

ABSTRACT

Forest or wildland fires have a significant impact on the biosphere-atmosphere interface and have been more frequent and intense globally over the past few decades (Crutzen and Andreae 1990; Penner et al. 1992; Cochrane 2003). Ecosystem structure, biogeochemical cycle, and atmospheric chemistry are all significantly impacted (Cochrane 2003; Schimel and Baker 2002; Anderson et al. 2006). Crutzen and Lelieveld (2001) and van der Werf et al. (2004) estimate that annual global emissions of carbon and nitrogen from fires are 3.53 Pg (1 trillion kilogrammes) and 8 Tg (1 billion kilogrammes), respectively.

In a 1995 survey covering the entire country, the Forest Survey of India calculated that each year, fire affected roughly 1.45 Mha of forest. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 3.73 Mha of forests are destroyed by fires each year (Bahuguna and Singh 2002). FAO (2007) gives the same figure (3.699 Mha of land in 2000).

Here, utilising an analytical hierarchal process, we are attempting to comprehend the Uttarakhand forest fire. in order to create a suitable forest management plan for the preservation and utilisation of forests.