(VI) Plantation crops such as coffee, cocoa and tea often benefit from shade and nitrogen rich litterfall provided by such NFTs as Erythrina, Gliricidia, Leucaena and others. Some farmers use NFT to fertilise shade and support crops such as pepper, vanilla and yam

(VII) provide excellent green manure that adds nitrogen, P, K to soil eg - Sesbania grandiflora

(VIII) Erosion control, watershed protection, wind breaks, living fences, ornamental and production of timber products.

Characteristics of NFTs

(I) Rapid growth rate
(II) Nitrogen-fixing capacity
(III) Coppicing ability
(IV) Multiple ability
(V) Ability to survive in any type of soil
(VI) Prolific seed producer
(VII) Easy to propagate

Species - Acacia, Albizia, Alnus, Casuarina, Dalbergia, Erythrina, Gliricidia, Leucaena, Prosopis, Sesbania

(3) Fuelwood and Firewood

Firewood - Any woody material can be considered firewood

Characteristics

(I) Have uses other than providing fuelwood.
(II) Establish easily and require little care & management.
(III) Adapt well to different ecological conditions as well as problem environment.
(IV) have special desirable characteristics such as NFA ability rapid growth, coppicing ability, ability to produce wood of high calorific value
(V) capable of improving microsite and sustaining sustainable produc

Fuelwood

Value of wood as a fuel depends mainly on its combustibility (readiness with which it catches fire and having caught fire continues to burn until only the ash remains) and its heating power or calorific value.

Characteristics

(I) Easy establish and minimum care and management
(II) Rapid growth even on poor soil
(III) Resistance to disease and pests.
(IV) Survival in drought
(V) Production of wood with a high heating value
(VI) Ability to coppice prolifically
(VII) Multipurpose use for increased unit land productivity

Sp - Acacia auriculiformis
Albizia lebbeck
Dalbergia sissoo

Management of MPTs

(A) Pruning and manipulation of vegetative growth and fruiting
→ change or moderate stature and form
→ regulate the proportion of different parts
to adjust the balance of source of carbon assimilation and sinks
to optimise the production of those plant parts that are to provide the wanted yields, fruits and/or seeds, leaves.

(B) Pruning practices

Thinning out — Heading back

(Figure)