






**FOREST PLANTS WILD HARVESTING  
LEARNING IN EUROPE ( PLANT WILD )**

**Good Training on Wild Harvesting**

**Ana Maria Barata, Filomena Rocha, Violeta R. Lopes**

**5th meeting Solsona, Spain - June, 12 2013**

### Flashback – 4th meeting Killis Turkey

Which training needs have the collectors? And wild harvested plants buyers?

COLLECTORS	Training subjects							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1. Local population (work commissioned by a buyer)	x	x	x	x				
2. Group of harvesters (work commissioned by a buyer)	x	x	x	x				
3. Professional harvesters (selling to different buyers)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
4. Enterprises (autoconsumption for elaborating products)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
5. Other (Forest owners_)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>BUYERS</b>								
wholesalers			x	x	x	x	x	
companies			x	x	x	x	x	

A - Sustainable WH techniques B - Good Collecting Practices C - Transformation training (drying/distillation...)  
D - Good manufacturing practices E - Products elaboration F - Commercialisation and market aspects  
G - Normatives and procedures H - Other



Flashback – 4th meeting Killis Turkey

How should be the training to reach these stakeholders?

COLLECTORS	Training actions								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1. Local population (work commissioned by a buyer)		x		x	x				
2. Group of harvesters (work commissioned by a buyer)	x	x		x	x				
3. Professional harvesters (selling to different buyers)	x	x		x	x			x	
4. Enterprises (autoconsumption for elaborating products)	x	x		x	x			x	
5. Other (Forest owners_)	x	x		x	x			x	
<b>BUYERS</b>									
wholesalers		x			x				
companies		x			x				

A - Regular training (courses, workshops) B - Voluntary training (courses, workshops) C - leaflets, posters, CD, DVD D - technical documents E - open seminars F - mobile apps G - media actions (TV, press...) H - on-line training I - other



Flashback – 4th meeting Killis Turkey

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Non professional harvesters, commissioned by buyers, should receive regular training in order to assure the sustainability of the activity
- Local population and professional harvesters should receive updated information about good collection and manufacturing practices, in order to have good quality raw material.
- The use of good practices for the wild harvest of MAP plants, with support in the laws and with control, are needed to ensure that these natural resources are long term sustainable
- Create a effective system to the management of information about WH, that should include flowers, seeds leaves and roots, parts that should be left in the environment, as they are the reproductive organs
- To avoid over exploitation, a local or regional entity should be responsible for the MAPWH activity control.



## Good Training on Wild Harvesting

### Training for collectors:

Considering - experience, knowledge, age, logistic conditions of local collectors

### Training for operators (can be collectors and/or buyers):

Considering - experience, knowledge, age, logistic conditions of operators, origin,...

Different itineraries depending on target learners

- ✓ Different specific objectives
- ✓ Different methodologies
- ✓ Different n.º of hours for training
- ✓ Different type and number of pedagogic material



## General purpose - WH TRAINNING

To provide learners with knowledge and practical skills of medicinal and aromatic plants and qualify them, so they are able for a sustainable wild harvesting, in particular collectors and buyers.



## Objectives - WH TRAINING

To demonstrate the importance of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) collected from the wild in Portugal including issues related to sustainable wild plants collection (following principles of the FairWild Standard).

To introduce general rules and principles of good wild plant collection (based on Good and Agricultural Collection Practices (GACP)).

To provide trainees with guidelines for handling plant materials during and after collection.

To provide trainees with practical exercises related to the sustainable collection of wild plants.



## Specific objectives - Collectors - WH TRAINING

- Selected target of wild species [region x collectors];
- The wild collection benefits and advantages to a determined local community,
- The threats to sustainable wild plant collection,
- Main principles of good collection practices for the selected species,
  - 11 principles of Fairwild standards (ecological, social and economic) applied to local collecting (exercise),
  - collection instructions for the target species (correct identification, parts of plant to be collected, harvest limits, to ensure regeneration of plants and the guidelines to regeneration),
  - guidelines for collection, for transportation and storage,
- Guidelines to dry the different species and plant parts,
- Guidelines to pack and storage,
- Documentation and traceability (which can lead to certification)



## Good Training on Wild Harvesting

### COLLECTORS

1. Local population (work commissioned by a buyer)
2. Group of harvesters (work commissioned by a buyer)

**A** - Regular training (courses, workshops...)



## Subjects - WH REGULAR TRAINNING

- The Knowledge about Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, as a resource
- The use of Portuguese flora.
- The role of wild medicinal plants in the daily life of local communities.
- The 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.



## Methodology - WHR TRAINING

- Courses of several days
- Theory and practical sessions
- Seminar
- e-Learning: Online Courses
  - Some Face to Face Sessions, including practical sessions



## Training materials - WHR TRAINING

### Theoretical sessions

- Teaching materials
- Guides
- E-learning tools
- Overhead Projector
- Videos
- Computer with internet access and Data Show



## Training materials - WHR TRAINNING

### Practical sessions

- Guide for a correct identification.
- Cutting tools (scissors, knives, sickles) and containers during and after harvesting.



## Training materials - WH TRAINNING

### Regular training

- The duration depends on several factors
- Practical sessions - 40% of the time and theoretical sessions - 60%
- Pedagogic methodology: active methods based on learners experience and participation, with presentations, demonstrations, group discussions, technical visits,...

