

A photograph of a lush green forest with tall trees and a field of golden-brown grass in the foreground. The text "INTRODUCTION TO AGROFORESTRY" is overlaid in large, bold, yellow letters.

INTRODUCTION TO AGROFORESTRY

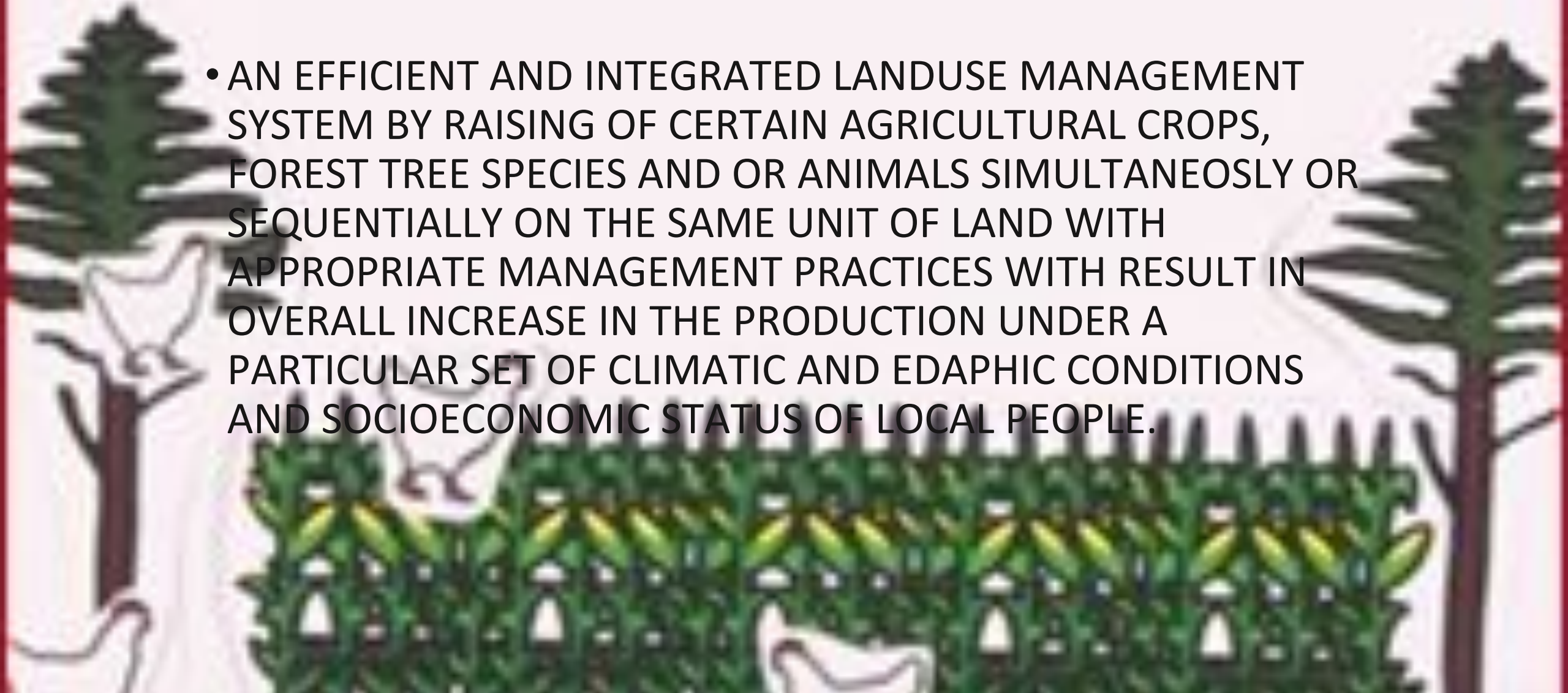
TULSIDAS
IFS 2010

INTRODUCTION



DEFINITION

- AN EFFICIENT AND INTEGRATED LANDUSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BY RAISING OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS, FOREST TREE SPECIES AND OR ANIMALS SIMULTANEOUSLY OR SEQUENTIALLY ON THE SAME UNIT OF LAND WITH APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH RESULT IN OVERALL INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION UNDER A PARTICULAR SET OF CLIMATIC AND EDAPHIC CONDITIONS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF LOCAL PEOPLE.

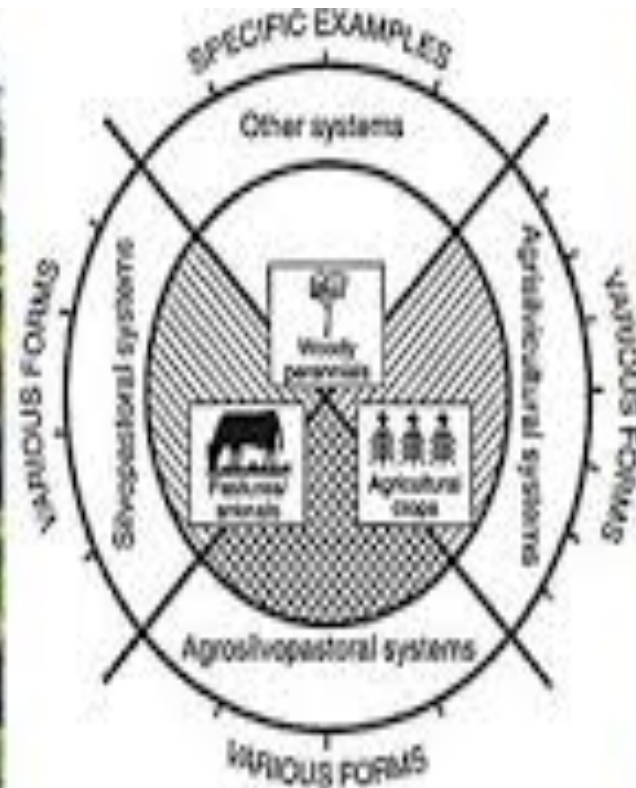


OBJECTIVES

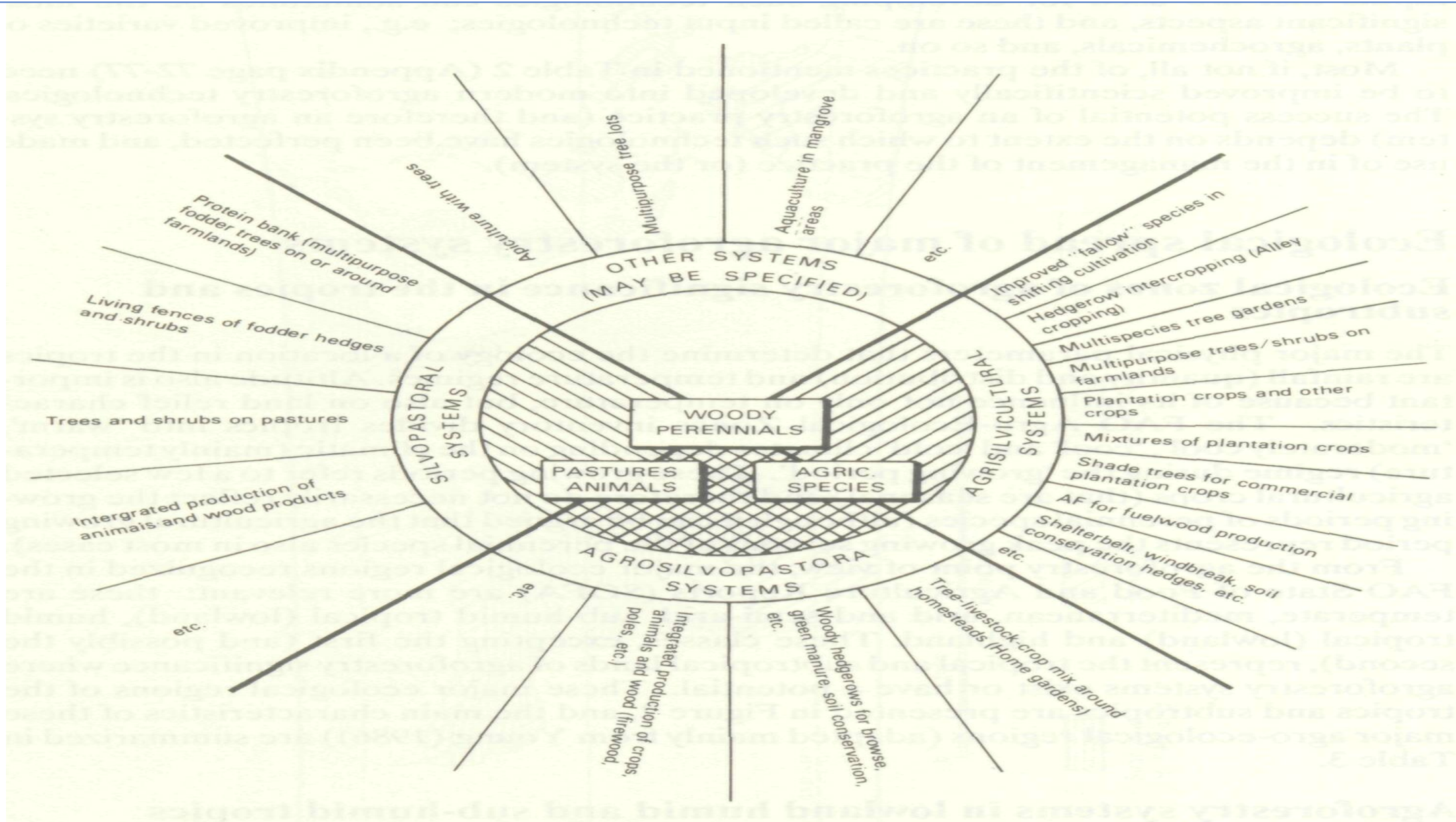
- MANAGE LAND EFFICIENTLY
- USE THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY
- GENERATE EMPLOYMENT
- PROVIDE RAW MATERIAL

COMPONENTS

- AGRICULTURE CROPS
- WOODY PERENNIALS
- ANIMALS



FORMS OF AGROFORESTRY



LANDUSE

- SHIFTING CULTIVATION
- TAUNGYA SYSTEM- CASE STUDY, Van Taungyas are no longer outcasts

Read more at:

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/under-yogi-government-van-taungyas-are-no-longer-outcasts/articleshow/66662919.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

- WOODY PERENNIAL PLANTATION
- PLANTATION FORESTRY
- MULTIPLE CROPPING

BENEFITS

- IMPROVES ENVIRONMENT- nature's gift, ecology and pollution
- FUELWOOD AND ENERGY
- FODDER
- ENRICHES SOIL
- PREVENTS SOIL EROSION
- WINDBREAK AND SHELTERBELTS
- EMPLOYMENT
- RAW MATERIAL



BENEFITS

- PRODUCTIVITY
- PER HA YIELD
- AESTHETIC VALUE
- BOUNDARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF TREE SPECIES

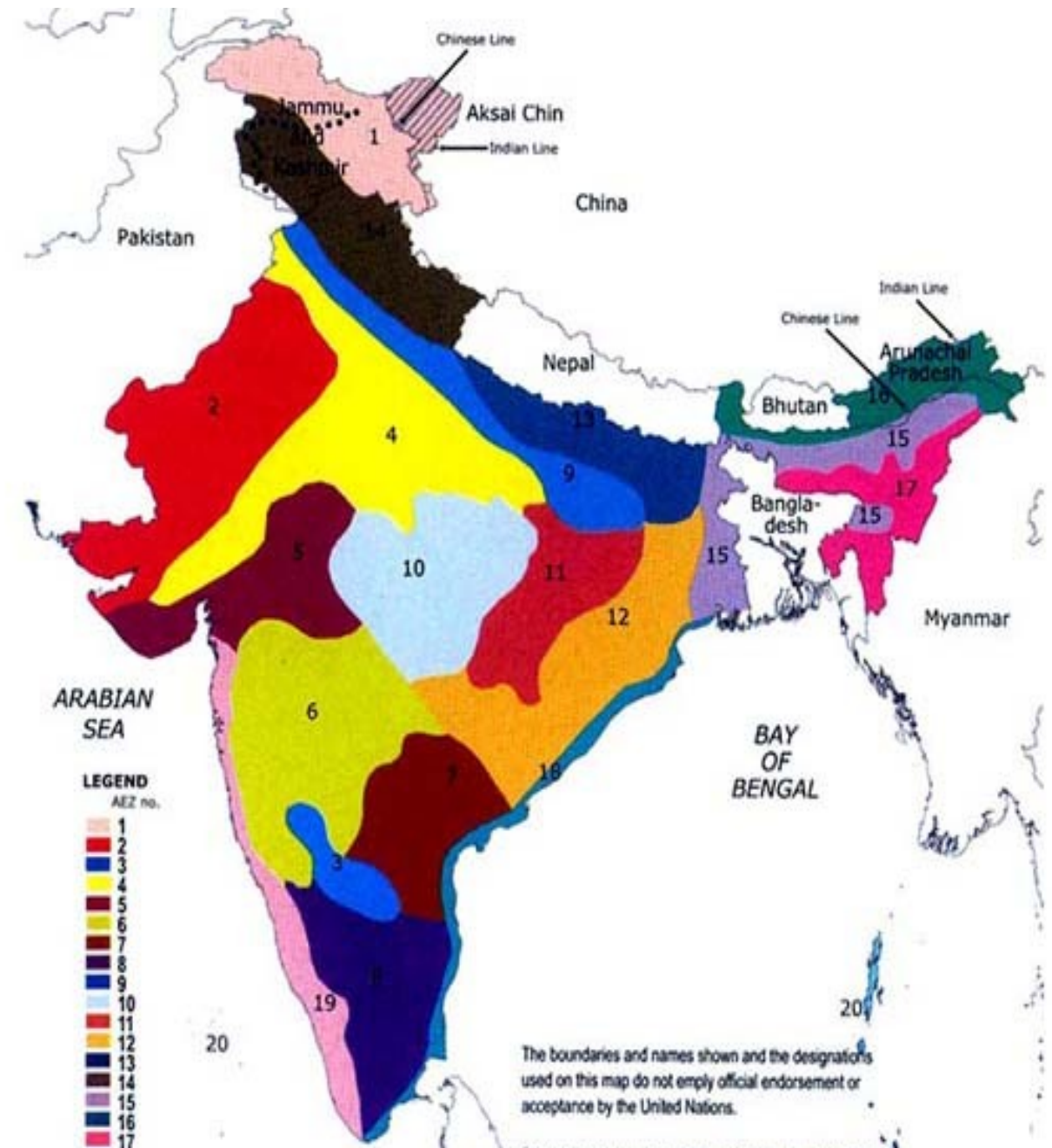
- TREE SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH AGRICULTURE CROPS
- TREE- HIGH SURVIVAL PERCENTAGE
- LEAVES – DECOMPOSABLE
- FIX ATMOSPHERE
- NO TOXIC EFFECT
- SHADE REGULATION, UPRIGHT GROWTH, PRUNNING, POLLARDING. COPPICING
- MULTIPLE USE
- HIGH YIELD POTENTIAL
- ACCEPTABILITY BU LOCAL PEOPLE

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS

- PRE-PLANTING PHASE
- PLANTING PHASE
- ESTABLISHMENT PHASE
- SILVICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PHASE
- MATURING PHASE
- HARVESTING PHASE

AGROECOLOGICAL REGIONS

1. Cold arid ecoregion with shallow skeletal soils
2. Hot arid ecoregion with desert and saline soils
3. Hot arid ecoregion with red and black soils
4. Hot semi-arid ecoregion with alluvium-derived soils
5. Hot semi-arid ecoregion with medium and deep black soils
6. Hot semi-arid ecoregion with shallow and medium (dominant) black soils
7. Hot semi-arid ecoregion with red and black soils
8. Hot semi-arid ecoregion with red loamy soils
9. Hot sub humid (dry) ecoregion with alluvium-derived soils
10. Hot sub humid (dry) ecoregion with alluvium-derived soils
11. Hot sub humid ecoregion with red and yellow soils
12. Hot sub humid ecoregion with red and lateritic soils
13. Hot sub humid (moist) ecoregion with alluvium-derived soils
14. Warm subhumid to humid with inclusion of perhumid ecoregion with brown forest and podzolic soils
15. Hot subhumid (moist) to humid (inclusion of perhumid) ecoregions with alluvial-derived soils
16. Warm perhumid ecoregion with brown and red hill soils
17. Warm perhumid ecoregion with red and lateritic soils
18. Hot subhumid to semi-arid ecoregion with coastal alluvium-derived soils
19. Hot humid perhumid ecoregion with red, lateritic and alluvium-derived soils
20. Hot humid / perhumid island ecoregion with red loamy and sandy soils





THANK YOU