Dedication

This thesis dedicated to my
lovely family:
Parents, brothers and sisters
Who encouraged me to continue
my education
And also patiently tolerate my
absence during study period.

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LIST OF CONTENTS

	Page
Dedication	i
Acknowledgements	ii
List of Contents	vi
List of Tables	viii
List of Maps	x
List of Plates	xi
List of Abbreviations and Acnonyms	xii
English abstract	xiii
Arabic abstract	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Location	1
1.2. Climate	3
1.3. Soil	3
1.4. Vegetation	3
1.5. Population	3
1. 6. Economic activities	4
1.6.1. Agriculture	4
1.6.2. Range & Animal resource	4
1.6.3. Forestry	5
1.7. Problem statement	6

1.8. Objectives of the study..... 6

1. 9. Research Questions..... 6

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REV..... 7

2.1. General..... 7

2.2. Botanical description..... 8

2.3. Ecology..... 9

2.4. Distribution..... 10

2.5. Mesquite spreads in Sudan..... 11

2.6. Introduction of Mesquite in the White Nile state..... 16

2.7. Mesquite Geographical distribution in the White Nile State..... 16

2.8. Seed dispersal..... 22

2.9. Toxicity..... 22

2.10. Pods production..... 23

2.11. Uses..... 25

2.11.1. Environmental protection..... 25

2.11.2. Fuel wood..... 25

2.11.3 .Gum production..... 26

2.11.4. Fodder and Nutritional value..... 26

2.11.5. Improvement of soil characteristics..... 27

2.116. Medicinal uses..... 27

2.11.7. Other uses..... 28

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY..... 29

3.1. Research site..... 29

3.2. Population targeted..... 29
3.3. Sample size..... 29
3.4. Time of work..... 30
3.5. Method of data collection..... 30
3.5.1. Secondary data..... 30
3.5.2. Primary data..... 30
3.5.2.1. Informal interview..... 31
3.5.2.2. Visits..... 31
3.5.2.3. Questionnaire..... 31
3.6. Presentation of data..... 31
3.7. Data analysis..... 31
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND DISCUSSION 32
4.1. Age classes of respondents..... 32
4.2. Occupation of the respondents..... 32
4.3. Education levels..... 33
4.4. The main dominant tree species in the study area in the past ten years ago..... 34
4.5. The impression of respondents about the existence of Mesquite 35
4.6. Uses of Mesquite in the Household..... 36
4.7. Parts of Mesquite described as harmful..... 39
4. 8. Mesquite spread..... 40
4.9 Types of fuel wood used in the household..... 43
4.10. Collection of fire wood..... 44

4.11. purchasing of charcoal..... 44

4.12. Charcoal making..... 45

4.13. Animal resource..... 46

4.14. Perception of respondents about the effect of Mesquite in deterioration of pasture..... 47

5.15. Respondents perception about the Mesquite..... 47

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 49

5.1. C conclusion..... 49

5.2. Recommendations..... 50

REFERENCES..... 51

APPENDICES 56

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Area covered by mesquite in Sudan (1996)	15
2.	Distribution of Mesquite in White Nile State.....	19
3.	Projected Annual Yield of *prosopis tamarugo*.....	24
4.	The Nutritional value of Mesquite fruits and seeds.....	27
5.	Age classes of respondent.....	32
6.	Different occupations of respondents.....	33
7.	Education level of the respondents.....	33
8.	State of other tree species.....	34
9.	Impression of respondents about the existence of mesquite	35
10.	Main use of Mesquite in the household.....	36
11.	Parts of Mesquite described as harmful.....	39
12.	Mesquite spread.....	40
13.	Density of mesquite spread.....	41
14.	Main types of fuel used by respondents.....	43
15.	Collection of mesquite fire food and other fire wood.....	44
16.	Purchasing of charcoal.....	45
17.	Distribution of respondents who produce charcoal.....	45
18.	Trees used in charcoal making.....	46
19.	Animal herding by respondents who possess animal resource.....	46
20.	Perception of respondents about the effect of Mesquite in	47

deterioration of pasture.....

21. Perception of respondents about mesquite Eradication and Retaining..... 48

LIST OF MAPS

Map		Page
1.	El Getaina Province Location.....	15
2.	Mesquite areas in Southern White Nile State.....	17
3.	Mesquite areas in Northern White Nile State.....	18

LIST OF PLATES

Plate		Page
1.	Mesquite tree use as shelter belt in amenities.....	37
2.	Mesquite tree use as zariba to keep animals	37
3.	Mesquite tree use as grazing and shading	38
4.	Mesquite pods use as fodder.....	38
5.	Natural regeneration of pure mesquite.....	42
6.	Natural regeneration of densely pure mesquite plot.....	42

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACNONYMS

FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
Fed.	Feddan = 0.42 hectare
FNC	Forest National Corporation
Hanzel	*Citrulus colocynthis*
Haskanit	*Cenchrus biflorus*
Higlig	*Balanities aegyptiaca*
Honey mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*
Khalwa	Inforam Islamic education
Laud	*Acacia nubica*
Merikh	*Leptadenia pyrotechnica*
Mesquite	*Prosopis spp.*
Seyal	*Acacia tortilis* Sub sp. Raddiana
Sidr	*Ziziphus spina-christi*
Tabr	*Ipomoea cordofana*
Tumam	*Panicum turgidum*
Tundub	*Capparis deciduous*
Usher	*Calatropis procera*
Zariba	*Fence*

Abstract

This study is conducted in El Getaina area, with the objectives of quantifying the values, benefits, Socio-economic Aspects and the negative Impacts of mesquite. In addition to study attitude and perception of the local people towards Mesquite. Also to investigate the rate and extent of Mesquite spread, in El Getaina town and surrounding area.

The study revealed that Mesquite is widely spreading along the White Nile banks and extended to El Getaina area. It is a strong invader and creating several problems to local people by causing hindering the freedom of movements, in the region and blocking the entry to the Nile banks.

In spite of dislike perception of local people towards existence of mesquite in the area, Mesquite as a tree provides a wide range of benefits to the communities in the area. 71% of respondents agree with the spine of mesquite is harmful. The most important use of Mesquite is represented by fuel wood energy whereas 73% of respondents in the area use mesquite as fuel wood, and 79% of respondents use mesquite for fire wood. The use for construction is limited to low percentage of the people in the study area it may be, due to unsuitability of wood size for that purpose. The timber of other indigenous species for construction and furniture is more preferred. However, the share of mesquite in charcoal making is 86% may be due availability of wood. 77% of respondents at breeding animals, they agree with the main dominant and available range plant is mesquite. 70% of respondents believe that mesquite has negative impact on pasture. However, 71% of respondents want to get rid it.

The present study indicated the need for management planning so as to control the extent and spread of Mesquite in less fertile or degraded regions, and species selection that satisfy multiple objectives in El Getaina area.

خلاصة البحث

اجريت هذه الدراسة بمنطقة القطينة، بهدف معرفة قيمة وفوائد المسكيت وآثاره الجانبية وعلاقة المواطنين المحليين ومدى قبولهم لوجود المسكيت بالمنطقة. كما تهدف الدراسة ايضاً معرفة سرعة ومدى انتشار المسكيت في منطقة القطينة.

اتضحت من الدراسة ان المسكيت منتشرة في المنطقة بصورة كبيرة على طول شريط النيل الأبيض المجاور لمنطقة القطينة مما أدى لبعض المشاكل للمواطنين، كعائق لحرية الحركة في الطرقات وأغلاق مداخل النيل.

رغم النظرة غير الإيجابية للمواطنين في إتجاه شجرة المسكيت إلا أنها تقدم فوائد جمة للمجتمعات المحلية في المنطقة مثل العلف وتثبيت الرمال و حطب الوقود وغيرها، ويعتبر استعمال المسكيت كوقود من أهم الإستخدامات، حيث أكد ذلك 73% من المستهدفين, فيما يختص باستعمال المسكيت كحطب حريق 69%, ومساهمتها في استخراج الفحم 86% وكعلف اكد ذاتها 77% من المستهدفين بانها من اكثر انواع العلف السائدة في المنطقة. اما اثارها الجانبية للمرعى حيث اكد ذلك 70% من المستهدفين و 71% منهم يوافقون على قرار الابادة، اما استعمال المسكيت للبناء والحماية يعتبر محدود. وان اخشاب الانواع الأخرى أكثر إستعمالاً.

أكدت الدراسة ضرورة الإدارة الفنية للحد من انتشار المسكيت في المناطق غير المرغوبة فيها. وإختيار الأنواع المناسبة من الأشجار لتفي بالأغراض المتعددة.