# CONTEXT PROFILE





FARMER Diogo Nascimento -Herdade da Coitadinha



**INNOVATION** Planting indigenous crops with drip irrigation



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION Improvement of grassland management



**AGROCLIMATIC AREA** Mediterranean south



**CLIMATE** Little rainfall



**SOIL TYPE** Gley



MANAGEMENT Ley farming



**TECHNICAL** 











FINANCE/INVESTMENT High

MARKET Local-rural

SOCIAL Part-time farmer



# **CONTEXT PROFILE** PORTUGAL

Case Study: PT_11	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Availability of an irrigation system to ilrrigateing cork oaks seedlings to improve their survival in the summer dry season.	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+++
Planting fast growing fruit trees in clearings as an ecological measure to improve soil protection	Х	Х	Х	+	Х	+	+	+	+++



Generic information/not relevant



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# Implementation Gaps

- Difficulty of making tree irrigation areas compatible with livestock production, requiring the exclusion of grazing.
- Having a mosaic of almond trees in the middle of a cork oak forest is an unconventional practice that is not culturally accepted but could provide an income.

### **Research Gaps**

• Research is needed concerning the optimal duration of the irrigation period



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# Suggestions to Adapt

# **COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS**

#### **INVESTMENT COSTS**

Total initial investment costs at start up:

- Initial authorisation costs (e.g. sanitary, veterinary, etc.)
- Initial advisory costs
- Initial buildings and machineries
- Initial certification costs
- Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)

#### **ON-GOING COSTS**

On-going advisory costs			
On-going certification costs			
On-going buildings and machinery costs			
On-going working capital			

#### **BENEFITS RELATIVE TO ORIGINAL SYSTEM**

#### • Economic

Reduction in energy consumption (electricity; fuel consumption)

Reduction in input use (fertilizers; pesticides; feed) etc.

Payback period

Product value added

Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes

• Environmental

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase

Biodiversity increase

Improved nitrogen cycling

Soil regeneration

Animal health and welfare improvement

• Social

Workload reduction

Engagement of young generation



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not applicable/not known not applicable/not known high high

not applicable/not known

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#### low

low not applicable/not known not applicable/not known not applicable/not known not applicable/not known

# Literature

## **National Language**

- <u>https://www.goregacork.uevora.pt/</u>
- https://www.goregacork.uevora.pt/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/MANUAL%20-%20GO%20REGACORK.pdf
- https://culturasemergentes.ajap.pt/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Manual\_Culturas\_Emergentes\_Amendoa\_Digital.pdf

## English

- Forests 2020, 11(1), 88; <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/f11010088</u>
- Cortina, J., Pérez-Devesa, M., Vilagrosa, A., Abourouh, M., Messaoudène, M., Berrahmouni, N., ... & Khaldi, A. (2009). Field techniques to improve cork oak establishment. Cork Oak Woodlands: Ecology, Adaptive Management, and Restoration of an Ancient Mediterranean Ecosystem, 141-149. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2010.10.050

