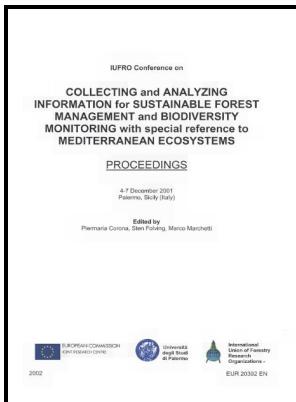


Orest management research study in the broadleaf Middle-Hill forest of Nepal

Oxford Forestry Institute, Department of Plant Sciences - Front Matter on JSTOR



Description: -

- Poverty -- Scotland.
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- O.F.I.occasional papers -- no.30orest management research study in the broadleaf Middle-Hill forest of Nepal
- Notes: Bibliography, p35.
- This edition was published in 1986



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Silviculture of plantation forest in central Nepal to maximise community benefits

Small-scale Forestry 15, 481—495 2016. In addition to a general prediction model based on all trees in the sample, specific models are presented for three classes of anthropogenic disturbance levels light, moderate, and heavy , and for two dominant taxa, *Schima wallichii* and the genus *Castanopsis*. Stump diameter was used as a proxy for diameter at breast height, as most stumps were approximately 1 m high.

Silviculture of plantation forest in central Nepal to maximise community benefits

The CF is managed for timber, firewood, nonwood forest products, and forest grazing.

Prediction models for estimating total heights of trees from diameter at breast height measurements in Nepal's lower temperate broad

Consumption Patterns of Fuelwood in Rural Households of Dolakha District, Nepal: Reflections from Community Forest User Groups. We established 2 additional subplots 25 m Å— 7. This study attempted to assess whether forest grazing and timber harvesting with selection felling can be combined sustainably in a cool broadleaved forest in Bhutan.

Forest Grazing and Natural Regeneration in a Late Successional Broadleaved Community Forest in Bhutan

During a 5-year period the number of cattle grazing inside the CF significantly decreased and the number of naturally regenerated tree seedlings and saplings significantly increased.

Changing Rural Livelihoods and Forest Use Transition in the Middle Hills of Nepal

The study investigates whether demography and socioeconomic attributes of households affect fuelwood consumption. The decision in Nepal to prohibit grazing in the CFs undoubtedly contributed to the positive ecological impacts of the CF program, which include increased forest cover ; and increased stem density and natural regeneration.

Silviculture of plantation forest in central Nepal to maximise community benefits

And fifth, we promote capacity building by helping to organise training courses, workshops, and conferences. The grazing intensity inside the CF, based on an overall CF area of 260 ha and a total of 113 households using the CF for grazing, was 1. Forest grazing reportedly has negative impacts on forest ecosystems, such as soil erosion, depletion of nutrients, soil compaction, and soil acidification ;.

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This agrees with the estimated carrying capacity of 0. The only genus in Yakpugang that did not exhibit adequate sapling recruitment was *Quercus*. The most prominent change in the management regime during the 5-year period was a reduction in grazing intensity.

Consumption Patterns of Fuelwood in Rural Households of Dolakha District, Nepal: Reflections from Community Forest User Groups

Cross-validation results indicate good predictive ability, and reliability and validity of the models. Ann Assoc Am Geogr 92:87—102.

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