


According to ISFR 2021, the total Carbon Stock of Forest in Nagaland is 134.93 million tonnes (494.74 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) which is 1.87% of total forest carbon of the country.



Forest Carbon in Nagaland in different pools		
Sl. No.	Carbon Pools	Forest Carbon (in 1000 tonnes)
1)	AGB (Above Ground Biomass)	39,339
2)	BGB (Below Ground Biomass)	10,618
3)	Dead Wood	854
4)	Litter	2,006
5)	SOC (Soil Organic Carbon)	82,115
	Total	134,932

Forests are referred to as the lungs of the Earth. They absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen into the atmosphere which we breath in. As they play a vital role in maintaining the clouds and in turn the rainfall pattern, humidity, climate stability, and air quality, forest needs to be protected and conserved.

Forests ensures a very rich biodiversity on earth. Therefore, loss of biodiversity leads to loss of ecological imbalance. Afforestation should be encouraged along with better farming practices like terrace cultivation, crop rotation etc.

The Forest Conservation Act 1980, act helps conserve forests and protects forest land. It restricts the use of forest land for commercial purposes without a thorough regulation process.

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Nagaland Pollution Control Board
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International Day of Forests 21st March 2022

International Day of Forest or World Forestry Day is celebrated every year on 21 March to create awareness about the importance and benefits of forest and trees in our lives. Issues such as deforestation, shifting cultivation (slash & burn) are address on this day.

This year the Theme for the International Day of Forests is **"Forests and sustainable production and consumption."**

Forest, as we all know, is a complex ecological system in which trees are the dominant life-form. It covers about one third of the world's land mass. Roughly 1.6 billion people, including more than 2000 indigenous cultures, depend on forests for their livelihood. Forests are vital to the planet for many reasons, including:

- Providing shelter for more than half of the terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects; and also, livelihoods, water, food and fuel security.
- Contributing to the balance of oxygen, carbon dioxide and humidity in the air.
- Protecting watersheds, which supply fresh water to rivers.

Did You Know?

Deforestation accounts for 12 to 20 % of the global greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming, according to the UN.

- ❖ According to ISFR (India State Forest Report) 2021, the total forest and tree cover of our country is **80.9 million hectare** which is 24.62 percent of the geographical area of the country. As compared to the assessment of 2019, there is an **increase of 2,261 sq km** in the total forest and tree cover of the country. Out of this, the increase in the forest cover has been observed as 1,540 sq km and that in tree cover is 721 sq km.
- ❖ Increase in forest cover has been observed in open forest followed by very dense forest. Top three states showing increase

in forest cover are Andhra Pradesh (647 sq km) followed by Telangana (632 sq km) and Odisha (537 sq km).

- ❖ Area-wise Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra.
- ❖ In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top five States are Mizoram (84.53%), Arunachal Pradesh (79.33%), Meghalaya (76.00%), Manipur (74.34%) and **Nagaland (73.90%)**.
- ❖ 17 states/UT's have above 33 percent of the geographical area under forest cover. Out of these states and UT's, five states/UTs namely Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have **more than 75 percent forest cover** while 12 states/UTs namely Manipur, **Nagaland**, Tripura, Goa, Kerala, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Assam, Odisha, have forest cover **between 33 percent to 75 percent**.
- ❖ Total mangrove cover in the country is 4,992 sq km. An increase of 17 sq Km in mangrove cover has been observed as compared to the previous assessment of 2019. Top three states showing mangrove cover increase are Odisha (8 sq km) followed by Maharashtra (4 sq km) and Karnataka (3 sq km).
- ❖ Total carbon stock in country's forest is estimated to be 7,204 million tonnes and there an increase of 79.4 million tonnes in the carbon stock of country as compared to the last assessment of 2019. The annual increase in the carbon stock is 39.7 million tonnes.

The Northeast India reported the biggest overall loss of forest cover at 1,020 sq km. Though the area has 23.75% of total forest cover, states have lost their cover - Mizoram (1.03%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.39%), Manipur (1.48 %), Meghalaya (0.43%), and **Nagaland (1.88%)**. **As per the ISFR 2021, the decline caused by natural calamities, shifting agriculture and deforestation will affect the region's water resources and will have an increased effect on landslides.**

Did you know?

*The State Tree of Nagaland is Alder tree (*Alnus nepalensis*)*

FOREST TYPES OF NAGALAND

Nagaland is a small State with an area of 16,579 Sq Km but it has been endowed with a wide variety of Forest Types on account of its unique geographic location and wide range of physiographic terrain. Out of the State's geographical area., forests occupy an area of **approximately 8629 Sq.Kms, i.e., 52.04%** of total geographical area. The following forest types are found in the State (as per classification by Champion & Seth)

- a) Northern Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest
- b) Northern Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest
- c) Northern Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Wet Hill Forest
- d) Northern Sub-Tropical Pine Forest
- e) Northern Montane Wet- temperate Forest
- f) Alpine Forest

Forest Cover of Nagaland (ISFR 2021):

Sl. No.	Classification	Area (Sq Km)	% Of Geographical Area
1.	Very Dense Forest (VDF)	1,272.04	7.67%
2.	Moderate Dense Forest (MDF)	4,449.07	26.84%
3.	Open Forest (OF)	6530.03	39.39%
4.	Non-Forest Area	3503.56	21.13%
5.	Scrub	824.30	4.97%

Forest Cover of Nagaland

