Timber trees and enrichment options in tobacco farms in Santiago, República Dominicana.

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2. Agroforestry options for enrichment on tobacco farms

- 48% of the farmers showed interest in planting timber trees on their farms while 52% are not willing to plant timber trees.
- Of the 4 species proposed (all non-natives), Eucalyptus camaldulensis had the highest rank on preference/acceptance (33% of farmers) whereas Acacia mangium was the species with the lowest acceptance (19%) (Table 4).
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis preference was due to the rapid growth of the species, good form and strength.
- Gliricidia sepium was the species with the highest acceptance (33%) for linear planting, followed by E. camaldulensis and P. caribaea. While Acacia mangium had the lowest acceptance among tobacco farmers for linear planting (13%).
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis was the most preferred species for woodlots with an acceptance of 50%.
- Pinus caribaea had the lowest acceptance (17%) as an option for woodlots among tobacco farmers.

Table 3. Species preference for tree planting on tobacco farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>% of votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus caribaea</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gliricidia sepium</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia mangium</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underlying factors of success for timber tree growing on tobacco farms

Tobacco farmers mentioned that the most relevant factors to be considered when planting and growing timber trees were (Figure 2):
- Previous knowledge (90% of farmers)
- Current Forest Legislation (80%)
- Availability of information (90%)