

# Table c - Managing Impacts related to Climate Change

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## 4 themes and 4 business cases for Food Forest in standard forestry areas

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## Production and use of “kilometer zero” substrates for nurseries

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# Goals of the Table Discussion

- improving the understanding on the presented cases
- learning about the experiences from Operational Groups
- raising awareness on how Rural Development Programmes could help in spreading and realizing the presented ideas, in particular with EIP AGRI Operational Groups (or Focus Groups)
- indicating intentions/opportunities for cross-border cooperation (which regions; intended partners to implement/further improve the innovation issue)
- identifying opportunities to spread the idea or establish cross-border cooperation through other relevant EU programmes/instruments
- proposing new ideas/cases related to the topic/innovation challenge, in addition to the aspects dealt with by the presented cases

## Table c - Main Messages

There is an increasing number of ways to use forests products besides wood logging, all environmentally and socially sustainable, with good prospects of economic sustainability

### **Food Forest Concept:**

Forests can produce high quality local food with no pesticides and fertilizers (food forest concept) and can provide a setting to help building communities, making people learn, make experiences and connect with each other.

- restore the soil,
- regenerate life,
- resilient forests, less a monoculture,
- sequester carbon,
- hold water much better and,
- connect forestry with our health and food systems

## Table c - Main Messages

### **Compost based substrates for nurseries**

Forest residues, branches, leaves, trunks can be valorized for producing growing media for nurseries in a circular economy approach , reducing the use of peat and coconut fibre

This can help to manage properly the forest biomass in the Mediterranean area and help to reduce risks of wildfire propagation.

This can also help to reduce the need for fertilizers in the growing media, thus saving energy and resources.

This has to be balanced with the need to leave organic material on the ground to keep the fertility and biodiversity of the ground matter, same approach as for wood-based bioenergy

