Abstract
A shortage of high-quality dry-season fodder supply has been widely recognised as one of the main constraints to animal production in the tropics where long drought periods frequently occur. Tropical trees have been used over many years as sources of fodder, fuelwood, and timber in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Australia. Increasing attention has been given to species which fix atmospheric nitrogen such as Leucaena spp.; G. sepium and Acacia spp. which are now an important component in the farming system in many countries in the tropics. A great diversity of tree species could be integrated successfully into the small farming systems around the world. However, there are few sources of detailed information on tree management and many of these researches focused only in few tree fodder species, such as the case of L. leucocephala and G. sepium. Therefore the urgency of screening more species and the use of mixed species of trees and shrubs would lessen the impact of insects and disease as well as better use of soil and climate factors. It is likely that fodder trees and shrubs will have a major role to play in meeting future feed demands for both animal production and to arrest land degradation in the tropics.

Keywords
Tree management, cutting frequency, tropical grasses, dry season.