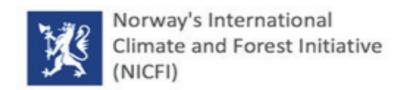
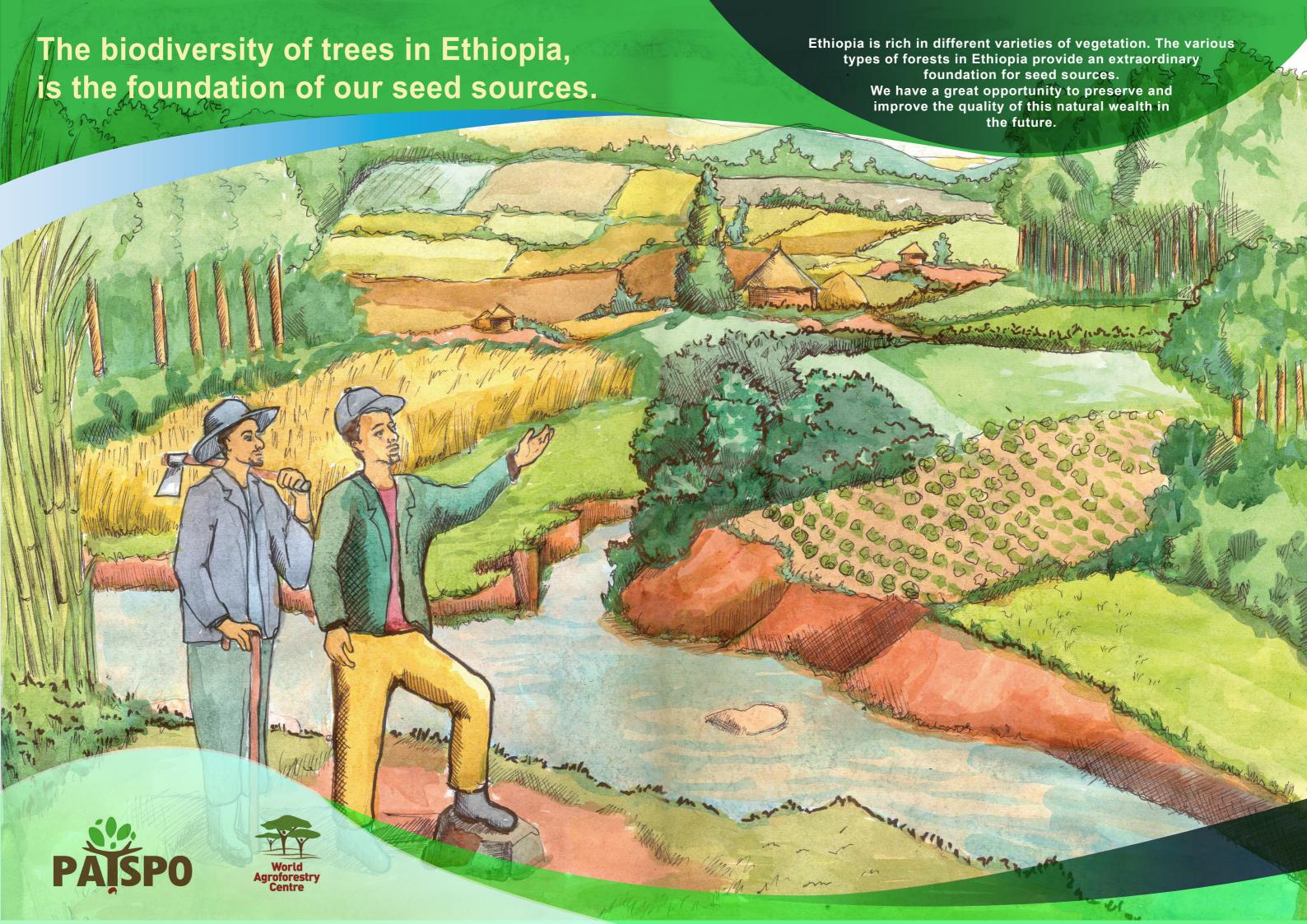
VISUAL PRESENTATION OF EXTENSION MATERIAL ON TREE SEED







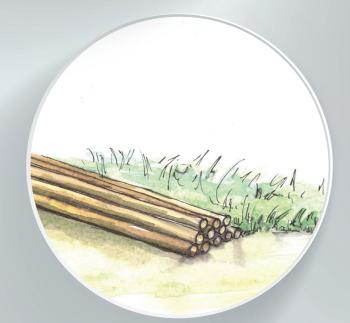




Uses of the forests Main function



Timber



Poles





Firewood



Wood for pulp and particle board





Uses of the forests

Conservation functions



As a source of clean Water



To protect the biodiverstiy



To reduce impact of pollution







Uses of the forests Other functions

As a source of medicines

Fodder for domestic animals





Ecotourism

Natural rubber





Fruits

Recreation





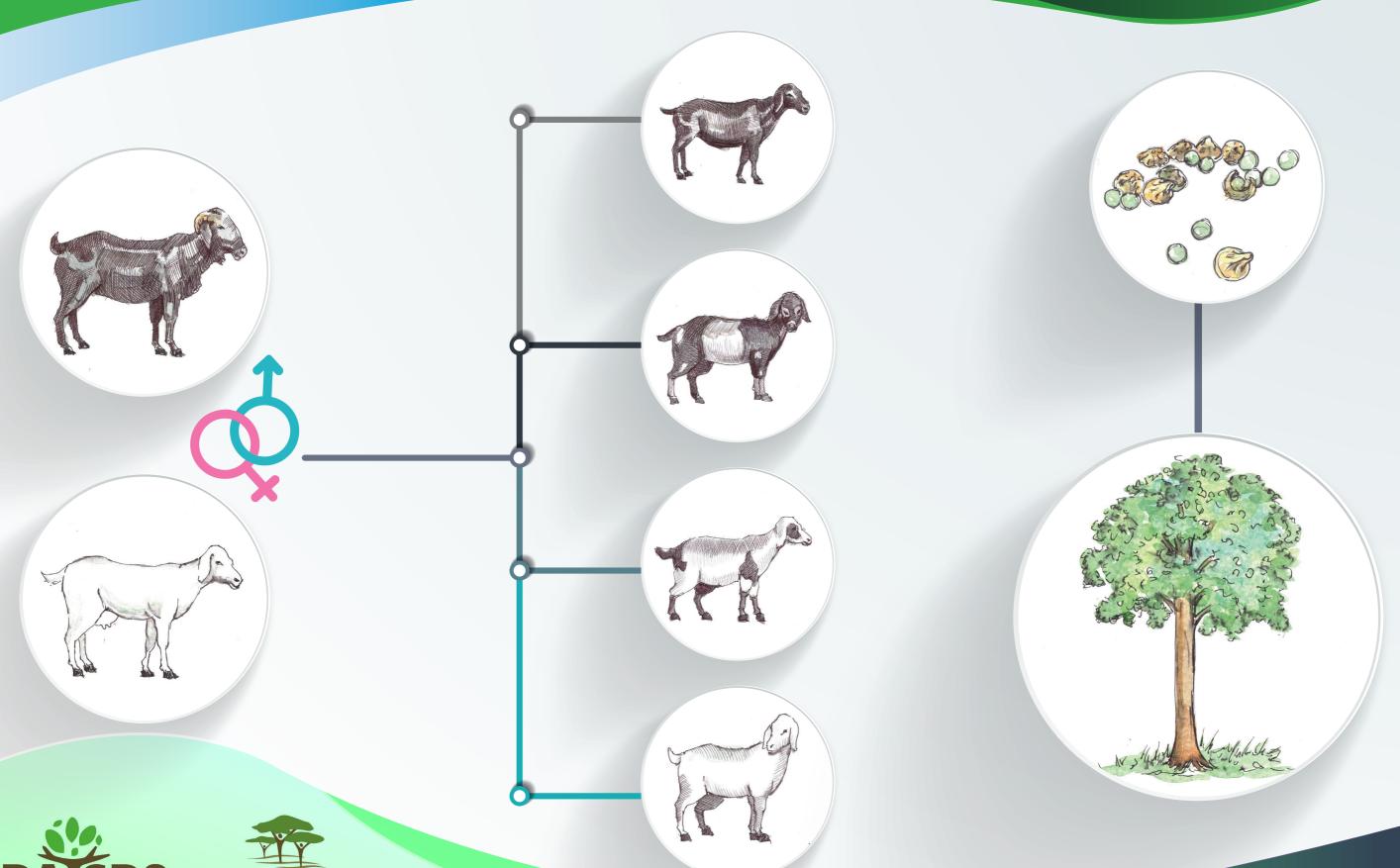




Selecting seed sources

Genetic Characteristics

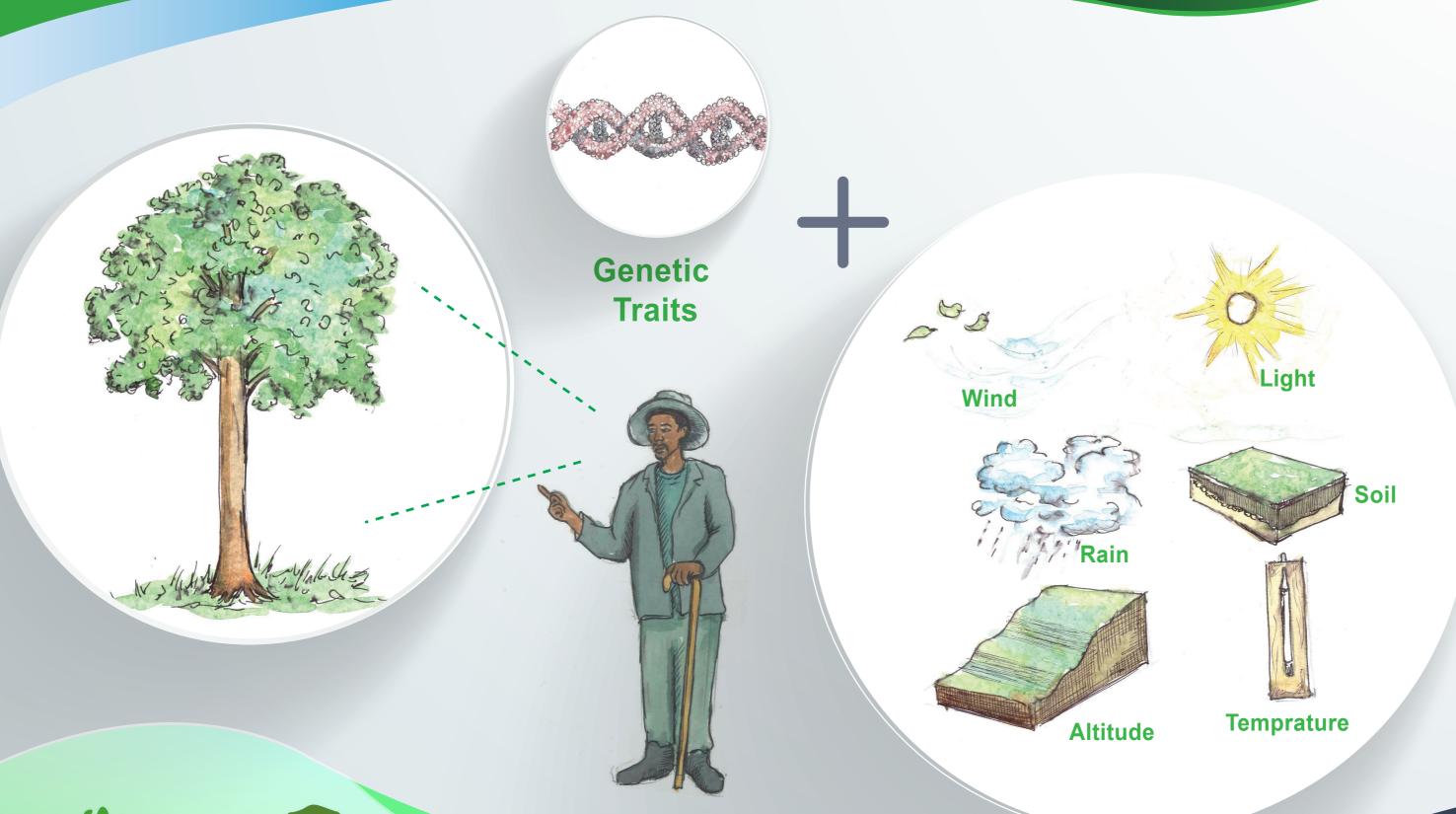
Similar to animals the genetic characteritics of trees provide the variation by careful selection of the source of seed. It is possible to obtain a new generation of trees of higher quality.







What we see is a result of genetic traits and environmental factors:







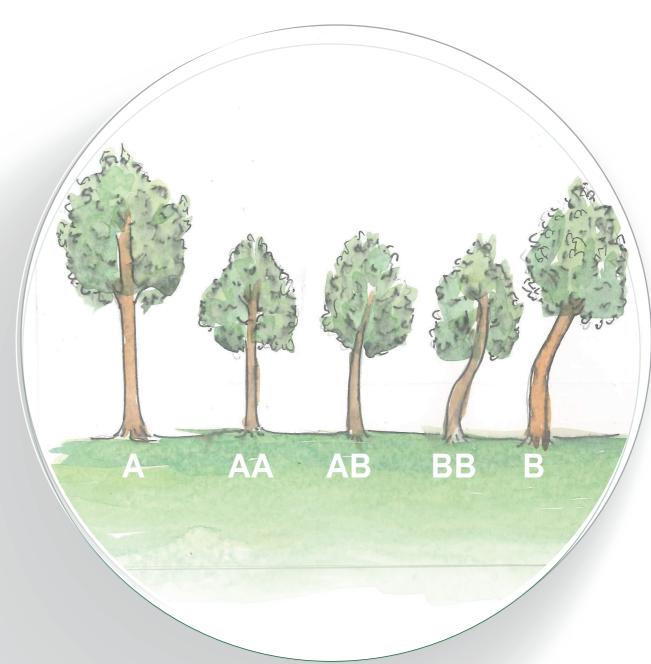
Growth factors



Environmental factors





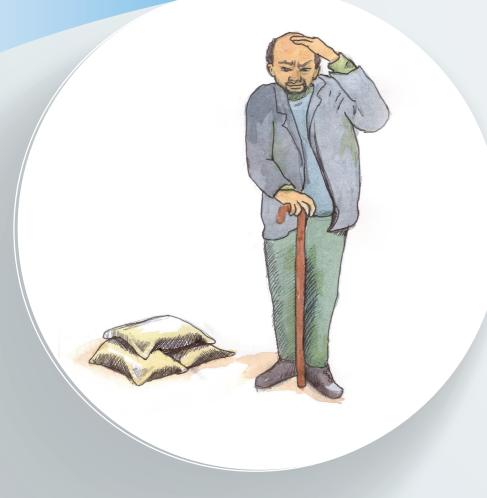


Genetic factors

There is life inside the seed, give it the appropriate protection

Like all living beings, seed needs protection. Quality seed must be treated well: give it enough air, shelter from the sun and protect it against rain and humidity.

By treating the seed well the quality is maintained.









Protection of seed







Seed must always be kept in dry, well ventilated places

Quality of seed is seriously affected by rain and heat



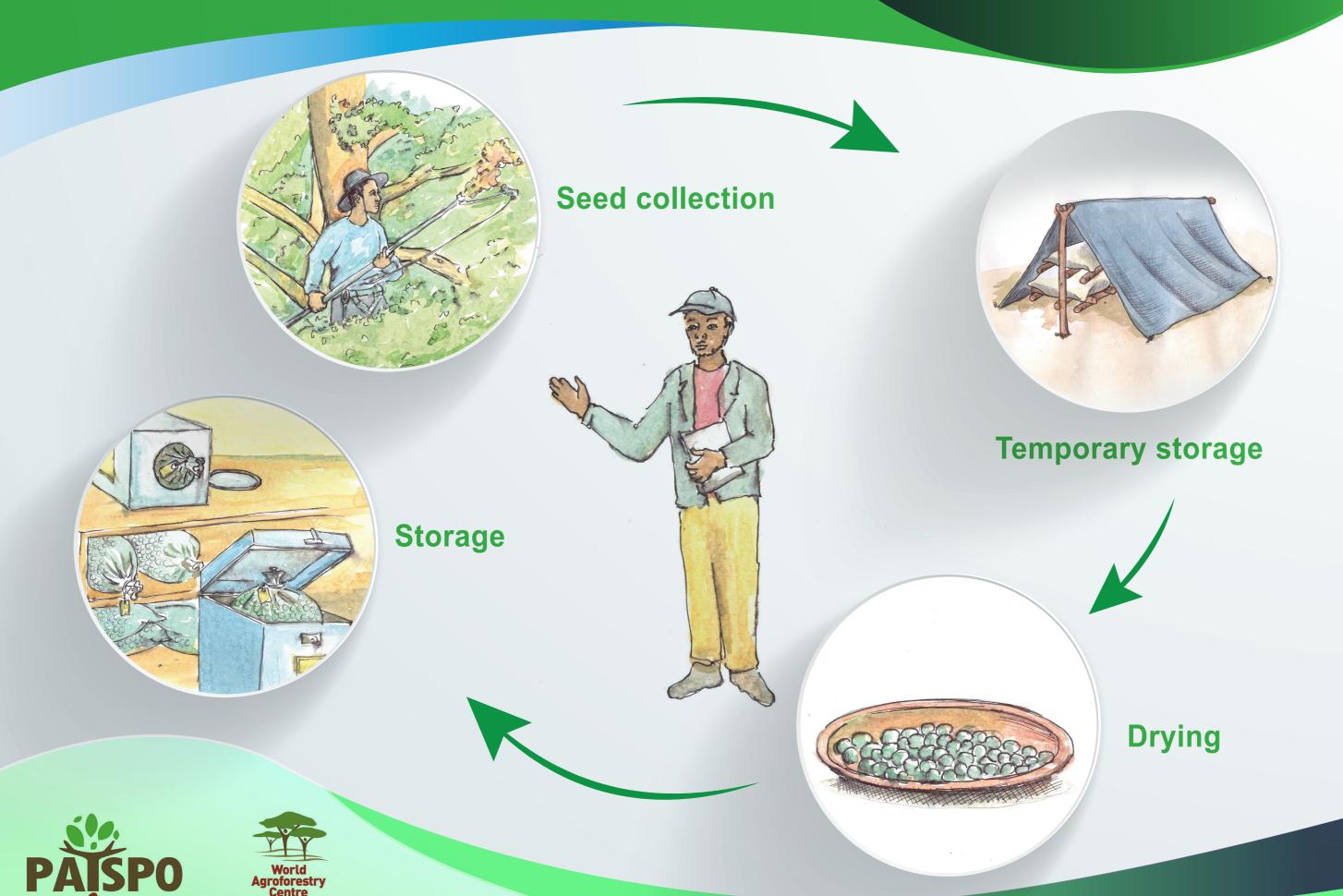


Examples of appropriate places for temporary storage





Seed Procurement



Labelling

Accurate data on the seed bag and inside the seed bag show the quality of the seed inside. Seed documentation is important throughout the whole seed procurement "chain", from collection to distribution.







Species; seed source; data of collection; owner of the seed source; collector.







Suitability of the land to be planted



Most trees have specific agro- ecological requirements for optimal growth.



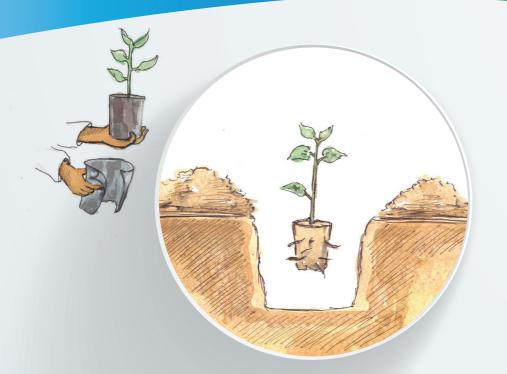


Pre-treatment of seed



Planting techniques





20-40 cm deep hole for seedling from a container



20-40cm hole for bare root seedlings

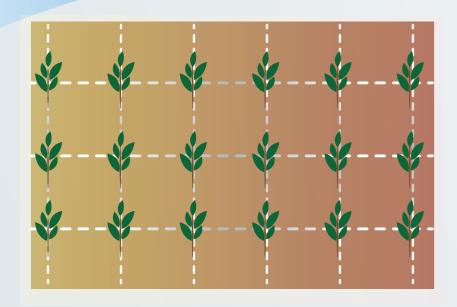


60cm hole for fruit trees

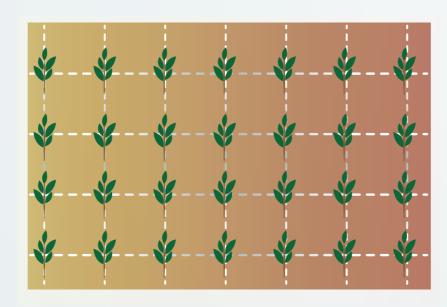




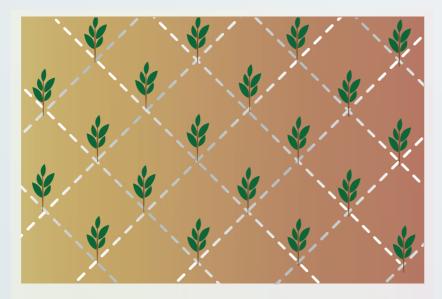
Spacing in the planting



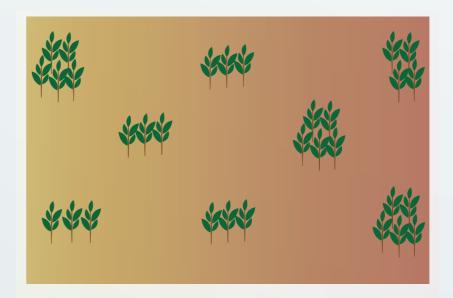
A spacing of 3X3 m



A spacing of 3X2 m



A triangular Planting orientation



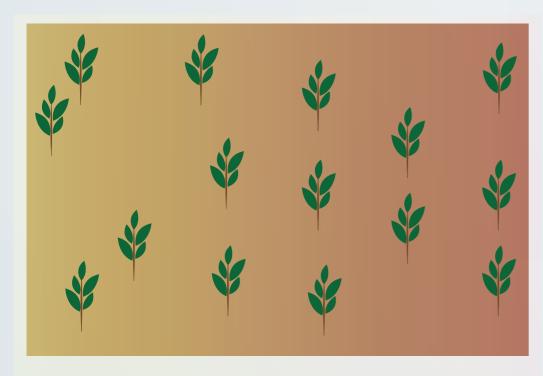
Planting in groups





Replacement of seedlings

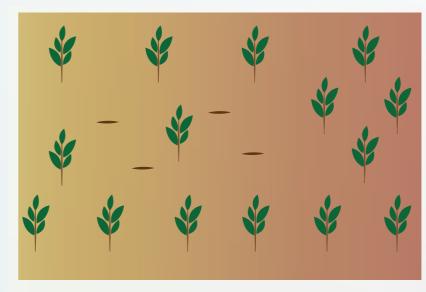
This is not necessary when:



Survival is more than 80%

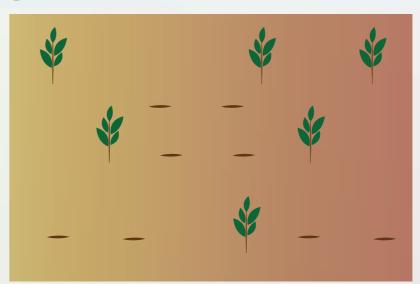


It must be done when:



Survival is more than 80%, and there are big bare spots with no survivng trees







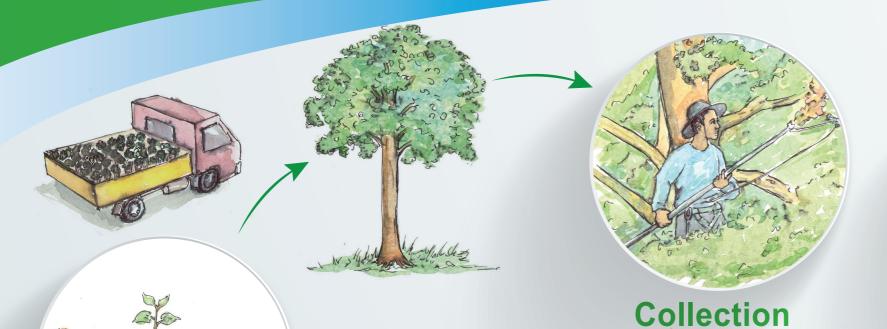


Survival is less than 80%

From seed collection to tree planting operation

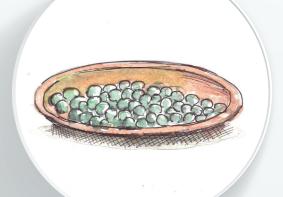
Ethiopia is rich in different varieties of vegetation. The various types of forests in Ethiopia provide an extraordinary foundation for seed sources.

We have a great opportunity to preserve and improve the quality of this natural wealth in the future.















Drying







Sowing





The quality of the forests in the future depends up on the quality of seedling planted today

Quality seed is obtained through appropriate seed procurement, including choice of seed sources, seed collection, seed shortage, seed distribution and seed documentation.

Appropriate seed procurement leads to better forests the future.





