1.	Title	:	Variation in drupe characteristics and germination
1.	THE	•	notential among different seed sources of Teak (<i>Tectona</i>
			grandis I f) in South Guiarat
2	Background		Teak (Tactong grandis L f) is one of the most important
۷.	information	•	timber trees of India and South cast Asia. The species is
	momation		indigenous to India and the South cast Asian region. In
			Indigenous to India and the South-east Asian region. In
			India teak is distributed naturally in the Pennsular region
			below 24°N latitude. The most important teak forests are
			round in Madnya Pradesn, Manarashtra, Tamii Nadu,
			Karnataka and Kerala besides Uttar Pradesh (small extent),
			Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur.
			Outside its natural occurrence teak has been raised in
			different states, e.g. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam,
			Bihar, Orissa, Andamans, Andhra Pradesh, etc. Teak has
			also been introduced in different parts of the world outside
			its natural occurrence in South-east Asia, Pacific, East and
			West Africa, the Caribbean, South America and Central
			America regions.
			Teak is a large tree which can attain a height more than 30
			m. It has a simple root system. Colour of the bark varies
			from pale brown to grey. Leaves have some distinct
			features by which it can easily be identified. It bears a pair
			of leaves that stands at right angle to the next upper or lower
			pair and in each pair, two leaves are situated at a node on
			the opposite side. Young leaves are red in colour but
			become dark green at maturity. These are broad towards
			apex, oval in outline, widest at the centre and bear small
			star shaped hairs. Inflorescence large, flowers are white in
			colour and become inflated at maturity. Fruit is fleshy and
			bears 1-4 seeds which are enclosed in a stony covering.
			Teak sheds leaves from November to January. The flowers
			appear from June to September and fruits ripen from
			November to January.
			Teak is recognized as the best timber for the manufacture
			of door, window frames and shutters, wagon and carriage,
			furniture, cabinets, ships, agricultural implements,
			decorative flooring and wall panelling because of its
			moderate weight, appropriate strength, dimensional
			stability and durability, easy workability and finishing
			qualities and most appealing grain, texture, colour and
			figure. Teak is also used in a variety of ways apart from its
			use as timber. Various parts of the tree, including the wood

			are credited with medicinal properties. Kernels yield fatty
			oil (about 2 per cent). Flowers are considered useful against
			a number of diseases such as biliousness, bronchitis and
			urinary discharges. Both flowers and seeds are considered
			diuretic. Leaves are used in indigenous medicine and their
			extract indicates complete inhibition of Mycobacterium
			tuberculosis. The leaves also contain yellow and red dyes,
			which have been recommended for dyeing of silk, wool and
			cotton. The leaves are occasionally used as plates for dining
			purposes, for making cheap umbrellas and for thatching
			temporary huts in some places. The bark is regarded as an
			astringent and considered useful in bronchitis. Various
			valuable compounds have been isolated and identified from
			the wood, bark, root and leaves of the tree. Activated
2			charcoal can be prepared from its saw dust.
3.	Objectives	:	> 10 study the variation in drupe characteristics
			among different seed sources of Teak (Tectonal
			To study the germination potential among different
			seed sources of Teak (<i>Tectong grandis</i> I f) in
			South Guiarat
4.	Investigators:	:	PI:
	C C		1. Dr. M. K. Desai, Assistant Professor (Agroforestry)
			Co-PI:
			1. Dr. M. B. Tandel, Assistant Professor (Forestry)
			2. Dr. S. M. Patel, Assistant Professor (Agroforestry)
			3. Dr. V. B. Parekh, Assistant Professor (FB)
			Associate:
			1. Dr. S. A. Huse, Assistant Professor (Tree
	T 1		Improvement)
5.	Location and agro	:	South Gujarat
6	Nome of Res Scheme		Strongthaning of Collage of Forestry PH 12052
0.			Strengthening of Conege of Forestry BH-12952
7	X D.II. Vear of		Commencement Vear -2021
/.	experimentation	•	Completion Year = 2024
8.	Crop & Variety or	:	Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.)
	Thematic area		
9.	Experiment details	:	
	a. Design	:	CRD
	b. Treatment		Treatment details
		.	(Different seed sources of South Guiarat)
			S ₁ - North Dangs Division
		1	

			S ₂ - South Dangs Division
			S ₃ - Valsad North Division
			S ₄ - Valsad South Division
			S ₅ - Surat Division
			S ₆ - Vyara Division
			S7- Narmada Division
	c. Repetition	:	Three
10.	Progress report	:	The data on variations in tree height, DBH and crown
10.	Progress report	:	The data on variations in tree height, DBH and crown spread are recorded on three superior stands from North
10.	Progress report	•	The data on variations in tree height, DBH and crown spread are recorded on three superior stands from North Dangs (Kalibel, Bheskatri and Mahal), South Dangs
10.	Progress report	:	The data on variations in tree height, DBH and crown spread are recorded on three superior stands from North Dangs (Kalibel, Bheskatri and Mahal), South Dangs (Waghai, Sakarpatal and Chichinagavtha), Valsad North
10.	Progress report	:	The data on variations in tree height, DBH and crown spread are recorded on three superior stands from North Dangs (Kalibel, Bheskatri and Mahal), South Dangs (Waghai, Sakarpatal and Chichinagavtha), Valsad North (Lavkar, Kaprada and Dharampur) and Valsad South
10.	Progress report	:	The data on variations in tree height, DBH and crown spread are recorded on three superior stands from North Dangs (Kalibel, Bheskatri and Mahal), South Dangs (Waghai, Sakarpatal and Chichinagavtha), Valsad North (Lavkar, Kaprada and Dharampur) and Valsad South (Hanumantmal, Pangarbari and Tutarkhed). The mean data