# File No. J-11018/1/4/2015-RE-IV <br> Government of India <br> Ministry/Deptt. of Rural Development <br> (MGNREGA Division) 

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, Dated:- $16^{\text {th }}$ Sept. ,2016

## To,

All Principal Secretary/Commissioner<br>Department of Rural Development/Panchayati Raj All States/UTs

## Subject:- Significance of spacing between plants.

## Sir/Madam

As per Schedule I, of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act, Para 4 (1), I. (v) "Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in paragraph $5^{\prime \prime}$, and as per para 4 (1), II. (ii) Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry; are the permissible activity pertaining to plantation works under MGNREGA.

Trees are the assets which lasts for a long time. It was observed in many States that while conducting plantation works proper spacing was not maintained as per the objective of the plantation. Basically Spacing depends on the purpose with which the plantation is carried out or say on the objective of management, when one has to decide to go for the production of fuelwood, fodder, timber, or fruit production in a given area. Therefore spacing criteria as a guidance, for few plant species is provided in Annexure-1 and request to procure the spacing criteria for additional species planned in your State/UT from the concerned technical Department which are not included in the provided list.

Please do circulate the compiled information to the field functionaries at the earliest so as to conduct the plantation works under MGNREGA systematically.


Annexure-1

## Significance of Spacing between plants -

The spacing criteria for few tree species while conducting Block Plantation under MGNREGA is provided in Table 1 and 2. The required spacing needs to be selected as per the objective of management for each plant specie.

Table - 1-Suggested spacing criteria for important Timber/Fuelwood/Fodder yielding tree species

| S.No | Plant | Plant spacing (m) | No. of plants <br> per ha. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Teak (Tectona grandis) | $2.0 \times 2.0$ | 2500 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
|  |  | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $7.0 \times 7.0$ | 204 |
|  |  | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 156 |
|  |  | $9.0 \times 9.0$ | 123 |
| 2 | Sissoo (Dalbergia sissoo) | $2.5 \times 10.0$ | 100 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1600 |
| 3 | Indian Rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia) | $9.0 \times 9.0$ | 1111 |
| 4 | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 123 |
|  |  | $9.0 \times 9.0$ | 156 |
|  |  | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 123 |
| 5 | Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.) | $2.0 \times 2.0$ | 100 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 2.0$ | 2500 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 2.0$ | 1666 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 2.0$ | 1250 |
| 6 | Subabul (Leucaena leucocephala) | $2.0 \times 2.0$ | 1000 |
| 7 | Casuarina (Casuarina equisetifolia) | $2.0 \times 2.0$ | 2500 |
| 8 | Khejri (Prosopis cineraria) | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 200 |
| 9 | Babul (Acacia arabica) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
| 10 | Bamboo (Dendrocalamus spp) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
| 11 | Mahua (Madhuca indica) | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 156 |
| 12 | Jamun (Syzygium cumini) | $2.0 \times 10.0$ | 100 |
| 13 | Karanj (Pongamia pinnata) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1666 |
|  |  | 1111 |  |


| 14 | Gulmohar (Delonix regia) | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Arjun ( Terminalia arjuna) | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
| 14 | Mahogany (Sweitenia mahogany) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 17 | Khamar, Ghamar (Gmelina arborea) | $2.0 \times 2.0$ | 2500 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
| 18 | Chinaberry, Bakain, (Melia Azedarach) | $4.0 \times 3.0$ | 833 |
| 19 | Malabar Neemwood, Mahanim, (Melia dubia) | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
|  |  | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 156 |
| 20 | Maharukh (Ailanthus excelsa) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
| 21 | Siris (Albizzia lebbek, A. procera) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 22 | Poplar (Populus spp.) | $2.0 \times 2.0$ | 2500 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 4.0$ | 500 |
| 23 | Tamarind (Tamarindus indica) | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 156 |
|  |  | $9.0 \times 9.0$ | 123 |
|  |  | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 100 |
|  |  | $11.0 \times 11.0$ | 82 |
|  |  | $12.0 \times 12.0$ | 69 |
|  |  | $13.0 \times 13.0$ | 59 |
|  |  | $14.0 \times 14.0$ | 51 |
|  |  | $15.0 \times 15.0$ | 44 |
| 24 | Drum stick (Moringa oleifera) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 25 | Mulberry (Morus alba) | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  | Mulberry for Sericulture | $1.0 \times 1.0$ | 10000 |
|  | Mulberry for Sericulture | $2.0 \times 1.0$ | 5000 |
| 26 | Sandal (Santalum album) | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
| 27 | Rubber (Hevea brasiliensis) |  |  |
|  | Budded Plants for hilly region | $6.7 \times 3.4$ | 445 |
|  | Budded Plants for Plains | $4.9 \times 4.9$ | 420 |
|  | Seedlings for hilly regions | $6.1 \times 3.0$ | 539 |
|  | Seedlings for Plains | $4.6 \times 4.6$ | 479 |
| 28 | Coconut (Cocos nucifera) | $7.5 \times 7.5$ | 177 |
| 29 | Cashew (Anacardium occidentale) | $7.0 \times 7.0$ | 204 |
|  | Cashew - High density planting | $5.0 \times 4.0$ | 500 |
| 30 | Baheda (Terminalia bellerica) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 31 | Harra (Terminalia chebula) | $9.0 \times 9.0$ | 123 |
|  |  | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 100 |

Table-2 - The spacing criteria for some of the fruit yielding tree species as suggested in the operational guidelines of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, 2014.

| S.No | Plant | Plant spacing (m) | No. of plants per ha. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Almond | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 2 | Aonla | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 5.0$ | 500 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 3 | Apple | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  | (RS -MM 111) | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  | (RS -MM 111) | $3.5 \times 3.5$ | 816 |
|  | (RS-MM 111) | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  | (RS-M9) | $3.0 \times 1.5$ | 2222 |
|  | (RS-MM-106) | $2.5 \times 2.5$ | 1600 |
|  | (RS-M9) | $1.5 \times 1.5$ | 4444 |
| 4 | Apricot | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $3.5 \times 3.5$ | 816 |
| 5 | Ber | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
| 6 | Cherry | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
| 7 | Citrus |  |  |
|  | (a) Lime \& Lemons | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.5$ | 555 |
|  | (b) Mandarine/Orange | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
|  |  | $5.4 \times 5.4$ | 342 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 4.5$ | 444 |
|  |  | $4.5 \times 4.5$ | 493 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 5.0$ | 500 |
|  | (c) Sweet Orange | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
| 8 | Custard apple | $2.5 \times 2.5$ | 1600 |
| 9 | Fig | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $2.5 \times 2.5$ | 1600 |
| 10 | Guava | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 6.0$ | 555 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
|  |  | $1.5 \times 3.0$ | 2222 |
|  |  | $1.0 \times 2.0$ | 5000 |
| 11 | Kiwi | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 6.0$ | 416 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 5.0$ | 500 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |


| 12 | Litchi | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $7.5 \times 7.5$ | 177 |
|  |  | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
| 13 | Mango | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 100 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 6.0$ | 416 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 6.0$ | 555 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 4.0$ | 833 |
|  |  | $2.5 \times 2.5$ | 1600 |
| 14 | Peach | $3.0 \times 2.5$ | 1333 |
|  |  | $2.5 \times 2.5$ | 1600 |
| 15 | Pear | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 500 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 4.0$ | 625 |
|  |  | $3.0 \times 3.0$ | 1111 |
| 16 | Plum | $3.5 \times 3.5$ | 816 |
|  |  | $2.5 \times 2.5$ | 1600 |
| 17 | Pomegranate | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 4.0$ | 500 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 3.0$ | 666 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 2.5$ | 800 |
|  |  | $4.5 \times 3.0$ | 740 |
|  |  | $4.0 \times 3.0$ | 833 |
| 18 | Sapota | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |
| 19 | Walnut | $6.0 \times 6.0$ | 277 |
|  |  | $5.0 \times 5.0$ | 400 |

While conducting Roadside Tree Plantation under MGNREGA, as per the technical specification provided by Indian Roads Congress in the publication IRC: SP: 103-2014, for Rural Roads, and IRC: SP: 21-2009 for Highways, for the sake of better road safety, the first and second row of plants should be planted with small to medium sized trees and the third row with tall and shade bearing trees. The distance for the first row of trees should be 0.5 m away from the toe of the embankment. The spacing between plant to plant for first and second row should be 4 to 6 m . and from row to row should be minimum 3 m . The number of planted rows depends on the availability of land in the Right-of-Way. If enough space is not available then can go for first row (small and medium trees) and last row (with tall and shade bearing trees). But in rural roads generally much space is not available and when space is only available for one row, then can take either small or medium sized trees or a mix of small, medium and tall trees. At this time the spacing needs to be carefully managed as the tall and shade bearing trees require much spacing and small and medium sized trees require less spacing so when a uniform spacing between 4 to 6 m spacing is maintained then between two tall trees either one or two small or medium sized tree needs to be accommodated.

