

**NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT AND
VALUE ADDITION OF BAMBOOS**

MARCH 09-10, 2010

DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM

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Theme: _____

Accommodation: YES/NO

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Send the completed form along with an abstract on or before 25th February 2010 to Organizing Secretary, National Seminar on Productivity Enhancement and Value Addition of Bamboos (sanjaysingh@lycos.com; sanjaysingh@icfre.org). Copies of the forms may also be used. There is no registration fee.

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**National Seminar
on
Productivity Enhancement
and
Value Addition of Bamboos**

9-10 March 2010



Jharkhand State Forest Development Corpn. Ltd.
(A Govt. of Jharkhand Undertaking)

And

Institute Of Forest Productivity

(Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education)

N. H. – 23, Lalgutuwa, Ranchi – 835303

BACKGROUND

Bamboo is an enduring and versatile natural resource with great species diversity and amenability to a range of environments. Having growth three times faster than most eucalyptus species; bamboos are foremost in biomass production, with up to 40 tonnes per hectare per year in terms of culms only in the managed stands. An estimated one-quarter of the biomass in tropical regions and one-fifth in subtropical regions comes from bamboos. Its qualities of strength, light weight and flexibility make it a viable alternative to tropical timber for a variety of uses. In sum, bamboo's excellent growth, environmental, mechanical and engineering properties make it a fine alternative to tropical timber. A couple of decades ago bamboo was used mainly as material to make poles, baskets, furniture, fences and handicraft items. Today, bamboo has thousands of uses including airplane "skins", desalination filters, diesel fuel, edible shoots and medicine. It can also be made into fibre for clothing and used to reinforce concrete. Bamboos potential for different value added products and application make them an extremely important material for dispersed employment generation and economic activities.

The annual bamboo production in India is estimated at 3.23 m tons. India has 30 % of the world's bamboo resources with largest growing area of 11.36 m ha, but the country tap only one-tenth of its bamboo potential and contributes only 4 % share of the global market mainly because of low productivity of around 2 tons/ha/annum. This yield is very low (one fourth to one fifth) compared to countries such as Japan, China, Taiwan and Malaysia. India's current demand for bamboo is an estimated 27 m tons. However, only 50 % of that demand can be met because of lack of facilities for value addition and transportation. Therefore there is already a substantial shortfall in the supply of bamboos in India. Thus, there is immense requirement and scope for enhancing bamboo productivity and value addition of processes and products for optimal utilization of this valuable resource.

Hence "National Seminar on Productivity Enhancement and Value Addition of Bamboos" is being organized on 9-10 March 2010 at Ranchi for deliberations, exchange of ideas and formulation of suitable strategies for enhancing bamboo productivity and value addition.

THEMES

- I. **Management of bamboos in natural forests and plantations for optimal productivity**
- II. **Approaches and techniques for conservation, improvement and mass multiplication**
- III. **Development of value-added processes & products; utilization and market linkages**
- IV. **Socio-economics of bamboo trade and entrepreneurship development**

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited on themes identified for the Seminar. Abstracts not exceeding 300 words including a concise title, names and affiliations of authors and 4-5 key words; neatly types on A4 size paper (MS Word, 1.5 spacing and Times New Roman font throughout) must reach to Organizing Secretary, (sanjaysingh@lycos.com; sanjaysingh@icfre.org) or Director, IFP (dir_ifp@icfre.org; ifpranchi@hotmail.com) preferably through e-mail on or before **25th February 2010**.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

Institute of Forest Productivity is a premier research organization of eastern India in the area of forestry under the aegis of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun (Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI). The territorial jurisdiction of the institute encompasses states of Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa with more than 20% of the total geographical area, six agro-ecological zones and eight main forest types. IFP is situated in picturesque surroundings at Lalgutwa on Ranchi-Gumla National Highway (NH-23) about 8 km from Ranchi railway station and 12 km from Birsa Munda Airport.

ABOUT RANCHI

Ranchi is the capital city of Indian state Jharkhand which is endowed with ample forest and mineral resources. Ranchi is a prominent political, commercial, industrial, and educational hub of eastern India.

Ranchi is located about 1170 km from new Delhi and 445 km from Kolkata. The city is well connected to all major cities of India by road, rail and air routes. The weather of Ranchi is expected to remain pleasant during the Seminar with day and night temperatures ranging from 30 °C to 17 °C.

BOARDING AND LODGING

The participants will normally be housed in the well furnished Rest House of the Institute campus as per the availability of the accommodation. Those who wish to stay in hotels may either book their accommodation directly or seek the help of the organizers. A variety of hotel accommodations are available in Ranchi at tariff from Rs.400 to Rs. 4000.

