CHANDRAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION 33% GREEN COVER DEVELOP ACTION PLAN – MAZI VASUNDHARA 2.0







REPORT 2021-22











ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you for all your wonderful contributions during our recent project work. It was really helpful to have your input, I really appreciate your guidance and I especially appreciate all of the time you've taken away from your own work to guide us and to ensure the work is completed in time.

Thus, we are grateful to **the Miss. Rakhi Kancharlawar (Mayor)** for leading the passionate team. The important role played by **Mr. Rajesh Mohite (Hon. Commissioner)** in executing Tree Census project was essential and inputs received from him on various occasion was helpful, and thus we are thankful to him. We would also like to **thank Mr. Mahesh Barai (Executive Engineer/City Engineer)**, **Mr. Ravindra Hajare (Deputy Engineer)**, **Mr. Anup Tatewar (Garden Inspector)** & **Mr. Bandu Bhau Dotre (Tree Authority committee member)** for their regular inputs & support.

The project would not have been successful without sincere and dedicated field work carried out by all technical team including field officers. We place on record our sincere appreciation for all of them. We also thanked administrative team for supporting the project throughout its duration.

Thanking you,

For, Basil Environmental Services

INTRODUCTION

The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) was launched in April 2021 by Mark Carney, UN Special Envoy for Climate Action and Finance and UK Prime Minister Johnson's Finance Adviser for COP26, and the COP26 Private Finance Hub in partnership with the UNFCCC Climate Action Champions, the Race to Zero campaign and the COP26 Presidency. It mobilizes a coalition of leading net zero initiatives, representing 1,049 cities, 67 regions, 5,227 businesses, 441 of the biggest investors, and 1,039 Higher Education Institutions. These 'real economy' actors join 120 countries in the largest ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest.

The Paris Agreement is an international treaty signed by almost all countries in the world at COP21 in Paris in 2015. The Paris Agreement has a 'bottom-up' approach where countries themselves decide by how much they will reduce their emissions by a certain year. They communicate these targets to the UNFCCC in the form of 'nationally determined contributions', or 'NDCs'.

India is the world's fourth biggest emitter of carbon dioxide after China, the US and the EU. India emitted 1.9 tones of CO2 per head of population in 2019, compared with 15.5 tones for the US and 12.5 tones for Russia that year. India has promised to cut its emissions to net zero by 2070 - missing a key goal of the COP26 summit for countries to commit to reach that target by 2050.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi made the pledge, the first time India has set a net zero target, at the Glasgow summit. Net zero, or becoming carbon neutral, means not adding to the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The Indian leader is one of more than 120 leaders to have gathered in Glasgow for the two-week conference.

In Maharashtra, Through the Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan, we built a culture of climate action amongst citizens, and at all levels of the government. By leveraging this collaborative culture, we are working with partners at the global level to further expedite the climate action agenda.

Through the participation in the race to zero campaign Chandrapur city Municipal Corporation targeted to implementation of increasing our green area with increasing tree plantation. The main motive for tree planning is to neutralize carbon emission in atmosphere, trees are currently the most cost-effective and best technology for carbon removal and storage. Healthy forests also improve air and water quality, provide wildlife habitat, stabilize soils, provide opportunities for recreation and stimulate local economies. Hence, natural climate solutions have been overlooked by many NGO's, Public contributions, Industries, and social a forestation.

How Chandrapur City was formed

Chandrapur, formerly Chanda, city, eastern Maharashtra state, western India. It is situated along the Erai River.

The city's name means "village of the Moon." Chandrapur was the capital of the Gond dynasty from the 12th to the 18th century, and it was later conquered by the Maratha Bhonsles from Nagpur. It formed part of the British Central Provinces from 1854 until Indian independence in 1947.

Located on major rail and road routes, the city is a commercial center for the cotton, grain, and other crops grown in the surrounding area. Industries, based on local minerals, include several collieries and glassworks. The city is also noted for the production of such luxury goods as silk fabrics and ornamental slippers. Chandrapur has several colleges affiliated with Gondwana University in Gadchiroli. Tadoba National Park lies a short distance north of Chandrapur.

History of Chandrapur

The district Chandrapur was earlier known as 'Chanda' according to tradition and legend the name of the place was 'Lokapura' which was first changed to 'Indpur' and subsequently to Chandrapur. During the British colonial period it was called Chanda district, which was again changed to its original name 'Chandrapur ' around 1964. Other places of the region in ancient times include wairangad, Kosala, Bhadravati and Markanda. Hindu and Buddhist kings are said to have ruled the area for a long time, later on Gonds overtook Dana Chiefs who ruled Chandrapur around 9 th century and Gond Kings ruled the area till 1751 after which Maratha period started. Raghuji Bhosale, the last King of the dynasty, died heirless in 1853 and Nagpur province together with Chandrapur was declared annexed to British Empire.

Chandrapur city has established in 1854 and declared as independent district in 1874. It comprised of three tehsils Viz Mul, Warora and Bramhpuri. In 1874, however, upper Godavai district of Madras was abolished and four tehsils were added to Chandrapur to form one tehsil with Sironcha as its headquarters. In 1895, the headquarters of one tehsil transferred to MUl to Chandrapur. A new tehsil with headquarter at

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33% GREEN COVER ACTION PLAN

To achieved the 33% mandatory forest cover, how many saplings needed to be planted in the state?

Maharashtra geographical area is 3.07 sq./km. 33% green cover means 1.02 Lakh of green cover. Presently the forest area is 1.02 Lakh sq./km and an addition of 0.40 lakh sq./km is needed. This calls for bringing the non-forest area under the green cover. The number of saplings is determined by the local eco-geographical factors. The 50 crore plantation mission is a novel step in this direction. Given the wide range of variation in terms of the type of soil water availability and the usage pattern of the land, it would not be possible to forecast the number of saplings needed.

Increasing the green cover in the capital from 16.505 per cent to 33 %, in accordance with India's National Forest Policy & Mazi Vasundhara Mission 2.0.

Sufficiently large and protected greenspaces reduce the impact of human activities on climate. The ecosystem services provided by the urban greenspaces help the city in general and its citizens to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters

Description: To what extent is the city developing and increasing its green cover. Green Cover, defined as natural or planted vegetation covering a certain area of terrain, functioning as protection against soil erosion, protecting the fauna, and balancing the temperature. For the purpose of this indicator, green areas are defined as man-made city level and zonal/ district level greens; and reserved/ protected areas as per MoHUA's Urban Green Guidelines, 2014 and protected areas under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

METHODOLOGY

Data available on area of urban greens can be analysed from satellite imagery. Recent imagery can be procured from the state or National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). Baseline year: 2019. Comparative analysis using the formula given below on a yearly basis will help to understand the increase/decrease over time. This data is also being reported by cities for the Ease of Living Index and may be sourced from there.



TREE CENSUS & GREEN COVER

WARDWISE - OWNERSHIP WISE TREE COUNT

WARDS		(OWNERS	HIP		
NO'S	Government	Park	Pvt	Roadside	Open Land	Grand Total
1	126395	484	10736	8104	26219	171938
2	27170	1264	10973	3349	883	43639
3	104294	29	11184	967	1863	118337
4	6880	16	25798	1232	1934	35860
5	1617	641	4427	1894	3860	12439
6	23277	162	7203	1571	11287	43500
7	2866	58	2896	809	1998	8627
8	10177	864	13139	9608	29868	63656
9	1211	365	4902	4081	14798	25357
10	228	0	1703	166	1062	3159
11	852	1324	1657	1737	1503	7073
12	1067	72	10421	620	9308	21488
13	342	123	4499	1309	13604	19877
14	5509	295	15810	3436	10977	36027
15	10	34	5630	4724	22653	33051
16	18379	520	12483	9105	94448	134935
17	103101	249	13486	2015	28355	147206
TOTAL	433375	6500	156947	54727	274620	926169





































CALCULATION OF TREES GREEN COVER WITH IN CITY

Tree Census Data 2021-22

What is Tree Census?

A **census** is the procedure of systematically enumerating, and acquiring and recording information about the Number of Trees in particular area. The census is a list that keeps track of all Trees for example tree name, girth, height, age, health condition, ownership etc.

Why Tree Census is Important?

A tree census also helps in future environmental planning. The census is also aimed at encouraging community awareness of the need for tree conservation, regulating pruning and felling and increasing green cover with people's participation.

Once completed, the tree census may become a regular feature that can be repeated every five years and serve as a potential platform for an environmental education programme that would help spread awareness about the need for clean air, recharging of ground water, maintenance of biodiversity, reduction of noise pollution and so on.

Sr. No	Description	Area cover
1	Chandrapur City Area Sq./Km	56.40 Sq./Km
2	Total All Tree Count as per Tree Census	926414 Trees
	Note – Average Tree Canopy 16 Sq./Meter	
3	Tree Canopy Green Cover	14.82 Sq./Km

How many Trees are needed to produce enough oxygen for one person?

You'll hear a range of numbers and ways of presenting them because the amount of oxygen produced by a tree depends on the species of tree, its age, its health, and also on the tree's surroundings. The bigger the tree the more total oxygen it produces and more is its own requirement for oxygen for survival. Yes, a 59-year-old Neem tree produces more oxygen than a 1-year-old Neem Tree. According to the Arbor Day Foundation, "a mature leafy tree produces as much oxygen in a season as 10 people inhale in a year." A single mature tree can absorb carbon dioxide at a rate of 48 lbs./year and release enough oxygen back into the atmosphere to support 2 human beings."

"One acre of trees annually consumes the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent to that produced by driving an average car for 26,000 miles. That same acre of trees also produces enough oxygen for 18 people to breathe for a year."" A 100-ft tree, 18" diameter at its base, produces 6,000 pounds of oxygen." "On average, one tree produces nearly 260 pounds of oxygen each year. Two mature trees can provide enough oxygen for a family of four."

Conclusion- We need at least 2 Trees to make enough oxygen for 1 person.









EXISTING PLANTATION DATA

Chandrapur Municipal Corporation involved in this initiative from a long time. Tree-planting is the process of transplanting tree seedlings, generally for forestry, land reclamation, or landscaping purpose. It differs from the transplantation of larger trees in arboriculture, and from the lower cost but slower and less reliable distribution of tree seeds. Trees contribute to their environment over long periods of time by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conserving water, preserving soil, and supporting wildlife. During the process of photosynthesis, trees take in carbon dioxide and produce the oxygen we breathe.

Sr. No.	Year of Plantation	Total Plantation	Description	
1	2017	33818	Tree Plantation	
2	2018	61544	Tree Plantation, Provide to	
			Local Peoples.	
3	2019	108691	Tree Plantation, Provide to	
			Local Peoples.	
4	2020	15467	Tree Plantation	
5	2021	12982	Tree Plantation	
	Total	232502		

Chandrapur City Corporation Tree Plantation

Existing Tree Plantation Green Cover

Sr. No.	Description	Area
1	Total Tree plantation Last 5 year	232502
2	Mortality Rate 30%	69750
3	Existing present Trees	162752
4	Total Tree Cover (Average Tree Canopy 3	0.48 Sq./Km
	Meter)	













EXISTING GARDEN GREEN COVER

garden and landscape design, the development and decorative planting of gardens, yards, grounds, parks, and other types of areas. Garden and landscape design is used to enhance the settings for buildings and public areas and in recreational areas and parks. It is one of the decorative arts and is allied to architecture, city planning, and horticulture.

Efforts to design gardens and to preserve and develop green open space in and around cities are efforts to maintain contact with the original pastoral, rural landscape. Gardens and designed landscapes, by filling the open areas in cities, create a continuity in space between structural urban landscapes and the open rural landscapes beyond. Moreover, gardens and designed landscapes have a special type of continuity in time. Buildings, paintings, and sculpture may survive longer than specific plants, but the constant cyclical growth and change in plants provide a continuous time dimension that static structures and sculpture can never achieve.

Sr.no	Name of the park	Ward name	
1.	Garden in front of Old Plain Fort Rajiv Gandhi Ishi	Bhivapur 14	36940
	College		
2.	Babupeth stadium	Babupeth 13	8435
3.	Postal Colony Udyan, Nagpur Road Behind reliance	Vadgaon 8	2800
	Petrol Pump, Chandrapur		
4.	Gurukul CHS, Church hospital road , Swami	Tukum 1	3671
	Samarth, shivneri hospital		
5.	AmritAbhiyanUdyanTirthrup Nagar	Shastrinagara 2	
6.	Shantidham Udyan	Ekori 10	2500
7.	Mahatma Basaweshwer Udyan, BhavnathMaharaj	Vadgaon 8	2429
	Housing Co. Sanstha, Chandrapur		
8.	Shanti Park, near Jagannath baba math Udyan	Naginabaug 9	2279
9.	AmrutAbhiyan, PanditDindayal Upadhyaya	Viveknagar 5	2174
	Society,Pandit Dindayal Upadhyayanagar		
10.	Garden in fronto of forest office, Nagpur road	Near janta	1720
		college	
11.	Rajiv Gandhi udhyan, pathnpura road	Bhivapur 14	1600
12.	Smt. JibalabaiVairagadeudhyan	Naginabaug 9	1457
13.	Pramod Mahajan Udyan	Tukum 1	1400
14.	PanditDindayal UpadhyayaUdyan, Anand Nagar	Naginabaug 9	1350
15.	JivanSafalya Housing with SansthaDatala Road,	Naginabaug 9	1358
	Chandrapur		
16.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Udyan, Mount Convent Road,	Shastrinagara 2	1230
	Behind Madhuban Plaza, Tejri Colony		
17.	Gopalnagar Udyan	Viveknagar 5	1175
18.	P. A. Chahare Layout udhyan, Jagganath baba nagar	Naginabaug 9	1140
19.	Shree Shyamrao vitthal Mahakurkar Udyan	Tukum 1	3671

20.	Ram Mandir open space	Viveknagar 5	990	
21.	Sai Madir Udyan, Tondon layout	Vitthal madir	780	
		15		
22.	Degabai smruti layout udyan, Chavan colony	Viveknagar 5	740	
23.	Shree Vilas tulsi ram meshram udyan, church road	Tukum 1	833	
24.	L Y Mukhtiyar layout udyan, Gurudwara road	Shastrinagara 2	810	
25.	Naag Mandir Udyan, near bajaj Polytechnic	Ekori 10	750	
26.	Hanuman Mandir Udyan	Tukum 1	560	
27.	Near buradkar public toilet, balaji ward	Vitthal madir	470	
		15		
28.	Mayur Colony Udyan	Viveknagar 5	375	
29.	Kolba Swami narayan Vachanalay Udyan	Bhanapeth 11	330	
30.	Shyamprasad Mukherjee Udyan, Gajanand Mandir	Vadgaon 8	195	
	road			
31.	Raigad Udyan	Tukum 1	150	
32.	Rajmata Hirai Udyan, Lakshmi nagar	Vadgaon 8	187	
33.	Hutatma Smarak	Vadgaon 8	950	
34.	Baal Udyan, Dawabazar, Chandrapurpura	Chandrapurpura	260	
35.	Compost depot, Channeling & fencing	Bengali camp	1350	
36.	Navyuvak vyayam mandal udyan	Vitthal madir	350	
		15		
37.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Udyan	Bhanapeth 11	6500	
38.	Lakshmi nagar housing society	Vadgaon 8	1235	
39.	Rajya karmchari housig society	Govindpur rit	782	
	Total Area			

Garden Area Green Cover

Sr. No.	Description	Area
1	Total Garden Area	95926 Sq./M
2	Total Garden Green Cover Area	0.095 Sq./Km













Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Nisarg Udhyan

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Nisarg Garden has developed by forest department, chandrapur and This is largest garden in chadrapur district by area and here more than 500 Tree, climber, herb, bamboo species has been planted.



Total Area covered – 0.23 Sq./Km

Forest Area Present in Corporation Jurisdiction

A forest is an area of land dominated by Trees. Hundreds of definitions of forest are used throughout the world, incorporating factors such as tree density, tree height, land use, legal standing, and ecological function. "Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use."



Total forest land = 12 Sq./Km

CALCULATION OF TOTAL GREEN COVER AREA PRESENT

Due to the fact that part of the Tadoba forest falls in the Chandrapur Municipal Corporation area, there is a lot of trees here. There is a lot of vegetation in the outskirts of the metropolitan area but not much in the center of the city and in the densely populated areas. Due to the existence of coal mines in the area, it is also necessary to increase the green area in the urban areas due to the high level of pollution.

Sr. No.	Description	Area		
1	Tree Census Green Cover	14.82 Sq./Km		
2	Existing Plantation	0.48 Sq./Km		
3	Garden area	0.095 Sq./Km		
4	Forest area (Excluding)	12 Sq./Km		
5	Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Nisarg Garden	0.23 Sq./Km		
6	Green Cover Area	15.505 Sq./Km		
7	Total Area of City	56.40 Sq./Km		
8	33 % Green Cover Require Area	18.612 Sq./Km		
	Conclusion			
We Re	We Require 3.107 Sq./Km Green Area for achieve 33 % Green Cover Goal			

Action Plan to Complete 33 % Green Cover

Tree plantation Requirement as per Area

Sr. No	Description	Area / Count
1	Require Develop Green Cover Area	2.107 Sq./Km
2	Distance of Planting Trees	10 Meter
3	Total Tree Require	2,10,700 Trees

Next Five Year Plantation Plan

Sr. No	Year	Tree Plantation	Remark
1	2022-23	20000	Corporation, Ngo's
2	2023-24	40000	Corporation, Ngo's, Company, Forest Dpt.
3	2024-25	40000	Corporation, Ngo's, Company, Forest Dpt.
4	2025-26	50000	Corporation, Ngo's, Company, Forest Dpt.
5	2026-27	50000	Corporation, Ngo's, Company, Forest Dpt.

NEW TREE PLANTATION

Chandrapur Municipal Corporation involved in this initiative from a long time. Tree-planting is the process of transplanting tree seedlings, generally for forestry, land reclamation, or landscaping purpose. It differs from the transplantation of larger trees in arboriculture, and from the lower cost but slower and less reliable distribution of tree seeds. Trees contribute to their environment over long periods of time by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conserving water, preserving soil, and supporting wildlife. During the process of photosynthesis, trees take in carbon dioxide and produce the oxygen we breathe.

SR NO	PLOT OWNER NAME	SYRVEY NO	AREA SQ .MTR
1	BHAVNATH MAHARAJ GHRUNIRMAN SARKARI SANSATHAN	120 ,99/2	2429
2	SHRAMSAFALYA GURHNIRMAN YOJNA SARKARI SANSATHAN	89/4	828.06
3	RAMESH MAMAIDWAR LEYOUT	110	594.79
4	GOVIND BHAI CHAVHAN LEYOUT	115/1	401.63
5	SUMITRA NAGAR CO-HOUSEING SOCIETY	107/3 A	1365
6	S S UPPGANLAWAR LEYOUT	107/36 A,B	2145
7	PATRAKAR NAGAR LEYOUT	107/64 B	480
8	R B CHAUHAN	107//42 B	1647
9	ASHOK PLOT AND FLAT TRADES	107/59 A	1340
10	L Y MUKHATYAR	107/48 A	810
11	MAYUR TRADES	107/64 K	2733.5
12	B S KHOKLE	97/1	814.64
13	MINISTRIAL SERVISES,CO HOUSEING SOCIETY	108/2	2434.85
14	NIRMAN DEVELOPER AND BULDERS	18	1620
15	NIYOJITA MAGASERVARGIYA MANAVTHA SAR.GURHNIRMAN	26/3,	770
16	PRANILA KHATRI LEYOUT	20/3,	810
17	CHAUHAN LEYOUT	107/49 K	944
18	SHRI KISAN GARIBA SHENDE	38/1,	980
19	JIVAN SAIFALAYA GURUHNIRMAN SAR,SANSTHAN	20/2,22/2,24/2, 25/1,39/2,40,4 1/2,46/2	1328.99
20	CHUNILAL BHAVNAJIBAI CHOUHAN AND ETC	107/44/1/2/,3, 4	1128.36
21	RAJESH NANDLAL BIYANI	107/1 K	1203.75
22	GHARKUL GRUHANIRMAN CO-OPP HOUESING SOCITEY	98	39520

Open Space within City

SR NO	PLOT OWNER NAME	SYRVEY NO	AREA SQ .MTR
23	ADARSH KRUSHI VIKAS SMITHI	107/1 D	2939.5
24	MIRA IRACTOR PVT,LTD /DR.SURESH MAHAKULKAR	57/4	816.4
25	PRADHYAPAK COLLNY CHANDRAPUR	49/1	1941
26	SHRI.GAUTAM AVDE AND Rastrasant TUKDOJI MAHARAJ	107/1G,107/1 T	3082
27	SHRI,VASUDEV RAGIT-ADAYKSHYA AND SHIVSHENA SMITHI	107/55	978.75
29	SHRI,VASUDEV MAHADEV KHEDKAR AND KHANKE LEYOUT	8 ,10 ,11 ,44	1733.5
30	SHRI.INDUBAI PRAKSH HATHE AND SHRI B.K VAIRAGDE	107/1B	323.77
31	SHRI AJAY DUKARE,AND VASEKAR LEYOUT HAWALI GARDEN	07/03,	3360
32	DEVRAO THAVRI AND OTHR SANGIT NAGAR NATRAJ TALKIES TUKUM	107/20	520
33	ASHOK DATHRAK AND OTHERS TRIMURTI NAGAR CHANDRAPUR	01/01,	1223.875
34	PURUSHOTTAM TELHANDE AND OTHER BEHIND RADHAKRISHNA TALKIES	122/1,122/3	951.5
35	ANANDRAO GANPAT RAO NIKADE,AND OTHER,JAGGANTH BABA NAGAR,CPUR	23/2,24/1,	1623.79
36	SHRI,VINODRAA M VAZALWAR AND OTHERS GANESH NAGAR CHPUR	95/3,95/4	2739.15
37	SHRI,KESHAV D KADASKAR AND OTHERS GIRDKAR LEYOUT,HANUMAN NAGAR,CHPUR	95/1,	833.125
38	SHRI,VIJAY DAULAT SATPUTE AND OTHERS TUPKAR LEYOUT TUKUM CHPUR	107/6A	1606
39	SHANKAR GRUHNIRMAN SARKARI SANSTHAN,SHRI LAXMIKANT RAJURKAR CIVIL LINES CHPUR	7/1,8,	70675
40	SHRI GAJANAN KATLAWAR AND OTHERS BABAUBHAI LEYOUT CHATTARPATI NAGAR TUKUM,CHPUR	107/29A	906
41	SHRI DIWAKAR L MAUSAMWAR AND OTHER CHPUR	14	396
42	SHRI RAJU B ZADE,AND OTHERS ZADE LEYOUT RAMNAGAR CHUR	24/1,	533
43	SHRI NAMDEV LONARWAR AND OTHER ,SHRADHA NAGAR CHANDRAPUR	93/1A	900
44	SHRI ANANT V NAGPURE AND OTHERS,ASHREY COLLNEY,NEAR BY GURUDWARA TUKUM CHPUR	107/48 K	844.5
45	SHRI RAJENDRA N KITE AND OTHER,NEAR APEKSHA NAGAR ,VADGAO CHAPUR	122	819.37

SR NO	PLOT OWNER NAME	SYRVEY NO	AREA SQ .MTR
46	SHRI RAKESH A DONGARWAR AND OTHERS ,RAJURKAR RECDENCY VADGAO CHANDRAPUR	1	712.31
47	BAYABAI N YERGUDE ,NAD OTHER WADGAO 8,CHANDRAPUR	38	34640
48	SHRI RANGNATH KULKARNI	107/60F,1	600.25
49	SHRI CHANDRKANT NAMDEV GOUHKAR	107/63B	2695.16
50	SACHIN SHRIKRISNA SARAFA	6,9,25	1263.73
51	FATHER JOSHEPH KOIKAR, C M R SOCITY CHARITABLE TRUSTH	107/16A,107/1 6B	1811.25
52	FATHER JOSHEPH KOIKAR, CHATHLIC CHRUCH	88/1,84/1	1219
53	SHRI DAMODHAR K BHOYAR AND OTHERS	58/1	527.5
54	SHRI MADHUKAR RAMBHAU BHASKARWAR,AND ANOTHEWR 3	SHEET NO 1,BLOCK 103,PL NO7/1	895.6
55	HARJITSHINGH BUPENDRASHINGH SALUJA AND OTHERS	5 OLD,3 OLD	1384.75
56	BABURAO R CHWRE GULAB RAGHOBAJI CHAVRE	11/1,13/2,16	2384.97
57	HARJITSHINGH BUPENDRASHINGH SALUJA AND OTHERS	5 OLD,3 OLD	1384.75
58	DAMODHAR KESHVRAO BHOYER AND OTHER	107/49 K	536.25
60	SHRIMATI SADUBAI VITHOBAJI AMBEKAR	71	2501.12
61	RAMNIKLAL BHAVANJIMAI CHOUHAN	107/42B	1647
62	VILASH MESHRAM	95/1,	833.125
63	SHRI SUBHAS RAGHATATE	29	1082.79
64	NARAYAN UMATE AND OTHERS	75/1,	2324
65	SHRI .VISHAL SHANTILAL CHOUHAN ,RAJESH S CHOUHAN,MANOJ S CHOUHAN	107/44	1629
66	SHRIMATHI DEGABAI SMRUTI LEYOUT,BHOYAR LEYOUT	107/49A,1	840
67	SHRI N D AKKEWAR(,MUKHYA PRAVTAK)	107/63 A	616.17
68	SHRI, P B SINGABHATTI VICE PRINCIPLE SHASTRI NAGAR	124	6765.79
69	SHRI ARUN DADAJI AKKEWAR	22,24,20	1105.5
70	SHRI RAMESH DADA MADAWAR, VICE PRINCIPAL	107/63	702.6
71	SHRI ,P A SARMOKADAM DENDAYAL UPPADHAYAE,SOCITEY	107/50	2174.72
72	SHRI VITTHAL FAKIRA FARKADE BHUMI ABHILEKH SOCITEY	107/52A,	2285.31

SR NO	PLOT OWNER NAME	SYRVEY NO	AREA SQ .MTR
73	SHRIMATHI SIBLABAI VAIRAGADE(SHUBHAS RAGHATATHE)	27/3,27/1	1457.75
74	SHANKAR GURHANIRMAN SARKARI SANTHAN	107/2	1340
75	SHRI VILAS TULSIRAM MESHRAM'	95/1,111	1123
76	SHRI SUBHAS SITSRAM RAGHATATE	12,13/4 AND 18/1	3997
77	SHRI DATTAREY P UTTARWAR	20-Jan	736
78	SHRI V B KHAN SKYLIFE REAL ESTSTE	107/47A	2095.67
79	1) UDDHAV BOBDE, 2)SHRI BHAIYAJI NANAJI JOSHI, 3),BADVANT MURLIDHAR MARILIWAR	97/1	2132.45
80	MANOHAR SAKRAM BELE AND OTHERS	97/1	641.26
81	RAVJI BHAGWAN CHAVRE	107/45 A	2266.5
82	VIDHYANAGAR GURHNIRMAN SAR, SANSTHAN	89,115/2	840
83	PRINCIPAL,PRASSANJEET BUDDHA MANDAL,CHANDRPUR	54/2	1758.55
84	SHYAMRAO MAHAKULKAR AND OTHER TWO	78/1,3/2(78/1 A2)	1064.69
85	SHRI MARUTI SAMBHAJI KAKDE AND TWO	OLD1/2,NEW 04	1213
88	SHRI ASHOK SHAKARKAR AND OTHERS,GANESH NAGAR TUKUM 1,CHANDRAPUR	94/4A	9342
89	SHRI P M HOKAM AND OTHERS,SBI EMPLOYE CO- OPP SOCITEY ,TUKUM	19/1, OLD(1/5,4- 5/3)	1357.5
90	SHRI AMIT ADITTWAR,AND OTHER DEVAI GOVINDPUR 1,SHRADH NAGAR TUKUM,CHPUR	95/4,111/3	710
91	PRASHANT DAGAMWAR& OTHERS ATHARVA COLLNEY VIKAS SMITI,SHRI RAMSAGAR APP,AKASHWANI ROAD CIVIL LINES CHANDRAPUR	13/8,	812
92	ATUL AMBATKAR AND OTHERS ,ARVIND NAGAR TUKUM CHANDRAPUR	107/56B	22000
93	ADV,BABA RAMKRISHNA KAREKAR & OTHERS LAXMINAGAR VADGAO CHANDRAPUR	93/3,93/3	1207.50,1208.5 0
94	LAXMAN DAMMAJI DADMAL,GURUKUL SOCITEY SNEHA NAGAR TUKUM CHANDRAPUR	116/1A	1226.36
95	DEVRAM MOTIRAM DHOKE AND OTHERS,SUGATNAGR TUKUM 2, CHANDRAPUR	107/1B	1892
96	SHRI DEVRAM N BODHE& OTHERS ,VASERKAR LEYOUT JAGGANATH BABA NAGAR CHANDRAPUR	12	1754

SR NO	PLOT OWNER NAME	SYRVEY NO	AREA SQ .MTR
97	SHRI BABURAO BHUSARI AND OTHERS ,HAWELI GARDEN GHURUNIRMAN SOCITEY ,HAWEKI GARDEN CHANDRPUR	03NEW	1384.75
98	SAU, VINA P BHANADKAR. AND OTHERS,ASTHVINAYAK GUHANIRMAN SOCITEY ,HAWEALI GARDEN CHANDRPUR	2	13322.81
99	SHRI,K S RAO ,AND OTHERS ASTHVINAK GURHANIRMAN SOCITEY,HAWELI GARDEN CHANDRPUR	15	1088.43
100	ANANDRAO GANPAT RAO NIKADE,AND OTHER,JAGGANTH BABA NAGAR,CPUR	23/2,24/1	1623.79
101	SHRI,VINODRAO MURLIDHARO VAZALAWAR,&OTHERS,GANAESH NAGAR CHANDRPUR	95/3,35/4	2739.15
102	KESHAV DAMODHAR KADASKAR &OTHERS,GIRDKAR LEYOUT HANUMAN NAGAR TUKUM CHANDRAPUR	95/1	833.125
103	VIJAY DAULATRAO SATPUTE & OTHERS ,TUPKAR LEYOUT ,AYODHAYA NAGAR 1,TUKUM CHANDRAPUR	107/6	1606

Open Space Plantation

Sr. No.	Total Area	Proposed Plantation	Distance of Plantation
1	322995 Sq./Km	32299 Trees	10 Meter

Five Year Plan

Sr. No	Year	Plantation Target
1	2022	7000 Trees
2	2023	7000 Trees
3	2024	7000 Trees
4	2025	7000 Trees
5	2026	7000 Trees

Proposed Plantation

Proposed Road Plantation



Road Plantation

Sr. No.	Total Area	Proposed Plantation
1	Approx. 120 Kilometer Road	24000 Trees

Five Year Plan

Sr. No	Year	Plantation Target
1	2022	4800 Trees
2	2023	4800 Trees
3	2024	4800 Trees
4	2025	4800 Trees
5	2026	4800 Trees



TREE PLANTATION AWARENESS PROGRAME

Planting trees is the ideal approach to support nature. It additionally helps other living species, including people, in many ways. Trees give us oxygen, food, shelter, and many more. They are natural air filters and noise safeguards. Trees are the earth's life supportive network. They support and are essential for life on earth. Aside from giving oxygen, trees additionally work as common safeguards of noise pollution.

The forests do develop naturally. Be that as it may, today, forests are chopped down at a rate more noteworthy than they could develop. This causes a sort of irregularity, wherein relatively few trees are left to meet our oxygen supply and different requirements.

Trees are a source of shelter and nourishment for many species, reptiles, and birds. Any place a tree is planted it gives another lease of life to these species. Trees additionally cause rain and prevent floods. Rajendra Academy for Teachers' Education, Durgapur inspires students and staff to plant more and more saplings so that they can easily make

One of the recognized purposes behind tree plantation is forestry. Forests are quickly diminishing from the surface of the earth since people are cutting trees for business purposes. Despite the way that forests develop normally, there is a need to regrow them at a more noteworthy rate than the rate at which they are destroyed. Aside from improving the biodiversity, trees additionally add to the natural beauty of a spot.

Trees planted by the streets and in the parks add to the scenic beauty of the spot. A tree will be there for ages profiting everyone in its specific manner. If you plant a tree today, at that point, you're coming ages will be profited by it—one of the best future investment to make for your youngsters.

Plantations of trees are important as they improve the life and fulfil essential needs of mankind. During photosynthesis, the trees breakdown food materials and consume carbon dioxide. Resultantly with the help of sunlight, the trees produce carbohydrates. Honourable Chairman Sir, Shri Jayanta Kumar Chakrabarty inspires and encourages all students and staff to take care of the environment by planting more and more trees. Tree plantation is one of the most important and eco-friendly activities all over the world which is taking place. Development of Nursery

NURSERY DEVELOPMENT

A vegetable or fruit nursery is a place where plants are cared for during the early stage of growth, providing optimum conditions for germination and subsequent growth until they are strong to be planted out in their permanent place. A nursery can be as simple as a raised bed in an open field or a sophisticated green house with micro sprinklers and controlled atmospheric systems. Nursery management and plant propagation are considered same. They are different but inter-related.

In fact, mass multiplication of quality planting materials is the center theme of nursery management is a trade oriented dynamic process, which refer to efficient utilization of resources for economic returns. Nursery management is team effort to reach the desired goal.

Nursery management

The main phases of nursery management are-

- Planning demand for planting material, provision of mother blocks, requirement of land area, water supply, working tools, growing structures and input availability.
- Implementation land treatment, protection against biotic interference and soil erosion, proper layout, input supply, etc.
- Monitoring and evaluation physical presence, rapid response, critical analysis, incentive to workers, etc
- Feed back for further refinement

Requirement of nursery

Young plant whether propagated from seed or vegetative reproduction require lots of care particularly during the early stages of growth. They have to be protected from adverse temperature, heavy rain, drought, wind and varieties of pest and disease. If small seeds of vegetables are direct sown in field, germination is often poor and the young plant grow very slowly and require lots of time to mature. Also there may be limitations in terms of available season for full development in the field. To overcome this problems, vegetable crops are grown in nursery before being transplanted in the field.

PEOPLES BIODIVERSITY RESISTER

Chandrapur Municipal Corporation has created People Bio-Diversity Register (PBR). This PBR contains information about availability & knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal use or any other traditional knowledge related to it.

This PBR is approved by Biodiversity Management Committee. Chandrapur Municipal Corporation has published this PBR in newspaper, on Instagram, twitter, Facebook & made available on Official website of Chandrapur Municipal Corporation.

Expert is appointed to prepare biodiversity registers. This expert includes Botany, Biology, Agriculture, Forest officials as well as local experts.

Knowledge about agriculture, methods of cultivation and special properties of crops are collected from the farmers by visiting the places where agriculture takes place.

Contact the physicians who have been working in your department for many years and get information about the plants for which they are used.

Locals are contacted and their living conditions, working habits, pets etc. are known.

Visit places in your area where biodiversity is high and collect details of flora, fauna, soil and other information.

To get information about the natural resources of the city by meeting prominent people in the city / village, for example agriculture, forest experts and knowledgeable people. Visiting the markets in the city and studying the local goods sold there.

To study the flora, fauna, micro-organisms, birds and other elements found in the city.

By visiting all the above places and collecting information, a People's Biodiversity Register is also prepared.

HERITAGE TREE CONSERVATION

What are heritage trees?

Under the proposed amendment, a tree with an estimated age of 50 years or more shall be defined as a heritage tree. It may belong to specific species, which will be notified from time to time. Experts believe that in addition to the age, the state climate change department (which will be implementing the Tree Act), should also consider a tree's rarity, its botanical, historical, religious, mythological and cultural importance in defining a heritage tree. The local Tree Authority will have to ensure tree census to be carried out every five years along with counting of heritage trees

How is the age of the tree determined?

The most common method of determining the age of the tree is Dendrochronology – or tree-ring dating also called growth rings. Each year, roughly a tree adds to its girth, the new growth is called a tree ring. By counting the rings of a tree, the age can be determined. However, the process is invasive. To analyse the rings, core samples are extracted using a borer that's screwed into the tree and pulled out, bringing with it a straw-size sample of wood. The hole in the tree is then sealed to prevent disease. The environment department, in consultation with the forest department, will issue guidelines to determine the age of the tree

Why was the concept of heritage tree introduced?

A heritage tree will get special protection. Crucially, the tree's age will determine the number of trees to be planted as part of the compensatory plantation – that is anyone cutting a heritage tree will need to plant trees in the same numbers as the cut tree's age. According to the current Compensatory Plantation in the state, one sapling has to be planted for each tree that is cut. In Mumbai, as per the Tree Authority set up in 1976, to help in regulating the felling of trees and providing for the planting of an adequate number of new trees through the Garden Department, the compensation ratios are 1:3. As per the amendment, the number of trees planted will be equal to the age of the heritage tree that is cut. For instance, if a 52-year-old tree is to be felled, then the party felling the tree will have to plant 52 trees in compensation, with each compensatory tree at least 6-8 ft in height at the time of planting. The organization planting the compensation trees will also have to ensure the survival of the plantation for seven years and geo-tag the trees. Such plantations can be carried out either in the same plot or a common amenity plot. Through the introduction of a heritage tree, the state environment wants to discourage the cutting of heritage trees

What is the economic value of the tree?

In case compensatory plantation is not possible, the tree feller has to pay compensation for the economic valuation of the trees being felled. While the state government has not defined the economic value of the tree, experts say that the amount of oxygen that a tree releases into the environment should determine its economic value.

The Supreme Court, in March this year, addressed the issue of the value of trees, beyond the wood/timber cost. In a matter about the felling of trees of ages up to 150 years for Road Over Bridges and road-widening projects in West Bengal, the SC ordered setting up a seven-member expert committee to "prescribe a mechanism for assessment of both intrinsic and instrumental value of the trees...". To calculate "just and fair compensation...for felling of trees...it is...imperative to make a realistic assessment of the economic value of a tree, which may be permitted to fell, concerning its value to the environment and its longevity, about factors such as the production of oxygen and carbon sequestration, soil conservation, protection of flora/fauna, its role in habitat and ecosystem integrity and any other ecologically relevant factor, distinct from timber/wood," the court said.

The amendment also has the fine for illegal felling of trees from a maximum of Rs 5,000 to Rs 1 lakh per tree.









Encourage to local Peoples for Plantation

There is a lot of open space available in Chandrapur Municipal Corporation area but due to low rainfall in the area, it is not possible to take care of the trees properly. If the citizens themselves plant trees in the vicinity of their homes and in their own space, then those trees will be well cared for and green belts will develop as soon as possible. We have planned for the next 5 years that the Municipal Corporation distributes small trees among the citizens in the month of June every year.

Sr. No	Year	Plantation Target
1	2022	10,000 Trees
2	2023	10,000 Trees
3	2024	10,000 Trees
4	2025	10,000 Trees
5	2026	10,000 Trees

Encourage to NGO's for Plantation

There are some NGOs working in the field of environment in Chandrapur Municipal Corporation area. These organizations are involved in planting and cultivating trees. The Chandrapur Municipal Corporation will encourage such organizations to plant trees and provide them space which will help in developing green belts within the Municipal Corporation boundaries

Sr. No	Year	Plantation Target
1	2022	10,000 Trees
2	2023	10,000 Trees
3	2024	10,000 Trees
4	2025	10,000 Trees
5	2026	10,000 Trees

NGO's

- 1. Eco Pro.
- 2. Ajay Bahu-udyeshiy Sanstha

Encourage to Local Companies, Hospital, Bank, Government Offices for Plantation

Chandrapur Municipal Corporation will encourage local level organizations, hospitals, banks and government offices to plant trees and will include them in my Vasundhara Mohim. All these institutes have ample space available so they can plant trees and take good care of them.

Sr. No	Year	Plantation Target
1	2022	10,000 Trees
2	2023	10,000 Trees
3	2024	10,000 Trees
4	2025	10,000 Trees
5	2026	10,000 Trees

Local Companies

- 1. Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station
- 2. Western Coalfield Limited

NATIVE TREE SPECIES PLANTATION

HOW DOES PLANTING NATIVE TREES HELP THE ENVIRONMENT?

When you plant local trees, you help local wildlife live and thrive. Animals like birds and butterflies have looked to native plants for years for food and shelter. When there aren't enough native trees around, these populations can quickly decline. That's why native trees are important—they help support our local ecosystems.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF PLANTING NATIVE TREES?

There are so many great reasons to plant a native tree. They don't just benefit the wildlife we share space with, but native trees can actually help us, humans, too. Here's how:

- Many insects, birds, and animals depend on native trees for food and shelter. They'll thank you for planting them!
- Living somewhere with blisteringly cold or awfully hot seasons? Native trees are well-adapted to the local climate, which means they'll have the best chance at survival.
- While non-native trees might not do well up against local pests, native trees often don't have as many pest problems.

ARE THERE ANY DISADVANTAGES FOR PLANTING NATIVE TREES?

Yes, native trees can come with a few drawbacks. For starters, they're sometimes hard to track down. Not all local tree nurseries prioritize native plants, so you may have to do some digging to find what you're looking for.

Secondly, native trees aren't always foolproof. Just because a tree originated in your region, doesn't mean it's meant to grow in your yard. For example, a tree native to your state might grow best in sandy, well-drained soil, but maybe your yard's soil is typically clayey and over-saturated. Or, a native tree that thrives in full sun won't do well if you have a particularly shady landscape.

All that said, when you plant with the specific species' needs in mind, such as climate, space, and soil environment, you have a good chance of growing a happy, healthy tree.

NATIVE TREE PLANTATION

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name
1	Acacia catechu	Khair
2	Aegle marmelos	Bel
3	Balanties aegyptiaca	Hingan, Ingudi
4	Butea monosperma	Palash
5	Cassia fistula	Indian Labernum
6	Dalbergia	Shisham
7	Mangifera Indica (Country variety)	Mango
8	Mimusopselengi	Bakul
9	Oroxylon indicum	Tetu
10	Pongamia pinnata	Karanj
11	Pterocarpus santalinus	Rakta Chandan
12	Santalum album	Chandan
13	Saraca asoca	Sita Ashok
14	Semecarpus anacardium	Biba
15	Syzygium cumini	Jamun
16	Tecomella undulata	Marwar Teak, Rohitak
17	Terminalia arjuna	Arjun
18	Terminalia belerica	Behada
19	Azadirachta indica	Kaduneem
20	Albizia lebbeck	Shirish
21	Ficus benghalensis	Vad
22	Ficus religiosa	Pimpal



Terminalia elliptica



Bombax ceiba



Dalbergia sissoo



Acacia catechu



Ficus benghalensis



Syzygium cumini



Mangifera indica



Tamarindus indica