

Bangalore Mirror

TEMPERATURE MAX 32 | MIN 16 | HUMIDITY 37%

FORECAST MAINLY CLEAR SKY. FOG/MIST VERY LIKELY IN SOME AREAS DURING MORNING HOURS | SUNRISE 06:45 HRS | SUNSET 18:21 HRS

Forty per cent of the 812 trees that might be chopped for the steel flyover can be saved, says Institute of Wood Science and Technology; it has offered to translocate the big trees but civic bodies have not responded yet

INSTITUTE SAYS IT CAN STOP THE GREENOCIDE



GREEN WITH ENVY: The state government is hell-bent on axing these magnificent beauties to make way for the steel flyover from Basaveshwara Circle-Hebbal Flyover

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A city-based centre of excellence in wood science research is ready to save as many trees as possible from the 812 marked to be axed for two infrastructure projects – the controversial steel flyover from Basaveshwara Circle to Hebbal Flyover and the Jayamahal Road widening.

The Institute of Wood Science & Technology (IWST) – under the Indian Council of Forestry Research

& Education (ICFRE) – has expressed willingness to conduct the study in collaboration with Volvo, which has specialised trucks to translocate trees without damaging them.

Interestingly, while neither the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) nor the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) has sought any consultations with the IWST so far, the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) in Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh has signed a memo-



BM's front page report on Jan 27

randum of understanding (MoU) with IWST for a similar study, IWST director Surendra Kumar told Bangalore Mirror on the side-lines of a national conference on "Tree improve-

ment research in India: Current trends and future prospects".

The CMPDI in Singrauli is looking at clearing a cluster of trees to make way for a coal mine in this MP district that borders Uttar Pradesh, for which it is preferring translocation over uprooting them. "We will be preparing a systematic protocol of translocating trees before actually doing it. The protocol is very important," he said, adding that it ensures minimal damage to the tree being shifted.

"At least 40 per cent of

these (812) trees (in Bengaluru) can be translocated safely to roadside locations elsewhere," he said. "If we are asked to carry out a feasibility study, we can easily do so as we have the required capability."

The IWST plans to use tomography, which involves placing sensors on the trees to assess the overall strength, stability and health of the trees.

Tomography uses the sensors to display a representation of a cross-section of the

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Wood institute can stop the Greenocide

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tree using X-rays or ultrasound.

The feasibility study also assesses the tree's girth, its age and the method of translocating them to the destination points.

"This also includes pre- and post-translocation treatment for better survival to ensure prevention of pest attacks at the new location and the ideal sunlight exposure, which should be the same as the tree had in its original location," he said.

The steel flyover project is under the BDA while the Jayamahar Road widening project is under the BBMP. But for both the projects the decision over the trees falls under the jurisdiction of the BBMP within city limits.

When contacted, deputy conservator of forests, BBMP, Appu Rao, was not quite aware of the functions of the IWST although the latter dealt with the scientific aspects of trees.

However, when informed, he did show an interest in contacting the institute to find out more details about how at least some trees could be translocated, and save from the axe.

IWST PROPOSAL GETS NO BBMP RESPONSE

The IWST had also sent a proposal to the BBMP to conduct ward-specific tree health monitoring programme, especially for the roadside trees which get uprooted in the event of thunderstorms, posing a grave threat to life and property. However, there has been no response from the BBMP since the proposal was sent to the civic agency a few months ago.

IWST director Kumar said, "We had sent a proposal to the BBMP for assessing health of avenue trees (the ones lining the roads on either side) in each city ward and maintain a record of each tree's health and fitness. This is important as these are the trees which cause maximum damage to people during thunderstorms."

He said the idea is for the IWST to carry out the inspection with the BBMP as the co-principal investigators. The IWST had plans to use tomography in this too. "Using this system, we can assess the hollowness of the tree trunk, whether the tree is affected by pests, the root system and its spread, as well as the overall strength and stability of the tree," he said.

BBMP's DCF Appu Rao, however, denied having received any such correspondence from the IWST.

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INDIA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER SINCE 1878

'City's roads should be lined with sturdier trees'

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RANJANI GOVIND

BENGALURU: More often than not, it is not the number of trees that determine how effective a city's green cover is, but the choice of tree saplings and areas chosen for planting them that add value to the ecosystem. This was the point made clear by tree scientists, geneticists and experts here on Thursday on the sidelines of the first day of the two-day national conference on "Tree improvement research in India: Current trends and future prospects" hosted by the Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST).

"Bengaluru has an overdose of gulmohar and jacaranda trees. They are beautiful flowering trees, but it's not a good idea to have them lining important avenues as these softwood varieties do not endure the harsh weather," said Surendra Kumar, director, IWST. "Their 'fall-out' rate is large, be it because of wind, rain or even road-widening

... they fall apart," he said.

It is not just the softness of the wood that makes the trees buckle under pressure, but their roots get damaged during road-widening, making them weaker. "If the government authorities are informed of this, they can replace the trees with other varieties that are stronger, to make soil health more meaningful," Mr. Kumar said.

There are plenty of trees to choose from. "Pongamia (*Honge*) is a hardy alternative. These trees take only five years to reach a height of 10 metres. They can make up a canopy or be a stately addition to an avenue," said K.S. Sugara, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Karnataka Department of Forests.

According to Mr. Sugara, Bengaluru could bring in varieties such as neem, bamboo, Burma bamboo, sandalwood and red sanders as avenue trees and also on vacant land, as these tree varieties help improve soil quality.



ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



ಬಿಜಿಪಿಯ ತಾರಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಗೂ ವರುಣ್ ಗಾಂಧಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನ P12

ಐರ್‌ಸೆಲ್-ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿಸ್ ಹಗರಣ: ಮಾರನ್ ಬ್ರದರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ರಿಲೀಫ್ P12

ನಟಿ ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿಗೇ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಬದುಕಿಗಿಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬದುಕೇ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಂತೆ

ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞ ಡಾ.ಎಚ್ ವೈ ಮೋಹನ್‌ರಾಮ್ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಪರಿಸರ ನಾಶದಿಂದ ಮನುಕುಲ ಉಳಿಯದು

■ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಗಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂವನ್ದಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಮನುಕುಲವೇ ನಾಶವಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞ ಡಾ. ಎಚ್ ವೈ ಮೋಹನ್‌ರಾಮ್ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಗರದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ 'ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಬಲವುಗಳು' ಕುರಿತ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣದ ಆದ್ಯಕ್ಷಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಗುರುವಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

"ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಏನನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕೋಟಿಲಕ್ಷದವರು ನಾವು ಆದರೆ ಪೋಷಣೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತೂ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಧಾರಾಳತೆಗೂ ಒಂದು ಮಿತಿ ಇದೆ," ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

"ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಿಂದು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಬಗೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೇವಲ ಏರ್ಪಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ



ನಗರದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರೇಂದ್ರಕುಮಾರ್, ಎಚ್ ವೈ ಮೋಹನ್‌ರಾಮ್, ಆರ್ ಎಸ್ ಪ್ರತಾಪ್, ಉಮಾಶಂಕರ್ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಜತೆಗೆ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರವು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು," ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಕೆ ಎಸ್ ಸುಬ್ಬರಾವ್ "ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 73 ಮರಗಳಷ್ಟು ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಮುನ್ನೂರಾದರೂ ಅಗಬೇಕು. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸದಾಸರಿ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಾಸ್ತವ," ಎಂದರು.

"ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಅಮೆದನ್ನೇ ನೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಶೇ 12ರಷ್ಟು ಅಮದು 2020ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ದುಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಾರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ," ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಸುರೇಂದ್ರಕುಮಾರ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ "ಮರಗಳ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಈಗ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಾವು ಸಮಾಜದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಟ್ಟುರಾಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು," ಎಂದರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಆರ್ ಎಸ್ ಪ್ರತಾಪ್, ಡಾ.ಆರ್ ಉಮಾಶಂಕರ್, ಡಾ.ಕೆ ಎಸ್ ಶಶಿಧರ್, ಆರ್ ಎಸ್ ಸುರೇಶ್, ಡಾ.ಗೀತಾ ಜೋಶಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

