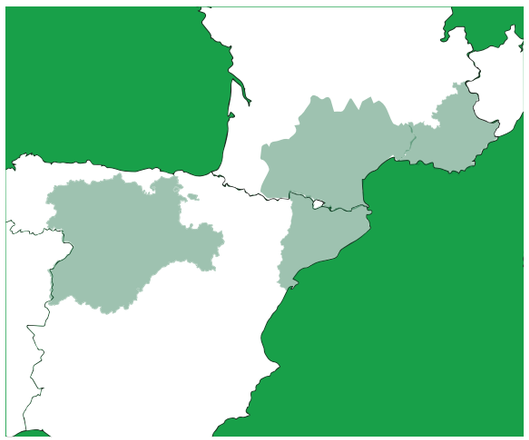
LIFE AgroForAdapt project

The main objective of LIFE AgroForAdapt is to **demonstrate and quantify the interest of Mediterranean agroforestry systems as a key tool for adaptation to climate change**.

During the five years lifespan (October 2021 – September 2026), it carries out the **design and implementation of demonstrative agroforestry systems**, **the monitoring of indicators** such as productivity, carbon balance, biodiversity and vulnerability to forest fires and drought, and it **generates tools and publications** to replicate, make visible and promote the adoption of these techniques within the agricultural and forestry sectors.

These demonstrative agroforestry systems encompass more than 70 public and private estates (more than 850 ha in total) in **Catalonia, Castilla y León and the Mediterranean France**.



LIFE agro for adapt

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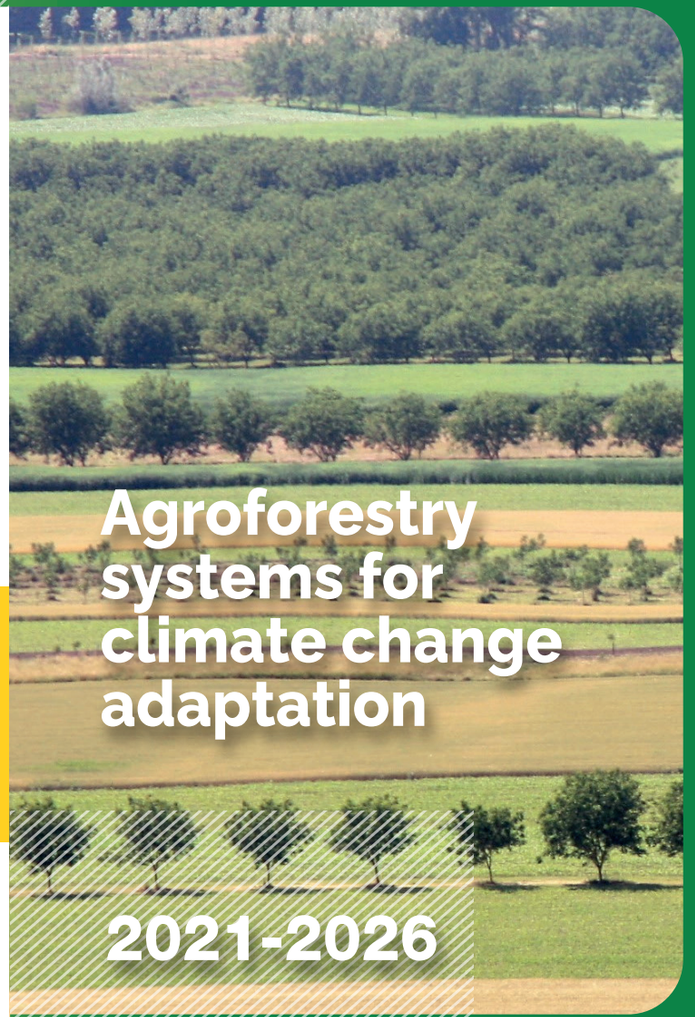
Beneficiaries

CTFC · Diputació Barcelona · Diputació de Girona · AMB Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona · Generalitat de Catalunya Departament d'Acció Climàtica, Alimentació i Agenda Rural · fundació emys · agresta · AGROOF SCOP

Co-financing entity

Diputació Tarragona



Agroforestry systems for climate change adaptation

2021-2026

LIFE agro for adapt

What are agroforestry systems?

Agroforestry systems are the combination of woody vegetation with agricultural or livestock systems to obtain benefits of the resulting interactions. Among others, they allow a more efficient use of resources: light and soil water and nutrients.

As a result, these systems **increase the overall productivity and profitability of farms** compared to pure or conventional systems. Furthermore, they protect the soil and biodiversity, and markedly increase the long-term carbon fixation.

Finally, these systems are more resistant than conventional agriculture, livestock or forestry in the face of the main direct and indirect impacts of **climate change**.

Agroforestry systems are known for its **productive and environmental interest**, thanks to:

- **Greater productive and economic resilience**
- **Better ecological functionality, and enhanced and better connected biodiversity**
- **Less impact of drought and extreme weather events**
- **Less vulnerability to fires in forest systems**
- **Greater vitality and availability of auxiliary fauna**
- **Greater long-term carbon fixation and creation of local, renewable and sustainable bioeconomic resources**

Silvoarable system

Silvoarable agroforestry systems combine trees or shrubs with crops. This woody vegetation can be arranged in the field margins (hedges) or in rows (alley-cropping), islands or dispersed, serving multiple objectives: productive (wood, fruit, fungi...), protective (soil, water, biodiversity...) or landscaping.

Silvopastoral system

Silvopastoral agroforestry systems combine grazing with woody vegetation, whether in grasslands or in forests. In both cases, the trees provide food and shelter for livestock, and allow to prolong the vegetative period of the grass.