



Editorial

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In this issue, there are three articles dealing with two important areas of sustainability: forestry and consumption. The issue opens with an article on deforestation in Nigeria, a country considered to be one of the places in the world where deforestation is taking place at an unprecedented rate. This is followed by another article also on forestry and Nigeria, although on the use of forest resources as wood rather than the actual extraction of these resources. The last article turns to the issue of sustainable consumption as applicable to a country that highly experiences the implications of global unsustainable practices, Bangladesh.

The first paper analyses deforestation in the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria. Deforestation generally involves the cutting down of trees in large quantities or human destruction of forests. The objective of the authors is to assess the nature and extent of deforestation in Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory within a period. The authors use images retrieved from Landsat TM to determine the sizes of dense vegetation in the area studied, FAO formulae to calculate the rate of deforestation in the area, and Focus Group Discussion as well as Key Informant Interview to gather qualitative data from key stakeholders and individuals in representative communities within the study area. They find "a dense vegetation of 18.28% in 1987 and 12.69% in 2014 respectively giving a deforestation rate of 0.279% amounting to 374.023ha of dense vegetation loss... and illegal logging, farming activities, developmental projects and poor regulation by the relevant authorities" as among the factors contributing to deforestation. They make some recommendations based on their findings.

The second article is an evaluation of the dimensional stability of *bambusa vulgaris* schrad *ex j. c. wendl. culm* along the three orthotropic axes growing in Nigeria. As many forest resources, and bamboo in this case, are unique to specific climatic conditions, the authors examine how their specimen, collected from Ibadan in Nigeria, would behave under set experimental conditions, and the implication of this for its industrial use. They find increasing or decreasing shrinkage across tangential, radial, volumetric, and longitudinal axes of the specimen culm. Based on their findings, they provide conclusions on the significance of tangential, radial, volumetric, and longitudinal shrinkage.

The third and last article is on the need for sustainable consumption in Bangladesh. Using secondary sources, the objective of the author is to generate ideas for sustainable consumption. To achieve this objective, the author defines sustainable consumption, examines the development of global sustainable consumption governance, evaluates the importance and rebound effect of sustainable consumption, investigates the ways of practicing sustainable consumption as well as examples and the accustomed problems, and makes relevant recommendations. The author concludes that sustainable consumption, as a concept, is new in Bangladesh, although, to a certain extent, already practiced consciously or unconsciously.