

REPORT WRITING

Topic: Forest Conservation

Presented by (Group 1):

Kobam Namgi	sec-A roll.no-90
Mhasikhotuo Linyü	sec-A roll.no-98
Rokosato Chücha	sec-A roll.no-111
Benbilo Seb	sec-D roll.no-12
Cheyeye	sec-D roll.no-15
Kakivi Y Kiho	sec-D roll.no-30
Keneingutuo Vakha	sec-D roll.no-40
Kereilenuo Pienyü	sec-D roll.no-43
Kevilezo Seyie	sec-C roll.no-98
Neisinuo Mere	sec-C roll.no-112

Submitted to:

Ma' am Medoseno Genevieve

Dr. Petevino Chase

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Department of Environmental Studies
Studies

Department of Environmental

Kohima College, Kohima

Kohima College, Kohima

INTRODUCTION

A Forest is an area of land dominated by trees. They are homes to more than half of all species found on land, a rich variety of life that keeps many of our most vital natural systems running from keeping our climate stable and releasing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, to regulating our water supply and improving its quality.

Forest Conservation is the practice of planting and maintaining forested areas for the benefit and sustainability of our future generations. Forests are vital for the sustenance of human life; therefore there is a need to be an increasing awareness regarding their conservation.

REPORT WRITING ON FOREST CONSERVATION

On March 18, 2023: The department of Environmental Studies (EVS) organized a field trip for the 6th semester students as a part of the annual study curriculum. 90 students accompanied by the 2 faculty members Ma' am Medoseno Genevieve and Dr. Petevino Chase of the department visited Sechü Zubza.

This report is based on Forest Conservation, how they have helped us, what has led to their destruction but most importantly how we can conserve the forest.

About the location



Sechüma has a total population of 419 (*2011 census data). The village is rich in flora and fauna. It also has rich vegetation, fresh groundwater source, fishery projects, Terrace cultivation, Jhum cultivation, thick forest and State Soil and Water Conservation Training Institute in its area.

Experience

On our way to the destination, we cross the Sechüma village where the road lies in the middle of the villagers terrace cultivation area; it took us nearly 20-25 minutes from the National highway to reach our destination Satuo kikramia ki.

On reaching the spot we divided ourselves into group where we were given a choice to choose our own activity topic .Our group decided to pick up “ Forest Conservation” as our topic. Before we separate, we took a group photo after which Ma’ am Petevino gave a short introduction on what, why and how to do our activity and Ma’ am Medoseno advised has to be careful and to return safely at 1:00 pm for our lunch.

Before we move toward to the forest we gathered in a spot where we had tea break and discussed how to move forward with our topic. We decided to take notes on how forest have helped us, what has led to their destruction but most importantly how we can conserve the forest.

On our project we planted 6 different kinds of tree saplings, we cleared the forest waste, and we also found a Monkey ladder bean (Tholi) which is also a sign that the forest is deep and healthy as the particular tree only grows on thick forest.

According to our views we founds that the forest has lesser young trees (about 20%) and the middle age trees (about 45%) and old trees with the remaining 35% of the forest .As we go further we also found fresh ground water in 3 areas and different kinds of organic green leaves ic, ketsa ga, senyie ga, Gachülo, dzierhunyyü, Gajo etc..

How forest have helped us:

- Maintain the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the environment.

- Preserve biodiversity by providing shelter for many creatures that depends on the forest for their survival.

- Reduce noise pollution as it acts as a barrier from heavy noises.

- Maintain the ecological balance and promote rainfall.

- Provides us different kinds of raw materials for domestic and various uses.

- Reduced the stress of modern life.

What led to their destruction?

Deforestation.
Forest fire for Jhum cultivation and other activities.
Soil erosion.
Construction of new buildings, roads and other activities.
Mining.
Increase in populations.
Timber extraction.
Natural calamities.

How can we conserve

Planting more trees.
Practice the 3R's – Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.
Reducing our consumption of paper products as it is obtained through a tree.
Supporting organisation that practice sustainable forestry.
Reduce forest fires as it kills animals, change water source, and disturbs the forest.
Proper utilization of forest resources.
Promote products which ensure reduced or no deforestation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we would like to say indeed it was a successful trip. We enjoyed a lot and we got to know and explore more about the beauty and the nature of the environment. Though it was a tiring day for all of us, but we had experience a lot of things and the environment there was mesmerizing.

On our journey back home we stop by at a view point – “ Kicha Nourhe Kro-u Badze” where we viewed the Sechüma village which look amazingly beautiful. Later on we move toward “ ABCC (Angami Baptist Church Council) Prayer garden” where we took another group photo and last stop at “ Shalom Inspirational Peak” where we had a fun time going around the campus and enjoying its beauty.

Last but not the least, looking forward to visit again in the coming days. We also thank Ma' am Medoseno Genevieve and Dr. Petevino Chase for taking up this trip for our educational experience. Our outmost thanks to our Almighty God for giving us the

strength, wisdom, good health, weather and for guiding us in making the trip a successful one.

GALLERY



Figure: Soil erosion



Figure: Monkeyladder bean (Tholi) source

Figure: Group Photo



Figure: Fresh groundwater



Figure: view from Sechüma village (middle) – The destinations, Satuo Kikramia ki, Kicha Nourhekro-ubadze, ABCC Prayer Garden and Shalom Inspirational Peak.



Figure: Plantation of trees

Figure: Clearing forest waste