

A STUDY PROJECT FOR THE AFFORESTATION OF SEMIARID ZONE OF NIGERIA

Introduction and Justification

Nigeria is located in West Africa within latitude 4° and 14° N and longitude 2° and 14° E. A significant and critical consideration in relation to environmental management in Nigeria is the large population estimated at between 80 and 90 million with an estimated growth rate of 2.5% per annum. Nigeria's total land area is $924,000 \text{ km}^2$ ($92,420,000 \text{ ha.}$). There are threats of coastline erosion from the south at the rate of 1 km per year and harsh effect of drought in the "arid north" which is accelerating the advance of the Sahara Desert at the rate of $2 - 3 \text{ km yr}^{-1}$. Only 11% of the entire land area of Nigeria is Forest Estate.

This vast area embraces regions of different climate and ecology with average annual rainfall varying from over 5000mm in parts of the southeast to less than 500mm in the extreme northeast. There is generally a north-south and east-west rainfall gradient with local departures.

It has been estimated that about 80% of the land supports savanna vegetation with the remaining 20% comprising forest plantations and mosaic of farms, swamps and high forest - see map attached. Agriculture (including agronomy, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry) occupies the highest position in the priority list of the Federal Government of Nigeria. The priority derives from the importance the agricultural sector is expected to play in the overall development of the Nigerian economy. Increasing ^spressure on the land from the large population is causing further encroachment on the areas of woodland and forests.

The disastrous effects of the 1971 - 1973 Sahelian droughts have re-emphasized the need for protection of our cities, villages, farmlands,

water sources, etc. by appropriate vegetation or revegetation. Visible signs also abound of the southward movement of the Sahara Desert in recent years. Although the Federal Military Government and the State Governments in the affected areas have given tree planting programmes a very high priority, aimed at ameliorating the harsh climatic conditions of the treeless semi arid areas and arresting the encroachment of the Sahara Desert, tree planting in these zones offer numerous technical problems. There is, therefore, an urgent need to conduct research and develop technical basis for the establishment of pilot forestry plantations and shelterbelts in the semi-arid zone through:-

- (i) Selection of suitable species and development of appropriate establishment techniques for the species on different sites.
- (ii) Study of the effects of Shelterbelts on the environment, man, agricultural crops, and their short - and long - term effects on the hydrology and soil of the area.

Location and Scope of the Project

The Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria has established the following research stations in the semi-arid zones of Nigeria:-

- (i) Savanna Forestry Research Station, Samaru, Zaria, Kaduna State, where investigations into the establishment and improvement of suitable plantation species in the savanna zone are undertaken.
- (ii) Shelterbelt Research Station, Kano, Kano State where investigations into environment forestry and protection (i.e. establishment and management of shelterbelt) in the semi-arid and arid zones are undertaken.
- (iii) Forestry Mechanisation Centre, Afaka, Kaduna, Kaduna State where mechanized plantation establishment techniques are

tested through the establishment of pilot plantation projects.

It is at Afaka, which is 16 km from Kaduna Capital Territory, Kaduna State that the JICA assisted Study Project will be located. Many Federal and State projects are located around Kaduna and it provides ideal working environment for foreign experts.

Land area of 26 km² has been made available to the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) at Afaka, Kaduna by the Kaduna State Government. The vegetation of the area consists of Savanna woodland, Tree savanna and Grass savanna. The total plantable area is expected to be 1519 ha (70%) of which 643 (30%) will be suitable for mechanised operation and the balance, 876 ha, for manual operations.

Work Plan

The Pilot plantations will be established and maintained over a 15-year period at an establishment rate of 100 ha per annum. In the first 8 years planting will be divided into 75 hectares per annum of mechanised operations and 25 hectares per annum of manual operations.

The remaining 7 years will consist of manual establishment operations.

Data computed for the plantation site are given below:-

Date of start of rains	-	18 May
Date of first planting	-	27th May
Period of rains (days)	-	143
Date of close of rains	-	11th October

The date are indicative only for planning purposes, but from them the following numbers of actual weeks available for mechanised operations can be deduced:

	<u>Weeks Available</u>
Clearing	22.6
Windrowing	18.6
Pioneer ploughing	12.0
Harrowing	4.0 - 5.0
Planting	4.0
Beating up	2.0
Weeding	19.7

Access Road

Access roads, secondary roads and rides will be planned with eventual harvesting and extraction in view at the rate of 2.5 km per year in order to achieve 25 meter per ha road density.

Choice of Species

Choice of species will be limited, in the early plantings to a choice from:-

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

E. terreticonis

E. grandis

Pinus caribaea

P. oocarpa

Clearing

The estimated area suitable for mechanised operation, 75 ha, will be cleared by mechanical means. Clearing will commence when the ground is moist, indicative date 27th May, and will be completed by 31st October. Of the 75 ha. about 19 hectares (i.e. 25%) should be cleared by chaining, using two 180 hp. D7G and 92 metres of anchor chain equipped with swivels. This operation should be confined to standing vegetation of sufficient

density and individual stem diameter that the operation may be effective. Where these conditions do not exist, clearing will be by single tractor knock down.

The remainder of the area, 56 ha, will be cleared by single tractor knockdown, using the bulldozer blade or tree pusher. Wherever possible, the root plate will be removed by these methods. Root ploughing and the MA rake will be used as necessary to remove all roots down to 40 cm depth. The remaining 25 ha, unsuitable for mechanised operations will be cleared by manual means and will not be stumped. Axes and chain saw will be used.

A check list of activities required in plantation establishment is as follows:-

CHECK LIST OF ACTIVITIES
REQUIRED IN PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT
(not chronological)

PRE-PREPARATION

1. Soil survey.
2. Topographical survey and compartmentation.
3. Siting and initial construction of access roads/tracks.
4. Acquisition of seed, fertilizers, insecticides and polythene pots, watering equipment for nursery.

SITE PREPARATION

1. Clearing CH/SKD.
2. Manual cleaning up.
3. Firewood/charcoal recovery.
4. Windrowing.
5. Burning.
6. Pioneer ploughing.
7. Harrowing.
8. Soil conservation measures.

NURSERY OPERATIONS

1. Preparation of site.
2. Installation of watering system.
3. Soil collection.
4. Soil mixing, (fertilizers, insecticides, etc).
5. Filling pots.
6. Seed bed preparation.

7. Seed sowing
8. Bed shading, where required.
9. Pricking out.
10. Watering.
11. Lifting to site and distribution.

PLANTING OPERATIONS

1. Squaring and marking for pitting.
2. Pitting.
3. Planting.
4. Fertilizer application.
5. Beating - up.

TENDING

1. Mechanical weeding.
2. Supplementary spot weeding, manual.

PROTECTION

1. Construction of fire lines.
2. Boundary burning.
3. Early burning.
4. Fire plan.

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES

1. **Area of Afforestation (ha) Afaka, near Kaduna, Kaduna State**

(a) Mechanized 643 ha

(b) Manual 876 ha

1519 ha

2. Access road 37.5 km.

3. COOPERATION PERIOD

(five years for afforestation)

But afforestation work will continue for additional three years by mechanization and 7 years by manual planting operations in designated locations.

4. PROPOSED BUDGET

N2,509,875.00

5. JICA EXPERTS

(a) Maintenance engineer and workshop supervisor

(b) Plantation mechanization and management specialist

(c) Short term experts/consultants may be provided as necessary.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET COVERING FIVE YEARS

Pilot Project for the Afforestation of Semi-arid
Zone of Nigeria located at Afaka (Kaduna)

<u>Work Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Provisional Work	-	325,000.00
Nursery	0.4 ha	150,000.00
Access Roads	35 km for 5 years	175,000.00
<hr/>		
Afforestation work		1,857,500.00
Raising seedlings	1,000,000 seedling	800,000.00
Site preparation	643 ha (mechanized)	321,500.00
	876 ha (manual)	700,800.00
Planting	(mechanized)	10,000.00
	(manual)	18,000.00
Beating up and weeding		15,000.00
Fire tracing etc.		2,000.00
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Maintenance cost	(add 10%)	218,250.00
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Management cost	(add 5%)	109,125.00
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TOTAL		2,509,875.00

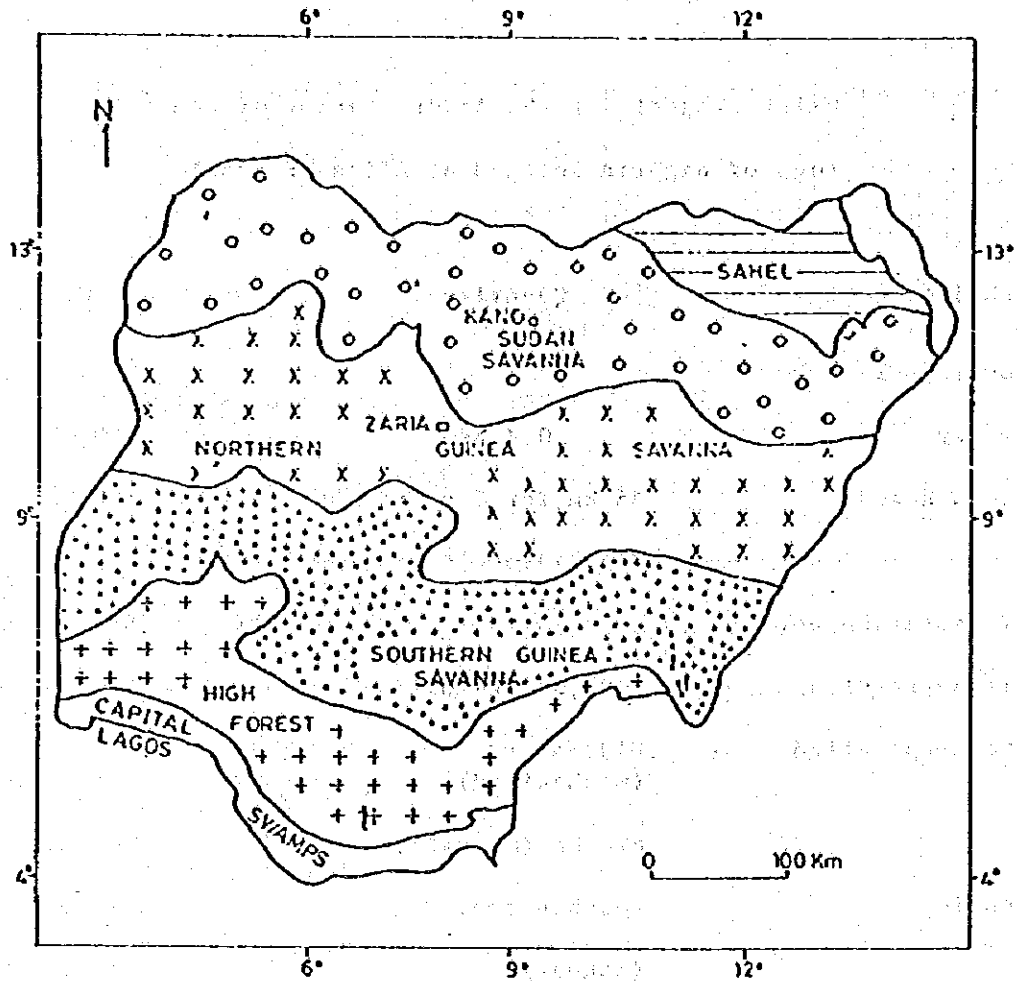


Fig.1 Map showing vegetation of Nigeria (after Keay 1959)

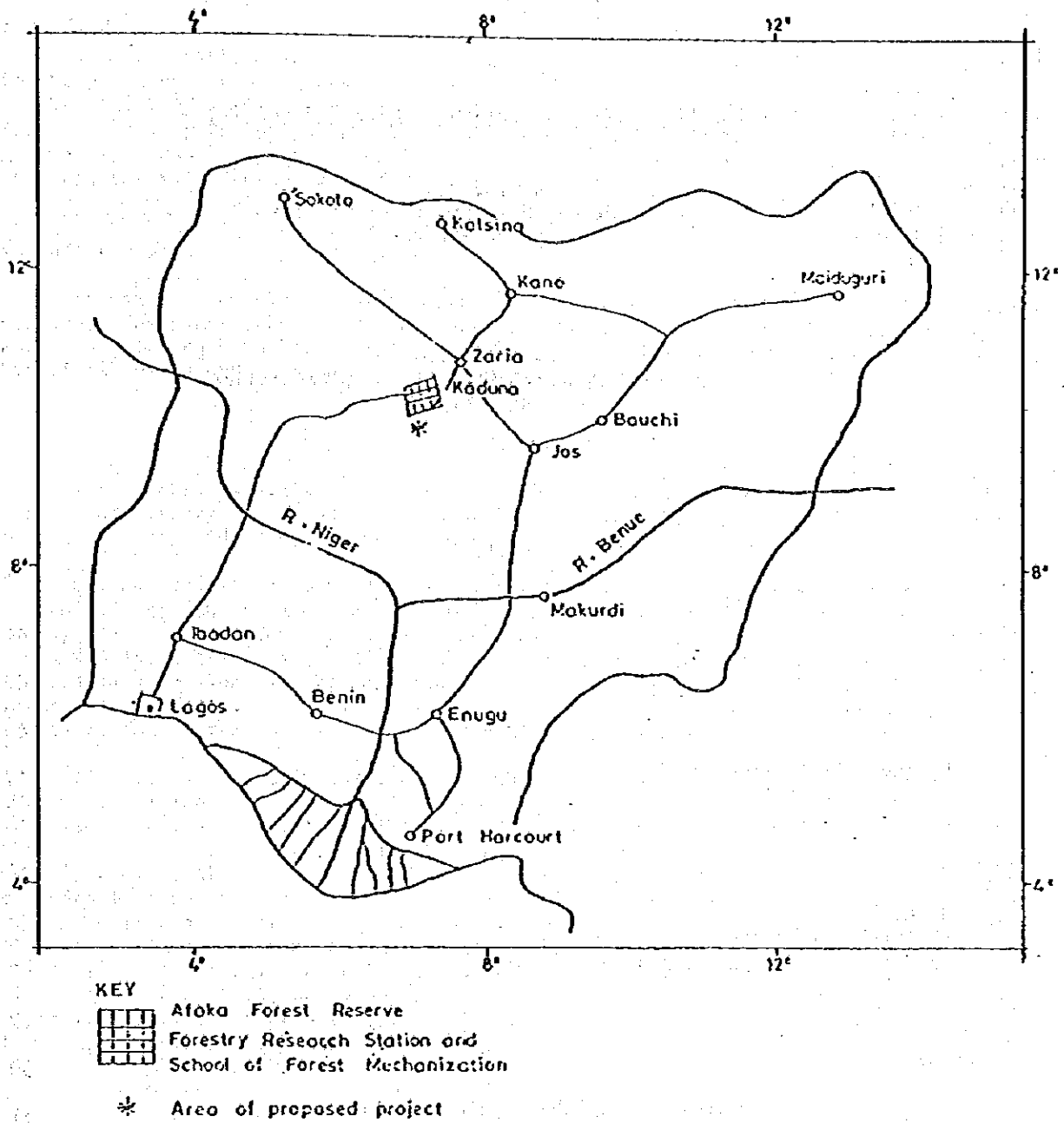


Fig. 2 Map of Nigeria showing the location of Atoka Forest Reserve and Forestry Research Station.

SPECIES AND PROVENANCE TRIALS IN NIGERIAN SAVANNA ^{1/}

G.O.A. Ojo
Forest Research Institute of Nigeria
Ibadan, Nigeria

D.E. Iyanabo
Agricultural Research Council, Moor Plantation
Ibadan, Nigeria

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^{1/} Paper for Symposium on Savanna Afforestation

INTRODUCTION

Species trials started in the savanna areas of Nigeria about 60 years ago in response to the peculiar circumstances of the area. The natural savanna woodlands are sparsely stocked and low yielding (Jackson and Ojo, 1970) and, more often than not, have suffered from overcutting in the past. Near the larger towns and centres of population tree growth has virtually disappeared leading to acute local shortages of wood. The result of this was the introduction of a few species such as Azadirachta indica A. Juss (neem), Dalbergia sissoo, Gmelina arborea L. and Tectona grandis L.f. (teak). The fuel plantations around such towns as Sokoto, Katsina, Nguru, Hadeija, Maiduguri etc. are a testimony to the efforts of the early foresters.

It was not, however, until 1959 that a comprehensive programme of species trials was started; provenance trials are even more recent, the first having been established in 1955. About 130 species have been tried so far including a few indigenous species, about 20 "tropical" pines and 60 eucalypts.

METHODOLOGY

The primary objective of the species trial is to test plants of identical seed origin and nursery treatment simultaneously on sites covering a range of different climatic conditions under identical cultivation and maintenance regimes.

Savanna vegetation occurs in 17 of the 19 states of Nigeria and covers about 85 percent of the land area - about 800 000 square kilometres (300 000 square miles). Ecologists recognize four different zones, namely the Southern Guinea, Northern Guinea, Sudan and the Sahel (Keay, 1955). In addition to these four true savanna zones, a transition zone along the border with the rain forests, the derived savanna, is distinguished. These zones correspond well with climate - increasing length of the dry season from south to north, and decreasing mean annual rainfall from south to north.

It was, therefore, recognised from the start that all the forest reserves could not be covered at the same time and that representative sites would have to be chosen. It was also understood that the trials should be on the best sites available for afforestation. Initially only one or two sites in each vegetation zone were selected and all the seedlings were raised in a central nursery under close supervision. Later planting was expanded to about 50 other sites. This necessitated the raising of plants in several widely scattered nurseries with consequent poorer supervision. The value of the extra information obtained from these sites was diminished because the planting stock was not uniform. In addition, care and maintenance also varied because supervision was inadequate. It became obvious that the number of sites had to be limited to one or two within each vegetation belt. This led to the development of the present experimental areas in Yambawa, Afaka, Mokwa, Miango and Nimbia.

PROCEDURE

The procedure used, which has been fully described by Kemp (1969), consists of three stages, namely: (a) elimination trials; (b) growth trials and (c) plantation trials.

Species Elimination Trials

These started as nine tree plots with a randomised block design and four replications but with a provision to include one large plot, of 36 trees, of each species in each trial. The idea was to maintain the larger plots as arboreta after the final assessment of the trials at the end of the second dry season. High mortality of most species led to the plot size being increased to 25 trees and the discontinuation of the larger arboreta plots.

Normal plantation espacement of 1.8 m x 1.8 m (6ft x 6ft) was used initially but this was changed to 0.9 m (3ft x 3ft) in 1962 to reduce maintenance costs and the possibility of site variation within each trial.

Certain criticisms have been levelled against this stage of the species trials.

(a) The degree of replication is said to be unnecessary to distinguish such gross differences in survival and growth as the experiments were designed to reveal; in fact, statistical analysis of the results was never made.

While it is true that statistical analysis was not necessary to distinguish gross differences in survival and growth, the soil conditions of the savanna, which vary greatly over short distances, make replication very important.

(b) Two years were found to be insufficient to assess potentialities, even of survival in some cases.

This is a justified criticism, and in practice the length of trial was increased to four years because some species are slow starters while others may show early promise. This caused other difficulties as very vigorously growing species tended to suppress those growing in adjacent plots. The answer to this may be to increase the espacement to between 5ft - 6ft (1.5 m - 1.7 m).

(c) The trees were not planted under normal field conditions e.g. large espacements with mechanised weedings.

This criticism is unjustified as there was no plantation technique in use when the trials began and equipment for cultivation was not available to forestry personnel. The plantation technique, including mechanisation, was developed using some of the species chosen at the beginning of the species elimination trials. In any case, species that were chosen grow better under mechanical cultivation than under hand cultivation (Iyamabo and Ojo, 1971). Moreover, Nigerian results agree very closely with those from other parts of the world in that no species that failed here has succeeded in any similar area of the world. One can, therefore, conclude that no species was lost through this method of maintenance.

(d) That the plots were virtually useless for other work after their original purpose had been fulfilled; i.e. whether this stage is in fact necessary if it is to be followed by a second stage of replicated trials with individual 100 tree plots.

The elimination trials were not designed to do more than eliminate useless species. The second stage is meant to yield all the other information that may be required of the chosen species. The time lag in obtaining these data (2-4 years) if the species elimination trials had been larger is more than compensated for by the reduction in costs and space. It must be remembered that only about a quarter to half of the species reach the second stage and if the trials are repeated for two or three years in succession, management of the experimental areas will be difficult because of the "empty" plots.

The authors, therefore, recommend that (1) this stage be retained in species introduction, with replication or without depending on soil variability on the sites on

on which afforestation is envisaged and (2) that spacing be determined by existing technology and facilities of the country making the introduction. For example, if Nigeria were to try new species in the savanna areas, they would probably be planted at 2.8 m x 2.8 m (9ft x 9ft), about 0.4 ha (1 acre) in size at a corner of the yearly plantations.

Species Growth Trials

These are usually of randomised block or latin square design with four replications, and were originally spaced 1.8 m x 1.8 m (6ft x 6ft). When mechanical cultivation was introduced, spacing was increased to 2.7 m x 2.7 m (9ft x 9ft) or 2.7 m x 1.8 m (9ft x 6ft) depending on whether cultivation was to be in one or two directions. The trials are assessed throughout the entire rotation of the species.

Plantation Trials

This, the third stage, consists of unreplicated plots at normal spacing comprising an area of 0.4 to 2 ha or more. Ideally this stage should be reserved for species that have passed through the growth trial stage; in practice species that perform satisfactorily in growth trials for five years are considered qualified.

The objective is to obtain quantitative data on crop performance under plantation conditions, in addition to supplying information on problems encountered in planting on a larger scale than small trial plots. They also provide material for further experimental work, such as thinning and pruning trials. Assessments follow usual "sample plot" procedure

RESULTS

Some species emerged through the three stages and today form the basis for the reforestation in the savanna areas. To this extent, the procedure adopted could be said to have fulfilled its purpose. Although some species tried and rejected might be found to be more promising if certain improved techniques were used (e.g. mechanical cultivation, application of boron to eucalypts, and of phosphates to pines), it is believed that no species of importance has been missed.

Detailed results were published by Kemp (1969); Appendix 1 shows a list of species that were used in the trials. The results may be summarised as follows.

Sudan Zone

More than 40 species have been tested but results have been almost entirely negative and no species has yet proved equal to the performance of neem (*Azadirachta indica*) on sites favourable to it. *Eucalyptus microtheca* has consistently showed high survival and satisfactory growth; its main defect being poor stem form. *E. camaldulensis*, Katherine provenance, shows promise. *E. tessellaris* has shown high survival, but its rate of height and diameter growth is poor. An interesting feature of this zone is the success of indigenous species. Such species include *Acacia alba*, *A. senegal* and *A. nilotica* which are planted for specialised products such as fodder and shade during the dry season, gum arabic and tannin materials, respectively.

Northern Guinea Zone

The most encouraging progress has been achieved here. Thirty six species, of which 20 were eucalypts, reached the species growth trial stage and about 15 of these qualified for the plantation trial stage. Among these are *Pinus caribaea*, *P. occarpa*, *P. merkusii*, *P. kesiya*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. citriodora*, *E. "saligna"* (hybrid), *E. cloeziana*, *E. punctata*, *E. propinqua*.

Of importance here is the lesson learnt from the early success of some species which later failed. These "early starters" include Arocarpus fraxinifolius, Eucalyptus pilularis, E. robusta, Albizia lebbek and Callitris intratropica. If the various stages of trials had not been gone through before a choice was made for plantation work in this zone, any of these species could have qualified but would have resulted in a colossal waste of funds some years later.

Southern Guinea Zone and Derived Savanna

Generally the results of these zones correspond with those of the Northern Guinea Zone with the exception of the pines for which a successful establishment technique has not been found. It is probable that pine plantations will not be possible here until a suitable mycorrhiza (that can survive high temperatures) has been introduced^{1/}. In this zone, however, teak and Gmelina are the current plantation species.

On the Jos Plateau, 1 300 m (4 000 ft), species which have shown promise include Pinus caribaea, P. kesiya, P. oocarpa and P. merkusii. The list of eucalypts is as for the Northern Guinea Zone.

At the still higher altitude of the Kambilla Plateau, 2 000 m (over 6 000 ft), Pinus patula and P. merkusii show promise. Cupressus lusitanica grows well in this area. Eucalyptus grandis (probably a hybrid, but not the same as the hybrid grown on the lowlands) which was introduced about 30 years ago from Bamenda, Cameroons, gives the best growth of the Eucalyptus species tried so far. Growth of a few scattered trees of Eucalyptus globulus suggests that trials of this and other eucalypts which prefer cooler climates would be worth-while.

PROVENANCE TRIALS

Some of the earlier species trials included more than one provenance of a species and from these and other trials it was clear that provenance was very important in some species, especially those with wide geographical natural distribution. Provenance trials are, therefore, a logical stage after the species trials. Systematic provenance trials of Eucalyptus camaldulensis began in 1967, and of pines in 1968. They have since been extended to Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. citriodora, E. grandis, E. saligna, E. decaisneana, E. alba, E. cloeziana, Pinus caribaea, P. oocarpa, P. kesiya, P. merkusii and Tectona grandis.

Most of these are replications of international trials with seed supplied by the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford (Pinus caribaea and P. oocarpa), Forestry Research Institute, Canberra, Australia (P. kesiya), Comité de la Recherche Forestière Méditerranéenne (E. camaldulensis).

A full account of the results of the E. camaldulensis provenance trials has been given (Jackson and Ojo, 1973). The important results are:

1. The markedly superior growth of the Petford provenance in the Guinea Zone.
2. Good survival of the Katherine provenance in the Sudan Zone and its generally good performance in the other zones, except in the Sahel Zone.

^{1/} See also the article by Momoh, Odeyinde and Gbadegesin entitled "The role of mycorrhiza in afforestation - the Nigerian experience, page 100.

3. General superiority of provenances from the northern summer rainfall areas of Australia, again with the exception of the Sahel Zone, and the Lake Albacutya provenance.
4. The very great improvement in volume production which can be obtained by using the best provenance. At Afaka the ratio of the volumes of the best and worst provenances is 3.4 to 1.

Preliminary results of the pine provenance trials have been published (Ojo and Shado, 1973). The results were summarised as follows:

- (i) That Pinus caribaea var. hondurensis is to be preferred to the other varieties and that Belize (formerly British Honduras) and Guatemala are likely the best seed sources.
- (ii) That Pinus oocarpa gives better growth than P. caribaea and that the only source of seed that should be ruled out at the moment is the Mexican provenance because of its poor stem form (on the Jos Plateau) and low yield on the lowland.
- (iii) That Pinus kesiya and Pinus merkusii are likely to remain "second string" species in Nigerian forestry.

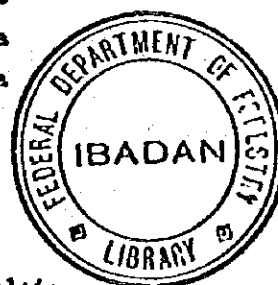
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APPENDIX 1

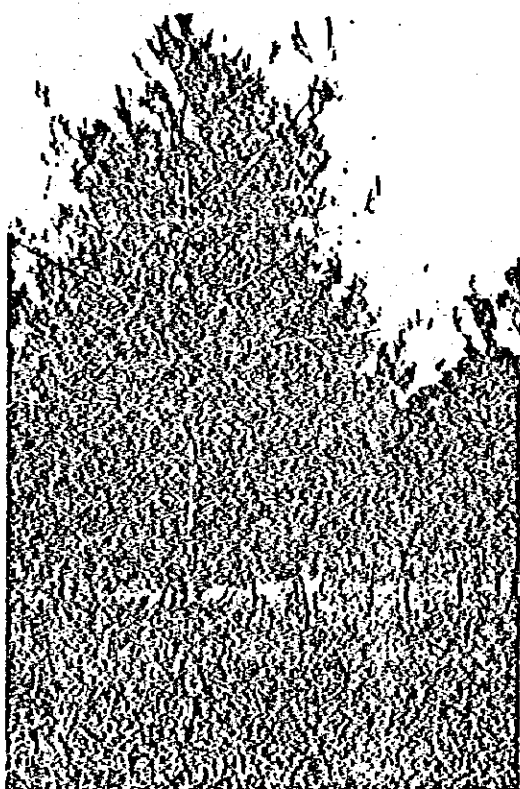
List of Species Used in the Species Trials

<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	<i>E. cloeziana</i>
<i>Albizia falcataria</i>	<i>E. corymbosa</i>
<i>A. lebbek</i>	<i>E. orebra</i>
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	<i>E. deglupta</i>
<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	<i>E. fastigata</i>
<i>Aradirachta indica</i>	<i>E. gomphocephala</i>
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	<i>E. grandis</i>
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	<i>E. hemiphloia</i>
<i>C. huegelii</i>	<i>E. intertexta</i>
<i>C. intratropica</i>	<i>E. kirtoniana (hyb.)</i>
<i>C. robusta</i>	<i>E. laevopinea</i>
<i>Cassia siamea</i>	<i>E. leucoxylen</i>
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	<i>E. maculata</i>
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	<i>E. marginata</i>
<i>Chlorophora regia</i>	<i>E. melliodora</i>
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	<i>E. micrantha</i>
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	<i>E. microcorys</i>
<i>C. lindleyi</i>	<i>E. microtheca</i>
<i>C. lusitanica</i>	<i>E. obliqua</i>
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	<i>E. occidentalis</i>
<i>D. sissoo</i>	<i>E. oleosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus alba</i>	<i>E. paniculata</i>
<i>E. albens</i>	<i>E. patens</i>
<i>E. astringens</i>	<i>E. pilularis</i>
<i>E. bicolor</i>	<i>E. polycarpa</i>
<i>E. blakelyi</i>	<i>E. propinqua</i>
<i>E. bleeseri</i>	<i>E. punctata</i>
<i>E. bridgesiana</i>	<i>E. robusta</i>
<i>E. calophylla</i>	<i>E. rudis</i>
<i>E. camaldulensis</i>	<i>E. saligna</i>
<i>E. campanulata</i>	<i>E. salmonophloia</i>
<i>E. citriodora</i>	<i>E. sideroxylen</i>
<i>E. citriodora x E. torrelliana</i>	<i>E. tereticornis</i>



Eucalyptus tereticornis (Mysore)
E. tereticornis (Zanzibar)
E. tessellaris
E. tetradonta
E. torrelliana
E. transcontinentalis
E. viminalis
E. wandoo
E. woollsiana
Melaleuca leucadendron
Pinus ayacahuite
P. canariensis
P. caribaea
P. douglasiana
P. elliotii
P. engelmannii
P. halepensis

P. kesiya
P. leiophylla
P. luchuensis
P. massoniana
P. michoacana
P. montezumae
P. oocarpa
P. palustris
P. patula
P. pseudostrobus
P. radiata
P. sabiniana
P. taiwanensis
P. teocote
Widdringtonia cupressoides
W. schwartzii



Although early trials with Pinus kesiya were promising, with the Philippine provenance shown here giving best results, the species as a whole has not performed well in Nigeria below 1 200 m elevation where development is apparently hindered by high temperature. Even at higher elevations, growth has not been as good as P. oocarpa or P. caribaea.

CHAPTER 40
FORESTRY

A Law for the Preservation and Control of Forests.

[1st February, 1933]

W.R. 1939,
Cap. 38,
1960 No. 17,
1970 No. 1,
1973 No. 2,
1975 No. 3.

1. This Law may be cited as the Forestry Law.

Short title.

PART I

PRELIMINARY

2. In this Law—

Interpretation.
1970 No. 1.

“cattle” includes sheep, goats, swine, horses, mules, donkeys and camels;

“the Commission” means the Forestry Advisory Commission established under section 4 of this Law;

“the Commissioner” means the Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources;

“communal forestry area” means any land within the area occupied by a native community which land is constituted a communal forestry area under this Law;

“communal lands” means lands in the State at the disposal of a native community or of any native chief on behalf of the community;

“enclave” means an area completely surrounded by a forest reserve and excluded from that forest reserve by an order made under this Law;

“export” means export from Nigeria;

“forest” includes Government forest reserves and protected forests, Local Government forest reserves and protected forests, and communal forestry areas;

“forest growth” includes anything growing or to be grown on land other than agricultural crops;

“forestry officer” means any officer of the Forestry Department or any officer appointed under section 3 for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Law;

"forest produce" includes—

(a) timber, firewood, charcoal, rubber, gutta purcha, latex, wood oil, gum, resin, natural varnish, tanning extracts, tanning barks, fruits, fibres, bark and lac,

whether found in or brought from a forest or not; and

(b) (i) trees and all other parts or produce of trees not otherwise herein mentioned;

(ii) plants, including climbers and grasses, creepers and all parts or produce of such plants;

(iii) wood ashes;

(iv) peat, surface soil and minerals other than minerals within the meaning of any Act regulating the working of minerals;

(v) gravel, limestone, rock and laterite;

(vi) honey, beeswax, guano, silk-cocoons, humus and all produce from animals,

when found in or brought from a forest;

"forestry property" means any stock, stores or materials owned by Government or by a Local Government and used or intended to be used in any forest operations or any forestry work, and includes boundary marks and pillars, boundary or survey beacons or signs, name plates, machinery, scientific instruments, implements, tools, buildings, tents, fences, vehicles, roads and bridges, and cattle;

"forest reserve" means any area constituted a forest reserve under this Law or under any enactment repealed by this Law, which shall not have ceased to be a forest reserve under any enactment;

"girth" means the circumference of a tree measured either at a height of four feet six inches from the ground, or (if the tree is buttressed above that height) measured at one foot above where the highest buttress merges with the bole;

"inquiry" means any inquiry by a reserve settlement officer.

"lands at the disposal of the Government" means any lands which the State has acquired or may acquire by agreement or otherwise and includes lands leased to the Government;

"Local Government" means a Local Government established under the Local Government Law;

"minor forest produce" means any forest produce other than timber;

"native community" means any group of persons occupying any lands in accordance with and subject to native law;

"protected forest" includes—

(a) any area declared to be, or constituted as protected forest under this Law;

(b) any area proposed to be reserved, the preliminary notice in regard to which has already been published;

"protected tree" or "protected minor forest produce" means any species of tree or any minor forest produce declared by the prescribed person to be protected under this Law;

"timber" includes all trees, whether standing, fallen or felled, stumps of trees and all wood, whether or not cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose;

"to take minor forest produce" includes to cut, collect, gather or remove such produce;

"to take timber" means to fell, lop or girdle trees or to carry away any timber from the lands upon which the trees have fallen or been felled, whether the trees have been felled by cutting or by removing the soil from the roots or by any other method or combination of methods;

"tree" includes palms;

"working plan" means any plan of operations or work on any area whether in a forest or not so decided upon and described as such by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

3. There shall be appointed by the authority having power so to do such officers as may be considered necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Law.

Appointment of forestry officers.
1970 No. 1.

PART 2

ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF FORESTRY ADVISORY COMMISSION

4. (1) There shall be established a body to be known as the Forestry Advisory Commission, the functions of which shall be as hereinafter prescribed.

Establishment and constitution of Forestry Advisory Commission.
1970 No. 1.

(2) The Commission shall consist of the following twelve members who shall be appointed by the Military Governor:

- (a) a Chairman, being one appearing to the Military Governor to be an outstanding person in respect of experience or knowledge in forestry matters;
- (b) two Members, being persons appearing to the Military Governor to represent the interests of the timber trade and industry;
- (c) two Members (whether or not Obas or Chiefs) being persons appearing to the Military Governor to represent the interests of communal owners of forests in the State;
- (d) six Members, two of whom at least shall be persons appearing to the Military Governor to possess special knowledge or experience in forestry matters;
- (e) the Chief Conservator of Forests as an *ex officio* Member.

(3) The allowances to be paid to the Chairman and the other Members of the Commission, except the *ex officio* Member, in relation to their functions, shall be at such a rate as the Military Governor may prescribe, and different rates of allowances may be prescribed according as the circumstances of the Chairman or other Members differ one from the other.

(4) The provisions contained in the First Schedule hereto shall have effect with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Commission.

(5) There shall be assigned by the authority having power so to do, an officer in the public service of the State as Secretary to the Commission who shall discharge secretarial functions for the Commission and also such other functions of an administrative nature as the Chairman of the Commission or the Commission may from time to time direct; and in the discharge of its functions the Commission shall be assisted by such other officers in the public service of the State as may be assigned from time to time for that purpose by the authority having power so to do.

5. The Commission shall have the following functions:

- (a) advising the Commissioner, the Executive Council or the Military Governor, as the case may be, with respect to—
 - (i) the formulation of both short-term and long-term policies on planned forestry protection, control and management including the whole range of forestry

Functions of
the Commis-
sion.
1970 No. 1.

activities such as the areas to be exploited or to be regenerated from time to time; the manner of such exploitation or regeneration; the establishment of forestry industries and the furtherance of forestry trade;

- (ii) the ways and means whereby finances can be raised for the effective implementation of the forestry policies of the Government from time to time;
- (b) exercising such other powers and discharging such other duties relating to forestry matters as may be conferred or imposed upon the Commission by the Forestry Law or any other law, or as it may be required to exercise or discharge from time to time by the Commissioner, the Executive Council or the Military Governor.

PART 3

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREST RESERVES AND PROTECTED FORESTS

6. (1) It shall be lawful for the Military Governor to constitute as Government forest reserves or Local Government Forest reserves any of the following lands:—

- (a) lands at the disposal of Government;
- (b) any communal or other lands in respect of which it appears to the Military Governor in Council on the advice of the Chief Conservator of Forests that the forest growth on such lands should be protected or reserved or forest growth be established.

(2) The Military Governor may by notice in the State Gazette declare any such lands to be a Government protected forest, or a Local Government protected forest, and the Military Governor may by a similar notice declare that any protected forest so constituted, shall, from the date specified therein, cease to be a protected forest, and thereupon such lands shall cease to be a protected forest:

Provided that the rights, if any, which may have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

(3) The provisions of sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of this Law shall not apply in respect of any lands at the disposal of the Government which it is proposed to constitute a Government forest reserve.

Power to con-
stitute
reserves and
protected for-
ests.
1960 No. 17.
1970 No. 1.

Preliminary Procedure for Constituting Forest Reserves

- Notification of intention, 1960 No. 17, 1970 No. 1.
7. (1) Before constituting any lands a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve a notice shall be published by the Military Governor in the State Gazette—
- specifying as nearly as may be the situation and the limits of the lands;
 - declaring that the lands now form a protected forest;
 - declaring whether the lands are at the disposal of the Government or are lands coming within section 16 (1) (b);
 - declaring that it is intended to constitute such lands a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve, either for the general purposes of Government or for the particular use and benefit, wholly or in part, of any class of persons or for the benefit of any native community or of any Local Government;
 - appointing an officer, hereinafter referred to as the reserve settlement officer, to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any persons or communities or brought to the knowledge of the said officer affecting the lands or any other rights in or over the lands which it is proposed to constitute a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve.

Provided that the provisions of paragraph (c) of this subsection shall not apply in respect of any lands at the disposal of the Government which it is proposed to constitute a Government forest reserve.

(2) If for any reason the reserve settlement officer appointed under this section is unable to perform his duties, the Military Governor may, by notice in the State Gazette, appoint any person to act on his behalf or as his successor; such notice may have retrospective effect for a period not exceeding one month.

(3) Where any lands which it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve are lands at the disposal of the Government the notice published in the State Gazette as aforesaid shall set forth, with all such particulars as may be necessary to define their nature, duration, incidence and extent, all rights including rights of the State, affecting the lands and the special conditions intended to govern the reservation thereof. In addition such notice shall be made known so far as may be practicable to every person other

than the State who and the head of any community which has any interest in such rights.

8. Upon publication of the notice aforesaid, the reserve settlement officer shall—
- immediately cause the particulars contained therein to be made known in the district or districts in which the lands are situated by causing the same to be read and interpreted in the local native language in every customary court in the said district or districts, and also by, as far as he considers essential, informing the chiefs of the communities dwelling on, and the Local Governments having jurisdiction over, the lands aforesaid in writing; and
 - fix and, in the manner aforesaid, make known a period (not being less than three months where the lands which it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve are not lands at the disposal of the Government) within which and a place to or at which any person or community claiming any right or rights in or over or affecting the lands which it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve shall either send in a written statement of claims to him or appear before him and state orally the nature and extent of their alleged rights.

Notice of inquiry, 1970 No. 1.

The Inquiry

9. (1) As soon as possible after the expiration of the period fixed by the reserve settlement officer he shall—
- inquire into and determine the limits of the lands specified in the notice aforesaid; and
 - determine the nature and extent of any claims or alleged rights affecting the land which has been preferred or brought to his notice.
- (2) The reserve settlement officer shall keep a record in writing of—
- all such claims and alleged rights;
 - all objections which may be made to such claims or alleged rights; and
 - any evidence in support of or in opposition to any claim or alleged right.

Duty of reserve settlement officer at inquiry.

Reserve settlement officer to have judicial powers.

Reserve settlement officer may sever or join claims.

10. For the purposes of the inquiry the reserve settlement officer shall have all the powers conferred upon a magistrate.

11. The reserve settlement officer may at any time during the inquiry join any number of claims or sever any claims joined and in his judgment may give a decision which may join any number of claims or sever any claims which were formerly joined.

Judgment

Publication of judgment on completion of the inquiry.

12. (1) Upon the completion of the inquiry, the reserve settlement officer shall deliver his judgment, describing the limits of the land specified in the notice aforesaid and setting forth, with all such particulars as may be necessary to define their nature, duration, incidence and extent, all claims and alleged rights preferred or brought to his knowledge in respect of the lands and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part, and shall file it at the Land Registry.

(2) A notice shall be published in the State Gazette specifying the land which it is intended to reserve, the privileges conceded in respect of such land and stating the special conditions intended to govern the reservation thereof. In addition such notice shall be made known so far as may be practicable to every person who, and the head of any community which, preferred any claim or in respect of which any claim was brought to the knowledge of the reserve settlement officer.

Appeal

Appeals from judgment of reserve settlement officer.

13. (1) Any person who has made a claim on his own behalf, or where a claim has been made on behalf of a community that person or the representative of that community, may, within three months of the date of delivery of the judgment, appeal to a magistrate against that portion of the reserve settlement officer's judgment which affects his claim or the claim made on behalf of the community which he represents.

(2) Any person who on his own behalf or on behalf of a community claims that his rights or the rights of that community in any lands at the disposal of the Government which it is proposed to constitute a Government reserve have not been set forth at all, or have not, in respect of their nature, duration, incidence or extent, been fully or correctly set forth in any notice in the Gazette published under subsection (1) (a) to (d) inclusive and subsection (3) of

section 5, may within three months of the date of publication of the notice aforesaid institute proceedings in a magistrate's court for the better determination and declaration of such rights.

(3) Within thirty days of the date of the decision of a magistrate under subsection (1) or subsection (2) an appeal shall lie therefrom to the High Court whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Constitution of the Forest Reserve

14. (1) The Military Governor may, at the expiration of three months from the date of publication of a notice in the State Gazette—

(a) under subsection (1) (a) to (d) inclusive and subsection (3) of section 7 in relation to lands at the disposal of the Government; or

(b) under section 12 in relation to lands in respect of which an inquiry has been held,

make an order constituting such lands a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve, as the case may be.

Provided that if an appeal has been made under section 13, no such order shall be made until such appeal has been determined or until the expiration of the time within which an appeal may be made.

(2) Such order shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), set forth—

(a) the limits, situation and approximate area of the lands which constitute the reserve; and

(b) all rights affecting the same as set forth in the notice published in the State Gazette under subsection (1) (a) to (d) inclusive and subsection (3) of section 7 in relation to lands at the disposal of the Government, or in relation to other lands all rights affecting the same as set forth in the judgment of the reserve settlement officer or established by the court upon appeal under section 13;

(c) such additional rights as the Military Governor shall consider it just and equitable to allow notwithstanding that such rights have not been set forth in the notice aforesaid or allowed in the judgment of the reserve settlement officer.

(3) Such order shall not include therein such rights as may have been set forth in the notice aforesaid or allowed by the reserve settlement officer but which have been subsequently modified or

Order of the Military Governor annulling the forest reserve.
1960 No. 17.
1970 No. 1.

extinguished as hereinafter provided and where the boundaries of the reserve have been modified as hereinafter provided the order shall set forth the boundaries as subsequently determined.

(4) Such order shall be published in the State Gazette and made known in the same manner as was the notice aforesaid, or the judgment of the reserve settlement officer.

(5) From the date of the publication of such order in the State Gazette such lands shall be a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve as the case may be.

(6) Any order made under this section may be revised or modified by the Military Governor at any time and such revision or modification may be given retrospective effect or revise any rights extinguished by section 18.

(7) In any revision or modification made by the Military Governor under subsection (6) the Military Governor may, after such inquiry, if any, as he shall in his discretion think fit—

- (a) exercise the powers conferred upon him by subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (c) of section 15; and
- (b) add such additional rights as he shall consider it just and equitable to allow notwithstanding that such rights had not been set forth in the notice aforesaid or allowed in the judgment of the reserve settlement officer.

Rights in State Lands and Modification of the Reserve Settlement Officer's Judgment

15. Where any right has been set forth in a notice published in the State Gazette under subsection (1) (a) to (d) inclusive and subsection (3) of section 7 or where the reserve settlement officer has admitted wholly or in part any right or claim and in the opinion of the Military Governor the exercise of such right, or claim or any part thereof.

- (a) would stultify the objects of any forest reserve;
 - (b) would seriously hinder the efficient working of any forest reserve; or
 - (c) would do serious damage to any forest reserve;
- the Military Governor—

- (i) may extinguish any such rights or claims and shall either give monetary compensation, or grant in exchange similar rights on other similarly situated

land either within or without the final boundaries of the forest reserve; or

(ii) may confine or restrict any rights or claims to certain areas either within or without the forest reserve or the exercise of such rights to certain times of the year, or

(iii) may adopt wholly or in part any one or any combination of the above methods of dealing with the matter.

16. If any rights or privileges have been set forth in a notice published in the State Gazette, or if the reserve settlement officer has admitted wholly or in part any rights on any area which in the opinion of the Chief Conservator of Forests could be excised from the reserve without materially altering or stultifying the objects of the reserve the Military Governor may so amend the boundaries of the reserve that such areas are excluded from the reserve or he may create such excluded areas or enclaves within the boundaries of the reserve;

Provided that in altering the external boundaries of the reserve the officer shall not include any area which lies outside the original boundaries set out in the notice of the proposed reserve published in accordance with the provisions of section 7.

Further Provisions affecting Rights

17. In any Government forest reserve or Local Government forest reserve the Military Governor may close any right of way or watercourse:

Provided that in his opinion another right of way or watercourse equally convenient already exists or is provided.

18. (1) In relation to any Government forest reserve, every right in or over land at the disposal of the Government which shall not have been set forth in a notice published in the State Gazette under subsection (1) (a) to (d) inclusive and subsection (3) of section 7, and every right in or over any other land in respect of which no claim shall have been made to the reserve settlement officer, or of which no knowledge shall have been acquired by that officer before delivery of his judgment shall be extinguished:

Provided that if any person shall, within one year of the date of publication of the notice aforesaid or of the delivery of the final judgment by the reserve settlement officer, claim and satisfy the Military Governor that he was possessed of a right which should

Reserve may be made to exclude areas over which claims are admitted. 1960 No. 17.

Military Governor may close existing rights of way and water courses if alternatives exist. 1970 No. 1.

Extinguishment and revival of rights. 1960 No. 17. 1970 No. 1.

have been set forth in the notice or in respect of which he might have made a claim to the reserve settlement officer and that through ignorance of the fact that the notice had been published or that an inquiry was being held or for other sufficient reason he failed to make an appeal as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of section 13 or to make such claim, the Military Governor may direct—

- (a) that such right shall be revived; or
- (b) that such right shall be modified or extinguished in accordance with the provisions of section 15.

(2) Every right in or over land within an area constituted a Local Government reserve, other than any right set forth in the order constituting such reserve, shall be extinguished upon the coming into operation of the order, save as provided in section 14, and subject also to the provisions of the proviso to subsection (1) of this section which shall apply accordingly to Local Government forest reserves *mutatis mutandis*.

19. If any right within a Government forest reserve shall not have been exercised for a period of ten years it shall be deemed to be extinguished.

None exercise of rights 1970 No. 1.

20. It shall not be lawful for any person to alienate any right, affecting land included in a forest reserve, which has been set forth in a notice as aforesaid or established before the reserve settlement officer or before a court under section 13 or revived under section 18, by sale, mortgage or transfer without the consent of the Military Governor first had and obtained. Any such sale, mortgage or transfer effected without such consent shall be null and void.

Rights in reserves may not be alienated without consent of the Military Gov- ernor. 1970 No. 17.

21. During the period between the dates of the publication by the Military Governor of the notice of his intention to create a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve and of the Military Governor's order constituting the reserve—

No new rights to be acquired in land to be constituted a reserve except with approval 1970 No. 1.

- (a) no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised within such notice otherwise than by succession or under a grant or contract in writing entered into with the approval of the Military Governor; and
- (b) save as hereinafter provided—
 - (i) no new house shall be built;
 - (ii) no tree shall be cut; and

(iii) no forest produce shall be removed:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the divisional officer or a forestry officer of a rank not below that of assistant conservator of forests.

Miscellaneous

22. Any native, and the chief or head of any native community on behalf of such community, notwithstanding any native law or custom to the contrary, shall be entitled to enter into any agreement—

Power of natives to grant land absolutely to Government, and to grant licences and permits.

(a) to grant and convey absolutely to the Government any lands, and any rights in and over any lands, owned by him or them which it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve under the provisions of this Law;

(b) to grant, subject to the provisions of this Law, any licence or permit for the taking of forest produce owned by him or them.

23. The Military Governor may by order direct that from a date named therein any lands or any part thereof constituted a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve under section 12 shall cease to be a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve or a part of such reserve and thereupon from such date such lands shall cease to be a Government forest reserve or a Local Government forest reserve or a part of such reserve:

Power to de- reserve. 1970 No. 1.

Provided that the rights, if any, which may have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

PART 4

GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVES CONVERTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVES

24. It shall be lawful for the Military Governor by order published in the State Gazette to declare that any Government forest reserve constituted under section 6 shall from a date to be specified in the order become a Local Government forest reserve or be divided up into two or more forest reserves, all or any of which shall become Local Government forest reserves:

Power to convert existing reserves.

Provided that the rights recognised in the order under section 14 by which such forest reserve was constituted a Government forest reserve shall continue to be recognised together with all other lawful existing rights; and

Provided further that no rights acquired by the Government under any of the provisions of this Law or of any Ordinance repealed by the Forestry Act shall be thereby extinguished.

F. & L. 1968,
Cap. 72.

PART 5

FORESTRY TRUST FUND

25. (1) There shall be established a fund to be known as the "Forestry Trust Fund" into which shall be paid such proportion of any such fees received under this Law and in such manner as the Executive Council may from time to time direct.

Establishment and administration of Forestry Trust Fund, 1970 No. 1.

(2) The said fund shall be applied for the purposes of regeneration or afforestation of particular forest reserves or generally for forest regeneration and afforestation in the State, according as the Executive Council may from time to time deem necessary or expedient.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, disbursements from the fund shall be made in accordance with such special or general directions as the Commissioner for Finance, acting after consultation with the Commissioner, may give from time to time.

PART 6

TRANSFER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FORESTRY STAFF AND PROPERTY

26. (1) There may be appointed on transfer to the public service of the State, and subject to the agreement of each in his own behalf, all such employees in the forestry service of all Local Government councils and joint boards immediately before the coming into operation of this section*, as the authority having power to make such appointments may consider suitable for the same.

Provisions with respect to transfer of former forestry staff of joint boards to the public service of the State, 1970 No. 1.

(2) Where any employee in the forestry service of any Local Government council or joint board is not considered suitable for appointment on transfer to the public service of the State, his case shall be dealt with by such council (including a contributing coun-

*1st August, 1970.

cil to the joint board) with a view either to assigning him to an alternative post or bringing his services with the council to an end whether by way of retirement or of termination of appointment or otherwise, as the council may consider appropriate in his particular circumstances, due regard being had to the provisions of any existing law and practice relating to such matters.

27. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Commissioner, after consultation with the Commissioner for Local Government and Chiefmunity Affairs, may give directions for the transfer to the Government of the forestry property of any Local Government or joint board subject to such terms and conditions as to compensation, if any, or otherwise, as the Commissioner may decide.

Transfer of forestry property, etc., of councils and joint boards to the Government, 1970 No. 1.

(2) The Commissioner may, after such consultation as aforesaid, by the same or subsequent directions make supplemental provisions with respect to administrative and other arrangements as may appear to him necessary for the purpose of giving better effect to the provisions of this Law, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may, by such directions—

(a) provide for the transfer to, or for any adjustments with respect to, the assets and liabilities of any Local Government council;

(b) provide for the transfer of any records, documents, or other things relating to functions hitherto discharged by any Local Government or joint board, with respect to forestry matters.

PART 7

COMMUNAL FORESTRY AREAS

28. The Commissioner may at the request of any native community within the area of authority of a Local Government, declare any lands within the area occupied by such native community a communal forestry area.

Power to declare lands communal forestry areas, 1970 No. 1.

29. Such declaration shall be made known in the same manner as Local Government orders are made known to natives ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of a customary court and also by posting a notice setting forth the situation, extent and limits of the com-

Notification.

munal forestry area outside the office or other meeting place of the Local Government.

Management and control. 1970 No. 1.

30. A communal forestry area shall be managed and controlled by the native community acting on the advice of the forestry officer.

Power to make rules for protection and management of communal forestry areas. 1970 No. 1.

31. (1) The Executive Council may make rules for the protection and management of communal forestry areas for all or any of the following purposes—

- (a) prescribing the duties of native communities;
- (b) prohibiting or regulating the taking, free or on payment, of forestry produce or of any specified kind of forest produce;
- (c) prohibiting the sale or export of forest produce or of any specified kind of forest produce by any person other than specified persons or classes of persons;
- (d) prohibiting the destruction of, or any act which may tend to the destruction of or cause injury to, any forest produce or forest growth or forestry property;
- (e) providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal of timber or forest produce, taken, collected, prepared, sold, purchased, possessed or not marked, in contravention of the rules or in respect of which any offence against the rules has been committed;
- (f) providing for the establishment of nurseries and for the afforestation of lands, the preservation and production of forest produce and the introduction of forest produce and the introduction of new species of trees or other forest produce;
- (g) providing for the management, utilisation and protection of the areas;
- (h) protecting the forest produce in the areas by—
 - (i) prescribing the time at which and the manner in which the rights recognised by native law and custom may be exercised;
 - (ii) prohibiting the taking or destruction of any specified kind of timber or minor forest produce in the exercise of such rights as aforesaid; and
 - (iii) prohibiting the exercise of all or any of such rights as aforesaid in any specified part of the area.

(i) generally for giving effect to the objects and purposes for which the areas are established.

(2) Rules made under this section shall be made known in the same manner as declarations made under section 34 and subject to any exception specified in such rules, all rules made under this section shall apply to all persons within the area of the authority of the Local Government and may be made to apply in whole or in part to such other persons as may be specified in the said rules.

Power to vary or cancel declaration. 1970 No. 1.

32. The Military Governor may declare that from a specified date lands or any part thereof declared to be a communal forestry area shall cease to be a communal forestry area or a part of such area and thereafter from such date such lands shall cease to be a communal forestry area or a part of such area. Such declaration shall be made known in the same manner as a declaration declaring an area a communal forestry area.

PART 8

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Entry upon Lands

33. Any person required so to do by the Chief Conservator of Forests with necessary workmen may enter upon any land for the purpose of erecting any beacons or demarcating or cutting any boundary lines within and around any land which it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve or a protected forest and around any portions of land included as enclaves.

Improvement of forest generally.

34. Any forestry officer not below the rank of assistant conservator of forests may enter upon any land and may cut out and destroy any diseased, dead or dying tree or any tree likely to cause damage to any forestry property or to life or property.

Prevention of offence.

35. It shall be lawful for any forestry officer, administrative officer or police officer to prevent the commission of any forestry offence.

Power to exempt certain classes and districts.

36. The Military Governor may by notice in the State Gazette withdraw from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Law any class of persons or any tribe or part of a tribe, or any area specified therein, either for the period mentioned in the notice or without period assigned.

Forest produce required for public purposes.

37. It shall be lawful for the Military Governor to take from any Local Government forest reserve or Local Government protected forest any forest produce which may be required for public purposes upon payment of a fair and reasonable price therefor which price shall not exceed such fees and royalties as may be specified in regulations and are generally applicable in respect of the reserve or protected forest whence the forest produce was taken.

Disposal of fees, royalties, etc. 1970 No. 1.

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 25, all fees received under this Law shall be paid by the officer receiving them into the Treasury save that fees payable in respect of any Local Government forest reserve or any other area which the Military Governor may by notice in the State Gazette prescribe as an area in respect of which fees are payable to the Local Government, shall be paid by the officer receiving them direct to the Local Government concerned, after deducting therefrom and paying into the Treasury such proportion thereof as the Executive Council may prescribe for the purposes of the annual recurrent expenditure of the Government in relation to the protection, control and management of the Local Government forest reserve concerned.

(2) Royalties shall be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive them.

(3) Where any revenue is derived from the exercise by any officer under this Law of any power of sale or other disposal of forest produce in any Local Government forest reserve or from the forfeiture of any deposit made by any permit-holder or applicant for a permit in respect of any such forest reserve, and no other provision is made under this Law as to the manner in which such revenue shall accrue, the same shall accrue, and be paid by the officer receiving it direct, to the Local Government concerned, as was the case immediately before the coming into operation of this subsection.

(4) Any officer receiving any royalties, fees or other revenue accruing from any Local Government forest reserve under this Law

shall keep and maintain in respect of each such item of revenue a separate account in relation to each Local Government forest reserve.

39. Nothing in this Law shall be construed so as to prevent the acquisition under any Law relating to the acquisition of lands for public purposes of land included in the area of a Local Government forest reserve or protected forest.

Regulations

40. The Executive Council may make regulations for all or any of the purposes following and may specify the area or areas to which all or any regulations shall apply—

- (1) prohibiting or regulating the taking of forest produce or of any specified kind of forest produce on lands at the disposal of Government or communal lands;
- (2) prohibiting the sale and purchase of forest produce or of any specified kind of forest produce by any person other than the holders of licences and permits granted under this Law or by any other persons or by any classes or persons specified in the regulations;
- (3) prohibiting the sale, purchase and possession of forest produce taken, collected or prepared in contravention of this Law;
- (4) prohibiting the destruction of, or any act which may tend to the destruction of or cause injury to, any forest produce or forest growth or forestry property in any forest reserve or on lands at the disposal of the Government or on communal lands;
- (5) regulating the grant and prescribing the form that any licences or permits may take in any particular case—
 - (a) to take forest produce in forest reserves or on lands at the disposal of Government, or on communal lands, and
 - (b) to sell and purchase forest produce;
- (6) prescribing the procedure for fixing and making known to the public the fees to be paid on the application for and the grant of any licence or permit and the royalties and fees to be paid by the holders thereof;

- (7) prescribing the persons who may declare any specified kind of tree to be a protected tree and any specified kind of minor forest produce to be protected minor forest produce under this Law, and the procedure therefor;
- (8) providing for the collection, payment and disposal of fees, royalties, tolls and costs of survey and demarcation;
- (9) providing for the survey and demarcation of forest reserves and forests;
- (10) regulating the marking of timber and the manufacture, use and possession of marking instruments;
- (11) regulating the taking, collection and preparation of forest produce;
- (12) providing for the seizure, detention and disposal of timber or forest produce, taken, collected, prepared, sold, purchased, possessed or not marked, in contravention of this Law or in respect of which any offence against this Law has been committed;
- (13) requiring the holders of licences and permits to render returns and accounts and to submit their books for inspection;
- (14) providing for the termination, revocation and forfeiture of licences and permits;
- (15) regulating the transit of forest produce by land and water and by different means and classes of transport;
- (16) regulating the salvaging and disposal of drift timber;
- (17) prohibiting any act which might cause the obstruction of any waterway or cause danger to navigation;
- (18) providing for the establishment and maintenance of nurseries and for the afforestation of lands, the preservation and production of forest produce and the introduction of new species of trees or other forest produce;
- (19) providing for the management, utilisation and protection of forest reserves;
- (20) prescribing the powers and duties of forestry officers and providing for the maintenance of discipline;
- (21) authorising the payment of grants and bonuses out of the public revenue for the encouragement of forestry;
- (22) the protection of forest produce in forest reserves by—
 (a) prescribing the time at which and the manner in which

the rights reserved or recognised by the reserve settlement officer may be exercised;

- (b) prohibiting the taking or destruction of any specified kind of timber or minor forest produce in the exercise of such rights as aforesaid; and
- (c) prohibiting the exercise of all or any of such rights as aforesaid in any specified part of a forest reserve;
- (23) the control of protected forests and the protection of forest produce in a protected forest *mutatis mutandis* as if such protected forest were a forest reserve;
- (24) regulating the kindling of fires for any purpose within a protected forest or a forest reserve, and prescribing the persons who may allocate the period during which fire may or may not be allowed for any purpose;
- (25) providing for the remission or reduction of any royalty, fee or toll charged or payable under the provisions of this Law;
- (26) generally for giving effect to the objects and purposes of this Law.

41. The Military Governor may by notice in the State Gazette exclude from the operation of any regulations made under this Law any area prescribed in such notice.

Power to exclude from regulations.

42. Whoever in any forest reserve, except with the authority in writing of the prescribed officer—

Act prohibited in a forest reserve. 1970 No. 1.

- (a) takes any forest produce;
- (b) uproots, burns, strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages any tree;
- (c) sets fire to any grass or herbage, or kindles a fire without taking due precaution to prevent its spreading;
- (d) smokes or lights a fire in any part of a forest reserve within which, or at a time when, smoking or the lighting of fires is prohibited by an order of the Military Governor;
- (e) pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass;
- (f) digs, cuts, turns or cultivates the soil or makes a farm or plantation;
- (g) trespasses in any part of a forest reserve in which trespass shall be prohibited by an order of the Military Governor or during any period specified in an order of the Military Governor.

- (h) constructs any dam or weir across any river or stream or otherwise obstructs the channel of any river or stream;
- (i) resides or erects any building;
- (j) hunts or fishes;
- (k) damages in any way or destroys any forestry property, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred *naira* or to imprisonment for twelve months or to both.

Saving in respect of section 42.

43. Nothing in the preceding section shall prohibit the exercise by any person or community of any right in a forest reserve constituted under this Law if such right has been recognised in the order constituting such forest reserve.

Penalty for illegal felling of timber, illegal installation or operation of sawmills, etc. 1973 No. 2.

44. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Law or in any other Law, the provisions of this section shall have effect with respect to—

- (a) the unlawful felling of timber and the carriage or use of timber so felled;
- (b) the installation or operation of sawmills or other manufacturing plants using wood as raw material.

(2) No person shall install or operate any sawmill or other manufacturing plant using wood as raw material without a licence issued by the Chief Conservator with the approval of the Commissioner, and licences so issued shall be in such form and be subject to such conditions as the Chief Conservator with like approval may determine.

(3) Licences issued under subsection (2) of this section may, subject to the discretion of the Chief Conservator and the approval of the Commissioner, be renewed yearly and a fee in such sum as may be notified in the State Gazette be determined by the Chief Conservator with the approval of the Commissioner shall be charged for the issue of such licences and for each renewal thereof.

(4) Any person who unlawfully fells any timber or is in any way concerned in such felling or who knowingly carries or knowingly uses such timber for any purpose or who fails to comply with any of the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not less than five years or to a fine of not less than ten thousand *naira* or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(5) The court convicting any person for any offence under subsection (4) of this section shall order the forfeiture to the Government of the State, of any timber, plank, saw, cutlass, axe, tractor, vehicle, sawmill, manufacturing plant, instrument or other thing whatsoever with or in respect of which the offence has been committed unless it is proved that the offender or his master, if any, is not the owner thereof and such owner proves that he did not know and could not by the exercise of reasonable care have known that the thing to be forfeited has come into being as a result of or was being used or was intended or going to be used for the purpose of committing any offence as aforementioned.

(6) Offences under subsection (4) of this section shall be triable by any magistrate's court or any customary court presided over by a legal practitioner and every such court shall have power and jurisdiction to inflict to the full extent the penalty in this section prescribed.

45. Whoever within a protected forest, except with the authority in writing of the prescribed officer—

Offences in protected forests.

- (a) uproots, fells or otherwise damages any protected tree of over two feet in girth;
- (b) otherwise than during the period of year allowed for this purpose either sets fire to or allows fire to spread to any forest growth unless such forest growth is being or has been felled for farming purposes;
- (c) contravenes any of the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 19,

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred *naira* or to imprisonment for six months and in addition thereto may be required by the court to pay a sum equivalent to the fees and royalties payable on any forest produce removed or damaged and also such amount, if any, as the court may consider just as compensation for any damage done.

Search of vehicles, etc. and seizure of forest produce, etc. 1970 No. 1.

46. (1) Any administrative officer, forestry officer or police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police may himself, or by any Government employee acting under his directions, stop and search any tractor, vehicle or other thing being used for the conveyance of any forest produce reasonably suspected of having been unlawfully obtained or being unlawfully removed, and seize such tractor, vehicle, other thing or forest produce so as to

enable any offender against any of the provisions of this Law to be dealt with.

(2) Where the person suspected of having committed the offence in respect of which the forest produce has been seized has not been charged and the offence has not been compounded as hereinafter provided, such officer, after obtaining the order of a magistrate, may—

- (a) sell such forest produce and pay the proceeds thereof after deducting the expenses of the sale either to the Treasury or to the Local Government, as the case may be; or
- (b) destroy, or allocate such forest produce either to the use of Government, the Local Government as the case may be.

Offences.
1970 No. 1.

47. Any person who—

- (a) forges or fraudulently uses, or aids or abets any person to forge or fraudulently use, any registered hammer or hammer mark or any mark used for denoting the ownership of any forest produce, or any other mark used by the forestry department in connexion with the administration of the provisions of this Law; or
- (b) alters, removes, destroys or defaces any such mark placed on forest produce or any boundary mark of a forest or of any land proposed to be included in a forest, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred *naira* or imprisonment for two years or to both.

Arrest of sus-
pected per-
sons.

48. It shall be lawful for any forestry officer to arrest without a warrant any person who may be reasonably suspected of having committed any offence under this Law, if such person refuses to give his name and address or gives a name or address which is believed to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

Provided that any person so arrested shall be taken before a magistrate or a customary court or to the nearest police station without unnecessary delay.

Innocent pos-
session.

49. When any person is charged with the breach of any regulation prohibiting the sale, purchase or possession of any forest produce taken, collected or prepared in contravention of this Law, such person shall be liable to be convicted of such breach unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he was unaware that such

forest produce was taken, collected or prepared in contravention of this Law.

50. The onus of proof that any forest produce has not been taken in contravention of this Law shall lie upon the person in whose possession the forest produce is found.

Onus of proof

51. (1) Where a person is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence against this Law, other than an offence under section 44 or 47, any forestry officer not below the rank of assistant conservator of forests may, instead of taking proceedings against such person in court, receive from such person a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence that he is suspected of having committed together with the value of the forest produce or forestry property in respect of which he was suspected of having committed an offence.

Authority to
compound
offences.
1972 No. 2.

Provided that the money received by way of compensation shall not amount to more than twice the fees and royalties, if any, estimated to have been lost on the forest produce in question, or twice the value of the forestry property in question, as the case may be.

(2) On such payment being made the suspected person, if in custody, shall be released and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of such offence, any property seized as being liable to forfeiture shall be restored and any proceedings pending in court in respect of the same person on the same facts shall be withdrawn.

(3) Any sums received under the provisions of subsection (1) shall—

- (a) if the forest reserve or the protected forest in respect of which the offence suspected of having been committed was a Local Government forest reserve or a Local Government protected forest be paid to the Local Government concerned;
- (b) in any other case be paid into the Treasury.

General pen-
alty.

52. Any person who contravenes any regulation made under this Law or the conditions of any licence or permit issued under this Law for which no penalty is expressly prescribed shall be liable to a fine of one hundred *naira* or to imprisonment for six months or to both.

Additional penalty, 1973 No. 3.

53. In addition to any penalty imposed for an offence against the provisions of this Law or any regulations made hereunder the court may order—

- (a) any farm, or plantation made in a forest reserve in contravention of section 42 (f) to be destroyed, or, on the application of the Chief Conservator of Forests, that any such farm be confiscated and thereafter disposed of in the discretion of the Chief Conservator of Forests;
- (b) that any licence or permit held under this Law shall be cancelled; and
- (c) that, where no licence or permit has been taken out and the offender should have taken out a licence or permit, a sum equal to the amount of the fees and royalties that should have been paid in respect of such permit and licence, be paid to the authority, council or person who would otherwise have been entitled to such fee or royalty.

Initiation and conduct of legal proceedings, Cap. 70, 1973 No. 3.

54. Notwithstanding the provisions of any written law to the contrary, and, in particular, notwithstanding the provisions of section 58 of the Magistrates' Courts Law, proceedings for an offence against any provision of this Law or of any regulations made under this Law, and all civil proceedings by the Chief Conservator of Forests, may be brought in the name of the Chief Conservator of Forests, and may be instituted and conducted by him or any forestry officer not below the rank of assistant conservator, or by any other forestry officer authorised generally, or specifically in relation to any particular proceedings or class of proceedings, by writing under the hand of a forestry officer not below the rank of assistant conservator.

Saving as to existing forest reserves.

55. All forest reserves existing at the time of the coming into force of this Law shall be deemed to have been constituted under and in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Saving as to acts and proceedings under F. & L. 1958, Cap. 7.

56. (a) Any notification, appointment or notice, made or published; or

(b) any inquiry or the decision or judgment of any person holding such inquiry, held or given whether at the inquiry or on appeal, under the provisions of the Forestry Act specified in the first column in the Second Schedule shall be deemed to have been made or published, given or held under the provisions of this Law set out in the corresponding line of the second column in the Second Schedule.

57. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any rules (other than the Forestry Southern Provinces Native Authorities Rules*) and other subsidiary legislation made under this Law by any Local Government or having effect as if so made—

(a) the provisions of any such rules corresponding in substance to any provisions of the Forestry Regulations are hereby revoked;

(b) the rates fixed under any such rules and at which fees and royalties were payable in respect of protected trees of different species or in respect of any other type of forest produce taken under permit in any area of land to which the said rules applied immediately before the coming into operation of this section, and any provisions of any other subsidiary legislation not corresponding in substance to any provisions of the Forestry Regulations, shall continue in force until they are altered, revoked or replaced by an authority having power so to do, and until so altered or revoked or replaced, they shall have effect with such modifications (whether by way of addition, alteration or omission) as may be necessary to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this Law and the Forestry Regulations.

58. (1) Except to the extent provided in this Law, nothing herein contained shall have the effect of transferring to the Government or any officer or other functionary of the Government, in relation to any Local Government forest reserve, any right or function other than for the purposes of ensuring the proper and efficient protection, control and management of such forest reserve in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

(2) In particular, any rights of ownership or to royalties in relation to any land, protected tree or other forest produce in or outside

*The Forestry (Southern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules were revoked by the Forestry (Amendment) Law, 1973 No. 2.

Saving of existing rights of ownership and other rights in relation to Local Government forest reserves, etc. 1970 No. 1.

any Local Government forest reserve, vested in any Local Government within the area of authority of which any such forest reserve is situated, or in any community or person, immediately before the coming into operation of this section, shall continue to be so vested thereafter, subject only to the provisions of this Law.

(3) For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that orders constituting Local Government forest reserves and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this section shall continue in force subject to such modifications (whether by way of addition, alteration or omission) as may be necessary to bring their provisions into conformity with the provisions of this Law and the Forestry Regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 4)

1970 No. 1.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORESTRY ADVISORY COMMISSION

1. Every Member of the Commission (other than an *ex officio* Member) shall, subject to the provisions of this Schedule, hold office for a period of three years from the date of his appointment.
2. Any Member of the Commission may, at any time by writing under his hand addressed to the Military Governor, resign his office.
3. A Member of the Commission who has ceased to be such Member shall be eligible for re-appointment.
4. If the Military Governor is satisfied that a Member of the Commission—
- has been absent from two consecutive meetings of the Commission without the permission of the Military Governor in the case of the Chairman, or of the Chairman in the case of any other Member; or
 - has become bankrupt or made an arrangement with his creditors; or
 - is incapacitated by physical or mental illness; or
 - is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge the functions of a Member,
- the Military Governor may declare his office as a Member of the Commission to be vacant and shall notify the fact in such manner as he thinks fit and upon such declaration such Member shall vacate his office.
5. No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be questioned on account of any vacancy among its Members or on account of the appointment of any Member having been defective.

6. Where any Member of the Commission is temporarily incapacitated by illness or is temporarily absent from Nigeria, the Military Governor may appoint any person to hold temporarily the office held by such incapacitated or absent Member during the period of such incapacity or absence and all the powers and duties of such Member under this Law shall devolve upon the person so temporarily appointed.

7. Where upon any special occasion the Commission desires to obtain the advice of any person on any particular matter, the Commission may co-opt such a person to be a Member for such meeting or meetings as may be required, and such person whilst so co-opted shall have all the rights and privileges of a Member save that he shall not be entitled to vote on any question.

8. The Commission shall ordinarily meet at least four times in every financial year at such times and places as its Chairman may direct.

Provided that no less than half of the Members of the Commission, by notice in writing signed by them, may request the Chairman to summon a special meeting of the Commission for such purposes as shall be specified in the notice, and upon receipt of such notice, the Chairman shall, at the earliest convenient date, summon a special meeting for the purposes set out therein.

9. One-half of the Members (including the Chairman or other Member presiding) shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Commission.

10. (1) At every meeting of the Commission, the Chairman, if present, shall preside, but in his absence the Commission, subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Schedule, may appoint one of its Members present to preside.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Law, any question which falls to be determined by the Commission at any of its meetings shall be decided by a majority of the Members present and voting on the same.

(3) The Chairman of the Commission or any other Member presiding in his absence shall have an original vote, and in the event of equality of votes, a casting vote.

11. (1) If any Member or co-opted Member of the Commission has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or proposed contract or other matter and is present at a meeting of the Commission at which the contract or other matter is the subject of consideration, he shall at the meeting disclose the fact and shall not take part in the consideration or discussion of, or vote on any question with respect to, the contract or other matter, and if the person presiding so directs, he shall withdraw from the meeting during such consideration or discussion.

Provided that this section shall not apply to an interest in a contract or other matter which a Member of the Commission may have as an inhabitant of any area.

(2) For the purposes of this section and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) hereof, a person shall be regarded as having indirectly a pecuniary interest in a contract or other matter if—

(a) he or any nominee of his is a member of a company or other body with which the contract is made or is proposed to be made, or which has a direct pecuniary interest in the contract or other matter under consideration; or

(b) he is a partner, or is in the employment, of a person with whom the contract is made or is proposed to be made, or who has a direct pecuniary interest in the contract or other matter under consideration:

Provided that—

(i) this subparagraph shall not apply to membership of, or employment under, any public body;

(ii) a member of a company or other body shall not, by reason only of his membership, be treated as being so interested if he has no beneficial interest in any shares or stock of that company or other body.

(3) In the case of married persons living together, the interest of one spouse shall, if known to the other, be deemed for the purposes of this paragraph to be also an interest of the other spouse.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this paragraph shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for three years.

Standing Orders.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Commission may make Standing Orders for the purpose of regulating its own proceedings, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for the purpose of regulating procedure with regard to the holding of meetings, the proceedings thereat and the keeping of minutes.

Section 56.

SECOND SCHEDULE

— FORESTRY ACT
Law of the Federation of Nigeria and Lagos,
1958 Chapter 72

FORESTRY LAW
Law of Oyo State
Chapter 40

Section 5	Section 7
Section 6	Section 8
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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

List of subsidiary legislation

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FORESTRY (FEES FOR MINING) REGULATIONS

Regulations
76 of 1944,
W.R.L.N.,
372 of 1957,
(section 40),
Short title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Forestry (Fees for Mining) Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

Definitions.

"fees and royalties" means the fees and royalties fixed for the areas concerned and issued in accordance with the provisions of the Forestry Regulations.

3. The fees and royalties for trees felled in clearing boundary lines of mining properties under regulation 6 of the Minerals Regulations shall be remitted if the clearing is not more than four feet wide and if all the provisions of section 75 of the Minerals Act have been complied with.

Remission of
fees for trees
felled in clear-
ing boundary
lines.
Regulations
76 of 1944,
P. 4, L. 1958,
Cap. 121.

4. The fees and royalties for trees felled in the course of road construction for mining purposes shall be remitted, save in respect of trees over thirty-six inches in girth or of trees valuable as sources of food or of trees having a trade value for their natural products, if—

Conditions for
remitting fees
and royalties
for trees felled
in road con-
struction for
mining pur-
poses.

(a) the line of the road is reasonably direct;

(b) the permission of Government is first obtained;

(c) a sketch plan is submitted beforehand and approved by the Provincial Forest Officer.

Remission in part of fees and royalties.

5. The fees and royalties upon trees which are destroyed or washed away in the course of ordinary mining operations are hereby remitted to the extent of fifty per cent.

Remission in whole and alteration of fees and royalties.

6. The fees and royalties upon trees which are taken in the ordinary process of mining and which do not come within the scope of regulations 3, 4 and 5 are altered or remitted as follows—

(a) the fees and royalties on all trees which have a girth of less than eighteen inches are wholly remitted;

(b) all trees, other than those included in the first and second classes of the tariff, which have a girth of eighteen inches or over are to be charged for at fuel rates;

Provided that where a tree charged for at fuel rates is used as timber, full timber rates shall be paid and the timber pass hampered before removal from the stump.

Regulations 43 of 1942 (section 40).

FORESTRY (*FUNTUMIA ELASTICA* COMMUNAL LANDS PROTECTION) REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Forestry (*Funtumia Elastica* Communal Lands Protection) Regulations.

2. No person shall destroy or injure or do any act tending to destroy or injure any tree of *Funtumia Elastica* growing on communal lands.

Regulations 62 of 1943 (section 40).
Cusson.

FORESTRY (RUBBER TAPPING) REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Forestry (Rubber Tapping) Regulations.

2. (1) The Chief Conservator of Forests may from time to time issue instructions with regard to methods of tapping wild rubber.

(2) No person shall prepare rubber adulterated with dirt or other extraneous matter, or with the latex from any non-rubber-yielding tree or plant.

FORESTRY REGULATIONS

Regulations 43 of 1943
10 of 1944
33 of 1945
12 of 1947
7 of 1948
64 of 1950
W.R.L.N.
374 of 1957,
W.S.
1970 No. 1,
W.S.
1973 No. 2
(section 40).

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Forestry Regulations.
Short title.
1970 No. 1.

(2) These regulations shall apply to all lands other than—
(a) those areas concerning which notice of withdrawal has been given under section 36 of the Law, and

(b) those areas excluded by notice under section 41 of the Law, and

(c) areas declared communal forestry areas under section 28 of the Law.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
Interpretation.
1970 No. 1.

"Chief Conservator" means the Chief Conservator of Forests;
"the Commissioner" means the Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources;

"conservator" means the conservator of forests within whose territorial charge anything is done under these regulations;

"farm tree" means any protected tree declared to be a farm tree under regulation 3;

"injure" means any act likely to cause premature deterioration or death;

"mixed farm" means a farm on which animal husbandry is carried on as well as cultivation;

"owner" in relation to timber or forest produce includes any member of a native community who is entitled by native law or custom to take such timber or forest produce.

"petty local trade" for the purpose of these regulations means small scale trade in forest produce within a community when sanctioned by the provincial forest officer and carried on as a part-time activity but not as a principal means of livelihood; it shall not include—

- (a) sale to any person for use as fuel for manufacturing purposes or in the production of power; or sale to contractors, commercial firms, the Government or Local Government for any purpose, or
- (b) sale of fuel transported by any means other than head load or donkey load;

"provincial forest officer" means the senior assistant conservator of forests or assistant conservator of forests within whose territorial charge anything is done under these regulations.

Declaration of protected and other trees and forest produce. 1970 No. 1.

3. The Commissioner may declare any tree to be a protected tree and any protected tree to be a farm tree and any forest produce to be protected minor forest produce within the limits of any area for the purpose of these regulations. Such declaration shall be made known by posting a notice outside district offices and Local Government offices throughout the area.

PART I

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

4. No person shall on any lands to which these regulations apply do any of the following acts—

- (a) take any timber or protected trees or any protected minor produce;
- (b) uproot, destroy or injure any protected tree or protected minor forest produce or any tree or plant from which any protected minor forest produce is obtainable,

except such act is authorised by a permit or licence issued under

General prohibitions.

these regulations or the person doing the same is otherwise authorised so to do under these regulations.

5. No person shall, within the boundaries of a Government station or within such distance of the boundaries of a Government station as the provincial forest officer may by notice in the State Gazette determine in respect of any station, take, destroy or injure any tree without the consent of the divisional officer.

Government stations. 1970 No. 1.

Provided that where such tree is also in a Government or Local Government reserve such consent shall be given only by the provincial forest officer.

6. No person shall cut, burn, destroy or injure any tree which has been planted on the side of any road or path except with the consent of the provincial forest officer or of any officer authorised by him in that behalf.

Trees on road sides and paths.

7. (1) The owner of protected trees may take timber from any such tree owned by him other than a farm tree for domestic purposes or for the construction of agricultural implements, fences, buildings, bridges or other works or when clearing land for farming operations, but not for sale or barter other than petty local trade, nor for export.

Privileges of owners of protected trees and produce.

(2) The owner of protected minor forest produce may take any such forest produce for domestic purposes or for the construction of agricultural implements or when necessary in the course of farming operations, but not for sale or barter other than petty local trade, nor for export.

(3) The owner of a mixed farm may fell any tree owned by him which in the opinion of the provincial forest officer or an agricultural officer will restrict his farming operations and may take timber from such tree for his own use but not for sale or barter other than petty local trade, nor for export.

(4) In no case shall the acts permitted by this regulation include the taking, destruction or injury of any tree in a forest reserve or in contravention of the provisions of regulation 5 or 6.

Special provisions relating to canoes.

8. Notwithstanding any provision in these regulations regarding protected trees, any person may, with the consent of the owner and subject to the approval of the Local Government, take timber from any tree outside a forest reserve other than the following for the purpose of making a canoe—

Elandrothragma
Khaya
 Guarea
Sarcocophallus
Chlorophora
 Lovoa
Lophira
Pterocarpus soyauzii
Pterocarpus osun
Terminalia ivorensis . Idiigbo:

Sapele, Mahogany, Gedunehor, etc.
 African Mahogany
 Guarea
 Opepe
 Iroko
 African Walnut
 ERKI
 Camwood

Provided that no timber may be taken under this regulation from any tree situated in an area covered by a timber licence and included among those species that the holder of that licence is entitled to cut without obtaining the consent of the licensee as well as that of the owner.

Privileges of postal authorities.

9. Officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department with the approval of the provincial forest officer and after giving notice of their intention to the local forestry officer may lop or fell without fee or permit any tree interfering or likely to interfere with telegraph or telephone lines.

Privileges of forestry officer. 1970 No. 1.

10. With the general or special approval in writing of the Chief Conservator, a forestry officer may without a permit do in a forest reserve or in a protected forest any act or thing prohibited by sections 42 and 45 respectively of the Law.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall authorise a forestry officer to do, or to permit any other person to do, any act or thing in a forest reserve or in a protected forest in the nature of the taking of forest produce or of any other activities for the purposes of any trade or business.

Unlawful possession.

11. No person shall possess, sell, purchase or export any timber or minor forest produce which has been taken in contravention of the Law or of any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Marking hammer. 1970 No. 1.

12. No person other than an officer or employee of the Government who has been duly authorised in this behalf shall possess or use any marking hammer or marking instrument for impressing marks on timber except it has been registered as hereafter provided, and no such hammer or instrument so registered shall be used outside the area specified in the registration certificate.

13. No mark made on any timber by a hammer or marking instrument registered under the provisions of regulation 43 shall be effaced or altered except by, or with the consent of, the owner of such timber and with the concurrence of the provincial forest officer.

Alteration of hammer mark.

14. No person shall alter or efface any mark impressed on timber by a forestry officer.

Alteration of impressed mark. 1970 No. 1.

15. No person shall permit any timber taken by him to obstruct or endanger the navigation of any waterway.

Obstruction of navigation.

16. No person other than the owner or his authorised agent shall set adrift any timber formed into a raft or fastened to the bank or anchored to the bottom of any waterway.

Setting timber adrift.

PART 2

PERMITS

Permits relating to Lands at the disposal of the Government Communal Lands and Lands other than Forest Reserves and Protected Forests

17. The provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner grant or cause to be granted a permit to any person authorising such person to take protected trees within a defined area of land to which these regulations apply other than forest reserves and protected forests subject to the provisions of this Part and to such other conditions as may be imposed with the general or special approval of the Commissioner.

Permit to take protected trees. 1970 No. 1.

Provided that no permit shall be issued in respect of any tree on any communal or other land except with the consent of the owner of the tree unless the provincial forest officer or the divisional officer with the concurrence of the Commissioner is of the opinion that the tree is over-mature and should be felled or that the felling of the tree will improve the silvicultural conditions of the locality, or that the felling of the tree is necessary in the course of silvicultural operations.

18. The permit shall be in the Form 1 in the Schedule and the particulars required by that form shall be entered in full. Any special condition imposed shall be set forth on the permit.

Form of permit. Form 1.

Rights conferred by permit.

19. The permit shall not confer exclusive rights over the area to which it refers, and if issued in respect of an area covered by a timber licence shall not authorise the taking of any tree of the species named in such licence by any person except the licensee, the owner of the tree or, in the case of timber required for public works or buildings, the Government or the Local Government concerned.

Fees and royalties payable.

20. The fees and royalties payable in respect of the permit shall be at the rates in force at the time of its issue as laid down in the tariff authorised by the Commissioner under the provisions of regulation 41 for the area to which the permit relates, and the minimum girths assigned to the trees specified in the permit shall likewise be in accordance with that tariff.

Provided that the provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner—

- (a) remit the fees or royalties or both such fees and royalties in the case of timber to be taken for samples;
- (b) reduce the fees and royalties on any dead, fallen, hollow or mis-shapen trees;
- (c) in special cases, reduce the minimum girth for trees to be taken under the permit below the standard laid down in the tariff.

Duration of permit.

21. The period during which a permit shall have effect shall be limited to two months:

Provided that the permit may be extended by and at the discretion of the provincial forest officer and with the approval of the Commissioner, for further periods which shall not exceed one month in any one case or four months in the aggregate.

Requirements as to the marking and listing of trees.

22. The provincial forest officer may require any applicant for a permit in the Form 1 of the Schedule to mark with his marking hammer and a consecutive number below the place at which it is intended to cut every tree that he wishes to have included in the permit, and to submit in duplicate to the provincial forest officer or to an officer authorised by him in that behalf a list of such trees showing the mark and numbers they bear, the species and girth of each tree, its location and the nearest villages thereto, and the name of the head of the native community or other owner or occupier of the land on which the tree stands, and this list, after amendment in such particulars as the officer to whom it is submit-

ted may require, shall be indorsed by him and annexed to the permit.

23. No timber taken under a permit shall be moved from the place where it is felled until each piece of timber so to be moved and the stump of the tree from which it is derived have been marked with the forestry department pass hammer and, if the provincial forest officer shall so direct with the marking hammer or marking instrument of the permit-holder.

No movement of tree until passed.

24. The holder of a permit issued under these regulations shall pay compensation to the owners of any crops which may be damaged by him in the exercise of any rights conferred by the permit.

Payment of compensation.

25. The provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner require any permit-holder or applicant for a permit to deposit in the treasury a sum not exceeding two hundred *naira* as security for the due fulfilment of his obligations under any permit held by him and under these regulations and for the payment of his labourers, and such deposit may with the approval of the Commissioner be forfeited wholly or in part at the discretion of the provincial forest officer if, in the opinion of that officer, he should have failed to fulfil these obligations or to make due payment to his labourers.

Security for fulfilment of obligations. 1970 No. 1.

26. If any tree in respect of which fees and royalties have been paid by the holder of a permit in the Form 1 of the Schedule shall be certified by the provincial forest officer with the approval of the Commissioner to be wholly or partly unsound, the permit-holder shall be entitled to a refund of such amount, not exceeding the amount of the fees, as the provincial forest officer with the approval of the Commissioner shall determine. The amount of such refund may be deducted from the fees next payable.

Refund where tree unsound. Form 1. 1970 No. 1.

27. Any timber derived from a tree felled under permit which on expiry of the permit has not been removed from the place of felling may be disposed of by and at the discretion of the provincial forest officer with the approval of the Commissioner and the permit-holder shall have no right thereto.

Disposal of timber not removed. 1970 No. 1.

28. The provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner issue or cause to be issued a free permit in the Form 2 of the Schedule to fell protected trees when the timber thereof is

Free permits for timber for public purposes. Form 2. 1970 No. 1.

required for public purposes provided that if the tree is privately owned royalty shall be paid in accordance with the tariff authorised under the provisions of regulation 41.

Free permits
to fell for
public pur-
poses.
Form 2.
1970 No. 1.

29. (1) The provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner issue or cause to be issued a free permit in the Form 2 of the Schedule to take any protected tree growing on a site required for any public or Government building or road or for any other public purpose in such a situation that its felling is unavoidable.

Royalty.

(2) Where a tree which has been felled under this regulation is privately owned and such felling was in connexion with the construction of a road, no royalty shall be paid but when the tree was felled for any other purpose to which this regulation applies, royalty shall be paid in accordance with the tariff authorised under the provisions of regulation 41.

(3) The timber from any tree in respect of which a permit has been issued under subregulation (1) may be used in the construction of such building, road or public purpose or for any other public purpose or may be sold or destroyed as the provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner decide.

Fuel permit.
Form 3.
1970 No. 1.

30. The provincial forest officer, with the consent of the owner of the tree, and with the approval of the Commissioner may issue, or cause to be issued, a permit (hereinafter called a fuel permit) in the Form 3 of the Schedule authorising the person named therein to take for sale or for his own use as fuel within a defined area of land to which these regulations apply, other than forest reserves and protected forests, any protected tree of the species indicated on the fuel permit. Such fuel permits shall not extend to employees engaged on cutting fuel, each of whom must hold a separate permit. Any special conditions imposed shall be set forth on the permit and the fee payable for such a permit and its period of validity shall be laid down in the tariff authorised under the provisions of regulation 41. The provisions of regulation 19 shall apply to fuel permits.

Stacking and
removal of
firewood.

31. The holder of a fuel permit shall stack all firewood taken at such places and in such manner as the provincial forest officer may direct and shall not remove firewood from any stack until he has paid fees and royalties thereon at the rates laid down in the tariff.

Provided that the permit-holder may be exempted from stacking the firewood if the provincial forest officer is satisfied that the fees and royalties can be assessed in some other manner.

32. The provincial forest officer, with the consent of the owner of the forest produce, and with the approval of the Commissioner may issue, or cause to be issued, a permit in the Form 4 of the Schedule authorising the person named therein to take specified protected minor forest produce within a defined area of land to which these regulations apply, other than forest reserves and protected forests, subject to the payment of fees and royalties laid down in the tariff and to such other conditions as the conservator may in each case decide. Such permit shall be personal to the holder and no permit-holder shall employ any person to collect minor forest produce on his behalf unless such person is the holder of a permit authorising him to take such minor forest produce.

Permits relating to Forest Reserves and Protected Forests

33. (1) The provincial forest officer may with the approval of the Commissioner issue, or cause to be issued, a permit authorising the person or class of persons named therein to do in a forest reserve or a protected forest any of the acts or things prohibited by sections 42 and 45 respectively of the Law. Permits so issued shall be in such form and subject to such conditions as the conservator may with the approval of the Commissioner decide.

Provided that, unless the Chief Conservator shall with the approval of the Commissioner otherwise agree, permits to take timber and fuel of protected trees and protected minor forest produce in a protected forest shall be in the forms and subject to the conditions laid down in regulations 17 to 27 and regulations 30, 31 and 32 respectively.

(2) A permit shall not be issued under the provisions of this regulation save with the approval of the Governor if—

- (a) it is for a term exceeding one year; or
- (b) it conveys exclusive authority to do any acts or things within a specified area.

Permits—General Provisions

34. Any permit issued under these regulations shall be liable to cancellation by the provincial forest officer with the approval of the Commissioner for failure to comply with any of its conditions.

Production of permits.

35. The holder of a permit shall produce the same for inspection whenever required to do so by a forestry or police officer.

Transfer of permit. 1970 No. 1.

36. No permit shall be transferred except with the approval of the provincial forest officer and the concurrence of the Commissioner.

Alteration of permit. 1970 No. 1.

37. No person who is not authorised in that behalf by the provincial forest officer with the approval of the Commissioner shall alter, deface or destroy any permit.

Return of permit.

38. Within fifteen days from the date of expiry of any permit the holder thereof shall cause it to be returned to the office from which it was issued.

Commissioner may delegate functions under Part 2. 1970 No. 1.

39. The Commissioner may, if he deems it necessary or expedient so to do, delegate any of his functions under this Part to any officer not below the rank of a provincial forest officer, whether or not such functions relate to the approval of or concurrence in anything to be done by such officer, subject however to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications, if any, as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Provided that any such delegation shall be revocable at will and shall not preclude the exercise of any function by the Commissioner under this Part.

PART 3

LICENCES

Grant of licences.

40. The owners of protected trees, with the approval of the Commissioner may grant licences, conferring on the holders the exclusive right to take forest produce within an area or areas defined in such licences. Licences so granted shall be in such form and on such terms as may be decided according to the circumstances of the case.

Provided that no such licences shall be granted—

(a) except on an undertaking by the licensee to pay a minimum annual sum, towards which all fees and royalties paid in respect of forest produce taken shall be credited, and to adhere to the conditions of any working plan decided upon

for the licensed area or areas in consideration for the privileges conferred by the licence;

(b) subject to payment of fees and royalties at rates less than those laid down in the tariff for the area to which the licence relates.

PART 4

THE TARIFF

41. The Commissioner shall fix the rates at which fees and royalties shall be payable in respect of protected trees of different species and firewood derived from them and protected minor forest produce taken under permit in any area of land to which these regulations apply, other than forest reserves and protected forests and communal forestry area, and shall also fix the minimum girths below which protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the conservator, and may from time to time alter such rates and minimum girths, and the rates and minimum girths so fixed shall be embodied in a list to be known for the purposes of these regulations as the tariff.

Procedure for fixing fees and royalties and other matters.

42. Copies of the tariff with all corrections to date shall be kept at all district offices, Local Government offices in the area concerned, and at the office of the provincial forest officer and shall be available for perusal on application during office hours by any member of the public. Copies of the tariff with all corrections to date shall also be obtainable at the same offices by any applicant on payment of a fee of ten *kobo* a copy.

Publication of tariff. 1970 No. 1.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

43. Any provincial forest officer may register any marking hammer or marking instrument presented to him and shall issue a registration certificate therefor on payment of a fee in such sum as may by notice in the State Gazette be determined by the Chief Conservator with the approval of the Commissioner. Such registration shall be valid for a period of one year, on the expiry of which

Registration and issuing of marking instruments. 1970 No. 1.

the marking hammer or marking instrument shall again be presented at the office at which it was originally registered for re-registration or defacement as the case may be. The provincial forest officer may refuse to register any marking hammer or marking instrument giving an impression which he considers unsuitable.

Power to prohibit fires.

44. The provincial forest officer may prescribe the times at which smoking or the lighting of fires shall be prohibited in any forest reserve and the times at which the setting fire to forest growth otherwise than for farming purposes shall be permitted in any protected forest.

Working plans.

45. Where the Chief Conservator has decided upon a working plan for any area he shall publish a notice in the State Gazette setting out—

- (a) the name of the working plan;
- (b) a general description of the area covered by the working plan; and
- (c) the place or places at which a copy of the plan may be inspected by any interested person.

Recreation saving and construction.

46. The Forestry Regulations, 1933, are hereby revoked save in respect of any licences issued thereunder and in respect of such licences any references in the said regulations to "Schedule A" shall be construed to mean a reference to the tariff from time to time in force in respect of the area to which such licences relate and permits issued under such licences shall be in the form prescribed in these regulations.

Regulation 18.

SCHEDULE

FORESTRY REGULATIONS

Book No. Permit No. Original

FORM 1

Permit to take Protected Trees

Name of permit holder
 Address of permit holder
 Locality of tree
 Royalties payable to

This permit is issued subject to the provisions of the Forestry Law, and of the regulations made thereunder for the time being in force in the area to which it relates. It is also subject to such special conditions (if any) as may be hereinafter set out and will expire on the day of, 19

Number of trees	Species of tree	Minimum girth	Class (in words)

Fees N k
 Royalties
 Total

....., 19

..... Issuing Officer
 Title
 Division
 Province

See back of permit for special conditions (if any)

FORESTRY REGULATIONS

Book No. Permit No. Original

FORM 2

Free Permit to Take Protected Timber for Public Purposes

To whom issued
 Address of permit holder
 Purpose of issue
 Locality of tree
 Royalties (if any) payable to

This permit is issued subject to the provisions of the Forestry Law, and of the regulations made thereunder for the time being in force in the area to which it relates. It is also subject to such special conditions (if any) as may be hereinafter set out and will expire on the day of, 19

Species of tree	Minimum girth	Class (in words)

Value of remitted fees N k
 Value of remitted royalties
 Total N

....., 19.....
 Issuing Officer
 Title
 Division
 Province

See back of permit for special conditions (if any)

Regulation 30.

FORESTRY REGULATIONS

Book No. Permit No. Original

FORM 3
 Fuel Permit

Name of permit holder
 Address of permit holder
 Locality in which valid
 This permit is issued subject to the provisions of the Forestry Law, and of the regulations made thereunder for the time being in force in the area to which it relates. It is also subject to such special conditions (if any) as may be hereinafter set out and will expire on the day of 19.....

List of Permitted Species	Permit Fee

....., 19.....
 Issuing Officer
 Title
 Division
 Province

FORESTRY REGULATIONS

Regulation 32.

Book No. Permit No. Original
 FORM 4

Permit to Take Minor Forest Produce

Name of permit holder
 Address of permit holder
 Locality in which valid
 Royalties payable to
 This permit is issued subject to the provisions of the Forestry Law, and of the regulations made thereunder for the time being in force in the area to which it relates. It is also subject to such special conditions (if any) as may be hereinafter set out and will expire on the day of 19.....

Quantity	Nature of Produce	Rate

Fees N k
 Royalties
 Total N

....., 19.....
 Issuing Officer
 Title
 Division
 Province

See back of permit for special conditions (if any).

THE COMMISSIONER'S FUNCTIONS (DELEGATION) NOTICE

W.S.L.N. 77 of 1972
 Regulation 39.

Date of Commencement: 30th December, 1970

1. This Notice may be cited as the Commissioner's Functions (Delegation) Notice, and shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of December, 1970.

Delegation of
Commissioner's func-
tions
Schedule.

2. The persons specified in the third column of the Schedule below are hereby deputed to exercise and perform the functions specified in the first column of the said Schedule and conferred or imposed upon the Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources by the provisions of the Forestry Regulations specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Functions	Forestry Regulations	Persons Deputed
1. To approve the granting of, or the causing to be granted, of permits to take protected trees.	Regulation 17	Provincial Forest Officer.
2. (i) To approve, in the case of timber to be taken for samples, the remission of fees or royalties or both fees and royalties. (ii) To approve the reduction of fees and royalties on dead, fallen, hollow or misshapen trees. (iii) To approve the reduction in special cases of the minimum girth for trees to be taken under the permit below the standard laid down in tariff.	Regulation 20	Chief Conservator of Forests.
3. To approve the extension of the period of a permit for one month in any one case or four months in the aggregate.	Regulation 20	Provincial Forest Officer.
4. (i) To approve the deposit of security by a permit holder or applicant for permit. (ii) To approve the forfeiture of deposit wholly or in part if a permit holder fails to fulfil his obligations to pay his liabilities.	Regulation 21	Provincial Forest Officer.
5. (i) To approve the deposit of security by a permit holder or applicant for permit. (ii) To approve the forfeiture of deposit wholly or in part if a permit holder fails to fulfil his obligations to pay his liabilities.	Regulation 25	Provincial Forest Officer.
6. To approve the deposit of security by a permit holder or applicant for permit.	Regulation 25	Provincial Forest Officer.
7. (i) To approve the certification of trees taken on permit as wholly or partly unsound. (ii) To approve the amount determined as refused in cases of trees certified as wholly or partly unsound.	Regulation 26	Provincial Forest Officer.
8. To approve the disposal of timber not removed after expiry of permit.	Regulation 26	Provincial Forest Officer.
9. To approve the issue, or the causing to be issued, of free permits for timber taken for public purposes.	Regulation 27	Provincial Forest Officer.
10. (i) To approve the issue, or the causing to be issued, of free permit to take protected trees growing on any site required for public or Government building or road or for any public purpose.	Regulation 28	Chief Conservator of Forests.
	Regulation 29	Chief Conservator of Forests.

Functions	Forestry Regulations	Persons Deputed
(ii) To approve the disposal of timber felled under such free permit.	Regulation 29	Chief Conservator of Forests.
9. To approve the issue, or the causing to be issued, with the consent of the owner of the trees, of fuel permit.	Regulation 30	Provincial Forest Officer.
10. To approve the issue, or the causing to be issued, with the consent of the owner, of permit to take specified protected minor forest produce.	Regulation 32	Provincial Forest Officer.
11. (i) To approve the issue, or the causing to be issued, of permit authorizing the person or class of persons named therein to do in a forest reserve or protected forest any act or thing prohibited by sections 42 and 45 respectively of the Law. (ii) To approve the form of, and conditions attachable to, such permit. (iii) To approve that permit to take timber and fuel of protected trees and protected minor forest produce in a protected forest shall be in the forms, and subject to the conditions laid down in regulations 17 to 27 (both regulations inclusive) and regulations 30, 31 and 32 respectively.	Regulation 33	Conservators of Forests.
	Regulation 33	Chief Conservator of Forests.
12. To approve the cancellation of permit for failure to comply with any of its conditions.	Regulation 34	Provincial Forest Officer.
13. To concur in the approval of transference of permit.	Regulation 35	Chief Conservator of Forests.
14. To approve the authorization to alter, deface or destroy permit.	Regulation 37	Provincial Forest Officer.

REGISTRATION OF MARKING HAMMERS OR MARKING INSTRUMENTS (FEES) NOTICE

Date of commencement: 1st April, 1977

1. This Notice may be cited as the Registration of Marking Hammers or Marking Instruments (Fees) Notice.

2. The fees payable per annum for the registration of each marking hammer or marking instrument shall be as follows—

(1) Registration	₹	100.00
(2) Renewal	₹	100.00

OYSLN
11 of 1967.

THE SAWMILLS (LICENSING) FEES) NOTICE

Date of commencement: 1st April 1977

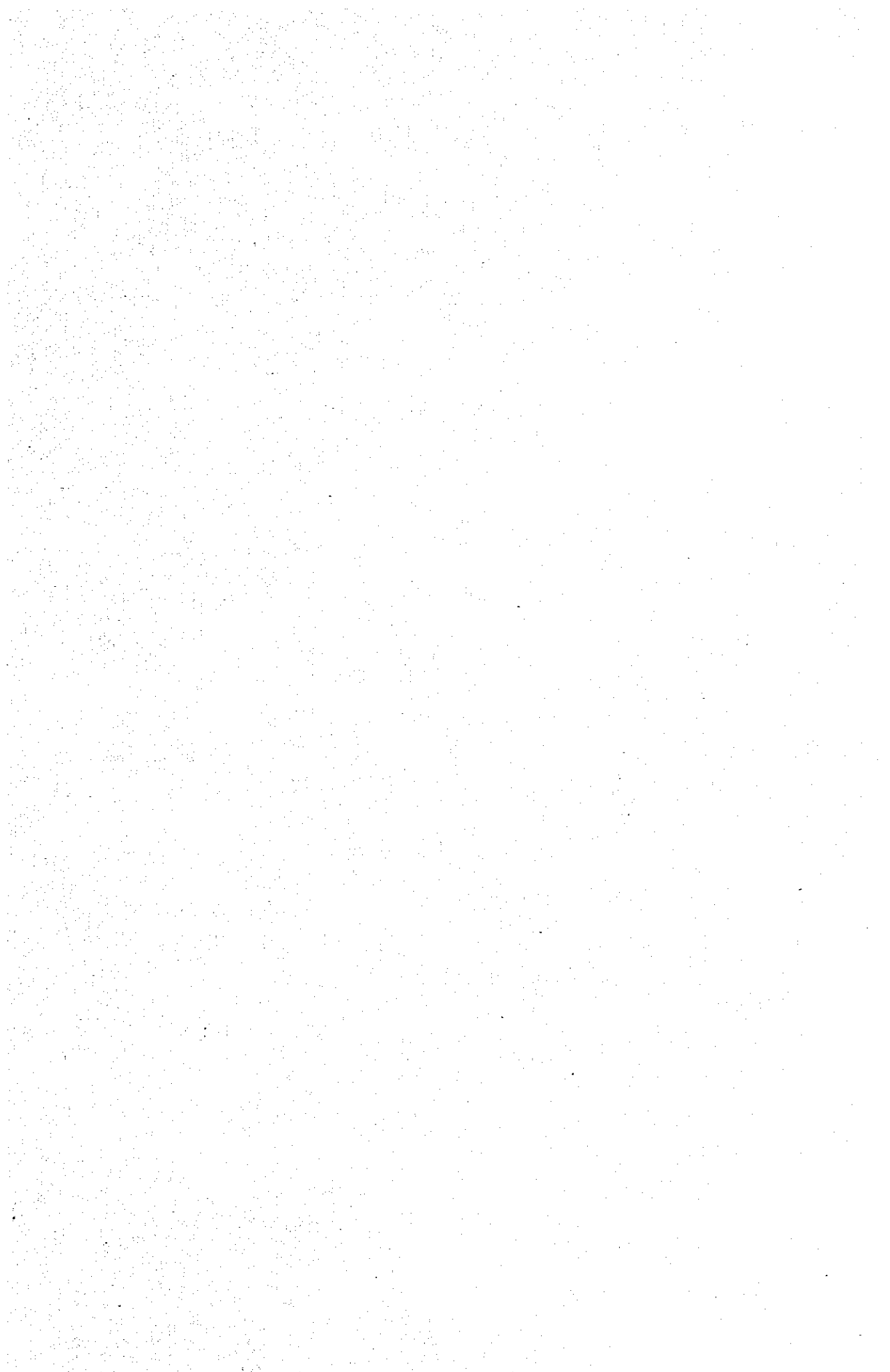
Short title.

1. This Notice may be cited as the Sawmills (Licensing) (Fees) Notice.

Licensing fees.

2. The fees payable for the licensing of the installation or operation of each unit of Sawmill machinery or other manufacturing plant using wood as raw materials installed on any premises shall be as follows—

	M	k
(1) Installation fee		per annum
(2) Renewal fee 250.00
 100.00



JICA