

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICE PAUNI
TAH-PAUNI, DIST-BHANDARA

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NOTICE

Municipal Council Pauni Government of Maharashtra in Urban Development Department, vide it's General Body meeting Resolution no. 5 dated 20.04.2020 constituted Tree Authority Municipal Council Pauni. It is necessary to conduct the Tree Censes for the area of Municipal council Pauni as per chapter 4 section 7 of Maharashtra Urban Areas protection and reservation of trees act 1975 of the said area.

Hence, the Pauni Municipal Council conducted the tree Censes.

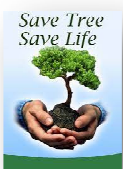
Accordingly, this notice is being published. The record showing tree censes data of the area within the limits of Municipal Council Pauni is kept open for inspection by the public on office working days, during office hours at the office of the Municipal Council Pauni.

Any suggestion / objection of the public in this regard, may be forwarded in writing to the Chief Officer Pauni Municipal Council within a period of 60(Sixty) days from the date of publication of this notice on Municipal Council Notice board. The suggestion/objection shall be duly considered while preparing the Tree censes Record.




Chief Officer

Municipal Council Pauni



Pauni Municipal Council

TREE CENSUS

**Pauni Municipal Council, Pauni
(District: Bhandara) 2023-2024**

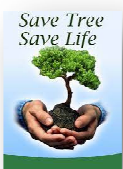
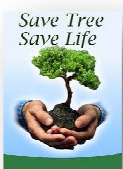


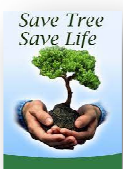
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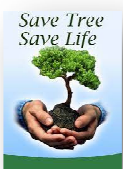
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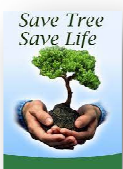


1. INTRODUCTION

About Pauni Municipal Council

Pauni is a Town in Pauni Taluka in Bhandara District of Maharashtra State, India. It belongs to Vidarbha Maharashtra region. It is located 45 KM towards South from District headquarters Bhandara. It is a Taluka head quarter. Pauni Pin code is 441910 and Postal head office is Pauni (Bhandara).

Pauni Local Language is Marathi. Pauni town Total population is 22821 and number of houses are 5960.



About Tree Census and Tree Planning

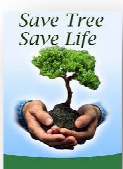
A Tree can be defined as “a long-lived woody plant that has a single usually tall main stem with few or no branches on its lower part”. Trees are often defined as lungs of the planet, as they play a major role in carbon sequestration and oxygen generation, vital for most living beings on the planet. They are primary regulators of soil, temperature, humidity, ground water, etc. Trees also provide vital substances such as food, medicine, timber, as well as habitat for various animals, birds, insects, etc.

Trees are all the more essential for urban areas, as urban areas tend to be a major generators of waste and also a dense habitat of humans. Therefore, the process of ‘Tree Census’ has been gaining increasing importance for Urban areas and the Urban Local Bodies have been directed to conduct tree census for their cities at least once in 5 years. The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Preservation of Trees Act, 1975, as amended in July 2021, is the principle law for tree preservation and monitoring in the State of Maharashtra.

Tree Census or Tree Inventory is the process of identifying, marking, and cataloging the trees and its various attributes such as species, height, girth, age, location, condition, etc. Tree census is an important step in the process of tree conservation, management and planning. Such documentation of trees is an initial effort towards raising awareness regarding the importance of trees amongst the citizens as well as the scientific community.

A tree with an estimated age of 50 years or more has been defined as a heritage tree. Heritage trees are truly a symbol of heritage and therefore, have been order to be treated as such. Importance has also been given to native / indigenous species, as they are naturally suited to thrive and survive in the given location, without causing serious destruction or evasion to other species.

Based on the data and information obtained as a result of the tree census, further plan of action can be decided. Most significantly, in accordance with the National and State policies and goals, minimum 33% of land area must have ‘Green Land Use’. Analysis of the tree census data yields a clear result of whether this target has been achieved. The data also plays an important role in preparing a plan for achieving the desired result by planning plantation, maintenance and conservation activities.



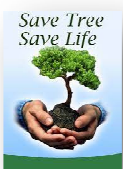
Methodology

Tree census is the process of process of identifying, marking, and cataloging the trees and its various attributes such as species, height, girth, age, location, condition, etc. Tree Planning is the planning for maintenance and upkeep of existing trees and strategies for future plantations. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been entrusted with the task of conducting a tree census in their jurisdiction and ensuring minimum 33% green cover.

For the purpose of this report, the following steps have been performed for the process of Tree Census and Tree Planning:

1. Identifying the survey area.
2. Identifying the survey parameters.
3. Acquiring the necessary tools and manpower required for conducting the Tree Census survey, such as GIS based Survey applications.
4. Planning and conducting the survey as per the parameters.
5. Digitalizing and verifying the survey data.
6. Analysis of Survey data and Generation of Tree Maps.
7. Preparation of Tree Plan.

Each of the above stage has been meticulous planned and implemented by Pauni Municipal Council, in consultation with various stakeholders, consultants, experts, etc.



2. TREE CENSUS

There are **4794** trees on land under the jurisdiction of Pauni Municipal Council. The overall density of trees is **502 trees / sq. km.** The Tree map for the same has been given below:

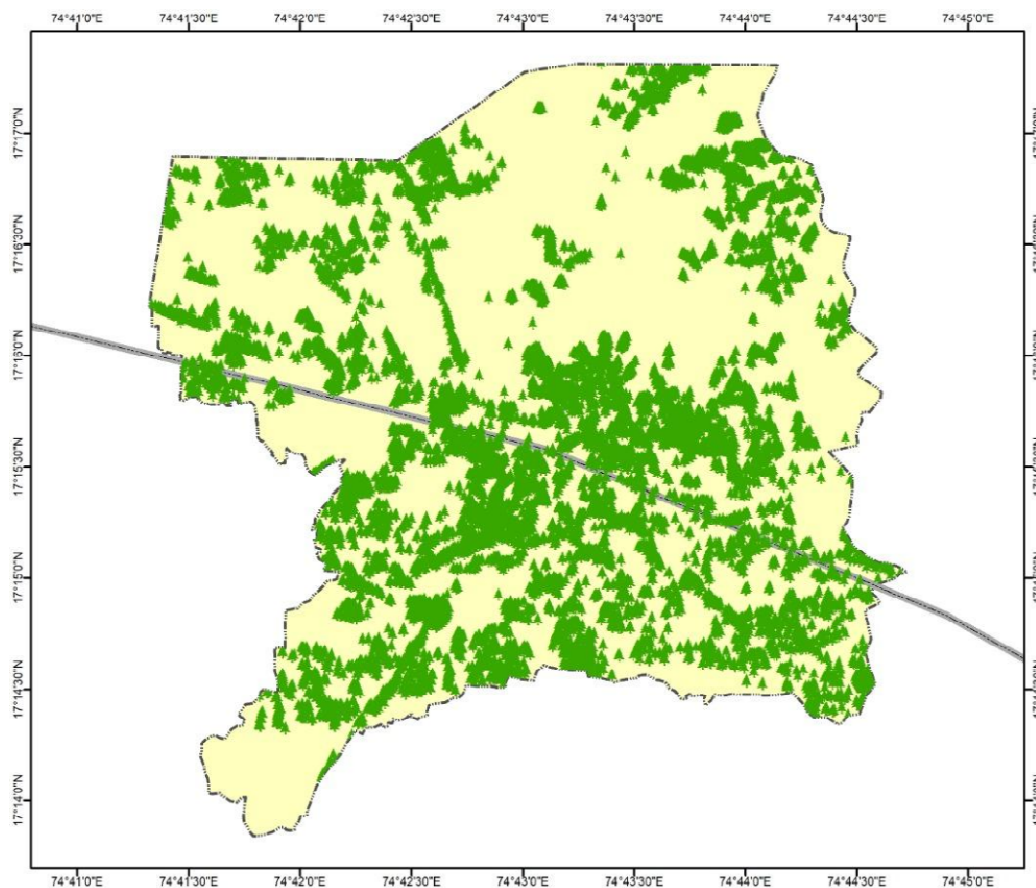


Figure 1: Map indicating the location of trees in the ULB

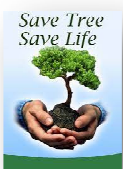


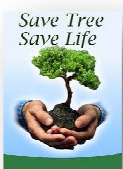
Table 1: Ward-wise count of Trees in the ULB

Ward Number	Ward Name	Ward Area (in sq. km.)	Count of Trees	Tree Density (Trees / sq. km.)
1	Ward No. 1	0.5	282	564
2	Ward No. 2	0.6	390	650
3	Ward No. 3	0.6	247	412
4	Ward No. 4	0.5	112	224
5	Ward No. 5	0.6	345	575
6	Ward No. 6	0.5	267	534
7	Ward No. 7	0.6	246	410
8	Ward No. 8	0.5	394	788
9	Ward No. 9	0.6	461	768
10	Ward No. 10	0.7	395	564
11	Ward No. 11	0.6	281	468
12	Ward No. 12	0.5	346	692
13	Ward No. 13	0.5	258	516
14	Ward No. 14	0.6	279	465
15	Ward No. 15	0.5	192	384
16	Ward No. 16	0.7	142	203
17	Ward No. 17	0.5	157	314
Total		9.59	4794	502



Table 2: Species-wise count of Trees in the ULB

Sr. No.	Tree Common Name	Tree Botanical Name	Count	Percentage
1	Babul	Acacia Nilotica	282	6
2	Indian rosewood	Dalbergia sissoo	124	3
3	Neem	Azadirachta Indica	247	5
4	Frywood	Albizia lebbeck	189	4
5	Karanja	Millettia Pinnata	142	3
6	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus obliqua	267	6
7	Sesban	Sesbania sesban	246	5
8	Mango	Mangifera Indica	193	4
9	Gulmohar	Delonix Regia	173	4
10	Custard apple	Annona squamosa	126	3
11	Sag	Tectona Grandis	281	6
12	Paperflower	Bougainvillea spectabilis	174	4
13	Peru	Psidium guajava	258	5
14	Coconut	Cocos Nucifera	127	3
15	Palash tree	Butea monosperma	192	4
16	Drumstick tree	Moringa oleifera	142	3
17	Vilayati Chinch	Pithecolobium Dulce	157	3
18	Chiku	Manilkara zapota	122	3
19	Bamboo	Psidium guajava	111	2
20	Lemon	Citrus Limon	107	2



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21	Jambul	Syzygium cumini	142	3
22	Peepal	Ficus Religiosa	146	3
23	Banyan	Ficus Benghalensis	125	3
24	Tamarind	Tamarindus Indica	146	3
25	Other	Other	575	12
Total			4794	100.00%

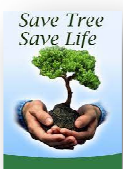
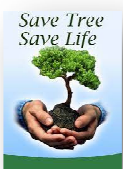
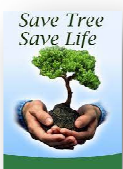


Table 3: Sample Data of Tree Census Survey

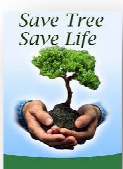
Sr.no	Name	Scientific name	Age	Length (foot)	Width (foot)	Location	Location link Co-ordinates	Condition of the Tree
1	Kadu nimb	Azadirachta indica	34	40	3	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.788681030273438,79.63179016113281	Good
2	Pimpal	Ficus religiosa	50	56	12	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79375457763672,79.63786315917969	Good
3	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	20	25	2	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79375457763672,79.63786315917969	Good
4	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	20	23	2	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79375457763672,79.63786315917969	Good
5	Kadu nimb	Azadirachta indica	25	40	3.5	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79376792907715,79.63792419433594	Good
6	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	20	25	2.5	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79375457763672,79.63786315917969	Good



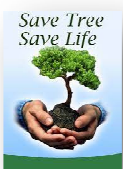
							ch/?api=1&query=20.793739318847656,79.63799285888672	
7	Pimpal	Ficus religiosa	40	50	14	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793764114379883,79.63803100585938	Good
8	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	24	20	2.5	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.794029235839844,79.63797760009766	Good
9	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	25	20	2.5	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.794029235839844,79.63797760009766	Good
10	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	27	20	2.5	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.794029235839844,79.63797760009766	Good
11	Kadu nimb	Azadirachta indica	45	30	8	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793838500976562,79.63798522949219	Good
12	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	34	20	3	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793972015380	Good



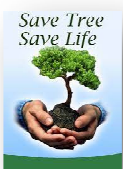
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13	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	29	20	3	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79397201538086,79.63800811767578	Good
14	Karanji	Millettia pinnata	34	25	4.5	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79397201538086,79.63800811767578	Good
15	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	27	15	2	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.79391098022461,79.63795471191406	Good
16	Kadu nimb	Azadirachta indica	34	20	4	Seedhart hostel	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793851852416992,79.63790893554688	Good
17	Badam	Terminalia catappa	24	25	1	Netaji ward	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793840408325195,79.63789367675781	Good
18	Tad	Borassus flabellifer	25	40	1.5	Netaji ward	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793874740600586,79.637847900	Good



							39062	
19	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	29	30	6	Netaji ward	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793827056884766,79.63777160644531	Good
20	ashokacha	Saraca asoca	25	15	3	Netaji ward	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.793827056884766,79.63777160644531	Good
21	Ashokacha	Saraca asoca	24	12	2	Netaji ward	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.794193267822266,79.63795471191406	Good
22	Aamba	Mangifera indica	15	9	1.5	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782129287719727,79.63968658447266	Good
23	Sagwan	Tectona grandis	35	14	2.5	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782123565673828,79.63964080810547	Good
24	Kadu nimb	Azadirachta indica	35	15	3	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782169342041016,79.6396484375	Good



25	Chichbul	Pithecellobium dulce	25	15	3.5	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782154083251953,79.63969421386719	Good
26	Chichbul	Pithecellobium dulce	25	10	2.5	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782154083251953,79.63969421386719	Good
27	Aamba	Mangifera indica	35	45	5.5	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782258987426758,79.64010620117188	Good
28	Bor	Ziziphus mauritiana	35	25	5	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.78228187561035,79.64007568359375	Good
29	Babul	Vachelia nilotica	40	20	9	Manglawari	https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=20.782060623168945,79.640625	Good



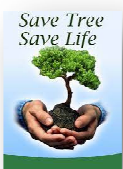
4. NATIVE & INDIGENOUS TREES

In biogeography, a native species is indigenous to a given region or ecosystem if its presence in that region is the result of only local natural evolution (that is "with no human intervention"). Native trees are beneficial because are easily adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of a specific area over a long period of time, provide the most suitable habitat for local wildlife, they support native pollinators, which are critical to global crop production, they're uniquely suited to grow in their native area, etc.

There are **4156** Trees belonging to **24** Species in the ULB. Following is the species-wise-list of Trees in the ULB:

Table 4: Species-wise count of Native / Indigenous Trees in the ULB

Sr. No.	Tree Common Name	Tree Botanical Name	Count
1	Babul	Acacia Nilotica	821
2	Indian rosewood	Dalbergia sissoo	92
3	Neem	Azadirachta Indica	782
4	Frywood	Albizia lebbeck	78
5	Karanja	Millettia Pinnata	78
6	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus obliqua	167
7	Sesban	Sesbania sesban	56
8	Mango	Mangifera Indica	127
9	Gulmohar	Delonix Regia	103
10	Custard apple	Annona squamosa	126
11	Sag	Tectona Grandis	89
12	Paperflower	Bougainvillea spectabilis	174
13	Peru	Psidium guajava	96
14	Coconut	Cocos Nucifera	127
15	Palash tree	Butea monosperma	134
16	Drumstick tree	Moringa oleifera	86
17	Vilayati Chinch	Pithecolobium Dulce	143



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18	Chiku	Manilkara zapota	122
19	Bamboo	Psidium guajava	111
20	Lemon	Citrus Limon	89
21	Jambul	Syzygium cumini	142
22	Peepal	Ficus Religiosa	142
23	Banyan	Ficus Benghalensis	125
24	Tamarind	Tamarindus Indica	146
Total			4156