

Summer Field School [Online] on MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE



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Highest Education

Personal Statement

M.Sc. Forestry

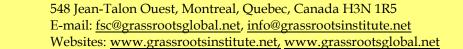
I am involved in different researches on forestry, mountain ecosystem, climate change, local institutions, economic valuation, ecosystem governance and process. My specific research interest lies on forest management, mountain ecosystem, governance of natural resources, process and politics of public policy, climate change and ecological resilience.

I have published in these fields that include peer reviewed journal articles, research book, policy briefs, discussion papers and research reports. In addition, I have delivered conference/workshop papers in Nepal, India, China, USA and Switzerland. Earlier, I had worked as a Researcher with ForestAction Nepal for more than four years. I also worked with University of California Berkeley, USA and University of Bergen, Norway in the research related to agro-ecological resilience at the base of the Himalayas. I am currently Assistant Professor of Forest Management at Institute of Forestry, Pokhara Campus and involved in different research related to forest management, agro-ecological resilience,



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	disaster risk management, food security, mountain ecosystem and livelihoods related research projects in Nepal.
Paper/Presentation Title	Regeneration Status of Sal Forest Managed as Scientific Forest
(Unpublished Research or	Management: A Case Study of Nepal
Review or Field Work)	
Keywords	Silvicultural; Regime; Sampling; Density; Operational plan
Abstract (100-300 words)	Scientific forest management in Nepal is introduced as one of
	the government programs to produce timber for national
	consumption and ensure sustainable production in future. For
	this, silvicultural principles of forest growth have been
	applied to regenerate and develop forest stands that supply
	timber in a sustainable manner. Regeneration are the
	determinant factors for the sustainability of forest ecology.
	The main aims of the study are to assess regeneration status
	relating to scientific forest management. The study adopted
	multi-phased sampling design to collect data relating to status
	and regeneration. The status data was collected from office
	records of each division office. We conducted regeneration
	survey in 16 Community Forests (CFs), 2 Collaborative Forest
	(CFMs) and one Block Forest (BFMs) within Lumbini province
	of Nepal. For regeneration survey, we selected CFs that have
	at least three final felling in the past years (i.e., felling in fiscal
	year 2076/77 (Year 1), 2075/76 (Year 2) and 2074/75 (Year 3).
	Regeneration survey was done in the first periodic block
	where final felling was operated three times in the past three
	years. Regeneration status of forest was assessed at three life stages. In each plot, we recorded and measured species and
	average height for seedling and sapling. In addition, we
	measured diameter at breast height (DBH) for poles. We
	defined regeneration types (seedling, sapling and poles) based
	on their height and diameter. In community forests, seedling
	density is 16000 per hectare which is higher than the density
	found in government managed block forest (15000 per
	hectare) and collaborative (13000 per hectare) forests. For
	sapling, the density in community forests is about 6000 per
	hectare which is higher than the density found in
	collaborative (3000 per hectare) and Block (9000 per hectare)
	forest management regimes. In hills, the seedling density is





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	18000 per hectare which is slightly lower than in Terai
	community forests. Similarly, the sapling density is 7000 per
	hectare in the Hill and 5500 per hectare in the Terai. The
	regeneration status of scientific forest management in the
	study area is higher than reported by national forest
	inventories of Nepal. The study suggests to emphasize
	regeneration management as equally as regeneration felling.
	Regular monitoring of regeneration growth is required to
	ensure the regeneration as in the operational plan.
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