

пурпурной на городских почвах// Научные инновации в развитии лесной отрасли/ материалы Национальной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 20-летию лесохозяйственного факультета. Ижевск, 2021, Издательство: ФГБОУ ВО Ижевская ГСХА

2. Жигалева Я.С., Бузылёв А.В. Экологическая оценка биоразнообразия и устойчивости растений в условиях городского леса на примере лесной опытной дачи РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева/ Вестник МНЭПУ. 2021. № S1. С. 124-132.

## УДК

### ASSESSMENT OF REVIEWING FORESTRY EXTENSION APPROACH: ITS CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

*Melese Solomon Melaku Student second year in Russian Agricultural University-MTAA, Department of Ecology, Moscow, Russian Federation solyeme@gmail.com*

**Abstract:** *Forestry occupations focus on the healthy growth and maintenance of woodlands and parks. The challenges include the effects of a changing climate, Degradation, and epidemics of forest pests and diseases.*

**Key Words:** *Challenges, Opportunities, Forestry*

**Introduction.** Forestry is a dynamic, ecologically based, natural resources management system that, through the integration of trees, diversifies and sustains production for increased social, economic and environmental benefits for land users at all levels (1). It refers to land-use systems in which trees or shrubs are grown in association with others, whereby there are both ecological and economic interactions between the tree and other components (2-4). On behalf of that, forestry practices are help to provide addition income source on order to enhance livelihood of the poor farmers. The reviewer support access to forestry technologies, information and knowledge have been developed into models that call on consumers, communities and industrial interests to be proactive (5). It should be noted that the attempts being made under forestry are to optimize the use of land on a sustainable basis at the same time meeting other needs from forestry (6).

The adoption of new forestry technologies has historically been slow in developing countries because of market failures, capital and/or income constraints, risk averse behavior, and/or an inability to adopt the new techniques which faces diverse challenges and constraint due to growing demographic pressure, increasing food, feed and fodder needs, natural resource degradation and climate change (4). In this review, the key information needs for realizing greater use and benefit (opportunities) from forestry are painted. Emerging opportunities for an expanded and more innovative use forestry in resiliency strategies are then obtainable. (3)

Forestry systems provide an opportunity both traditional and modern land use systems and have significant potential and use in many aspects like provides

employment to rural as well as urban population through production, processing and value addition (6). It is the only option because it has a tremendous potential to simultaneously offer both economically and ecologically viable option to farmers and rural people community for large-scale diversification to get supplement fuel, fodder, fruits and fibers on one hand and stabilizing the ecosystems (increase the tree cover, production of timber and other wood products thus reduces the pressure on the forests) on the other hand (5).

Free grazing might have negatively affected adoption of forestry or any form of tree planting as the success of afforestation development might depend largely on this important action (3). The low level of awareness and sensitization of farmers on management of forestry practices and technologies, and their roles for improved productivity and land management is also a challenge that has to be addressed in a concerted effort (1).

Forestry creates more integrated, diverse, productive, profitable, healthy & sustainable land use systems. There is need to carry out further research on appropriate, and affordable forestry technology, which is also rewarding in the short run to resources poor farmers faced with seasonal flood and drought challenges.

### Reference

1. Roshetko, J. M. *et al.* Agroforestry for Livelihood Enhancement and Enterprise Development. *J. Artic.* (2006).
2. Bugayong, L. A. Socioeconomic and Environmental Benefits of Agroforestry Practices in a Community-based Forest Management Site in the Philippines. *J. Artic.* (2003).
3. Publishers, K. A. *An Introduction to Agroforestry An Introduction to Agroforestry.* (1993).
4. Ken, B. O. *et al.* POSITIVE DEVIANCE IN THE ADOPTION OF AGROFORESTRY TECHNOLOGIES WITHIN LOWER NYANDO BASIN , KENYA. *J. Artic.* (2010).
5. Patel-weynand, T., Bentrup, G., Schoeneberger, M., Karel, T. H. & Nair, P. K. R. Chapter 9 Challenges and Opportunities. *book 12*, 131–142 (2015).
6. Sharma, P., Singh, M. K., Tiwari, P. & Verma, K. Agroforestry systems : Opportunities and challenges in India. *J. Artic.* 953–957 (2017).