

FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT

0601–261. Murugesan S (Div Forest Prof, Inst Forest Genetics Tree Breeding, Coimbatore 641002). **Plant natural products in forest insect pest management.** *Pestology*, **29**(11) (2005), 35–36 [13 Ref].

Utilization of plants and plant products in forest pest management has the potential to increase total forest productivity. Of the many possible mechanisms that could be responsible for protecting trees from herbivores is secondary plant chemicals.

0601–262. Singh IJ, Jugran DK, Thanruma Samson, Reddy SR, (Indian Inst Remote Sensing, Dehradun 248001). **Forest resource assessment in Mohand forest range, Uttar Pradesh using remotes sensing and GIS.** *J Indian Soc Remote Sensing*, **33**(4) (2005), 565–574 [15 Ref].

Study is aimed at forest resource assessment using remote sensing and GIS dealing with the aspects of forest cover type and land use mapping, quantification of growing stock, assessment of socio-economic dependency on the growing stock and quantification of available construction material in the river beds.

0601–263. Singh Sarnam, Singh TP, Srivastava Gaurav (Forestry Eco Div, Indian Inst Remote Sensing, 4, Kalidas Rd, Dehradun 248001). **Vegetation cover type mapping in Mouling National Park in Arunachal Pradesh, eastern Himalayas – an integrated geospatial approach.** *J Indian Soc Remote Sensing*, **33**(4) (2005), 547–563 [43 Ref].

Attempt has been made to classify evergreen forests/vegetation in Mouling National Park of Arunachal Pradesh in Eastern Himalayas using conventional unsupervised classification algorithms in conjunction with Digital Elevation Model (DEM). The forests are mature, undisturbed and intermixed with close canopy. Maximum-forested area (252.80 km²) in national park is covered by sub-tropical evergreen forest followed by temperate broad-leaved forest (147.09 km²).

0601–264. Thiyageshwari S, Mani AK, Selvi D (Dept Forest Soils, Forest Coll Res Inst, Tamil Nadu Agricul Univ, Mettupalayam 641301). **Influence of true ecosystem on soil fertility assessment in a dry deciduous tropical forest of the scrub jungle of Mettupalayam.** *Adv Plant Sci*, **19**(1) (2006), 133–137 [14 Ref].

A study was conducted with nine tree species to find out their influence on forest floor and nutrient status of the wastelands of the foot hills of Nilgiris, located at Forest College and Research Institute, Mettupalayam. Among the different tree species, the concentration of N,P,K and organic matter was higher in the forest floor under *Simaruba glauca* at a depth of 0.30 cm. The forest floor pH was higher under silver Oak (8.12), neutral under neem (7.05), while the other tree species recorded acidic pH.