8:30 AM **Room Joffre D (level 1)**

L15 - Urban and peri-urban agroforestry for food and nutritional security

Chairs: Mohan B Kumar, Simone Borelli & Hubert de Foresta

Keynote talk

- MOLLEE Eefke - Bangor, United Kingdom: Linking urban homegarden agroforestry and child nutrition: A case study from Kampala, Uganda

Regular talks

- SCHULZ Jennifer - Potsdam, Germany: Food forests as complex agroforestry systems for creating multifunctional urban green spaces through community gardening
- LA MANTIA Tommaso - Palermo, Italy: The ancient urban agroforestry systems of the Conca d'Oro (Palermo, Italy) need protection to defend the city
- RIMLINGER Aurore - Montpellier, France: Genetic diversity of a tropical fruit tree (Dacryodes edulis), from Yaoundé home gardens to Cameroonian agroforests
- MCMULLIN Stepha - Nairobi, Kenya: Filling food harvest and nutrient 'gaps' in local diets through site specific food tree and crop portfolios

8:30 AM **Room Joffre 5 (level 1)**

L14 - Agroforestry landscapes

Benefits of Landscape Strategies for Agroforestry

Chairs: Tobias Plieninger & Louise Buck

Keynote talk

- BUCK Louise - Ithaca, United States: Scaling-up agroforestry to transform landscapes, with examples from Ecuador and Northeast USA

Regular talks

- ZINNGREBE Yves - Göttingen, Germany: Trees on Farms as a negotiation tool to bridge food production and conservation goals
- KAY Sonja - Zürich, Switzerland: Benefits of temperate agroforestry landscapes - economic evaluation of the marketable and the non-marketable outcomes
- ORDONEZ Maria - Bogota, Colombia: Agroforestry for Conservation: planning sustainable landscapes in the Colombian Amazon
- BORIES Olivier - Toulouse, France: Filming agroforestry: producers shaping landscapes

10:00 AM **Poster sessions & Coffee break** Levels 0, 1 & 2

PARALLEL SESSIONS (continued)

11:00 AM **Room Rondelet (level 2)**

L10.1 - Agroforestry in practice

Chairs: Hesti Tata & Raju Soolanayakanahally

Regular talks

- PRAMESWARI Diana - Bogor, Indonesia: Sustaining economic and ecological contribution to local community through participatory agroforestry practice
- IVEZIĆ Vladimir - Osijek, Croatia: Walnut and crop yields in walnut orchards intercropped with wheat
- DO Hung - Hanoi, Vietnam: Assessment of the economic and environmental benefits of on-farm agroforestry practice in Northwest Vietnam
- DURAND Lucie - Paris, France: Activity analysis of coffee growers in complex agroforestry systems, understanding the farmers' practices
- DUGUMA Lalisa - Nairobi, Kenya: Changing the discourse from 'tree planting' to 'tree growing' to achieve restoration targets through agroforestry

L10.1_O.07

Walnut and crop yields in walnut orchards intercropped with wheat

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The significance of intercropping is to reduce stress but also to increase productivity. The aim of our research is to investigate the yields in intercropped system of walnut and wheat. The field trial was set up in Eastern Croatia in an 11-year old walnut orchard with alley width of 8m, wheat was sown in 6m wide strips. The field trial consisted of three plots: a) control plot of wheat b) walnut orchard with intercropped wheat and c) walnut orchard without intercropped wheat. The walnut orchard has 10 equally long rows of walnuts. However, walnut yield of first five rows was always around 30% of the total yield, while the last five rows had around 70% of total walnut yield. We have decided to sow crops in the 4 alleys in between first five rows to increase the productivity of this low productive area. After the sowing of wheat in the alleys of first five rows they had walnut yield of 378 kg/ha and wheat yield 4.5 t/ha. Walnut control plot had walnut yield of 746 kg/ha and wheat control plot had wheat yield of 6.7 t/ha. In relative numbers the walnut yield was 51% (0.51) of the walnut yield in the walnut control plot and wheat yield was 67% (0.67) of the wheat yield in the wheat control plot. Altogether it comes out that intercropped plot had land equivalent ratio (LER) of 1.18 which means that by intercropping wheat in this rows of walnut of low productivity we have increased the production of this low productive area in comparison to high productive area by 18%.

Keywords: agroforestry, intercropping, yield, walnut, wheat.