

WILD HARVESTING TRAINING STATE OF ART

SWOT analyses on research, technology transfer and training in wild harvesting of aromatic and medicinal plants

STRENGTHS

LITHUANIA	PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old traditions and scientifically based methodology for sustainable harvesting of wild MAP. - The direct training of wild harvesting by processors of MAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support for training. - Human resources prepared for training and strong scientific knowledge. - MAP Organic Production has potential to growth. - MAP sector produces tradable products with export potential and linked to tourism and gastronomy.
SPAIN	TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on commercial medicinal plants (<i>Gentiana lutea</i>, <i>Arnica montana</i>, <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>). - High interest in Catalonia and León regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing technologies on MAPs in all related areas. - Increasing educated people - The number of the project and researches. - Economic value and marketing opportunities are increasing.

WEAKNESSES

LITHUANIA	PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of the people's knowledge on species and use of MAP. - No unite system for training MAP wild harvesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on wild MAP harvesting is fragile. - Traditional knowledge is supported by rural communities -elderly, women. - Cultivation and use knowledge is weak. - MAP training financed by EU does not fit the sector needs.
SPAIN	TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More importance of the cultivation. - Few training on wild harvesting techniques. - No economic studies on harvesting activity (only conservation ones). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of published materials is limited for Wild Plants. - Training of farmers is rare. - Transfer of novel technologies for sustainable harvest of wild plants is slow.

OPPORTUNITIES

LITHUANIA	PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To initiate the local projects for adults training of wild plants harvesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The crisis can be an opportunity. - Essential element in rural tourism, environmental and gastronomic value. - Economic ecological value. - Portuguese Commitments to PGR at the international level.
SPAIN	TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to domestic harvesters on sustainable techniques. - Rural development projects (mainly in mountains). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related people wants to learn much more about MAPs - Governmental and civil organisations or societies support the project of MAPs - Financial support for printing and publications.

THREATS

LITHUANIA	PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A real danger for over exploitation of wild populations or harvesting of endangered species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age of collectors. - Type of collectors / knowledge. - Existing knowledge especially in elderly populations, fashion, tradition.
SPAIN	TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing of wild harvesting knowledge (botanical, habitat) - Few revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the people related plants started to train the people about MAPs - Some WEB pages serves wrong information about MAPs - Excessive collection of researches on rare plant species cause their extinction.

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COMMON RESULTS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic value and marketing opportunities are increasing. - Old traditions and scientifically based methodology for sustainable harvesting of wild MAP. - Human resources prepared for training and strong scientific knowledge. - Research on some commercial medicinal plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of people's knowledge on species and use of MAP. - Few training on wild harvesting techniques. - No economic studies on harvesting activity (only conservation ones). - MAP training financed by EU does not fit the sector needs. - Transfer of novel technologies for sustainable harvest of wild plants is slow.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiating local projects for adults training of wild plants harvesting - Training to domestic harvesters on sustainable techniques. - Economic ecological value. - Governmental and civil organisations or societies support projects of MAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A real danger for over exploitation of wild populations or harvesting of endangered species - Decreasing of wild harvesting knowledge (botanical, habitat) - Existing knowledge especially in elderly populations, fashion, tradition. - Excessive collection from researchers on rare plant species, cause their extinction.