



Traditional Agroforestry Practice in Limpopo Province of South Africa

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ABSTRACT Agroforestry practices are widespread among resource-poor farmers in the Limpopo Province, yet information on this land use system is minimal. A general survey was undertaken through site visits and structured questionnaire to generate information on structure, components, management and socio-economic issues on the agrisilvicultural and agrisilvopastoral systems among the farmers in diverse agroecological zones of the province. The following annual rainfall distribution was used to classify specific agroforestry in the communities: very low (<500 mm), low (500-600), medium (601-800) and high (801-1000) annual rainfall. Results from the survey revealed that, tree and shrub species are retained on croplands for various reasons across rainfall zones. Major concerns on adopting agroforestry include the lack of land ownership to accommodate long term investment in trees, lack of knowledge and support on agroforestry, interference on annual crops by trees and livestock. Despite the challenges, most farmers interviewed have strong interest in intensive agroforestry systems.