

## Scientific Interest and Cultural Value of Forest Resources

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### DESCRIPTION

Forest resources are the natural properties of forest lands, including forest crops and timber, recreation, biological diversity, wildlife and fish habitat, wilderness, distinctive and rare flora and fauna, water, air, soil, educational, begin climate, aesthetic, and historic values. Many regions of the world have realised drastic deforestation in order to effect the forest resources or to further other economic conclusions, and have also observed more recent struggles to rehabilitate forests and the resources that are obtained from forests. The history of forest resource management in the United States mostly provides the major and most complete description of how forest resources have evolved in the industrialised world. Thus, the historical discussion is focused on the stages of forest resource management in America.

Forests offer a variety of products for traditional ceremonies, from beverages and food to costumes and musical utensils. They still practice essential elements of a variety of cultural traditions. In the same way, the seed shells of *Mammea africana* and *Chrysothamnium albidum* are worn by dancers as rattles, and the wooden strips of *Ricinodendron heudelottii* are recycled to make xylophones in Igboland. Gara cloth is a commonly respected indigo cloth. The indigo dye of Gara is produced from the leaves of the woody climber known as *Lonchocarpus cyanescens*.

The range of cultural values and symbolic functions attributed to the forest physically and preternaturally, forests have well-defined the environment of communities in the region all overtime. It serve as carbon sinks and regulate the soil, air, and water. They

provide recreational opportunities as well as ecosystem functions. Elusively forests features includes all the characteristics of culture: history, language, religion, art, politics, medicine, and even social structure itself. Forest trees may be used to house the inner health of ancestors as well as those of infants. And forests are viewed in both positive and negative ways as sources of evil as well as munificence and power as sources of development difficulties. The spiritual qualities of specific forest resources often play a vital role in traditional medicinal practices. Forests provide the venue for religious, healing, and social ceremonies. Forest foods such as palm wine and forest products such as tam-tams are used in many ceremonies. Evaluating the many symbolic and cultural values of forests goes far beyond the scope of this study. However, this does not reduce their importance in terms of the value people place on forests and forest resources.

Forests aid a variety of cultural and symbolic purposes in West Africa. They are closely linked with cultural and ancestry tradition. Forest signs provide cultural and identity social structure in a fast changing environment. There is little facts on the ways in which these values are varying. No studies discover the inferences of changing cultural values on forest resource use. And however, there can be little doubt that values have altered and are continuing to variation. With this evolution people's observations of the surrounding forest environment will undoubtedly be altered. Some researchers have suggested that forests and their yields are continue to be valued, because they represent cultural organization.

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**Received:** 02-May-2022, Manuscript No. JFOR-22-17092; **Editor assigned:** 06-May-2022, PreQC No. JFOR-22-17092(PQ); **Reviewed:** 20-May-2022, QC No. JFOR-22-17092; **Revised:** 27-May-2022, Manuscript No. JFOR-22-17092(R); **Published:** 03-Jun-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2168-9776.22.11.319.

**Citation:** Batterman S (2022) Scientific Interest and Cultural Value of Forest Resources. J For Res. 11: 319.

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