Forest plantation/ Practical Third stage

Forestry Department

**Plantation forests** are a type of managed **forest** in which the trees are planted (as opposed to naturally regenerate), of the same age and generally of the same species, and are intended to maximize the production of wood fiber.

Trees in a plantation forest are usually planted uniformly in rows to:

1. Maximize the site’s growing space and resources
2. To ensure uniform growth
3. To facilitate the use of mechanized harvesting equipment.

**Afforestation**: is the establishment of a forest or stand of trees in an area where there was no forest, either naturally (by natural seeding, coppice, or root suckers) or artificially (by direct seeding or planting).

**Reforestation:** is the reestablishment of forest cover, is the natural or intentional restocking of existing [forests](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest) and [woodlands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodland) that have been depleted, usually through [deforestation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deforestation).

**Deforestation**: is the removal of a forest or stand of trees where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use.

**Benefits of tree plantation**

1. During the process of photosynthesis, trees take in carbon dioxide and produce the oxygen we breathe.
2. Trees reduce the amount of storm water runoff, which reduces erosion and pollution in our waterways and may reduce the effects of flooding.
3. Many species of wildlife depend on trees for habitat.
4. Trees provide food, protection, and homes for many birds and mammals.
5. Improving air quality, climate amelioration, conserving water, preserving soil.
6. Tourist attraction
7. Provides forest products
8. Stabilizes the climate
9. Provides Employment
10. Increasing the Supply of Timber and Charcoal
11. Helps towards the Climate Change Problem