INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANISATION (ITTO) WORKSHOP

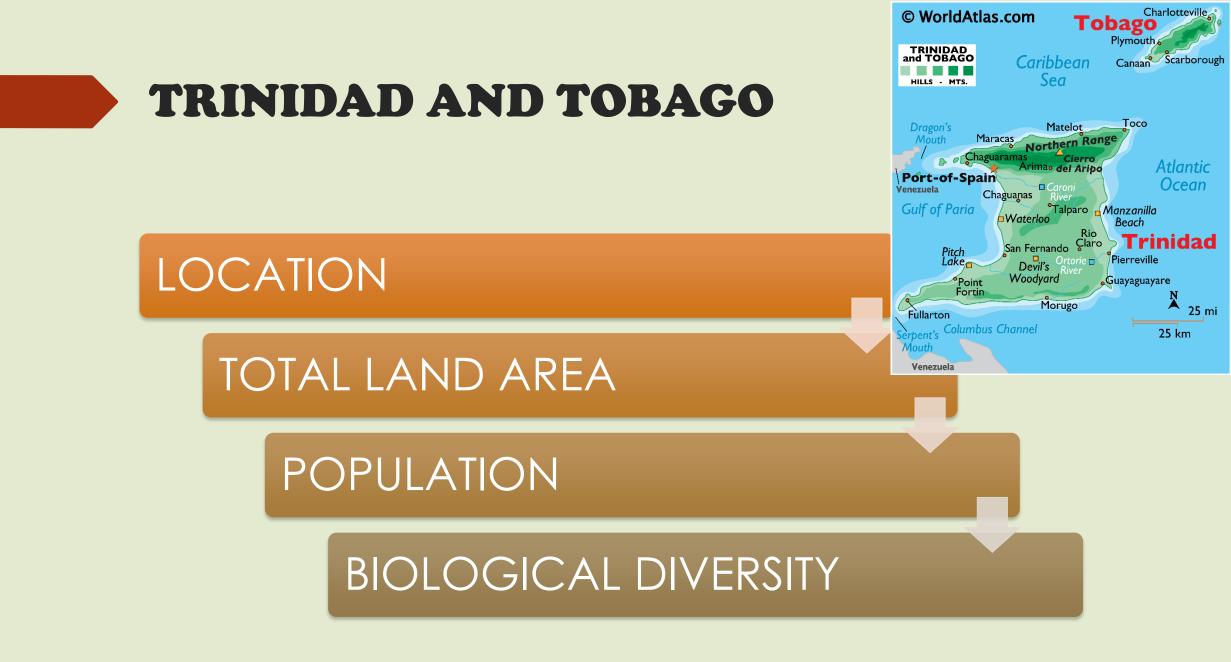


27TH TO 29TH FEBRUARY 2024

KAPOK HOTEL, 16 – 18 COTTON HILL ROAD, PORT OF SPAIN EFFECTIVE USE OF ITTO CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL FORESTS.

FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO







FORESTRY DIVISION



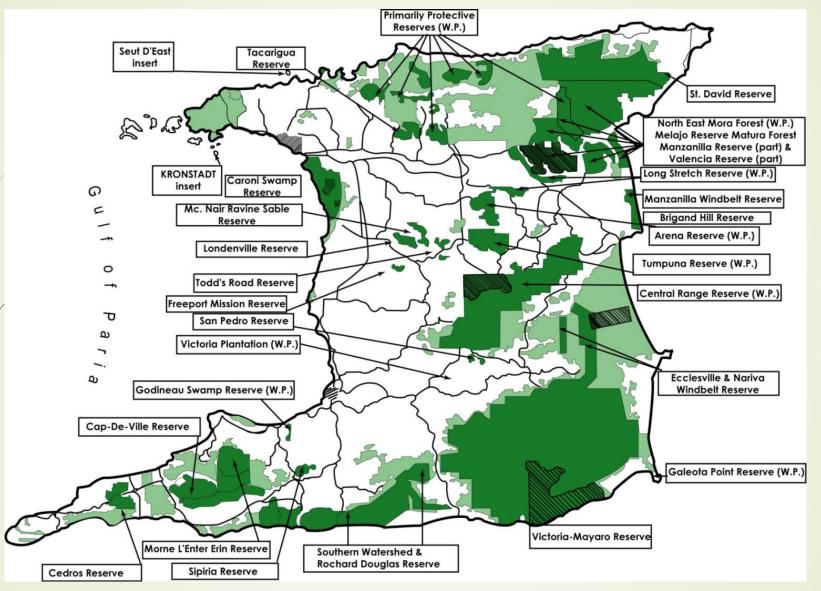
HISTORY

TRADITIONAL & NON-TRADITIONAL FORESTRY



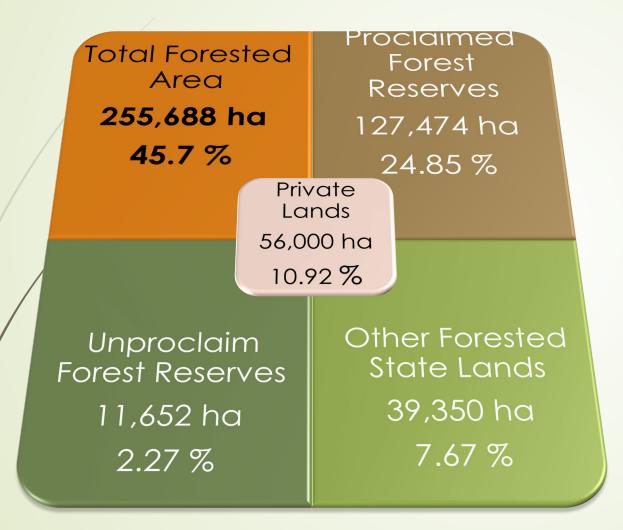
MANAGEMENT AREAS

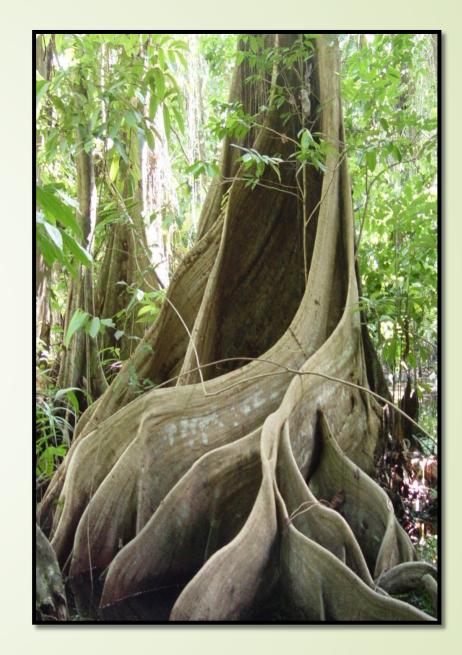
PRODUCTION, PROTECTION



SOURCE: Forestry Division Drawing Office

Total Land Area 513,000 ha





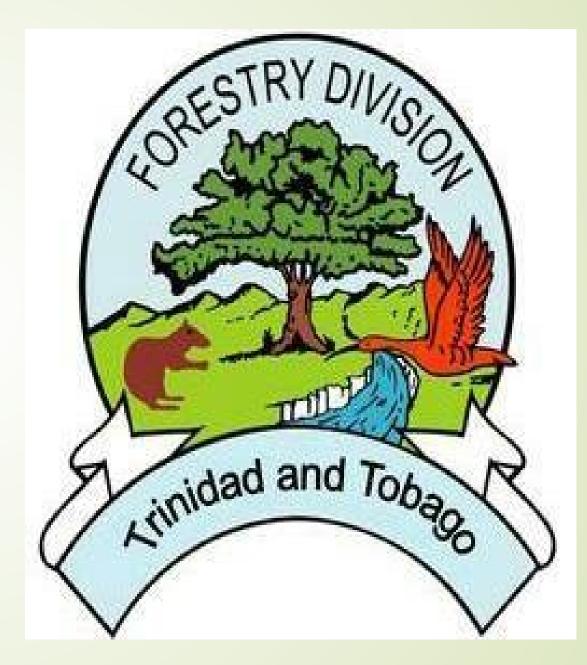
VISION & MISSION STATEMENT

Vision Statement

The Vision of the Forestry Division is to promote the wellbeing of the nation's forest resources for present and future generation.

Mission Statement

The Mission of the Forestry Division is to be of service to the national and international community with best practices of integrated forestry and environmental conservation.





To sustainably manage the forest resources of Trinidad and Tobago to provide for the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations

GOAL S OF FORESTRY DIVISION



Contribute to the sustainable development of the country



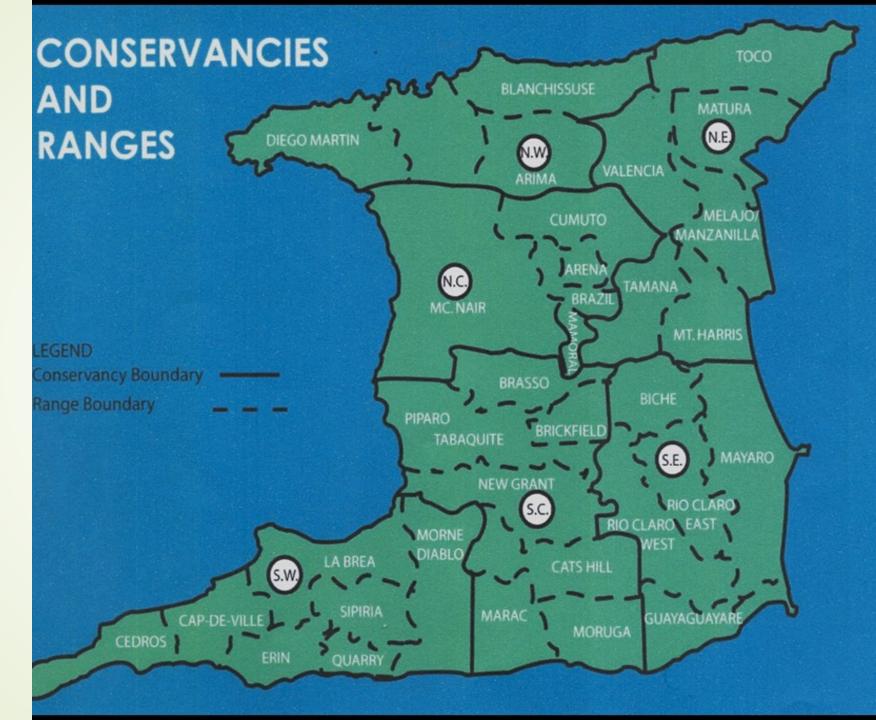
Enhance the quality of human life while at the same time protecting biological diversity and ecological processes.

ROLE & FUNCTION of the FORESTRY DIVISION

The Role and Functions of the Forestry Division is to effectively manage the forests and its resources utilizing internationally accepted best practices, to ensure all international and governmental objectives are realized, and the benefits to all stakeholders are maximized and sustained.



Map Showing Conservancy and Range Boundaries



FORESTRY DIVISION OPERATIONS -COMMERCIAL FORESTRY





Timber Production

Down Stream Processing



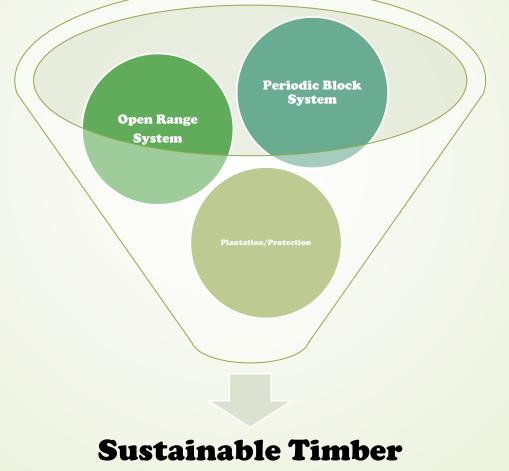


Plantations



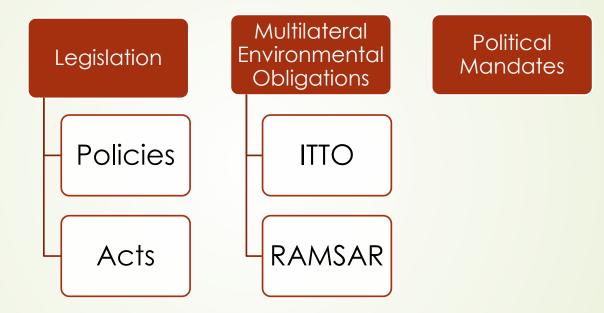
Reforestation

COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



Production

Forestry Division's Pillars





- Forest Act, Chapter 66.01 and Amendments, Act 23/99
- Sawmills Act Chapter 66.02, and Amendments, Act 24/99
- Conservation of Wildlife Act Chapter 67.01
- Agricultural Fires Act Chapter 63.02
- Litter Act Chapter 30.52
- Environmental Management Act 2000

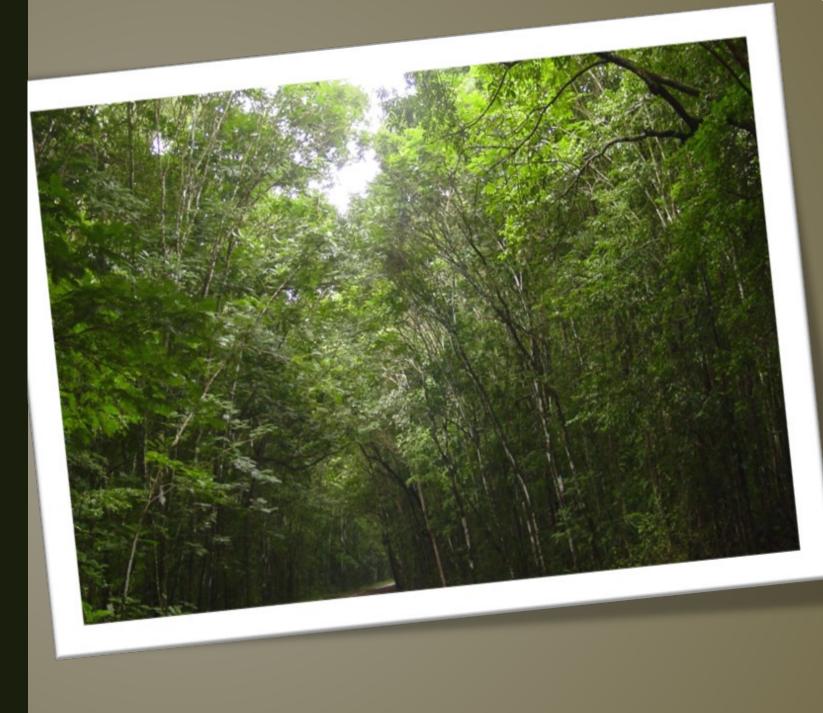
EXPANDING ROLES OF FORESTRY DIVISION

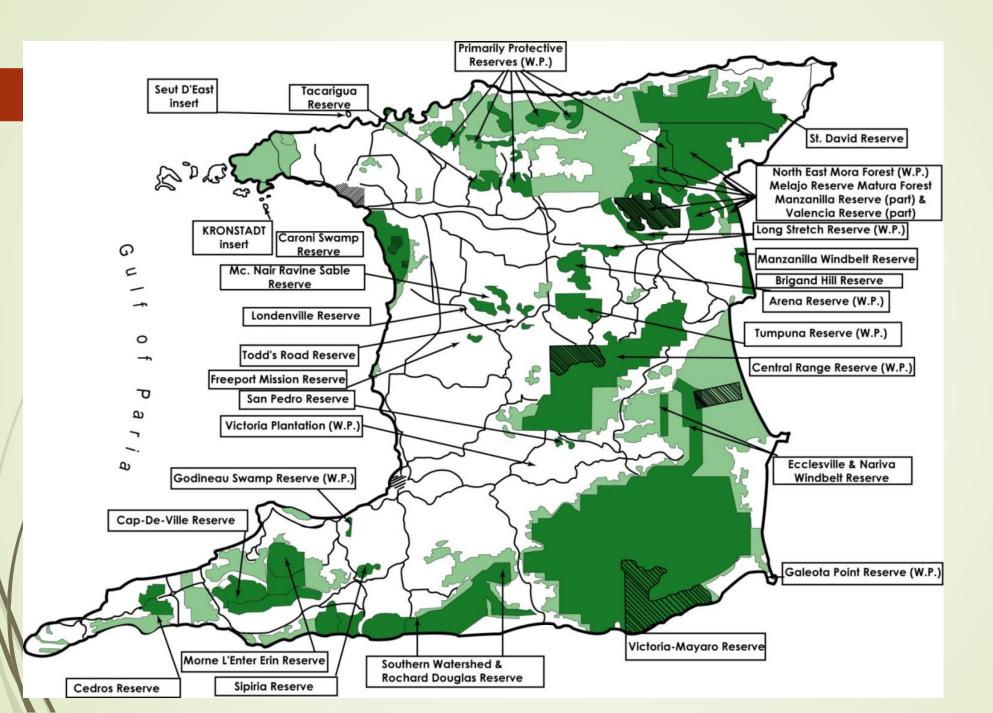


Timber Production Wildlife Conservation **Recr**eation and Ecotourism **Watershed Management Environmental Services Biodiversity** Conservation Environmental Education **Non-timber Forest Products Community Forestry Climate Change** mitigation **Enhanced Food** Production

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL TROPICAL FOREST IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

- Production Forestry –
 Teak, Pine, Mixed Species
- Protection Forestry
- Private Forestry Cedar, Mahogany, etc.
- Periodic Block Sales
- Open Range Sales
- Arena Tropical
 Shelterwood System





PRODUCTION FOREST



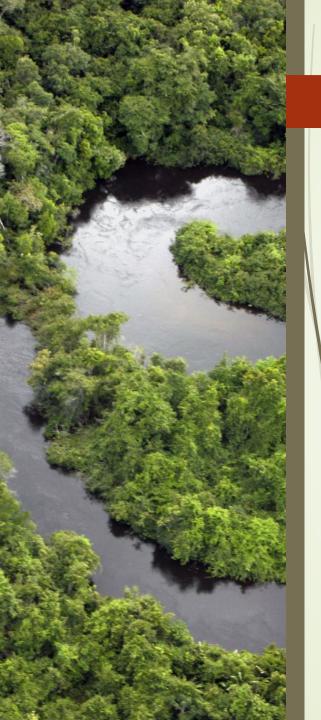


PRODUCTION FORESTS

- Approximately 21% (28,000 hectares) of the Forest Reserves in Trinidad are currently designated as "production forests"
- Main species planted are Teak, Caribbean Pine, Mahogany, Cedar and Cypre
- Estimated at approximately 15,400 hectares
- > 9,100 hectares Teak
- > 4,200 hectares Pinus Caribaea
- 2,100 hectares mixed species
- Source –Forest Policy of Trinidad and Tobago 2011



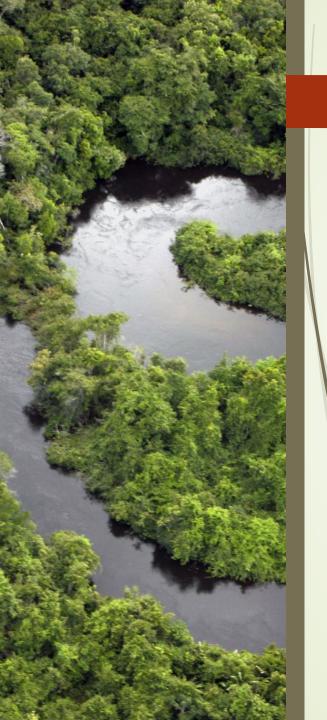




PROTECTION FOREST MANAGEMENT

- "Protection forests" cover 79% of the Forest Reserves in Trinidad
- Forest Reserves include areas that have been simultaneously designated as:
- 1. Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - 2. Prohibited Areas
- 3. Marine Parks
- 4. ESAs
- **5.** Ramsar sites

Source –Forest Policy of Trinidad and Tobago 2011



PRIVATE FORESTRY

- An estimated twenty per cent (20%) of the total forested area of Trinidad and Tobago are in private ownership.
- Private forests contribute to environmental quality (e.g. watershed protection, soil conservation), biodiversity conservation and economic development
- Within recent times the opportunity presented by this shift from extraction on State forests, has been capitalized on by local landowners, with over 1200 "forest farmers" now planting commercial timber trees on their holdings

Source –Forest Policy of Trinidad and Tobago 2011



PERIODIC BLOCK SYSTEM

- A form of Polycyclic Selection System
- System is based on the philosophy of minimizing damage to the forest
- Has the overriding objective of applying multiple use principles to achieve sustainable timber production within a balanced conservation program
- Chief method used is the silvicultural selection and harvesting of stems with a defined area of 150 to 300 hectares using a 30 years cutting cycle.
- Ecologically well balanced in terms of species composition, diameter distribution, stand structure, regeneration of important species and volume production

OPEN RANGE SYSTEM

This System uses girth limit on selective species Lack of adequate control in operating this method has led to over exploitation Forest managed under this system seems to be in a more ecologically poorer condition

Does not maintain its biological diversity

ARENA SHELTERWOOD SYSTEM

- Most widely known of the management systems in Trinidad.
- Started in 1932
- Timber fellings and fellings by charcoal burners were regulated.
- In the following year there was abundant regeneration of species.
- The system developed over time with careful control of logging intensity, canopy opening, maintenance of regeneration and removal of undesirable trees for charcoal.
- The areas regenerated by this system have excellent stands

Forestry Division – Motivation to improve

- Poor Land Use Management
- Extractive Industries vs. SFM
- Illegal Wildlife Trade
- Introduction of Exotic Species
- Forest Inventory
- Monitoring
- Forest Certification.
- Sustainable Forest Management Indicators (tagging etc)
- Poor forest utilization remnants
- Mangrove management
- Diversification of Less utilized forest species



THANK YOU

