Alternative vegetation management in favour of biodiversity in forest corridors of HT and THT lines in Belgium and in France
1. Project editing

12/2017

Team: 6 → 7 (5.2 ETP)

28 sites in Belgium
7 sites in France

Budget: 2,5 M € → 3,2 M €

* 36 %
* 25 %
* 24 %
* 15 % = 39 %
2. Location of the project
3. Project stakeholders network

**Landowners**

50 municipalities, landowners under powerlines = municipal deliberation

220 private landowners contacted for agreement

**Forest managers**

DNF territorial administration

8 regional directions
24 local directions
81 forest yard

**Rurality stakeholder in France**

3 Regional nature parks
ONF (forestry administration)
1 departmental federation of hunters
2 National nature reserves
10 Municipalities
80 private landowners
4. Restoration actions (C) in Walloon Region and in France

275,500 forest seedlings
21,000 fruit trees
Initial objective: 360 ha to restore and 110 ponds to dig

Final results: 526 ha restored and 175 ponds dug

= 146%  = 159%

### Restoration actions (C) in Walloon Region and in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>lisières</th>
<th>vergers</th>
<th>habitats naturels</th>
<th>mares</th>
<th>invasives</th>
<th>fauche / pâturage</th>
<th>prairies fleuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>C6</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>C7</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Monitoring LIFE Elia-RTE

BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

ECONOMICAL

Costs-benefits analysis (see point 8)
6. Communication - Trainings

127 News = 1,7 per month
7. European networking

17 countries visited

CIGRE
Entso-e
CEE
CILB
ITTECOP
International land conservation network
Best grid
IENE
REN
RGI
8. Cost-benefit analysis

Cost – benefit analysis
### Comparison traditional management/LIFE method vs. With WACC = 5%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Return on investment</th>
<th>After 30 years</th>
<th>After 30 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planted edges</td>
<td>9 years</td>
<td>1.9 times cheaper</td>
<td>1.4 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restored edges</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>2.1 times cheaper</td>
<td>1.8 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasturage</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>2 times cheaper</td>
<td>1.8 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasturage in hard conditions</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>4.7 times cheaper</td>
<td>3.9 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>4.9 times cheaper</td>
<td>2.5 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural habitats (heathlands)</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>53 times cheaper</td>
<td>3.9 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural habitats (peatlands)</td>
<td>9 years</td>
<td>3 times cheaper</td>
<td>1.8 times cheaper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>