

## **Applicability of multi-use of management practices in Forest Plantation: a case study of “Dawatagolla Forest Plantation.”**

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Since 1940, the historical perspective of forest management shows that the management of forests was carried out with the prime objective of obtaining timber. With the increasing trend for demands of timber, forest plantations help to bridge the gap between supply and demand. Therefore, the policy makers concentrated to involve rural community through social forestry introducing fast growing and commonly grown tree species. After 1994, the concept of multiple-use of forestry becomes the center point of the forest management with the introduction of National Forest Policy (1995).

It was decided to select Dawatagolla Forest Plantation (DFP) as a study area. It is situated at Alawwa in Kurunegala District with the extent of 30 hectares (ha) containing mainly Jack (*Artocarpus intergrifolia*) and Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) divided in to Jak Working Circle (JWC) and Timber Working circle (TWC). The selected forest has some managerial problems. The Forest Department (FD) also identified DFP as one of problematic plantation area, which was needed right management guides. From the analysis and discussion, it is clear that no serious attempt has been made to manage this forest so far. Therefore, it has serious managerial problems that should be resolved immediately.