LIST OF PROJECTS COMPLETED UNDER ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH SCHEME (ERS)

2008-2009

S.No	Title of the Project	Name of Principal Investigator (PI) & Institute	Total Outlay & Duration	Research Finding in Brief
1.	Effects of Forest Use on Biodiversity Conservation Values as seen in Bird Communities of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	Ms. Ghazala shahabuddin, Associate Fellow, Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachna, 53, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110003	10,37,040 3 years	The study shows that there can be significant impacts of biomass extraction on vegetation structure, and in turn, on native avifaunal communities of tropical dry forests. Bird species composition was found to respond, though weakly, to these elements of disturbance-altered vegetation structure. The bird species adversely affected by disturbance were found to be primarily insectivorous, such as the great tit *(Parus major)* and painted spurfowl *(Galloperdix luxnulata)*
2.	Assessment of Biodiversity, Bioecology and Conservation stratgegies of Sericigenous insects in North-Eastern Region of India.	Dr. L.N. Kakati Senior Lecturer, Deptt. of Zoology, Naglanad University Hqs. Lumani, Mokokchung-798 601 Post Box. 12, Nagaland.	16,59,240 3 years	Sericigenous insects and their host plants have been documented in north-eastern India. Physico-chemical characteristics of the host plant leaves, soil, rearing performance and potentiality of certain selected wild sericigenous insects have been investigated. The survey revealed 20 species belonging to 10 genera, growing on 35 species of host plants. Foliar constituents of eight host plants were analyzed and on this basis divided into five groups with varied capacity to rear silkmoth insects. Rearing of ten wild species have also been standardized. Biology and ecology of certain important wild silkmoth species have been studied while rearing on different host plants in different North Eastern States.
3.	Germplasm Collection and Production of Improved Planting Stocks of *Terminalia chebula Retz. And Terminalia bellirics* (Gaertner) Roxb".	Dr. Maheshwar Hegde, Institute of Forest Genetics and tree breeding, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-641 002.	18,14,000 3 years	Trees of *Terminalia chebula* and *T. hellirics* were selected from various places in Tamil Nadu. Vegetative propogation methods have been standardized. A germplazm bark of 9 *T. Chebula* and 3 *T. hellerica* has been established. Some populations of I. Chebula and five of I. hellirica were screened for active principles. Significant variation have been observed among populations and within populations. High-yielding sites have been identified for multiplication and supply to farmers.

4.	Regeneration and Plant Diversity Status along with Disturbance Gradient on Natural Oak Forest5s in Garhwal Himalaya.	Dr. D.S. Chauhan, Lecturer of Forestry, Deptt. of Forestry, Post Box.59, HNB Garhwal Univ., Srinagar-Garwhal-246 174, Uttaranchal	12,60,630 3 years	Plant diversity, regeneration status, community structure and anthropogenic disturbance levels were studied. In 19 oak forest stands of Garhwal Himalaya. In all 125 altitudinal ranges were surveyed in undisturbed, moderately disturbed and highly disturbed forest strands of Quercus leucotrichophora. Plant diversity included 134 species of 104 genera in 63 families. Tree species were 31, shrubs 35, and herbs 56.species. Density of trees was recorded at different sites along with population structure, seedling recruitment and survival rates, vegetation parameters have been correlated with soil characteristics.

2009-2010

S.No	Title of the Project	Name of Principal Investigator (PI) & Institute	Total Outlay & Duration	Research Finding in Brief
1.	Biodiversity studies of Orthoptera in Kaziranga National Park, Assam".	Dr.(Mrs.) Nizara D. Bharthakur/ Dr. N. Senthilkumar, Rain Forest Research Institute, P.Box.136, Deovan, Sotai, Jorhat-785 001	6,35,400 3 years	Thirty six species of Orthoptera belonging to 30 genera and 4 families were recorded in different habitats, forest lands, Savannahs and grasslands. Host range studies reveal that three species mostly feed on monocot plants, and one species *Conocephalus maculatus* is carnivorous. Population data has been correlated with abiotic factors. An assessment has been made of the impact of natural and anthropogenic disturbances on the diversity of Orthoptera in the Kaziranga National Park.
2.	Diversity and ecology of mites infesting medicinal plants of West Bengal	Dr. Goutam Kumar Saha, Reader in Zoology , University of Calcutta, 35, Ballygunge Circular Road, Kolkata-700019	9,94,750 3 years	A survey of 13 districts of West Bengal has revealed the presence of 99 species of mites belongs to 36 genera of 17 families and three orders. Seven new species have been recorded. Life cycles of four more common species have been studied in laboratory conditions. Twelve species of mites hav e been recorded as most common to medicinal plants. No significant correlations were noted between environmental variables and mite species abundance. Entrants of three plant species were found to be significantly effective in control of predatory mites.
3.	Studies on ecosystem level changes following the	Dr. F. Lalnunmawai Deptt. of Forestry, Mizoram	11,25,950 3 years	Ecological changes that occurred during bamboo flowering during 2006-09 (in *Melocanna baccifera*) have been

	gregarious flowering of *Melocanna bnaccifera* in Mizoram	University, Tanhril Campus, Aizwal-796009, Mizoram		investigated at different sites in Mizoram (9 localities/ villages in 3 districts). There was a sharp change in composition and structure of plant community flowing gregarious bamboo flowering. As many as 9 and 13 species of rodents were identified in 2006 and 2007 respectively. Mitigation measures and policy initiatives are suggested to effectively deal with the harmful effects of gregarious bamboo flowering
4.	Diversity and Distribution of Asterinaceous fungi in India	Dr. V.B. Hosagoudar, Microbiology Division, Tropical Botanic Garden & Research Institute, Palode-695562, Thiruvananathapuram	14,89,000 3 years	The study gives an account of 17 genera and 253 species of Asterinaceae and Lembosiaceae. As many as 555 mildew collection were found to ingest 284 host species which included medicinal and aromatic plants, fruit and timber yielding trees as well as some rare and endemic species of plants. The study area forms the type locality of 5 genera and 95 species. Four new genera and 145 new species are recorded. A new family is proposed.

2010-2011

S.No	Title of the Project	Name of Principal Investigator (PI) & Institute	Total Outlay & Duration	Research Finding in Brief
1.	Inventory and Conservation Status of Mushrooms of Wayanad area of Kerala	Dr. C.K. Pradeep TBGRI. Pallode Trivandrum-695562	10,42,240 3 years	In total, 102 species of different kinds of mushrooms have been collected from the forests and identified. 11 species have been claimed to be new to science. Several species are edible. Ectomycorrhizal species are also present.
2.	Impact of mining on biodiversity of Rajmahal Hills: An assessment after a decade	Prof. A.K. Pandey, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur-812 072 Now in DU	7,83,600 3 years	Exploration was made in mining areas of Rajmahal hills during 2005-08. Four sites were selected for comparative assessment of florisitic changes due to mining in the past one decade. Emphasis was laid on rare and threatened species of areas the damage caused by mining, density, frequency and index of species richnen were analyzed. Satellite imageries obtained from NASA indicate that the tract was richly covered a decade back. A large number of species which have become rare are listed. A total of 297 species belonging to 83 families were recorded from Motijharna. Dicots were represented by 254 species belonging to

				70 families and monocots by 43 species belonging to 13 families. These areas have a lot of fossils.

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