


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

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Mr. Bikash Adhikari <i>Assistant Professor</i> Department of Social Forestry and Forest Management Institute of Forestry, Tribhuvan University, Pokhara</p> <p>P.O Box: 43 Hariyokharka-15 Pokhara, Nepal Phone: +977-61-430469, 431077 Fax: +977-61-430387 Email: bikash@iofpc.edu.np</p>
<p>Highest Education</p>	<p>M.Sc. Forestry</p>
<p>Personal Statement</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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,</p>

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	disaster risk management, food security, mountain ecosystem and livelihoods related research projects in Nepal.
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	<i>Regeneration Status of Sal Forest Managed as Scientific Forest Management: A Case Study of Nepal</i>
Keywords	Silvicultural; Regime; Sampling; Density; Operational plan
Abstract (100-300 words)	<p>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</p>

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	<p>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.</p>
<p>More Information (weblinks)</p>	<p>https://www.iofpc.edu.np/ https://www.linkedin.com/in/bikash-adhikari-93953869/ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bikash-Adhikari-6 https://orcid.org/my-orcid https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=Ay-5_98AAAAJ&hl=en</p>