South
 Africa's
 National
 Tree

Also known as Podocarpus latifolius

It is a protected species that has laws to keep it safe.

Many birds, animals and insects live and find food in these trees.

> This species has been growing in South Africa for over 100 million years.

It has gone extinct in some parts of South Africa.

These trees are evergreen and keep their beautiful green leaves all year round.

The Yellowwood Tree is indigenous to South Africa.



The Yellowwood Tree can grow up to 40 metres tall. Wow! That's like stacking 20 minibus taxis on top of each other.

Why do countries have national symbols? Countries have national symbols to show what makes them unique. You might see them during sports games or big celebrations to show pride in the country!



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THE POWER OF TREES **ORDER OF TREES ORDER OF**



What is air pollution?

Air pollution happens when harmful gases, like carbon dioxide (CO₂), get released into the air.



What is climate change?

Climate change is when our planet gets warmer because gases like CO₂ trap the sun's heat in the atmosphere. This is bad for the environment.



How do trees help?

Trees absorb CO₂ and release oxygen. This helps cool down the earth.



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We should always protect our forests by using trees sustainably!

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Wood is used to make things that people need, such as furniture. This can be sold to make money. There are many ways to make money from trees.

Some people use certain plants to stay healthy. These plants can be harvested and sold as medicine.

People can make timber poles and sell them for building things like houses, fences and telephone lines.



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handpicked fruits or handcrafted wooden items.

People can collect

and sell forest products

like extra firewood,

SA's National Tree

The Real Yellowwood Tree is the National Tree of South Africa.

Climate Warriors

One large tree can provide a day's supply of oxygen for up to four people.

A world of forests

There are over 3 trillion trees on earth.

Ancient Giants

The oldest tree in the world is nearly 5000 years old. You can tell a tree's age by counting its growth rings.

Nature's Calendar

Some trees' leaves change with the season. Is it winter, spring, summer or autumn? Just look at the trees!





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ALL ABOUT DFFE'S FORESTRY MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Who are we?

The forestry management branch is responsible for the monitoring of forests and facilitating research to advance forest science, economic development and technical services.



What do we do? The Forestry Management Branch aims to develop and facilitate the implementation of policies and targeted programmes to ensure the sustainable use, development, and management of forests.

What do we do?

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Why we are here

Its core functions include ensuring sustainable forest management in the regions, ensuring effective development of arboriculture, commercial and urban forestry.

THE BRANCH CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING THREE SUB-PROGRAMMES, NAMELY:

P State Forest Management and Post Settlement Support

Oversees the sustainable management of State Forests: administer state forests land, settlement of land claims and ensure the implementation of the National Forest Act (NFA) and the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (NVFFA) of 1998.

Forestry Development

Promotes forestry economic development, sector growth, transformation, and implementation of pro poor forestry programmes.

Forestry Policy Management

Formulates forestry policies, strategies, and frameworks to ensure effective development of the forestry sector.







SING OUR FORESTS SUSTAINABLY

Our forests are under threat from people who are careless with our heritage. Never cut down a tree.





The National Arbor Month campaign is aimed at sensitising South Africans about the need to conserve, protect and plant trees for environmental and human related ideals. The idea is to highlight the value and importance of trees and forests to South Africans in general.

Green plants are a vital defence against climate change.





Trees give us nutritious foods, medicine, fresh air, clean water and places for recreation.

Forestry is estimated to contribute about 150 000 jobs in rural areas.





Trees absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen for us to breathe.



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NATIONAL ARBOUR MONTH

September

is Arbour Month in South Africa. It's when we raise awareness about the importance of trees, and encourage South Africans to protect indigenous forests and prevent veld fires.

Protect indigenous forests

Prevent veld and forest fires

• Choose water-saving indigenous trees Add fruit trees to your garden

Use waterwise planting methods

Plant a tree to combat climate change

There are many ways you can make a difference!

What can I do to help protect trees?





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CONTOPROTECT FORESTSPROTECT FORESTSAND PREVENTFIRESIf we all do ourFirest, we can protect





Report fires immediately to the fire brigade or police.

Be careful with flammable materials.



our forests for us all to enjoy!

Tell others about the importance of protecting our natural areas.

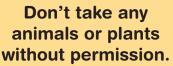


Don't light fires in the open during hot summer months.



Never cut down a tree in a natural forest.

R



Never drive or walk into an area that is on fire.



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To learn more about Forestry Management, visit www.dffe.gov.za

Red Besbania DANGERS OF DANGERS OF INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are plants, trees or animals from other places that spread quickly in new areas where they don't naturally belong.

Why are invasive species bad for the environment?



Increase fire risks



Use more water



Destroy natural habitats



Port

Jackson

Make farming more difficult



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