

COMPENSATION ACTIONS

Session 4 - IMPRINT+ Training course



IMPRINT+



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

2015-1-PT01-KA201-012976

COMPENSATION ACTIONS



The detailed guidelines for the following compensation actions are available in **Part III: “PRACTICAL GUIDELINES FOR COMPENSATION ACTIONS”** of the IMPRINT+ report.



Planting trees



Planting trees



**Have you ever
planted a tree?**

Planting trees

Why?

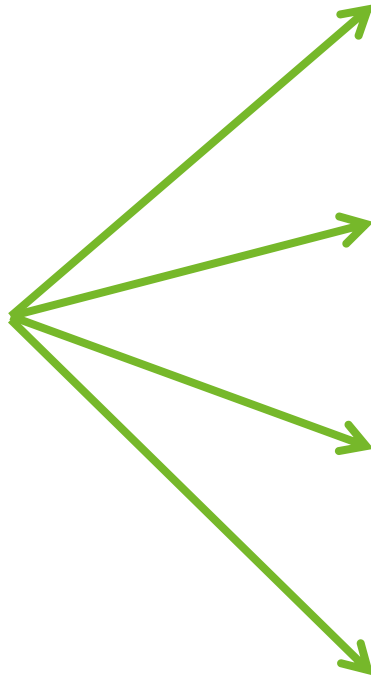
Deforestation, monoculture production, habitat loss and fragmentation, alien invasive species, ...



By planting trees you are contributing to generate clean oxygen, capture carbon dioxide, neutralize greenhouse gases emission, provide habitat, shelter and food for animals and support vital ecosystem services.

Planting trees

Flora



Supporting services

E.g. Photosynthesis; nutrient cycle; soil formation; water cycle.

Provisioning services

E.g. Food; biochemical; fiber; fresh water.

Regulating services

E.g. Air quality, climate, water and erosion regulation; water purification.

Cultural services

E.g. Educational; recreation; heritage; inspiration; aesthetic values.

Planting trees

Tips:

- Plant the trees during the dormant season (autumn and early spring);
- Choose the location to plant according to the tree species characteristics;
- Dig a hole 3 times wider than the root ball, but no deeper than the root ball;
- Water it to settle the soil, but without over packing it.

Always plant native trees!!!



Invasive plant species control

Why?

The spread of invasive plant species is amongst the top threats to biodiversity, destroying native habitats and affecting native species of fauna and flora.

They also have a huge impact in our economy, giving us losses of million of euros every year.



Invasive plant species control

Tips:

- First, learn how to identify these invasive species;
- Second, learn about biological, chemical and physical methods to control them;
- Finally, it is not easy to fight against invasive species. The best way to do it is to prevent their invasion.

Never bring exotic species if you don't know their impact!!!



Building an organic vegetable garden

Why?

Buying vegetables from the groceries store increases our ecological footprint when compared to growing and consuming your own vegetables.



Building an organic vegetable garden

Tips:

- First of all, think about the vegetable garden size, type of plants and most important how much time you can spare to take care of your garden;
- Plant and sow according to individual species requirements;
- Build a compost bin (with organic waste from the vegetable garden and also from your kitchen).

Never use synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides!!!



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Wildlife shelters



Wildlife shelters

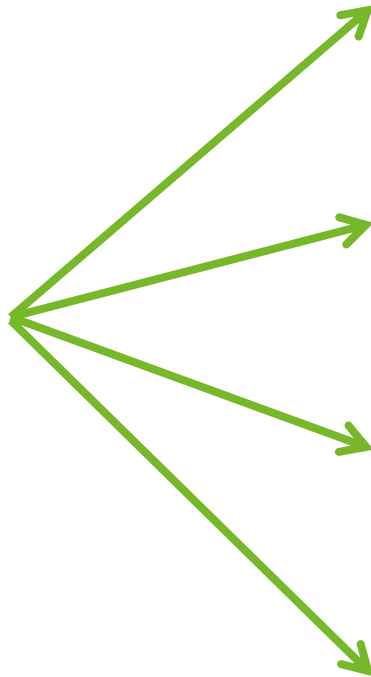
Why?

Habitat loss and fragmentation, overexploitation, alien invasive species, climate change,...

By building wildlife shelters and placing them in appropriate areas you are contributing to local biodiversity.

Wildlife shelters

Fauna



Supporting services

E.g. Nutrient cycles; soil formation

Provisioning services

E.g. Food; biochemicals.

Regulating services

E.g. Pollination; pest control.

Cultural services

E.g. Educational; heritage; inspiration.

Wildlife shelters – Bug hotel



Wildlife shelters – Bug hotel

Materials:

- Wood pallets
- Bricks and tiles
- Roofing felt or PVC sheet
- “Filling”: wood, rocks, old pots, moss, dead leaves, pine cones, ...



Wildlife shelters – Bug hotel



Wildlife shelters – Bug hotel



Wildlife shelters – Bug hotel

Tips:

- Build a stable foundation
- Rain proof roofing will keep the hotel dry and make it will last longer.
- Plant bug friendly plants in the surroundings.



Wildlife shelters – Amphibian & reptile home



Wildlife shelters – Amphibian & reptile home

Materials:

- Spade
- Soil
- Rocks
- Logs or branches



Wildlife shelters – Amphibian & reptile home



Wildlife shelters – Amphibian & reptile home

Tips:

- Don't cover all the openings with soil.
- **Consider the biology of target species.** Amphibians will require more humidity than reptiles.
- Plant the topsoil with native vegetation.



Wildlife shelters – Bird house



Wildlife shelters – Bird house

Materials:

- Wood plank
- Saw
- Metric tape
- Hammer & nails
- Drill
- Ladder



Wildlife shelters – Bird house



Wildlife shelters – Bird house

Tips:

- Drill drainage holes in the bottom.
- Hardwoods, such as oak and beech, will outlive soft woods such as pine.
- Entrance size and type will depend on the species you hope to attract.



Wildlife shelters – Bat box



Wildlife shelters – Bat box

Materials:

- Wood plank
- Saw
- Metric tape
- Hammer & nails
- Ladder



Wildlife shelters – Bat box

Tips:

- Hardwoods, such as oak and beech, will outlive soft woods such as pine.
- Use rough sawn wood so the bats can get a grip inside.
- Provide a clear flight line in.



Pond



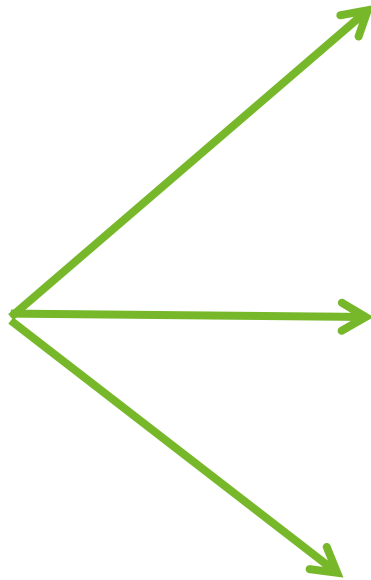
Pond

Why?

Wildlife ponds are threatened habitats with high biodiversity, and are related to many ecosystem services.



Ponds



Supporting services

E.g. Nutrient cycles; soil formation.

Regulating services

E.g. Flood control, water purification.

Cultural services

E.g. Educational, aesthetical value.

Pond

Materials:

- Spade
- Liner
- Rocks
- Measuring tape
- ...



Pond

Tips:

- Curves along margins and depth variation make the pond more attractive to wildlife.
- Don't introduce exotic fish in your pond!



Compensation Actions

Not only

- Improving local biodiversity and ecosystem services.

But also

- Educating and inspiring others to care about the planet.
- Socializing and building stronger teams.
- **ENJOYING NATURE.**

