

2nd General Meeting and Conference is organized by



For detailed program visit potarch.eu



Follow us on LinkedIn



EU•PoTaRCh

General Meeting & Conference

of COST Action 22155

Poznań, Poland / March 19-21 2025

Programme and abstracts



Aleksandra Fostikov¹, Branko Glavonjić², Nataša Jović-Jovičić³, Zorica Mojović³, Jelena Rafailović⁴

1. Institute of History, Belgrade, Serbia

2. University of Belgrade-Faculty of Forestry, Serbia

3. Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy, Serbia

4. Institute for Recent History of Serbia, Serbia

A brief itinerary of manufacture and use of charcoal in Serbia. Country report.

The production of charcoal in Serbia can be traced continuously from the arrival of the Slavs in the Balkans to the present day. After their arrival, on the basis of the remaining sources, charcoal was initially produced by blacksmiths for their own needs, just as it was in much of Central Europe. With the rise of mining, which was initiated by the arrival of the Sasi (saxon miners), we can also see the beginnings of a more organised production of charcoal. A more detailed insight into the production methods comes from Turkish sources, from which not only the types of wood used can be seen, but also information on its applications. Finally, after Serbia's liberation, based on available data and descriptions, we gain insight into the traditional production methods that remained active in the 19th and 20th centuries. Today, charcoal producers can be divided into those who use traditional and modern methods. Since charcoal producers in Serbia are not registered as traditional craftsmen, nor do they have an association, based on the data gathered so far, we can only emphasise that such research is necessary and needs to be conducted in greater detail. The main purpose of this short lecture is to show the brief itinerary of the manufacture and use of charcoal in Serbia.

Maryam Ghalibaf

Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Finland

Black is the New Green- Charcoal and Future Perspective in Finland

Biochar is defined by the International Biochar Initiative as a "solid material obtained from the thermochemical conversion of biomass in an oxygen-limited environment." It is a type of charcoal, sometimes modified, designed for organic use, such as improving soil.

In Finland, professional burners were employed in towns and castles during the 16th century to meet the growing demand for charcoal. This demand increased significantly with the establishment of ironworks in southwestern Finland. Charcoal was traditionally produced in horizontal and vertical pits, with horizontal pits primarily used for domestic purposes, while vertical pits – which were probably introduced to Finland by professional burners – were used for ironworks. By the 1820s and 1830s, ironworks began to construct charcoal ovens.

As a precursor to biochar, charcoal has been intertwined with human civilisation since the Paleolithic era, particularly in practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture. Entering the twenty-first century, biochar has become a focal point of multidisciplinary research due to its unique properties, wide-ranging applications, and potential for future development. Research into