# Inventory and Assessment of High Conservation Value Forest in TNPL Captive & Farm Forestry Area

**Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited**
**Kagithapuram – 639136, Karur District**

# Inventory and Assessment of High Conservation Value Forest in TNPL Captive Plantation and Farm Forestry Area

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**Submitted By**

**SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL FORESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**
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# INVENTORY & ASSESSMENT OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS IN TNPL CAPTIVE PLANTATION & FARM FORESTRY AREA

## I) INTRODUCTION

High Conservation Value Forests are the forest areas which have environmental and social values. The values it contains may include rare species, recreational sites or resources harvested by local residents, where these values are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance. Such forest can be defined as a High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF).

Generally, the FSC's definition of HCVs encompasses exceptional or critical ecological attributes, ecosystem services and social functions. A High Conservation Value Forest is the area of forest required to maintain or enhance a High Conservation Value. A HCVF may be part of a larger forest, for example a riparian zone protecting a stream that is the sole supply of drinking water to a community or a patch of a rare limestone-loving forest within a larger forest area. In other cases, the HCVF may be the whole of a large forest management unit, for example when the forest contains several threatened or endangered species that range throughout the forest.

As per FSC standards the following are the six high conservation values:

**HCV 1** – Globally/regionally/nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values

- HCV1.1 Protected Areas
- HCV1.2 Threatened and endangered species
- HCV1.3 Endemic species
- HCV1.4 Critical temporal use

**HCV 2** – Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests

**HCV 3** – Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems

**HCV 4** – Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations

- HCV4.1 Forests critical to water catchments
- HCV4.2 Forests critical to erosion control
- HCV4.3 Forests providing barriers to destructive fire

**HCV 5** – Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities

**HCV 6** – Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity

### 1.1. FSC PRINCIPLES ABOUT HCVF's

Forest Stewardship Council is covering the aspect about identification, consultation, management planning and monitoring of HCVFs under Principle number 9. The four criteria governing management of High Conservation Value Forests under principle 9 are

- Criterion 9.1

Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management. The purpose of this criterion is to ensure that any outstanding or critical values (i.e., HCVs) that occur within a forest management unit are identified. This will entail the demarcation of the forest necessary to maintain and enhance the value (i.e., the HCVF) on operational planning maps.

- Criterion 9.2

The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof. This criterion requires Forest Managers to consult with stakeholders on the options for the maintenance of any High Conservation Values that are identified. This requirement places a safeguard on the management of HCVFs as it allows stakeholders to raise significant and credible points that may be important in maintaining or enhancing the identified HCV.

- Criterion 9.3

  The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary. This criterion specifies the general goal of management of HCVF – to maintain or enhance the HCV – as well as ensuring that stakeholders are informed about the proposed management regime for the HCVF.

- Criterion 9.4

  Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

The National Forest Policy of 1988 resolved to phase out the supply of raw material to wood based industries and ultimately to stop the raw material supply totally from the forest. The policy also indicated that wood based industries have to become self-reliance in meeting the raw material demand by establishing direct linkages with the farmers by providing lending facilitates and other input needs.

To meet the raw material requirement and also to sub-serve the 1988 National Forest Policy Guidelines of Indian Government, TNPL has initiated plantation programme during 2004-05 and has accelerated the pace to increase the area under pulp wood plantations.

The wood based industries in the country have been directed by the state and central government policy and legal guidelines to generate their own raw material resources by establishing necessary linkages with farmers and other stake holders. This policy and legal guidelines also regulated and almost put a ban on supply of raw materials to wood based industries from the regular forests. This besides, the international consumer countries also demanded production of paper from known and established captive and farm forestry plantations and not from native forests in order to ensure conservation and sustainable utilization of forest resources. The regional policy and legal restriction coupled with compulsion made by International consumers demanded establishment of

strong and sustainable captive & farm forestry plantation development programme which will ensure the long term availability of industrial wood raw material besides protecting the regional, local and community based social, cultural and environmental values.

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) involved in Forest Certification Program established strong given guidelines and issued rationale for plantation programme for obtaining Forest Management Certification and also provided guidelines for management of captive and farm forestry plantations to ensure protection of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in and around the industrial wood plantations.

Further, the plantation programme implemented by TNPL has the desired result in green cover and thus restore the ecological balance of the operational area. Implementing the tree farming activity outside the forest area will enable definitely converting the underutilized degraded lands into green cover. Further, by establishing pulpwood raw material outside the forest area, an equal amount to this area of natural forest is conserved without disturbance for pulpwood and firewood.

Hence, Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited have assessed 1855.18 hectares of captive plantation with 45 FMUs and 17711.38 hectares of farm forestry plantations with 10995 FMUs for the year 2023-24 in almost 21 districts of the state. To fulfill the FSC directions of obtaining Forest Management Certification coupled with the industry's corporate social responsibility of protecting the flora, fauna, socio-economic, cultural and environmental values of the operational area, the current study has been designed and carried out by team of members from Society For Social Forestry Research & Development Tamil Nadu (SSFRDT), Chennai to analyse and assess the status of high conservation value forests in and around the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantation operational areas with the following objectives:

- To assess the globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (HCVF 1).

- To determine the globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests (HCVF 2).
- To assess the forest areas those are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems (HCVF 3).
- To inventories the Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (HCVF 4).
- To identify the Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (HCVF 5).
- To evaluate the Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (HCVF 6).

## II) METHODOLOGY

The captive and farm forestry plantations established by Tamil Nadu Newsprints and Papers Limited, Karur across the 11040 FMUs of 21 districts of Tamil Nadu formed the basis for current evaluation of high conservation value forests (HVCF) assessment. The methodologies adopted by the scientific team towards assessment of high conservation value forests (HVCF) for the plantation established under TNPL captive and farm forestry schemes are given below.

The scientific team of Society For Social Forestry Research & Development Tamil Nadu (SSFRDT), Chennai recorded the presence & status of HCVF in consultation with stakeholders and other local sources.

### 2.1. Study area and study period

The captive and farm forestry plantation established by Tamil Nadu Newsprints and Papers Limited, Karur across the state of Tamil Nadu formed the materials for the current evaluation. The species planted in the captive and farm forestry plantation majorly with Eucalyptus and Casuarina species. The other species also planted with limited extent. Based on the list obtained, the in and around the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantation was used for assessment of HVCFs for the implementation. Totally 11040 FMUs from 21 districts with an area of 19566.56 hectares (Table 1). The Study conducted and the data collected were related to the year 2021-22.

Even with this Covid-19 pandemic situation, the study conducted through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) by interviewing the local stakeholders Forests with suitable safety measures as directed by Government of Tamil Nadu to find the effectiveness of Protection given by TNPL on High Conservation Value Forests presents in its Captive and Farm Forestry Plantation areas.

### 2.2. Description about High Conservation Value Forest (HVCF)

#### 2.2.1. HCV 1: Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values

This value is intended to include areas with extraordinary concentrations of species, including threatened or endangered species, endemics, unusual assemblages of ecological or taxonomic groups and extraordinary seasonal concentrations.

Any forest/plantation that contains the species identified as HCVs, or which contains habitat critical to the continued survival of these species, will be a HCVF. This will include forests/plantations with many species that are threatened or endangered or many endemic species (e.g. “Biodiversity hotspots”). Exceptionally, it may even be that a single species is considered important enough to be an HCV on its own. Since there is a range of ways in which biodiversity values can be identified, this value has been sub-divided into four elements:

- **HCV 1.1: Protected areas**

Protected areas perform many functions, including conserving biodiversity. Protected area networks are a cornerstone of the biodiversity conservation policies of most governments and many NGOs and the importance of them is recognized in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Although the processes of selecting areas for protection have varied greatly in different countries and at different times, many are nonetheless vital for conserving regional and global biodiversity values.

- **HCV 1.2: Threatened and endangered species**

One of the most important aspects of biodiversity value is the presence of threatened or endangered species. Forests that contain populations of threatened or endangered species are clearly more important for maintaining biodiversity values than those that do not, simply because these species are more vulnerable to continued habitat loss, hunting, disease etc.

- **HCV 1.3: Endemic species**

Endemic species are ones that are confined to a particular geographic area. When this area is restricted, then a species has particular importance for conservation. This is because restricted range increases the vulnerability of species to further loss of habitat etc, and at the same time the presence of concentrations of endemic species is proof of extraordinary evolutionary processes.

- **HCV1.4 Critical temporal use**

Many species use a variety of habitats at different times or at different stages in their life-history. These may be geographically distinct or may be different ecosystems or habitats within the same region. The use may be seasonal or the habitat may be used only in extreme years, when, nevertheless, it is critical to the survival of the population. This component includes critical breeding sites, migration sites, migration routes or corridors (latitudinal as well as altitudinal) or forests/plantations that contain globally important seasonal concentrations of species.

### 2.2.2. HCV 2: Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests

This part of the HCVF definition aims to identify those forests that contain viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species. It often also includes forests that contain important sub-populations of very wide-ranging species (e.g. tiger, elephant) even though the sub-populations may not in themselves be viable in the long term. It includes forests where ecological processes and ecosystem functioning (e.g. natural disturbance regimes, forest succession, species distributions and abundance) are wholly or relatively unaffected by recent anthropogenic activities. Where forest ecosystems naturally form a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types and where many species use both forest and non-forest ecosystems, then it may be decided that this value relates to the mosaic of natural vegetation and not just the extent of forest.

It is also worth emphasizing that the forest considered under HCV2 is not necessarily confined to a particular administrative unit (e.g. forest management unit). This is because several contiguous administrative units of forest land may together form a significant large landscape level forest. An individual forest management unit can be a HCVF under HCV2 if it is whole or part of a significant large, landscape level forest.

### 2.2.3. HCV 3: Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems

Some ecosystems are naturally rare, where the climatic or geological conditions necessary for their development are limited in extent. Recent processes, such as land conversion, may have decreased their extent even further. This value is ensuring that threatened or endangered forest ecosystems, communities or types will be maintained. It includes forest types which were previously widespread or typical of large regions. In these cases, the HCV is the rare ecosystem itself, which may be all or part of any particular forest. Native forest ecosystems or species assemblages that are characteristic of a region but are not rare or endangered should not be considered HCVFs under this part of the definition.

### 2.2.4. HCV 4: Forest areas providing basic services of nature in critical situations

All forests provide some services of nature, such as watershed protection, stream flow regulation or erosion control. These services should always be maintained under good management, a fact reflected in the requirements of most forest management standards. The value can be considered an HCV if the consequence of a breakdown in these services would have a serious catastrophic or cumulative impact. For example, a forest that forms a large proportion of the catchments area of a river that has a high risk of damaging and destructive flooding downstream may be critical in preventing flooding and would be considered an HCVF. Since there is a range of separate ecosystem services, this value has been sub-divided into three elements:

- HCV 4.1: Forests critical to water catchments
- HCV 4.2: Forests critical to erosion control
- HCV 4.3: Forests providing barriers to destructive fire

### 2.2.5. HCV 5: Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities

The definition of HCVFs recognises that some forests are essential to human well-being. This value is designed to protect the basic subsistence and security of local communities that are dependent on forests - not only for “forest-dwelling" communities,

but also for any communities that get substantial and irreplaceable amounts of income, food or other benefits from the forest.

Employment, income and products are values that should be conserved if possible, without prejudice to other values and benefits. However, management of HCVFs does not imply excessive and unsustainable extraction of resources, even when communities are currently economically dependent on the forest. A forest may have HCV status if local communities obtain essential fuel, food, fodder, medicines, or building materials from the forest, without readily available alternatives. In such cases, the High Conservation Value is specifically identified as one or more of these basic needs.

### 2.2.6. HCV 6: Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity

As well as being essential for subsistence and survival, forests can be critical to societies and communities for their cultural identity. This value is designed to protect the traditional culture of local communities where the forest is critical to their identity, thereby helping to maintain the cultural integrity of the community. A forest may be designated a HCVF if it contains or provides values without which a local community would suffer an unacceptable cultural change and for which the community has no alternative. Example: Sacred groves.

## III) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFS) was assessed in the TNPL captive plantation and farm forestry area under six categories and the detailed result of the report are furnished as below:

### 3.1. HCV 1: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values

The presence of this High Conservation Value at TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are assessed by evaluating the presence of the following four elements (Table 2),

- HCV 1.1: Protected areas
- HCV 1.2: Threatened and endangered species
- HCV 1.3: Endemic species
- HCV 1.4: Critical seasonal use

#### 3.1.1. HCV 1.1: Protected Areas

Protected areas included as an element of HCV 1 because they are a vital component of biodiversity conservation. Protected areas are usually categorized by management objective, ranging from areas that are managed mainly for science of wilderness protection (IUCN Category I) to those that are managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems (IUCN Category VI). Protected areas are mainly owned and conserved by state and central government in India. The current inventory and evaluation found no such protected areas in the Forest Management Unit established by TNPL. (Table 2)

#### 3.1.2. HCV 1.2, 1.3, 1.4: Threatened and endangered species, endemics and temporal concentrations

These elements concern significant concentrations of rare, endemic and temporal concentrations of species respectively. The assessment study revealed that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantation area is not a priority site for threatened or

endangered species, endemics or maintaining significant temporal concentrations of species. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantation areas are not within a part of the country that is a priority for rare species, endemics or for maintaining significant temporal concentrations of species. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not witnessed the presence of the concentrations of rare species, endemics or contains significant temporal concentrations of species. The study found that the FMU's were established mostly in barren fallow lands wherein the existence of rare and endemic species was not witnessed.

- The study showed that several rare species, endemic species or exceptional seasonal concentrations of species are not present within the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantation areas

- The boundaries are not with a protected area or part of captive and farm forestry plantations that not connects one or more protected areas;

- The captive and farm forestry plantations are not in a region where protected areas are threatened by encroachment, degradation or by land-use plans that would result in use incompatible with their status

- It also not contained landscape or habitat features likely to contain critical temporal concentrations of species (Table 2).

The High Conservation Value Forests of the state (Reserve Forest, Protected Forest, etc.,) are owned by the State Forest Dept only and are protected as per the provision of Indian Forest Act 1927 and Forest Conservation Act 1980. The current captive and farm forestry plantation programme of TNPL is not concentrated in these plantations and the question of Reserve Forest and Protected Forest does not arise.

The study revealed that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations has not witnessed the presence of rare species, endemics and seasonal concentrations of species and also not contained a significant concentration of threatened or endangered species, endemics or a significant temporal concentration of species. However, the grey slender loris habitat has been found in nearby TNPL Unit II Plantation areas which is

documented and presented in the table. TNPL has taken remarkable protective measures to protect this habitat. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species puts them as least concern, which means they are doing well. TNPL protecting the grey slender lorises which are present in the TNPL Unit II Plantation areas through proper protective measures such as planting more habitat trees and avoiding disturbances of habitats. TNPL also taking remarkable steps to create awareness among the local people about Grey slender loris.

**Gray slender loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*)**

**Scientific classification**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kingdom | : | Animalia |
| Phylum | : | Chordata |
| Class | : | Mammalia |
| Order | : | Primates |
| Suborder | : | Strepsirrhini |
| Family | : | Lorisidae |
| Genus | : | Loris |
| Species | : | L. lydekkerianus |

## Geographic Distribution

Found endemically in India and Sri Lanka, lorises are distributed along the Western Ghats in Kerala, Karnataka and Western Tamil Nadu continuing along the Eastern Ghats to southern Andhra Pradesh. Lorises prefer dry zones, with scrub and dry tree species. They are also found near plantations, and cultivated areas near taller forests

## Behavior and Characters

The gray slender loris is a curious looking primate, with its large, round eyes and thin, elongated limbs. Their eyes are so large because it helps them see better at night. They are nocturnal primates so they are awake at night and sleep all day. Despite their name they are not always gray. Sometimes they are a reddish brown color.

They have small, super thin ears that are almost totally hidden by fur. They have no tail. They range between 17.5 – 26 cm and weight around 85 – 350 grams. Their hands are small and fingers are slender allowing for them to have amazing grip on the branches! They have a special muscle and vascular system around their wrists and ankles that allows them to not get cramps even days after holding on. It is nearly impossible to detach a Loris's hand from a branch it's clinging to.

The unique thing about Loris's hands is that every hand and foot has nails except for the second toes, which have claws. This allows for better grooming! Their teeth are also unique in that the bottom four front teeth are fused together and are called a toothcomb.

Gray Slender Loris spend their day curled up with 2-7 other gray lorises, but when night comes they go their separate ways and find food alone. They primarily stay in groups of one female (with her offspring) with one or more males. The females can give birth to twins which is unusual for primates to do.

## Feeding Behavior

They mostly feed on insects but will resort to other type of food if necessary. They can eat shoots, fruit, flowers, small mammals, small birds and leaves.

**Conservation Status**

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species puts them as least concern, which means they are doing well. They are low on the list because they are spread out in a wider area and are not found just in one location. Their ability to adapt to differing environments is extremely important for this species. With habitat loss it has become increasingly important that species are able to adapt, and adapt quickly to different environments.

**Gray slender loris conservation status at Unit –II, Mondipatti**

**Available locations:** 3rd block 150 years old British period ammunition structure and few large trees are the major hibernating habitats. During night hours loris distribute in the entire plantation area for feeding.

**Breading Area:** 150 years old British period ammunition in nearby 3rd block and large teak tress in first block of our plantation.

**Conservation zones:**

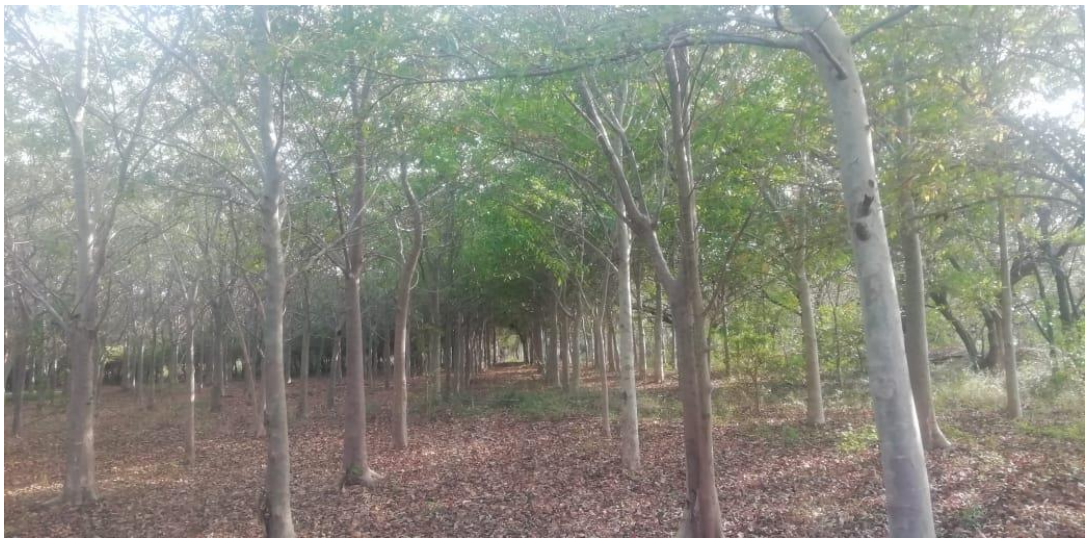
TNPL marked the areas of Grey slender loris habitat located as Conservation Zones and conserving the habitat trees without any disturbance. TNPL also planted the habitat trees like Azadirachta indica, Thespesia populnea to enhance the habitat areas for Grey slender loris.

**Population:** With the concrete effort made by TNPL, the population of Grey slender loris is improved in TNPL Plantation areas. **Around 28 no's are sighted against the earlier recorded of 17 No's.** The population increased due to the habitat improvement taken by TNPL which should be appreciable.

- The Gray slender loris habitat maintained without any disturbance and protecting from the hunting moreover enriching the habitat through planting of suitable trees.
- Awareness created among the local public about Grey slender loris.
- Monitoring of habitat may also be included in the TNPL monitoring system


GO SLOW
Grey Slender Loris Crossing Zone

# HABITAT TREES CONSERVED BY TNPL



### 3.2. HCV 2: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests

The assessment and evaluation study has been carried out to identify whether TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations contain viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species or important sub-populations of very wide-ranging species (Table 3).

To identify the above HCV values at TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations areas the following aspects were studied and reported as follows,

**Whether the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are critical to maintaining the integrity of the priority landscape?**

It is to be noted that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not at all having the significant landscape values. Hence maintenance of such landscape integrity does not rise.

**Whether the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are part of a large landscape level forest?**

The study found that most of the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations area is less than 50 ha in case of captive and farm forestry plantations in size and again these areas are sporadically distributed. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not part of a large landscape level forest and this HCV is not present within the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations.

**Whether large landscape level forest is significant?**

The assessment carried out to identify whether the landscape is unusually valuable. The knowledge and opinions of independent, informed stakeholders are also considered to make decision about the above HCVS. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not having any significant landscape level forest.

**Whether the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations has been identified as all or part of a priority landscape level forest?**

The current TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations established across the state through 11040 FMU indicated that these captive and farm forestry plantations are not be potentially a significant large landscape level forest.

a) The captive and farm forestry plantations are not all or part of an 'intact forest landscape;

b) The all or part of a captive and farm forestry plantation areas are not within a large protected area or gazetted to maintain a natural landscape

c) The borders / boundaries are not within a large protected area that has been created to maintain a natural landscape and that not connects two or more protected areas

d) They are not rare within the country. They are not coming under protected area network within the country.

### 3.3. HCV 3: Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems

The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are assessed to identify the presence of threatened or endangered forest ecosystems if any and the management perspectives of these areas. Since the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are mainly artificial and established in barren farm lands, the presence of diversified vegetation is not witnessed as in natural forests. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are surveyed and compared with existing information about forest types which are occurring in India like priority forests for ecosystem conservation, priority ecosystem within the country. The study indicated that priority ecosystems with High Conservation Values are not found in the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations (Table 4).

### 3.4. HCV 4: Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations

Since there is a range of separate ecosystem services (Table 5), this value has been sub-divided into three elements as follows,

- HCV 4.1: Forests critical to water catchments
- HCV 4.2: Forests critical to erosion control
- HCV 4.3: Forests providing barriers to destructive fire

### 3.4.1. HCV 4.1: Forests critical to water catchments

The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations area mainly raised in marginal and barren lands across different farm lands of the state. Hence, the water catchments areas which are critical to conserve are not present in the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not to be considered as critical to watershed protection since they don't need protects against:

- Potentially catastrophic floods or drought
- Widespread loss of irreplaceable water for drinking, agriculture and other uses,

The assessment team found that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantation areas are not within critical catchments and not play a critical role regarding water catchments. **However, there are certain places were artificial percolation ponds, check dams and water storage tanks** have been witnessed around the plantation sites established by various line departments like Agrl. Engineering, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments to auger the rainwater harvest system to increase the agricultural productivity.

**Buffer Zones along watercourses:**

TNPL plantations are developed in the degraded, dry land belongs to farmers, institutions and government, and the presence of diversified vegetation (ecosystem) is not witnessed as in natural forests. The natural forests, key biological areas, ecosystem are owned by state/central government and conserved without any disturbances. Hence, there will not be any ecosystem conservation zones present in TNPL plantation areas except buffer zones/habitat conservation zones in few plantations.

Even though there is no water flow in the water channel TNPL is maintaining a buffer zone in the channel bank. The plantations are raised with a required distance from water channel i.e., minimum of 10mm width by which the plantation activities will not disturb the nature of water channel. It is also found that TNPL taking maximum precautions before establishing plantations and not disturbing the natural vegetation if any presence in the buffer zone.

The location of water course and buffer zone in TNPL Plantations is as follows:

| S.L NO | FARMER CODE | NAME OF THE LAND OWNER | DISTRICT | LOCATION | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | KANCHIPURAM | N12.73396 E80.16943 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | KANCHIPURAM | 12°44'02.2"N , 80°10'22.8"E; N12° 43.904' E80° 10.415' | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | KANCHIPURAM | N12 44.039 E80 10.360; N12° 43.904' E80° 10.415' | Buffer Zone |
| 2 | S04024 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI | TIRUVANNAMALAI | N12 41.092 E79 34.246 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TIRUVANNAMALAI | 12°40'58.8"N , 79°34'18.1"E | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TIRUVANNAMALAI | N12 40.977 E79 34.260 | Buffer Zone |
| 3 | S04029, S04030, S04031 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 34.012 E77 46.734, N8 33.578 E77 47.465, N8 35.019 E77 46.483 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TIRUNELVELI | 8°34'08.3"N , 77°46'45.4"E; 8°34'28.5"N , 77°46'39.2"E | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 33.997 E77 46.607; N8 34.517 E77 46.581 | Buffer Zone |
| 4 | S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 45.278 E77 28.696 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TIRUNELVELI | 8°45'21.41"N,, 77°28'53.51"E; N8° 45.996' E77° 28.904' | Artificial Pond |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 45.686 E77 28.930; N8° 45.996' E77° 28.904' | Buffer Zone |
| 5 | S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.540 E77 38.671 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TIRUNELVELI | 8°39'14.0"N, 77°38'39.6"E; 8°38'31.75"N, 77°38'57.76"E | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 38.616 E77 38.842; N8 39.562 E77 38.719 | Buffer Zone |
| 6 | S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 27.649 E77 48.871 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | THOOTHUKUDI | 8°27'59.4"N , 77°49'05.6"E; 8°28'05.9"N , 77°49'00.6"E | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 27.991 E77 48.983; N8 28.246 E77 48.865 | Buffer Zone |
| 7 | S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 40.635 E77 29.415 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TIRUNELVELI | 8°40'03.8"N , 77°29'41.1"E; N8° 40.268' E77° 29.273' | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 40.081 E77 29.712; N8° 40.268' E77° 29.273' | Buffer Zone |
| 8 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 39.975 E78 45.924 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TRICHY | 10°40'01.6"N , 78°46'05.1"E | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TRICHY | N10 40.005 E78 45.930 | Buffer Zone |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (VAARIKADU) | TRICHY | N10 40.512 E78 46.182 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TRICHY | 10°40'38.2"N , 78°46'11.4"E | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TRICHY | N10 40.650 E78 46.025 | Buffer Zone |
| 10 | T02505 | TNPL UNIT I OWN LAND | KARUR | N11 03.733 E77 59.443 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | KARUR | N 11° 03.936, E077°59.569 | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | KARUR | N11 03.947 E77 59.544 | Buffer Zone |
| 11 | T02506 | TNPL UNIT II OWN LAND | TRICHY | N10 41.372 E78 29.318 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | TRICHY | N10°41'34.16, E78°28'52.97" | Artificial Pond |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | TRICHY | N10 41.572 E78 28.831 | Buffer Zone |
| | | Conservation Zone Maintanined by TNPL | TRICHY | N10° 41.317' E78° 28.367'; N10° 41.433' E78° 28.250'; N10° 41.367' E78° 28.233' | Conservation Zone |
| 12 | S07408 | STATE SEED FARM | KARUR | 10.84402 78.48081 | Plantation |
| | | Artificial Pond | KARUR | 10°50'46.51"N 78°28'52.17"E | Water way |
| | | Buffer Zone maintained ByTNPL | KARUR | 10°50'46.45"N 78°28'51.28"E | Buffer Zone |

### 3.4.2. HCV 4.2: Forests critical to erosion control

The natural forests are important in maintaining terrain stability, including control of erosion, landslides and avalanches because they are having multiple storey's of trees/vegetations. Whereas the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not like natural forest which developed mostly in degraded wasteland and also they are small in size and extent.

The study indicated that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not playing a critical role in protecting against erosion and terrain instability since:

- The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are not containing the area of vulnerable soils or slopes.
- The particular topographic situation of the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations is not needed to protect to avoid severe erosion.

Therefore, all or part of the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations is not identified as being critical to erosion control and also not within a critical erosion area. The High Conservation Values regarding critical to erosion control are not present within the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations.

### 3.4.3. HCV 4.3: Forests providing critical barriers to destructive fire

This High Conservation Values are not present in the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations since,

- All or part of the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations is not in a region where there is a high risk of uncontrolled, destructive fire.
- They do not contain forest types that naturally act as a barrier to fire.
- The area covered by these plantations is too small to act as barriers against uncontrolled destructive fire.
- There are no protected areas that contain threatened or endangered species or ecosystems within or are adjacent to the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations.

Since the FMU's are not playing a critical role under this category, the HCV 4 is not present within the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations.

### 3.5. HCV 5: Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities

The TNPL plantations are mainly raised in the patta lands belongs to the farmers or institutions or government. The rights of the lands are belonged to landowners only. The TNPL plantations are not at all raised at community land. Therefore the question of using the captive and farm forestry plantation area for water for daily use, food, fuel, or construction materials, etc by local communities does not arise. Also the presence of indigenous people, local communities or other ethnic groups as like in forest have not been evidenced in TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations. (Table 6).

However, as a welfare to local community, TNPL is permitting the local community for the following:

- Collection of fire wood from TNPL captive plantations
- Grazing their animals in TNPL captive plantations.

### 3.6. HCV 6: Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity

Since the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are raised at individual farmers/institutions/government land, these captive and farm forestry plantations are not containing the features of cultural significance for one or more local communities. The study revealed that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations have not witnessed the following

- The presence of any indigenous people, local communities that are dependent on the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations for their livelihoods as well as groups that are known to have strong cultural links with captive and farm forestry plantations.

In some of the plantations the local village people residing nearby using the lesser area for cultural and religious reasons at some period. TNPL is also permitting them to use that plantation area for the same. For example, TNPL not raised the plantations in an extent of 50 acres in Paruthipadu Captive plantation (FMU Code : S04031) to use the land by local villagers for festival and grazing purposes as a welfare activity to society. The details of cultural and religious utility near by the FMU's are furnished in Table 7. The presence of cultural, religious importance and artificial water bodies in farm forestry plantations are maintained by farmers and the local communities. TNPL is helping them to maintain the same.

TNPL is protecting the sacred grove trees, cultural identity present in its plantation areas without disturbing them. TNPL administrative unit also participated and contributed towards protection of traditional cultural identity and participated in all the social events.

The TNPL plantations are predominantly established on degraded and marginal farm lands as directed by the National Forest Policy 1988 and its own plantation policy programme of converting unproductive land into productive pulpwood plantations. The assessment study revealed that the plantations of TNPL have not witnessed the presence of High Conservation Values Forest barring few exceptions like presence of cultural and religious importance, artificial water bodies like percolation tanks, check dams and Grey slender loris at Unit-II.

Since TNPL is always infront to conserve the High Conservation Value Forests if any TNPL following the guidelines given by FSC standards for the same.

TNPL also ensured that they will conceive, design and adopt the following planning process to identify and conserve the HCVF in all their future plantations programe.

**a. Identify all HCVs**

To inventory the TNPL plantation area and identify all HCVs if any and document the same in the management plan documents, wherever possible mapping or otherwise delineating their location and extent. This will sometime be an on-going process.

TNPL will collate/compile all relevant, available baseline information for each identified HCV if any, including:

- Current status, trends and threats to the HCV
- Known impacts of forest management

**b. Detail of the management regime for each HCVs**

The management regime would fulfill the site-specific objective of maintaining or enhancing the HCV within the defined HCVF area if any. The main types of options for management are:

- **Protection of the area:**

Through reserves, buffer zones, marking boundaries and control of activities that degrade the HCV if any (e.g. hunting of rare species / protection of sacred grooves etc.,)

- **Modifications or constraints on operations, or specific operational prescriptions /systems:**

Any threats to the HCVs which will be posed by operations or other activities in the TNPL plantations area will need to be identified and documented if any. This analysis should include all potential effects, both direct (e.g. harvesting operations or use of chemicals) and indirect (e.g. increased hunting as a result of better access along logging roads). The decision to adopt any particular operation must be made based on the precautionary approaches.

- **Restoration:**

The restoration activities if any needed where the plantation area requires some remedial action like planting the native species; the industry offered to carry out all restoration process.

## Schedule of Management for Each HCVF

1. **Protection of Area**
   A) Category – sacred groves / temple trees / cultural sites / others
   B) Total extent
   C) Boundary coordinates
2. **Operational Prescription For Maintenance**
   A) Avoid heavy machineries entering into HCVF area
   B) Place the caution boards
   C) Protect the area with natural fences if necessary
3. **Restoration**
   A) Documentation and Planting the native species if needed

**c. Integrate HCVF management into the broader forest management process if any**

In the current and future plantation programme, the identified HCVF will be suitably integrated into the broader Forest Management Process in order to ensure protection of the same.

**d. Training**:

Training their plantation officers, farmers, loggers, contractors, local villagers and other stake holders about the HCVs and its management proposals and their importance towards conservation and management of Resources on a sustainable basis. This besides, identification of HCVF and the associated management process will also be taught to ensure protection of these high value resources.

The general guidance described above is followed for each of the HCVF identified if any and nature of the HCVF in the TNPL plantation areas.

**e. The Precautionary Approaches for protection of HCVF**

An important component of the management of HCVFs if any is the application of the Precautionary Approach. HCVFs are, by definition, the most important forests from a

conservation or social perspective (depending on the HCV identified if any). Therefore, it is essential to use the precautionary approach when dealing with HCVFs if any.

In practice, this means:

**"Planning, management activities and monitoring of the attributes that make a forest management unit a HCVF should de designed, based on existing scientific and indigenous/traditional knowledge, to ensure that these attributes do not come under threat of significant reduction or loss of the attribute and that any threat of reduction or loss is detected long before the reduction becomes irreversible. Where a threat has been identified, early preventive action, including halting existing action, should be taken to avoid or minimize such a threat despite lack of full scientific certainty as to causes and effects of the threat".**

**f. Suggested plan for identification and protection of HCVF**

The following activities identified by the assessment team will help to inventorise new HCVF and also to manage and protect these HCVFs for use by the future generations for their social, cultural and religious activities.

**i) Identification of HCVF**

- The TNPL should use the given format in Annexure-III & IV for its plantations and identify the HCVF if any.
- The identification works may be executed by its officials and document the HCVF present in and around the plantation sites.

**ii) Conservation measures to be followed**

The following conservation measures are suggested for protection and conservation of various HCVFs.

**a. Protection of RET species**

- Once the RET species identified TNPL should ensure adequate protection to protect the species.

**b. Protecting the basic needs**

- Wherever possible the TNPL should ensure the basic needs of the local community particularly collection of firewoods, harvesting of water and providing employment in all plantation activities.

- During this activity adequate incorporation of poor, landless, backward and women members need to be included

**c. Protection of cultural and heritage sites**

- The identified cultural and heritage sites need to be protected through active participation in the cultural, religious and other social events. The corporate social responsibility of TNPL could be effectively utilized in these social events.

**iii) Awareness creation to stakeholders regarding HCVF**

Training need to be given to create adequate awareness among the stakeholders towards identification, management and protection of HCVF present if any in the TNPL plantation sites.

## IV) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The TNPL plantation programme established in the form of captive plantation and farm forestry have been assessed for the presence and absence of High Conservation Value Forests to cater the needs of FSC and the findings are summarized.

b. The TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations to the tune of around 19566.56 hectares have been assessed at 11040 FMUs for the captive and farm forestry plantations.

c. The assessment indicated that the TNPL plantation programme did not witness the presence of globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of bio-diversity values *viz*., protected areas, threatened and endangered species, endemic species and critical temporal use. However, the presence of Grey slender loris and its habitats has been found in the TNPL Unit- II Plantation areas which are well protected by TNPL.

d. TNPL may also considered including the monitoring of Grey slender loris habitat in its monitoring system.

e. The evaluation of High Conservation Value Forest Assessment in TNPL plantation indicated that the TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations are established mostly in the non forested areas and preferably in barren and marginal agricultural land which holistically exhibited the absence of globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests.

f. The plantations established by TNPL are predominantly in barren, marginal and fallow lands wherein the natural regeneration of rare and threatened species was not found. The ecosystem in general was normal with practices of agriculture and horticulture crops and not with the fragile forested ecosystem. Hence, the areas did not contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystem.

g. The plantation programme promoted and popularized by TNPL has been mostly in arid and semi arid tracts of the state of Tamil Nadu and these

plantations never witnessed the presence of critical situations like presence of watershed, forest critical to soil erosion and forest provides barriers to destructive fire. These three critical situations are predominant in hilly and fragile ecosystem and are not found in the regular captive and farm forestry plantation programme of TNPL. However, in the wider landscape ecosystem, presence of artificial water bodies such as check dams and percolation ponds are witnessed in certain localities which do not come under the category by prescribed FSC.

h. Traditionally the forest dwellers and local communities depend on natural forests to meet their basic needs. But the current captive and farm forestry plantations programmes are located in non-forest areas and preferably in barren and marginal agricultural lands and the dependence of local communities on these captive and farm forestry plantations are not evidenced. However the plantation programme of TNPL have generated huge employment and income generation activities to the local village people thereby helped in livelihood security of the society.

i. The plantations also serve as a source of livelihood by providing firewood through lops and tops collection to the local people and permitting to graze their animals.

j. TNPL plantations also serving the need of cultural value of local community like protecting the cultural vale trees, temple, etc.,

k. TNPL is protecting the HCVF present in their captive and farm forestry plantations as in their natural state without any disturbances. TNPL also taking atmost care while doing any plantation operations like ploughing, weeding in their plantations without disturbing the existing HCVF if any. They are also having the policy that not using any chemical fertilizers or pesticides in their plantations which itself an evidence of their commitment towards environment (HCVFs) and social protection.

l. It is also evidenced that TNPL is doing commendable activities to protect the HCVF and welfare of the society by protecting their cultural identity while discussing with local stakeholders.

The assessment of TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations exhibited the presence of certain traditional and cultural identity in the boundaries of TNPL captive and farm forestry plantations. These included temples, temple trees, termite mounds etc., which are traditionally used by the local villagers and groups as their worship and cultural dissemination locations. The TNPL administration where ever possible extended all needed helps by way of donation to construct temples, perform pooja and repair and renovation of existing temples in local community celebration and other religious festivals in these localities which provided local people participation in protecting the pulpwood plantations. In certain places these temples and heritage sites are protected without any disturbances.

The assessment of captive and farm forestry plantations of TNPL carried out across the state indicated that the plantations are mostly established in nontraditional forest areas like patta lands, barren waste lands owned by government and other institutional land areas and these areas have not witnessed the presence of globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values, landscape level forests and other rare threatened, no water catchment and endangered ecosystem. The industry has also indicated holistic precautionary approach for the protection of HCVF if identified in the future captive and farm forestry plantation programme.

## Table 1. Abstract on district wise TNPL plantation in Tamil Nadu

| SN | District | Captive | | Farm Forestry | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FMU | Extent (Ha). | FMU | Extent (Ha). | FMU | Extent (Ha). |
| 1 | ARIYALUR | | | 3,049 | 4,047.81 | 3,049 | 4,047.81 |
| 2 | CHENGALPATTU | | | 284 | 698.47 | 284 | 698.47 |
| 3 | CUDDALORE | | | 592 | 1,066.54 | 592 | 1,066.54 |
| 4 | ERODE | 1 | 12.96 | 327 | 224.74 | 328 | 237.70 |
| 5 | KALLAKURICHI | | | 28 | 73.69 | 28 | 73.69 |
| 6 | KANCHIPURAM | 1 | 22.69 | | | 1 | 22.69 |
| 7 | KARUR | 10 | 147.30 | 876 | 909.61 | 886 | 1,056.91 |
| 8 | MADURAI | 1 | 14.70 | | | 1 | 14.70 |
| 9 | NAMAKKAL | | | 400 | 307.91 | 400 | 307.91 |
| 10 | PUDUKKOTTAI | | | 2,682 | 5,195.70 | 2,682 | 5,195.70 |
| 11 | SALEM | | | 172 | 249.88 | 172 | 249.88 |
| 12 | SIVAGANGA | 6 | 199.82 | 273 | 1,150.79 | 279 | 1,350.61 |
| 13 | THANJAVUR | 3 | 58.76 | | | 3 | 58.76 |
| 14 | THENI | 1 | 8.10 | | | 1 | 8.10 |
| 15 | THOOTHUKUDI | 3 | 147.77 | | | 3 | 147.77 |
| 16 | TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | 8 | 281.38 | 332 | 527.78 | 340 | 809.16 |
| 17 | TIRUNELVELI | 8 | 910.85 | | | 8 | 910.85 |
| 18 | TIRUPPUR | | | 127 | 134.45 | 127 | 134.45 |
| 19 | TIRUVANNAMALAI | 1 | 17.12 | | | 1 | 17.12 |
| 20 | VILUPPURAM | 1 | 6.88 | 1,853 | 3,124.00 | 1,854 | 3,130.88 |
| 21 | VIRUDHUNAGAR | 1 | 26.86 | | | 1 | 26.86 |
| **Grand Total** | | **45** | **1,855.18** | **10,995** | **17,711.38** | **11,040** | **19,566.56** |

## Table 2. Globally, Regionally or Nationally significant concentrations of Biodiversity Values

| S.L NO | FARMER CODE | NAME OF THE SITE | DISTRICT | LOCATION | EXTENT (HA) | PRESENT | ABSENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A02477 | ARS, BHAVANISAGAR | ERODE | N11 29.121 E77 07.844 | 12.96 | | √ |
| 2 | S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | KANCHIPURAM | N12.73396 E80.16943 | 22.69 | | √ |
| 3 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-3 | KARUR | N10 33.788 E78 14.125 | 8.00 | | √ |
| 4 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-1 | KARUR | N10 36.417 E78 13.347 | 8.10 | | √ |
| 5 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-4 | KARUR | N10 33.981 E78 14.293 | 8.11 | | √ |
| 6 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-5 | KARUR | N10 33.573 E78 12.944 | 8.70 | | √ |
| 7 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-6 | KARUR | N10 34.029 E78 12.601 | 11.19 | | √ |
| 8 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-7 | KARUR | N10 34.952 E78 09.800 | 10.00 | | √ |
| 9 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-8 | KARUR | N10 36.675 E78 12.424 | 15.00 | | √ |
| 10 | T02505 | TNPL UNIT I OWN LAND | KARUR | N11 03.733 E77 59.443 | 21.12 | | √ |
| 11 | V01825 | VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION | KARUR | N10 46.908 E78 28.714 | 30.36 | | √ |
| 12 | S04039 | A/M KALLALAGAR THIRUKOIL,ALAGARKOIL | MADURAI | N9 46.171 E77 58.202 | 14.70 | | √ |
| 13 | M01749 | MARIYA ANTONY PRAKASI.S | SIVAGANGAI | N9 46.559 E78 29.027 | 41.53 | | √ |
| 14 | R03834 | RAVEENDAR.V | SIVAGANGAI | N9 47.007 E78 30.057 | 24.21 | | √ |
| 15 | C03351 | CHAIRMAN BS BIOFUEL COMPANY PVT LTD | SIVAGANGAI | N9 43.160 E78 32.976, N9 43.675 E78 33.088 | 58.30 | | √ |
| 16 | U00126 | UDAIYAPPAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 50.560 E78 41.785 | 26.82 | | √ |
| 17 | G03204 | K.P.GANESAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 49.923 E78 48.546 | 27.18 | | √ |
| 18 | D02784 | DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION | SIVAGANGAI | N10 10.838 E78 48.109 | 21.78 | | √ |
| 19 | T00311 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | THANJAVUR | N10 42.482 E78 53.381 | 19.49 | | √ |
| 20 | A02494 | ARS, VAIGAIDAM | THENI | N10 01.065 E77 33.795 | 8.10 | | √ |
| 21 | S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 27.649 E77 48.871 | 46.15 | | √ |
| 22 | S04629 | SCAD KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 44.532 E78 00.724 | 10.93 | | √ |
| 23 | A02476 | ACRI, KILLIKULAM | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 41.662 E77 52.176 | 90.69 | | √ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | C00388 | TNPL-WIND FARM | TIRUNELVELI | N8 56.897 E77 39.193, N8 56.537 E77 39.027 | 100.00 | | √ |
| 25 | S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 45.278 E77 28.696 | 108.10 | | √ |
| 26 | S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 40.635 E77 29.415 | 78.54 | | √ |
| 27 | S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.540 E77 38.671 | 136.44 | | √ |
| 28 | S04041 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.833 E77 38.846 | 41.34 | | √ |
| 29 | S04031 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 35.019 E77 46.483 | 208.58 | | √ |
| 30 | S04030 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 33.578 E77 47.465 | 82.60 | | √ |
| 31 | S04029 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 34.012 E77 46.734 | 155.25 | | √ |
| 32 | S04024 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI | TIRUVANNAMALAI | N12 41.092 E79 34.246 | 17.12 | | √ |
| 33 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 39.975 E78 45.924 | 15.19 | | √ |
| 34 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (HAPP) | TRICHY | N10 42.247 E78 47.162 | 9.75 | | √ |
| 35 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (VAARIKADU) | TRICHY | N10 40.512 E78 46.182 | 9.67 | | √ |
| 36 | T00317 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 20.032 E78 20.834 | 25.00 | | √ |
| 37 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-I | TRICHY | N11 06.847 E78 24.182 | 10.00 | | √ |
| 38 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-II | TRICHY | N11 06.400 E78 24.324 | 10.00 | | √ |
| 39 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-III | TRICHY | N11 06.210 E78 24.103 | 6.00 | | √ |
| 40 | T02506 | TNPL UNIT II OWN LAND | TRICHY | N10 41.372 E78 29.318 | 195.77 | | √ |
| 41 | O01423 | ORS,TINDIVANAM | VILUPPURAM | N12 13.126 E79 40.293 | 6.88 | | √ |
| 42 | S04038 | A/M MEENAKSHI SUNDARESWARAR THIRUKOIL | VIRUDHUNAGAR | N9 36.048 E77 54.033 | 26.86 | | √ |
| 43 | C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (CH) | THANJAVUR | 10.30475 79.35513 | 19.03 | | √ |
| 44 | C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (EH) | THANJAVUR | 10.29103 79.32526 | 20.24 | | √ |
| 45 | S07408 | STATE SEED FARM | KARUR | 10.84402 78.48081 | 26.72 | | √ |
| | | All Farm Forestry Plantations | FMUs - 10995 | | 17711.38 | | √ |

## Table 3. Globally, Regionally or Nationally significant large Landscape Level Forests

| S.L NO | FARMER CODE | NAME OF THE SITE | DISTRICT | LOCATION | EXTENT (HA) | PRESENT | ABSENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A02477 | ARS, BHAVANISAGAR | ERODE | N11 29.121 E77 07.844 | 12.96 | | √ |
| 2 | S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | KANCHIPURAM | N12.73396 E80.16943 | 22.69 | | √ |
| 3 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-3 | KARUR | N10 33.788 E78 14.125 | 8.00 | | √ |
| 4 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-1 | KARUR | N10 36.417 E78 13.347 | 8.10 | | √ |
| 5 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-4 | KARUR | N10 33.981 E78 14.293 | 8.11 | | √ |
| 6 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-5 | KARUR | N10 33.573 E78 12.944 | 8.70 | | √ |
| 7 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-6 | KARUR | N10 34.029 E78 12.601 | 11.19 | | √ |
| 8 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-7 | KARUR | N10 34.952 E78 09.800 | 10.00 | | √ |
| 9 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-8 | KARUR | N10 36.675 E78 12.424 | 15.00 | | √ |
| 10 | T02505 | TNPL UNIT I OWN LAND | KARUR | N11 03.733 E77 59.443 | 21.12 | | √ |
| 11 | V01825 | VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION | KARUR | N10 46.908 E78 28.714 | 30.36 | | √ |
| 12 | S04039 | A/M KALLALAGAR THIRUKOIL,ALAGARKOIL | MADURAI | N9 46.171 E77 58.202 | 14.70 | | √ |
| 13 | M01749 | MARIYA ANTONY PRAKASI.S | SIVAGANGAI | N9 46.559 E78 29.027 | 41.53 | | √ |
| 14 | R03834 | RAVEENDAR.V | SIVAGANGAI | N9 47.007 E78 30.057 | 24.21 | | √ |
| 15 | C03351 | CHAIRMAN BS BIOFUEL COMPANY PVT LTD | SIVAGANGAI | N9 43.160 E78 32.976, N9 43.675 E78 33.088 | 58.30 | | √ |
| 16 | U00126 | UDAIYAPPAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 50.560 E78 41.785 | 26.82 | | √ |
| 17 | G03204 | K.P.GANESAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 49.923 E78 48.546 | 27.18 | | √ |
| 18 | D02784 | DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION | SIVAGANGAI | N10 10.838 E78 48.109 | 21.78 | | √ |
| 19 | T00311 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | THANJAVUR | N10 42.482 E78 53.381 | 19.49 | | √ |
| 20 | A02494 | ARS, VAIGAIDAM | THENI | N10 01.065 E77 33.795 | 8.10 | | √ |
| 21 | S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 27.649 E77 48.871 | 46.15 | | √ |
| 22 | S04629 | SCAD KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 44.532 E78 00.724 | 10.93 | | √ |
| 23 | A02476 | ACRI, KILLIKULAM | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 41.662 E77 52.176 | 90.69 | | √ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | C00388 | TNPL-WIND FARM | TIRUNELVELI | N8 56.897 E77 39.193, N8 56.537 E77 39.027 | 100.00 | | √ |
| 25 | S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 45.278 E77 28.696 | 108.10 | | √ |
| 26 | S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 40.635 E77 29.415 | 78.54 | | √ |
| 27 | S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.540 E77 38.671 | 136.44 | | √ |
| 28 | S04041 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.833 E77 38.846 | 41.34 | | √ |
| 29 | S04031 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 35.019 E77 46.483 | 208.58 | | √ |
| 30 | S04030 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 33.578 E77 47.465 | 82.60 | | √ |
| 31 | S04029 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 34.012 E77 46.734 | 155.25 | | √ |
| 32 | S04024 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI | TIRUVANNAMALAI | N12 41.092 E79 34.246 | 17.12 | | √ |
| 33 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 39.975 E78 45.924 | 15.19 | | √ |
| 34 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (HAPP) | TRICHY | N10 42.247 E78 47.162 | 9.75 | | √ |
| 35 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (VAARIKADU) | TRICHY | N10 40.512 E78 46.182 | 9.67 | | √ |
| 36 | T00317 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 20.032 E78 20.834 | 25.00 | | √ |
| 37 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-I | TRICHY | N11 06.847 E78 24.182 | 10.00 | | √ |
| 38 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-II | TRICHY | N11 06.400 E78 24.324 | 10.00 | | √ |
| 39 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-III | TRICHY | N11 06.210 E78 24.103 | 6.00 | | √ |
| 40 | T02506 | TNPL UNIT II OWN LAND | TRICHY | N10 41.372 E78 29.318 | 195.77 | | √ |
| 41 | O01423 | ORS,TINDIVANAM | VILUPPURAM | N12 13.126 E79 40.293 | 6.88 | | √ |
| 42 | S04038 | A/M MEENAKSHI SUNDARESWARAR THIRUKOIL | VIRUDHUNAGAR | N9 36.048 E77 54.033 | 26.86 | | √ |
| 43 | C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (CH) | THANJAVUR | 10.30475 79.35513 | 19.03 | | √ |
| 44 | C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (EH) | THANJAVUR | 10.29103 79.32526 | 20.24 | | √ |
| 45 | S07408 | STATE SEED FARM | KARUR | 10.84402 78.48081 | 26.72 | | √ |
| | | All Farm Forestry Plantations | FMUs - 10995 | | 17711.38 | | √ |

## Table 4. Rare, Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems

| S.L NO | FMU CODE | NAME OF THE SITE | DISTRICT | LOCATION | EXTENT (HA) | Rare | | Threatened | | Endangered | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Present | Absent | Present | Absent | Present | Absent |
| 1 | A02477 | ARS, BHAVANISAGAR | ERODE | N11 29.121 E77 07.844 | 12.96 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 2 | S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | KANCHIPURAM | N12.73396 E80.16943 | 22.69 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 3 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-3 | KARUR | N10 33.788 E78 14.125 | 8.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 4 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-1 | KARUR | N10 36.417 E78 13.347 | 8.10 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 5 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-4 | KARUR | N10 33.981 E78 14.293 | 8.11 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 6 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-5 | KARUR | N10 33.573 E78 12.944 | 8.70 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 7 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-6 | KARUR | N10 34.029 E78 12.601 | 11.19 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 8 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-7 | KARUR | N10 34.952 E78 09.800 | 10.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 9 | T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-8 | KARUR | N10 36.675 E78 12.424 | 15.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 10 | T02505 | TNPL UNIT I OWN LAND | KARUR | N11 03.733 E77 59.443 | 21.12 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 11 | V01825 | VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION | KARUR | N10 46.908 E78 28.714 | 30.36 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 12 | S04039 | A/M KALLALAGAR THIRUKOIL,ALAGARKOIL | MADURAI | N9 46.171 E77 58.202 | 14.70 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 13 | M01749 | MARIYA ANTONY PRAKASI.S | SIVAGANGAI | N9 46.559 E78 29.027 | 41.53 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 14 | R03834 | RAVEENDAR.V | SIVAGANGAI | N9 47.007 E78 30.057 | 24.21 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 15 | C03351 | CHAIRMAN BS BIOFUEL COMPANY PVT LTD | SIVAGANGAI | N9 43.160 E78 32.976, N9 43.675 E78 33.088 | 58.30 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 16 | U00126 | UDAIYAPPAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 50.560 E78 41.785 | 26.82 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 17 | G03204 | K.P.GANESAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 49.923 E78 48.546 | 27.18 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 18 | D02784 | DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION | SIVAGANGAI | N10 10.838 E78 48.109 | 21.78 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 19 | T00311 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | THANJAVUR | N10 42.482 E78 53.381 | 19.49 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 20 | A02494 | ARS, VAIGAIDAM | THENI | N10 01.065 E77 33.795 | 8.10 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 21 | S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 27.649 E77 48.871 | 46.15 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 22 | S04629 | SCAD KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 44.532 E78 00.724 | 10.93 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 23 | A02476 | ACRI, KILLIKULAM | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 41.662 E77 52.176 | 90.69 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 24 | C00388 | TNPL-WIND FARM | TIRUNELVELI | N8 56.897 E77 39.193, N8 56.537 E77 39.027 | 100.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 25 | S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 45.278 E77 28.696 | 108.10 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 26 | S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 40.635 E77 29.415 | 78.54 | | √ | | √ | | √ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.540 E77 38.671 | 136.44 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 28 | S04041 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.833 E77 38.846 | 41.34 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 29 | S04031 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 35.019 E77 46.483 | 208.58 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 30 | S04030 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 33.578 E77 47.465 | 82.60 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 31 | S04029 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 34.012 E77 46.734 | 155.25 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 32 | S04024 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI | TIRUVANNAMALAI | N12 41.092 E79 34.246 | 17.12 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 33 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 39.975 E78 45.924 | 15.19 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 34 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (HAPP) | TRICHY | N10 42.247 E78 47.162 | 9.75 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 35 | T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (VAARIKADU) | TRICHY | N10 40.512 E78 46.182 | 9.67 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 36 | T00317 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 20.032 E78 20.834 | 25.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 37 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-I | TRICHY | N11 06.847 E78 24.182 | 10.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 38 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-II | TRICHY | N11 06.400 E78 24.324 | 10.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 39 | T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-III | TRICHY | N11 06.210 E78 24.103 | 6.00 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 40 | T02506 | TNPL UNIT II OWN LAND | TRICHY | N10 41.372 E78 29.318; N10° 41.317' E78° 28.367'; N10° 41.433' E78° 28.250'; N10° 41.367' E78° 28.233' | 195.77 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| 41 | O01423 | ORS,TINDIVANAM | VILUPPURAM | N12 13.126 E79 40.293 | 6.88 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 42 | S04038 | A/M MEENAKSHI SUNDARESWARAR THIRUKOIL | VIRUDHUNAGAR | N9 36.048 E77 54.033 | 26.86 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 43 | C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (CH) | THANJAVUR | 10.30475 79.35513 | 19.03 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 44 | C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (EH) | THANJAVUR | 10.29103 79.32526 | 20.24 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| 45 | S07408 | STATE SEED FARM | KARUR | 10.84402 78.48081 | 26.72 | | √ | | √ | | √ |
| | | All Farm Forestry Plantations | FMUs - 10995 | | 17711.38 | | √ | | √ | | √ |

## Table.5 Forest Areas That Provide Basic Services on Nature in Critical Situations

| Farmer Code | Name of the Captive Site | District | Location | Within / Outside | Extent (ha) | Water Catchment | | Soil erosion Control | | Bees in Pollination | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Presence | Absence | Presence | Absence | Presence | Absence |
| T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | Trichy | 10°40'01.6"N 78°46'05.1"E | Outside | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (VAARIKADU) | Trichy | 10°40'38.2"N 78°46'11.4"E | Outside | 0.4 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| M01749 | MARIYA ANTHONY PRAKASHI | Sivagangai | 9°46'37.5"N 78°28'35.1"E | Within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| M01749 | MARIYA ANTHONY PRAKASHI | Sivagangai | 9°46'39.1"N 78°28'40.3"E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| M01749 | MARIYA ANTHONY PRAKASHI | Sivagangai | 9°46'28.9"N 78°29'34.2"E | Outside | 0.2 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04039 | A/M KALLALAGAR THIRUKOIL,ALAGARKOIL | Madurai | 9°46'3.46"N 77°58'17.07"E | Within | 0.2 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | Tuticorin | 8°27'59.4"N 77°49'05.6"E | Outside | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | Tuticorin | 8°28'05.9"N 77°49'00.6"E | Outside | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°45'59.75"N, 77°28'54.26"E | Outside | 0.4 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°45'21.41"N, 77°28'53.51"E | Outside | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°40'16.1"N 77°29'16.4"E | Outside | 0.2 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°40'03.8"N 77°29'41.1"E | Outside | 0.2 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04029 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°34'08.3"N 77°46'45.4"E | Outside | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04031 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°34'28.5"N 77°46'39.2"E | Outside | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04030 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°35'04.2"N 77°46'27.8"E | Within | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04024 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI | Tiruvannamalai | 12°40'58.8"N 79°34'18.1"E | Within | 0.2 | √ | | | √ | | √ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | Kanchipuram | 12°44'02.2"N 80°10'22.8"E | Within | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | Kanchipuram | 12°43'53.9"N 80°10'25.7"E | Within | 0.3 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°39'14.0"N 77°38'39.6"E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°38'31.75"N, 77°38'57.76"E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S04041 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | Tirunelveli | 8°38'53.4"N 77°39'26.0"E | Outside | 0.2 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK3 | Karur | N10 33.792 E78 14.116 | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-1 | Karur | N10 36.420 E78 13.294 | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-4 | Karur | N10 33.964 E78 14.418 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-4 | Karur | N10 33.853 E78 14.441 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-5 | Karur | N10 33.500 E78 12.920 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-6 | Karur | N10 34.009 E78 12.595 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-6 | Karur | N10 33.892 E78 12.538 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-7 | Karur | N10 34.880 E78 09.938 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-8 | Karur | N10 36.641 E78 12.190 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-8 | Karur | N10 36.689 E78 12.283 | Within | 0.1 | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| T00317 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | Trichy | 10 20.032N 78 20.832E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T00317 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | Trichy | 11 06.847N 78 24.180 E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| T02505 | TNPL UNIT I OWN LAND | Karur | N 11° 03.936 E077°59.569 | Within | 1.21 | √ | | | √ | √ | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T02506 | TNPL UNIT II OWN LAND | Trichy | N10°41'34.16 E78°28'52.97" | Within | 3.24 | √ | | | √ | √ | |
| T00311 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | Thanjavur | 10°42'28.67"N 78°53'33.95"E | Within | 0.16 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (CH) | Thanjavur | 10°18'11.19"N 79°21'3.37"E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (EH) | Thanjavur | 10°18'19.64"N 79°20'52.75"E | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S07408 | STATE SEED FARM | KARUR | 10.84402 78.48081 | Within & outside | 2.91 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| S05271 | SENTHIL KUMAR | Ariyalur | 11.187248, 79.44457 | within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| K03948 | KAMESH.C | Sivaganga | 9.9189, 78.6221 | within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| J00243 | JAYARAMAN.E | Viluppura m | 12.14508514, 79.68593031 | within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| R04023 | RAJAGOPAL S | Sivaganga | 9.8376, 78.4975 | within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| A01904 | ARUMUGAM.S | Sivaganga | 9.8287, 78.5812 | within | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| V01622 | VISVANATHAN | Cuddalore | 11.32695730, 79.51937010 | Outside | 0.1 | √ | | | √ | | √ |
| | | | | TOTAL | 14.62 | | | | | | |

## Table 6. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities

| FARMER CODE | NAME OF THE LAND OWNER | DISTRICT | LOCATION | EXTENT (HA) | Food / Medicine | | | Fuel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | P | A | Species name | P | A | Species Name |
| A02477 | ARS, BHAVANISAGAR | ERODE | N11 29.121 E77 07.844 | 12.96 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04017 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL | KANCHIPURAM | N12.73396 E80.16943 | 22.69 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-3 | KARUR | N10 33.788 E78 14.125 | 8.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-1 | KARUR | N10 36.417 E78 13.347 | 8.10 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-4 | KARUR | N10 33.981 E78 14.293 | 8.11 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-5 | KARUR | N10 33.573 E78 12.944 | 8.70 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-6 | KARUR | N10 34.029 E78 12.601 | 11.19 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-7 | KARUR | N10 34.952 E78 09.800 | 10.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00315 | GOVT.WASTE LAND,BLOCK-8 | KARUR | N10 36.675 E78 12.424 | 15.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T02505 | TNPL UNIT I OWN LAND | KARUR | N11 03.733 E77 59.443 | 21.12 | | √ | | | √ | |
| V01825 | VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION | KARUR | N10 46.908 E78 28.714 | 30.36 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04039 | A/M KALLALAGAR THIRUKOIL,ALAGARKOIL | MADURAI | N9 46.171 E77 58.202 | 14.70 | | √ | | | √ | |
| M01749 | MARIYA ANTONY PRAKASI.S | SIVAGANGAI | N9 46.559 E78 29.027 | 41.53 | | √ | | | √ | |
| R03834 | RAVEENDAR.V | SIVAGANGAI | N9 47.007 E78 30.057 | 24.21 | | √ | | | √ | |
| C03351 | CHAIRMAN BS BIOFUEL COMPANY PVT LTD | SIVAGANGAI | N9 43.160 E78 32.976, N9 43.675 E78 33.088 | 58.30 | | √ | | | √ | |
| U00126 | UDAIYAPPAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 50.560 E78 41.785 | 26.82 | | √ | | | √ | |
| G03204 | K.P.GANESAN & CO | SIVAGANGAI | N9 49.923 E78 48.546 | 27.18 | | √ | | | √ | |
| D02784 | DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION | SIVAGANGAI | N10 10.838 E78 48.109 | 21.78 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00311 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | THANJAVUR | N10 42.482 E78 53.381 | 19.49 | | √ | | | √ | |
| A02494 | ARS, VAIGAIDAM | THENI | N10 01.065 E77 33.795 | 8.10 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04045 | A/M EKANTHALINGASAMY THIRUKOIL | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 27.649 E77 48.871 | 46.15 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04629 | SCAD KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 44.532 E78 00.724 | 10.93 | | √ | | | √ | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A02476 | ACRI, KILLIKULAM | THOOTHUKUDI | N8 41.662 E77 52.176 | 90.69 | | √ | | | √ | |
| C00388 | TNPL-WIND FARM | TIRUNELVELI | N8 56.897 E77 39.193, N8 56.537 E77 39.027 | 100.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04040 | A/M NARUMBUTHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 45.278 E77 28.696 | 108.10 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04046 | A/M BOOMINATHASAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 40.635 E77 29.415 | 78.54 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04042 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.540 E77 38.671 | 136.44 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04041 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 39.833 E77 38.846 | 41.34 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04031 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 35.019 E77 46.483 | 208.58 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04030 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 33.578 E77 47.465 | 82.60 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04029 | A/M GANDHIMATHIAMMAN THIRUKOIL | TIRUNELVELI | N8 34.012 E77 46.734 | 155.25 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04024 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI | TIRUVANNAMALAI | N12 41.092 E79 34.246 | 17.12 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 39.975 E78 45.924 | 15.19 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (HAPP) | TRICHY | N10 42.247 E78 47.162 | 9.75 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00316 | GOVT.WASTE LAND, SOORIYUR (VAARIKADU) | TRICHY | N10 40.512 E78 46.182 | 9.67 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00317 | GOVT.WASTE LAND | TRICHY | N10 20.032 E78 20.834 | 25.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-I | TRICHY | N11 06.847 E78 24.182 | 10.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-II | TRICHY | N11 06.400 E78 24.324 | 10.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T00318 | GOVT.WASTE LAND BLOCK-III | TRICHY | N11 06.210 E78 24.103 | 6.00 | | √ | | | √ | |
| T02506 | TNPL UNIT II OWN LAND | TRICHY | N10 41.372 E78 29.318 | 195.77 | | √ | | | √ | |
| O01423 | ORS,TINDIVANAM | VILUPPURAM | N12 13.126 E79 40.293 | 6.88 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S04038 | A/M MEENAKSHI SUNDARESWARAR THIRUKOIL | VIRUDHUNAGAR | N9 36.048 E77 54.033 | 26.86 | | √ | | | √ | |
| C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (CH) | THANJAVUR | 10.30475 79.35513 | 19.03 | | √ | | | √ | |
| C03434 | CHATHIRAM LAND (EH) | THANJAVUR | 10.29103 79.32526 | 20.24 | | √ | | | √ | |
| S07408 | STATE SEED FARM | KARUR | 10.84402 78.48081 | 26.72 | | √ | | | √ | |
| | All Farm Forestry Plantations | FMUs - 10995 | | 17711.38 | | √ | | | √ | |

## Table 7a. Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity

| SN | Name of the Temple | Farmer Code | Protected tree species | Age of the Tree (years) | Village | Taluk | Location | Within / Outside | Extent (Ha) | Name of the Captive Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | - | S04024 | *Azadirachta indica* | 10 | Perungalathur | Cheyyar | 12°40'58.8"N 79°34'18.1"E | Within | 0.1 | A/M MASIMAGA SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR ARAKKATTALAI |
| 2 | Karupannasamy | S04017 | *Ficus religiosa* | 30 | Thiruvidanthai & Illalur | Thiruporur | 12°43'56.6"N 80°10'14.6"E | Within | 0.1 | A/M NITHIYAKALYANAPERUMAL THIRUKOIL |
| 3 | Mosque | S04042 | Udayam Tree | 30 | Omanallur | Ambasamuthiram | 8°38'53.4"N 77°39'26.0"E | outside | 0.1 | A/M SUBRAMANIYASWAMY THIRUKOIL |
| 4 | Amman Temple | S04031 | - | - | Nanguneri | Tirunelveli | 8°34'28.4"N 77°46'39.0"E | Outside | 20.0 | AM/ GANDHIMATHIAMMAN TEMPLE |
| 5 | Kattu Koil | S04039 | *Focus religiosa* | 10 | Melakottai | Tirumangalam | N9 46.171 E77 58.200 | Within | 0.1 | A/M KALLALAGAR TEMPLETHIRUKOIL |
| 6 | - | D02784 | - | 30 | Kanadukathan | Karaikudi | N10° 10.644' E78° 48.175' | Within | 0.1 | DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION |
| 7 | | C03434 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 10 | Rajamadam | Pattukottai | 10°18'20.30"N 79°21'6.07"E | Within | 1 | CHATHIRAM LAND |
| 8 | | C03434 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 10 | Rajamadam | Pattukottai | 10°18'28.47"N 79°21'0.54"E | Within | 1 | CHATHIRAM LAND |
| 9 | | S07408 | *Azadirachta indica & Ficus religiosa* | 10 | Inungur | Kulithalai | 10°50'32.29"N 78°28'49.56"E | Within | 1 | STATE DEED FARM |
| 10 | | A02885 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 10 | Perunkondanviduthi | Pudukkottai | 10.45324, 78.88707 | Within | 0.1 | ALPHONSMARY |
| 11 | Muni Temple | K03899 | | | Vettiyur | Karaikudi | 9.9006, 78.6741 | Within | 0.1 | KALAISELVAN.S |
| 12 | | M03776 | *Azadirachta* | 12 | Nallathur | Tindivanam | 12.29269837, | Within | 0.1 | MOHANDASS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *indica* | | | | 79.72807339 | | | |
| 13 | | S06533 | *Azadirachta indica* | 9 | Koovathur (North) | Andimadam | 11.32174, 79.37959 | Within | 0.1 | SUSEENDIRAN |
| 14 | Amman Temple | M01868 | Ficus benghalensis | 10 | Anikuthichan (South) | Andimadam | 11.28669, 79.40105 | Within | 0.1 | MUTHUKUMARASAMY |
| 15 | Sivan Temple | U00164 | | | Vanathirayanpattanam | Udayarpalayam | 11.15652, 79.34531 | Within | 0.1 | UTHIRAPATHI |
| 16 | | K03218 | *Azadirachta indica* | 10 | Kundaveli (West) | Udayarpalayam | 11.25562, 79.47635 | Within | 0.1 | KALAIVANAN.A |
| 17 | | A01948 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 12 | Mullur | Pudukkottai | 10.45299, 78.88781 | Within | 0.1 | ARULMANI.S |
| 18 | | D02812 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 10 | Anikuthichan (South) | Andimadam | 11.28901, 79.40697 | Within | 0.1 | DURAIRAJ |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | **24.40** | |

## Table 7b. List of Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity in TNPL Unit I

| Sl.No | Name of the Temple | Farmer Code | Protected tree species | Age of the Tree (years) | Village | Taluk | Location | Within / Outside | Extent (Ha) | Name of the Captive Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 5 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.640' E077°59.589 ' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 2 | | T02505 | *Azardirachta indica* | 6 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.640' E077°59.589 ' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 3 | | T02505 | *Aegle marmelos* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.659' E077°59.560' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 4 | | T02505 | *Mimosa ferruginea* | 8 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.659' E077°59.560' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 5 | | T02505 | *Phyllanthus Emblica* | 9 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.658' E077°59.555' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 6 | | T02505 | *Ficus bengaliancis* | 10 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11°03.599' E077°59.521' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 7 | | T02505 | *Ficus bengaliancis* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.517' E077°59.384' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 8 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.566' E077°59.437' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 9 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 11 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.587' E077°59.449' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 10 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.583' E077°59.453' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 11 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.614' E077°59.466' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 12 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 5 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.633' E077°59.478' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 13 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 6 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.636' E077°59.475' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 14 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 8 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.641' E077°59.473' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 15 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 9 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.733' E077°59.451' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 16 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.764' E077°59.443' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 17 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.819' E077°59.458' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.819' E077°59.458' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 19 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.813' E077°59.456' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 20 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.802' E077°59.484' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 21 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.808' E077°59.433' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 22 | | T02505 | *Pithecellobium dulce* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.808' E077°59.435' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 23 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 5 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.838' E077°59.431' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 24 | | T02505 | *Phycus bengaliancis* | 6 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11°03.819' E077°59.386' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 25 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11°03.781' E077°59.3822' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 26 | | T02505 | *Ficus bengaliancis* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11°03.688' E077°59.350' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 27 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.785' E077°59.321' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 28 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.794' E077°59.320' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 29 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.720' E077°59.336' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 30 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 5 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.785' E077°59.371' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 31 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.838' E077°59.278' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 32 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.920' E077°59.266' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 33 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.923' E077°59.604' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 34 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.896' E077°59.650' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 35 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 6 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.893' E077°59.636' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 36 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 5 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.806' E077°59.557' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 37 | | T02505 | *Picus religiosa* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.781' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | E077°59.461' | | | |
| 38 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 8 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.791' E077°59.471' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 39 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 7 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.811' E077°59.499' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 40 | | T02505 | *Pithecellobium dulce* | 9 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.534' E077°59.540' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 41 | | T02505 | *Phycus bengaliancis* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.591' E077°59.556' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 42 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.605' E077°59.545' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 43 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.621' E077°59.566' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 44 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 6 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.693' E077°59.514' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 45 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 8 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.787' E077°59.596' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 46 | | T02505 | *Ficus religiosa* | 3 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.764' E077°59.596' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 47 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.866' E077°59.667' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 48 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.872' E077°59.645' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 49 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.893' E077°59.624' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 50 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 6 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.872' E077°59.616' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 51 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 5 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.707' E077°59.542' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 52 | | T02505 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N 11° 03.722' E077°59.534' | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit I |
| 53 | TNPL Ganapathi Temple | T02505 | | | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N11° 03.641' E77° 59.566' | Within | 0.4 | TNPL Unit I |
| 54 | TNPL Church | T02505 | | | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N11° 03.557' E77° 59.483' | Within | 0.2 | TNPL Unit I |
| 55 | TNPL Mosque | T02505 | | | Kagithapuram | Manmangalam | N11° 03.508' E77° 59.498' | Within | 0.2 | TNPL Unit I |
| | | | | | | | | **TOTAL** | **6.00** | |

## Table 7c. List of Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity in TNPL Unit II

| Name of the Temple | Farmer Code | Protected tree species | Age of the Tree (years) | Village | Taluk | Location | | Within / Outside | Extent (Ha) | Name of the Captive Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T02506 | *Abutilon theophrasti* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68652 | E078.45435 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Acalypha indica* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69555 | E07848486 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Acanthospermum hispidum* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69665 | E078.48862 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Achyranthes aspera* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68674 | E078.45766 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Aerva lanata* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69186 | E078.48158 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Allmania nodiflora* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69664 | E078.48875 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Aloe vera* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69185 | E078.47729 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Alternanthera pungens* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68592 | E078.45908 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Alternanthera sessilis* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68646 | E078.45442 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Alysicarpus monilifer* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68684 | E078.45926 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Amaranthus spinosus* | 7 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68711 | E078.45421 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Amaranthus viridis* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68714 | E078.45431 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Ammannia baccifera* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69082 | E078.48211 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Andrographis paniculata* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68599 | E078.45911 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Anisomeles malabarica* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68677 | E078.45418 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Asparagus recemosus* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68677 | E078.45432 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Boerhavia diffusa* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69691 | E078.48903 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Calotropis gigantea* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69646 | E078.48847 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T02506 | *Cardiospermum halicacabum* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68656 | E078.45459 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Cassia auriculata* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69076 | E078.48211 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Catharanthus pusillus* | 7 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69693 | E078.48901 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Celosia argentea* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68688 | E078.45757 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Cissus quadrangularis* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68609 | E078.45384 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Citrullus colocynthis* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68676 | E078.45379 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Cleome viscosa* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69684 | E078.48904 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Clitoria ternatea* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68611 | E078.45392 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Coccinia grandis* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69088 | E078.48203 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Cocculus hirsutus* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69099 | E078.48202 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Corchorus aestuans* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68645 | E078.45445 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Corchorus tridens* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68573 | E078.45383 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Crotalaria verrucosa* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69179 | E078.48181 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Croton sparsiflorus* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68675 | E078.45391 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Cyanthillium cinereum* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68672 | E078.45737 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Datura metal* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68676 | E078.45386 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Desmodium triflorum* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69183 | E078.45151 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Digera muricata* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68675 | E078.45379 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Diplocyclos palmatus* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68679 | E078.45457 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Eclipta prostrata* | 1 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68636 | E078.45429 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Elephantopus scaber* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68679 | E078.45446 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Enicostema axillare* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69189 | E078.47696 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Euphorbia* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69179 | E078.48176 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *heterophylla* | | | | | | | | |
| | T02506 | *Euphorbia hirta* | 6 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68640 | E078.45444 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Euphorbia prostrata* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69684 | E078.48905 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Evolvulus alsinoides* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69627 | E078.48904 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Hemidesmus indicus* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68544 | E078.45383 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Hybanthus enneaspermus* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68711 | E078.45422 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Hyptis suaveolens* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69139 | E078.47615 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Indigofera linnaei* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68543 | E078.45383 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Indigofera tinctoria* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69202 | E078.47699 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Jatropha gossypiifolia* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68674 | E078.45396 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Justicia tranquebariensis* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68661 | E078.45925 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Kleinia grandiflora* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68537 | E078.45403 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Leucas aspera* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68671 | E078.45741 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Martynia annua* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68539 | E078.45426 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Merremia tridentata* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68731 | E078.45448 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Microstachys chamaelea* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69665 | E078.48874 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Mimosa pudica* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69088 | E078.48221 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Mollugo nudicaulis* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69672 | E078.48905 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Mukia maderaspatana* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69184 | E078.48174 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Ocimum americanum* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68688 | E078.45752 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68655 | E078.45457 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Opuntia stricta* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68534 | E078.45434 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T02506 | *Passiflora foetida* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69184 | E078.48187 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Pavonia zeylanica* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68673 | E078.45770 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Pedalium murex* | 1 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68726 | E078.45484 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Pergularia daemia* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69178 | E078.48194 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Phyllanthus amarus* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69088 | E078.48206 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Phyllanthus madrapatensis* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68638 | E078.45448 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Physalis minima* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68543 | E078.45454 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Pupalia lappacea* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68576 | E078.45907 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Rhynchosia aurea* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68656 | E078.45924 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Sansevieria cylindrica* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68691 | E078.46025 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Sesamum laciniatum* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69126 | E078.47619 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Solanum surattense* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68746 | E078.45457 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Sopubia delphinifolia* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68583 | E078.45912 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Striga angustifolia* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69657 | E078.48898 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Trianthema portulacastrum* | 1 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69201 | E078.47697 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Tribulus terrestris* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68601 | E078.45917 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Trichodesma indicum* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68730 | E078.45482 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Tridax procumbens* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69639 | E078.48903 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Triumfetta rhomboidea* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68648 | E078.45432 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Vigna trilobata* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68671 | E078.45749 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Vinca rosea* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68747 | E078.45472 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Waltheria indica* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.68675 | E078.45734 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Xanthium* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N10.69179 | E078.47719 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *strumarium* | | | | | | | |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.68626 E 78.48786 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.68623 E 78.48795 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.68294 E 78.48799 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69366 E 78.49216 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69293 E 78.49259 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69329 E 78.49139 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 2 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69364 E 78.49334 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 4 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69387 E 78.48482 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| | T02506 | *Borassus flabellifer* | 5 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69389 E 78.48479 | Within | 0.1 | TNPL Unit II |
| TNPL Ganapathi Temple | T02506 | | 3 | Mondipatty | Manaparai | N 10.69683 E 78.49145 | Within | 0.4 | TNPL Unit II |
| | | | | | | | **TOTAL** | **9.8** | |

# ANNEXURE

## Annexure -I

## List of some Rare, Endangered and Threatened Taxa in Tamil Nadu

| En : Endangered, Ex : Extinct, I : Indeterminate, R : Rare, Th : Threatened, V : Vulnerable | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S. No** | **Species** | **Family** | **Legend** |
| 1 | Abutilon ramosum (Cav.) Guill. et Perr | Malvaceae | R |
| 2 | Acacia campbellii Arn | Mimosaceae | R |
| 3 | Acacia hohenackeri Craib | Mimosaceae | R |
| 4 | Acacia wightii Baker | Mimosaceae | R |
| 5 | Acranthera grandiflora Bedd | Rubiaceae | En |
| 6 | Acrocephalus palniensis Mukerjee | Lamiaceae | I |
| 7 | Actinodaphne bourneae Gamble | Lauraceae | En |
| 8 | Actinodaphne lanata Meissn | Lauraceae | En |
| 9 | Actinodaphne lawsonii Gamble | Lauraceae | R |
| 10 | Aerva wightii Hook f. | Amaranthaceae | I |
| 11 | Albizia thompsonii Brandis | Mimosaceae | R |
| 12 | Allopteropsis semialata (R.Br.)Hitchc.var. viatica (Griff.) Ellis et Karthikeyan ex Karthikeyan | Poaceae | En |
| 13 | Alphonsea zeylanica Hook.f. et Thoms. | Annonaceae | En |
| 14 | Alphonsea zeylanica Hook.f. et Thoms. | Annonaceae | En |
| 15 | Alysicarpus beddomei Schindl. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 16 | Amomum microstephanum Baker | Zingiberaceae | R |
| 17 | Anisochilus argenteus Gamble | Lamiaceae | V |
| 18 | Anisochilus wightii Hook.f. | Lamiaceae | R |
| 19 | Antistrophe serratifolia (Bedd.) Hook.f. | Myrsinaceae | R |
| 20 | Aponogeton appendiculatus van Bruggen | Aponogetonaceae | I |
| 21 | Ardisia blatteri Gamble | Myrsinaceae | |
| 22 | Atuna travancorica (Bedd.) Kosterm. | Chrysobalanaceae | I |
| 23 | Begonia cordifolia (Wight) Thw. | Begoniaceae | R |
| 24 | Begonia subpeltata Wight | Begoniaceae | R |
| 25 | Belosynapsis kewensis Hassk. | Commelinaceae | En |
| 26 | Bentinckia condapanna Berry ex Roxburgh | Arecaceae | R |
| 27 | Bombax insigne Wall. | Bombacaceae | R |
| 28 | Bulbophyllum acutiflorum A.Rich | Orchidaceae | R |
| 29 | Bulbophyllum albidum (Wight) Hook.f | Orchidaceae | R |
| 30 | Bulbophyllum aureum (Hook.f.) Smith | Orchidaceae | R |
| 31 | Bulbophyllum elegantulum (Rolfe) Smith | Orchidaceae | V |
| 32 | Bulbophyllum Reichb.f. | Orchidaceae | V |
| 33 | Calophyllum austroindicum Kosterm. ex P.F.Stevens | Clusiaceae | R |
| 34 | Campanula alphonsii Wall. ex DC | Campanulaceae | R |
| 35 | Capparis diversifolia Wight et Arn | Capparaceae | V |
| 36 | Capparis fusifera Dunn | Capparaceae | R |
| 37 | Capparis rheedii DC | Capparaceae | R |
| 38 | Capparis shevaroyensis Sundararaghavan | Capparaceae | V |
| 39 | Carex pseudo-aperta Bockeler ex Kukenthal | Cyperaceae | I |
| 40 | Carex vicinalis Boott. | Cyperaceae | I |
| 41 | Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep. var. glabra Gamble | Vitaceae | R |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | Cayratia roxburghii Gagnep. | Vitaceae | V |
| 43 | Ceropegia barnesii Bruce et Chatterjee | Asclepiadaceae | En |
| 44 | Ceropegia decaisneana Wight | Asclepiadaceae | R |
| 45 | Ceropegia fimbriifera Bedd. | Asclepiadaceae | V |
| 46 | Ceropegia metziana Miq | Asclepiadaceae | R |
| 47 | Ceropegia omissa Huber | Asclepiadaceae | En |
| 48 | Ceropegia pusilla Wight et Arn | Asclepiadaceae | R |
| 49 | Ceropegia spiralis Wight | Asclepiadaceae | V |
| 50 | Ceropegia thwaitesii Hook. | Asclepiadaceae | V |
| 51 | Chrysoglossum hallbergii Blatt. | Orchidaceae | I |
| 52 | Clematis theobromina Dunn | Ranunculaceae | R |
| 53 | Cleome burmanni Wight et Arn. | Capparaceae | I |
| 54 | Commelina hirsuta (Wight) Clarke | Commelinaceae | R |
| 55 | Commelina indehiscens Barnes | Commelinaceae | R |
| 56 | Commelina tricolor Barnes | Commelinaceae | V |
| 57 | Commelina wightii R.Rao | Commelinaceae | V |
| 58 | Corymborkis veratrifolia (Reinw.) Blume | Orchidaceae | R |
| 59 | Cotoneaster buxifolia Wall. ex Wight | Rosaceae | V |
| 60 | Crotalaria bidiei Gamble | Papilionaceae | R |
| 61 | Crotalaria bourneae Fyson | Papilionaceae | R |
| 62 | Crotalaria clarkei Gamble | Papilionaceae | R |
| 63 | Crotalaria clavata Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | En |
| 64 | Crotalaria conferta Fyson | Papilionaceae | R |
| 65 | Crotalaria digitata Hook. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 66 | Crotalaria formosa R.Grah. ex Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 67 | Crotalaria fysonii Dunn. var. fysonii | Papilionaceae | R |
| 68 | Crotalaria fysonii Dunn var. glabra Gamble | Papilionaceae | En |
| 69 | Crotalaria globosa Wight et Arn | Papilionaceae | R |
| 70 | Crotalaria grahamiana Wight et Arn | Papilionaceae | R |
| 71 | Crotalaria kodaiensis Debbarm. et Biswas | Papilionaceae | En |
| 72 | Crotalaria longipes Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | En |
| 73 | Crotalaria obtecta R.Grah. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 74 | Crotalaria peduncularis R.Grah. ex Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 75 | Crotalaria priestleyoides Benth ex Baker | Papilionaceae | R |
| 76 | Crotalaria rigida Heyne ex Roth | Papilionaceae | R |
| 77 | Crotalaria scabra Gamble | Papilionaceae | R |
| 78 | Cyanotis cerifolia R.Rao et Kammathy | Commelinaceae | I |
| 79 | Cynometra travancorica Bedd. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 80 | Dalbergia congesta R.Grah. ex Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 81 | Dalbergia gardneriana Benth. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 82 | Dalbergia tinnevelliensis Thoth. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 83 | Decaschistia rufa Craib. | Malvaceae | En |
| 84 | Derris benthamii (Thw.) Thw. var. wightii (Baker) Thoth. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 85 | Derris thotharii Bennet | Papilionaceae | R |
| 86 | Desmodium barbatum (L.) Benth. subsp. saulierei (Schind.) Ohashi | Papilionaceae | R |
| 87 | Desmodium dolabriforme Benth. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 88 | Desmodium ferrugineum Wall. ex Thw. ssp. wynaadense (Bedd. ex Gamble) Ohashi | Papilionaceae | R |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | Desmodium ritchiei Sanjappa | Papilionaceae | R |
| 90 | Desmos viridiflorus (Bedd.) Safford. | Annonaceae | R |
| 91 | Dictyospermum ovalifolium Wight | Commelinaceae | R |
| 92 | Didymocarpus missionis Wall. | Gesneriaceae | R |
| 93 | Dillenia retusa Thunb. | Dilleniaceae | En |
| 94 | Elaeocarpus blascoi Weibel | Elaeocarpaceae | R |
| 95 | Elaeocarpus munronii (Wight) Mast. | Elaeocarpaceae | R |
| 96 | Elaeocarpus recurvatus Corner | Elaeocarpaceae | R |
| 97 | Elaeocarpus venustus Bedd. | Elaeocarpaceae | V |
| 98 | Eria albiflora Rolfe | Orchidaceae | R |
| 99 | Eriolaena lushingtonii Dunn | Sterculiaceae | V |
| 100 | Eugenia discifera Gamble | Myrtaceae | En |
| 101 | Euonymus angulatus Wight | Celastraceae | En |
| 102 | Garcinia talbotii Raiz | Clusiaceae | R |
| 103 | Glycosmis macrocarpa Wight | Rutaceae | R |
| 104 | Goniothalamus rhynchantherus Dunn | Annonaceae | R |
| 105 | Goniothalamus thwaitesii Hook.f. et Thoms | Annonaceae | R |
| 106 | Goniothalamus wynaadensis (Bedd.)Bedd | Annonaceae | En |
| 107 | Helichrysum perlanigerum Gamble | Asteraceae | R |
| 108 | Hildegardia populifolia (Roxb.) Schoff. ex Endl. | Sterculiaceae | En |
| 109 | Hopea erosa (Bedd.) van Slooten. | Dipterocarpaceae | En |
| 110 | Humboldtia bourdillonii Prain | Caesalpiniaceae | En |
| 111 | Humboldtia decurrense Bedd. ex Oliver | Caesalpiniaceae | R |
| 112 | Humboldtia unijuga Bedd. var. unijuga | Caesalpiniaceae | R & En |
| 113 | Hybanthus travancoricus (Bedd.) Melch. | Violaceae | R |
| 114 | Hydnocarpus macrocarpa Warh. | Flacourtiaceae | R |
| 115 | Hydrocotyle conferta Wight | Apiaceae | R |
| 116 | Hypericum humifusum L | Hypericaceae | R |
| 117 | Hypericum japonicum Thunb. ex Murr. | Hypericaceae | En |
| 118 | Impatiens neo-barnesii C.E.C.Fisch. | Balsaminaceae | En |
| 119 | Impatiens nilagirica C.E.C.Fisch. | Balsaminaceae | En |
| 120 | Indigofera barberi Gamble | Papilionaceae | R |
| 121 | Indigofera tirunelvelica Sanjappa | Papilionaceae | R |
| 122 | Indotristichia tirunelveliana Sharma, Karthikeyan, Shetty | Podostemaceae | R & V |
| 123 | Isonandra stocksii Clarke | Sapotaceae | V |
| 124 | Isonandra villosa Wight | Sapotaceae | I |
| 125 | Kalanchoe olivacea Dalz. et Gibbs | Crassulaceae | R |
| 126 | Kendrikia walkeri (Wight)Hook.f. ex Triana | Melastomataceae | En |
| 127 | Kingiodendron pinnatum Harms. | Caesalpiniaceae | R |
| 128 | Lepidagathis barberi Gamble | Acanthaceae | R |
| 129 | Lepidagathis diffusa Clarke | Acanthaceae | I |
| 130 | Leptodesmia congesta (Wight) Benth. ex Baker | Papilionaceae | R |
| 131 | Liparis biloba Wight | Orchidaceae | V |
| 132 | Liparis platyphylla Ridl. | Orchidaceae | En |
| 133 | Melicope indica Wight | Rutaceae | V |
| 134 | Memecyclon flavescens Gamble | Melastomataceae | En |
| 135 | Memecyclon sisparense Gamble | Melastomataceae | I |
| 136 | Meteoromyrtus wynaadensis Gamble | Myrtaceae | En |
| 137 | Miliusa nilagirica Bedd. | Annonaceae | En |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 138 | Millettia splendens Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 139 | Murdannia juncoides (Wight) R.Rao et Kammathy | Commelinaceae | V |
| 140 | Nothopegia aureo-fulva Bedd. ex Hook.f. | Anacardiaceae | En |
| 141 | Oberonia bicornis Lindl. | Orchidaceae | R |
| 142 | Ochreinauclea missionis (Wall. ex G.Don) Ridsdale | Rubiaceae | V |
| 143 | Orophea thomsonii Bedd. | Annonaceae | E |
| 144 | Orophea uniflora Hook.f. et Thoms. | Annonaceae | R |
| 145 | Palaquium bourdilloni Brandis | Sapotaceae | I |
| 146 | Paphipedilum druryi Pfitz. | Orchidaceae | En |
| 147 | Pavetta hohenackeri Bremek. | Rubiaceae | V |
| 148 | Pavetta wightii Hook.f. | Rubiaceae | P-Ex |
| 149 | Peucedanum anamallayense Clarke | Apiaceae | I |
| 150 | Piper barberi Gamble | Piperaceae | R |
| 151 | Plectranthus bourneae Gamble | Lamiaceae | I |
| 152 | Poeciloneuron pauciflorum Bedd. | Clusiaceae | En |
| 153 | Pogostemon atropurpureus Benth. | Lamiaceae | R |
| 154 | Pogostemon nilagiricus Gamble | Lamiaceae | En |
| 155 | Pogostemon paludosus Benth. | Lamiaceae | En |
| 156 | Polyalthia rufescens Hook.f. et Thoms. | Annonaceae | R |
| 157 | Polycarpaea diffusa Wight et Arn. | Caryophyllaceae | V |
| 158 | Popowia beddomeana Hook.f. et Thoms. | Annonaceae | R |
| 159 | Pseudoglochidion anamalayanum Gamble | Euphorbiaceae | I |
| 160 | Psychotria globicephala Gamble | Rubiaceae | En |
| 161 | Pterospermum reticulatum Wight et Arn. | Sterculiaceae | R |
| 162 | Rhynchosia jacobii Chandrabose et Shetty | Papilionaceae | R |
| 163 | Rhynchosia velutina Wight et Arn. | Papilionaceae | V |
| 164 | Salacia beddomei Gamble | Hippocrateaceae | R |
| 165 | Santapaua madurensis Balakr. et Subram. | Acanthaceae | En |
| 166 | Senecio kundaicus C.E.C.Fisch. | Asteraceae | En |
| 167 | Smilax wightii A.DC. | Smilacaceae | R |
| 168 | Strobilanthes dupeni Bedd. ex Clarke | Acanthaceae | I |
| 169 | Syzygium courtallense (Gamble) Alston | Myrtaceae | En |
| 170 | Syzygium gambleanum Rathakr. et Chithra | Myrtaceae | En |
| 171 | Tephrosia barberi Drumm. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 172 | Tephrosia calophylla Bedd. | Papilionaceae | R |
| 173 | Teucrium plectranthoides Gamble | Lamiaceae | V |
| 174 | Thottea barberi (Gamble) Ding Hou | Aristolochiaceae | V |
| 175 | Toxocarpus beddomei Gamble | Asclepiadaceae | R |
| 176 | Tylophora rotundifolia Buch.-Ham. ex Wight | Asclepiadaceae | R |
| 177 | Utleria salicifolia Bedd.ex Hook.f. | Periplocaceae | En |
| 178 | Vanasushava pedata (Wight ) P.K.Mukh. et Constance | Apiaceae | R |
| 179 | Vanilla wightiana Lindl. | Orchidaceae | R |
| 180 | Vernonia pulneyensis Gamble | Asteraceae | En |
| 181 | Willisia selaginoides Warming ex J.C.Willis | Podostemaceae | R |
| 182 | Youngia nilgiriensis Babcock | Asteraceae | En |

## Annexure -II

## List of Some Rare, Endangered, Threatened & Endemic Wetland Plants in Tamil Nadu

| E : Endemic, En : Endangered, I : Indeterminate, R : Rare | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S No** | **Species Plants** | **Family** | **Legend** |
| 1 | Acorus calamus L. | Araceae | En |
| 2 | Aponogeton appendiculatus Bruggen | Aponogetonaceae | I |
| 3 | Coelachne perpusilla (Arn. ex Steud.) Thw. | Poaceae | E to peninsular India |
| 4 | Cryptocoryne consobrina Schott. | Araceae | R |
| 5 | Dimeria acutipes Bor | Poaceae | E |
| 6 | Eriocaulon nairii Chandrabose et Chandrasekaran | Eriocaulaceae | E |
| 7 | Halophila ovalis (R.Br.) Hook.f. ssp. ramamurthiana Ravikumar et Ganesan | Hydrocharitaceae | E |
| 8 | Hydrocera triflora (L.) Wight et Arn. | Balsaminaceae | En |
| 9 | Indotristicha tirunelveliana Sharma. Karthikeyan et Shetty | Podostemaceae | En |
| 10 | Isachne bourneorum C.E.C.Fisch. | Poaceae | E |
| 11 | Isachne oreades (Domin.) Bor | Poaceae | E to peninsular India |
| 12 | Ischaemum flumineum Bor | Poaceae | E to peninsular India |
| 13 | Juncus bufonius L. | Juncaceae | R |
| 14 | Plectranthus bourneae Gamble | Lamiaceae | I |
| 15 | Podostemon barberi Willis | Podostemaceae | E |
| 16 | Pogostemon paludosus Benth. | Lamiaceae | En |
| 17 | Salacia beddomei Gamble | Hippocrateaceae | R |
| 18 | Willisia selaginoides (Bedd.) Warming ex Willis | Podostemaceae | R |

**Annexure -III**

**IDENTIFICATION OF HCVF**

**NAME OF THE FARMER :**

**VILLAGE :**

**TALUK :**

**DISTRICT :**

**REGION :**

**EXTENT :**

**IDENTIFICATION OF HCVF :**

| S.NO | HCVF CODE | CATEGORY | PRESENT | ABSENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | HCV 1 | Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values like Protected areas, Threatened and endangered species, Endemic species, Critical temporal use | | |
| 2 | HCV 2 | Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests | | |
| 3 | HCV 3 | Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems | | |
| 4 | HCV 4 | Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations like Forests critical to water catchments, Forests critical to erosion control, Forests providing barriers to destructive fire | | |
| 5 | HCV 5 | Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities | | |
| 6 | HCV 6 | Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity | | |

**DATE:** **SIGNATURE OF THE OFFICER**

**Annexure -IV**

**DOCUMENTATION OF HCVF**

**NAME OF THE FARMER :**

**FARMER CODE :**

**VILLAGE :**

**TALUK :**

**DISTRICT :**

**REGION :**

**EXTENT :**

**DETAILS REGARDING HCVF**

| | |
|---|---|
| **HCVF CODE** | |
| **HCVF CATEGORY** | |
| **CATEGORY NAME** | |
| **HISTORY OF HCVF** | |
| **HCVF LOCATION** | |
| **EXTENT OF HCVF AREA** | |

**DATE:** **SIGNATURE OF THE OFFICER**