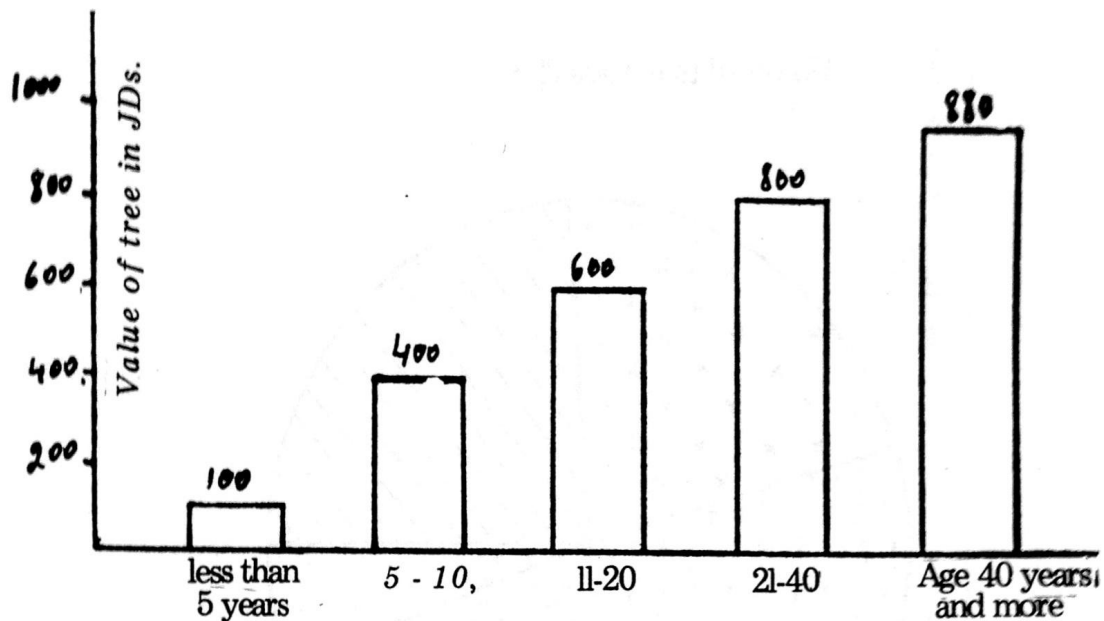


The diagram illustrates the increasing value of olive trees in relation to their increasing age, 1986.



- The previous table indicates that:

- 1 - About 25.7 percent of the trees uprooted were planted before 1967.
- 2 - About 54.9 percent of the uprooted trees were more than 10 years old.
- 3 - This refutes the allegations of the Guardian of state property and of the Green Patrols that the trees were planted 4 - 5 years before. The number of trees which are less than five years old do not exceed 23.7 percent of the uprooted trees.
- 4 - The total annual income from the uprooted trees is estimated at 81,300 Jordanian Dinars, continuously increasing since the longer the tree lives the more income it provides.
- 5 - The total value of the losses as a result of the uprooting is about JD 1,626,000 (\$5 millions).
- 6 - The increase in unemployment in the village as a result of losing work opportunities:
 - Each tree needs two days of labor every year.
 - The daily labor wage in the olive orchards is about JD6.
 - $3285 \text{ trees} \times 2 \text{ labor days} = 6570 \text{ labor days} / = 262.8 \text{ labor months}$ (A labor month equals 25 days).
 - So, the uprooted trees needed 22 fulltime workers each year.
 - Such work opportunities are lost.
 - The revenues of working on the uprooted trees per year is about J.D 39,420. This amount is to be added to the annual losses.

According to a report made by an expert who holds a Ph.D. in agricultural economics, the villagers' losses as a result of the uprooting of 3285 olive trees could be ~~estimated~~ **at five million dollars.**