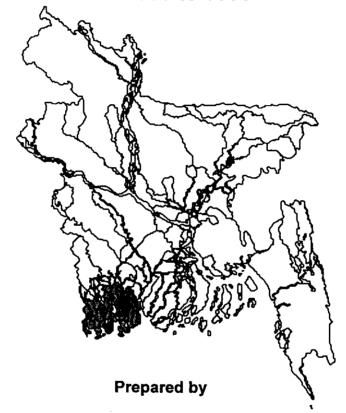

GOB / WB FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT Technical Assistance Component

Sundarbans Reserved Forests

Area, Distribution and Status of Forest Types from 1985 to 1995



M. RUNKEL¹ and ISHTIAQ UDDIN AHMAD²

- 1) RIMS/GIS Consultant, Mandala Agricultural Development Corp.
- 2) DCF, RIMS Manager, Forest Department Bangladesh

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by

Martin Runkel and Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad

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1. Introduction

The following presents an overview on the area, distribution and status of major forest types and species in the Sundarbans Reserved Forests (SRF). Also included is a comparison of the status given in the years 1985 and 1995, indicating changes within this 10-year-period.

The figures and tables presented are based on an analysis of data available in the Geographic Resource Information Management System (RIMS-GIS) of the Forest Department Bangladesh. RIMS-GIS has been developed within the Forest Resources Management Project (FRMP).

2. Available Database: The RIMS-GIS Database of the Sundarbans Reserved Forests

Among others, RIMS-GIS contains maps and associated tabular data on the SRF, which are based on four major data sources:

- 1. 1985 forest type maps in scale 1:50,000, by Overseas Development Agency (ODA), based on interpretation of airphotos in scale 1:30,000
- 2. 1989 SPOT multispectral satellite imagery in scale 1:50,000
- 3. 1995 forest type interpretation of airphotos, scale 1:15,000, done within FRMP
- 4. Various thematic maps and notifications of the Forest Department Bangladesh, indicating mainly administrative boundaries, location of offices, wildlife sanctuaries, location of sample plots etc. as well as Survey of Bangladesh topograhic maps in scale 1:50,000

Geometrically the data is based on the 1989 satellite data, in order to provide a stable and consistent map base. Onto this the photointerpretation results from 1985 and 1995 have been transferred. As result, all data layers are geographically referenced to the same projection system¹. This allows a direct comparison (overlay) of the forest situations given in 1985 and 1995².

The data discussed in the following focus on the forest status in 1985 and 1995 concerning:

- The forest area of the Sundarbans Reserved Forest
- The <u>area and distribution of forest types</u> respectively vegetation types
- The area and distribution of major species groups.
- The forest density respectively the canopy closure
- The forest stand height respectively the height classes

¹ A detailed description of all data layers contained in RIMS-GIS is contained in: RUNKEL, M. & F.I. KHAN: "Manual on GIS Database for Sundarbans Reserved Forest" and RUNKEL, M. & F.I. KHAN: "Manual on RIMS-GIS Database" (both available with RIMS Unit of FD Bangladesh)

² It should be mentioned here, that the larger photo scale used in 1995 leads to a higher map resolution. This concerns especially the rivers, compared to 1985, in 1995 many more and also smaller rivers could be mapped. As those rivers naturally are considered as water area, the land area of 1995 will be decreased by the same area.

3. Area and Forest Status of the Sundarbans Reserved Forests in 1985 and 1995

3.1. Total Area

The total area of the Sundarabans Reserved Forest is about 601,700 ha in 1985 and about 600,400 ha in 1995. The decrease in the total area is caused by the fact, that the boundary of the SRF partly is following river courses, which are changing over the time (see Table 1).

The land area found for the SRF in 1985 is 414,259 ha, whereby in 1995 it is 411,229 ha This means nominally a decrease of approx. 3,000 ha or 0.7 % of the total land area. However, it can be shown, that this nominal difference is due to the higher resolution of the maps created in 1995 (see footnote 2). Actually there is no considerable change in the overall land area of the Sundarbans Reserved Forests within the period from 1985 to 1995.

The overall balance in the total land area results from comparable amounts of land accretions and land decretions in various locations. Land accretion can be observed mainly at the banks of the big rivers. Some land decretions occurr especially in the southern parts of the SRF, which are directly facing the Bay of Bengal. This is obviously due to the effect of strong wave action.

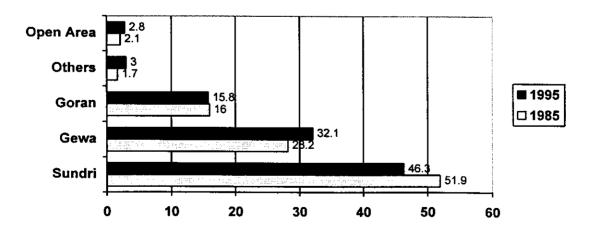
An overview on the area of the different Forest Ranges and Compartments is provided in Table 2 and Table 3.

3.2. Area and Area Change of the different Vegetation Types

The fact, that the RIMS-GIS includes two data layers from the years 1985 and 1995, allows a direct comparison of the respective forest status of these two years. Accordingly also the change over the ten year period is documented in the GIS.

A comparison of the areas occupied by the various forest types in 1985 and 1995 is provided in Table 4 and Table 5. Figure 1 summarizes the areas for the major species. The map in Figure 1 shows the spatial distribution of the major forest types in the Sundarbans Reserved Forests.

Figure 1: Areas dominated by major species in 1985 and 1995 (in % of total land area)



Some major findings on the areage of various species can be summarized as follows:

- Sundri (Heritiera fomes), Gewa (Exoecaria agallocha) and Goran (eriops decandra) as the
 three major species alone occupy approximaltely 95 % of the Sundarbans area. Sundri and
 Gewa together occupy about 80 %. These percentages remained basically unchanged over
 the period from 1985 to 1995. However, the relation among those species, especially the
 relation from Sundri to Gewa, changed considerably.
- The <u>Sundri</u> dominated area shows an apparent decrease, especially in the "Sundri" and "Sundri Gewa" forest types. Whereas Sundri dominated areas in 1985 occupied about 215,100 ha, ten years later this area is reduced to about 190,500 ha, which means a decrease of approx. 11.5 % in Sundri area or 5.6 % of the total area.
- On the other side, the second major species of the Sundarbans, <u>Gewa</u> shows an increase from approx. 117,000 ha in 1985 to 131,800 ha in 1985. This corresponds to an increase of approx. 13 % of the Gewa area or 3.9 % of the total area of the SRF.
 The increase in Gewa dominated area is mainly caused by an increase of "Gewa Sundri". Considering the decrease of "Sundri Gewa" at the same time, it becomes apparent, that Gewa regeneration is rapid in areas where Sundri is being reduced due to Top Dying effects.
- The <u>Goran</u> dominated area does not show a significant difference between 1985 and 1995. The area percentage of Goran remained stable at 15.8 % compared to 16 % in 1985.
- Also no significant changes can be observed in the areas dominated by Passur (*Xylocarpus mekongensis*), Kankra (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*) and Baen (*Avicennia officinalis*). Together these species cover only approx. 1 % of the land area in the SRF.
- Keora (Sonneratio apetala) shows a significant increase in area from approx. 3,500 ha to approx. 8,300 ha.
- The balance of Open Areas increased over the 10 year period from approx. 8,700 ha to 11,500 ha.

3.3. Canopy Closure

The canopy closure has been interpreted 1985 and 1995 in three classes:

a. low canopy closure (10% < 30%)

b. medium canopy closure (30% < 70%)

c. high canopy closure (>= 70%)

Detailed listings of the obserservations on the canopy closure are given in Table 6 for 1985 and Table 7 for 1995. The tables list the respective values for each vegetation type.

The following figures summarize the findings for the three main species Sundri, Gewa and Goran. They show for each of the species the percentage of area falling into different canopy closure classes.

For <u>Sundri</u> there is an obvious difference between 1985 and 1995. Whereas in 1985 80% of the Sundri dominated area had a canopy closure of more than 70%, the corresponding figure in 1995 is 67% only. This means that the percentage of dense Sundri stands decreased by 13%. Accordingly the percentage of Sundri dominated areas with low and medium density increased over the period.

Together with the decrease of the Sundri dominated area as such (see above), this shows

clearly a dynamic reduction of the Sundri in the Sundarbans in quantity (area, canopy closure) as well as in stand quality (canopy closure).

The <u>Gewa</u> dominated areas show basically no difference in their density between 1985 and 1995.

In the <u>Goran</u> dominated area there is a remarkable diffeence in canopy closure between 1985 and 1995. Whereas in 1985 about 38% of all Goran had a canopy closure of more than 70%, this percentage in 1995 went down to 11%. Parallel to this change, the percentage of the medium dense stands remained almost unchanged, but the percentage of the stands with low density rose from 2% to 31% of the total Goran dominated area.

Possible reasons for this might be seen in an over-harvesting of Goran. However, this point needs to be evaluated in more detail from the silviculture and maagement points of view.

Figure 3: Percentage of Sundri dominated Stands in different Canopy Closure Classes

- Comparison of 1985 and 1995

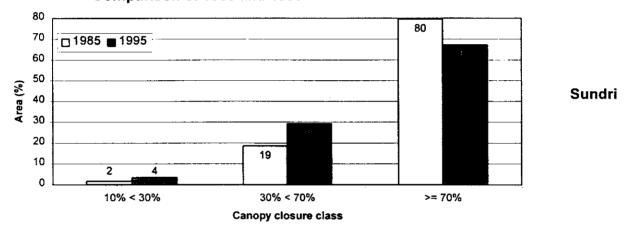
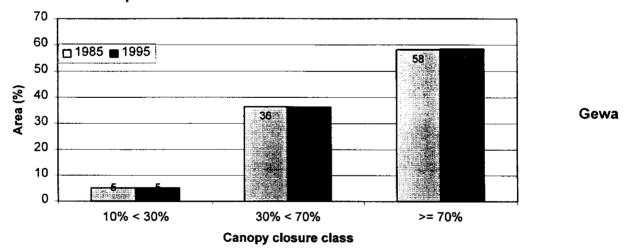


Figure 4: Percentage of Gewa dominated Stands in different Canopy Closure Classes
- Comparison of 1985 and 1995



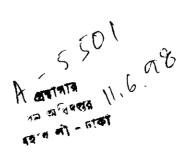
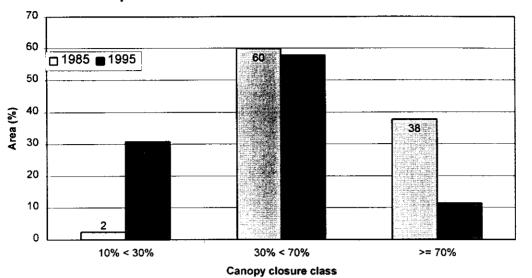


Figure 5: Percentage of Goran dominated Stands in different Canopy Closure Classes

- Comparison of 1985 and 1995



Goran

3.4. Stand Height

The stand height has been described in the following height classes:

a)	very low	< 5m
b)	low	5m < 10m
c)	medium	10m < 15m
d)	high	>= 15m

The details of the observations on height class development for the various species are given in Tables Table 8 for the year 1985 and Table 9 for 1995. The following figures provide an overview by summarizing the findings for areas dominated by the three main species Sundri, Gewa and Goran. Each column gives the area percentage for a specific species, year and height class.

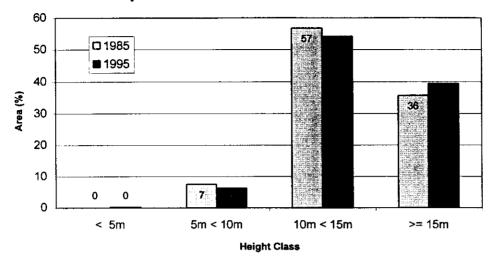
For the <u>Sundri</u> dominated areas, their is a slight nominal increase in the percentage of higher stands over the period from 1985 to 1995. This might be an indicator for a higher age (and thus: height) of the remaining Sundri stands. However, it has to be considered, that the difference between the years is relatively small and might well be influenced by the error rate of the two airphoto interpretations.

The <u>Gewa</u> dominated areas show an obvious increase in stand height. This probably due to the fact, that Gewa following the decrease of Sundri gets better growing possibilities and fills in the space crown space left by the usually dominating Sundri. This is underlined by the fact, that of all "Gewa Sundri" area in 1985 only about 14% had a height of more than 10 m, wheras in 1995 the corresponding value rose to 45%.

Within the <u>Goran</u> dominated areas there is a nominal increase of the areas with a hight of more than 5 m. However it has to be considered, that in 1995 for about 13% of the Goran area no height class has been given. Therefore a direct comparison of the values obtained from 1985 and 1995 in this case is not possible.

Figure 6: Distribution of Height Classes in Sundri dominated Areas

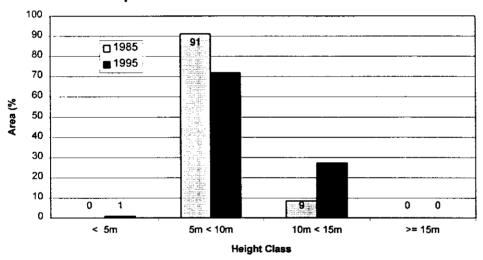
- Comparison between 1985 and 1995



Sundri

Figure 7: Distribution of Height Classes in Gewa dominated Areas

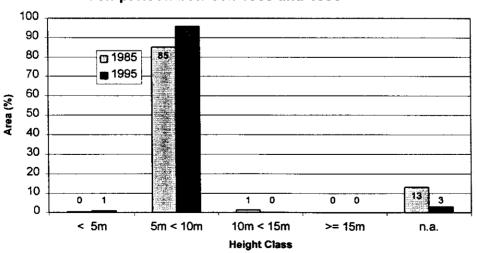
- Comparison between 1985 and 1995



Gewa

Figure 8: Distribution of Height Classes in Goran dominated Areas

- Comparison between 1985 and 1995



Goran

3.5. Mixed Species

Table 8 and Table 9 contain a comparison of the hectarage of mixed species, which are wihtin the area dominated by one vegetaition type.

In 1985, in average about 21% of the area dominated by a certain species respectively species comosition were found to have other mixed-in species. In 1995 the corresponding value was 37%. These findings however should not necessarily be rated as an increase in stand diversification. Moreover, they show that in 1995 the airphoto interpretation obviously has been gone to some more detail compared to 1985.

4. Tables

Table 1: Area of the Sundarbans Reserved Forests in 1985 and 1995 (in ha, rounded to full hectares)

TYPE	YEA	R
, , , <u>_</u>	1985	1995
Land Area	414,259	411,227
Waterbody	187,413	189,159
Total Area	601,672	600,386

Table 2: Area of Ranges in 1995 (in ha, rounded to full hectares)

RANGE	LAND AREA	WATER AREA	TOTAL AREA
Khulna Range	114,444	56,166	170,610
Chandpai Range	82,993	14,451	97,444
Sarankhola Range	92,313	53,288	145,601
Satkhira Range	121,477	65,254	186,731
Total	411,227	189,159	600,386

Table 3: Area of Compartments in 1995 (in ha, rounded to full hectares)

COMPART	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
-MENT	AREA	AREA	AREA
1	10,788	4,235	15,023
2	5,559	703	6,262
3	5,782	613	6,395
4	6,523	632	7,155
5	5,161	5,572	10,733
6	7,939	10,177	18,116
7	11,496	6,944	18,440
8	13,807	5,475	19,282
9	13,230	3,135	16,365
10	6,049	1,347	7,396
11	5,661	1,167	6,828
12A	2,143	365	2,508
12B	3,620	309	3,929
13	5,559	850	6,409
14	4,306	517	4,823
15	5,576	1,269	6,845
16	6,281	2,563	8,844
17	7,693	5,928	13,621
18	12,676	6,726	19,402
19	7,936	2,696	10,632
20	7,907	1,136	9,043
21	4,647	994	5,641
22	4,832	929	5,761
23	3,823	401	4,224
24	5,332	739	6,071
25	4,584	405	4,989
26	3,826	543	4,369
27	4,078	138	4,216
28	4,241	372	4,613
29	4,427	1,173	5,600
30	5,231	559	5,790
31	6,443	1,454	7,897
32	5,545	538	6,083
33	5,333	1,317	6,650

COMPART	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
-MENT	AREA	AREA	AREA
34	4,785	739	5,524
35	6,579	2,094	8,673
36	7,223	1,249	8,472
37	5,806	1,051	6,857
38	6,350	1,978	8,328
39	6,152	1,540	7,692
40	4,084	1,617	5,701
41	7,137	1,892	9,029
42	7,169	3,185	10,354
43	11,148	5,904	17,052
44	8,946	19,090	28,036
45	10,645	16,722	27,367
46	11,130	3,787	14,917
47	10,403	1,343	11,746
48	8,063	2,571	10,634
49	11,548	3,306	14,854
50A	1,902	1,294	3,196
50B	6,049	1,535	7,584
51A	3,460	1,213	4,673
51B	6,075	2,003	8,078
52	11,773	4,567	16,340
53	8,259	2,805	11,064
54	12,472	17,152	29,624
55	16,037	18,601	34,638
TOTAL	411,230	189,156	600,386

Table 4: Vegetation Types in 1985

Area of vegetation types			
Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	
Sundri	82,845	20.0	
Sundri Gewa	123,247	29.8	
Sundri Passur	2,214	0.5	
Sundri Passur Kankra	6,799	1.6	
Gewa	18,556	4.5	
Gewa Sundri	59,973	14.5	
Gewa Goran	37,593		
Gewa Mathal	836		
Goran	8,706	2.1	
Goran Gewa	57,597		
Passur Kankra	940	0.2	
Passur Kankra Baen	1,614		
Baen	828	0.2	
Keora	3,509		
Tree plantation	351	0.1	
Agriculture	16	0.0	
Grass and bare Ground	4,614		
Sandbar	4,024		
Total Land Area	414,259	100.0	

Summary by dominating species				
Dominating Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)		
Sundri	215,105	51.9		
Gewa Goran	116,957 66,303	28.2 16.0		
Others Open Area	7,242 8,653	1.7 2.1		
Total	414,259	100.0		

Table 5: Vegetation Types in 1995

Area of vegetation types			
Vegetation Type	Area	Area	
	(ha)	(%)	
Sundri	74,992	18.2	
Sundri Gewa	105,967	25.8	
Sundri Passur	2,413	an extra transfer bits a war new B	
Sundri Passur Kankra	7,143	1.7	
Gewa	19,909	4.8	
Gewa Sundri	75,704	18.4	
Gewa Goran	34,604	8.4	
Gewa Mathal (coppice)	1,611	0.4	
Goran	8,269	2.0	
Goran Gewa	56,536	13.7	
Passur Kankra	284	0.1	
Passur Kankra Baen	2,516	0.6	
Baen	1,230	0.3	
Keora	8,287	2.0	
Tree Plantation	217	0.1	
Grass and Bare Ground	6,931	1.7	
Sandbar	4,614	1.1	
	411,227	100.0	

Summary by dominating species				
Dominating Species	Area (ha)	Area (%)		
Sundri	190,514	46.3		
Gewa Goran	131,828 64,805			
Others Open Area	12,534 4 11,545	2.8		
Total	411,227	100.0		

 Table 6:
 Main Vegetation Type and Canopy Closure in 1985

VEGETATION TYPE	AREA	(IN HA) CO	VEREED BY	Y CANOPY	CLOSURE (CLASS
	10% < 30%	30% < 70%	>= 70%	n.a.	Total	%
Sundri	1,491	15,435	65,868	51	82,845	20.0
Sundri Gewa	1,979	19,763	101,501	. 4	123,247	29.8
Sundri Passur		1,666	510	0	2,214	0.5
Sundri Passur Kankra	261	3,161	3,377	0	6,799	1,6
Gewa	2,047	3,064	13,207	238	18,556	
Gewa Sundri	2,464	15,341	42,150	17	59,973	14.5
Gewa Goran	1,487	23,381	12,724	0	37,593	9.1
Gewa Mathal	0	836		0	836	L
Goran	506	2,696	5,504	0	8,706	2.1
Goran Gewa	1,075	37,025	19,498	0	57,597	13.9
Passur Kankra	232	708	0	0	940	0.2
Passur Kankra Baen	234	387	993	0	1,614	0.4
Baen	122	574	131	0	828	0.2
Keora	0	2,006	1,504	0	3,509	0.8
Tree plantation	0	0	0	351	351	0.1
Agriculture	: 0	0 111		# 16	16	0.0
Grass and bare Ground	0	0 :: : : : :	30	4,584	4,614	1.1
Sandbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	4023.5	4023.5	1.0
Total (ha)	11,938	126,041	266,997			100.0
Total (%)	2.9	30.4	64.5	2.2	100.0	

 Table 7:
 Main Vegetation Type and Canopy Closure in 1995

VEGETATION TYPE	AREA	(IN HA) CO	VEREED BY	Y CANOPY	CLOSURE (CLASS
	10% < 30%	30% < 70%	>= 70%	n.a	Total	%
Sundri	2,626	19,759	52,596	£ 11	74,992	18.2
Sundri Gewa	3,577	32,611	69,779	0	105,967	25.8
Sundri Passur	238	1,342	833	0	2,413	0.6
Sundri Passur Kankra	152	3,230	3,746	15	7,143	1.7
Gewa	897	3,981	15,028	3	19,909	4.8
Gewa Sundri	3,352	18,983	53,369	Ö	75,704	18.4
Gewa Goran	2,657	23,717	8,230	0	34,604	8.4
Gewa Mathal (coppice)	1,535	76	0	O	1,611	0.4
Goran	1,508	5,631	1,131	* 0	8,269	2.0
Goran Gewa	6,041	41,294	9,201	0	56,536	13.7
Passur Kankra	134	80	51	19	284	0.1
Passur Kankra Baen	665	1,455	395	0	2,516	0.6
Baen	603	351	276		1,230	
Keora	1,760	4,423	2,104	0	8,287	2.0
Tree Plantation	11	49	157	0	217	0.1
Grass and Bare Ground	0		0	6,931	6,931	# @ @ .1.7
Sandbar	· interiment 0	0	0 🖟	4,614	4,614	
Total (ha)	25,757	156,982	216,895	11,593	411,227	100.0
Total (%)	6.3	38.2	52.7	2.8	100.0	

Table 8: Main Vegetation Type and Height Class in 1985

VEGETATION TYPE		AREA (II	I HA) CO	VEREED	BY HEIGI	HT CLASS	S
	< 5m	5m < 10m	10m < 15m	>= 15m	n.a.	Total	%
Sundri	. 0	599	19,983	62,212	51	82,845	20.0
Sundri Gewa		15,113	98,834	9,297	4	123,247	29,8
Sundri Passur	0	245	1,342	626	0	2,214	0.5
Sundri Passur Kankra	0	24	1,934	4,841	0	6,799	41.6
Gewa	0	17,450	891	0	216	18,556	4.5
Gewa Sundri	0	51,286	8,658	12	17	59,973	14.5
Gewa Goran	21	37,114	458	0	0	37,593	9.1
Gewa Mathal	0	836	0	0	0	836	0.2
Goran: Halifu with the	0	35			8,671	8,706	2.1
Goran Gewa	272	56,397	910	0	19	57,597	13.9
Passur Kankra	0	O	0	0	940	940	0.2
Passur Kankra Baen	0	0	0	0	1,614	1,614	0.4
Baen	0	0	0	0	828	828	0.2
Кеога	0	0	0	0	3,509	3,509	0.8
Tree plantation	0	0	0	0	351	351	0.1
Agriculture	0	0	· 0	<i>.</i> +., <i>.</i> 0	16	16	0.0
Grass and bare Ground	: ₹ 0	0	0		4,614	4,614	: 1.1
Sandbar	0	0	0	0	4,024	4,024	1.0
Total	293	179,097	133,009	76,988	24,872	414,259	100.0
Total (%)	0.1	43.2	32.1	18.6	6.0	100.0	

Table 9: Main Vegetation Type and Height Class in 1995

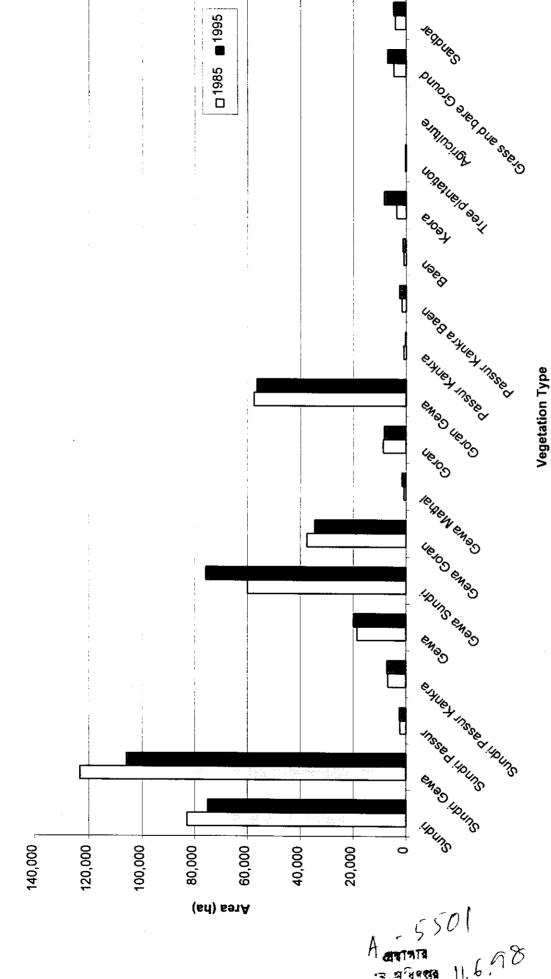
VEGETATION TYPE		AREA (IN	I HA) CO	VEREED .	BY HEIGI	HT CLASS	3
	< 5m	5m < 10m	10m < 15m	>= 15m	n.a.	Total	%
Sundri	200	775	15,211	58,796	11	74,992	18.2
Sundri Gewa	217	10,665	85,121	9,964	. 0	105,967	25.8
Sundri Passur	8 \$	295	798	1,312	0	2,413	0.6
Sundri Passur Kankra	18# O	113	2,017	5,013	. 0	7,143	1.7
Gewa	28	18,744	1,134	0	3	19,909	4.8
Gewa Sundri	364	40,838	34,487	15	0	75,704	18.4
Gewa Goran	12	34,172	420	0	0	34,604	8.4
Gewa Mathal (coppice)	765	846	0	0	0	1,611	0.4
Goran	149	6,143	3 0	0	1,977	8,269	2.0
Goran Geway	457	55,971	92	16	1	56,536	13.7
Passur Kankra	20	115	51	99	0	284	0.1
Passur Kankra Baen	0	8	1,703	739	67	2,516	0.6
Baen	0	38	67	936	189	1,230	0.3
Keora	9	48	1,189	7,012	29	8,287	2.0
Tree Plantation	9	3	124	81	0	217	0.1
Grass and Bare Ground	0	0	9.0	0	6,931	6,931	17
Sandbar	0	0	0	. 0	4,614	4,614	1.1
Total (ha)	2,236	168,773	142,413	83,982	13,822	411,227	100.0
Total (%)	0.5	41.0	34.6	20.4	3.4	100.0	

Table 10: Main Vegetation Type and Stand Mixture in 1985

Table 11: Main Vegetation Type and Stand Mixture in 1995

VEGETATION TYPE					MIXED SPECIES	PECIES						
	No mixture resp. n.a.	Dhundul & Scrub	Scattered Baen	Scattered Baen & Dhundul	Scattered Baen & Keora	Scatt. Baen, Keora & Dhun	Scattered Keora	Scatt. Keora & Dhundul	Scattered Passur/ Dhundul	Scrub	Total (ha)	Total (%)
Sundri	49,588	211	4,480	15,488	207	135	68	0	1,433	3,362	74,992	18.2
Sundri Gewa	76,373	74	5,042	8,754	1,875	0	896	367	8,738	3,802	105,967	25.8
Sundri Passur	. 551	0	150	1,692	0 .	0	2	0	0	15	2,413	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sundri Passur Kankra	4,661	0	1,435	835	41	0	*	0	32	128	7,143	
Gewa	14,768	0	535	88	727	0	2,996	0	405	390	19,909	4.8
Gewa Sundri	54,285	0	3,031	7,519	2,284	88	1,412	69	4,535	2,480	75,704	18.4
Gewa Goran	22,913	0	613	2,511	419	69	1,535	0	4,608	1,936	34,604	8.4
Gewa Mathal (coppice)	111	0	137	267	16	18	66	0	176	792	1,611	0.4
Goran	1,830	0	91	209	404	148	277	40	4,271	601	8,269	2.0
Goran Gewa	19,763	0	871	8,766	308	853	638	326	21,275	3,736	56,536	13.7
Passur Kankra	16	17	29	164	0	0	0	0	0	20	284	0.1
Passur Kankra Baen	1,823	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	2,516	9.0
Baen	276	0	0	2	0	0	354	0	219	375	1,230	0.3
Keora	4,448	0	6//	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,061	8,287	2.0
Tree Plantation	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	217	0.1
Grass and Bare Ground	3,268	0	131	48	131	0	1,629	0	139	1,586	FE6'9	
Sandbar	4,614	0	0	0	0			0		0.44	4,614	
Total (ha)	259,485	275	17,400	46,745	6,412	1,311	10,006	802	45,832	22,959	411,227	100.0
Total (%)	63.1	0.1	4.2	11.4	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	11.1	5.6	100.0	

Figure 9: Area of different Vegetation Types in 1985 and 1995



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