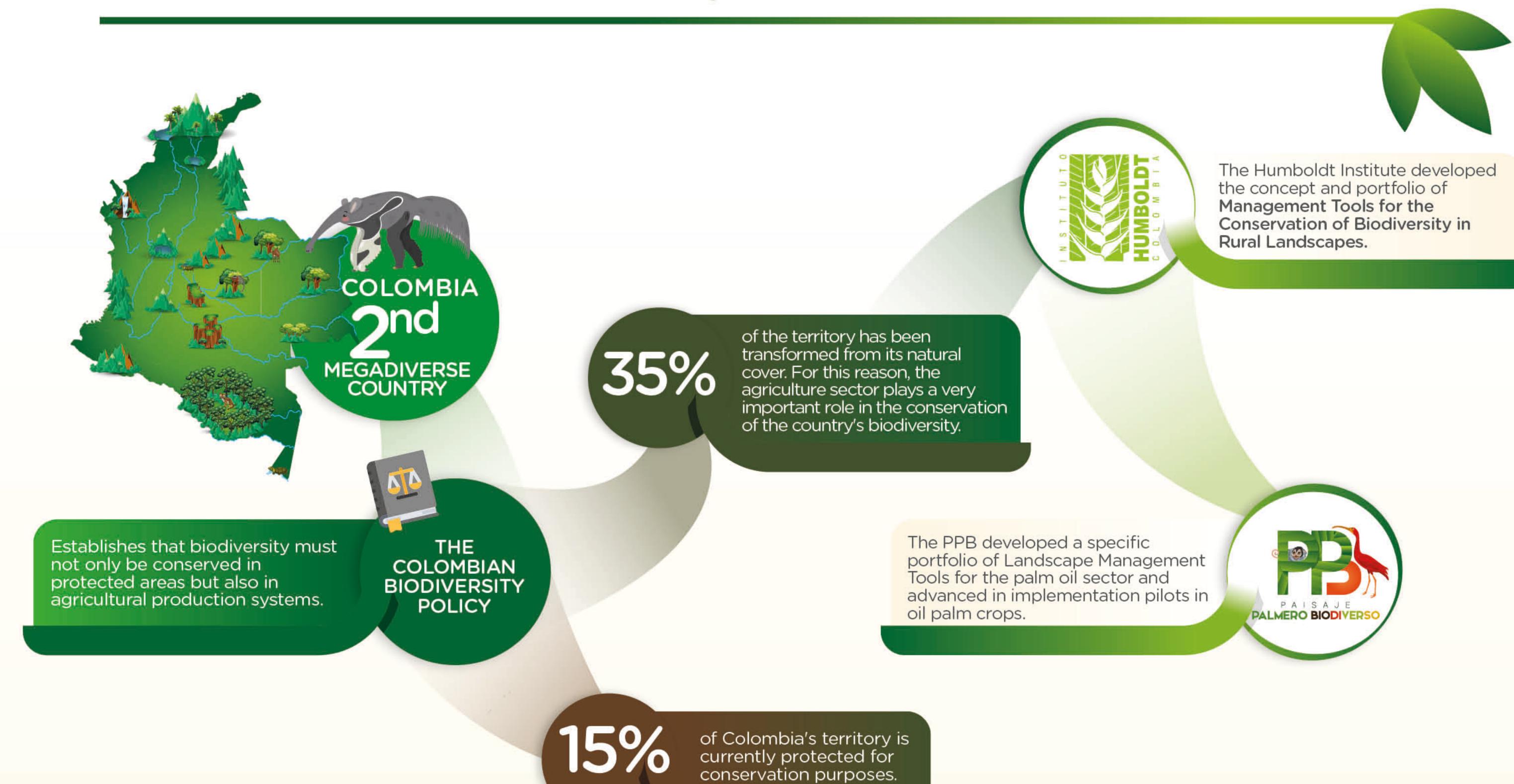
Biodiverse Oil Palm Landscapes

The Biodiverse Oil Palm Landscapes project (PPB given its acronym in Spanish) has been executed between 2012 and 2018 by the National Federation of Oil Palm Growers (Fedepalma) in association with Cenipalma, the Alexander von Humboldt Institute (Colombia's National Biodiversity Research Institute) and WWF Colombia. It is financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and its implementing agency is the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

This project has developed information, guidelines and environmental tools to support better decision-making processes in the feasibility analysis, design and operation stages of oil palm plantations, implementing strategies and good practices that conserve biodiversity and contribute to increase productivity.

One of these strategies proposed by the PPB project is the adoption of Landscape Management Tools. In this document we tell you what they are, how to implement them and what benefits do they bring to an oil palm crop.

Colombia, a leading country in developing alternatives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.



What are Landscape Management Tools - LMT?

They are strategies that contribute to the conservation and sustenance of biodiversity in productive systems, through the recovery and maintenance of natural vegetation that interacts with crops. Its implementation is fundamental for the consolidation of a sustainable palm sector and generates economic, environmental and social benefits, both for productive systems and for local and regional communities.

Benefits of LMT for oil palm crops

- Provision of ecosystem services (eg , biological pest control and water regulation).
- Adaptation to extreme weather events (floods and droughts).
- Connectivity between ecosystems.
- Habitat and passage of species.
- Management of High Conservation Value Areas; RSPO requirement.

The voice of oil palm growers



"To participate in the Biodiverse Oil Palm Landscapes project has been a very nice experience. We are achieving a natural balance and we are no longer using any agrochemicals, as the flora and fauna are helping me to control the insects that affect the oil palm. This initiative has given me tools to protect the flora, plant more vegetation cover and make good crop management. Also, thanks to the enrichment of the riparian buffer zone, more water flows in the channel and we see more aquatic fauna".

Rogelio Charry Granados - Costa Rica oil palm farm (6ha)

Aracataca, Magdalena



"The biggest motivation I had for implementing the LMTs was to give something back to the environment, which has given us so much. We are reforesting areas near water springs, because it is very important to have water for the crop and for ourselves and our employees".

Héctor Daniel Rodríguez García - Palma La Roca oil palm farm (80 ha)

Cumaral, Meta

"We have a forest conservation area that we have enriched by planting new trees, taking care of the animals such as the monkey, the squirrels and the chachalaca We are conserving this forest to leave a natural inheritance to our children and our grandchildren. The forest is one of the most important things on our farm because without it we would not have the high concentration of animals and flora found there, so for us the forest is as important as the oil palm".

Luis Carlos Ayala Martínez - Casa del Bloque oil palm farm (100 ha)

El Retén, Magdalena





PALS A J E

PALMERO BIODIVERSO

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT TOOLS - LMT

Biodiversity conservation strategy in oil palm crops





With the adoption

of LMT, the palm oil

sector contributes

to biodiversity

conservation in

Colombia

IMPLEMENTING LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT TOOLS IN OIL PALM CROPS

There is a great variety of Landscape Management Tools that can be implemented in different agricultural systems.

The Biodiverse Oil Palm Landscapes project identified those LMT more closely related to the oil palm production system. These are the most important:

Enrichment of forest fragments

Forest patches are relatively small areas with remaining forest vegetation. Planting native species, which can be grown in nurseries, is recommended for their restoration.

This is a necessary practice since these forest fragments are banks of pollen and seeds, and they host beneficial insects for pest control. They are also the natural habitat of a large number of species of fauna and flora present in oil palm landscapes and regions.

Protection or restoration of riparian buffer zones

Riparian buffer zones are strips of land adjacent to streams, rivers and springs. They are the natural habitat of aquatic species such as otters, amphibians and reptiles, which may be threatened or endangered.

Enriching them with native species contributes to biodiversity conservation, helps to ensure wildlife corridors, and improves connectivity between natural ecosystems. Restoring them with deep-rooted species prevents the erosion of riverbanks and possible flooding of crops.

Biological corridors

These are natural routes designed and implemented to connect High Conservation Value areas, forest remnants, riparian buffer zones and other natural areas within or around crops.

They allow the movement of fauna and the propagation of flora present in the region, avoiding their isolation and promoting the maintenance of biodiversity.

Nurseries of native species

Having these nurseries in the oil palm plantations allows for the propagation of local seeds, and for planting seedlings of native species that are difficult to obtain in commercial nurseries, but which are more appropriate for the implementation of LMT.



米米米米米

张 张 张 张 张 张 一张 张

张 张 张 张 张

水米米米米米米

张紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫

Living fences

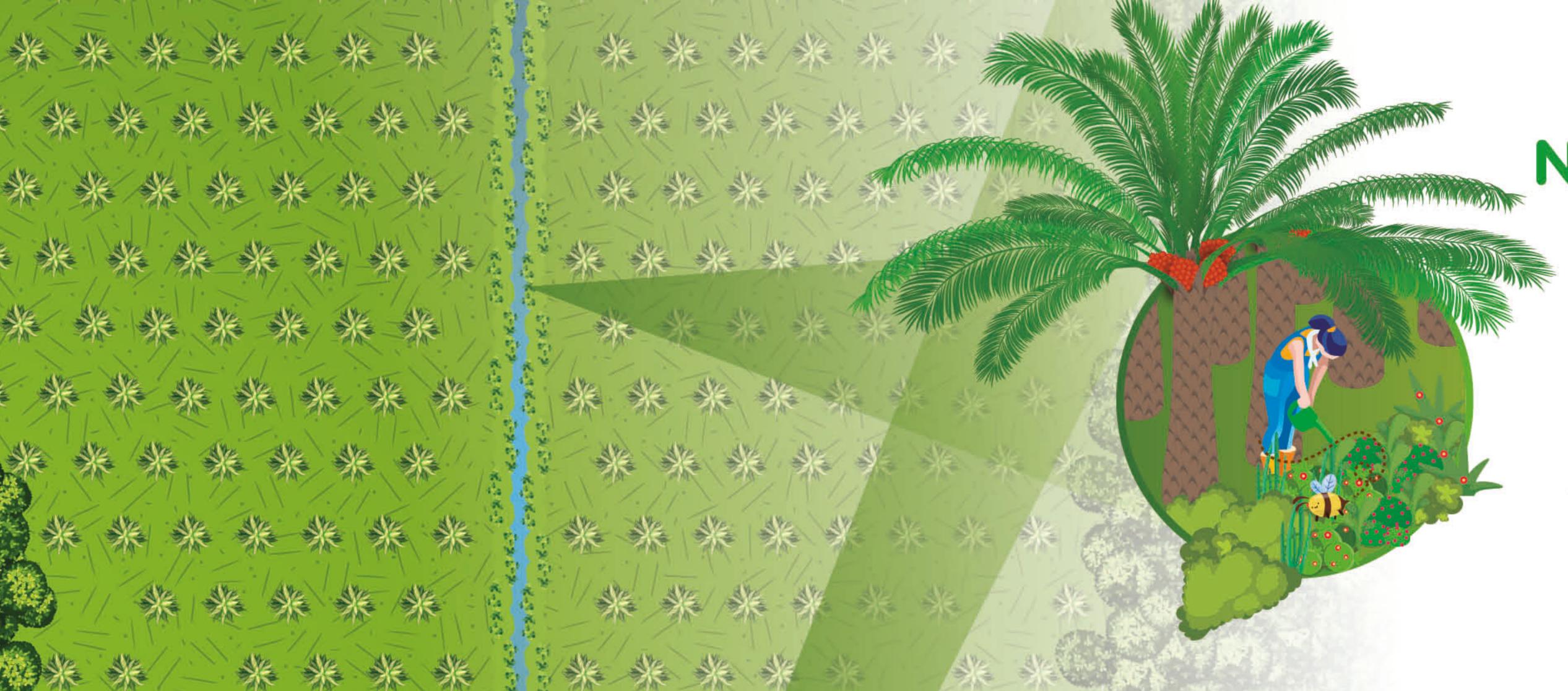
They are strips of vegetation that separate different lots or areas of the farm. They help to delimit the property, they serve as protective barriers against strong winds, they allow the transit and serve as refuge for animals, and they can contain woody species, fruits, or species that attract beneficial fauna for pest control.

Nectariferous plants

They are plants that produce nectar with which they attract and host insects that contribute to pollination and biological pest control, thus reducing the use of agrochemicals. The PPB project and Cenipalma recommend using a wide variety of nectariferous plants in oil palm lots and along water channels. They can be developed in small-scale nurseries within the plantation.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING LMT

- Choose the best place to implement the LMTs and analyze the available land for their adoption.
- Use fast-growing species and select the most suitable for the desired LMT. Consult the Guide on Natuve Species for LMT in Oil Palm Crops developed by the
- Plant the native species for LMT preferably during the
- Include the LMT in the design, development and management of oil palm crops.
- Train work teams in planting and management of native
- Consider the implementation of nurseries as a strategy to guarantee the availability of native species.



~---

米米米米米米

米米米米米米米米

米米米米米