

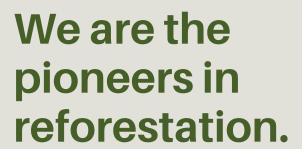
# FOREST INSIGHT

- 2019 / 2024 -



### **ABOUT US**

Igatpuri, a hill station in the Western Ghats, is known for its lush, diverse forests that offer a sanctuary for various flora and fauna, making it a popular destination for nature lovers and birdwatchers, especially during the monsoon season. Igatpuri is nestled in the Sahyadri Hills, part of the Western Ghats, and is known for its picturesque landscapes.



Nashik city harbours an extensive diversity of tree species. The recent tree census revealed that it possesses around 257 different species. Out of these 70% species are indigenous/ native and remaining 30% are of exotic origin. The concern, however, is that the percentage of individuals belonging to native species (34%) was outnumbered by those belongs to exotic species (66%) growing in the vicinity.



Out of the counted 4,795,387 counted trees, the exotic species, Giripushpa (Gliricidia sepium) (45%) and Subabhul (Leucaena leucocephala) (13%) have covered majority of the hillocks/ peaks and open spaces surrounding Nashik city. This specifies that the 60% of the city's vegetation is contributed by exotic species which is an alarming situation for the city. Thus necessities better management of city's native biodiversity.

#### NASHIK.



# OVERVIEW

Vegetation Gain

7.35 sq km

Deforestation

5.70 sq km

Water Bodies

1.03 sq km

**No Change** 

48.27 sq km

From 2019 to 2024, the Igatpuri forest in Nashik experienced notable environmental changes. The forest saw a vegetation gain of 7.35 sq km, indicating positive regrowth in certain areas, potentially due to afforestation efforts or natural recovery. However, this growth was partially offset by deforestation loss of 5.70 sq km, suggesting ongoing environmental pressures such as logging, infrastructure development, or agricultural expansion. Water bodies covered 1.03 sq km, signifying stable aquatic ecosystems in the region. A significant portion, 48.27 sq km, showed no observable change, reflecting stable forest conditions. The Igatpuri forest is home to diverse tree species such as Teak (Tectona grandis), Bamboo (Bambusoideae), Indian Laurel (Terminalia elliptica), Ain (Terminalia alata), and Mahua (Madhuca longifolia), with Teak being the most dominant due to its widespread presence and commercial significance. While the vegetation gain is encouraging, the simultaneous deforestation highlights the need for conservation strategies to ensure longterm ecological balance in the region.





#### **FOREST INSIGHTS**

#### **TOTAL AREA UNDER NASHIK WEST**

3446.28 SQ. KM

#### **TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES PRESENT**

**69553 TREES** 

Thus per sq. km we have around 20 trees

Total dense forest area covered 28 sq. km

20 x 28 x 10.56

**Total Carbon Sequestered = 5913.6 Kg** 



## **FOREST INSIGHT**

