

FR 09 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (FOREST & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT)

प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन (वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रबंधन)

(Credits 03)**Syllabus**

Forest Management: Introduction: definition and scope. Peculiarities of forest management. Principles of forest management and their applications. Objects of management, purpose and policy. Sustained and progressive yield concept and meaning. General definitions – management and administrative units, felling cycle, cutting section. Rotations: definition, kinds of rotations, choice of rotations, length of rotations and conversion period. Normal forest: definition and concept. Evenaged and unevenaged models. Estimation of growing stock, density, quantity and increment. Yield regulation – general principles of even aged and unevenaged forest crop. Yield regulation based on area, volume, area and volume, increment and number of trees. Working Plan – definition, objects and necessity

Wildlife Management: History of wildlife management and conservation in India; cultural background. Habitat management: Purposes, principles, practices and tools-fire, cutting, grazing. Habitat interspersion and edge effect. Provision of water, saltlicks and food. Zoning – core, buffer, tourism and multiple use in protected areas. Wildlife damage control: Mitigating human – wildlife conflict: fences, trenches, walls, lure crops, repellents, translocation and compensation. Captive wildlife: Zoos and safari parks. Captive breeding for conservation. Central Zoo Authority of India. Wildlife census: Purpose, techniques. Direct and indirect methods of population estimation. Sample and total counts, indices, encounter rates and densities. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Protected areas – Sanctuary, National Park and Biosphere Reserves. Special projects for wildlife conservation. Project Tiger and Musk Deer Project. Introduction and reintroduction of species. Wildlife corridors. MAB, Red Data Book, Category of threat, CITES. Conservation: Meaning, principles and strategies, in-situ and *exsitu* conservation, conserving biodiversity. Politics-socioeconomics, role of education and extension.