



## AF4EU PRESENTATION

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Coordination Team

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# AGROFORESTRY FOR EUROPE (AF4EU)

Promote European agroforestry value chains and extension services through the development of a multi-actor interactive and innovation-driven expanded agroforestry network



**Horizon Europe – 3 million Euros**  
**12 Partners from 10 countries and 5 Associated partners**

# AFINET TOWARDS AF4EU

## AGROECOSYSTEMS

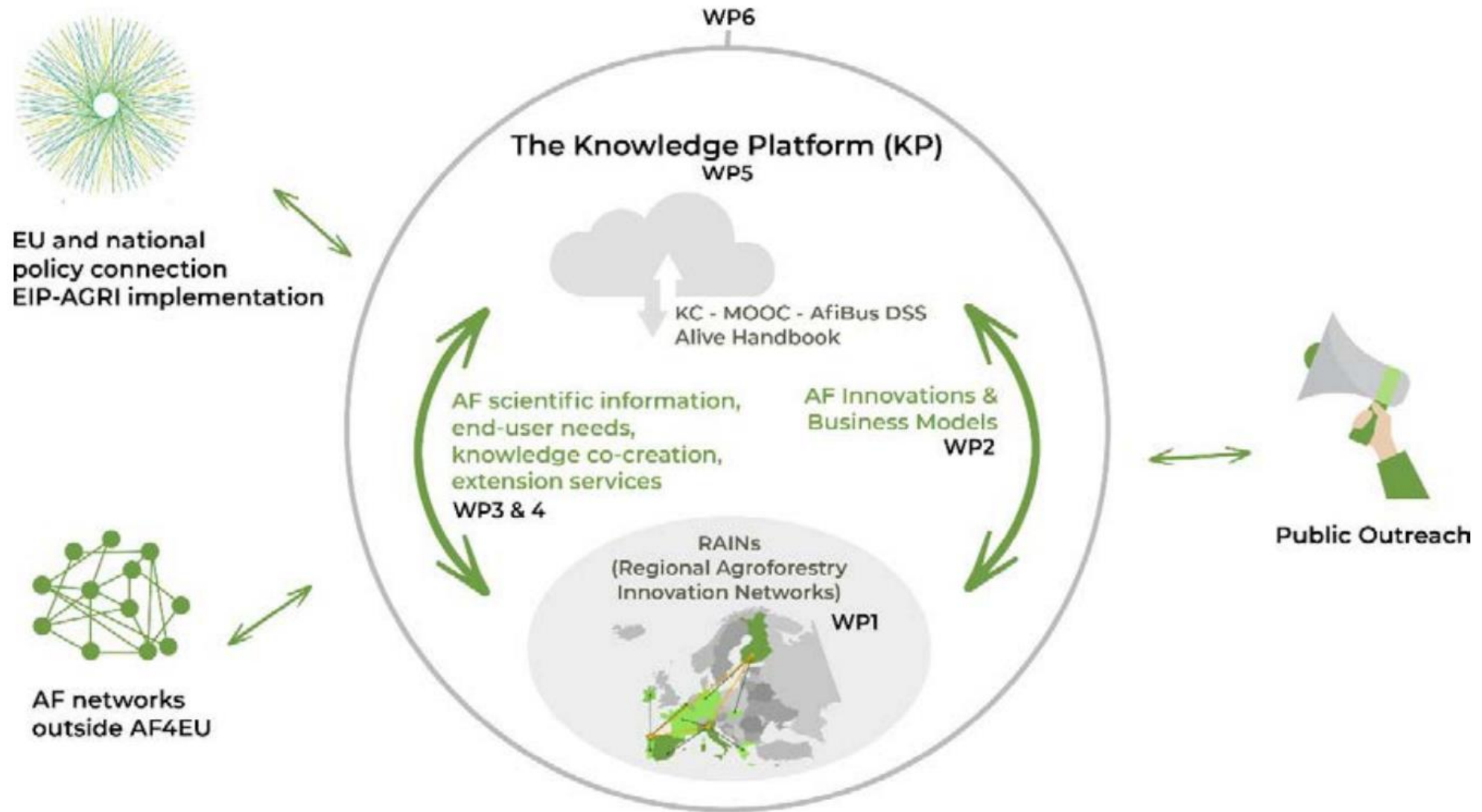


## VALUE CHAINS AND EXTENSION SERVICES



INNOVATION TOPICS				
Continuous learning(13)	Design (9)	Farming systems (7)	Marketing (7)	Alternatives of woody (7)
Understory manage (4)	Tree management (3)	Climate change (3)	Pruning (5)	Recreation (3)
Hedgerows (3)	Woody varieties (2)	Soil management (2)	Tree fodder (2)	Farmers cooperation (2)
Consumer education (2)	Medicinal plants (2)	Economic analyses (2)	Mushrooms (2)	Biodiversity (1)
Forest management (1)	Fertilization (1)	Lower story quality (1)	Forestry (1)	Regular education (1)
Lower story varieties (1)	Restoration (1)	Animal welfare (1)	Fire risk (1)	Understory adaptation (1)
Protectors (1)	Animal feeding (1)	Digitization (1)	Irrigation (1)	

# AF4EU OVERALL CONCEPT

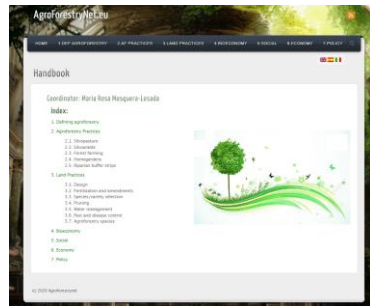


# AF4EU OUTCOMES

## Materials



## Alive Handbook



## MOOC Multilingual Massive Open Online Course



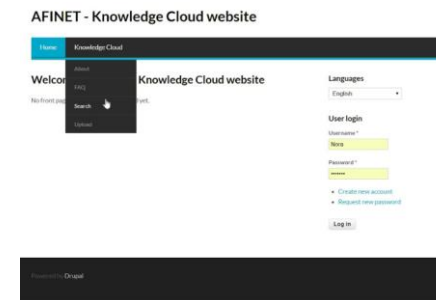
Lighthouse RAINS	New RAINS		
Spain USC	Portugal IPB	Belgium UGENT	Ireland TEAGASC
Finland EFI	Slovakia NLC	Germany ZALF	
Italy CNR	Greece AUA	France VERDETERRE	Spain AGAPA

## AFi-Bus DSS



Under Grant Agreement 101086563

## Knowledge Cloud



# AF4EU OUTCOMES

## Materials

**AFINET**  
AGROFORESTRY KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS

**How to protect young trees against grazing livestock or game? - Hungarian farmers' experiences**

[www.euro4agroforestry.eu/afinet/](http://www.euro4agroforestry.eu/afinet/)

Protection of young trees is one of the key questions to establish and maintain agroforestry systems. There are many possibilities for artificial and natural protection methods. Based on farmers' knowledge and research experiments, in Hungarian ancient wood systems with oak and wild pear trees grazed by sheep and cattle, the best option for oak tree regeneration was proved to be protection of young trees with fence and thorny shrubs around the stems or just plant young trees in small shrub plots. Note that damage by game and mowing can decrease significantly the number of young trees in a pastureland.

Therefore, discussions with all related stakeholders, e.g. owners of neighboring lands and the driver of the hay-cutting machine, is of high importance. Landscape historical data and local people knowledge can help the farmer by highlighting the main constraint to tree regeneration (e.g. trees are suffering from dryness due to changing to drier area from a formerly floodplain). It means that the regeneration and sustainability of the agroforestry system requires an understanding of the historical landscape and soil and water regulation as well. There are several modern forms to protect trees against animal damage that includes plastic cylinders with some holes that facilitates aeration. This system is good for some areas but not for others, if the micro-environment is so dry or humid these conditions can limit the proper lignifications of the young tree causing problems. Both, fencing against wild animals and thorny species placed around the tree have proven to be the best option to reduce tree damages.

**Read more about the experiences of Hungarian farmers:**  
Anna Varga (2017): Restoration of abandoned wood pasture.  
<https://www.agroforestry.eu/video.php?video=1000000-afinet-1000000>

Anna Varga & Andrea Vitél  
University of Sopron, Central-European Research Centre Hungary Ltd, Sopron

USC This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 772872

## Alive Handbook

**Alive Handbook**

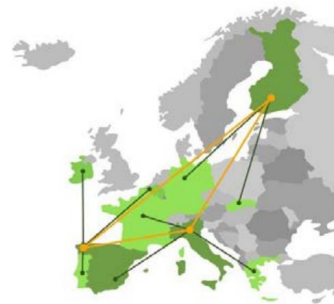
Coordinator: Maria Inés Pequeño-Lombá

**Index:**

1. Safety questions
2. Application forms
3. Learning objectives
4. Course structure
5. Course content
6. Assessment
7. Contact

## MOOC

Multilingual Massive Open Online Course



Lighthouse RAINS	New RAINS		
Spain USC	Portugal IPB	Belgium UGENT	Ireland TEAGASC
Finland EFI	Slovakia NLC	Germany ZALF	
Italy CNR	Greece AUA	France VERDETERRE	Spain AGAPA

## AFi-Bus DSS



Under Grant Agreement 101086563

## Knowledge Cloud

**AFINET - Knowledge Cloud website**

Home Knowledge Cloud

Welcome to the Knowledge Cloud website

Languages: English

User Login

Username: [input field]

Password: [input field]

[Create new account](#)

[Request new password](#)

[Log in](#)



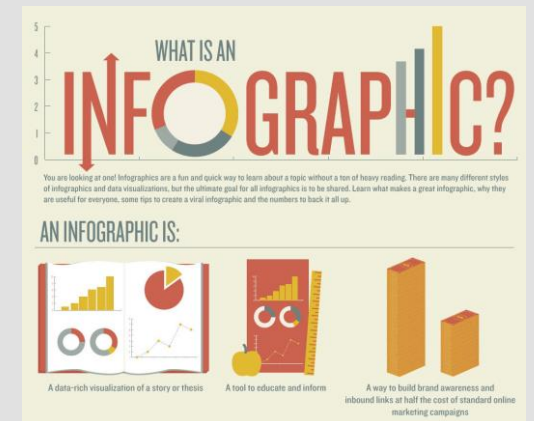
# MATERIALS TO BE PRODUCED

➤ A set of end-user oriented, visual and accessible dissemination materials in 11 languages:

1. 110 Practice abstracts
2. 33 Infographics
3. 33 Factsheets
4. 33 Technical articles
5. 26 Innovation tutorials
6. 12 Policy briefs



## VIDEOS



➤ Relevant results will be published in Q1 (JCR) journals under open-science. Relevant material will be translated to all AF4EU languages.



## Global and European policies to foster agricultural sustainability: agroforestry

J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · M. R. Mosquera-Losada · M. Rois-Díaz · N. Ferreiro-Domínguez · A. Pantera · J. A. Aldrey · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez

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**Abstract** Agroforestry is a sustainable land management system recognized worldwide but not implemented in an extensive form in temperate and developed countries. Agroforestry has been promoted in the last decades at global level as it provides more efficient and sustainable farming systems. This review aims at summarizing the main research findings explaining why agroforestry is a sustainable land management that fulfils and is affected by different Global, Pan-European and European policies as well as how innovation is currently fostered in Europe, therefore linking research, policy and innovation. This review specially targets researchers and policy makers working in integrated land systems. There is a global and European recognition of the role that agroforestry can play to provide products but

also to deliver highly important ecosystem services. However, the promotion of agroforestry practices at European level is still not well addressed by the Common Agricultural Policy. The clear identification of agroforestry practices, the link of management plans to establish agroforestry pursuing a final eligible tree density for the Pillar I payments should be addressed as initial steps to foster agroforestry in Europe. There is a lack of knowledge transfer that promotes agroforestry at field level, which should be approached by using stakeholder integration within the policy development as it is currently done by the EIP-Agri.

**Keywords** CAP · Innovation · United Nations · Biodiversity · Ecoinventification

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## Agroforestry in the European common agricultural policy

M. R. Mosquera-Losada · J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · A. Pisanelli · M. Rois-Díaz · J. Smith · M. den Herder · G. Moreno · N. Ferreiro-Domínguez · N. Malignier · N. Lamersdorf · F. Balaguer · A. Pantera · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez · J. A. Aldrey · M. P. González-Hernández · J. L. Fernández-Lorenzo · R. Romero-Franco · P. J. Burgess

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**Abstract** Agroforestry is a sustainable land management system that should be more strongly promoted in Europe to ensure adequate ecosystem service provision in the old continent (Decision 529/2013) through the common agricultural policy (CAP). The promotion of the woody component in Europe can be appreciated in different sections of the CAP linked to Pillar I (direct payments and Greening) and Pillar II (rural development programs). However, agroforestry is not recognised as such in the CAP, with the

exception of the Measure 8.2 of Pillar II. The lack of recognition of agroforestry practices within the different sections of the CAP reduces the impact of CAP activities by overlooking the optimum combinations that would maximise the productivity of land where agroforestry could be promoted, considering both the spatial and temporal scales.

**Keywords** Pillar I · Pillar II · Greening · Rural development programs · Cross-compliance

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## Policy analysis:

### Pillar I:

AF definition and categories  
Tree limits

Global needs they have:  
International agreements



## Agroforestry development in Europe: Policy issues

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### ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:  
CAP  
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Pillar II  
Sustainability  
Measures 2014

### ABSTRACT

Agroforestry is considered a sustainable form of land management that optimises the use of natural resources (soil, water, nutrients, etc.). Agroforestry is defined as the deliberate integration of woody vegetation with agricultural activities in the lower story. It provides a higher biomass production per unit of land, while providing more ecosystem services than woody-less agricultural lands, such as the reduction of soil erosion and nitrogen leaching, and increase carbon sequestration and landscape biodiversity. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the past and current European Union Common Agricultural Policy aiming at promoting the adoption or reinforcement of land, as the introduction of trees on the land has been provided by agri-environmental interventions at the end of the last century. Introduction of agricultural lands have been the most successful CAP measure (over 1 million hectares) while agroforestry measures were not extensively adopted which may be explained by the needs associated to different measures which compromised the losses of income. The 2014-2020 CAP reform introduced agroforestry as a new measure in the CAP 2014-2020, but a better success in the CAP 2014-2020 due to the recognition of woody vegetation and the compensation of 5 years given for maintenance once agroforestry is established. However, policy rules regarding Pillar I payment when agroforestry measure is adopted such as a management plan ensuring that maximum tree density (100 trees per hectare) is not reached, should be precise.

### 1. Introduction

Global policies are currently aware of environmental problems caused by agricultural (intensive) systems (FAO, 2009). The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment highlights that human society benefits not only from products delivered by ecosystems, but also from regulating and cultural services (MEA, 2005). Examples of regulating services provided by agroforestry practices include soil enrichment (Vityi and Vavre, 2002);

Young, 1997; Bush et al., 1998; Schmitz and Stricker, 2000; air and water quality (Ustawa et al., 2002; Liu et al., 2003; López-Díaz et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2008), carbon sequestration (Sharrow and Isard, 2004; Vityi and Vavre, 2002; Mosquera-Losada et al., 2010) and biodiversity conservation (Oteros-Londoño et al., 2012; Phang, 1998; Rigueiro-Rodríguez et al., 2009; Bergmeier et al., 2005; Bati et al., 2006). Cultural services include maintenance of landscape beauty, cultural heritage, and recreation (Battilana et al., 2009; Røpstad et al.,

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Policy analysis:  
Pillar II. AF not supported:  
Yes it is supported





## Understanding agroforestry practices in Europe through landscape features policy promotion

J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez · J. A. Aldrey · G. Moreno · M. den Herder · Paul Burgess · M. R. Mosquera-Losada

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**Abstract** Agroforestry understood as the combination of a woody component (forest tree, shrub, fruit tree) with an agricultural use of the understorey is not clearly identified as such by the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Despite the protection and promotion of the woody component in different parts of the CAP political text, the identification of agroforestry is not clear, although it can be recognised in the description of some landscape features, such as isolated trees and different types of hedgerows.

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Moreover, it is important to identify the extent of such woody components promoted by the CAP in agricultural lands to validate the impact of current and future measures. This paper aims at the characterisation of the current extent of landscape features all over Europe by analysing the Rural Development Program (RDP) measures within the CAP 2007–2013 and 2014–2020 that promote said features in Europe to increase the ecosystem service delivery. Isolated trees and hedgerows are protected unsatisfactorily through the Cross-compliance and Greening of CAP Pillar I. In contrast, Agri-environment measures associated to Pillar II are used in most European countries to protect both isolated trees and hedgerows and to promote them as boundary elements. The promotion of hedgerows and isolated trees mainly related to silvoarable and silvopastoral agroforestry practices is aimed at the promotion of the ecosystem services (such as water protection and biodiversity) and improvement in resilience (such as adaptation to climate change) they provide; therefore, the agroforestry environment benefits are indeed recognised. Landscape features comprising woody perennials should be associated with agroforestry when present in arable and permanent grasslands.

**Keywords** Inventory · Hedgerows · Isolated tree policy · Common Agrarian policy



## Agroforestry in Europe: A land management policy tool to combat climate change

M.R. Mosquera-Losada<sup>1,2</sup>, J.J. Santiago-Freijanes<sup>3,4</sup>, M. Hris-Dimitrova<sup>5</sup>, G. Moreno<sup>6</sup>, M. den Herder<sup>7</sup>, J.A. Aldrey-Vázquez<sup>8</sup>, N. Ferreira-Domínguez<sup>9</sup>, A. Pantena<sup>1</sup>, A. Pisanelli<sup>10</sup>, A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez<sup>1</sup>

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### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords**  
Agroforestry  
Landscape  
Inventory  
Hedgerows  
Isolated trees  
Forest management

### ABSTRACT

Agroforestry is an integrated land use management that combines a woody component with a lower story agricultural production recognised as one of the most important tools to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The objective of this paper is to provide a categorisation and extent of agroforestry practices linked to agricultural and forest lands at regional level and evaluate how are they promoted by the previous (2000–2013) and current (2014–2020) CAP with a special focus on climate change mitigation potential. Agroforestry occupies almost 20 million hectares in Europe, being silvoarable and silvopastoral the most extensively spread practices and forest farming not specified. Agroforestry practices are promoted at European level but in a multi complex form on more than 25 occasions are implemented to enhance the existing agroforestry practices (silvoarable, silvoarable, riparian buffer strips, forest farming and hedgerows). Simplification of the number of measures to promote agroforestry practices is needed to better follow up the implementation and to evaluate and provide future policies more adapted at European level. High potential climate change mitigation systems should be focused on the use of silvoarable on forest lands to reduce forest fire risk and increase the presence of the woody component on arable lands (silvoarable) but also on the promotion of forest farming and hedgerows as forest to increase the use of short supply chains and to increase the connection of urban, production and rural areas within a bioeconomy and circular economy framework.

### 1. Introduction

Agroforestry understood as the deliberate integration of a woody component with a lower story agricultural production is, less than, defined by the FAO (Bottani, 2012) as one of the most powerful tools to mitigate and adapt to climate change all over the world. However, its scope of being quite extensively used in tropical countries, the extent of agroforestry in temperate areas is rather small as happens in Europe (den Herder et al., 2017) or the USA (Hess, 2011, 2012) due to the previous intensification of farming systems, as well as the lack of its recognition in rural and agricultural land use. The absence of national adequate policies to promote agroforestry practices.

Agroforestry is a land use option associated to different land uses (such as forest, silvoarable and agriculture, silvoarable, silvoarable and permanent crops) on which intensive farming has been promoted by the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) during the last century as happened for example in Germany (Wiederholm et al., 2014). Intensification has caused an improvement of production based on the use of national inputs and losses of soil fertility but also created many environmental concerns and notably soil degradation (Cheloni et al., 2015). On the contrary, agroforestry thanks to the woody component brings to the system an improvement of the use of the existing resources both at rural and farm-level level, linked to the so called ecosystem services. At rural level, the increase of the

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Specially practice supported: landscape features

Special topic: Climate change



## Understanding agroforestry practices in Europe through landscape features policy promotion

J. J. Santiago-Freijanes · A. Rigueiro-Rodríguez · J. A. Aldrey · G. Moreno · M. den Herder · Paul Burgess · M. R. Mosquera-Losada

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**Abstract** Agroforestry understood as the combination of a woody component (forest tree, shrub, fruit tree) with an agricultural use of the understorey is not clearly identified as such by the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Despite the protection and promotion of the woody component in different parts of the CAP political text, the identification of agroforestry is not clear, although it can be recognised in the description of some landscape features, such as isolated trees and different types of hedgerows.

Moreover, it is important to identify the extent of such woody components promoted by the CAP in agricultural lands to validate the impact of current and future measures. This paper aims at the characterisation of the current extent of landscape features all over Europe by analysing the Rural Development Program (RDP) measures within the CAP 2007–2013 and 2014–2020 that promote said features in Europe to increase the ecosystem service delivery. Isolated trees and hedgerows are protected unsatisfactorily through the Cross-compliance and Greening of CAP Pillar I. In contrast, Agri-environment measures associated to Pillar II are used in most European countries to protect both isolated trees and hedgerows and to promote them as boundary elements. The promotion of hedgerows and isolated trees mainly related to silvoarable and silvopastoral agroforestry practices is aimed at the promotion of the ecosystem services (such as water protection and biodiversity) and improvement in resilience (such as adaptation to climate change) they provide; therefore, the agroforestry environment benefits are indeed recognised. Landscape features comprising woody perennials should be associated with agroforestry when present in arable and permanent grasslands.

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## Agroforestry in Europe: A land management policy tool to combat climate change

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### ARTICLE INFO

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Forest farming

### ABSTRACT

Agroforestry is an integrated land use management that combines a woody component with a lower story agricultural production recognized as one of the most important tools to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The objective of this paper is to provide a categorization and extent of agroforestry practices related to agricultural and forest lands at regional level and evaluate how are they promoted by the previous (2007–2013) and current (2014–2020) CAP with a special focus on climate change mitigation potential. Agroforestry occupies almost 20 million hectares in Europe, being silvoarable and silvopastoral the most extensively spread practices and forest farming not specified. Agroforestry practices are promoted at European level but in a multi complex form on more than 25 occasions are implemented to enhance the existing agroforestry practices (silvoarable, silvoarable, riparian buffer strips, forest farming and hedgerows). Simplification of the number of measures to promote agroforestry practices is needed to better follow up the implementation and to evaluate and provide future policies more adapted at European level. High potential climate change mitigation systems should be focused on the use of silvoarable on forest lands to reduce forest fire risk or increase the presence of the woody component on arable lands (silvoarable) but also on the promotion of forest farming and hedgerows as forest to increase the use of short supply chains and to increase the connection of urban, production and rural areas within a bioeconomy and circular economy framework.

### 1. Introduction

Agroforestry understood as the deliberate integration of a woody component with a lower story agricultural production is, less than, defined by the FAO (Bottani, 2012) as one of the most powerful tools to mitigate and adapt to climate change all over the world. However, in spite of being quite extensively used in tropical countries, the extent of agroforestry in temperate areas is rather small as happens in Europe (den Herder et al., 2017) or the USA (Pisanelli, 2011, 2012) due to the previous intensification of farming systems, as well as the lack of its recognition in rural and agricultural land use. The absence of national adequate policies to promote agroforestry practices.

Agroforestry is a land use option associated to different land uses (such as forest, field or forestry and agriculture) (Pisanelli, 2011) and permanent crops) on which intensive farming has been promoted by the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) during the last century as happened for example in Germany (Wiederholm et al., 2014). Intensification has caused an improvement of production based on the use of external inputs and losses of soil fertility but also created many environmental concerns and notably soil degradation (Cheloni et al., 2015). On the contrary, agroforestry thanks to the woody component brings to the system an improvement of the use of the existing resources both at rural and farm/agricultural level, linked to the so called ecosystem services. At social level, the increase of the

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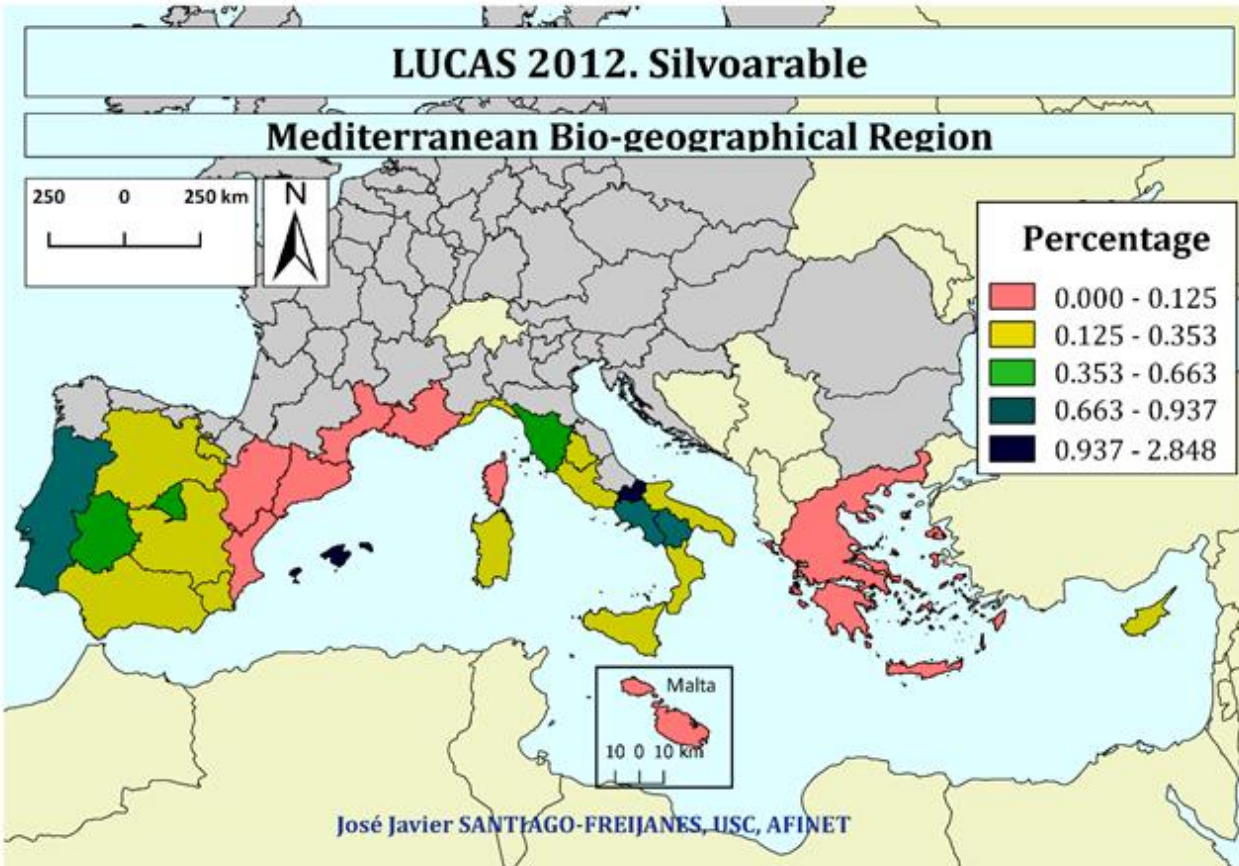
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Specially practice supported: landscape features

Special topic: Climate change

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



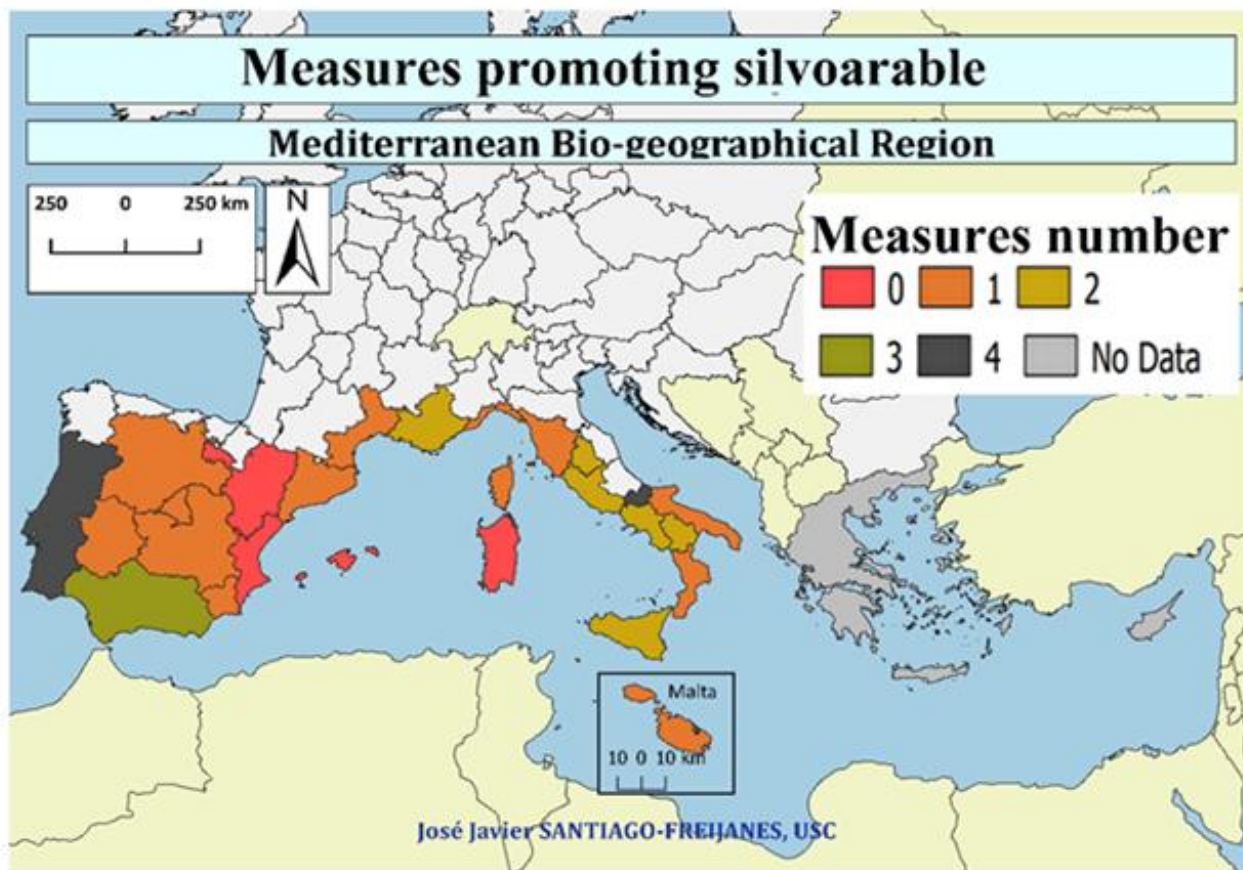
**Silvoarable practices linked to arable lands ranged from 0 to 2.85% of the total surface**

- ✓ Dehesa
- ✓ Riparian buffer strips

✓ Most silvoarable practices are cropped with the legume Lucerne (17.86%), floriculture and ornamental plants (14.29%), vegetables (10.71%) and maize, potatoes, and sunflowers, reaching a share around 7% each of them.

✓ Silvoarable practices are mainly carried out under olive trees (42.86%), oak lands (21.43%), apple trees (10.1%), other fruit trees (10.7%) and nut and nurseries with a share of 7.14%.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



## Twenty-two RDP are promoting silvoarable practices

- ✓ **PORTUGAL:** four measures
- ✓ **SPAIN:** one measure in Castilla y León, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, Madrid, Murcia, and Cataluña
- ✓ **FRANCE:** two measures in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and one in Languedoc-Roussillon and Corsica
- ✓ **ITALY:** from one to four measures with a higher number in Molise (four measures) than in Sicilia, Basilicata, Campania, Lazio, and Umbria all (two measures)

# AF4EU OUTCOMES

## Materials



**AFINET**  
AGROFORESTRY KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS

**How to protect young trees against grazing livestock or game? - Hungarian farmers' experiences**

[www.euro4agroforestry.eu/afinet/](http://www.euro4agroforestry.eu/afinet/)

Protection of young trees is one of the key questions to establish and maintain agroforestry systems. There are many possibilities for artificial and natural protection methods. Based on farmers' knowledge and research experiments, in Hungarian ancient wood systems with oak and wild pear trees grazed by sheep and cattle, the best option for oak tree regeneration was proved to be protection of young trees with fence and thorny shrubs around the stems or just plant young trees in small shrub plots. Note that damage by game and mowing can decrease significantly the number of young trees in a pastureland.

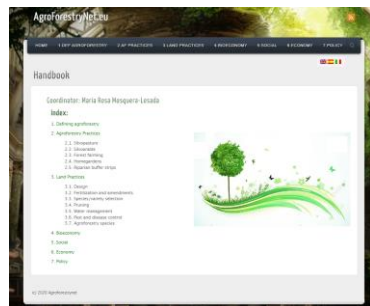
Therefore, discussions with all related stakeholders (e.g. owners of neighboring lands and the driver of the hay-cutting machine) is of high importance. Landscape historical data and local people knowledge can help the farmer by highlighting the main constraint to tree regeneration (e.g. trees are suffering from dryness due to changing to drier area from a formerly floodplain). It means that the regeneration and sustainability of the agroforestry system requires an understanding of the historical landscape and soil and water regulation as well. There are several modern forms to protect trees against animal damage that includes plastic cylinders with some holes that facilitate aeration. This system is good for some areas but not for others. If the micro-environment is so dry or humid these conditions can limit the proper lignification of the young tree causing problems. Both, fencing against wild animals and thorny species placed around the tree have proven to be the best option to reduce tree damages.

**Read more about the experiences of Hungarian farmers:**  
Anna Varga (2017): Restoration of abandoned wood pasture.  
<http://www.agroforestry.eu/video.php?video=afinet-hungary>

**Anna Varga & Andrea Vitál**  
University of Sopron, Co-Operational Research Centre Hungary Ltd, Sopron

AFINET project funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 727872

## Alive Handbook



Agroforestry Alive  
Handbook

Coordinator: Maria Inés Pajares-Lorente

Index:

- 1. Why agroforestry?
- 2. Agroforestry benefits
- 3. Agroforestry types
- 4. Agroforestry systems
- 5. Agroforestry implementation
- 6. Agroforestry policy
- 7. Agroforestry research

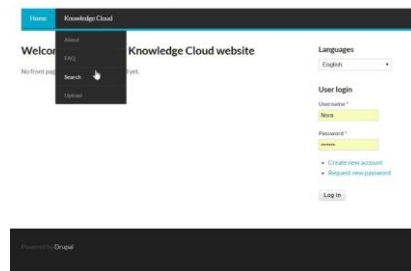
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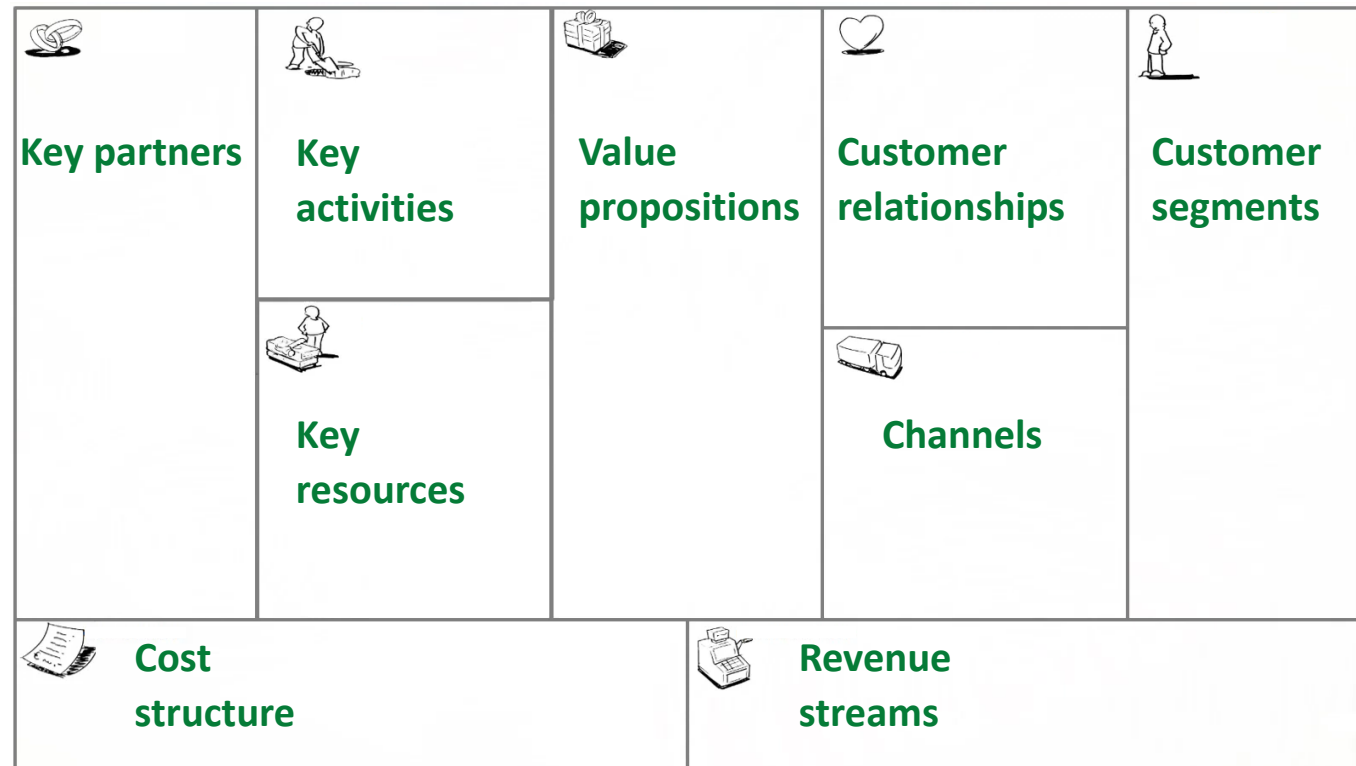
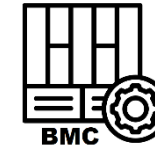
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# Business Plan & Business Model:

Business Plan



Business Model Canvas



## Business Model Development Session

### **Part 1: Business Plan and Business Model Canvas**

### **Part 2: Collecting Farm Data**

### **Part 3: Evaluation of Internal and External Factors for Strategic Planning**

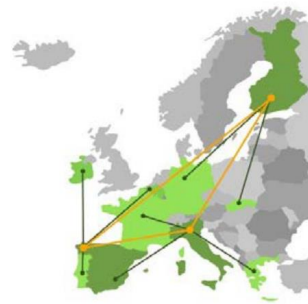
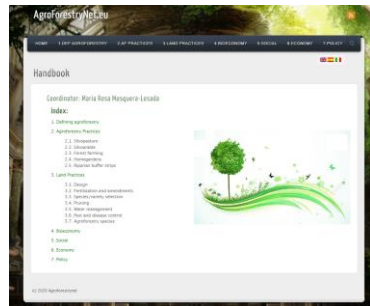
### **Part 4: Develop and validate models**

# AF4EU OUTCOMES

## Materials



## Alive Handbook



Lighthouse RAINS	New RAINS		
Spain USC	Portugal IPB	Belgium UGENT	Ireland TEAGASC
Finland EFI	Slovakia NLC	Germany ZALF	
Italy CNR	Greece AUA	France VERDETERRE	Spain AGAPA

## AFi-Bus DSS



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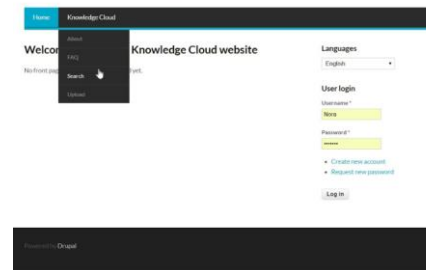
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Module status	Module description
Compulsory Module 1	My Profile as a Consultant
Compulsory Module 2	Communication and Relationship Building in Advisory Work
Elective Module 3	Teamwork and Team Leadership
Elective Module 4	Rhetoric / Presentation
Elective Module 5	Self-Management and Time Management
Elective Module 6	Project Management
Elective Module 7	Shaping Advisory Processes
Elective Module 8	Handling Changes / Change Management
Elective Module 9	Moderation Training
Elective Module 10	Marketing of Advisory Services
Elective Module 11	Designing and Implementing Events
Elective Module 12	Advising and Supporting Groups and Teams
Elective Module 13	Essentials of Mediation
Elective Module 14	Advising and Supporting Businesses in Strategic Issues
Elective Module 15	Introduction to Coaching
Elective Module 16	Shaping Innovation Processes – Supporting networks
Elective Module 17	Essentials of Participation

Each module consists of at least 12 hours (approx. 2 days) as well as additional self-study (literature review, own in-depth studies) and a minimum 18 hours application of the relevant topic in day-to-day advisory work

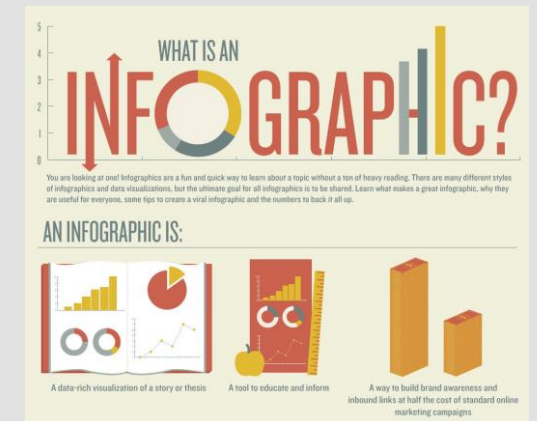
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➤ A set of end-user oriented, visual and accessible dissemination materials in 11 languages:

1. 110 Practice abstracts
2. 33 Infographics
3. 33 Factsheets
4. 33 Technical articles
5. 26 Innovation tutorials
6. 12 Policy briefs



## VIDEOS



➤ Relevant results will be published in Q1 (JCR) journals under open-science. Relevant material will be translated to all AF4EU languages.

# AF4EU OUTCOMES

## Materials



## Alive Handbook



## MOOC Multilingual Massive Open Online Course

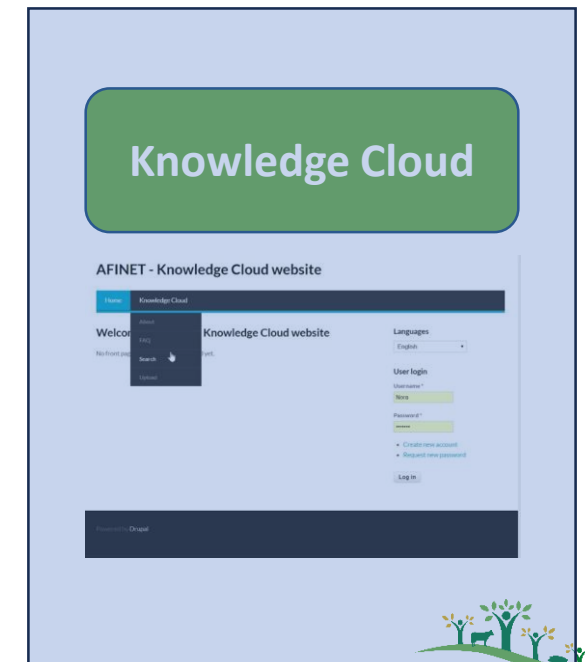


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## Handbook

Coordinator: María Rosa Mosquera-Losada

### Index:

1. Defining agroforestry

2. Agroforestry Practices

- 2.1. Silvopasture
- 2.2. Silvoarable
- 2.3. Forest farming
- 2.4. Homegardens
- 2.5. Riparian buffer strips

3. Land Practices

- 3.1. Design
- 3.2. Fertilization and amendments
- 3.3. Species/variety selection
- 3.4. Pruning
- 3.5. Water management
- 3.6. Pest and disease control





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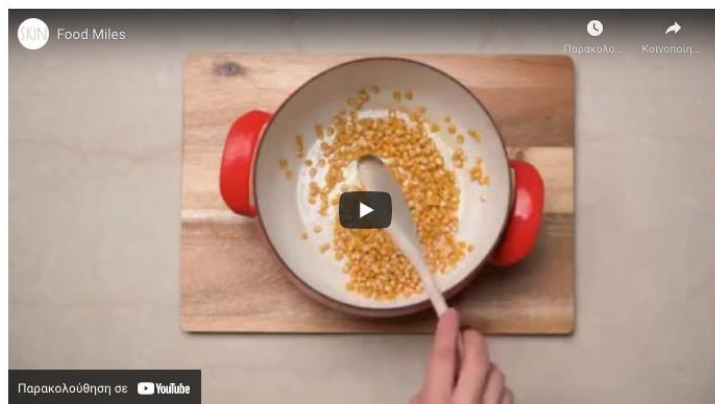
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by SKIN  
SKIN

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a month ago  
by Carlos Campillo Torres  
FERTINNOWA

The presentation shows the gaps in technology and legislation to reach sustainable water use, and shows how Fertinnova project can help.

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## Biodiversity in Agroforestry Systems

FORESTRY PRESENTATION

A presentation on biodiversity and its economic benefits in agroforestry systems

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## On va reconstruire

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a series of interviews talking about agroforestry in France, challenges and opportunities for french farmers and for the whole french Agriof...



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RURAL DEVELOPMENT REGULATION

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ECONOMICS DOCUMENT

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FARMING EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

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## Biodiversity in Agroforestry Systems

 FORESTRY  PRESENTATION

A presentation on biodiversity and its economic benefits in agroforestry systems

KEYWORDS:

**BIODIVERSITY** **AGROFORESTRY**

**AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS**

# Biodiversity in Agroforestry Systems

a year ago

by **Agroforestry Innovation Networks**

AFINET

**A** presentation on biodiversity and its economic benefits in agroforestry systems

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# How will AF4EU synergise with the EU-Farmbook?



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