

Project Update: September 2006

The last months have been very intense for our team. In addition to the data already collected and reported in the first briefing, the team has worked in parallel in reviewing the already collected data, collecting more data and information from the previously published reports and tests done in the Val area, performing field surveys, and preparing all the necessary educational and promotional materials about walnut and other forest species in the surrounding area.

This project uses various approaches to ensure that community is fully involved in developing and implementing a set of viable alternatives which we think could minimise pressure on existing walnut plantation. The strategies used by this project therefore include: (i) training of local people, (ii) establishment and support of community conservation commission, and (iii) conservation and sustainable utilization of walnut plantation.

Through the data collection and field surveys we aimed to better understand the physical and natural environment of the Val valley and the area where the walnut grows. The information collected about the natural environment included the sub-disciplines of geology, physical geography, hydrogeology, and ecology (flora and fauna).

1. DATA REVIEW AND FIELD SURVEYS

1.1. Field Surveys

The field surveys were organized in co-operation with representatives of Forest Service of Bulqiza District, Forest and Pasture Users Association (FPUA) of Martaneshi commune and Commission of Forest and Pasture (CFP) of the Vali Village. Walnut (*Juglans regia* L.) natural plantation with ca. 12 000 individuals grows at the end of the valley, partly mixed with *Quercus petraea*, *Sorbus torminalis*, *Acer tataricum*, *Cornus mas* competing them in both root system and crown, the last looking sometimes in a strange shape as results of pruning until early 90's. Walnut grows in both sides of the slopes, some of them steep (angle slopes >30%) and dried (see also photos attached). Exceptions were the trees at the far end of the valley, which grow much better both in height (4.5-12m) and diameter (6-16cm at DBH). Unfortunately, apart from pruning, trees have been also subject of grazing.

After a detailed survey of both sides of the valley and collection of a rich materials including photographs, notes on the environment and the species growth, plant species, branches and fruits, a flipchart was organized with people who participated in the field survey (14 people) (see also photos attached). The team explained the purpose for being there and presented the major objectives of the project, while more detailed information was provided during the workshop.

1.2. Natural Environment

1.2.1. Geography and geology

Geographically, the Martanesh Commune area is located in the central mountain region of Albania, in the southern part of the Bulqiza district, ca. 20 km from the city of Bulqiza. Commune includes 7 villages (Melcu, Lene, Gjon, Nderfushas, Val, Peshk, Stravec) which lay in the altitudes between 600m and 1450m above sea level. The administrative headquarters is located in the small town of Krasta. The Martanesh Commune has ca. 6200 inhabitants, living in seven villages and in the small town of Krasta. Detailed information on the demography and natural resources of the commune is given on the Table 1.

The area is dominated by mountains, hills and basins with a steep descent from the mountain ridges to the valley floor. Most of the forest and pastures managed by this commune are located in the mountains' slopes or on the hillsides and fewer in plateaus.

Table 1. Demographic and economic data of the Martaneshi commune

No.	Village	Inhabitants	Number of families	Arable land (ha)	Forest area (ha)	Fruit orchards (ha)	Husbandry animals (No.)
1	Melcu	106	26	45	421	6	118
2	Lene	219	42	55	208	9	207
3	Gjon	175	43	60	352	2	151
4	Nderfushas	110	49	55	254	10	205
5	Vali	218	50	80	344	16	281
6	Peshku	193	74	50	656	12	312
7	Stravec	46	13	20	431	5	107
8	Kraste (T)	5100	1049	-	-	-	-
	Commune	6166	1346	365	2666	60	1381

Geologically, the Val valley represent a typical karstic valley, among the rarest in Albania from its dimensions, evolution and morphological peculiarities. The Martanesh Commune is part of the larger region that has formed a number of horsts and grabens. The structural geology of the Martanesh is a complex system. The Martaneshi soils are results of complex series of pedogenesis affecting the residual products of the dissolution of Mesozoic calcareous stones. The dominant lithology is various forms of limestone and secondarily, evaporites deposits.

1.2.2. Hydrographic network

The main method of data collection was reference to previous studies on the area. Martanesh territory is very rich in rivers and springs which provide the base flow component of the system. The main hydrographic network consists of Mullijas's stream, Lena's stream, Luçana's stream, Thekna's stream, Mati's River and several of their small branches and creeks. Most of these rivers and streams have water all year round, while the small creeks and their branches usually dry up in the summer. During high precipitation seasons and when the snow melts, they represent a great risk for the local people because they might cause flooding. Gaining a firm understanding of hydrogeology is complicated by the regular interaction between groundwater in the fractured limestone aquifer and by the poorly defined aquifer boundaries. The large variations in transmissivity have, to date, been presumed to be a result of a more interconnected network of fractures as well as more solution activity in the lower part of the study area.

1.2.3. Climate

Because no climate stations are located within the Martanesh Commune study boundary, for the climate and meteorological information we relied on the use of other stations with a similar climate to get a complete picture. Also, the data from the Meteorological Institute were used. The climate of the Martanesh Commune is typical of phytoclimatic zones *Castanetum* (cold subzone) and *Fagetum* (warm subzone). The climate is characterised by mild to cold rainy winters and moderately warm summers. The variable rainfall and temperature are influenced mainly by elevation. The annual mean air temperature is 10.2° C. The absolute maximum air temperature recorded is 37.0° C while the minimum temperatures move in the interval (-4.6) to (-15.0) ° C.

Table 2. Mean monthly temperature and precipitation in the Martanesh Commune.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature (° C)	0.2	3.6	6.6	11.0	16.0	19.0	21.0	17.0	12.0	7.5	2.1	1.2
Rainfall (mm)	256	192	146	156	102	90	31	34	101	206	320	308

This area is characterized by a relatively high amount of rainfall and snow. The first days of snow are noted at the end of November, but snow can last till March. The rainfall range is between 1000 - 1250 mm/annum. The highest precipitation total (70%) is recorded during the cold months (October - March). July and August are the driest months, with minimum rainfall, 31 and 34 mm respectively. Table 2 shows the mean air temperatures and precipitations in the area recorded for a period of 25 years. Dominant wind directions are the north and northwest, but mountain terrain does not create conditions for strong winds.

1.3. Ecology

1.3.1. Forest species

Forests in the Martanesh area are dominated by the oak (*Quercus sp.*) species. They cover an area of ca. 1310 ha. Main oak species are the sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and the oak (*Quercus ceris*). Topographic position may affect the distribution of some oak species. They grow in the whole area as pure or mixed forest with other forest species such as European Ash (*Fraxinus exelsior* L.), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus* L.), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) or shrubs. Oak forests are heavily used for both fuelwoods gathering for sale and domestic use. This has been the main and most important income-generating activity for many locals who are keen to continue to utilize wood and non-wood forest products for income generation and subsistence purposes. The incidence of walnut varies with respect to slope angle (categorized as gentle for slopes <10%, moderate for slopes 10 to 30%, and steep for slopes >30%).

1.3.2. Flora and plant associations

Several forest tree associations are present in the Val valley forest. The main one is the Class Quercu- Fagetea (BR. - BL. & Vlieg. 1937) or also called oak-hornbeam forests. The forest vegetation is dominated by *Quercus petraea* with the presence of *Carpinus betulus*, *Acer campestre*, *Sorbus torminalis* etc. The ground vegetation is mainly of the mezophyte type with the dominance of *Asperula tourina*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Melica uniflora*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Cardamine bulbifera* etc. Part of floristic cortège are also *Golium oderatum*, *Dryopteris filix-mass*, *Poa nemonolis*, *Salvia glutinosa*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Lathyrus venetus*, etc. All these species are considered as shade species suggesting that forest crown density is above 0.8 (categorized as low for densities <0.5, moderate for densities 0.5 to 0.8, and high for densities >0.8).

The Luzulo- Fagetum association is usually represented in the damaged forest as results of forest logging and other forest operations which have occurred mainly in the last few years, creating low crown and stand density forest. Oaks are the main forest species while associated species include: *Fragaria vesca* (indicator of non-regenerated areas), *Asperula tourina*, *Linaria pelopensiaca*, *Pteridium aquilinum* (indicator of forest of low crown-density), *Juniperus communis*, *Rubus idaeus*, etc. The presence of heliophyte species such as those above-mentioned indicates a crown and stand density below the normal levels.

Other associations such as Quercetum montanum moesiacum carpinetosum (forest dominated by *Quercus petraea*, *Sorbus torminalis*, *Acer tataricum*, *Cornus mas* etc.) and Quercu cerris-carpinetum (dominated by *Quercus cerris* and *Carpinus orientalis*) are less represented.

The flora of the non-forested land is also characterized by a high diversity of shrubs and herbaceous plants that form it. This biologic biodiversity is dedicated to the amplitude on the altitude above sea (from 600-1450m), as well soil and geologic diversity, ground configuration and human spontaneous activities (intensive logging, branch loggings, a wrong definition of land usage, intensive and uncontrolled grazing, impact on the change of habitats destroying some important aspects of fauna). Based on the field survey and on the Red Book, several threatened species (of different threatens IUCN categories) grow in the area of Martanesh. These are listed below:

1. *Coryllus colurna* L. – Hazel
2. *Dryopteris filix-mass* L. – Fern
3. *Colchicum autumnale* L.- Autumn crocus
4. *Fraxinus exelsior* L. – European Ash
5. *Orchis* sp. Div. – Orchis
6. *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. - Juniper
7. *Sambucus nigra* L. - Elder
8. *Viscum album* L. – Mistletoe
9. *Saturea montana* L.- Winter savoury

1.3.3. Fauna

Classification of potential vegetation by habitat types based on climax overstory and understory species is commonly used throughout Albania. These habitat types are important in understanding the presence or absence of birds and animals. The Val valley has a very rich fauna, although it should be noted that because of extensive forest logging and illegal hunting the number of species and individuals has sharply decreased. The valley is home to more than 20 bird species which live in different habitats such as Hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*), Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), Common Crane (*Grus grus*) etc. Potentially, the area can offer shelter to more than 25 mammal species, but because of habitat loss, actually only 10 species are recorded to live in the area such as Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), Hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*), Dormouse (*Glis glis*). In the Val valley and its surrounded forest, can be found several of large carnivores. Around 14 species of carnivores live mainly in the forest while some of them use also other habitats. Some of these species such as brown bear (*Ursus arctos* L.) and Lynx (*Lynx lynx*) are considered protected species by the Albanian law, and since 1990 hunting has been officially prohibited. In spite of that, sometimes the bear is being hunted, mostly because it is considered to cause damage to farmers' crops and livestock. In fact, in summer and autumn the bear used to frequently feed on crops, livestock and fruit trees, causing sometimes considerable damage to the farmers' small economy. Wolf (*Canis lupus* L.), Badger (*Meles meles*), Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and large ungulates such as roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) and wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) are inhabitants of the surrounding forest.

2. TRAINING OF LOCAL COMMUNITY

2.1. Workshop

One of the planned activities was the organization of a workshop with the local community. The workshop took place at the administrative office of the commune and was attended by more than 40 people (see also the photos attached). After the introductory and welcome speech by the representative of the commune, the team staff explained in detail the objectives of the project and the ways of realizing them. After that, representatives of the Forest Service of Bulqiza's District gave a general overview of the forest resources and walnuts in the area and showed where they might offer the technical expertise.

Several participants brought their experiences with walnuts, treating them for fruit and wood production, emphasizing also the damage caused by logging and grazing. Part of the problem, as was pointed out by some of the participants, is ownership since some farmers don't treat with the same care a communal ownership compares as private properties. When discussing the project, one member mentioned that project staff should spend more time explaining the aims of the project to farmers and taking direct contacts and discussing the conservation issues not only with people who participated in the workshop but also with those who missed it for different reasons. They suggested that management and conservation of the plantation should change from a management and conservation activities undertaken by outsiders (as they consider the Forest Service of Bulqiza's District) to on-farm experiments on communal land. Another suggestion was that activities should be more based on the needs and desires of the farmers, who seem now to be much more willing to take part in planning and management. At the end, the project staff answered questions from the local farmers. There was much interest as shown also by the number of questions asked.

2.2. Educational and training activities

A second approach that local communities attain a greater awareness of conservation and sustainable resource use is the implementation of a program of education and public awareness. During the gathering, the representative of Forest Service of Bulqiza's District offered documents from previous projects on other forest species and their habitats. In order to raise ecological consciousness of the locals, in addition to the technical notes, a leaflet about walnuts and another material about vegetative propagation was distributed (see also attached).

In addition to the above-mentioned materials, promotional materials about walnut plantation in the Val valley and the surrounding habitats have been published in local and national media. A long paper about walnuts in the Vali area describing also the natural habitat is published in the weekly newspaper "Kurora e Gjelber" ("The Green Crown"). Another paper will be soon published in a daily national newspaper. The financial support of the Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation (Small grants for nature conservation) was acknowledged in all the activities and promotion materials.

2.3. Conservation and restoration of habitats

In the course of implementing this project, we used various approaches to ensure that communities are fully involved in developing and implementing alternatives which they think could minimise pressure on existing walnut plantation. We are working that local communities develop an alternative resource base to reduce pressure on walnut and surrounding forests.

To allow natural regeneration and to discourage grazing and timber cutting in degraded walnut and surrounded forest, an agreement was achieved with Forest and Pasture Users Association (FPUA) of Martaneshi commune and Commission of Forest and Pasture (CFP) of the Vali Village, to fence off part of the area. This includes the bottom of the valley and an area of 2 ha on both sides of the slopes and will be for 5 years. This would be an ideal place to utilize a cheap "Schnell" type fence to keep the animals out. The "Schnell" type fence incorporates two adjoining electric fences 3 feet apart; one fence with two wires and one fence with one wire, designed to keep all animals out of a specific area. However, this idea was rejected because this type of fence is relatively expensive. Also, based on previous experiences, the agreements with FPUA-s and CFP-s have been sufficient to protect or conserve certain areas of interest. Thus, we marked the area and fenced off using a simple fence (see also the photos attached).

COMING ACTIVITIES

In mid-September two other field surveys and another workshop with the local community are planned. During the field trip we have planned to collect ripen fruits and use them for planting. In addition to that, we plan to carry out also vegetative propagation of some superior trees which are

in good healthy conditions. To restore the most damaged area, planting of young seedlings from other parts of the massif or seedling of known origin is planned. The idea that local communities develop an alternative resource base to reduce pressure on walnuts will be discussed. For the farmer-to-farmer training, the team want to discuss when the training should take place, identify the local experts or trainers, and the kind of technical support required (if any). To introduce the technology for establishing walnut nurseries, we plan to ask local if they would be interested in learning about it, and explain how to establish such nurseries, and where the superior individuals can be found.



Kurora e Gjelbër



Botim i Shoqatës Kombëtare të Pyjeve Komunalë, Tiranë (Viti i nëntë i botimit) Nr. 64 gusht 2006 Çmimi 20 lekë

Koha për reforma në pyje

Seminar sensibilizues i SHKPK

Më 23 qershor 2006, në një nga sallat e Muzeut Historik Kombëtar në Tiranë, Shoqata Kombëtare e Pyjeve Komunalë, me qendër në Tiranë, organizoi seminari me tematikë "Koha për reforma në pyje". Ideja për një aktivitet të tillë sensibilizues u para-

Këshilli Drejtues i SHKPK propozoi që, në mbështetje të këtij aktiviteti shumë të rëndësishëm për kohën që po kalojmë, të kërkohet partneriteti i lëvizjes "MJAFT", lëvizje tashmë e mirënjohur në vendin tonë, me karakter thellësisht demokratik.



shtua nga Federata Rajonale e qarkut të Dibrës dhe u përkrah edhe nga Federatat Rajonale të qarqeve Kukës, Korçë e Berat.

Në seminar u fluturua merrnin pjesë edhe përfaqësues nga institucionet qeveritare të vendit, përfaqësues të ambasada-

Koha për reforma në pyje

ECURI E MIRË E SHOQATAVE TË PËRDORUESVE TË PYJEVE E KULLOTAVE



Prof. Dr. VEZIR MUHARREMAJ

Në emër të Shoqatës Kombëtare të Pyjeve e Kullotave Komunalë, të shoqatave të përdoruesve të pyjeve e kullotave, të krijuara në 138 komuna të vendit, si dhe të lëvizjes MJAFT, bashkëorganizatore e takimit, falenderojmë pjesëmarrësit e këtij takimi kombëtar.

Decentralizimi i qeverisjes së burimeve natyrore dhe transferimi i të drejtave e

perjegjesive të pyjeve tek vetë përdoruesit e tyre dhe njesite e qeverisjes vendore, si dhe pjesëmarrja e fshatareve në vendime për trajtimin e tyre, është një proces që po ndikon pozitivisht në fillimin e menaxhimit të qendrueshëm të pyjeve e kullotave në Shqipëri. Ky proces, i filluar 10 vjet më parë, është

Vijon në f. 2

KRYEMINISTRIT TË REPUBLIKES SË SHQIPERISE

Z. SALLBEDIJA

Thesari i fshehur - Arrat e Valit

- Shënime udhëtimi -

nga HAKI KOLA



tone, ndersa Ylli e Shaqiri krahasonin Martaneshin me Çermeniken, si dhe tregonin per perdorimin e tokes perpara vitit 1990, kur Martaneshi ishte kooperative dhe mbante nje numer shume te madh dhish, te cilat siguronin bazen ushqimore, duke krasitur pyjet e dushkut ku po kalonim.

Kurrizi nga kaluam, ndante lugjinen e Gurit te Bardhe nga Lugjina e Valit, duke u ngjitur nga nje shkalle apo mur rreth 300 m lartesi nga shtrati i lumit Mat deri ne lartesite 1550 m perreth fushes se Bizes. I gjithe kurrizi dhe shpatet mbizoteroreshin nga shkembli amnor gjelekor, cka i jepte relief ne pamje shume te ngjashme me Malin me Gropa, pasi here pas here takoheshin gropa shume interesante ne forme cirqesh.

Duke u shmager ne te djathte, nga nje ballkon ne pjesen fundore, duket pjesa e poshtme e lugjines. Lugjina ishte mbi 300 m e thelle, me nje gjeresi qe nuk i kalonte 30 m, cka i jepte nje pamje te veçante te gjelbres se fundit te saj, me ngjyren e pyllit qe sapo ka filluar te shperthejë sythet e te gjethetohet.

dres.

Udhëtimi vazhonte, tej ne lindje shpaloj Lugjina e Valit, dallojhej plantacioni me arra, objekti per te cilin kishim marre kete udhëtim nga Tirana. Pylli natyror, me mbi 12 mijë rënjë arra (*Juglans regia*) ndoshta unikal ne vendin tone, i jepte nje pamje te veçante lugjines, i perzier natyrshe me bungen, qarrin, shparthin, panjen, mëllezin, shkozen, frasherin, etj. Arra, i ka konkuruar te gjithë drurët e tjere, ndonese ishte krasitur periodikisht deri rreth viteve '90, plaget e ketij trajtimi dukeshin edhe sot.

Atje ne lugjine na prisnin disa banore te Valit, perdorues te arrave, ata qe kujdeseshin dhe ishin te interesuar qe ky resurs natyror te kishte me shume vlera. Pasi shkembym pershendetjet e rastit, filloi biseda rreth arrës; secili prej banoreve donte te thoshte dicka te veçante.

Sapo futesh ne masiv, vë re drurët, te shperndare ne te dy shpatet qurishitore tepër te pjerrët te lugjines mjaft te thatë. Drurët qenë në gjendje të mirë, sidomos ata në fundin e lugjines. Ato dalloheshin për rritje të mirë, me frut të vogël, por të mbushur; në terrenet e pjerrët drurët ishin me zhvillim te dobët. Drurët qenë krejtësisht të pambrojtur nga kullotja e kafshëve. Diametri mesatar shkollon 6-16 cm dhe lartesia

6-12 m. Dukej qarte qe shumica e drureve ishin me origjine cunqishte dhe kurora e tyre ishte prere, duke krijuar gungen tipike ne lartesine 3-4 m nga toka. Gjarmet e gunges dukeshin ne mbyllje si rezultat i moskrastijes 15 vjetet e fundit. Dukej qarte qe drurët e ruanin më shumë lagështirën. Nëse arrat nuk do te ishin krasitur, rritja dhe prodhimi i tyre do të ishte i kënaqshëm. E, tek vazhdoja vazhdimin ne pyll, ajo qe nuk me ndahej nga mendja ishte nese mund te gjendej nje vend tjetër ne boten tone te vogël, qe mund t'i caktohte nje druri të arrës së famshme rolin e prodhimit te bazes ushqimore?



Kerkuam te gjenim e te shihnim ritmet e rritjes ne bimët e

Pas nje veshtirimi te pergjithshme te të dy aneve te lugjines, si dhe pas grumbullimit te nje koleksioni te pasur me bime, degë e mbeturina frutash, apo gjurme kafshesh te egra, ekipi yene, se bashku me banoret e Valit, qe perdornin territorin, si dhe komisionin e pyjeve dhe kullotave te fshatit e kryetarin e shogates se pyjeve dhe kullotave te komunes, u improvizua nje flipchart ne shkembjenje ne anet e fundit te lugjines. U prezantuan objektivet e Projektit per kete plantacione, si dhe menyra e realizimit te tyre. Diskutimet vazhduan gjate me banoret per historine e ketij masivi natyror

Ata tregonin si perpejket me te fundit ashtu edhe historite

mbirë. Te fshehur ne mes shkembinjve, gjetem fare pak filliza te vegjël, tepër te dobët e delikatë. Dukej qarte fakti qe ato dëmtoheshin nga kullotja, gjë qe ka sjellë ne shpatet te pjerrëta heqjen e mbulesës së dheut, duke e lënë tokën poshtë drurëve të zhveshur e të shkëlur nga kafshët. Per te siguruar nje brezni te re, te shendetshme, si dhe per te mundësuar ruajtjen e ketij genotipi te rritur ne kushte shume te veçanta ekologjike, biseduam e rame dakord me komisionin e pyjeve dhe kullotave te fshatit qe në te dy anet e shpatit te rrethojmë e te vinim ne mbrojtje per nje periudhe pesëvjeçare nga nje sipërfaqe prej 2 ha. Ky do të ishte një vend ideal për të përdorur gerdhet elektrike të thjeshta, të tipit "Schnell", për të penguar kullotjen. Por, do te dukej si e paarsyeshme qe kjo praktike te ekspersimentohej në nje zonë kaq te thelle, me popullsi te rralle, por shume te famshme per blegtorine e veçanerisht per mbareshtimin e dhise, lopes e njethundra-keve, duket si e parakohshme, duke patur parasysh se zbatimi i kesaj teknologjie ne Shqipëri akoma nuk ka filluar, si dhe faktin qe marreveshjet e kesaj natyre me komisionin e me pas me perdoruesit e pyjeve komunale, ne raste te ngjashme kane funksionuar.



Ylli, si bir i kesaj zone, nismetar per Projektin, me synim qe te jepte kontributin si specialist pyjesh, beri prezantimin e objektiveve te studimit, si dhe rolin e pergjegjesise se secilit ne Projekt. Theksi u vu tek mundesite e ruajtjes dhe ndalimit te degradimit te masivit, te sigurimit te perfitimeve nga mbareshtimi i kultures se arrës natyrore.

Ndër problemet kryesore te evidentuara dhe rrugezgjidhet e propozuara, renditen: Pronësia e papercaktuar, mund të çojë në shkatërrimin e drurëve

nga kullotja, kthim në tokë kullotjeje, vjele të parakohshme, si dhe mungesë njohurish për arrën e përket përfitimit të të ardhurave të mundshme nga vjeleja e frutave dhe materiali drusor. Pronësia private do të çonte në rritjen e interesit dhe kujdesit për drurin e arrës, nëse pronarëve të rinj do t'u shpjegohet se druri i arrës jep shumë më tepër të ardhura se çdo lloj aktiviteti tjetër mbi tokën. Kjo krijon për specialistët e pyjeve, mundësinë për të ndihmuar pronarët e rinj, duke u mësuar atyre sesi të mbarështojë drurët e arrave në mënyrë që të marrin sa më shumë të ardhura nga frutat dhe materiali drusor i tyre. Kjo mund të realizohet nëpërmjet një programi të tipit këshillimor të specialistëve të pyjeve në rrethet ku janë vendosur këto plantacione arrash. Si dhe vna

ndryshëm të bujqësisë në rreth. Shoqata Kombetare e Pyjeve Komunale të organizojë takime me pronarët e rinj të plantacioneve të arrave, ku të diskutohet përfitimi nga arrat, krahasuar me përdorime të tjera. Po kështu, t'u shpjegohet vlera e përdorimit aktual dhe afatgjatë për çdo plantacion arrash. Në të njëjtën kohë, të diskutohet mundësia e krijimit të sistemit të kooperativave, për rritjen e të ardhurave dhe uljen e kostos. Këtu mund të përfshihen sistemet e silvikulturës, që japin prodhimin më të mirë dhe cilësinë më të lartë të lëndës

drusore, gjatë procesit të rrallimeve. Është e nevojshme të shpjegohet avantazhet e kooperativave të marketingut të arrave dhe lëndës drusore. Specialistët e pyjeve dhe të pemëtarisë t'u tregojnë rritëse të arrave në parcelat demonstruese se si të mbjellin e të kujdesen për bimët e reja të mbjella në plantacione dhe në fidanishte. Në plantacionet e reja të shpjegojnë edhe mbjelljen e bimëve dhe fidaneve. Kur është fjala për trajnimin e fidanishteve, t'u tregohet për mbjelljen me fidane,



shartimin dhe shumëzimin vegjetativ me anë të varieteteve të përmirësuar në bimët ekzistuese me sytha dhe shartim. Po ashtu, trajnim për ujtim mund të jetë i nevojshëm e praktik për disa fidanishte. Specialistët e pyjeve dhe të frutkulturës të punojnë me rritësit e arrave për të përmirësuar marketingun. Tregtimi i organizuar i arrave dhe materialit drusor të tyre, mbi bazën e kooperativës së rritëse, do ta rriste pa dyshim shtëpërimi gminin e shitjes së arrave dhe të lëndës drusore. Kjo nënkupton që mbledhësi i arrave dhe blerësi i lëndës drusore do të paguajnë vetëm

mirë. Rekomandohen për këtë qëllim të përgatiten, botohen e shpërndahen buletine të tipit këshillimor, për mbarëshkrimin e pyjeve të arrave, fidanishteve, si dhe të varieteteve të veçanta, të ilustruara me fotografi, grafikë e shpjegime të procedurave, të cilat janë të rëndësishme për programin e trajnimeve. Këto buletine të përgatiten e të shpërndahen nga zyrat e Shërbimit Pyjor, si dhe zyrat e shërbimit të frutkulturës në rrethe.

Ishin keto disa nga përfundimet qe dolën ne nje udhëtim dhe per nje projekt konkret, per kete "Thesar te gjelber" - Arra e Valit.

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