

## CHAPTER 56 - FORESTRY

### A LAW FOR THE PRESERVATION AND CONTROL OF FORESTS

[1 February 1938]

1. This Law may be cited as the Forestry Law.

#### PART 1—PRELIMINARY

2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires:-

"cattle" includes sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys and camels;

"chairman of the local government" means the chairman of the local government council of the area within which the area, or the council in question, is situated;

"communal forestry area" means any land within the area occupied by a community which land is constituted a communal forestry area under this Law;

"Commissioner" means the State Commissioner for the time being charged with responsibility for forests;

"community" means any group of persons occupying any lands in accordance with and subject to customary law;

"enclave" means an area completely surrounded by a forest reserve and excluded from that forest reserve by an order made under this Law;

"forest" includes Government forest reserves and protected forests, local government forest reserves and protected forests, and communal forestry areas;

"forest growth" includes anything growing or to be grown on land other than agricultural crops;

"forestry officer" means any officer of the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources or any officer appointed under section 3 for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Law; "forest produce" includes:-

(a) timber, firewood, charcoal, rubber, gutta percha, latex, wood oil, gum, resin, natural varnish, tanning extracts, tanning barks, fruits, fibres, bark and lac,

whether found in or brought from a forest or not; and

(b) (i) trees and all other parts or produce of trees not otherwise herein mentioned;

(ii) plants, including climbers and grasses, creepers and all parts or produce of such plants;

(iii) wood ashes;

\*The numbering of the sections has been retained.

(iv) peat surface soil and minerals other than minerals within the meaning of any enactment regulating the working of minerals;

(v) gravel, limestone, rock and laterite;

(vi) honey, beeswax, guano, silk-cocoons, humus and all produce from animals, when found in or brought from a forest;

"forestry property" means any stock, stores or materials owned by Government or a local government and used or intended to be used in any forest operations or any forestry work, and includes boundary marks and pillars, boundary or survey beacons or signs, name plates, machinery, scientific instruments, implements, tools, buildings, tents, fences, vehicles, roads and bridges and cattle;

"forest reserve" means any area constituted a forest reserve under the Law or under any enactment repealed by this Law, which shall not have ceased to be a forest reserve under any