			SATBAHANI	939.500
119			BARBANDH	1814.500
120	PATNAGARH	LARAMBHA	KHULLA	2212.800
121			THELKOCHHAPAR	10180.900
122			LARAMBHA	8835.500
123			DEBHUI	6899.800
124			DAMAKIPALI	2848.700
125		PADHEL SECTION	PADHEL	10697.700
126			DAMAIPALI	4935.300
127			LUHASINGHA	1970.200
128		PATNAGARH	PARUABHADI	12253.300
129			PATNAGARH	6500.100

130			KARLAMAL	6414.900
131			KENDUMUNDI	2178.100
132			KAPANI	8954.700
133			GOILMARA	6374.800
134		TIKRAPARA	DHUMABHATA	6851.700
135			TIKRAPARA	5718.800
136		BANDHPADA	BANDHAPADA	12666.600
137			DESANDH	5379.400
138	SAINTALA	CHANCHADA	DABJURI	5365.100
139			JINKIDUNGRI	2686.800
140			KARAMTALA	2513.100
141			DUMERJOR	3676.100
142			JHIMANPALI	2411.100
143		KANDHKELGAON	RUNDIMAHAL	5715.400
144			LANDAPATHAR	4042.000
145			MURSINGH	4780.100
146		SAINTALA	BAGJORE	1243.300
147			SAINTALA	3179.000
148			DHUNKEDA	2319.700
149	SAINTALA		SULIAMAL	3526.800
150	TITLAGARH	BELGAON	BELGAON	11707.800
151			NARIKATA	1782.800
152			GOKHURUNG	3172.600
153		SIKER	BANJIJHAL	1421.300
154			DUMERBAHAL	1149.200
155			DONGARPADA	2985.800
156			SHIKER	2975.600
157			BADMAL	7169.900
158		BADMAL	DHARABGARH	2476.900
159			GOILVADI	820.500
160		TITLAGARH	TITLAGARH	10290.800
161			KUMUDIPADAR	2951.400
162			KUMBHIPADA	1890.400
163			REGDOL	2726.000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>657500.300</b>



## CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA FOR MANAGEMENT

### Area of forests under different legal classes (RF, VF, & others)

#### Reserve Forest Blocks-

There are 109 nos. of Reserve Forest blocks in Balangir Forest Division. Out of these, 3 nos. of Reserve Forest blocks i.e. Chhatardandi RF, Dandel RF and Chandali RF are distributed in more than one Range.

#### P.R.F. Blocks

There are 4 nos. of P.R.F. blocks in Balangir Division. Out of these, 2 nos. of P.R.F. blocks are distributed in Lathore Range, and 1 (one) each in Saintala and Harishankar Range.

#### DLC report of the Division:-

The copy of the DLC report of Balangir Forest Division is furnished in Annexure D. The forest area of Balangir Division as per DLC report is furnished below –

Sl. No.	Type of Forest	Area in ha
1	Reserve Forest (109 nos.)	110567.61
2	Proposed Reserve Forest (4 nos.)	363.21
3	Un classed forest	14.00
4	Forest as per Revenue Record	43440.09
5	Area not recorded as forest but which are sizable compact area of Natural forest growth and plantation of forest species in Govt. land	6695.91
6	Area not recorded as forest but which are sizable compact area of Natural forest growth and plantation of forest species in private land	48.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>161128.97</b>

Category of Forest	Nos. of forest blocks	Area under administration
Reserve Forest	109	104854.327
Proposed Reserve Forest	04	418.22
Proposed P.F. (Comp. Affn.)	89	4663.7
V.F.s as per WP record	54	467.012
<b>Total under Management Plan</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>110403.259</b>

The gross area of 109 nos. of R.F. blocks as per Notification is 110972.76 ha. These includes 2776.6 ha forest area diverted under FC Act 1980 in the Division for non-forestry purpose. The gross area of 109 nos. of Reserve Forest block as per GIS computation of outgoing plan is 107630.927 ha. After deduction of 2776.60 ha of forest area diverted under FC Act, 1980 for non-forestry purpose net area 104854.327 of R.F. blocks is coming under Management Plan.

In the Working Plan submitted for management , 89 nos. of sites wherein compensatory afforestation have been carried out against diversion of forest land (each of such site is to be declared as "Protected Forest" ) are proposed to be covered for future management of forest in future plan period.

The Range wise details of forest area i.e. R.F./P.R.F./ VF/ P.F. (CA) is furnished as under –

Name of Range	Sl. No.	Name of Forest Block	Notification No. & Date	Area in ha as per notification	GIS Area (in ha) taken in ensuing working plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balangir		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Barapudgia I&II	FS-6750/R dt.22.1.79	218.8	305.993
	2	Bhimdungri	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	1772.56	1508.031
	3	Bonda	FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	2009.3	2124.939
	4	Brahmani	FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	83.77	70.878
	5	Budangagan I&II	FS-84646/R dt.18.12.78	101.33	108.499
	6	Kharsel	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	1924.83	1847.204
	7	Matkhai	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	2844.2	2791.108
	8	Chandli	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	721.97	703.974
	9	Chitadunguri I&II	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	65.56	61.679
	10	Kadalimunda	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	202.36	210.452
	11	Kalijharan	FS-6628/R dt.29.01.76	109.15	0
		<b>Total</b>		<b>10053.83</b>	<b>9732.757</b>
Balangir		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Salepali			3
	2	Sareipali			5

	3	Sareipali			10
	4	Karlapita			4.34
			<b>Total</b>		<b>22.34</b>
Balangir		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Jhankarpali			69.96
	2	Hardatal			36.04
			<b>Total</b>		<b>106</b>
Deogaon		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Sunadiki	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	539.86	521.34
	2	Banji	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	656.82	625.589
	3	Tekabandha	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	515.58	489.951
	4	Sikderpat	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	3880.21	3923.456
	5	Badbewar	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	202.34	205.552
	6	Dhamdimundi	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	123.43	161.328
	7	Budidungri	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	361.4	334.798
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6279.64</b>	<b>6262.014</b>
Deogaon		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Sarasbahal			5
	2	Barla			6.376
	3	Pipalmunda			6.252
	4	Sarasabahal			5
	5	Pipalmunda			4.52
	6	Rusuda			2.74
			<b>Total</b>		<b>29.888</b>
Deogaon		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Kudsing			40
	2	Salepali			30
	3	Dahimal			40
	4	Gambhariguda			2.01
			<b>Total</b>		<b>112.01</b>
Saintala		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Bhalipujadunguri	FS-6293/R Dt.20.01.79	142.51	190
	2	Barghati	FS-17307/D, Dt.15.11.55	1102.8	1253.168
	3	Bhimkhol	FS-17307/D, Dt.	1758	2148.452
	4	Dabjrui	FS.56143/R Dt.24.08.82	332.09	324.251
	5	Juijhula	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	337.51	337.736
	6	Khapadangar	FS-17307/D, Dt.	135.98	144.19
	7	Kusa	FS-17307/D, Dt.	1701.74	1670.835
	8	Samardangar	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	597.73	613.343
	9	Sulia	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	3042.08	3004.849
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9150.44</b>	<b>9686.824</b>
Saintala		<b>P.R.F. Block</b>			

	1	Kadalimunda	SRO No. 525/79 dt.	195.87	188.352
			<b>Total</b>	<b>195.87</b>	<b>188.352</b>
Saintala		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Junanimal			20
	2	Kermeli			10
	3	Junanimal			30
	4	Kermeli			4.2
	5	Rundimahul			25
	6	Manamunda			7.12
	7	Sargipali			4.256
	8	Dumermunda			10
	9	Kumbari			10
	10	Bagbahali			5
	11	Tengurupara			7
	12	Rugudipali			6
	13	Khajurpada			3.688
	14	Kharlikani			8.58
			<b>Total</b>		<b>150.844</b>
Saintala		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Junanimal			90
	2	Chanchada			50
	3	Kumbhari -I			30
	4	Kumbhari -II			10
	5	Karlabahali			100
	6	Manamunda-II			90
	7	Bagjore			40
	8	Kandhkelgaon			40
	9	Dhunkeda			40
	10	Tandilipali.			40
	11	Kundar gaon			40
	12	Duhichanchara			30
	13	Dabjore			60
	14	Bhandarbanji			40
	15	Samara			70
	16	Jhimanpali			26
	17	Dukalghat			3.9
	18	Lamkani			77.32
	19	Rengalbahal			102.02
	20	Dumerjore			159
	21	Brahmanijore			66.54
	22	Landapathar			50
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1254.78</b>

Titilagarh		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Barnei	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	10261.02	8804.324
	2	Badtikhari	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	941.01	40
	3	Khatpati	FS- 60128/R, Dt.	136.87	118.416
	4	Kutra	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	116.14	115.724
	5	Santikhari	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	310.75	0
	6	Siskela	FS-17307/D Dt.15.11.55	246.86	286.367
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12012.65</b>	<b>9364.831</b>
Titilagarh		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Belgaon			5.5
	2	Narun			10
	3	Jampara			10
			<b>Total</b>		<b>25.5</b>
Titilagarh		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Gokhrang			60
	2	Kusumakhal			70
	3	Rangabahali			40
	4	Bhikabahali			40
	5	Manamunda			100
	6	Kuamunda			60
	7	Bandhupala			60
	8	Kusmel			90
	9	Dharabgarh			60
	10	Piplibandh			80
	11	Ghgurpala			40
	12	Jamkhunta			50
	13	Keigaon			50
	14	Bigdel			20
	15	Belgoan			20
	16	Khubding			30
	17	Ghunsar			40
	18	Babu-ulba			50
		<b>Total</b>		<b>960</b>	
Muribahal		<b>R.F. Block</b>			

	1	Bastrani I & II	13930, dt. 17.02.1979	184.47	219.476
	2	Chanutmal	12502/R, dt. 03.02.1979	90.81	121.9
	3	Sunari I & II	FS-17307/D, dt.	475.52	474.502
	4	Tikhari	FS-17307/D, dt.	10460.92	10240.62
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11211.72</b>	<b>11056.498</b>
Muribahal		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Ghantabahali			5
	2	Kandakhal			2.24
	3	Siletpada			3
	4	Gadagadabahal			9
	5	Chanabahal			5
	6	Jogirata			10
			<b>Total</b>		<b>34.24</b>
Muribahal		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Kendudar			40
	2	Chalki			50
	3	Dabjore - I			100
	4	Dabjore - II			100
	5	Jamtara			50
	6	Babjore.			70
	7	Jamunabahal			50
			<b>Total</b>		<b>460</b>
Bongo- munda		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Baboisagar	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	126.26	113.525
	2	Budharaja	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	217.32	181.399
	3	Chakagujia	FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	879.4	786.313
	4	Chhatardandi (P)	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	4412.5	4086.808
	5	Dandel (P)	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	376.81	346.678
	6	Ghatual	FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	445.16	480.286
	7	Hilpi	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	124.65	127.108
	8	Kalinili	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	323.74	336.178
	9	Karanjkhohol	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	282.07	260.161
	10	Khujen	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	339.94	454.829
	11	Munda	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	173.21	184.575
	12	Sarpani	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	128.7	146.885
	13	Sindhikela	FS 56900/R dt.27.07.77	160.64	181.343
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7990.4</b>	<b>7686.088</b>
Bongo-		<b>V.F.</b>			

munda	1	Patrapali			10
	2	Malibahal			12.5
	3	Janipora			4
	4	Kuskela			20
	5	Digisira			20
	6	Tenda Padar			10
			<b>Total</b>		
Bongo- munda		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Barkani			100
	2	Gandharpala			40
	3	Junapada			60
	4	Suleikela			35
	5	Sargul			10
		<b>Total</b>			<b>245</b>
Kanta- banji		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Bakbahal	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1772.96	1787.765
	2	Bhandari	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	583.57	562.891
	3	Chhatardandi(B)	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1197.78	1109.382
	4	Dandel (B)	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1708.17	1560.377
	5	Ganjaudar	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	846.22	916.119
	6	Lami	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	232.7	238.511
	7	Lamithuta	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	452.04	439.189
	8	Patpani	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	2013.5	1644.817
	9	Rajoo	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1998.78	2198.87
	10	Ramod	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	919.06	904.575
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11724.78</b>	<b>11362.496</b>	
Kanta- banji		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Bandanpali			11.2
			<b>Total</b>		<b>11.2</b>

Lathore		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Beheramunda	FS-27276/R dt.06.04.79	73.23	62.758
	2	Bender-I	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	4777.82	4796.234
	3	Bender-II	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	5958.32	6067.523
	4	Chandli (P)	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1835.14	1798.553
	5	Deodungri	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	91.87	89.949
	6	Karlakhutna	FS-805833/R dt.06.12.80	15.14	27.028
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12751.52</b>	<b>12842.045</b>
Lathore		<b>P.R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Saraibahal	SRO No. 553/73 dt.	31.17	72.019
	2	Padhel	SRO No. 333/73 dt.	114.32	134.339
			<b>Total</b>	<b>145.49</b>	<b>206.358</b>
Lathore		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Kindrital			4.42
			<b>Total</b>		<b>4.42</b>
Hari-shankar		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Bankuli	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	50.59	54.751
	2	Barputa	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	225.82	218.634
	3	Bhutdunguri	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	79.72	88.232
	4	Bukajhula	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	94.29	110.02
	5	Chandli (B)	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1863.36	1826.216
	6	Dhajagarh	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	221.77	200.6
	7	Gandhamardan	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	9251.32	6532.098
	8	Kapasias	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	355.73	329.707
	9	Thuta	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	962.36	935.302
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13104.96</b>	<b>10295.560</b>	
Hari-shankar		<b>P.R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Sapmund	SRO No. 119/79 dt.	21.85	23.51
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21.85</b>	<b>23.51</b>
Patnagarh		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Kiribanji	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	5738.57	5514.581
	2	Budharaja	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1599.76	1704.158
	3	Mahadasani	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	1239.17	1258.904
	4	Jhumkimal	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	180.5	197.299
	5	Brahmani	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	95.51	92.887
Patnagarh	6	Baraputa	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	361.39	401.017

	7	Kendumundi	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	79.32	64.913
	8	Chagria	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	313.23	277.389
	9	Andhari	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	282.07	252.409
	10	Kharsel	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	49.27	79.596
	11	Badsulia	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	108.87	115.193
	12	Sansulia	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	92.27	83.262
	13	Kusumdungri	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	119.79	127.57
	14	Buthikuradhi	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	428.17	378.191
	15	Kandul	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	126.26	143.585
	16	Damkipali	FS-12756/R dt.14.2.79	132.7	118.261
	17	Bankud	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	881.42	845.489
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11828.27</b>	<b>11654.704</b>
Patnagarh		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Babejuri			20
	2	Pandripani			10
	3	Gangasagar			10.5
	4	Bhatabahali			2.98
	5	Dumerpita			10
	6	Goelpita			4
			<b>Total</b>		<b>57.48</b>
Patnagarh		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Jurabandh			50
	2	Damal			30
	3	Bayaudar			21
	4	Guchhapali			13.36
	5	Babjore			55.2
	6	Rengtasil			66.94
	7	Jhankarpali			66.95
	8	Mundamahul			100.24
	9	Bandhanbhadi			47.35
	10	Ganjaudar			14.43
	11	Mudghat			26.3
	12	Bhaludhara			11.87
	13	Gadiajore			26.82
	14	Manaipuda			26.43

Patnagarh	15	Barapita			42.89
	16	Tulsidungri			103.71
	17	Laxmanpur			154.94
	18	Ramchandrapur			81.65
	19	Matupali			65
	20	Goilpita			137.2
	21	Desand			99
	22	Pandripani dpf			60
	23	Amdarha			10.4
	24	Dangartal			13.2
	25	Juba			53.26
	26	Nagphena			12.14
			<b>Total</b>		
Loisingha		<b>R.F. Block</b>			
	1	Ramai	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	301.1	265.282
	2	Pandri Dungri	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	72.44	181.114
	3	K.S. Pandri	FS-8277/R dt.27.01.79	31.18	17.966
	4	Kumari	FS-17307/D dt.15.11.56	103.6	76.59
	5	Pati	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	247.27	281.817
	6	Chhelia	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	1254.15	1261.791
	7	Kendukhai	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	364.63	363.232
	8	Ghati	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	68.4	44.67
	9	Pathargarh	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	394.17	341.345
	10	Hatikhoj	FS-99522/R, dt.26.12.75	46.79	86.898
	11	Magarkend	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	76.9	83.833
	12	Kumbhar	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	103.6	90.52
	13	Negipali	.FS-17307/D dt.15.11.55	280	343.77
	14	Bangabahal	FS-99522/R, dt.26.12.75	11.74	20.686
	15	Kalijakhai	FS-64238/R Dt.03.09.79	20.92	16.639
	16	Bhandarbanji	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	93.89	91.757
	17	Koyaghati	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	251.72	242.985
	18	Gharsankar	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	452.04	426.284
	19	Sundadei	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	632.54	619.751
	20	Kapoo	FS.17307/D dt.15.11.55	57.47	53.58
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4864.55</b>	<b>4910.510</b>	

Loisingha		<b>V.F.</b>			
	1	Banjari			5.6
	2	Bakti			5
	3	Bangabahal			20
	4	Khalipali			8
	5	Salebhata			3.6
	6	Bender			10
	7	Nuapali			1.6
	8	Sankhua			12
			<b>Total</b>		
Loisingha		<b>P.F. (CA)</b>			
	1	Uchhabapali			33
	2	Badtika			15
	3	Bhalupali			30
	4	Ratakhadi			46.43
		<b>Total</b>			<b>124.43</b>
		<b>G. Total</b>			<b>110403.259</b>

## Management Map of Bolangir Forest Division



### FIRE INCIDENCES ANALYSIS OF BOLANGIR FOREST DIVISION SITUATION ANALYSIS Range Wise Fire Point from 2021 to 2025

Name of the Range	No. of Fire Points
BANGOMUNDA RANGE	310
BOLANGIR RANGE	586
DEOGAON RANGE	295
HARISHANKAR RANGE	377
KANTABANJI RANGE	270
LATHOR RANGE	369
LOISINGHA RANGE	374
MURIBAHAL RANGE	219
PATNAGARH RANGE	665
SAINITALA RANGE	415
TITLAGARH RANGE	434
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4314</b>

### Year Wise from 2021 to 2025

Year	No. of Fire Points
2021	1412
2022	1198
2023	500
2024	303
2025	901
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4314</b>

### Month Wise from 2021 to 2025

Month	No. of Fire Points
November	4
December	13
January	26
February	372
March	3112
April	680
May	85
June	22
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4314</b>

### Categorization

Basing on the fire point incidences, fire vulnerability Beat has been categorized into the following categories.

Sl. No.	Intensity	Average Per Year	Colour Coding
1	Very Severe	>10 %	 VERY SEVERE
2	Severe	5-9 %	 SEVERE
3	Medium	3-5 %	 MEDIUM
4	Light	2-3 %	 LIGHT
5	Insignificant	<2 %	 INSIGNIFICANT

### Beat Wise Fire Vulnerability Mapping

Basing on the fire points of 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 & 2025 data, the beats have been categorized as above mentioned categories.

Sl. No.	Beat	Total Fire Point received	Average Per Year	Intensity
1	Jhalialiti	87	17.4	Very Severe
2	Kharlikani	85	17	Very Severe
3	Bandhapara	79	15.8	Very Severe
4	Badmal	77	15.4	Very Severe
5	Padhel	71	14.2	Very Severe
6	Baddakla	68	13.6	Very Severe
7	Banjijhal	66	13.2	Very Severe
8	Dhumamara	66	13.2	Very Severe
9	Jhimanpali	65	13	Very Severe
10	Siker	65	13	Very Severe
11	Tapsuguda	61	12.2	Very Severe
12	Chandanbhati	58	11.6	Very Severe
13	Dabjuri	56	11.2	Very Severe
14	Pandren	56	11.2	Very Severe
15	Salebhata	56	11.2	Very Severe
16	Goilmara	55	11	Very Severe
17	Jamut	55	11	Very Severe
18	Rengali	55	11	Very Severe
19	THELKOCHHAPAR	55	11	Very Severe
20	Mursingh	53	10.6	Very Severe
21	Tikrapara	53	10.6	Very Severe
22	Gandhrel	52	10.4	Very Severe
23	Mahakhand-A	52	10.4	Very Severe
24	Bender	47	9.4	Severe
25	Khujenpali	47	9.4	Severe
26	DEBHUIIN	46	9.2	Severe
27	Sapmund	43	8.6	Severe
28	Atgaon	42	8.4	Severe
29	Deogaon	42	8.4	Severe
30	Jamkhunta	42	8.4	Severe
31	Khaprakhol	41	8.2	Severe
32	Bagdia	40	8	Severe

33	Kumbhipada	40	8	Severe
34	Landapathar	40	8	Severe
35	Banchorpali	39	7.8	Severe
36	Paruabhadi	39	7.8	Severe
37	Rigdol	39	7.8	Severe
38	Dhunkeda	38	7.6	Severe
39	Kapani	37	7.4	Severe
40	Nandupala	37	7.4	Severe
41	Sinkhaman	37	7.4	Severe
42	Suliamal	37	7.4	Severe
43	Turla	37	7.4	Severe
44	Barkani	36	7.2	Severe
45	Bramhani	36	7.2	Severe
46	Chikalbahal	36	7.2	Severe
47	Dumerbahal	36	7.2	Severe
48	Badtika	35	7	Severe
49	Bagjore	35	7	Severe
50	Bhalupali	34	6.8	Severe
51	Kharli	34	6.8	Severe
52	Desandh	33	6.6	Severe
53	Rundimahul	33	6.6	Severe
54	Ainlapali	31	6.2	Severe
55	Chatrang	31	6.2	Severe
56	DAMAKIPALI	31	6.2	Severe
57	Luhasingha	31	6.2	Severe
58	Barbandh	30	6	Severe
59	Kalijharan	30	6	Severe
60	Phatamunda	30	6	Severe
61	Uparbahal	30	6	Severe
62	Hardatal	28	5.6	Severe
63	Kandrabhata	28	5.6	Severe
64	Kasaipali	28	5.6	Severe
65	Pandridungri	28	5.6	Severe
66	Badbanki	27	5.4	Severe
67	Dhanpur	27	5.4	Severe
68	Jharni	27	5.4	Severe
69	Patimal	27	5.4	Severe

70	Tusura	27	5.4	<b>Severe</b>
71	Karlapita	26	5.2	<b>Severe</b>
72	Ambahali	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
73	Dhandamunda	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
74	Gokhrang	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
75	Jhinkidungri	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
76	KHULLA	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
77	Muribahal	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
78	Nuniapali	25	5	<b>Severe</b>
79	Dengpadar	24	4.8	<b>Medium</b>
80	Gundrupali	24	4.8	<b>Medium</b>
81	Jamjuri	24	4.8	<b>Medium</b>
82	Karla	24	4.8	<b>Medium</b>
83	Sikachhida	24	4.8	<b>Medium</b>
84	Belgaon	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
85	Brahmanidungri	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
86	Damaipali	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
87	Dharapgarh	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
88	Jhalbahal	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
89	Karlakhutna	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
90	Ramod	23	4.6	<b>Medium</b>
91	Baduden	22	4.4	<b>Medium</b>
92	Sandhimunda	22	4.4	<b>Medium</b>
93	Dhaurakhaman	21	4.2	<b>Medium</b>
94	Kendumundi	21	4.2	<b>Medium</b>
95	LARAMBHA	21	4.2	<b>Medium</b>
96	Negipali	21	4.2	<b>Medium</b>
97	Dangarpada	20	4	<b>Medium</b>
98	Karlamal	19	3.8	<b>Medium</b>
99	Dhumabhata	18	3.6	<b>Medium</b>
100	Jamjharan	18	3.6	<b>Medium</b>
101	Dumerjore	17	3.4	<b>Medium</b>
102	Ghagurli	17	3.4	<b>Medium</b>
103	Govindpur	17	3.4	<b>Medium</b>
104	Lathor	17	3.4	<b>Medium</b>
105	Gaindimal	16	3.2	<b>Medium</b>
106	Pakhanmunda-A	16	3.2	<b>Medium</b>

107	Satbahani	16	3.2	<b>Medium</b>
108	Ganjiapada	15	3	<b>Medium</b>
109	Chiknibahali	14	2.8	<b>Light</b>
110	Gudighat	14	2.8	<b>Light</b>
111	Kuspali	14	2.8	<b>Light</b>
112	Pakhanmunda-B	14	2.8	<b>Light</b>
113	Talbhata	14	2.8	<b>Light</b>
114	Tentelkhunti	14	2.8	<b>Light</b>
115	Bharuamunda	13	2.6	<b>Light</b>
116	Gudvella	13	2.6	<b>Light</b>
117	Makarchuan	13	2.6	<b>Light</b>
118	Mudkani	13	2.6	<b>Light</b>
119	Dangabanji	12	2.4	<b>Light</b>
120	Dhauradadar	12	2.4	<b>Light</b>
121	Gandhrla	12	2.4	<b>Light</b>
122	Bagdor	11	2.2	<b>Light</b>
123	Bharuakani	10	2	<b>Light</b>
124	Budibahal	10	2	<b>Light</b>
125	Pipalbahal	10	2	<b>Light</b>
126	Sindhekela	10	2	<b>Light</b>
127	Dandra	9	1.8	Insignificant
128	Gulmi	9	1.8	Insignificant
129	Kudasingha	9	1.8	Insignificant
130	Kumudipadar	9	1.8	Insignificant
131	Kurlubahal	9	1.8	Insignificant
132	Mahanilaha	9	1.8	Insignificant
133	Phulkimunda	9	1.8	Insignificant
134	Saintala	9	1.8	Insignificant
135	Beherapani	8	1.6	Insignificant
136	Khutlumunda	8	1.6	Insignificant
137	Patnagarh	8	1.6	Insignificant
138	Kantabanji	7	1.4	Insignificant
139	KARAMTALA	7	1.4	Insignificant
140	Larki	7	1.4	Insignificant
141	Sankhua	7	1.4	Insignificant
142	Thutibhata	7	1.4	Insignificant
143	Ghusuramunda	6	1.2	Insignificant

144	Mahakhand-B	6	1.2	Insignificant
145	Titlagarh	6	1.2	Insignificant
146	Mahulpati	5	1	Insignificant
147	Chaulia	4	0.8	Insignificant
148	Goilbhadi	4	0.8	Insignificant
149	Jubamal	4	0.8	Insignificant
150	Turekela	4	0.8	Insignificant
151	Dholmandal	3	0.6	Insignificant
152	Gadiajore	2	0.4	Insignificant
153	Balangir-I	1	0.2	Insignificant
154	Bangomunda	1	0.2	Insignificant
155	Barla	1	0.2	Insignificant
156	Jaintara	1	0.2	Insignificant
157	Narikata	1	0.2	Insignificant
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4314</b>		

#### ABSTRACT

Magnitude of fire	Count of Name of the Beat
Insignificant	31
Light	18
Medium	30
Severe	55
Very Severe	23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>157</b>



affected area etc. In Bolangir District, most of the fires are smoldering type, rather than flame generating like in conifer forests.

During the summer period, the atmospheric temperature increases making the forest floor more vulnerable because of dry leaves. Leaf shedding is a continuous process which makes field management difficult even though preliminary fire lines are maintained and adequate steps are taken to get rid of fire occurrence. Despite efforts by the field staff, it is observed that forest fire intensity & frequency is steep in case of dry spell of summer and gets aggravated if rainfall is poor in a particular year.

**Causes of Forest Fire:** -Most of the Forest Fires in State are anthropogenic in nature. Forest fires can broadly be classified into 4 categories: - **1)** Natural Forest Fire, **2)** Controlled fire for forest management, **3)** Deliberate Forest fires by local inhabitants, and **4)** Accidental Forest Fire.

Many forest fires start from man-made causes such as podu/ shifting cultivation, collection of NTFPs during the time of hunting, using fire torch light during night hours, collection of thatch for roofing, charcoal processing, smoking and spark from a picnicker's open hearth in a desiccated forest which can often be sufficient to start a forest fire in summer. However, rain extinguishes such fires without causing much damage. As a standard silviculture operation controlled burning is done as a part of Forest Management practices to control and reduce forest fire hazard. Prolong dry season with high temperature and availability of dry leaves in forest floor provide conducive environment for its rapid spread. Such fires usually start on the ground, as dry litter (senescent leaves and twigs) catches fire easily. Then, flamed by strong winds, the flames soon engulf vast tract of forest turning them into ashes and therefore cause extensive damage unless controlled in time.

In certain pockets of the district, local inhabitants put fire on ground as an age-old practice for making the ground clear and collecting mahua flowers (used for preparing local liquor), sal seeds, firewood and other available resources. On some occasions people involved in nefarious activities such as poaching of wildlife and smuggling of timbers burn the dry leaves to make their job easier. People of peripheral areas and those living within forests, having domestic livestock that use forests as the source of grazing with rich foraging materials, deem it appropriate to clean the floor by setting fire to the dried materials with the hope that fresh grazing vegetation, such as grass and leaves will regenerate to their advantage. In many instances, people used to smoking throw away the ends of bidis and cigarette butts still ablaze and some having picnics leave the place still with active fire that subsequently result in forest fires. Sometimes locals put fire on the roadside dry leaves without any specific reason, or being inebriated, and some people do it just as a way of amusement and merry making.

## **Need of a Meticulous District Fire Management Plan :-**

Having observed the huge scale forest fire throughout the state during last year due to continuous dry spell in the state, Government of Odisha has taken a critical view on the destruction and chalked out a result oriented Management Plan to be prepared in each District to cater the challenges posed by Forest Fire and its hazardous effect on forest, environment and wildlife. As an outcome of the principle laid down by Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Odisha, a meeting on Forest Fire Prevention and management – District Action Plan for 2026 has conducted by the Collector & District Magistrate on **08.01.2026 at 5.00 PM** in the Collectorate Conference Hall. As a part of the instruction a details this Action plan has been prepared for the year 2023 to control and prevent forest fire in the Division in convergence with the following other stake Holders

- District administration
- Kenduleaf organization
- Odisha Forest Development Corporation
- Odisha Fire Service
- Panchayati Raj Institution
- Van Surakshya Samiti
- NGO
- Youth Club, NCC, NSS, Mission Shakti, SHG
- Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation

A sensitization meeting is proposed to be held during this month for obtaining proper co-ordination and better action for Forest Fire prevention. Then a coordination meeting with District Administration and PRI members will be held very shortly to seek their help for this noble cause. The field functionaries have been instructed to conduct awareness/ sensitization meetings with VSS, youth clubs and other village committees with the help of NGOs.

## **STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF FOREST FIRE – 2026**

As a prelude for a target action in the matter, unanimously it was decided to take up critical data analysis of the forest fire occurrence during last five to ten years in the district and to find out the target Beats, Reserve Forest, fringe villages for focused monitoring. A detail data analysis taking

into account the intensity and magnitude of forest fire occurrence, the observation is hereby made and re-produced in the subsequent pages.

### **ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2026 FIRE HAZARD MITIGATION**

Basing on the situation analysis mentioned above, the Fire spots have been identified as very severe, severe, medium, light, insignificant. The critical beats and forest villages having very severe and severe category will be focused during 2026 and accordingly present action plan is prepared for taking preventive and mitigation measures as suggested below.

### **PREVENTIVEMEASURES AND ACTION POINTS**

A preliminary Sensitization meeting involving staffs of this Division has already been done and a Division level coordination meeting staffs of Territorial wing with staffs of DFO KL Division, Bhawanipatna, DMOFDC and District Fire Officer is proposed to be held on last week of December 2025 with objective of detail discussion, inviting suggestion and to find out a modality for undertaking preventive measures in a coordinated effort. The activities suggested by staffs during preliminary Sensitization meeting on Forest Fire 2026 are detailed below.

#### **Awareness Programme (to be done from December, 2025 to March, 2026)**

- Coordination Meeting with the local BDO, Tahasildar, Kendu leaf staff, OFDC Ltd. Staff, Fire staff, Revenue Officials, PRI members & Govt. Officials of different G.Ps of all seven ranges will be conducted to make the **Panchayat Forest Fire Free (3Fpanchayat)**.
- Organizing mock drill training for forester, forest guard and VSS members with assistance of fire service personnel for effective fire control.
- Awareness Meeting will be conducted in 653 Nos. of villages/VSS in all five ranges. Oath taking will be done in all villages to prevent forest fire. All SHGs of a village will be mobilized to protect the forest from fire.
- Awareness Rally/ folk dance etc will be organized in different vulnerable villages for prevention of forest fire.
- This Division has 290 no. of AJY intervention villages having VSS. Total forest area under treatment 7900 ha. Massive awareness camping through meeting in above village with help of P-NGO Team having 4 no. Team Leader and 12 no of D.Os engage for capacity building is planned.
- Forest Fire Ratha (Chariot) will move in all fire prone areas of this division and will sensitize the people not to set fire and also educate the people regarding penal provision for setting fire in the forest.
- Banners & Posters will be fixed at different conspicuous places to aware the

people. Dos and Don'ts on forest fire will be displayed in Odia and tribal vernacular language in all villages/ inside forest/all public places.

- The local foresters and forest guards shall participate in Phadi committee meeting and counsel/ warn the villagers not to set fire in the forest for kenduleaves.

#### **Maintenance & Creation of Fire Line (January 2026 to March 2026)**

- Fire lines at a width of 10ft over 1000 RKM will be created in all existing footpaths, roads, boundary of forest block passing through the forest.
- Fire line at width of 10ft will be created around all plantation sites.
- Zigzag fire line over 1000 RKM will be created inside natural forest through blower.
- Removal of all debris, leaf litters and other inflammable materials from the forest floor will be taken up where SSO work has been undertaken.

#### **Establishment of camp at strategic location (February 2026 to May 2026)**

- I. The site for setting up camps will be selected and machans/ make shift house will be constructed within first fortnight of February.
- II. 60 Nos. of camps will be established in the severely vulnerable areas from 15<sup>th</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2026. In each camp 03 Nos. persons will be deployed. They will conduct regular patrolling inside the forest area and keep surveillance on the movement of public/poachers into the forest.

#### **Patrolling duty during fire season (15<sup>th</sup> February, 2026 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2026)**

1. Repairing of forest road and inspection path inside the forest area before the month of January for intensive patrolling before fire season.
2. Regular intensive patrolling (by four wheeler, by two wheeler, by foot) will be conducted by the forest staff and squad to prevent any occurrence of forest fire.
3. Surveillance on poachers will be reinforced during fire season.

#### **Other activities**

- I. Action for filling of vacant position in fire risks forest beats will be taken during January.
- II. Procurement of firefighting equipment and tools will be made within January

2026 to strengthen the base level field functionaries. During 2026 one well-conditioned fire blower will be provided to each beat. In case of beats having multiple forest blocks, 02 Nos. of fire blowers shall be provided.

- III. Fire fighting squad will be selected by the Range Officers within January who are having experience in extinguishing forest fire during previous years.
- IV. Arrangement of labour and hired vehicle is to be completed within January 2026.
- V. The staff will be well acquainted with the area, map, topography, routes, water source and fire risk area of his jurisdiction.
- VI. The mobile phones of all staff and squad will be recharged and shall be registered in OFMS/FSI portal.
- VII. Provision of incentive will be made to the VSS/villages /Panchayat which will be forest fire free during 2026.
- VIII. Provision of reward will be made to the staff/ squad/ public who effectively controls forest fire or provide information about the offender of forest fire.
- IX. The VHF stations and walkie talkie are to be made functional for quick transmission of fire alert particularly in mobile phone in accessible area.

#### **MITIGATIVE MEASURES**

- (i) A WhatsApp group has been formed in Bolangir Forest Division in which DFO, All ACFs, ROs, Frs and FGs and Divisional Control Room are members. Soon after receipt of message from FSI/ state headquarters the said message is immediately passed on by the Division Control Room in this WhatsApp group along with location map depicted on the topo sheet. The staff/squad after receipt to the message immediately rush to the spot with blower, other fire fighting tools and douse the fire. In 2026 the same procedure will be followed.
- (ii) This year mobile phones of forest guards of all vulnerable beats will be registered in FSI so that they will receive fire alert immediately from FSI directly and take steps to control the fire. Support of Odisha Fire service will be taken wherever required.
- (iii) The staff will conduct enquiry into each fire affected forest area, assess the loss, verify the action taken by them to control fire and submit report.
- (iv) The staff will take expeditious steps to initiate legal action against culprits with due procedure and adequate evidence. Police support will be taken whenever required.

- (v) After extinguish the fire, the fire points will be uploaded in OFMS portal.

#### FUNCTIONING OF 24X7 CONTROL ROOM

- I. 24 X7 fire prevention control room at division headquarters will be opened from February 2026 to June 2026.
- II. 06 Nos. staff will be deployed in 24 hours with 8 hours duty for 02 Nos. of staff in each shift.
- III. Sub-Divisional Level Rapid Fire Response Team (RFRT) will be constituted with staffs from Range Office, Fire Wing, Panchayat Wing, District Disaster Management Unit to work on 24 x 7 basis to be stationed at Sub-Division Range office i.e. Bolangir, Patnagarh & Titilagarh with separate infrastructure like Fire Fighting Equipment, Vehicles etc. The Team will rush to the spot in possible fire occurrence reported before the fire going wild in nature and take all out effort to extinguish.
- IV. A register is maintained in the control room in which GPS coordinates of fire points, area affected, action taken by staff are recorded.

Similarly control room at all range office of the Division will be opened during 2026 fire season. Forester (Enforcement) and DEO of each range will operate the control room. Soon after receipt of the fire alert from Division office the same will be communicated to all FGs for mitigative action. RO of concerned range will monitor the control room in exigencies and ensure complete extinguish of fire by field staff / squad and upload the fire point in OFMS portal.

#### BUDGETORY ALLOCATION PROPOSED FOR THE FIRE ACTION PLAN

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Amount in Rs.
1	2	3
	<b>Forest Fire Prevention &amp; Management (FPM)</b>	
01	Awareness Campaign about forest fire among VSS Members of Surrounding Villages/ Temporary Staff engaged for fire protection (Rath, Rally, banner, poster, meeting) (150 villages X Rs. 6000 per Villages)	900000.00
02	Pre Fire Season Workshop for coordination among the line departments and elected bodies and NGO (1 nos. X Rs. 20000/-)	20000.00
03	Fire blower 30 Nos.@Rs. 75,000/- each	2250000.00
04	Fuel and Maintenance of 168 old blower & 24 new blower @Rs. 10000/- each	1920000.00
05	Engagement of Fire Fighting Squad 11 Sqd. X 10 person X 150 days X Rs. 462/- per Squad	7623000.00

06	Incentive to villages/ communities for protection against forest fire under participatory forest management approach through 100 nos. of sensitizing camp @ Rs. 10000/- per village/ community)	1000000.00
07	Purchase of Oral Dehydration Sachets & Glucose	20000.00
08	Training & Capacity Building on Fire Fighting Methods for Frontline Staff (1 no. X Rs. 20000/-)	20000.00
09	Monitoring & Review of the measures taken for prevention & control of forest fire	35000.00
10	Fire Fighting equipment (Shoe, torch, water bottle, cap, napkin) @ Rs.5000/- per person for 110 persons	550000.00
11	Hiring of vehicle @1500 per day X 150 daysX11 unit	2475000.00
12	Purchase of First Aid Kit	55000.00
13	Imprest money i.e., RO@Rs. 20000/- X 11 Nos.= Rs. 220000 & DFO@Rs. 200000/-	420000.00
14	Creation and Maintenance of Fire line (1000 RKM) (1000 X Rs. 462 X 10 MD)	4620000.00
15	Camp at vulnerable site 30 Nos. X 3 persons X 150 days X 462/-	6237000.00
16	Mock Drill for 11 Nos of Ranges @ 5000 per Drill	55000.00
17	Capacity building training at Range Level @ 10000 / Training x 11 Nos	110000.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28310000.00</b>

## CONVERGENCE

Zilla Parishad will be mobilized to sanction project relating to "Improvement of forest" in which components like fire line creation will be incorporated. The PRI members will be motivated to counsel the villagers to refrain from setting fire and extinguish the fire wherever occurs nearby their village. District Administration will be requested to coordinate among all departments & impart instruction to all line departments to assist forest department in extinguishing forest fire.

## SUPPORT OF OTHER LINE DEPT

Support of fire service will be taken whenever required. District Fire Officer has assured to extend cooperation in this regard. The Fr/FG/Seasonal staff of Kenduleaf wing will be motivated to extinguish fire along with territorial staff. The field functionaries of OFDC Ltd will be requested to extend cooperation to our staff.

## THRUST AREA OF MONITORING

The monitoring of all fire prevention & mitigation activities will be done by the DFO & ACFs of this Division. In view of the huge wildfire observed in certain pocket of the district, it is felt necessary to bestow special thrust on the following points to mitigate the wild fire in rapid response mode.

- From the available data of last three years vulnerable Forest Block in order of fire occurrence is to be identified from FSI Modis data and mapped in the Plan.

- Special awareness programme among the villagers of vulnerable pocket, through meetings, motivation, folklore show will be taken up to make them aware of the hazards of wildfire on human and wildlife.
- Person engaged for watch and ward under different AR and ANR plantations of various scheme like CAMPA, AJY will be especially engaged for fire protection with accountability to be deal with their wages.
- Fire Response Whatsapp group in Range Level involving all stake holders from Range Office Staffs, Panchayat Office Staffs, Local Fire wing, VSS President and Active Members will be created for quick messaging of fire occurrence.
- Dist Level Fire response Whatsapp group will be created for quick sharing of fire point received from FSI Modis Satellite data.
- Sub-Divisional Level Rapid Fire Response Team (RFRT) will be constituted with staffs from Range Office, Fire Wing, Panchayat Wing, District Disaster Management Unit to work on 24 x 7 basis to be stationed at Sub-Division Range office i.e. Bolangir, Patnagarh & Titilagarh with separate infrastructure like Fire Fighting Equipment, Vehicles etc. The Team will rush to the spot in possible fire occurrence reported before the fire going wild in nature and take all out effort to extinguish.
- Capacity Building Training at Range Level to deal with wildfire will be taken up at least 2 Training before onset of fire season and during the fire season in each Range.
- Capacity buildings of Gram Sathi engaged under MGNREGS for motivation of villagers regarding protection of forest from fire
- Control Room net works with 24 x 7 basis will be operational zed from January to June and the phone number of the Division and Range control room will be made public.
- They will ensure conduct of awareness meetings, awareness chariot, rallies etc before outset of fire season.
- They will ensure high propaganda in public places though banner & poster & in media, social media through advertisement.
- Control burning around the mohua tree in ring method will be ensured before fire season.
- All the fire lines along the Division boundary/District Boundary are to be traced before onset of fire season.
- Control burning of all inflammable leaf litters will be completed along the road side, foot path etc before fire season.
- Fire fighting squad will be selected by RO & will be trained before hand.
- Purchase of blower and other fire fighting tools will be procured before fire season and availability of those tools with the fire fighting squad will be ensured. All old

- blowers will be repaired & to be made functional.
- The site for temporary camps inside the forests are to be selected beforehand and the staff/ squad are to be positioned well in advance with provision of all logistics
  - Hiring process of all vehicles will be completed within January and those will be put to service from February onwards.
  - Rampant patrolling of all staff will be ensured.
  - Presence of all staff of their headquarters will be ensured. Leave of staff during fire season will be cancelled.
  - Surveillance on poachers will be strengthened.
  - Communication of fire alert in real time basis is to be ensured.
  - Extinguishing of fire and uploading of fire point in OFMS will be properly monitored.

#### **EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST APPREHENDED FIRE HAZARD**

Besides a strict adherence to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) designed for Fire Season- 2026, the preventive and mitigation measure enveloped in the Action Plan will be adhered to in 2026 fire season. With the wholehearted Endeavour of all staff of this Division the fire incidence can be prevented/controlled to maximum extent and a calculative move can be taken against the apprehended nature's fury in the shape of Forest Fire during 2026 fire season.

  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Balangir Forest Division

  
COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE  
BALANGIR DISTRICT