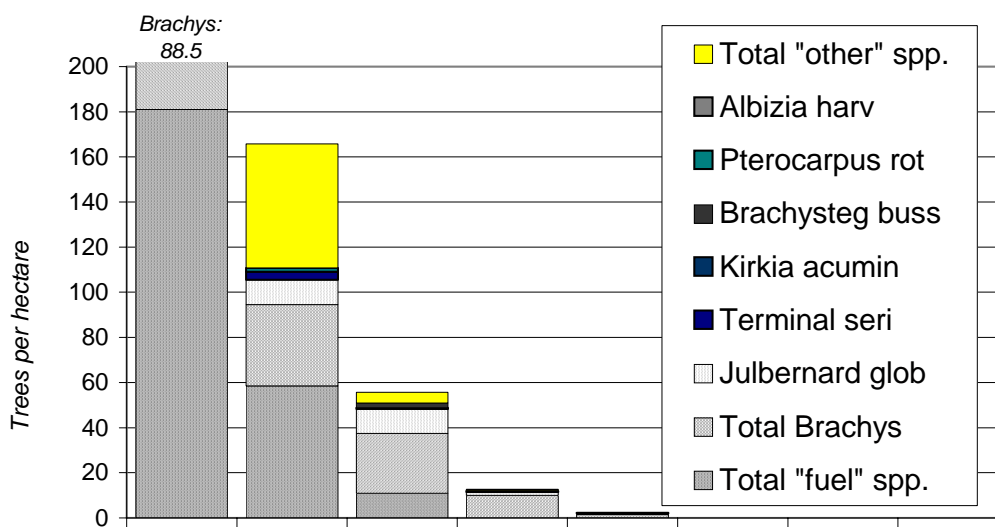
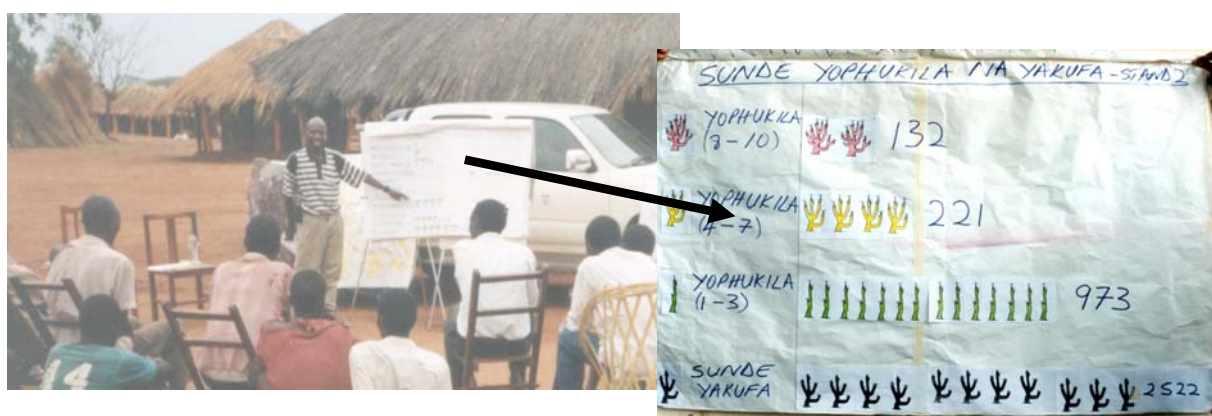


TREES PER HECTARE IN STAND 4 (~2800 HECTARES)



DIAMETER CLASS	5cm	15cm	25cm	35cm	45cm	55cm	65cm	75cm+	TOTAL
Fuel sp: kalama, msolo, mchenja	181.0	58.5	10.9						250.4
Other: mtowa, mpondo, mfumu...	399.0	55.0	4.7	0.4					459.1
Julbernard glob	7.7	11.0	10.9	1.4	0.3				31.3
Other Brachys	88.5	36.1	26.5	10.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.8
SAWTIMBER SPECIES:									
<i>Albizia harv</i>					0.2				0.2
<i>Kirkia acumin</i>				0.5					0.5
<i>Brachysteg buss</i>			2.1	0.4	0.3				2.8
<i>Pterocarpus rot</i>	4.9	1.7							6.6
<i>Terminal seri</i>		3.5	0.5						4
TOTAL SAW	4.9	5.2	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
GRAND TOTAL	681.1	162.3	53.0	12.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	910.7

When presenting inventory results in the village, you can substitute symbols for words to get a point across about abundance or scarcity of a species, although the effectiveness of this technique is not documented:



The point is, there may be a table and graph for each exploitable resource in the forest that will help in calculating annual usable amounts. These tables can help foresters help user groups to set limits on themselves so that their needs will be met far into the future. Any data that can be collected on these resources during the first inventory can help, as long as the data collection and use are thought through and tested before fieldwork begins.

If the data collected are not sufficient to make a table or map, it may well be that a more specific inventory will be needed, for example in the case of a resource whose measurement does not fit in handily with the tree-based inventory. This should be discovered during planning and method-testing part of the first inventory. Plans can then be made to do a more directed inventory afterward for the user group concerned, with more direct input from them.

Ideally, if there is increasing pressure for use of a forest resource, the user group would come to some agreement on their own about whether a detailed inventory is needed for the sake of producing numbers for the management plan. That is where technical help from a forest agent knowledgeable about sampling methods could be used.

General points about tables and graphs:

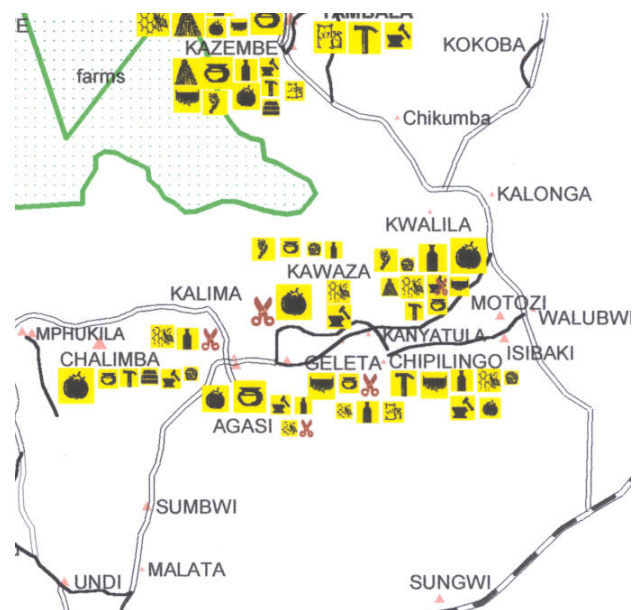
- *The planner should assure a logical and useful presentation of tabular data for the management plan and for showing results to villagers who helped provide information.*
- *Anything that is better represented on a map or a graph than in a table should be displayed on the map or graph.*
- *Avoid showing a table of summarized results and then further summarizing them in prose text below the table. However, items of interest on the graph should be pointed out in text below it.*

Maps

Information from both the Participatory Resource Assessment and the numbers-oriented inventories should be presented back to villagers once completed. Forest committees may have input on location and other errors and omissions by the field crew.

A portion of a map of village occupations recorded during the PRA is shown here. Symbols were used to portray information provided and facilitate understanding by village members.

REGION; NUMBER OF PERSONS IN NAMED OCCUPATION					
OCCUPAT.	HOMB	ZINAK	MAGO	MATU	MKAI
Sawyer	15	37	11	13	7
Carpenter	2	13	8	6	9
Beekeeper	36	54	71	44	25
Brewer	2	4	5	6	3
Broomtrad	2	20	17	32	5
Tailor	3	2	1	4	1
Potter	43	36	15	19	10

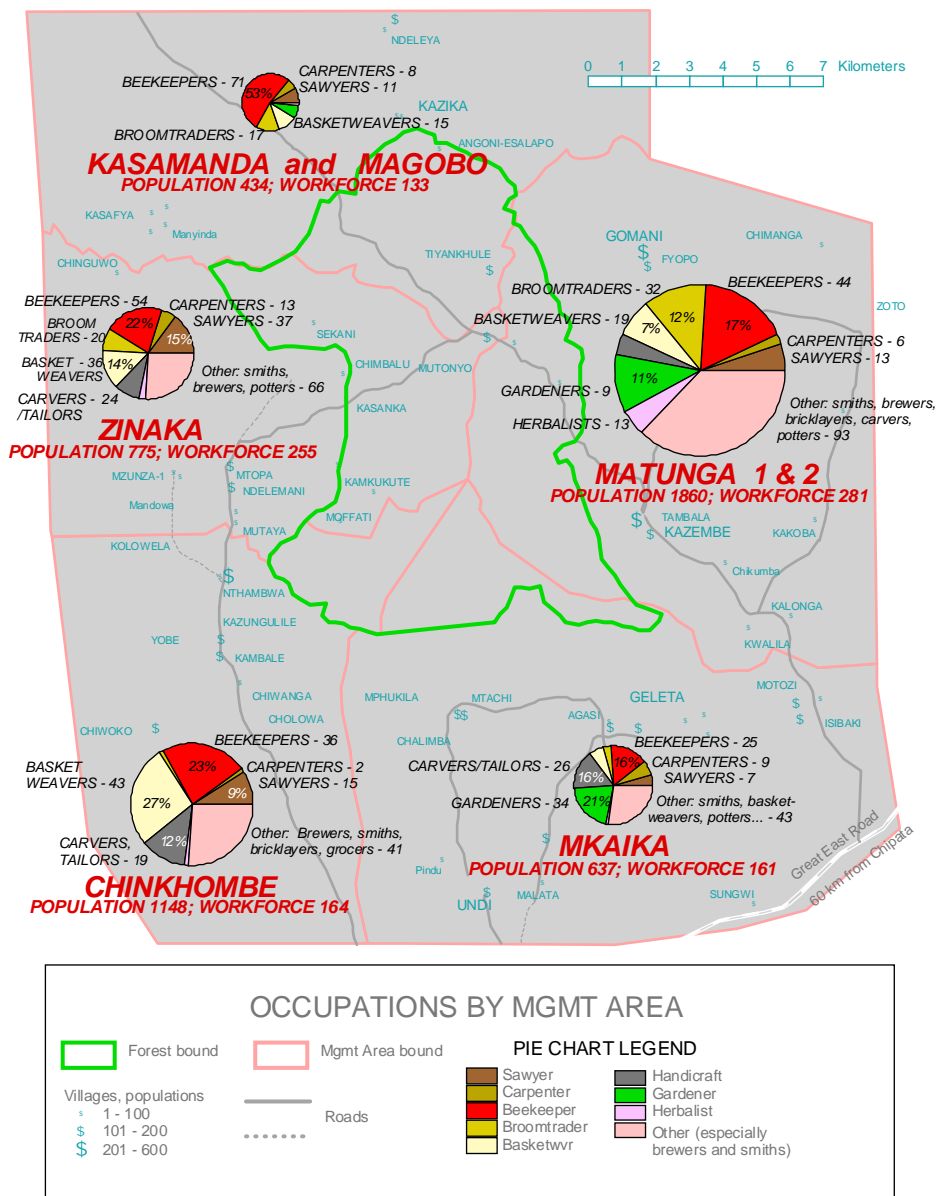


The occupations table from the spreadsheet was imported into ArcView and custom computerized symbols were applied to match each occupation category. During presentation of the map back to the villagers, several neighboring villagers who had at first refused to participate realized that they were not included; after that, they provided information to the field facilitators so the map could be updated.

Another way to portray the occupations information that is easier for managers to understand is shown here.

CHIULUKIRE LOCAL FOREST VILLAGER OCCUPATIONS

from November 1999 village resource survey



A step up, conceptually, in presenting inventory results, is the use of dot density to portray the relative abundance of different species important to different user groups. The GIS uses the imported inventory table showing total trees in each polygon (vegetation type) to scatter dots within the mapped polygon. The dots can be further broken down by diameter class to emphasize the scarcity or abundance of regeneration and mature trees.

The following map combines information on livestock collected from the village participatory forest resources assessment.

