SELECTING FRAMEWORK SPECIES

Framework species are local native forest tree species which, when planted on deforested land, help to re-establish the natural mechanisms of forest regeneration and accelerate biodiversity recovery. The framework species method involves planting 20-30 carefully selected tree species that are suitable for the vegetation community on the site, and caring for them for two or more years (e.g. weeding, applying fertilizer etc.).

Below are some true and false statements about Selecting Framework Species

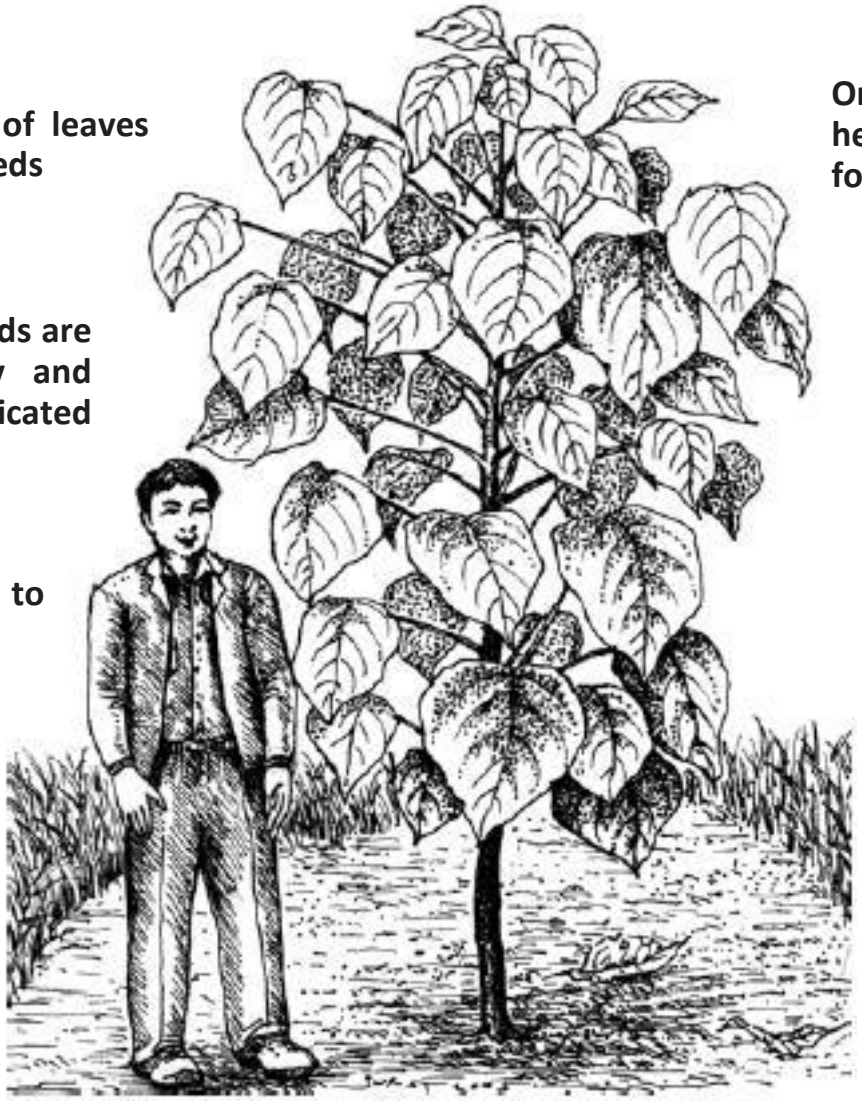
Put circles around the true statements and cross out the false ones

Eucalypts from Australia

Local tree species

A dense crown of leaves to shade out weeds

Only trees of one height to make the forest look tidy



Trees whose seeds are collected locally and are not domesticated for human use

Trees of different heights to look like nature

Pine Forests to harvest wood

Poisonous trees to keep birds away

Trees that are easy to grow in the nursery

Trees that have flower, fruits or nesting site to attract seed-dispersing animals

Plants that are hard to germinate and establish on degraded land

Plants with high survival and growth rates

Plants that are resilient after fire

The planted framework species shade out weeds, re-establish forest structure by developing a multilayered canopy, restore ecosystem processes, such as nutrient cycles, and improve conditions for seed germination and seedling establishment of other tree species by creating a cooler, more humid microclimate on the forest floor. Moist, nutrient rich leaf litter, free of weed competition, creates the perfect conditions for germination of incoming seeds and survival of seedlings. Birds, bats and other small mammals are attracted to disperse seeds.