

# A Brief Introduction to Field Visiting Sites

## 1. Khun Ream Forest Research Station



Khun Ream Forest Research Station was established in 2012 under the project “Forest Restoration and Establishment of Forest Research Facilities” funded by the Korea Rural Community Corporation. It is under the management of the Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and

Development (IRD) of Cambodia Forestry Administration (FA). This station is located in Khun Ream Commune, Banteay Srey District, Siem Reap Province, which will take approximately one hour by a vehicle from the downtown area of Siem Reap City.

Served as the IRD’s sub-station, it has been used as a scientific research base of forest rehabilitation to share knowledge and experience among college students, researcher, practitioners and local communities in Cambodia.

## 2. Nursery of Khun Ream Research Station

As one of important compounds of Khun Ream Research Station, the nursery not only serves as seedling production area but also as a learning site for local communities and college students. The size of this nursery is designed by 30 meters \* 50 meters and a capacity to produce 100,000 seedlings per year. The main tree species of seedlings produced are including *Dalbergia Cochichinencis*, *Pterocapus Macrocapus*, *Hopea Odorata*, *Azalya Xylocapa* and *Ditorocapus* species etc.



Most of the seedlings produced in this nursery are used for forest rehabilitation in the state-owned lands and as compensation for local communities.

### 3. Memorial Tree Plantation



Memorial Tree Plantation Site is also situated in the Khun Ream Research Station and the size is about one hectare. It is opening to the public and visitors can contribute to the Forest Restoration Programme of Cambodia by the way of planting their memorial trees with a small amount of planting fees.

### 4. Research Plots of Forest Rehabilitation

Khun Ream Forest Research Station has a number of forest research plots focusing on technical methodologies on forest rehabilitation and management such as Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), Enrichment Planting, Cluster Planting, Opening Gap Planting and Direct Seedling Planting. During the field trip, the workshop participants would visit the research plots on Screening of Framework Species and Direct Seedling Research Plots.



The Research plots on Screening of Framework Species was established with the aim of a cost-effectiveness approach, and breeding and selecting a fine variety of tree species for the degraded forests in Khum Ream areas.

### 5. Seed Source Area



This Seed Source area was established with the aim of forest genetics conservation by protecting the mother trees of endangered species (e.g. *Dalbergia Cochinchinenses*). Within the Seed Source area, a total of 500 *Dalbergia C. trees* can only be found by the community. The seed source area is also being the main site of Cambodia to supply

the seeds of *Dalbergia C.* tree species for forest restoration in Cambodia. On the

site, workshop participants can also observe the Cambodia's evergreen forest structure.

## 6. Seed Orchard



With support from the ASEAN Korea Forest Cooperation Organization, the IRD established the first tree seed orchard in Cambodia in 2016. This area is located around 3 km from the Khun Ream Forest Research Station and has a size of 15 hectares. The main objective of seed orchard establishment is to provide tree seeds

with a high quality for forest rehabilitation in Cambodia.

The seed orchard is comprised of two components – (1) Clonal Seed Orchard and (2) Progeny Test Plantation. The tree species (e.g. *Dalbergia Cochichinencis*, *Pterocapus Macrocapus* and *Ditorocapus Intricatus*) have been selected and one hundred mother trees of each species have been identified for seed and scion collection. The seedlings have been produced through seed germination for progeny test plantation and trough grafting for clonal seed orchard plantation. The planting spaces for progeny test plantation and seed orchard are 5 meters \* 5 meters and 3 meters \* 3 meters, respectively. The data on the growth of diameter and height are recorded progressively, and these data can help FA provide a genetic value assessment among the mother trees.

## 7. Community Nursery



The community nursery is situated at Tbeng Lech village, Tbeng Commune, Bontey Srey District and away from northeast Siem Reap town

about 50 km. Since 2000, a total of 210 hectares forest areas have been authorized to 184 householders as community forest. In 2011, this community

forest was selected as the target area of the APFNet-funded project for forest rehabilitation. With the technical support from FA, the project has provided some training program of sivilculture for local villagers and help local community to produce seedlings for their own consumption.

## **8. Forest Rehabilitation Plot of Community Forests**

Within community forests, the project team set up two hectares as forest rehabilitation plot to introduce enriches planting technique and show local farmers a cost-effective approach of forest rehabilitation.

In supply with the seedlings from the nursery, local community is able to choose and plant their preferred tree species based on the site condition. The data of tree growth has also been recorded for analysis.



## **9. Local Livelihoods**

After a few years of support from the AFPNet-funded project, the condition of forest community has been much improved. Local villagers can gain more benefits from their community forests though collecting a variety of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) such as wild fruits, honey, mushroom and medicinal plants etc. In particular, the visitors can walk into the village and visit households who have set up a family-scale honey refinery and honey-collection now is becoming an important proportion of additional family income.

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