



सत्यमेव जयते  
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର



## ୧୭ତମ ବନମହୋତ୍ସବ ସପ୍ତାହ ପାଳନ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ମାନ୍ୟବର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକଙ୍କ ବାର୍ତ୍ତା

୧୭ତମ ବନମହୋତ୍ସବ ସପ୍ତାହ ପାଳନ ଅବସରରେ ମୁଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଜଣାଉଛି ।

ଜଙ୍ଗଲର ଅବକ୍ଷୟ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସନ୍ତୁଳନ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଇ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦୁର୍ବିପାକର ସମ୍ଭାବନାକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିଥାଏ । ସୁତରାଂ, ବ୍ୟାପକ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ ଦ୍ଵାରା ହିଁ ଆମେ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାର ମୁକାବିଲା କରିପାରିବା । ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ସମ୍ପଦର କ୍ଷୟକୁ ରୋକିବା ସହିତ ପରିବେଶର ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଅନେକ ଯୋଜନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।

ବିଗତ ବର୍ଷ ମାନଙ୍କ ପରି ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟ ବନମହୋତ୍ସବ ଅବସରରେ ୫ ଲକ୍ଷ ୨୭ ହଜାର ହେକ୍ଟର ନୂତନ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସହିତ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟା ଜଙ୍ଗଲର ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପାହାଡ଼ରେ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ, ପଥପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ବନୀକରଣ, ଜାହିରା ପୀଠରେ ବନୀକରଣ ଆଦି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯୋଜନା କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହାସହିତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୫ କୋଟି ୭୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ବର୍ତ୍ତିନୁ ପ୍ରଜାତିର ଚାରା ବଣ୍ଟନ କରାଯିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମଧ୍ୟ କରାଯାଇଅଛି । ସମସ୍ତ ଯୋଜନା ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଫଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କର ସକ୍ରିୟ ସହଯୋଗ କାମନା କରୁଅଛି ।

ସବୁ ବର୍ଷ ପରି, ଆଜି ଦିନରେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତସ୍ତର ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭକରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଏକ ଦିବସୀୟ ସମୂହ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ୪୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଚାରା ରୋପଣ କରାଯିବା ପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ଏହି ଅବସରରେ, ମୁଁ ରାଜ୍ୟର ସମସ୍ତ ନାଗରିକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆହ୍ୱାନ କରୁଛି ଯେ, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ନାଗରିକ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲେଖାଏ ଚାରା ଲଗାଇ ତାର ଯତ୍ନ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଏକ ସବୁଜ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଗଠନରେ ସହାୟକ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ

(ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ)





## ୨୭ତମ ବନମହୋତ୍ସବ ସପ୍ତାହ ପାଳନ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ମାନ୍ୟବର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଓ ପରିବେଶ ତଥା ସଂସଦୀୟ ବ୍ୟାପାର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ବାର୍ତ୍ତା

ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ତଥା ବୃକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରତି ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଜନ୍ମାଇବା ସହିତ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ ଉପରେ ଆଗ୍ରହ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବର୍ଷ ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ ପ୍ରଥମ ସପ୍ତାହରେ ସାତଦିନ ଧରି ବନମହୋତ୍ସବ ପାଳନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ । ଚଳିତ ୨୭ତମ ବନ ମହୋତ୍ସବର ଶୁଭ ଅବସରରେ ସମସ୍ତ ରାଜ୍ୟ ବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ମୋର ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରୁଅଛି ।

ଜୀବଜଗତର ସ୍ଥିତି ବୃକ୍ଷରାଜି ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରିଥାଏ, କେବଳ ଏତିକି ନୁହେଁ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଓ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଆମ ସଂସ୍କୃତିକ ପରମ୍ପରାର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ବିଶେଷ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ପ୍ରଭାବ ହେତୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମୟରେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେବାକୁ ପଡୁଅଛି । ଏହା ସହିତ, କ୍ରମବର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଣୁ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନର ଅଗ୍ରଗତି, ସହରୀକରଣ ଆଦି ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅବକ୍ଷୟର ସହାୟକ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଏଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ, ବ୍ୟାପକ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି ।

ଏଥିପାଇଁ, ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରତି ବର୍ଷ ନୂତନ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ସହିତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଯୋଜନା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ବ୍ୟାପକ ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିଆସୁଛନ୍ତି । ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ ୧୪ କୋଟି ୪୭ ଲକ୍ଷ ଚାଚା ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କରାଯାଇଅଛି । ଏଥି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ୫ କୋଟି ୭୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଚାଚା ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ତଥା ସରକାରୀ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଶିକ୍ଷାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବିନା ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦିଆଯିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଯାଇଅଛି । ଏତଦ୍ ବ୍ୟତୀତ, ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବନୀକରଣ ଯୋଜନା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ୮ କୋଟି ୭୭ ଲକ୍ଷ ଚାଚା ରୋପଣ କରାଯିବାପାଇଁ ବିହିତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯାଇଅଛି ।

ଏହି ମହୋତ୍ସବର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱକୁ ଅଧିକ ରୁ ଅଧିକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ମୁଁ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିବା ସହିତ ସମସ୍ତେ କିଛି ନା କିଛି ଚାଚା ରୋପଣ କରି ତା'ର ଯତ୍ନ ନେଇ ପରିବେଶ କୁ ସରସ ଓ ସୁନ୍ଦର କରି ଗଢି ତୋଳିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଗେଇ ଆସିବେ ବୋଲି ଆହ୍ୱାନ କରୁଛି ।

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## FOREWORD

Forests are the world's air conditioning system, the lungs of the planet and unfortunately, we are on the verge of switching it off. Ranging from watershed protection, timber and non-timber products, preventing soil erosion and help in maintaining the water cycle, forests play as much a vital role as oxygen in our day to day lives. Over the past 50 years, about half the world's original forest cover has been destroyed, the most significant cause for that being the unsystematic use of its resources by humans. We must keep in mind that when we destroy forests, it is not only the trees that disappear but the whole ecosystem.

We are fully aware about the role of healthy ecosystems as the system can better withstand and recover from a variety of disasters such as floods, drought etc. Responsible forest management can help increase the value of standing forests and protect them from illegal logging, encroachment or conversion to farmland.

We are proud of our accomplishments to protect these amazing ecosystems by assigning this responsibility to the local people under participatory mode. A total of 11,798.81 Sq. Km of forests have been brought under joint forest management programme through 12,613 Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSSs) for protection under usufruct sharing mechanism. Besides, 530 Eco-Development Committees (EDC) have been formed so far in protected areas to look into the protection activities.

It is noteworthy to mention here that the reason for increase of 1451 Sq. Km. of forest cover in Odisha over a period of six years from 2009 to 2015, is mainly due to conservation initiatives and involvement of Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSSs). This assessment has been made by the Forest Survey of India.

This publication containing information on various activities carried out successfully by the department will be immensely helpful to all field functionaries, researchers, academicians, nature lovers and the public.

(S. C. Mahapatra)







**S. S. Srivastava, IFS**  
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
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## PREFACE

The necessity of forests stems from the fact that forests, apart from saving the planet also play a major role in our day to day lives by providing timber, non-timber products and other essential commodities for livelihood. The incredible diversity offered by the forests apart from its aesthetic appeal also plays a pivotal role in maintaining the ecosystem. In spite of being highly skilled and knowledgeable, we are still chopping our own feet by destroying the forests. Threat looms large in the near future owing to countless reasons directly dependent on the destruction of forests.

Various steps have been taken in the state for forest conservation making a significant contribution towards reducing deforestation to mitigate and adapt to climate change. We are celebrating Vana Mahotsava as an annual tree plantation festival in the State.

On this auspicious occasion, the State Forest Department is releasing a brochure depicting a brief information on the status of Odisha Forests. In addition, it gives the information on state's achievement towards various afforestation activities as well as conservation and protection measures undertaken by the department. It also depicts a detail picture about the distribution of Biju Patnaik Awards to the best Vana Surakshya Samitis for their outstanding contribution in forest protection.

Besides, the information on new initiatives taken up by the Forest Department like "Preservation of Sacred Groves", "Ama Jungal Yojana" etc. have also been reflected in this brochure. A good collection of photographs indicating last ten years' plantations along with other activities successfully taken up in different divisions of the state, celebration of Vana Mahotsava function at division level is also incorporated in the brochure.

The sincere contributions of Sri Jitendra Kumar, IFS, CCF (Affn.), and Mrs. Sujata Rani Sahu, Sociologist for bringing out this publication are well appreciated.

Hope that this publication will provide a data base on different activities of the department to the field staff, administrators, nature lovers, media persons and researchers in the field of forest conservation and protection.

(S. S. Srivastava)





**F**orests contain a greater range of biodiversity than any other eco-systems on earth. A single massive tree in forests is home to thousands of species, as interdependent species have evolved over millions of years to interact and flourish. We all know that about one third of the world's land area is covered by forests and forests are home to 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. Around 1.6 billion people of the globe depend on forests for their livelihoods. Unfortunately, now we are experiencing prolonged heat conditions, erratic monsoon and concentrated precipitation due to occurrence of climatic changes. Change in climate mainly depends on factors like destruction or degradation of forests/tree cover, population explosion, use of vehicles in increasing number, pollution from the industries producing greenhouse gases causing global warming. Hence, realizing the importance of trees in our lives, we should go ahead in protecting the forests and increasing the tree cover by planting more and more trees so as to destroy the devastating consequences of global warming and to achieve secure future. To awaken our conscience towards necessity of planting trees, in the year 1950, an annual festival at institutional level called as 'Vanmahotsava' was launched by the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. M. Munshi. Since then the 'Vanamahotsava' is being observed every year all over the country to stimulate awareness amongst the public for taking participation in planting trees particularly during the week of 'Vanamahotsava'. We are observing the '67th Vanamahotsava' in the current year.

In Odisha, ceremonial plantations at various levels, starting from state to village are launched in the 1st week of every July to observe 'Vanamahotsava' with an aim to spread the message on the necessity of trees in human lives for achieving public participation in planting trees.



Distribution of Medicinal Plants seedlings among students and public during Vanamahotsava, 2015



Seedlings planted by the students in Kapila Prasad High School, Bhubaneswar during Vanamahotsava, 2015



## State's Effort in Afforestation

### 1. Achievements

Afforestation activities have been stepped up in the State and during last five years on an average, about 1504 square kilometers of forest area are being tackled under different plantation model with the objective of increasing tree cover, crown density and enriching biodiversity.

Year	Area Covered (in ha)	Avenue Plantation (in RKM)	Urban Plantation (Saplings planted in No.)	Saplings Planted (in Lakh)	Saplings Distributed (in Lakh)
2007-08	62,614	69	11,000	305.90	39.00
2008-09	98,738	42	93,000	445.48	10.00
2009-10	92,584	133	17,000	415.35	25.00
2010-11	2,33,445	241	3,48,000	1086.09	128.35
2011-12	1,82,187	769	6,80,035	358.92	195.92
2012-13	1,07,287	3,107	8,72,000	321.36	211.92
2013-14	1,03,284	4,506	10,57,000	467.53	304.14
2014-15	1,25,963	4,755	14,90,000	677.27	550.00
2015-16	3,57,091	4,607	15,65,000	487.97	456.23



Avenue Plantation in Subarnapur Division



Urban Plantation in Angul Town

### 2. Sabuja Odisha Mission

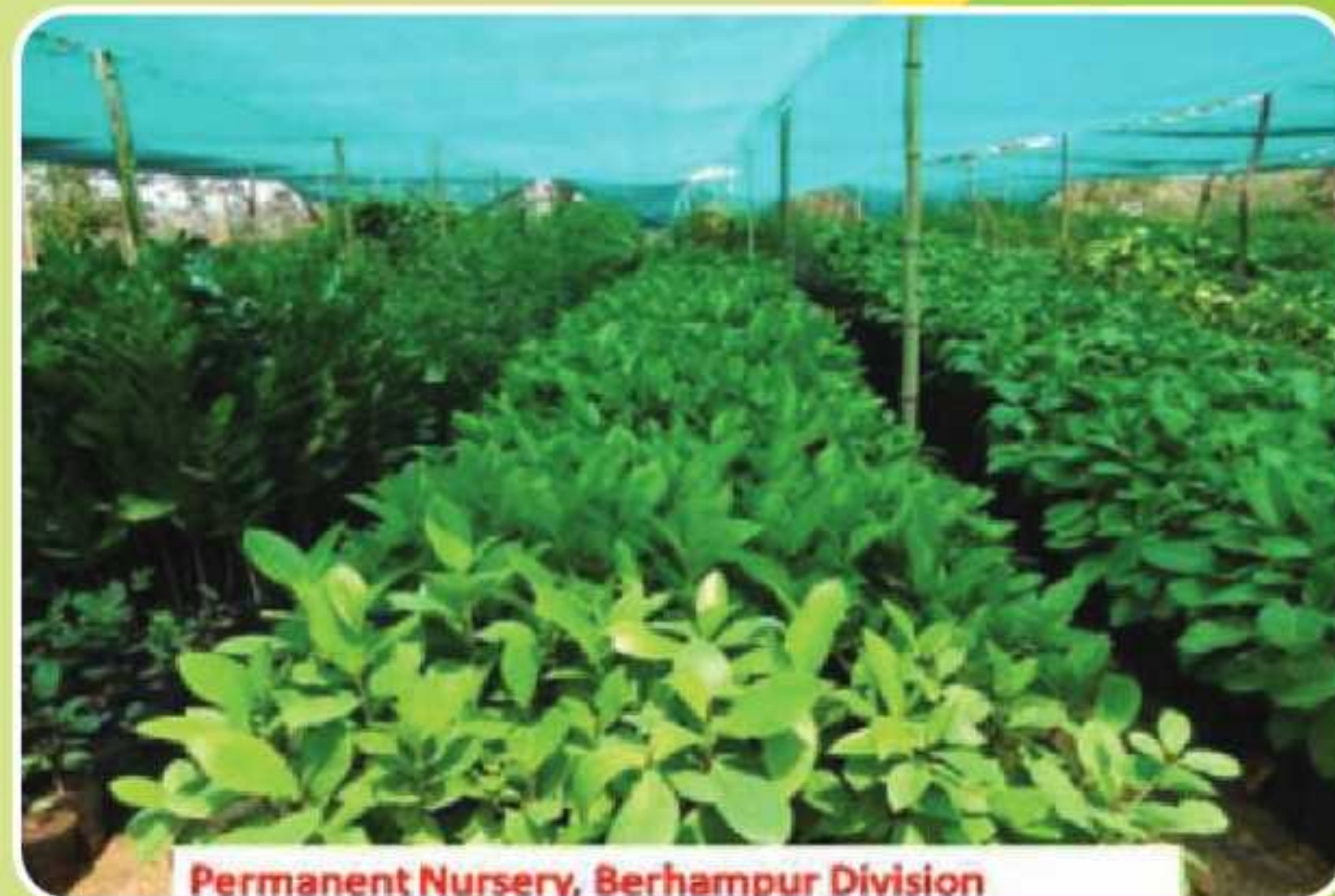
Afforestation activity has been upgraded to the status of 'Mission' with effect from 2013-14 as a measure of affirmative action on State's commitment to accord utmost priority to such activity as compliance to Climate Change Action Plan. The Mission envisages planting 4500 lakhs of seedlings during the period 2013-17 which includes Forest Department's afforestation activities and tree planting by public with State's support.





P. nursery koraput Range

Permanent Nursery, Koraput Range



Permanent Nursery, Berhampur Division

Permanent Nursery, Berhampur Division

**2.1.** 2161 Tribal Sacred groves have been identified and conservation measures over 670 sacred groves with plantation of 67000 RET species in 31 divisions have been taken up during last two years under the scheme of preservation of Sacred Groves. The target for conservation of 700 new identified sites with plantation of 70000 seedlings of indigenous species is to be achieved during 2016-17.



Conservation of sacred groves & Plantation at Pitabali Pitha,  
Madhopur Range, Boudh Forest Division



- 2.2. Plantation over 510 ha AR and 505 ha ANR has been taken up with distribution of 1.70 lakh selected plant species to the public during 2015-16 under Jagannatha Vana Prakalpa- Phase II for building up the stock of timber for future requirement towards construction of Holy Chariot of Lord Jagannath at Puri. In 2016-17, 8.80 lakh selected tree species will be planted and 24 lakh tree species will be distributed amongst the public.



Jagannatha Vana Prakalpa Plantation of Hindol Range in Dhenkanal Division



### 3. Afforestation Programme

The current year's afforestation programme is reflected in the following table.

#### **SCHEME WISE PHYSICAL TARGET OF AFFORESTATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2016-17**

Name of the Scheme / Component	Physical Target under (In Hectare)				Avenue/ Canal Pltn (in RKM)	Seedlings raised during 2015-16 for 2016-17 Plantation Program (in lakh)	Seedlings raised during 2015-16 for distribution during 2016-17 (in lakh)
	AR	ANR (With Gap (PLTN)	ANR (Bamboo)	Total			
“Increasing Green Cover”							
Economic Plantation	2300	0	0	2300	0	38.95	0
Bald Hill Plantation	1000	0	0	1000	0	16.00	0
Odisha Bamboo Development Programme	1000	0	0	1000	0	4.00	0
Urban Tree Planting (Target of 17.00 Lakh Seedlings)	0	0	0	0	0	17.00	0
Agro-Forestry (Distribution of Seedlings to the Farmers)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	250
Avenue Plantation	0	0	0	0	1000	2.50	0
Maintenance of Permanent Nursery	0	0	0	0	0	94 lakhs seedlings raised for plantation & maintenance	
Conservation of Sacred Groves	0	0	0	0	0	0.70 lakh RET species raised	
Popularization of Fuel Efficient Chullahs	0	0	0	0	0	1000 iron chullahs will be distributed	
Medicinal Plantation at Patrapada	0	0	0	0	0	Maintenance work	
State Medicinal Plants Board	0 State level kalinga Herbal fair, distribution of seedlings under home herbal garden, training programme for healers/ vaidyas, public awareness			0			
Management of Plantations & Forests	2400	0	0	2400	0	38.40	300
Management of Plantations	Maintenance of ANR Plantations						



Forest research	Production of QPM and other forestry related activities						
CAMPA APO 2015-16							
Compensatory Afforestation	1773.6	3550.843	0	5324.443	0	35.48	0
Bald Hill Plantation under CAMPA	1000	0	0	1000	0	16.00	0
RWC in the coupe of 2016-17	0	117445	0	117445	0	234.89	0
Bamboo Plantation @ 50 plants per ha in the coupe of 2015-16 (backlog plantation)	0	86184	0	86184	0	43.09	0
Bamboo Plantation @ 50 plants per ha in the coupe of 2016-17 (backlog plantation)	0	205000	0	205000	0	102.50	0
Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme (to be funded by OMC Ltd.)	625	0	0	625	0		10.00
National Afforestation Programme	710 (With Maintenance of old plantation over 3350)	1270 (with Maintenance of old plantations over 9890)		1980		13.90	
Green India Misson (Plantation activity with distribution of 1800 units of fuel efficient energy)	277.72	1900		2177.72		8.97	1.66
OBDA (FL)	1800	0	0	1800	0	5.94	0
OBDA (NFL)	300	0	0	300	0	0.99	0
JBP Plantation under OEMF	400	600	0	1000	0	8.80	24
Avenue Plantation (OEMF)	0	0	0	0	100	0.25	0
Bald Hill Plantation (OEMF)	100	0	0	100	0	1.60	0
Ama Jungle Yojana through OFSDP	2500	70000		72500	0	180.00	0
CATP through OFSDP	688.50	635.50	0	1324	0	12.29	0
MGNREGS	3000	25000	0	28000	4000	108.00	0
GRAND TOTAL	19874.72	511585	0	531459.72	5100	899.87	575.66



As may be seen from the table above about 1475.53 lakhs of seedlings will be planted during 2016 planting season. Tree planting by farmers, individuals, institutions etc. constitute a significant proportion of this target; this year, 575.66 lakhs seedlings will be distributed by the department at a nominal cost to interested farmers, Individuals, Institutions etc. including 250 lakhs seedlings for Agro forestry.



Urban Tree Plantation in Boudh Forest Division

#### **4. Ama Jangal Yojana**

The scheme – 'Ama Jangal Yojana' is implemented by the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha through the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS). The scheme aims at forest restoration, promotion of sustainable management of forests by strengthening participatory forest management and improvement of livelihoods of forest dependent community. The scheme will be implemented over a period of 6 years i.e from 2016-17 to 2021-22 covering 7000 Vana surakshya Samitsi in 30 Forest divisions of 14 districts of the state. Various interventions for restoring forests including other activities like ground survey, demarcation and mapping, micro-plan preparations, capacity building, construction of community building, livelihood support, soil and moisture conservation etc.will be taken up under the scheme. Funding arrangement for implementation of the project will be made in convergence with different funding sources like CAMPA, State Plan, MGNREGS and NRLM. During the current financial year, 72500 ha will be restored with taking up plantations under ANR and AR interventions.



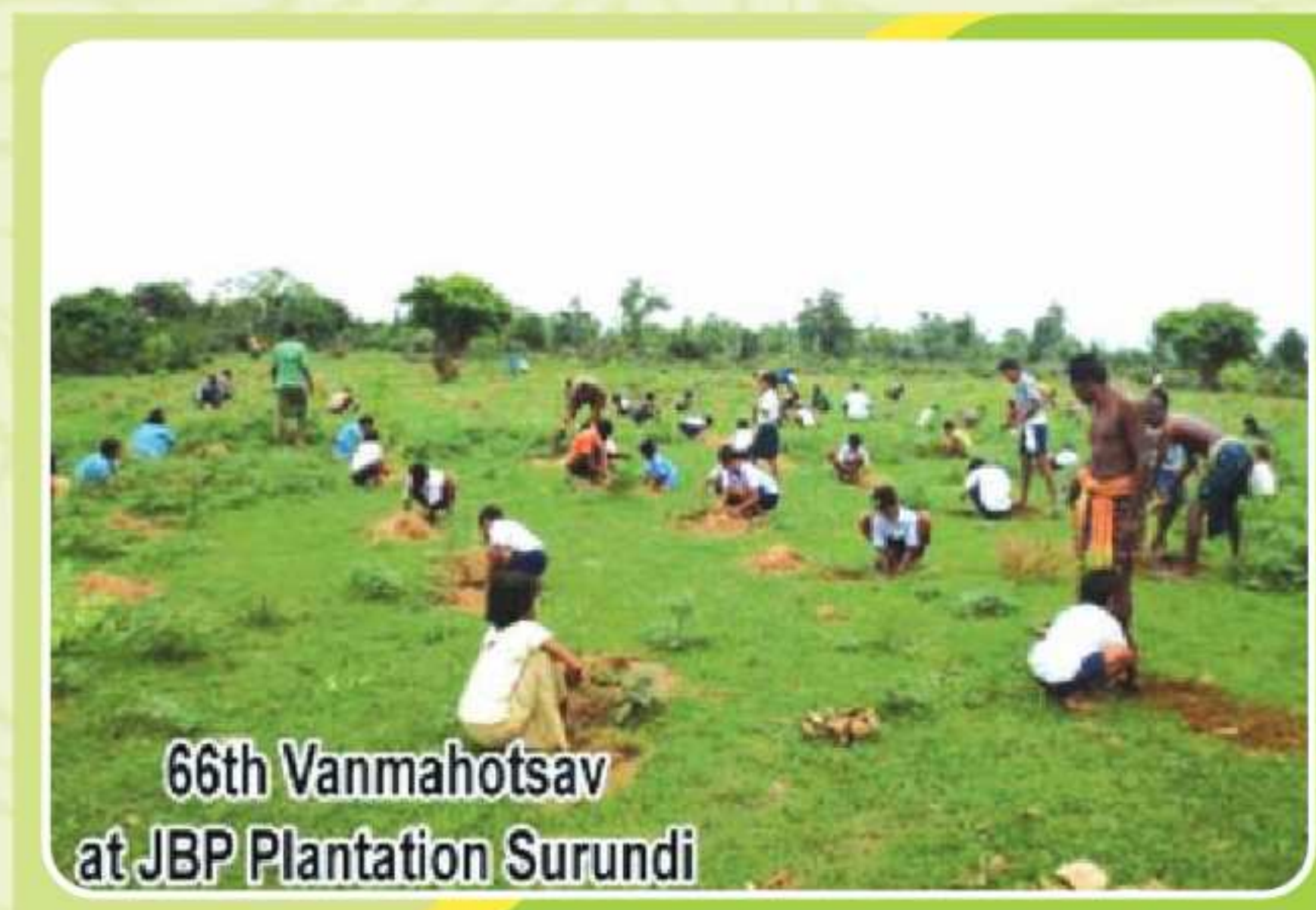
## 5. State Tree Planting Day

In addition to 'Vanamahotsava', the state has been observing one particular day in the week as 'Tree Planting Day' to plant a record number of seedlings in a single day with participation of public. The purpose of the effort is to highlight importance of tree planting with creating some sort of record in this regard so that the public while priding themselves on the achievement will spread the message all around. This year 5th July has been designated as State Tree Planting Day to achieve the feat of planting 40 lakhs seedlings.

Year	Seedlings planted on State Tree Planting Day
2008	20.00 lakh
2009	25.00 lakh
2010	30.00 lakh
2011	33.00 lakh
2012	30.00 lakh
2013	35.00 lakh
2014	35.00 lakh
2015	40.00 lakh



Plantation of Saplings by students, Bankapur School on occasion of Mass Plantating Day-2015 at Bankapur on 07.07.2015



66th Vanamahotsava at JBP Plantation, Surundi

## 6. Recognition

### 6.1 Biju Patnaik award for Forest Protection and Conservation to the Best VSS of the State.

State has been recognizing the effort of Vana Surakhya Samiti in forest protection and conservation by conferring state level 'Biju Patnaik Award for Forest Protection and Conservation' each year to the VSS adjudged 'best' by the selection committee evaluated



against a set of prescribed parameters. The award carries a cash prize of Rs.2 lakhs and a certificate. This award is also conferred at the Sub-Division level to the best VSS of the sub-division. The sub-division level award consists of certificate with cash award of Rs.20000. The award is handed over during the celebration of 'Vanamahotsava'.

The State level awardees are:

Year	Recipient of VSS Award	Circle
2008	Madan Mohan Patna VSS, Angul Division	Angul Circle
2009	Dhani South Pancha Mouza Vss, Khurda Division	Bhubaneswar Circle
2010	Talapada VSS, Angul Division	Angul Circle
2011	Naranpur VSS, Balasore WL Division	Baripada Circle
2012	Khamtarai VSS, Khariar Division	Bhawanipatna Circle
	Chermaria VSS, Ghumsur South Division	Berhampur Circle
2013	Pokatunga Dehury Sahi VSS, Angul Division	Angul Circle
	Pajimaha VSS, Phulbani Forest Division	Berhampur Circle
2014	Budharaja VSS, Sambalpur Forest Division	Sambalpur Circle
2015	Aminaguda VSS, Koraput Division	Koraput Circle
2016	Durdura VSS, Subarnapur Forest Division	Bhawanipatna Circle
	Manaharpur VSS, Karanjia Division	Baripada Circle

## 6.2. Biju Patnaik Award for Forest Protection and Conservation given to the best VSS Sub-division wise on the occasion of Celebration of 67th Vanamahotsava-2016

Sl No.	Name of the Circle	Name of the Forest Division	Name of the Civil Sub-division	Name of the VSS/EDC selected
1	Baripada	Karanjia	Panchpir	Manaharpur VSS, Bhramarposi
		Rairangpur	Bamanghaty	Raikadkocha EDC, Asana
		Baripada	Kaptipada	Kusumghati EDC, Dukura Range
			Baripada	Jamugadha VSS, Betnoti Range
		Balasore (W.L)	Balasore	Paschimadevgiri VSS, Digibhaunra
			Nilagiri	Arabandha VSS, Nilagiri Range
2	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Kadalipita VSS
		Rairakhol	Rairakhol	Khamarbahal VSS
		Bamra (WL)	Kuchinda	Bramanimunda-Talsara, VSS
		Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	Patrapali, VSS
		Bargarh	Bargarh	Saharapali, VSS
			Padampur	Dhaurabhata, VSS



3	Angul	Satkosia (W.L)	Angul	Tarava EDC
		Angul	Talcher	Kandhal VSS
		Athmallik	Athmalilik	Batrakhol VSS
		Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Maa Andhari EDC Biradia
			Kamakshyanagar	Mahuli VSS
			Hindol	Alusingh VSS
		Athgarh	Athgarh	Malatipahad VSS, Mardamekha
		Cuttack	Cuttack	Maa Khandapati VSS, Ramachandrapur
			Jaipur	Maa Deswalli VSS, Tari
			Jagatsinghpur	Dainlo VSS
4	Rourkela	Banai	Banai	Ladapani, VSS
		Keonjhar (W.L)	Keonjhar	Sansiadimal, VSS
			Anandapur	Jhinkipita, VSS
		Keonjhar	Champua	Jyotipur (Jhaliabeda) VSS
		Rourkela	Panposh	Talbahali, VSS
		Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Deobhubanpur, VSS
		Deogarh	Deogarh	Chakadihi, VSS
			Pallahara	Kerjenga VSS
5	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Bansigaon VSS
			Chatrapur	Chhakasing VSS
		Gh.North	Bhanjanagar	Malati VSS
		Parlakhemundi	Parlakhemundi (Gajapati)	Kindong VSS
		Boudh	Boudh	Bhaliagora VSS
		Phulbani	Phulbani	Atasramu VSS
			Baliguda	Raikhole VSS
6	Koraput	Jeypore	Jeypore	Bergaon VSS
		Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Merei, VSS
		Rayagada	Rayagada	Maudiguda, VSS
			Gunupur	Sorisapadar, VSS
7	Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi North	Bhawanipatna	Khamanpada, VSS
			Dharamgarh	Udayapur, VSS
		Bolangir	Bolangir	Kalijharan, VSS
			Patnagarh	Chandanjuri, VSS
			Titilagarh	Kumbhari, VSS
		Sonepur	Sonepur	Mahada, VSS
			Biramaharajpur	Durdura, VSS
		Khariar	Nuapada	Goddhuapadar, VSS
8	Bhubaneswar	Khordha	Nayagarh	Maa Khorakhai VSS, Khaman
		Nayagarh	Nayagarh	Maa Sindurapati VSS, Sampada (West)
		Puri (W.L)	Puri	Maa Baliharchandi VSS, Brahmagiri
		Bhadrak (W.L)	Bhadrak	Balimunda EDC

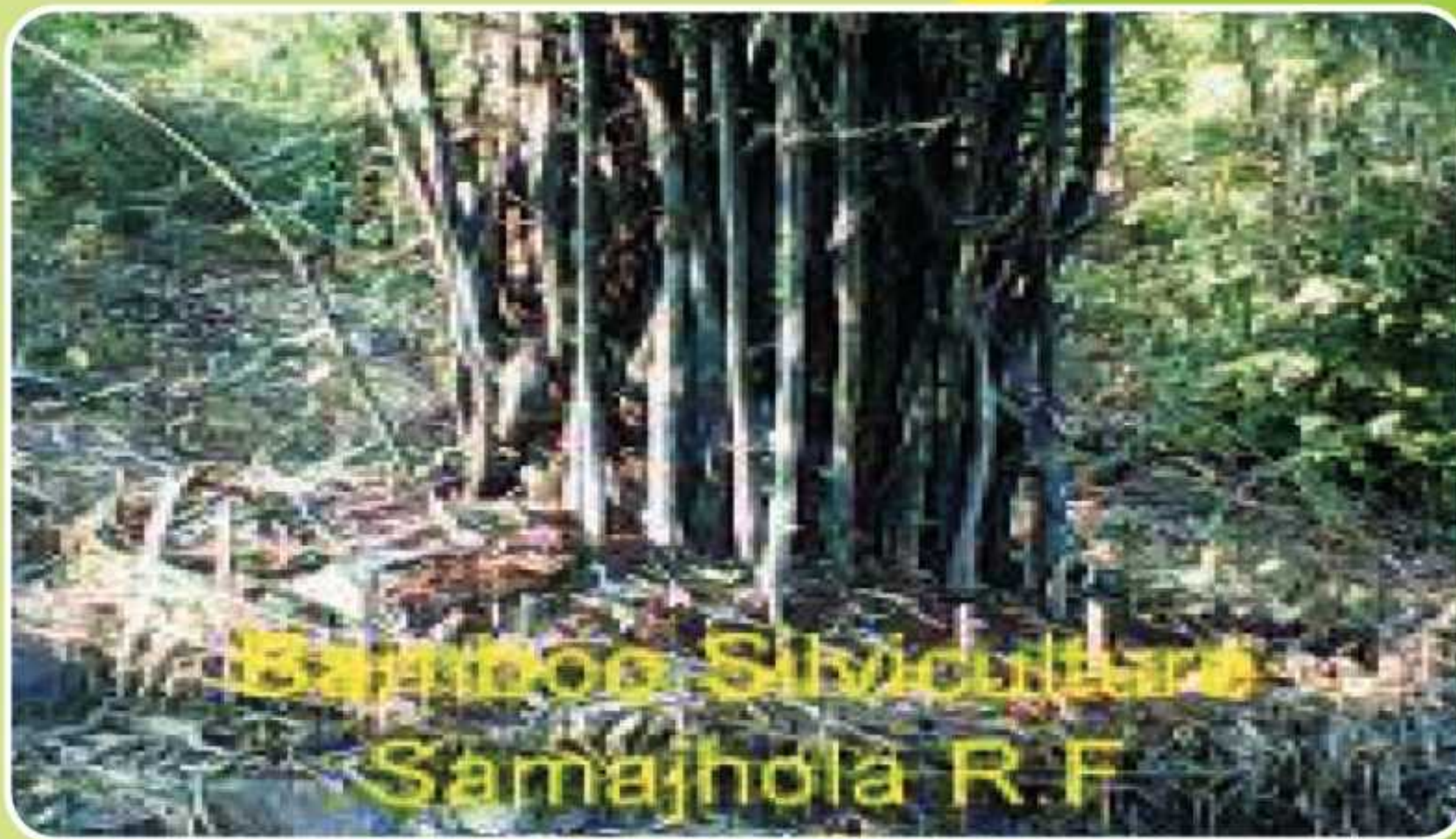


## 7. State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA), Odisha

The State CAMPA was constituted vide Notification No.13995/F&E dated 14.08.2009 with an objective of Conservation, Protection, Regeneration and Management of existing Natural Forests, Wildlife and their habitats and raising Site Specific Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation etc. by utilization of funds deposited in Adhoc CAMPA towards Net Present Value for Diversion of Forest land for non-forestry purposes under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

The state CAMPA has so far formulated 6 Annual Plans of Operation starting with APO 2009-10. The last in this series is APO 2014-15 which is being implemented from July 2015. Since inception of State CAMPA in 2009, 6 Nos. of APOs have been implemented with total receipt of Rs. 1155.1471 crore from Ad-hoc CAMPA upto APO 2014-15, against which Rs. 914.2692 crore has been spent as on 20.05.2016 which amounts to an expenditure of 79.15%.

7.1. The CAMPA Annual Plan of Operation 2015-16 is to be implemented during the financial year 2016-17 at the total plan outlay of Rs.516.93 crore which has been approved by the SLSC meeting held on 11.01.2016.



Bamboo SSO  
in Kalahandi (South)

Water Body  
in Bolangir Division





Sl. No.	Main Achievement up to APO 2014-15	Physical
1	CA, PCA	21357.2471Ha + 100 KM Canal Bank
2	SSO Bamboo	301543.8 Ha.
3	SSO Timber	159933.70 Ha.
4	Block Plantation	32621 Ha.
5	Bald Hill Plantation	917 Ha.
6	SMC	148162.5 Ha.
7	Distribution of Seedlings	10134517 Nos.
8	Range officers' residence	87 Nos.
9	Forester Qtrs.	291 Nos.
10	Forest Guard Qtrs.	1121 Nos.
11	Common Toilet with water facilities	114 Nos.
12	Purchase of Vehicles	70 Nos. + 21 Nos.
13	Motor Cycle	261 Nos.
14	Bus & Mini Bus	4+1 Nos.
15	Barrack	97 Nos.
16	Malkhana	51 Nos.
17	Seizure yard	171 Nos.
18	Forest Checking station	52Nos.
19	Culvert	567 Nos.
20	Causeway	1224 Nos.
21	Tube well	555 Nos.
22	Water body	1498 Nos.
23	Mega Nursery	15 Nos.
24	Up-gradation of Permanent Nursery	24 Nos.
25	Boundary Wall	45776 RKM

### Highlights of the APO 2015-16

- Regeneration of Degraded Bamboo Forests over 2,00,000 ha.
- ANR over 100000 ha
- Bald Hill Plantation over 1,000 ha
- 2nd yr. Maint. Of Bamboo plantation 14256 ha & 46000ha of ANR
- 4th yr. Maint of 933 ha. Of Bald Hill Plantation.
- Site specific Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation etc. over



1537.73 ha of Block Plantation, 3301.28 ha of ANR & 40.17 RKM of Avenue Plantation & 255.60 ha. of Bald hill Plantation.

- Maintenance of old plantations



Bald Hill Plantation in Berhampur Division



Mangrove Plantation in Rajnagar WL Division

- Deployment of 216 firefighting squads in 37 Forest Divisions
- Deployment of 2270 rural unemployed youth for protection duty.



Infrastructure & logistic arrangement for ranges	282Nos.
Construction of R.O's residence	50 Nos.
Construction of Model Range Office	3Nos.
Construction of Fr.	Qtrs.100 Nos.
Construction of FG	Qtrs.200 Nos.
Construction of Boundary wall	20000 Rmt
Construction of Protection Barrack	1
Est. of mega nursery & residual work of permanent nursery	(3+4)7 Nos.
Infrastructure & logistic arrangement for ranges	282Nos.
Construction of R.O's residence	50 Nos.
Construction of Model Range Office	3Nos.
Construction of Fr. Qtrs.	100 Nos.
Construction of FG Qtrs.	200 Nos.
Construction of Boundary wall	20000 Rmt
Construction of Protection Barrack	1
Est. of mega nursery & residual work of permanent nursery (3+4)	7 Nos.



Permanent Nursery in Chandaka WL Division

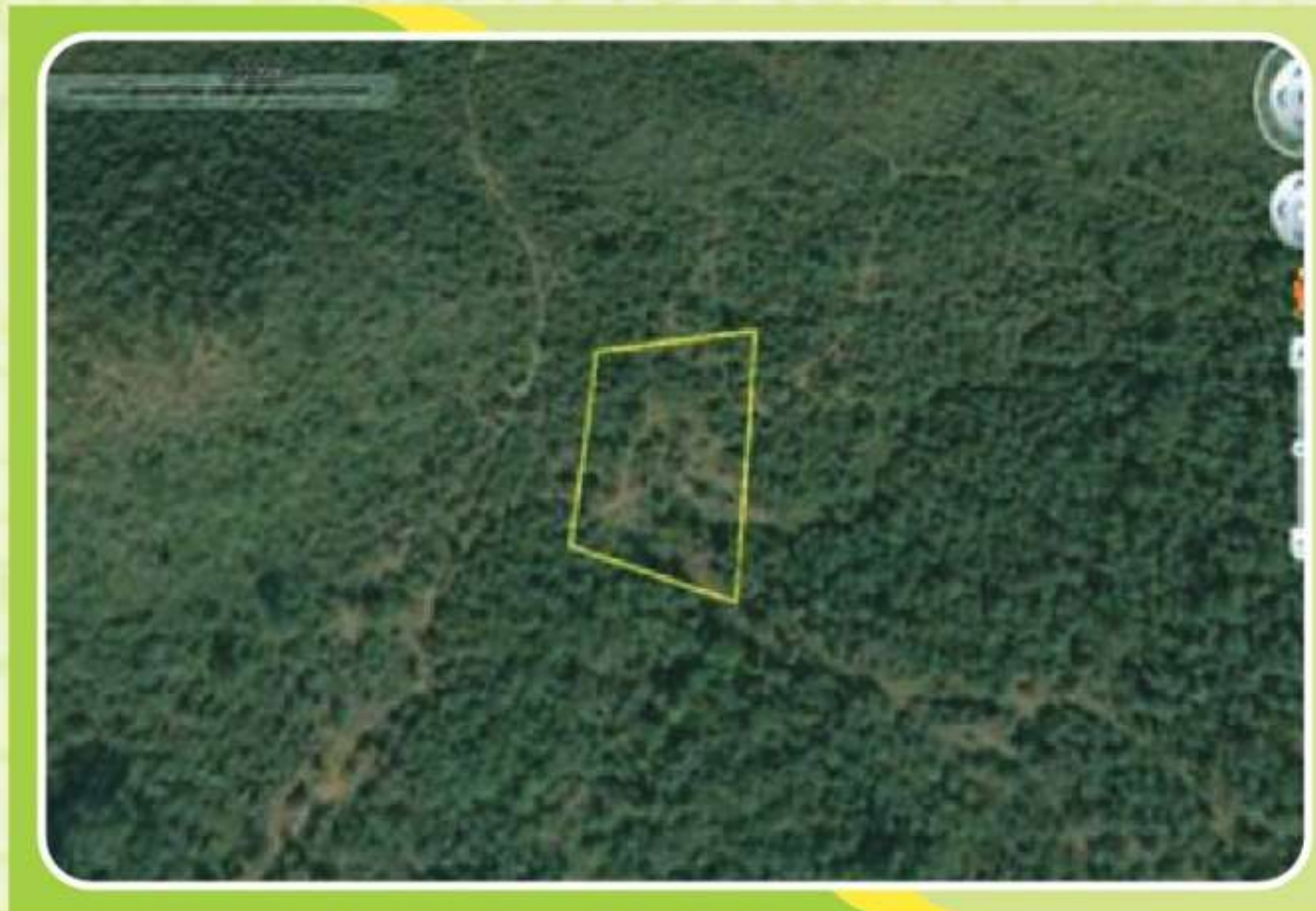
- Management of Wildlife in Protected Areas including protection activities, Anti depredation activities, Communication, Habitat improvement, Infrastructure development, Zoo management & Implementation of Elephant Train Collision Mitigation Plan.
- Preparation of comprehensive Wildlife Management Plan for the state.
- Implementation of site specific Wildlife Conservation Plan.
- Relocation of families from Similipal & Satkosia Tiger Reserve.
- Ama Jangal Yojana (Rs.22.41 Crore): Strengthening of VSS & preparation of Micro Plan for taking up ANR & Block Plantation.



- Maintenance of Research garden & other research activities like Adaptive Research / Tree Improvement Programmes/Production of QPM.
- Distribution of 15000 no of chullah in forest fringe village.
- Conservation of Sacred Groves over 700 sites.

## 7.2. e- Green Watch

Web based monitoring portal 'e-Green Watch' has been launched for monitoring and evaluation of all activities undertaken out of CAMPA funds in the state. Each and every activities covered under Annual Plan of Operation are required to be geo-referenced and uploaded onto the portal for their monitoring and evaluation by FSI & NIC. The process has already been initiated and likely to be completed soon to provide required data to make it concurrent monitoring and evaluation.



Before work 2008



After work 2014



Creation of Water Body at Kiakata Athmallik Division



## 8. Rights to Tribal & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers

Tribal & OTFD have been granted individual rights & community rights as per provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as under till 31.05.2015:

Category of Right	Titles Issued (No.)	Forest Area involved (Acre)
Individual	344541	546330.63
Community	1881	98368.28

## 9. Status Report of Odisha Forest

### 9.1. Forest Area vis-à-vis Total Geographical Area (sqr km)

Geographical Area	Recorded Forest Area	% to total Geographical Area
155707	58136	37.34

### 9.2. Forest and Tree Cover in the State (sqr km)

(Based on the interpretation of satellite data by the Forest Survey of India)

India State of Forest Report	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total	Mangrove	Scrub	Tree cover outside Forest	Non-Forest area
2015	7,023	21,470	21,861	50,354	231	4,499	3,986	1,00,854
2013	7,042	21,298	22,007	50,347	213	4,424	4,013	1,00,936
2011	7,060	21,366	20,477	48,903	222	4,734	4,301	1,02,070
2009	7,073	21,394	20,388	48,855	221	4,852	4,435	1,02,000

- The forest cover in the State is 50354 sqr km which is 32.34% of its geographical area and tree cover of the State is 3986 sqr km which is 2.56% of geographical area as per assessment published in India State of Forest Report, 2015.
- The percentage of forest cover (50354 sqr km) to total recorded forest area (58136 sqr km) of the State is 86.61% in 2015.
- The state has gained a rise of 7 sqr km of forest cover over 2013 assessment. The reason for increase in the forest cover as per India State of Forest Report, 2015 is mainly due to conservation initiatives by State Forest Department and involvement of VSSs.
- The State has gained more than 3413 sqr km area of forest cover since 1997.



### 9.3. Legal Status of the Govt. & Private Forest Area (km2)

Reserved Forest	DPF /PRF	UDPF	Other Forests / Revenue Forest	Un-Classed Forest	Total	Private Owned	Deemed Forest
26,329.12	11,685.68	3838.78	16,261.34	20.55	58,135.47	12.29	2838.87

### 9.4. Population (2011 Census) in No.

Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
41,947,358	34,951,234	6,996,124	21,201,678	20,745,680

Per Capita Forest Area (in ha) 2011		
State Average	:	0.139
National Average	:	0.064
World Average	:	0.84



Bald Hill Plantation, Byree, Cuttack Forest Division





Block Plantation, Jaranga, Balliguda Forest Division



ANR Plantation, Pipalapanka RF, Ghumsur South Division



## Model Plantation Time Table

Plantation Year & Month	Work to be carried out		
	Pine	Teak, Sisso etc. Stump Planting	Casuarina, Eucalyptus etc. (Polythene Potted Seedlings)
<b>A. Second Year Proceeding the year of Operation</b>			
1. October	(I) Polythene Bags should be filled in with good earth and manure		
2. November	(ii) (a) Work at item (I) to be completed (b) Nursery beds should be ready for sowing (c) Seeds to be treated and sown in seed beds.		
3. December	(iii) (a) Seedlings to be pricked out into Polythene pots. (b) Fungicides and insecticides to be applied to be pots and seedlings. (c) Watering to be done.		
4. January to March	(iv) Watering, spraying with manure weeding in the Polythene bag nursery and application of fungicide and insecticide.	(i) Clearing area for stump nursery	
<b>B. Year preceding the year of plantation</b>			
1. April and May	(i) Watering in the nurseries	(i) (a) Burning and re-burning of debris in the nursery site. (b) Treatment of Teak Seeds	
2. June	(ii) Watering in the nurseries	(ii) (a) Soil working and preparation of the beds where necessary. (b) Treatment of Seeds of other species. (c) Sowing of Seeds in the Rab-nursery or nursery beds.	



3. July to September	(iii) (a) Application of Manure, fungicides and insecticides	(iii) (a) Application of Manure and insecticides where necessary.	
	(b) Weeding	(b) Weeding	
4. October	(iv) Weeding	(b) Weeding	
5. November	(v) Weeding	(v) Weeding	(i) Preparation of Seed Beds
6. December	(vi) Weeding	(vi) Weeding	(ii) (a) Filling in of Polythene Bags with a mixture of powdered earth and manure (b) Sowing of seeds in seed beds
7. January & February	(vii) (a) Watering of the nursery (b) Clearing existing growth in the plantation area	(vii) Clearing existing growth in areas where plantations will be taken up (viii) (a) work at (vii) to be completed (b) watering in the nursery where necessary	(iii) (a) Filling in of polythene bags to be completed (b) Watering of the seed bed nurseries. (c ) Clearing existing growth if any in the plantation area (iv) (a) watering of the seed beds (b) pricking out seedlings in to the polythene bags (c) Watering of polythene bag nurseries (d) work at (iii) (c) to be completed
<b>C. Year of Plantation</b>			
1. April & May	(i) (a) Watering of the nurseries (b) burning and re-burning of debris in the plantation area.	(i) (a) burning and re-burning of debris in the plantation area. (b) Watering of the nurseries (c) preparation of stump and stump planting in the last week of May if there is a pre-monsoon shower.	(i) (a) Watering of polythene bag nurseries (b) burning and re-burning of debris, if any, in the plantation area



2. June	(ii) (a) Watering of the nurseries (b) Digging of pits (c) Planting to start if there is regular monsoon	(ii) (a) Watering of the nurseries (b) preparation of stumps (c) stump planting	(iii) same as for pine
3. July	(iii) planting to be completed within ten days of regular monsoons	(iii) weeding to start in the last week	(iii) same as for pine
4. August	(iv) (a) weeding and application of manure (b) replacement of causalities	(iv) (a) weeding to be completed (b) application of manure (c) replacement of causalities	(iv) same as for pine
5. October- November	(v) weeding and application of insecticides	(v) same as for pine	(v) same as for pine
6. December-January	(vi) Weeding, soil working, mulching	(vi) same as for pine	(vi) same as for pine
7. February – March	(vii) Fire tracing and laying of inspection paths	(vii) same as for pine	(vii) (a) watering of casuarina (b) fencing (c) Fire tracing and laying of inspection paths

#### **D. Financial Year following the plantation year**

2. July-August	(i) weeding, manuring and replacement of causalities	(i) same as for pine	(ii) same as for pine
3. September-October	(ii) Weeding, soil working, mulching	(ii) same as for pine	(iii) same as for pine
4. March	(iii) Fire tracing	(iii) (a) same as for pine (b) Pruning	(iv) (a) same as for pine (b) Pruning

#### **E. Second Financial Year following plantation year**

1. April to June	(i) Fire Protection measures	(i) same as for pine	(i) (a) same as for pine (b) watering of casuarina
2. July – August	(ii) weeding and manuring	(ii) same as for pine	(ii) same as for pine
3. November-December	(iii) soil working and mulching	(iii) same as for pine	(iii) same as for pine
4. February – March	(iv) Fire tracing	(iv) same as for pine	(iv) same as for pine



## LIST OF ACTIVITIES : RAISING OF PLANTS IN A NURSERY

Sl. No.	Activity description	Time (Days)	Early Start Time (Days)	Late Start Time (Days)	Early Start Time (Date)	Late Start Time (Date)
1.	Assessment of requirement of plants and approval of species wise plants	15	0	5	1st –April	1st – April
2.	Procurement of polypots including floating of tender notices, finalization, transportation to nurseries	45	15	15	16-April	16-April
3.	Excavation and transportation of clay, sand and manure, including floating of tenders, purchase and transportation to the nurseries	45	15	15	16-April	16-April
4.	Dressing or squaring of beds in nursery engaging labourers	15	15	45	16-April	16-May
5.	Filling of polypots with potting mix including all operations needed and standing these out in beds	45	60	60	31-May	31-May
6.	Sowing of seeds in polypots including required treatments	30	105	105	15-July	15-July
7.	Preparation of seed beds for sowing fine seeds, sowing these with seeds and raising prickouts	45	60	60	31-May	31-May
8.	Ploughing of field for growing tall plants/ transplanting and making it ready with furrows/channels for irrigation	15	15	90	16-April	1-July
9.	Transplanting prickout to fields for tall plants	15	105	105	15-July	15-July
10.	Transplanting prickouts to polypots	15	105	120	15-July	1st – Aug
11.	Growing of plants in fields including irrigation, weeding, shifting	210	120	120	30-July	30-July
12.	Growing of plants in polypots including irrigation cleaning, weeding, shifting, etc.	330	135	135	14-Aug	14-Aug
13.	Preparing of branch cutting including procuring materials, cutting and planting these in polypots	30	105	235	15-July	22-Nov
14.	Growing of cuttings to required size including irrigation, weeding, shifting, etc.	200	135	265	14-Aug	22-Dec
15.	Preparation of stump cuttings from plants growing in fields and planting these in poly pots	15	300	300	26-Jan	26-Jan
16.	Potting of plants from field to polypots	15	300	300	26-Jan	26-Jan
17.	Growing of plants from stump cuttings including irrigating, cleaning, weeding, shifting, etc.	200	315	315	10-Feb	10-Feb
18.	Growing of plants potted from field including irrigating, cleaning, weeding, shifting, etc.	200	360	360	27-Mar	27-Mar
19.	Sorting/grading of plants for loading	30	465	465	10-July	10-July



## ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହେଉଥିବା କିଛି ଗଛର ନାମ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ବ୍ୟବହାର

କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଗଛର ନାମ	ବ୍ୟବହାର
୧.	ଅଁଳା	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ପୂଜା ଖରୁଳି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଫଳରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ଓ ଫଳକୁ ଖାଆନ୍ତି । ପତ୍ର ଓ ଛାଲିରୁ ଚମଡ଼ା କସାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ରଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୨.	ଅସନ	ଏହି କାଠକୁ ଘର ଓ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ ରେଲଓ୍ଵେ ସ୍ଲିପର, ପ୍ଲାଉଜ୍ ଓ ଶଗଡ଼ ଦଣ୍ଡା ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଗଛରେ ଟସର ଚାଷ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର କାଠରୁ ଭଲ କାଠ କୋଇଲା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୩.	ଅର୍ଜୁନ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ ଏବଂ ଛାଲିରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଗଛରେ ଟସର ଚାଷ କରାଯାଏ ।
୪.	ଅଶୋକ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ ଓ କାଗଜ ମଣ୍ଡ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଛାଲିରୁ ତିଆରି ଔଷଧ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ରୋଗ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଶେଷ ଫଳପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଅଟେ ।
୫.	ଆମ୍ବ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଡଙ୍ଗା, ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ, ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍ ବୋର୍ଡ଼ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଫଳକୁ ଖାଆନ୍ତି । ଏହାର କୋଇଲିକୁ ଚମଡ଼ା କସାଇବା ରଙ୍ଗରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୬.	ଆଁଛୁ	ଏହି ଗଛର ଛାଲିରୁ ରଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । କାଠରୁ କଠଉ ଓ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଖେଳନା ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏହା ଜୋତା ଗୋଇଁ ତିଆରିରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
୭.	କରଡ଼ା	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଘର ଖୁଂଟ ରୁଅ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । କାଠ କୋଇଲା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏହି କାଠ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଛାଲି ଓ ଫଳକୁ ମାଛ ମାରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଷ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୮.	କସି	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଗୃହ ଓ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ, ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି, ଶଗଡ଼ ଦଣ୍ଡା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହି ଗଛ ଛାଲିରୁ ଚମଡ଼ା କସାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ରଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୯.	କମଳାଗୁଣ୍ଡି	ଫଳ ନାଲି ରଙ୍ଗ ଓ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ । ଏହି ଗଛ ଛାଲିରୁ ଚମଡ଼ା କସାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ରଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । କାଠ ଜାଳ କାଠ ଓ ଛୋଟ କାଠ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
୧୦.	କରଞ୍ଜି	ଏହାର କାଠ ଜାଳକାଠ ଓ ଦାନ୍ତ କାଠି ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ତେଲ ବାହାରେ । ଏହି ତେଲ ଔଷଧ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୧୧.	କଙ୍କଡ଼ା	ଏହାକୁ ଲୌହ କାଠ ବୋଲି କହିଥାନ୍ତି । ଏହି କାଠକୁ ରେଲଓ୍ଵେ ସ୍ଲିପର, ଶଗଡ଼ ଅକ୍ସ, ପୁଟି, ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ ଓ ଗୃହ ଉପକରଣ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ମଞ୍ଜିକୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୧୨.	କଂସ	ଏହା ଏକ ହାଲୁକା କାଠ । ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଖେଳନା, ଯେନସିଲ ଓ କାଠ କୋଇଲା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ ଜାଳକାଠ ।
୧୩.	କୁରେଙ୍ଗ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଖେଳନା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଚେର ଓ କାଣ୍ଡର ବକଳ ଓ ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ମଞ୍ଜିକୁ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଜବ ବୋଲି କହନ୍ତି । ଏହା ଏକ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ ଜାଳକାଠ ।
୧୪.	କୋଟିଳା	ଏହି ଗଛର କାଠ ବହୁତ ଶକ୍ତ । ଏହା କୃଷି ଉପକରଣ, ଘର ଖୁଂଟ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ ଜାଳକାଠ । ଏହି ଗଛର ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ ।



୧୫.	କେନ୍ଦୁ	ଏହି ଗଛର ମଞ୍ଜି କାଠରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଫର୍ନିଚର, ବାଦ୍ୟଯନ୍ତ୍ରର ଅଂଶ ବିଶେଷ ଓ ଶଗଡ଼ ଦଣ୍ଡା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ମଞ୍ଜି କାଠରେ ଖୋଦେଇ କାମ କରାଯାଏ ।
୧୬.	କୁରୁମ୍ବ	ଏହି କାଠ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଫର୍ନିଚର, ଖେଳନା, ପ୍ଲାଇଉଡ଼, ନୌକା ତିଆରିରେ ଲାଗେ । ଏଥିରୁ ଭଲ କାଠ କୋଇଲା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୧୭.	କୁମ୍ଭୀ	ଏହାର କାଠରୁ କାଗଜ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ, ପଟରୁ ଦଉଡ଼ି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ବାବାଜି ମାନେ ବକଳକୁ ବସରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି ।
୧୮.	କୁସୁମ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ତେଲ ଘଣା, ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ, କାଠ କୋଇଲା, ଶଗଡ଼ ଅକ୍ଷ, ଲଙ୍ଗଳ ମୁଣ୍ଡା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏଥିରେ ଲାଖ ଚାଷ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଫଳକୁ ଖାଆନ୍ତି ଓ ଫଳରୁ ତେଲ ମଧ୍ୟ ବାହାରେ ।
୧୯.	ଖଇର	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଚାଷ ଓ ଘର ଉପକରଣ, ଶଗଡ଼ ଅକ୍ଷ, ପୁଟି, ଦଣ୍ଡା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଖଇର ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୨୦.	ଗମ୍ଭୀରୀ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଫର୍ନିଚର, ପ୍ୟାକିଂବାକ୍ସ, ପ୍ଲାଇଉଡ଼, ନୌକା ତିଆରି, ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି, ଜୁଆଳୀ, ପାନିଆଁ, ଖେଳନା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହି କାଠ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଧଳା ରଙ୍ଗର ଓ ହାଲୁକା, କିନ୍ତୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷାକୃତ ଭାବେ ଶକ୍ତ । ଏହି ଗଛର ଫଳ ପଶୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ଏଥିରୁ ଔଷଧ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୁଏ ।
୨୧.	ଗୋହିରା	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଲଙ୍ଗଳମୁଣ୍ଡା, ଶଗଡ଼ ତୁମ୍ବି, ପୁଟି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଫଳକୁ ଗାଈଗୋରୁ ଖାଆନ୍ତି ।
୨୨.	ଗିରିଂଗା	କାଠରି ଆହୁଲା, ତଙ୍ଗା, ଲଙ୍ଗଳ ଓ ଈଷ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ଉକ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ଜାଳକାଠ ।
୨୩.	ଗିର୍ଦ୍ଦିନୀ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ବାଦ୍ୟଯନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଖେଳନା ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏହି ଗଛର ଅଠାରୁ ଔଷଧ ଓ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।
୨୪.	ଚମ୍ପା	ଘର ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର ଓ ପ୍ଲାଇଉଡ଼ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଫଳରୁ ରଙ୍ଗ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।
୨୫.	ଚଢ଼େଇଗୋଡ଼ି	ଏହି ଗଛ କାଠରେ ଜୁଆଳି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ପତ୍ର ଓ ଛାଲିରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ମ୍ୟାଲେରିଆ ଜ୍ୱର ଛାଡ଼ିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏହାର ପତ୍ର ଏବଂ ଛାଲିକୁ ସିଝାଇ ସେହି ପାଣିକୁ ଔଷଧ ରୂପେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅନୁପାନରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୨୬.	ଜାମୁ	କାଠକୁ ଗୃହ ଉପକରଣ, କୁଅ ନନ୍ଦ, ରେଲୱେ ସ୍ଲିପର, ନୌକା, କାଠ କୋଇଲା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଫଳକୁ ଖାଆନ୍ତି ।
୨୭.	ଝାଉଁ	ଏହି କାଠ ଉତ୍ତମ ଜୋଲେଣି କାଠ ରୂପେ ପରିଚିତ । ଏହି କାଠକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଜାହାଜ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ, ପତାକା ଖୁଣ୍ଟ, କଜାଘର ତିଆରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଖୁଣ୍ଟ ତିଆରି କାମରେ ଲଗାଯାଏ । ଏହା ଶକ୍ତ କାଠ । ଏହା ମୋଟା ଗ୍ରେନ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଥିବାରୁ ଚିରିବା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ କଷ୍ଟ ସାଧ୍ୟ ।
୨୮.	ଡମ୍ବୁରୁଡ଼ୁ	ଖେଳନା, ଜୁଆଳି, ପାନିଆଁ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୨୯.	ଡାମଣ	ଏହି କାଠକୁ ବାହୁଙ୍ଗି, ଟାଙ୍ଗିଆ ବେଣ୍ଟ, ଶଗଡ଼ ଦଣ୍ଡା, ଜୁଆଳି, ଲଙ୍ଗଳ ଈଷ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହାର ପଟରୁ ଖଟ ଦଉଡ଼ି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।



୩୦.	ତେନ୍ତୁଳି	ଏହାର କାଠକୁ ଆଖୁପେଡ଼ା କଳ, ଢିଙ୍କି ଓ ତେଲ ଘଣା ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଫଳକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଖାଆନ୍ତି ।
୩୧.	ଦେବଦାରୁ	ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି ଏବଂ ପ୍ୟାକିଂବାକୁ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୩୨.	ଧଉଳା	ଏହାର କାଠ ଚାଷ ଏବଂ ଘର ଉପକରଣ, ଯନ୍ତ୍ରପାତିର ବେଣ୍ଟ, ଶଗଡ଼ ପୁଟି ଦଣ୍ଡା, ଅଖ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଛାଲିରୁ ଚମଡ଼ା କଷାଇବା ରଙ୍ଗ ବାହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ ଜାଳକାଠ ।
୩୩.	ନାଗେଶ୍ୱର	ଚାଷ ଏବଂ ଗୃହ ଉପକରଣ, ପ୍ଲାଉଜଡ଼, ଶଗଡ଼ ତୁମ୍ପ ଏବଂ ଶଗଡ଼ ଦଣ୍ଡା ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୩୪.	ନିମ୍ବ	ଏହି ଗଛର ପତ୍ର, ଫୁଲ, ଫଳ ଓ ଛାଲିରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ତେଲ ବାହାରେ । ଏହି କାଠରୁ ନୌକା, ଶଗଡ଼ ପୁଟି ଓ ଦାରୁ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।
୩୫.	ନୀଳଗିରି	ଏହା ଜାଳକାଠ ଓ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଖୁଣ୍ଟ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ପତ୍ରରୁ ତେଲ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । କାଠ କାଗଜ ମଣ୍ଡ ଓ କୃତ୍ରିମ ରେଶମ ସୁତା ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ । ଏହାର ଅଠା ଔଷଧ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
୩୬.	ପଳାଶ	ଏହାର କାଠକୁ କୁଅ ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ନୟ ଓ ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକୁ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏଥିରେ ଲାଖ ଚାଷ କରାଯାଏ ।
୩୭.	ପାହାଡ଼ି ଶିଶୁ	ଏହି କାଠରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର, ପ୍ଲାଉଜଡ଼, ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି, ନୌକା, ରେଳଡବା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ ।
୩୮.	ପିଆଶାଳ	ଏହି କାଠ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ଓ ଘର ତିଆରି କାମରେ ଲାଗେ । ଅଠାରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହାର ପତ୍ର ପଶୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୩୯.	ଫାଶି	ଏହାର କାଠ ଚାଷ ଏବଂ ଘର ଉପକରଣ, ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି ଏବଂ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରପାତିର ବେଣ୍ଟ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଠାକୁରଙ୍କ ରଥ ନିର୍ମାଣରେ ଏହା ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାଠ ।
୪୦.	ବଡ଼ଚାକୁଣ୍ଡା	ଏହି କାଠରୁ କମ୍ ଦାମ୍ଭର ଗୃହ, ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଜାଳକାଠ ରୂପେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
୪୧.	ବାନ୍ଧଣ	ଏହି କାଠକୁ ଲୁହା କାଠ ବୋଲି କହନ୍ତି । ଏଥିରୁ ଶଗଡ଼ ତୁମ୍ପ, ଅଖ, ପୁଟି, ଲଙ୍ଗଲ କଣ୍ଟି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ପତ୍ରକୁ ଗୋରୁଗାଈ ମାନେ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଭଲ ପାଆନ୍ତି ।
୪୨.	ଛାଲି ଶିଶୁ	ଏହି କାଠକୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର, ସାଜସଜ୍ଜା ଉପକରଣ, ପ୍ଲାଉଜଡ଼, ଶଗଡ଼ ତୁମ୍ପ, ଅଖ, ଲଙ୍ଗଲ କଣ୍ଟି ଓ ନୌକା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୪୩.	ଇଆବୁଲ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଚାଷ ଓ ଘର ଉପକରଣ, ତେଲ ଘଣା, ଶଗଡ଼ ଦଣ୍ଡା ଓ ତୁମ୍ପ, ଅର, ଅଖ, ପୁଟି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ପତ୍ର ଓ ଫଳକୁ ଗାଈଗୋରୁ ଓ ଛେଳି ଖାଆନ୍ତି ।
୪୪.	ବାହାଡ଼ା	ଏହାର ଫଳରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଚମଡ଼ା କଷାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ରଙ୍ଗ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । କାଠରୁ ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକୁ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।
୪୫.	ଭେରୁ	ଏହି କାଠକୁ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ, ଟାଙ୍ଗିଆ ବେଣ୍ଟ, କୁରାଡ଼ି ବେଣ୍ଟ, ଶଗଡ଼ ପୁଟି ଓ ତେଲଘଣା ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।



୪୬.	ଉହାଲିମ୍ବ	ଏହି କାଠ ଦଣ୍ଡି, ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ, ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି ଏବଂ ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ପ୍ଲାଇଉଡ୍ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ଫଳରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।
୪୭.	ମହୁଲ	ଏହି ଗଛର ଫୁଲକୁ ଖାଆନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ତହିଁରେ ମଦ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର କାଠ ଜାଳକାଠ ହିସାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ । ଏଥିରୁ ତଙ୍ଗା ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହି ଗଛର ଫଳରୁ ତେଲ (ଟୋଲ ତେଲ) ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୪୮.	ମୁଣ୍ଡି	ଏହି କାଠ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଫର୍ଣ୍ଣିଚର, କଣ୍ଢେଇ, ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ ତିଆରି ଆଦି କାମରେ ଲାଗେ ।
୪୯.	ରୋହିଣୀ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ, ଶଗଡ଼ ପୁଟି, ଡିଙ୍କି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହାର ଛାଲିରୁ ଔଷଧ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୫୦.	ସାଲାଇ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି, ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ, ତଙ୍ଗା ଏବଂ କାଗଜ ମଣ୍ଡ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହାର ଅଠାରୁ ଔଷଧ ଓ ଗନ୍ ପାଉଡର ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହି କାଠରେ ମୋଟା ଗ୍ରେନ ଥିବାକୁ ଚିରିବା କଷ୍ଟସାଧ୍ୟ ।
୫୧.	ସୁନାରୀ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଘଣା ଓ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଛାଲିରୁ ଚମଡ଼ା କଷାଇବା ରଙ୍ଗ ଓ ଔଷଧ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୁଏ । ଏହାର ପତ୍ରରେ ଆମ୍ବ ଓ କଦଳୀ ପତା ହୁଏ ।
୫୨.	ସାନ ଚାକୁଣ୍ଡା	ଏହି କାଠକୁ ପଟା ଓ ଜାଳକାଠ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୫୩.	ସିଧା	ଏହାର କାଠ ଘର ଓ ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ, ରେଲୱେ ସ୍ଲିପର, କାଠ କୋଇଲା ଏବଂ ନୌକା ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।
୫୪.	ଶାଳ	ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ ଏବଂ ଘର ତିଆରି, ଜାଳ କାଠ ଓ କାଠ କୋଇଲା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହୁଏ । ଏହାର ଫଳରୁ ତେଲ ଏବଂ ଘିଅ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏଥିରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶଗଡ଼ ତୁମ୍ବ ଓ ପୁଟି, ଦଣ୍ଡା, ଲଙ୍ଗଳ ମୁଣ୍ଡା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହା ରେଲଧାରଣା ସ୍ଲିପର ତିଆରି ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ କାଠ ।
୫୫.	ଶିମୁଳି	ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି, କାଗଜ ମଣ୍ଡ, ତଙ୍ଗା ତିଆରି ଓ ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ । ତୁଳାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶେୟ ଓ ତକିଆ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ ।
୫୬.	ଶିରିଶ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଆସବାବ ପତ୍ର, ତେଲ ଘଣା, ପ୍ଲାଇଉଡ୍, ଶଗଡ଼ ତୁମ୍ବ, ଅର, ଅଖ, ପୁଟି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଅଠା ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାମରେ ଲାଗେ ।
୫୭.	ଶାଗୁଆନ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ଦାମିକା ଓ ଉନ୍ନତ ଧରଣର ଫର୍ଣ୍ଣିଚର ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । ଏଥିରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଜାହାଜ ତିଆରି ସରଞ୍ଜାମ, ରେଲଡବା, ରେଲୱେ ସ୍ଲିପର, ଟେଲିଫୋନ ଖୁଣ୍ଟ, ପ୍ଲାଇଉଡ୍ ଓ ବେଣ୍ଟ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । କାଠରୁ ଶାଗୁଆନ ତେଲ ବାହାରେ । ଏହାର ଘର ତିଆରି କାମ ପାଇଁ ସବୁଠାରୁ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ କାଠ ।
୫୮.	ହିଞ୍ଜାଳ	ଏହି କାଠରୁ କୁଅ ନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହି ଗଛର ଛାଲିରୁ ଔଷଧ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ମାଛ ବିଷ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିରେ ଏହାର ଫଳ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
୫୯.	ହରିଡା	ଏହି କାଠରୁ ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ ତିଆରି ହୁଏ । ଏହାକୁ ଜାଳକାଠ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି । ଫଳରୁ କଷ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ଫଳ ତ୍ରିଫଳାର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ।
୬୦.	ଚିରପାଇନ୍	ଚିର କାଠରେ କବାଟ ଝରକା , ପ୍ୟାକିଂ ବାକ୍ସ, ରେଲୱେ ସ୍ଲିପର, ନୌକା, ଖେଳ ଉପକରଣ, ଦିଆସିଲି କାଠି ଏବଂ କାଗଜ ନିର୍ମାଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହି ଗଛରୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଓଲିଓ-ରେଜିନ୍ , ରୋଜିନ୍ ଏବଂ ଟର୍ ପେଣ୍ଟାଇନ୍ ତେଲ ନିର୍ମାଣରେ କଞ୍ଚାମାଲ ହିସାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।



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**56<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2005**  
Kendriya Vidyalaya – II, CRPF Campus,  
Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar



**57<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2006**  
Stewart School, Unit- VIII,  
Bhubaneswar



**58<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2007**  
Government High School, Unit- I,  
Bhubaneswar



**59<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2008**  
Boy's High School, Unit- VIII,  
Bhubaneswar



**60<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2009**  
Government High School, CRPF,  
Baramunda, Bhubaneswar



## EARLIER VANAMAHOTSAVA AS SEEN TODAY



**61<sup>st</sup> Vanamahotsava 2010**  
Government Girl's High School,  
Unit- VIII, Bhubaneswar



**62<sup>nd</sup> Vanamahotsava 2011**  
Government Girl's High School,  
Unit- II, Bhubaneswar



**63<sup>rd</sup> Vanamahotsava 2012**  
Government High School,  
Unit- IX, Bhubaneswar



**64<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2013**  
Government High School,  
IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar



**65<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2014**  
Government Girl's High School,  
Unit- VI, Bhubaneswar



**66<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava 2015**  
Kapila Prasad Government High School,  
Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar