

#### LIFE ELIA-RTE project

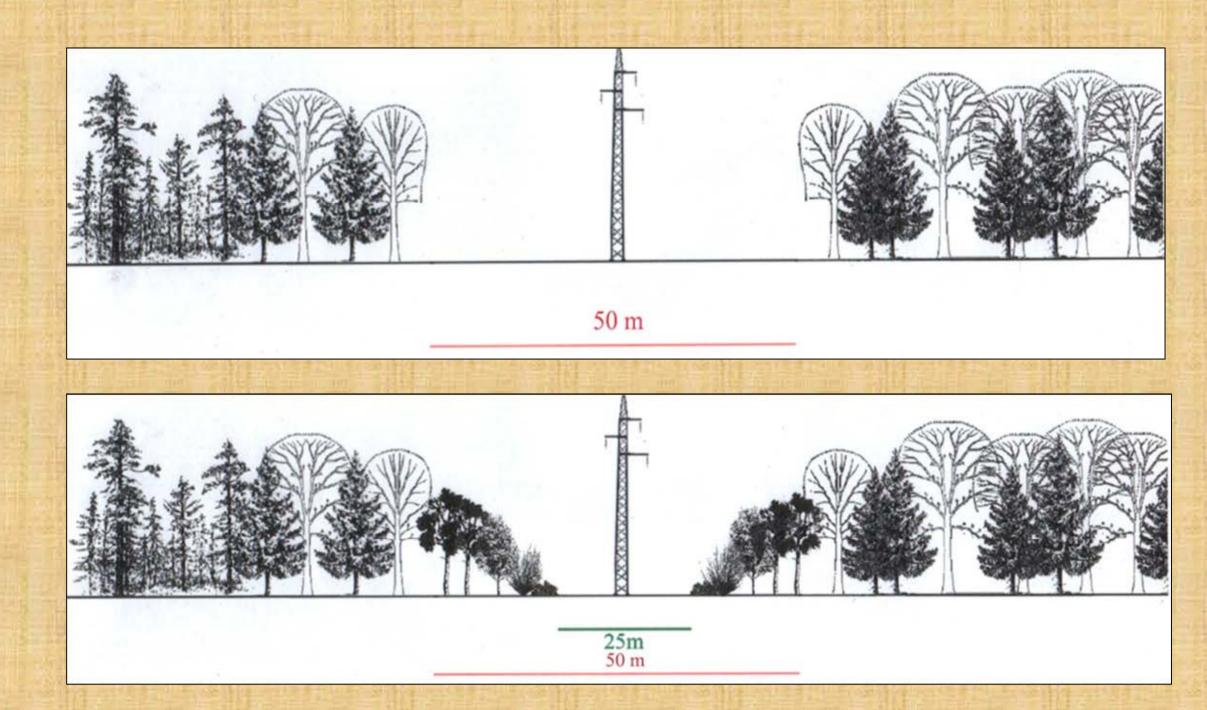
# Creating green corridors under overheads lines \*\*Restoration actions\*\*

## elia



#### 1-Structural improvements of edges Target: 210 ha.

Creation and restoration of edges composed of trees of second order of magnitude (hawthorn, willow, ...) providing food and shelter for insects and birds. Dense enough, they prevent the colonization by larger trees that could threaten the high-voltage line.





#### 2- <u>Creation of orchards will serve as a genetic reservoir</u> Target: 20 ha.

They will consist of apple, pear and wild medlar. These are important elements of the ecological network and they have a great heritage interest.

#### 3-Restoration of bogs, moors and poor meadows Target: 20 ha.

The restoration of of these rare habitats will promote an extremely valuable flora and fauna and facilitate the mobility of these species to other comparable sites (other LIFE projects in the Walloon Region).



#### **4-Creation of ponds**

Target: 100 ponds.

They will form a highly valuable network for the diversification of the environment and its operation.

Dragonflies and amphibians will find there a precious refuge.

#### 5-<u>Fight against invasive plants</u> Target: 20 ha.

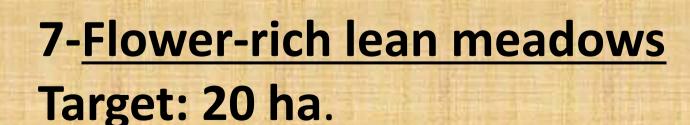
Often there is invasive plants living under lines (Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan balsam, Spirea ...). Machines running under these lines can easily spread them accidentally. Therefore, it is important to eradicate them or limit their populations.





### 6-<u>Pasture management</u> Target: 20 ha.

Wet areas and lowlands of open valley are usually occupied by tall herbs (herbaceous wetlands). The extensive grazing management of such habitats is efficient and friendly to the local biodiversity.



Regular mowing with exporting the mowing products can deplete the soil in nutrients and allows a serie of previously disappeared or rare plants to settle back. In some cases, LIFE ELIA project will recreate flower meadows by sowing seeds of local plant varieties.



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