

FORM – A : RESULT OF ONGOING EXPERIMENT

01.	*Experiment number and title (As per CJA)	:	19.4.3.41 - Evaluation of growth performance of coppice shoots of Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.).
02.	Budget Head	:	352/12952
03.	Collaborative department, if any	:	NA
04.	Location and Agro-climatic sub region	:	Instructional Farm, College of Forestry, NAU, Navsari – 396450
05.	Background Information	:	<p>Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.) is considered the noblest among all woods not simply because of its golden hue and wonderful texture, but even more because of its durability, strength, attractiveness, workability, and superior seasoning capacity (Tewari, 1999). Teak is one of the most widely planted hardwood timber species in the world. In 2010, the global area of planted teak forests reported from 38 countries was estimated at 4.346 million ha, of which 83% grew in Asia, 11% in Africa, 6 % in tropical America and less than 1% in Oceania. Countries of tropical Africa recorded about 470 000 ha of planted teak forests with Ghana having the largest area of approximately 214 000 ha (Kollert and Cherubini, 2012).</p> <p>Sprouting ability of teak may contribute to rapid restoration of forest cover in the gaps after timber extraction or cyclone damage (e.g. Bellingham <i>et al.</i> 1994; Riswan and Kartwawinata, 1991). Where sprouts are able to grow into mature trees, sprouting may be a more effective means of re-establishment than the slow-growing seedlings (Harcombe and Marks 1983; Ohkubo 1992). Moreover, coppice grows faster than the seedlings which enable much shorter rotation (Thaiutsa, 1999). However, the ability to coppice declines with the age and the ability to coppice may also vary with the local environmental conditions and the felling season (Grundwald and Karchon 1974; Jacobs 1955).</p>
06.	Objectives	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To evaluate the effect of different girth classes on growth performance of coppice shoots of Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.) 2. To know the minimum number of coppice shoots of Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.) to be retained under different girth classes
07.	Investigators	:	<p>PI: Dr. M. B. Tandel, I/c Head (SAF) & Assistant Professor (Forestry)</p> <p>Co-PI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. S. K. Sinha, Assistant Professor (WST) 2. Dr. L. K. Behera, Assistant Professor (SLC) <p>Associates:</p> <p>Dr. S. A. Huse, Assistant Professor (TI)</p>
08.	Year of commencement	:	2023-24
09.	Season	:	NA

10.	Crop and variety	:	Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.)
11.	Experimental details	:	
	(a) Treatment combinations	:	8
	Factor A: Girth Classes		G ₁ : < 50 cm G ₂ : 50-70 cm G ₃ : 70-90 cm and G ₄ : > 90 cm
	Factor B: Number of coppice shoots per plant	:	S ₁ : One coppice shoot per plant S ₂ : Two coppice shoots per plant
	(b) Design	:	Randomized Block Design with Factorial Concept (FRBD)
	(c) Replications	:	3
	(d) Plot size	:	Gross - ____ m x ____ m
		:	Net - ____ m x ____ m
12.	Cultural details		
	(a) Previous crops and fertilizers	:	NA
	(b) Sowing date	:	NA
	(c) Seed rate		NA
	(d) Spacing		NA
	(e) manures and fertilizers		NA
	(f) No. of irrigation with date		NA
	(g) Cultural operations with date		NA
	(h) Plant protection measures		NA
	(i) Harvesting date		NA
13.	Soil analysis		NA
14.	Input analysis		NA
15.	Results (Table/s with statistical analysis and Interpretation)	:	Write letter to Forest Division, Navsari and Mamlatdar Office for approval of Teak cutting.
16.	Remarks (for abnormal experimental results only)	:	-
17.	Reasons for abnormal conditions affecting experimental results and low yield if any be given in brief. e.g. uneven plant stand, pest and disease incidence, weather conditions, etc.	:	NA
18.	Any other information (Methodology)	:	1. The trees of selected girth classes harvested at ground level i.e. 30 to 45 cm above the ground. 2. Newly sprouted coppice shoot will be maintained as per treatment details.