AGFORWARD: Achievements during the first two years

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Agroforestry: the practice of deliberately integrating woody vegetation with crops and/or animals

To promote agroforestry practices in Europe

Objectives

1. To understand the **context** and extent of agroforestry in Europe
2. To identify, **develop and field-test** agroforestry innovations
3. To **evaluate** innovative agroforestry practices at field-, farm- and landscape scales
4. To **promote** appropriate agroforestry through **policy development** and dissemination
Aim: to promote appropriate agroforestry

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Support for conferences
Objective 1: To understand the context and extent of agroforestry in Europe

Using LUCAS data: 15.4 Mha (3.6% of total area and 8.8% of agricultural area) (den Herder et al. 2016).
Objective 2: to develop and field-test innovations
Established 40 stakeholder groups across Europe

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Project partner</th>
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<td>European</td>
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<td>International</td>
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Initial results from the AGFORWARD project asking 344 farmers and other stakeholders in the EU to identify the key positive and negative aspects of agroforestry against 45 criteria.

- Positive aspects
- Negative aspects

Production
- Animal welfare
- Product diversity

Management

Environment
- Biodiversity
- Carbon
- Landscape
- Soil conservation

Socio-economic
Objective 2: to develop and field-test innovations

Each group has its own webpage containing:

- A stakeholder report
- A research protocol
- A report describing the system and initial results
Objective 2: to develop and field-test innovations

Agroforestry of high nature and cultural value
• Dehesa, Spain and Montado, Portugal
• Oak wood pasture in Sardinia and Greece
• Bocage systems, Bretagne, France
• Wood pasture in UK, Hungary, and Romania
• Agroforestry in the Spreewald, Germany
• Agroforestry with reindeer, Sweden
(Moreno et al., 2015a, b)

Agroforestry with high value trees
• Intercropping oranges in Greece
• Chestnut agroforestry, Galicia, Spain
• Intercropping and grazing of walnut plantations in Spain
• Intercropping of olives in Greece and Italy
• “Bordure” trees in France
• Grazed orchards in the UK and France
(Pantera et al., 2015a, b)

Shropshire sheep in England and France
Objective 2: to develop and field-test innovations
Agroforestry for arable farmers

Other systems
• Alley cropping in Hungary and Germany
• Trees in arable systems in Greece
• Silvoarable agroforestry in Western and Northern France
• Silvoarable agroforestry in UK and Switzerland
  (Mirck et al. 2015a, b)
Objective 2: to develop and field-test innovations

Agroforestry for livestock farmers

Other systems
- Agroforestry for poultry in Denmark and the Netherlands
- Agroforestry with free-range pigs in Denmark and Spain
- Fodder trees for goats and sheep in the Netherlands (Hermansen et al., 2015a, b)
Objective 3: To evaluate innovative agroforestry designs and practices

CliPick: Climate database

Agroforestry model improvements

Database of agroforestry systems

Landscape analysis using 12 socio-cultural landscapes
Objective 4: To promote appropriate agroforestry through policy development

**European:** EURAF is working with Civil Dialogue Groups of the European Commission.

**National:** there are now 12 national agroforestry associations.
Summary

• Agroforestry is a significant land use that can provide profits for farmers and benefits for society
• We are working together locally and regionally with 40 stakeholder groups in 13 countries
• We are working nationally and internationally to promote appropriate agroforestry
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