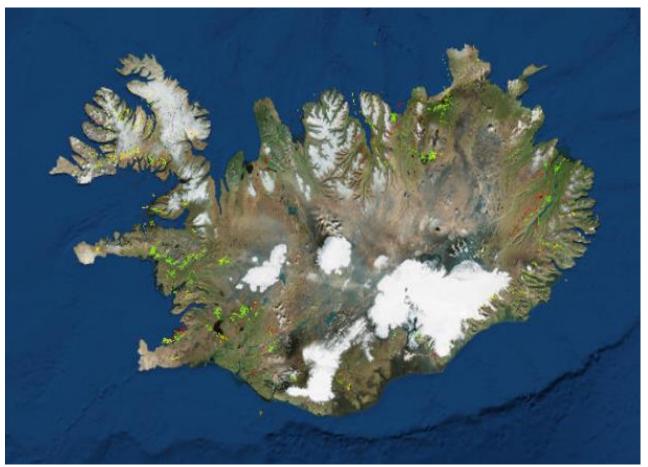


Iceland, WG3 Understory plants Lilja Magnúsdóttir, Matis Ltd. Agnes Geirdal, LSE



Iceland has the least forest cover in Europe

Iceland is 103.000 km². Forest cover in 2015 is natural birch 1.506 km² and planted forests 380 km² total of 1.886 km² or 1,83% of the country



Degradation of forests in Iceland



- Forest area has decreased since settlement
- •Likely 25% of Iceland forested at settlement
- Forest cutting, forage and weather conditions have left the land eroded
- Since 1907 both Iceland Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service of Iceland have been working against erosion and land degradation
- Still a lot to be done but we have high hopes....
- Little knowledge or tradition of forest products
- •Interest is increasing along with growing forests

Non wood forest products in Iceland



- Mushrooms in small quantities, mainly households
 and personal use will change in future
- Berries and herbs not necessarily from forests
- Cultural knowledge based on tradition still used
- Berries widely used for food
- Herbs used for medicinal, aromatic and colorants and dyes but also for drinks and ornamental use
- Books based on tradition, popular for personal use
- Growing interests in using the forest products as more forests are planted and they keep on growing





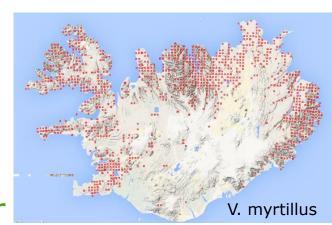
- Little economic value in forest products yet
- Social importance for those who have knowledge
- •Innovative importance unknown lack research
- Ecological knowledge of where the species grow
- No models or management system simply collected for use wherever the collectors find it
- Landowners can forbid picking but seldom do
- Increasing interest as herbal medicine get more popular – increasing use but no regulations
- Can lead to overexploitation



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- Vaccinium myrtillus and V.uliginosum
- ■Empetrum nigrum
 - berries used for food, juice, jam etc.
- Widely picked and used in households
- No public figures of amount or value
- Long tradition for use
- Socially important for users
- No models of any kind
- No management systems but has increased cover because of less forage and warm weather







- •Galium verum
- •Juniperus communis

•Geranium sylvaticum

•Alchema vulgaris



- Used in traditional herbal medicines and salves
- No public figures of amount or value
- Long tradition for use, picked wild where found - rarely cultivated
- No models, data of distribution area
- No management systems









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- •Geranium sylvaticum
- •Galium ssp.
- •Juniperus communis
- Alchema vulgaris



- •Filipendula ulmaria etc. among many other plants
- Used as traditional colorants and dyes
- No public figures of amount or value
- Long tradition for use but few have the knowledge
- No models but data of distribution areas in Iceland
- •No management systems





- Planted forests are growing forest products also
- •Increased interest from the forest owners
 - •How to manage, utilise and get income
 - Little knowledge but willing to learn
- Customers are interested health and clean nature
- Research lacking mostly because of financing
 - •Iceland can learn a lot from other countries
 - Willing to participate in projects and research
 - Willing to learn from others more experienced
- •We believe in the possibilities in the forests

Our national flower in Iceland





Dryas octopetala

Photos: Lilja Magnúsdóttir