

Strengthening forest cultivation and forest resources protection strategy

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Abstract: Forest is one of the important natural resources on the earth, which plays an irreplaceable role in maintaining ecological balance, protecting biodiversity and regulating climate. However, with the continuous expansion of human activities and the acceleration of resource exploitation, forests around the world are facing increasingly serious destruction and degradation. In order to effectively protect and manage forest resources, strengthening forest cultivation has become one of the important tasks facing all countries in the world today. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the strategy of strengthening forest cultivation and forest resource protection, and how to effectively protect and manage forest resources to achieve sustainable development of forest ecosystem.

1. Introduction

Forests are one of the most important ecosystems on earth, not only providing vital ecological services such as oxygen, water and soil protection, but also a key component of maintaining biodiversity and ecological balance. However, forests around the world are facing multiple pressures from climate change, human activities and natural disasters, resulting in continued destruction and degradation of forest resources. In order to protect and manage forest resources, strengthening forest cultivation and forest resources protection has become an important task for all countries in the world.

In this context, this paper will explore the strategy of strengthening forest cultivation and forest resource protection. First of all, the main functions of forest cultivation will be discussed, including increasing the stock of trees, having good economic benefits and having high social benefits. Secondly, we will introduce the present situation of our forest resources. Finally, some preliminary strategies and suggestions are put forward to strengthen forest cultivation and forest resource protection, and realize the sustainable development of ecology, economy and society. Including: improve the forest cultivation and protection mechanism, clear forest cultivation and protection objectives, give full play to the role of the government, sustainable management and utilization, through the discussion of this paper, we hope to attract the attention of all sectors of society to the protection of forest resources, promote global cooperation and action, and jointly commit to building a beautiful and green earth home.

2. The main role of forest cultivation

2.1 Increase forest stock

In the preliminary exploration of forest cultivation and forest resource protection strategy, increasing forest stock is one of the important aspects. Forest stock refers to the amount of wood accumulated in the forest per unit area, which is one of the important indicators to evaluate the health and productivity of forest ecosystem. First, increasing forest stock is essential for maintaining ecological balance and biodiversity. Rich forest stock means a richer biome, providing more habitats and food sources for various plants and animals, helping to protect and promote species diversity. Secondly, increasing forest stock is of great significance for enhancing the disaster resistance and stability of forest ecosystem[1]. Adequate forest stock can slow down soil and water loss, stabilize soil and water sources, reduce the occurrence and impact of natural

disasters such as floods and landslides, and help maintain the stability and sustainability of forest ecosystems. In addition, increasing forest stock is of great significance for realizing sustainable forestry development and resource utilization. Adequate forest stock can not only improve the output and quality of wood and other forest products, but also provide sustainable and stable resource supply for social and economic development, and promote the healthy development of forestry industry. Therefore, in strengthening forest cultivation and forest resource protection strategies, increasing forest stock is an important aspect. By adopting reasonable measures of forest cultivation and management, such as scientific planting and renewal, regular tending and pruning, reasonable thinning and cutting, the stock of forest can be effectively increased, and the healthy development of forest ecosystem and sustainable utilization of resources can be realized.

2.2 It has good economic benefits

Forest resources are the important wealth of human society, which not only provide important service functions for the ecosystem, but also provide rich material basis for social and economic development. In forest cultivation, paying attention to the realization of economic benefits not only helps to enhance the value of forest resources, but also can stimulate the enthusiasm of the society to protect forest resources and promote the sustainable use of forest resources. First, forest cultivation can improve the yield and quality of forest products such as wood, thereby improving the economic benefits of forestry. Through scientific cultivation measures, such as selective cutting, artificial afforestation and improving forest varieties, the growth rate and yield of forest trees can be effectively increased, so that forest resources can be more fully utilized. This will not only meet society's demand for forest products such as timber, but also create jobs and boost local economies. Secondly, forest cultivation can also expand related industries such as forest eco-tourism and promote diversified economic development. With the improvement of people's living standards and the enhancement of environmental protection awareness, forest eco-tourism and other related industries have gradually emerged and become an important economic growth point. Through careful design and cultivation, the forest will be turned into an ecological tourism scenic spot and leisure resort, attracting more tourists to visit and play, thereby driving the development of local tourism economy and increasing the economic benefits of forest protection. In addition, forest cultivation can also promote the improvement of ecological environment and ecological efficiency, and obtain economic compensation for relevant ecological service providers. By strengthening forest cultivation, the structure and function of forest ecosystem can be improved, and its ecological service capacity can be enhanced, such as air purification, water protection, soil erosion prevention and control[2]. These ecological services are of great significance to the survival and development of the society, so corresponding economic compensation should be given to encourage the protection and management of forest resources to actively participate in forest cultivation. To sum up, forest cultivation has good economic benefits, which can not only enhance the economic value of forest resources, but also promote the development of related industries, improve the ecological environment, and make contributions to the sustainable development of social economy. Therefore, in strengthening forest cultivation and forest resources protection strategy, we should fully consider and pay attention to its economic benefits, and take effective measures to promote the sustainable use and protection of forest resources.

2.3 It has high social benefits

Social benefits reflect the positive impact of forest cultivation on all aspects of society, including people's quality of life, social harmony and stability, and cultural inheritance. First of all, forest cultivation can improve people's quality of life. The cultivation and protection of forest resources not only means more supply of wood and other forest products, but also means more ecological and environmental services, such as air purification and water protection. These services have a direct impact on people's health and quality of life. For example, improving air quality through forest cultivation can reduce the impact of air pollution on human health and improve the living comfort of residents. Secondly, forest cultivation helps to promote social harmony and stability. Forest resources are the shared wealth of society and play an important role in social stability and

development. By strengthening forest cultivation, the living standards of community residents can be improved, employment opportunities can be increased, economic development can be promoted, social inequities can be reduced, social cohesion and stability can be enhanced, and social harmony and progress can be promoted. In addition, forest cultivation also contributes to the inheritance and promotion of national culture. Many ethnic groups and regions have traditional cultures and customs related to forest resources. By strengthening forest cultivation, these cultural heritages can be protected and passed on, and the prosperity and development of national culture can be promoted. At the same time, forest cultivation also provides people with the opportunity to get close to nature, stimulate people's love for nature and protection consciousness, and promote the construction of ecological civilization. To sum up, forest cultivation has high social benefits, can improve people's quality of life, promote social harmony and stability, and inherit and carry forward national culture. Therefore, when formulating and implementing forest cultivation and forest resource protection strategies, we should fully consider and attach importance to their social benefits, take effective measures to promote the sustainable use and protection of forest resources, and achieve the coordinated development of economy, society and environment.

3. Current situation of forest resources in our country

In our country, forest resources is one of the important natural resources, which is of great significance in maintaining ecological balance, protecting biodiversity, improving environmental quality and promoting economic development. With the national ecological civilization construction and sustainable development strategy proposed and implemented, our country's forest resources protection and management work has made remarkable achievements, but it also faces some challenges and problems. First of all, the overall area of forest resources in China is large, but there is a certain imbalance in forest quality and structure. Although the forest area in some areas is large, the stand structure is simple, the tree species is single, the ecological function is weakened, and the ecological environment quality is poor. At the same time, some forests are facing serious destruction and degradation, such as mountain fire, illegal logging, deforestation and other problems still exist, which seriously affect the health and sustainable use of forest resources[3]. Secondly, the forest resource management system and mechanism in our country are still to be perfected. Although China has established a relatively perfect system of forest resource management laws and regulations, there are still some problems in the actual implementation, such as insufficient supervision, lax law enforcement, and ineffective supervision measures. In addition, because forest resources management involves many departments and regions, there are problems such as unsmooth management system and unclear management responsibilities, which affect the comprehensive protection and management effect of forest resources. Moreover, the impact of external environmental factors such as climate change and natural disasters on forest resources has become increasingly prominent. In recent years, the frequent forest fire, drought, flood and other natural disasters in China have caused a large amount of forest resource loss, which has brought new challenges to the protection and management of forest resources. At the same time, climate change also leads to increased instability of forest ecosystems, which makes forest resources face greater risks and pressures. In summary, although the current situation of forest resources in China is generally good, there are still some problems and challenges. Strengthening the discussion and implementation of forest cultivation and forest resource protection strategies will help to better cope with the challenges facing the current forest resources, promote the sustainable utilization and protection of forest resources, and realize the coordinated development of economic, social and ecological benefits.

4. Strengthen forest cultivation and forest resource protection strategies

4.1 Improving forest cultivation and protection mechanisms

In order to strengthen forest cultivation and forest resource protection, it is urgent to improve the

relevant mechanism system. This needs to start with top-level design and institutional mechanisms, and comprehensively build a set of scientific and efficient forest cultivation and protection system. First of all, it is necessary to further improve relevant laws and regulations, clarify the boundaries of responsibilities and rights for forest resource protection, and increase penalties for illegal acts. We have formulated targeted regulations on forest protection, making clear provisions on the protection of endangered species, forest harvesting, fire prevention and insect control, and providing a solid legal guarantee for forest protection. Secondly, we should establish and improve the overall coordination of the government management system. It is necessary to strengthen the functions of the competent forestry departments, clarify their responsibilities in woodland planning, forest management, resource monitoring, and strengthen their comprehensive management and supervision functions. At the same time, improve the departmental coordination mechanism, promote the linkage and cooperation of forestry, environmental protection, land and other departments, and form a joint force for protection. Thirdly, it is necessary to build a scientific forest classification management system. According to local conditions, different types of forest land such as ecological protection forest and commercial timber forest should be divided, and differentiated management measures should be formulated to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Ecological fragile areas should be strictly protected, and commercial forests should pay attention to the quality of cultivation and sustainable management. In addition, attention needs to be paid to the participation of social forces, especially the role of foresters. It is necessary to give forest farmers appropriate management autonomy, encourage them to carry out self-help afforestation under the guidance of policies, and mobilize their main enthusiasm. At the same time, a service system such as training and technical guidance for forest farmers will be established to enhance their forest management and protection capabilities. In addition, it is also crucial to improve economic policies for forest protection, including financial support, investment and financing mechanisms, compensation methods and other means to provide necessary financial security for forestry development. At the same time, a distribution mechanism with incentives and constraints should be established to give appropriate rewards to afforestation and forest protection.

4.2 Clarify the objectives of forest cultivation and protection

Only by establishing a scientific, reasonable and systematic target system can we provide direction and guidance for the subsequent specific work and ensure the orderly development of various measures and the smooth realization of expected results. First of all, we should establish the overall goal, that is, through a certain period of efforts, to achieve sustained growth in forest area and stock, comprehensively improve forest quality and ecosystem service functions, and make important contributions to the building of a beautiful China. This not only reflects the quantity requirements, but also contains the pursuit of quality, taking into account the unity of ecology and economy. Under the guidance of the overall goal, there is also a need to develop phased goals. Immediate goals could focus on curbing forest loss and ensuring effective conservation of existing forest resources; Medium-term goals should focus on restoring and improving forest quality. The long-term goal is to achieve a virtuous cycle and sustainable development of forest ecosystems. Secondly, it is necessary to set differentiated goals and tasks according to the actual situation of different regions. For the ecologically fragile areas, protection and restoration is the most urgent task. For the area of moderate stand, improving the quality and benefit is the key; As for the blank area of forest land, it is necessary to actively carry out artificial greening and natural renewal. The focus of the goals varies from region to region, but they all need to revolve around the core of sustainable forest management. Third, the setting of goals should also distinguish between different varieties. For rare and endangered tree species, the goal is in situ conservation and habitat restoration; For the key commercial forest, we need to pay attention to cultivating quality and improving production capacity; For the fast-growing and abundant forest area, the utilization level can be appropriately improved. It is a prerequisite to meet the diverse needs of society to formulate the classification guidance target scientifically and reasonably. In addition, goal setting needs to be linked to other relevant planning. It should be coordinated with the national spatial planning, the

main functional zone planning and other upper planning, and the forest cultivation and protection goal should be incorporated into the overall national development strategy. It should also be connected with special plans such as agricultural modernization and biodiversity protection to form integrated coordination of policies[4]

4.3 Giving full play to the role of the government

As the representative of the will of the state and the defender of public interests, the government must play a good role in organization and coordination, system construction, investment guidance and other aspects to create a good environment for forest cultivation and protection. First of all, the government should shoulder the heavy responsibility of institutional construction. It is necessary to start from the top-level design, improve relevant laws and regulations, clarify the rights and obligations of all parties, and build a basic institutional framework for the rational use of forest resources and strict protection. At the same time, it is necessary to establish and improve the forest management, supervision, evaluation and other supporting systems, and use the rigid constraints of the system to regulate behavior. Second, the government should also assume the responsibility of overall coordination. Forestry is related to all aspects, need to integrate the power of all sectors of society, coordinate the interests of the right and left. For example, it is necessary to coordinate the relationship with agriculture and industry, balance the interests of forest farmers and enterprises; It is also necessary to coordinate the division of labor between the central and local governments and form joint efforts. Third, the macro-guidance role of the government is also indispensable. It is necessary to formulate clear plans and targets for forest cultivation and protection and incorporate them into national development strategies. It is necessary to reasonably delineate key forest areas and make overall arrangements for the protection and utilization pattern of various forest lands. It is also necessary to guide the innovation and development of the industry and guide the promotion and application of advanced concepts and technologies in the forestry field. In addition, the government also needs to give full play to the guiding role of fiscal and tax policies. Provide necessary financial support for forestry development through financial transfer payment mechanism; Through the establishment of forest ecological benefit compensation system, mobilize the enthusiasm of various subjects; Through improving the carbon sink trading policy, explore the path to realize the value of forest resources. Finally, the government itself should be the first example to strengthen the protection and management of state-owned forest areas and key forest areas. Where there is serious damage, it should be dealt with severely; For important ecological functional areas, we should increase patrol and fire prevention efforts. At the same time, fully open state-owned public welfare forests and nature reserves for the masses to experience recreation and enhance the public's ecological awareness.

4.4 Sustainable management and utilization

Sustainable management and utilization is the top priority to strengthen forest cultivation and resource protection. First of all, we should establish and improve the concept of sustainable forest management. Under the guidance of this concept, we should scientifically formulate forest management plans and divide different utilization methods for different stands and forest species. For the natural forest in the ecologically fragile area, the mountain should be closed and the forest should be protected first. For artificially managed forest, it can be cut moderately and pay attention to cultivation quality; For secondary forests and forest resources near densely populated areas, emphasis should be placed on providing social service functions. At the same time, we will vigorously promote advanced and applicable forest management models. For example, the promotion of natural management model, on the basis of the maximum simulation of natural processes, moderate human intervention; Refined management measures such as nutrient cycle management can also be promoted to maximize forest production potential. In terms of sustainable use, we should pay equal attention to development and protection. For commercial timber forest and firewood forest, we should pay attention to the cultivation of production capacity and resource utilization efficiency to reduce waste; But at the same time, it is necessary to control the cutting intensity and set up the protection period. The collection and utilization of non-wood forest

products should also be moderate to prevent over-exploitation and destruction of resources. In addition, it is also crucial to develop the concept of circular economy and improve the comprehensive utilization rate of forest products. Through integrated processing, biomass utilization and other measures, efforts are made to extend the value chain of resources, and truly achieve "whole tree utilization". At the same time, we should pay attention to the function of forest carbon sink, explore the policy mechanism of carbon sink trading, and provide a new way to realize the comprehensive value of forest resources.

5. Conclusion

Strengthening forest cultivation and forest resource protection is a long-term and arduous task, which requires the joint efforts and continuous investment of the whole society. The strategies and measures discussed in this paper are only a preliminary attempt, hoping to arouse wider attention and discussion, stimulate more innovation and practice, and jointly contribute to the protection and management of forest resources, and achieve the goal of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

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