Editorial

Editorial Note for Journal of Forest Research: Open Access

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EDITORIAL

The open access journal Forest Research is a scientific journal that includes a wide range of fields in its discipline and reports about the maintenance of forest because the richer the diversity of life, the greater the opportunity for medical discoveries, economic development and adaptive responses to such new challenges as climate change. It publishes all concerned research findings and discoveries pertaining to the ingredients and their mode of therapeutic nature to create a platform for the authors to make their contribution towards the journal. In this issue some of the recent and impactful research articles that were published by the journal discussed here.

Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) is a common coastal species in The Netherlands that potentially burns with extreme energy levels. Tiller MB, et al. [1] reported their research work where in, they conduct an initial investigation into the foliage flammability of sea buckthorn compared to a common southern United States native shrub known for its flammability, yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), and two common dominant shrub species in California chaparral, chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.).

With the aim to Eucalyptus species for construction and fuel wood over already adapted and distributed Eucalyptus species to overcome problems of monoculture Eucalyptus cultivation. Kasaye M, et al. [2] have shown the result revealed that, two species (Eucalyptus viminalis and Eucalyptus citriodora) had shown good performance in root collar diameter, height growth increment and survival rate. The Eucalyptus grandis and Eucalyptus saligna had shown low performance.

Forest and tribals are culturally and traditionally linked to each

other. Most of them live in close proximity of forest depending on the forest for livelihood and substances. Basavarajaiah DM, et al. [3] have shown the elevated poverty only has an effect on becoming homeless for tribal primitive groups. Perhaps this reflects the tendency of lack of literacy for younger population and also lagged from political, economical and social empowerment. The stronger social network aggregated in tribal as compared with general population, which can act as protective factor.

Field enactment of *Taxus wallichiana* Zucc. (Himalayan yew) stem cuttings inoculated with selected and beneficial bio-inoculants under nursery conditions. Nazir N, et al. [4] showed the best results for all the growth characteristics as compared to isolated treatments and an increasing trend in all the growth characteristics was noticed up to December of the study period and in February it remains same as no growth was observed. Thus, our outcomes revealed that the application of microbial inoculants enhanced the growth traits of Himalayan yew stem cuttings under nursery conditions.

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