

Annexure 8.10: Tree Plantation Strategy

1. INTRODUCTION

APRDC has decided to widen and strengthen the Project Road within the exiting ROW except at a few places where curve improvement and realignment are proposed. Due to this purpose, trees are to be felled. To offset this impact the APRDC has decided to undertake compensatory afforestation programme and median plantation. Based upon the experiences of successful implementation of a number of ongoing and completed projects, we have prepared a baseline strategy for tree plantation.

2. OBJECTIVE

The main objectives of tree plantation are as follows:

- ⌚ Reducing the impacts of air pollution
- ⌚ Natural noise barrier
- ⌚ Arrest of land erosion
- ⌚ Providing much needed shade during the day time
- ⌚ Prevention of vehicle glare from vehicles coming from opposite direction
- ⌚ Enhancement of aesthetic view of the corridors
- ⌚ Climatic amelioration
- ⌚ Defining of ROW especially at sharp curves during night

3. SPECIES SELECTION

Grasses, shrubs and trees are the main species that are readily available in India. Where possible, the use of non-native species should be avoided since they can out compete and displace native plants leading to loss of native biodiversity. To maximise the chances of success, one should try to select species whose growing conditions roughly match the environmental conditions of the project site. Care should also be taken to select species with root systems that match the nature of the soil movement at the project site. Homogenous avenues of trees should be selected for long stretches as it provides aesthetic qualities in the landscaping. One should also take into account the economic and other social benefits while selecting the species for plantation. During the selection of species preference should be given towards rapid growing and pest and disease resistant species. Shrub species, which are dwarf and pollution hardy, are to be planted in the median to prevent the glare of traffic moving in opposite direction. Flowering, ornamentals plants and climbers can also be planted in urban areas to provide beauty.

4. PLANTATION PATTERN

The type of plantation would be based upon the requirements and the feasibility of the sites along the project corridor. The availability of the space in the RoW is a major guiding factor for landscaping. The plantation pattern to be followed is:

- ⌚ The first row of plants along the highways will be of small to medium height plants planted at a spacing of 3m c/c and the distance from the second row should be 3m. The distance from the toe of the embankment should be 1m minimum and the height should be between 1.5m to 2m.
- ⌚ Flowering shrubs shall be planted in the median in rows as per width availability. Where the width is less than 1.5m grass turfing is to be done. One row of plantation to be done at a spacing of 1.5m c/c.
- ⌚ For special landscaping, embankment slopes and ground cover, herbaceous species to be used. Turfing to be done by grass.

5. TASKS OF THE CONCESSIONAIRE

As part of this project implementation, the concessionaire shall plant and maintain a minimum of 12424 trees in the incidental spaces identified and as given in **Anexure 8.9** and 137862 flowering trees and shrubs in the median. The specific roles and responsibilities of the Concessionaire include:

- ⌚ Identification of the plantation stretches along with APRDC and or Independent Consultant.
- ⌚ Identification of nursery area and preparation of nurseries
- ⌚ Planting of saplings in the nurseries during the construction period so that the saplings are a minimum 24 months old
- ⌚ Replantation of the 2 year old saplings to the plantation stretches and
- ⌚ Maintenance for three years including watering, removal of weed, litter and debris from the vicinity of the plantation.
- ⌚ Ensure the protection of the tree guards provided to the saplings from trampling and browsing by the cattle.

6. GUIDELINES FOR PLANTATION

6.1. General

6.1.1. Scope

Concessionaire to furnish all materials, labour and related items necessary to complete the work indicated on drawing and specified herein.

6.1.2. Materials

Plant Materials

Plant Materials shall be well formed and shaped true to type, and free from disease, insects and defects such as knots, sun-scaled, windburn, injuries, abrasion or disfigurement.

All plant materials shall be healthy, sound, vigorous, free from plant diseases, insect's pests, of their eggs, and shall have healthy, well-developed root systems. All plants shall be hardy under climatic conditions similar to those in the locality of the project. Plants supplied shall conform to the names listed on the plant list given in Table no.1 and 2. Besides these plant species, the Concessionaire shall supply other species as desired by the landscaping specialist and or the environmental specialist of the engineer. Under no circumstances non native species which might have a negative impact on the ecology of the area shall be permitted. No plant material will be accepted if branches are damaged or broken. All material must be protected from the sun and weather until planted.

Any nursery stock shall have been inspected and approved by the Environmental Specialist of the Engineer.

All plants shall conform to the requirements specified in the plant list. Except that plants larger than specified may be used if approved, but use of such plants shall not increase the contract price if the use of the larger plant is approved, the spread of roots or ball of earth shall be increased in proportion to the size of plant. Deliver plants with legible identification labels.

Table III.1: Species recommended near settlements (within 1 km of last dwelling)

Scientific name	Common Name	Best Propagation
<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Kadamba	Seeds
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit,	Seeds
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Seeds
<i>Bauhinia variegata, Bauhinia purpurea, Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Kachnar	Seeds
<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Amalaka	Seeds, cutting, budding, inarching
<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Banyan	Seeds, cutting
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal, Ashwatha	Seeds, cutting
<i>Magnifera indica</i>	Mango	Seeds, transplanting, grafting, budding, and root cutting
<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Ambate	Seeds

<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Seeds
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Table III.2: Species recommended for landscaping in areas further away from settlements

Scientific Name	Common Name	Best propagation
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Australian Wattle, Accacia	Seeds.
<i>Albizia procera</i>	Tellachinduga	Seeds / polypots
<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Kadamba	Seeds
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem tree, Veepachettu	Seeds
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> , <i>B. racemosa</i> , <i>B. Variegata</i>	Kachnar, Devakanchanamu, Kaanchanamu	Seeds
<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Flame of the forest, Mooduga, Palaasamu.	Seeds
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Indian laburnum, Reelachettu, Vkoolaponna	Seeds, suckers
<i>Dalbergia sisoo</i>	Sissoo, Errassissoo	Seeds, root and Stem cuttings.
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Gulmohar, Seemasantkesula.	Seeds, cutting
<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Amla, Amalakama, Raatausirika	Seeds, cutting, budding, inarching
<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Banyan, Peddamarri	Seeds, cutting
<i>Ficus glomerata</i>	Atti, Medichettu	Seeds, cutting
<i>Ficus infectoria</i>	Pakur, jatijuvvi, Badijuvvi	Seeds, cutting
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal, Ashwatha	Seeds, cutting
<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Bommamarri	Seeds / polypots
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	Nil – Gulmohur, Jacaranda	Seeds
<i>Magnifera indica</i>	Mango, Maamidichettu, Maavi	Seeds, transplanting, grafting, budding, and root cutting
<i>Mimusops hexandra</i>	Pala	Seeds
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Asokamu, Debbaru	Seeds (fresh).
<i>Psidium guayava</i>	Guava, Goyya	Seeds, cutting, budding and grafting
<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Kadrojuvi, Kudrajini, Putrajivika	Seeds and vegetative method
<i>Saraca asoka</i>	Ashok, Asokamu	Seeds
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Indian Tulip Tree	Seeds, cutting.
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jaman, Neereedu	Seeds, cutting, budding and grafting
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind, Chintachettu	Seeds
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun, Yerramaddi	Seeds, cutting and air layering
<i>Terminilia chebula</i>	Haritaki, Karakkaaya	Seeds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Best propagation
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Indian Tulip tree, Gangaraavichettu	Seeds or cuttings

Table III.3: Species recommended for median plantation

Scientific name	Local Name	Best Propagation
<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i>	Kanchan	Seeds
<i>Bouganvillea sp.</i>	Bouganvillea	Cutting
<i>Hibiscus rosa sinesis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus, Dasanamu	Cutting
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Henna, Gorinta	Seeds and cutting
<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Pink oleander, Karaviram	Cutting

Scientific name	Local Name	Best Propagation
<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i>	Pila Kaneer, Yellow oleander, Pachaganneru	Seeds, cutting

Top Soil (Good Earth)

Topsoil or good earth shall be a friable loam, typical of cultivated topsoil of the locality containing at least 2% of decayed organic matter (humus). It shall be taken from a well-drained arable site. It shall be free of subsoil, stones, earth skids, sticks, roots or any other objectionable extraneous matter or debris. It shall contain no toxic material. No topsoil shall be delivered in a muddy condition. It shall have pH value ranging in between 6 to 8.5.

Fertiliser

Measurement of sludge shall be in stacks, with 8% reduction for payment. It shall be free from extraneous matter, harmful bacteria insects or chemicals (Subjected to safety norms).

Root System

The root system shall be conducive to successful transplantation. While necessary, the root-ball shall be preserved by support with Hessian or other suitable material. On soils where retention of a good ball is not possible, the roots should be suitably protected in such a way that the roots are not damaged

6.1.3. Condition

Trees and shrubs shall be substantially free from pests and diseases, and shall and shall be materially undamaged. Torn or lacerated roots shall be pruned before dispatch. No roots shall be subjected to adverse conditions such as prolonged exposure to drying winds or subjection to water logging between lifting and delivery.

6.1.4. Supply and Substitution

Upon submission of evidence that certain materials excluding the plant Species prescribed are not available at time of contract, the Concessionaire shall be permitted to substitute with an equitable adjustment of price. All substitutions shall be of the nearest equivalent species and variety to the original specified and shall be subjected to the approval of the Environmental Environmental Specialist of the IC.

6.1.5. Packaging

Packaging shall be adequate for the protection of the plants and such as to avoid heating or drying out.

6.1.6. Marking

Each specimen of tree and shrub, or each bundle, shall be legibly labelled with the following particulars:

- ⌚ Its name
- ⌚ The name of the supplier, unless otherwise agreed.
- ⌚ The date of dispatch from the nursery.

6.2. Tree Planting

6.2.1. Plants and Shrubs

Trees should be supplied with adequate protection as approved. After delivery, if planting is not to be carried out immediately, balled plants should be placed back to back and the ball covered with sand to prevent drying out. Bare rooted plants can be heeled in by placing the roots in prepared trench and covering them with earth, which should be watered into, avoid air pockets round the roots and shrubs shall be planted with the approval of Site Supervision Engineer/Environmental Engineer.

6.2.2. Digging of Pits

Tree pits shall be dug a minimum of three weeks prior to backfilling. The pits shall be 120cms in diameter and 120cms deep. While digging the pits, the topsoil up to a depth of 30cms may be kept aside, if found good (depending upon site conditions), and mixed with the rest of the soil.

If the side of the below, it shall be replaced with the soil mixture as specified further herein. If the soil is normal it shall be mixed with manure; river sand shall be added to the soil if it is heavy. The bottom of the pit shall be forked to break up the subsoil.

6.2.3. Back Filling

The soil back filled watered through end gently pressed down, a day previous to planting, to make sure that it may not further settle down after planting. The soil shall be pressed down firmly by treading it down, leaving a shallow depression all-round for watering.

6.2.4. Planting

No tree pits shall be dug until final tree position has been pegged out for approval. Care shall be taken that the plant sapling when planted is not be buried deeper than in the nursery, or in the pot. Planting should not be carried out in waterlogged soil. Plant trees at the original soil depth; soil marks on the stem is an indication of this and should be maintained on the finished level, allowing for setting of the soil after planting. All plastic and other imperishable containers should be removed before planting. Any broken or damage roots should be cut back to sound growth.

The bottom of the planting pit should be covered with 50mm to 75mm of soil. Bare roots should be spread evenly in the planting pit; and small mound in the centre of the pits on which the roots are placed will aid on even spread. Soil should be placed around the roots, gently shaking the tree to allow the soil particles to shift into the root system to ensure close contact with all roots and prevent air pockets. Back fill soil should be firmed as filling proceeds, layer by layer, care being taken to avoid damaging the roots. The balance earth shall be filled in a mixture of 1:3 (1 part sludge to 3 part earth by volume) and 50gms potash, (Mop) 50gms of Super Phosphate and 1 Kg. Neem oil cake. Aldrin or equivalent shall be applied every 15 days in a mixture of 5ml in 5 litres of water.

6.2.5. Staking

Newly planted trees must be held firmly although not rigidly by staking to prevent a pocket forming around the stem and newly formed fibrous roots being broken by mechanical pulling as the tree rocks.

The main methods of staking shall be:

- ⌚ A single vertical stake, 900mm longer than the clear stem of the tree, driven 600mm to 900mm into the soil.
- ⌚ Two stakes as above driven firmly on either side of the tree with a cross bar to which the stem is attached. Suitable for bare-rooted or Ball material.
- ⌚ A single stake driven in at an angle at 45 degrees and leaning towards the prevailing wind, the stem just below the lowest branch being attached to the stake. Suitable for small bare-rooted or Ball material
- ⌚ For plant material 3m to 4.5m high with a single stem a three-wire adjustable guy system may be used in exposed situations.

The end of stake should be pointed and the lower 1 m to 1.2m should be coated with a non-injurious wood preservative allowing at least 150mm above ground level.

6.2.6. Tying

Each tree should be firmly secured to the stake so as to prevent excessive movement. Abrasion must be avoided by using a buffer, rubber or Hessian, between the tree and stake. The tree should be secured at a point just below its lowest branch, and also just above ground level: normally two ties should be used for tree. These should be adjusted or replaced to allow for growth.

6.2.7. Watering

The Concessionaire should allow for the adequate watering in of all newly planted trees and shrubs immediately after planting and he shall during the following growing season, keep the plant material well watered

6.2.8. Fertilising

Fertilising shall be carried out by application in rotation of the following fertilisers, every 15 days from the beginning of the monsoon till the end of winter:

- ⌚ Sludge or organic well-rotted dry farm yard manure: 0.05 cum or tussle.
- ⌚ Urea 25gm.
- ⌚ Ammonium sulphate 25gm.
- ⌚ Potassium sulphate 25gm.

All shrubs, which are supplied pot grown, shall be well soaked prior to planting. Watering in and subsequent frequent watering of summer planted container-grown plants is essential.

6.3. Shrub Planting In Planter Beds

All areas to be planted with shrubs shall be excavated, trenched to a depth of 750mm, refilling the excavated earth after breaking clods and mixing with sludge in ratio 8:1 (8 parts of stacked volume of earth after reduction by 20%: 1 part of stacked volume of sludge after reduction by 8%.)

Tall shrubs may need staking, which shall be provided if approved by the Contracting-consulting engineer, depending upon the conditions of individual plant specimen. For planting shrubs and ground cover shrubs in planters, good earth shall be mixed with sludge in the proportion as above and filled in planters.

Positions of planters shall be marked out in accordance with the Design drawings. When shrubs are set out, precautions should be taken to prevent roots drying. Planting holes 40cm diameter and 40cm deep should be excavated for longer shrubs. Polythene and other non-perishable containers should be removed and any badly damaged roots carefully pruned. The shrubs should then be set in holes so that the soil level after settlement will be original soil mark on the stem of the shrub. The holes should be back filled to half of its depth and firmed by treading. The remainder of the soil can then be returned and again firmed by treading.

6.4. Grassing

6.4.1. Preparation

During period prior to planting, the ground shall be maintained free from weeds. Grading and preparation of the area shall be completed at least three weeks prior to the actual sowing. Regular watering shall be continued until sowing by dividing the area into portions of approximately 5m squares by constructing small bunds to retain water. These 'bunds' shall be levelled just prior to sowing of grass plants; it shall be ensured that the soil has completely settled.

6.4.2. Soil

The soil itself shall be ensured to the satisfaction of Environmental Specialist / Environmental Engineer to be a good fibrous loam, rich in humus

6.4.3. Sowing the grass roots

Grass roots shall be obtained from a grass patch, seen and approved before hand. Only the species mentioned in the Table 3 should be used. The grass roots stock received at site shall be manually cleared of all weeds and water sprayed over the same after keeping the stock in place protected from sun and dry winds. Grass stock received at site may be stored for a maximum of three days. In case grassing for some areas is scheduled for a later date fresh stock of grass roots shall be ordered and obtained.

6.4.4. Execution

Small roots shall be dibbled about 5cms apart into the prepared grounds. Grass will only be accepted as reaching practical completion when germination has proved satisfactory and all weeds have been removed.

6.4.5. Maintenance

As soon as the grass is approximately a 3cm high it shall be rolled with a light wooden roller - in fine, dry weather - and when it has grown to 5 to 8cms, above to ground weeds must be removed and regular cutting with the scythe and rolling must be begun. A top-dressing of an ounce of guano to the square yard or well decomposed well broken sludge manure shall be applied when the grass is sufficiently secure in the ground to bear the mowing machine, the blades must be raised an inch above the normal level for the first two or three cuttings. That is to say, the grass should be cut so that it is from 4 to 5cms in length, instead of the 3cm necessary for mature grass.

In the absence of rain, in the monsoon, the lawn shall be watered every ten days heavily, soaking the soil through to a depth of at least 20cms. Damage failure or dying back of grass due to neglect of watering especially for seeding out of normal season shall be the responsibility of the Concessionaire. Any shrinkage below the specified levels during the contract or defect liability period shall be rectified at the Concessionaire's expense. The Concessionaire is to exercise care in the use of rotary cultivator and mowing machines to reduce to a minimum the hazards of flying stones and brickbats. All rotary mowing machines are to be fitted with safety guards.

6.4.6. Rolling

A light roller shall be used periodically, taking care that the area is not too wet and sodden.

6.4.7. Edging

These shall be kept neat and must be cut regularly with the edging shears.

6.4.8. Fertilising

The area shall be fed once in a month with liquid manure prepared by dissolving 45gms of ammonium sulphate in 5 litres of water.

6.4.9. Watering

Water shall be applied at least once in three days during dry weather. Watering whenever done should be thorough and should wet the soil at least up to a depth of 20cms.

6.4.10. Weeding

Prior to regular mowing the Concessionaire shall carefully remove rank and unsightly weeds.

6.5. Maintenance

6.5.1. Cultivating

The Concessionaire shall maintain all planted areas within contract boundaries for one year until the area is handed over in whole or in phases. Maintenance shall include replacement of dead plants, watering, weeding, cultivating, control of insects, fungus and other diseases by means of spraying with an approved insecticide or fungicide, pruning, and other horticulture operations necessary for proper growth of the plants and for keeping the sub-contract area neat in appearance

6.5.2. Pruning and Repairs

Upon completion of planting work of the sub-contract all trees should be pruned and all injuries repaired where necessary. The amount of pruning shall be limited to the necessary to remove dead or injured twigs and branches and to compensate for the loss of roots and the result of the transplanting operations. Pruning shall be done in such a manner as not to change the natural habit or special shape of trees.

6.5.3. Tree Guards and Protective Fencing

According to local environment, shrubs shall be protected adequately from vandalism until established. Where the tree guards are necessary, care should be taken to ensure that they do not impede natural movement or restrict growth. The specifications of the tree guard proposed are given below:

- ⌚ The tree guards shall be brick in urban and bamboo guards in rural and semi urban areas. The specifications of the cement guards should be as per the relevant IS specification. In absence of any proper specification the decision of the Independent Consultant and or APRDC shall be binding.

6.6. Nursery Stack

Planting should be carried out as soon as possible after reaching the site. Where planting must be a necessity and/or be delayed, care should be taken to protect the plants from pilfering or damage from people/animals. Plants with bare-roots should be heeled-in as soon as received or otherwise protected from drying out, and others set closely together and protected from the wind. If planting is to be delayed for more than a week, packaged plants should be unpacked, the bundles opened up and each group of plants heeled in separately and clearly labelled. If for any reason the surface of the roots becomes dry the roots should be thoroughly soaked before planting.

6.7. Completion

On completion, the ground shall be formed over and left tidy.

7. SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS.

1. Wherever applicable, work shall be done according to specifications in vogue, at the time of invitation of tender.
2. Concessionaire shall make his own arrangement for drawing water from there.
4. The work included in the schedule of Quantities includes grassing as well as planting of trees and shrubs. The quoted rates shall include execution of these works at different levels and nothing extra shall be paid for any item, for working at these levels
5. The Concessionaire shall not be entitled to any compensation for any losses suffered by him and/or revision in the rates originally quoted by him.
 - a. On account unforeseen delay in commencing the work, whatever the cause of such delays is.
 - b. On account of reduction in the scope of work.
 - c. On account of suspension of work, or abandon after award of work.
6. The Concessionaire shall provide all facilities to Environmental Specialist / Project Engineer and / or his authorized representatives to make frequent inspection of their Nursery and ascertain the process / quality of various categories of trees / plants etc., grown by them.
7. The quote rate shall include the cost of transportation of tools and plants to and from the site, sales tax, excise duty, octroi, etc. It shall be clearly understood that no claim for any extra payment on account of sales tax, excised duty, octroi etc., shall be entertained after the opening of the tender.
8. The safe custody and up-keep of various categories of plants brought to site is the sole responsibility of the Concessionaire and he shall employ sufficient supervisory personnel to ensure the safety of these items.
9. The site of work may be handed over to the Concessionaire in phases, as soon as the same are available and the Concessionaire in turn shall work in these areas forthwith. Nothing extra shall be payable for such phased execution of work.
10. While excavating / executing the work the Concessionaire shall ensure that the existing cables / pipe lines / structures / fittings are not damaged and if due to his negligence, these are damaged, the same shall be set right with no extra cost to the clients.
11. The Concessionaire shall co-ordinate his work with other agencies employed by the Clients and ensure that the works of other agencies are not hampered in any way during the duration of contract.
12. The Concessionaire shall keep the site of works neat and clean during the execution of the work. Any debris found at or near the site of work shall be moved immediately as and when so required by the Environmental Specialist / Project Engineer.
13. On completion of the work, the site of work shall be thoroughly cleaned and all debris removed before the work is handed over satisfactorily.
14. The Concessionaire shall, without any additional charge to the clients, renew or replace any dead or defective plants/grass for a period of 12 months after the certified date of completion.
15. "General condition of contract and standard contract Forms of shall also form part of the contract.
16. All Tree saplings should be two years (2) years old before they are planted. The numbers of the plants shall be as specified in the schedule of quantities and shall be straight and symmetrical with a crown and having a persistent main stem. The size of crown shall be in good over all proportion to the height of the tree.
17. Small trees and shrubs shall be well formed with the crown typical of the species or variety.

18. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF PLANTS:

- a. Plants shall be typical of their species and variety, well-developed branches, and well foliated with fibrous root system. Plants shall be free from defects and injuries. Plants shall not be pruned before planting.
- b. Plants shall be free from defects and injuries.
- c. Plants shall not be freshly dug and nursery grown.
- d. Nursery grown plants shall have been at least once transplanted
- e. Bark shall be free from abrasion.
- f. All trees, soon after planting, shall be properly supported with bamboo stocks to ensure their safety against winds or any other factor, which may affect it adversely.

19. PROTECTION OF "TREE TO BE PRESERVED"

- a. The Concessionaire shall be responsible for the protection of tops, trunks and roots of existing trees on site. Existing trees subject to the construction damage shall be boxed, fenced or otherwise protected before any work is started.

20. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EARTH MANURE AND FERTILISERS

- a. EARTH: Good earth shall be agricultural soil of loamy texture, free from kankar, morrum, shingles, rocks, stones, building rubbish and any other foreign matter. The earth shall be free from clods or lumps of sizes bigger than 50mm in any direction. It shall have pH ranging in between 6.5 to 7.5.
- b. MANURE: Manure shall be of well-decayed organic matter obtained in dry state from the Municipal dump or other similar source approved by the Environmental Engineer/ Project Engineer. The manure shall be free from earth, stone or other extraneous matter. Manure shall be supplied, at site well screened.
- c. FERTILISER: If the soil tests indicate pH value not as per the above specification namely in between 6.5 to 7.5, following measures need to be taken.
- d. If pH exceeds 7.5, aluminium sulphate or equivalent fertilizer should be added at the rate of 1 kg per cubic metre to lower the pH by one full point.
- e. If pH is below 6.5, add ground limestone or equivalent fertilizer at the rate of 1 kg per cubic metre to raise pH by one full point.

21. The Plantation area should avoid the stretches within the settlement area and the Ecological Sensitive area.

22. The stretches identified should be free from encumbrances and should not lead to impact on any private or community asset. No fresh land acquisition shall be made under the project for the purpose of plantation.

8. TEAM FOR THE ASSIGNMENT

The Concessionaire is free to recommend a team commensurate with the requirements of the project.

9. DATA TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT

Client will provide to the Concessionaire the map showing settlements and the forest areas