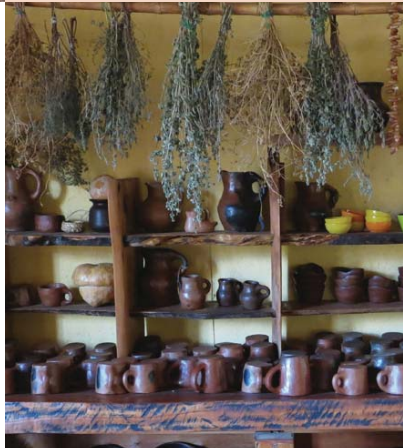




ICEB 2014

VI Congreso Internacional de Etnobotánica
VIth International Congress of Ethnobotany

17 - 21 de Noviembre · Córdoba, ESPAÑA
17th - 21st November · Córdoba, SPAIN



RESUMENES · ABSTRACTS



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RESUMENES · ABSTRACTS

F. Herrera Molina, F. Tarifa García & E. Hernández Bermejo (Eds.)

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TOOLS TO SUPPORT TRAINERS, LEARNERS AND PROFESSIONALS FOR A GOOD PRACTICE OF PLANT WILD HARVESTING

Ana Maria Barata¹, Filomena Rocha¹, Violeta R. Lopes¹, Ana Maria Carvalho², Joaquim Morgado³, Luis Alves⁴ & Jorge Miranda⁵

¹Banco Português de Germoplasma Vegetal, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P. (INIAV, I.P.), Quinta S. José, S. Pedro de Merelim, 4700-859 Braga, Portugal. ²Centro de Investigação de Montanha (CIMO), Escola Superior Agrária do Instituto Politécnico de Bragança. Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5301-855 Bragança, Portugal. ³Ervital, Rua de St^o António, n^o31, 3600 - 401 Mezio Castro Daire. ⁴Cantinho das Aromáticas, Rua do Meiral 508, 4400-501 Canidelo Vila Nova de Gaia Portugal. ⁵In.Cubo - Incubadora de Iniciativas Empresariais Inovadoras, Passos – Guilhadeses, 4970-786 Arcos de Valdevez, Portugal.

PLANT WILD: Forest Plants Wild Harvesting Learning in Europe, a Grundtvig Learning Partnership Association, with the aim of promoting employment opportunities in rural and mountainous areas and sustainable wild harvesting techniques, generating best training practices to obtain environmental and economical sustainability and determining tools to support rural populations, trainers, learners and professionals.

The objective of the project was the establishment of a framework between 4 partners from Lithuania, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, for designing, planning and developing the necessary tools applicable to VET Institutions (Vocational Education and Training) and SME as well as to adults of marginal rural and mountainous areas in relation with Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP)' wild harvesting.

The rising public interest in gathering from the wild and using MAP leads to the need to develop the best training model that provides diverse knowledge about sustainable wild harvesting and usage of such species, in order not only to avoid overexploitation that could damage the flora and the environment, but also to prevent inadequate management.

Knowledge of plant biology, ecology, botanical identification, bioactive compounds and storage patterns, theoretical and practical skills in plant harvesting and post-harvesting technologies, knowledge of market and business framework, as well as knowledge on legal acts and legislative measures regulating wild plant harvesting, are essential for professional harvesting and sustainable usage of MAP resources

Portugal determined which tools to support trainers, learners and professionals could be most useful considering good practices for wild harvesting training on MAP. To achieve this goal the research team demonstrated the importance of MAP, introduced general rules and principles, and provide guidelines and practical exercises to trainees. The proposed examples for wild harvesting good practices and, wild harvesting training were tested for carqueja (*Pterospartum tridentatum* (L.) Willk.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.).

Successful stories of rural developmental activities and entrepreneurial business in Portugal were reported and discussed within the partners.

- <http://plantwild.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/report-conclusions-grundtvig-plant-wild.pdf>.

Ana Maria Barata¹, Filomena Rocha¹, Violeta R. Lopes¹, Ana Maria Carvalho², Joaquim Morgado³, Luis Alves⁴ and Jorge Miranda⁵

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² Centro de Investigação de Montanha (CIMO), Escola Superior Agrária do Instituto Politécnico de Bragança. Campus de Santa Apolónia, 5301-855 Bragança, Portugal
³ Ervital, Rua de Stº António, nº31, 3600 - 401 Mezio Castro Daire
⁴ Cantinho das Aromáticas, Rua do Meiral 508,4400-501 Canidelo Vila Nova de Gaia Portugal
⁵ In.Cubo - Incubadora de Iniciativas Empresariais Inovadoras, Passos – Guilhadeses, 4970-786 Arcos de Valdevez, Portugal

WILD PLANT - Forest Plant Wild Harvesting Learning in Europe

The objective of the project was to develop the necessary methodologies for implementing an effective training on wild harvesting of non wood forests products (NWFP), focusing specially in medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP).
 Four research and training organizations from Lithuania, Portugal, Spain and Turkey developed the necessary methodologies.

Public interest in collecting and using Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP) leads to the importance of understanding the best training model that may provide knowledge of sustainable wild harvesting and usage of MAP.

There is a large quantity of information about usage of medicinal and aromatic plants in several books and websites, however, for proper identification of plant species the advice of a specialist and the contact with living plants are essential.

Project tasks:

- Analysis of research, technology transfer and training
- Analysis of teaching methodologies and tools, the existing adults' training and the future projects on sustainable wild harvesting.
- Analysis of the existing business related to wild plants' harvesting: supply of products and services, and challenges for adults' training.
- Study the good practices and proposals for future projects and implement training on sustainable wild harvesting.

Good Practices for wild harvesting training on MAP should provide learners with knowledge, practical skills and qualifications to perform sustainable wild harvesting of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

Which tools for supporting trainers, learners and professionals are most useful?

Workshops Technical Visits

- Reports
- Successful stories and entrepreneurial business
 - MAP collection in Portugal and Lithuania
 - Čepkeliai Nature Reserve
 - Herb and spice shops
 - MAP garden at L'Avenc de Taverte



MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF PORTUGAL

Knowledge of plant biology, ecology, botanical identification, bioactive compounds and storage patterns, theoretical and practical skills in plant harvesting and post-harvesting technologies, knowledge of market and business framework, as well as knowledge of legal acts and legislative measures regulating wild plant harvesting, are essential for professional harvesting and sustainable usage of MAP resources.

Target learners are defined considering Good Practices of wild harvesting training in MAP:

- People harvesting raw material for their personal use.
- Local population employed by a farm.
- Groups of harvesters commissioned by a buyer.
- Professional harvesters.
- Enterprises supplying raw material for end products.
- Forest owners.
- Promoters of MAP projects.
- Policy makers.

Other criteria applied for learners selection in Portugal:

- Training in MAP wild harvesting addressed to collectors
- Origin, experience, knowledge and skills, age, logistic conditions of operators (collectors and/or buyers)

The main objectives of training modules:

- Importance of MAP,
- Rules and Principles for collecting
- Guidelines for collecting
- Practical exercises to trainees

Subjects

- Knowledge of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, as a resource
- Use of Portuguese flora.
- The role of wild medicinal plants in the daily life of local communities.
- Portuguese medicinal and aromatic plants wild harvesting, for commercial and non-commercial use.
- Laws, regulations and administrative requirements at international, national and local levels.
- Sustainable principles for wild harvesting.
- Handling the plant material during and after collection.



A good practice of wild harvesting of carqueja (*Pterospartium tridentatum*)

References:
 J.Radusiene, E. Moré, A.M.Barata, V.Lopes, F.Rocha, N.Sekeroglu. 2013. 5th meeting report Plant Wild Grundtvig Project. Good practices for training of medicinal and aromatic plants wild harvesting. 11-14th June, Forest Sciences Center of Catalonia, Solsona (Spain)
<http://plantwild.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/report-conclusions-grundtvig-plant-wild.pdf>

Plant parts collected	Maximum percentage that may be collected	Harvesting Periods
Flowers	20% of the flowers of each plant and additionally 50% of the whole population	March - August
Fruits	20% of the total fruit	August - October
Leaves	20% of the leaves	June - July
Barks		Autumn

An example of wild harvesting training with elder (*Sambucus nigra*)



Dra. Ana María Carvalho
CIMO, ESAB, Instituto Politécnico Bragança
Portugal

Córdoba, Septiembre 2014

Estimado/a colega:

Nos dirigimos a usted con sumo agrado en nombre de la Comisión Organizadora del VI Congreso Internacional de Etnobotánica, para informarle que su trabajo ***Boas práticas en la recolección silvestre: instrumentos para recolectores, formadores y profesionales*** ha sido aceptado para ser expuesto en el próximo Congreso que se celebrará en Córdoba, España, del 17 al 21 de Noviembre de 2014 en el Simposio **13. Herramientas y experiencias educativas en etnobotánica** en formato **Póster**.

Esperando poder contar con su participación, atentamente le saluda

J. Esteban Hernández Bermejo
Comisario ICEB 2014