

# multifunctional Farming for the sustainability of European Agricultural Landscapes

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN ZVOLEN

Project No: 2016-1-SK01-KA202-022502

# THE PRINCIPLES OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRICULTURE AND EAL

An agricultural landscape – an opportunity for diversification of farming activities























### Description of the module

Overview: This module explains how a knowledge on landscape values of European agricultural landscapes (EALs) might open new horizons for the establishment of a farm performing different non-agricultural activities thus, realizing multifunctional agriculture. Awareness of the landscape quality by farmers and stakeholders aims to tackle challenges of the European Landscape Convention (CoE, 2000).

Learning objectives

#### Knowledge

- ✓ Understanding typology of EALs and attributes making EALs multifunctional.
- ✓ Know-how to apply multifunctional activities within different EALs.

#### Skills

- ✓ Recognizing a landscape type EAL and values of different EALs and their landscape character.
- ✓ Practisizing multifunctional farming in coincidence with characteristics of a particular EAL
- ✓ Providing adequate maintenance to EALs, preserving EALs values and improving their quality.

#### **Attitudes**

✓ The awareness to improve EALs quality and maintenance in a sustainable way regarding traditional land uses based on deep ancestral knowledge of the environment preserving the landscape character.

The training module is linked with Summary report - Case studies - E-atlas.





#### Index

- International context of EALs presented in case studies
- EALs presented in case studies
- National context of EALs presented in case studies
- Advanced multifunctional entrepeneurship based on EALs values
- Attractive landscape as a result of multifunctional and sustanaible farming and as an asset for the further entrepeneurship development
- Maintenance and preservation of EALs values
- Sharing and distribution knowledge on EALs values





#### International context of EALs presented in case studies

#### Why a farmer needs knowledge on different EALs?

#### Expected knowledge

- Finding inspirative ideas in case studies across Europe within the same EAL
- Know the landscape potential for the establishment of particular non-agricultural activities on farms
- Dealing with natural conditions and constraints using traditional agricultural techniques making the landscape more fertile and agriculture sustainable as well as maintaining cultural and historical heritage.



Targeted improvement of the landscape quality

International context allows international knowledge exchange



Advanced multifunctional entrepeneurship



Sustainable agricultural systems based on inherited knowledge transformation to modern agricultural systems

EALs of higher quality mediate more opportunities for business expansion and diversification of entrepeneurship in the countryside.





### International context of EALs presented in case studies

Why a farmer needs knowledge on different EALs?

Understanding of EAL attributes

#### Typical features = similarity

A farm takes care about typical attributes of the EAL and this similarity allows comparison of mutifunctional activities with other farms in the same EAL accross Europe.



#### Distinctive features = differences

They rise from specific farming activities related to natural, cultural and historical heritage and/or landscape identity making the EAL valuable at regional, national or international level.

A farm performs multifunctional activities comparable at international level within the same EAL

Example of EAL: Pasture

Less fertile land not suitable for crops cultivations or haymaking

Grazing grasslands by cattle

Horse breeding

Challets



A farm is a unique entity making individual multifunctional activities which can be interesting for other farms.

Transhumance pastoral systems in mountains
Extensively grazed NATURA 2000 habitats and other
protected sites

Grazing grasslands on alluvial flats with watterlogged soils

**Grazing orchards** 





# EALs presented in case studies

#### Dehesa

Mª Jesús Gualda (ES)



#### Delta landscapes

Jesús Villena (ES)



# Heathland and huertas

Francisca Ruiz Requena (ES)



#### Highlands

Emiliano Brandimarte Az. Agr. (Sibillini Ranch) (IT)







## EALs presented in case studies

#### Graditz Stud Farm (DE)



Farmland



Včelí kRaj (SK)

Bio-Saalberghof Berghaus (DE)



Haetteli farm (DE)



Farma pod Melichovou skalou (SK)





Inmaculada Jiménez - a beekeeper (ES)



Farma Etelka (SK)





## EALs presented in case studies

#### Meadow

Maridiana (IT)



### Semi-bocage

Farm of Joseph Lehmenkühler (DE)



### Open fields



Farm of Joseph Lehmenkühler (DE)



Farma AFRA Odorica (SK)



Aboca (IT)





## EALs presented in case studies

#### Orchards

Haetteli Farm (DE)





Jesús Villena (ES)

Eredi Gradassi Andrea s.s. (IT)



Bodegas Nestares Rincón (ES)



Esteban Moya (ES)







# EALs presented in case studies

#### Pasture



BioLiebert - organic farm of the Liebert family (DE)

Marekov Dvor (SK)



Maridiana (IT)



Šenk Farm (SI)



Gregor Gomol (SI)







# EALs presented in case studies

Torre Colombaia (IT)



Crone Farm (DE)



Rural areas

Vrhovc Farm (SI)



Marijan Bavcon (SI)







## EALs presented in case studies

### Terraced landscapes

Esteban Moya (ES)



Eredi Gradassi Andrea s.s. (IT)



Farma AFRA Odorica (SK)



Go to E-Atlas to read the EALs definitions! Check detailed characteristics of EAL in case studies!





## EALs presented in case studies

### Vineyards

#### Bodegas Nestares Rincón (ES)



Srečko Trbižan (SI)



## Wooded grasslands

Caprinatura SL (ES)



Torre Colombaia (l



Go to E-Atlas to read the EALs definitions! Check detailed characteristics of EAL in case studies!





#### National context of EALs presented in case studies

The database of EALs that was developed by the EUCALAND (Pungetti & Kruse, eds., 2010; Kruse et al., 2011) was consolidated with national types of agricultural landscapes.

#### From European to local landscapes

geographic identification is important

5 basic landscape types in Europe

Meeus, J.H.A. (1990): "Pan-European landscapes". Landscape and Urban Planning, Vol. 31, Issues 1-3: p 57-59.

Corine Land Cover Map 2006 - 44 land cover types in Europe

http://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover

**EUCALAND glossary - 44 typov European types of agricultural landscapes** 

integrated into



national typologies



national typologies



national typologies

 Primarily, the application of classifications including aspects of lanscape values, traditions, and heritage and these which are available through WMS connectors or public maps.

Read more about types of cultural landscapes in the Summary Report, p. 39-43!



Slovakia

# THE PRINCIPLES OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRICULTURE AND EAL

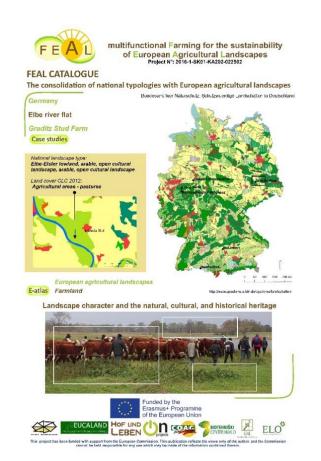


Germany

### National context of EALs presented in case studies

European and national landscape classifications are visualized in interactive pdfs developed particulary for each case study demonstrating a large variety of EALs and distinctive features of their landscape character.

# multifunctional Farming for the sustainability of European Agricultural Landscapes rolect No: 2016-1-SK01-KA202-022502 **FEAL CATALOGUE** The consolidation of national typologies with European agricultural landscapes Medvedie Vrchy Mts. Case studies E-atlas Open fields E-atlas Terraced landscapes Historical landscapes with technical monuments and folk architecture: Historical mining landscap Landscape character and the natural, cultural, and historical heritage



Learn more how to use interactive pdfs in E-Atlas!



**Spain** 

# THE PRINCIPLES OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRICULTURE AND EAL



Italv

#### National context of EALs presented in case studies

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Learn more how to use interactive pdfs in E-Atlas!





### National context of EALs presented in case studies

Slovenia

European and national landscape classifications are visualized in interactive pdfs developed particulary for each case study demonstrating a large variety of EALs and distinctive features of their landscape character.



Learn more how to use interactive pdfs in E-Atlas!





#### Advanced multifunctional entrepeneurship based on EALs values

Why a farmer shall recognize natural, cultural and historical characteristics of EALs?

#### Natural environment

Historical land uses and cultural traditions

Traditionallity and landscape identity

• Basic constraints and advantages

Knowledge system on landscape inherited from generations of ancestors is very important for the current management. Historical landscape was multifunctional and farming methods were usually nature friendly and sustainable.

Example of EAL: Terraced landscape

Soil looses and erosion prevention

Increasing insulations for cultivated plants



Stone terraces built with different techniques

Seasonal dwellings on terraces

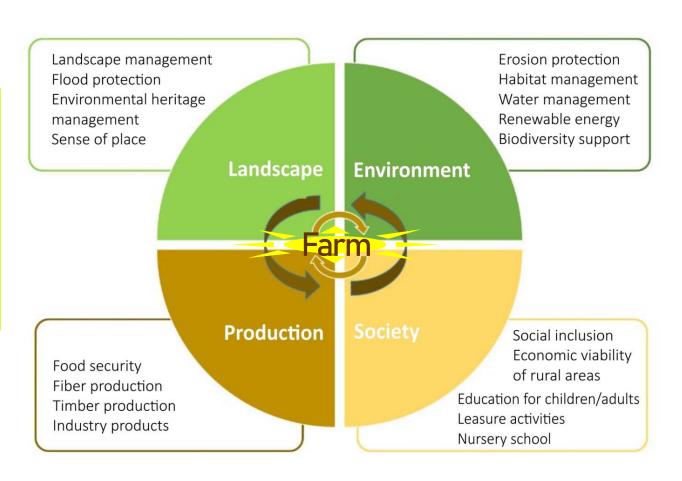
You can read more about very interesting historical genesis of EALs in the Sumary Report p. 8-10!





# Advanced multifunctional entrepeneurship based on EALs values A framework of interfaces between a farm and a landscape.

- Multifunctionality implies the diversification of sources of farm income, allowing farmers to reduce the business risk relying on alternative sources of revenue.
- Multifunctionality is directly related both to the sustainability of farms and to the production of services for society - ecosystem services.

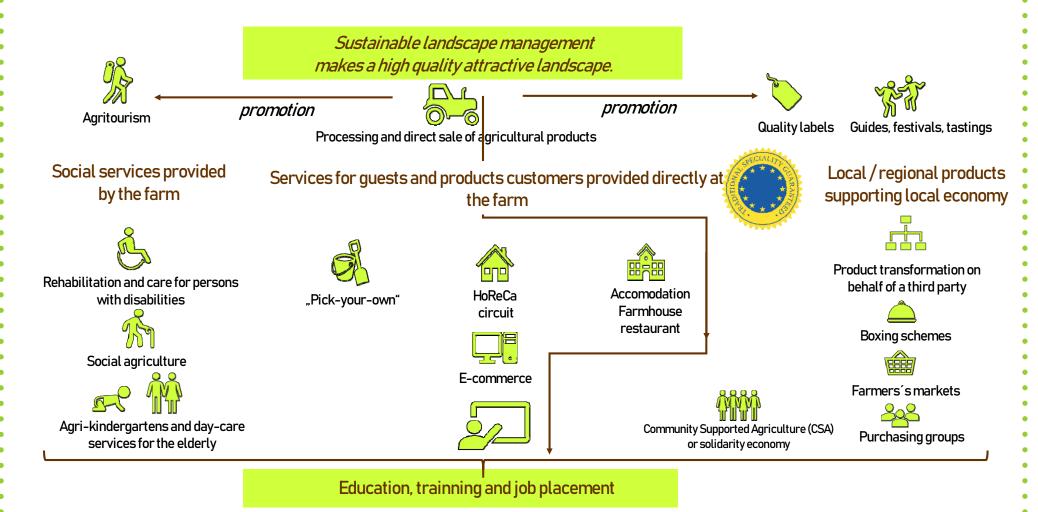


You can read more about interactions of farms and their enviroment in the Sumary Repor, p. 21-22; 28!





### Advanced multifunctional entrepeneurship based on EALs values



Find more information about challenges of multifunctional agriculture in the Sumary Report, p. 24-27!





Attractive landscape as a result of multifunctional and sustainable farming and as an asset for the further entrepreneurship development

# Priorities of values maintenance in different FALs

- Preservation of natural heritage and biodiversity
- Traditional extensive pastures
  - Challets and haymaking structures

Highlands
Mountain landscapes
Meadows
Pasture
Heathland
Wooded grasslands
Dehesa

- Landscape diversity
- Historical vegetation forms
- Historical irrigation systems
  - Folk architeture

Rural landscapes
Farmland
Semi-bocage
Huertas
Terraced landsapes

 Genopool diversity and heritage

> Delta landscapes Open fields Orchards Vineyards

Preserved rural landscapes help maintain the quality of life for rural residents by providing viable communities and economies and the positive values associated such landscapes (Agnoletti, 2014). The landscape's image or identical landscape features are used as trademarks of products originating in a certain territory for product marketing strategies. A regional trademark strategy related with local products can be applied in daily food marketing in shops, during festivals, or used for the regional promotion in tourism activities (Summary Report, p. 54).

Find more information about challenges of multifunctional agriculture in the Sumary Report, p.24-27!





#### Maintenance and preservation of EALs values

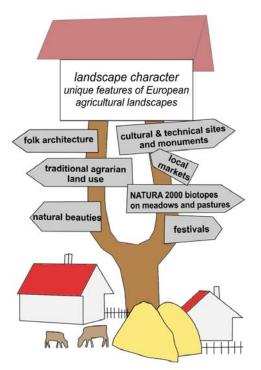
Which attributes of EALs shall be preserved?

nice and attractive

Original tasty

relaxing

inspirative



#### What can a farm do?

- Maintain traditional land uses.
- Preserve natural, cultural and historical heritage and the landscape character.
  - Organic farming.
- Cultivating local / regional plants and breading animals (genopool heritage preservation).
- Extensive, soft tourism activities and family friendly programs on the farm for visitors.
- The implementaiton of knowledge about farm eco-functions and traditions into eco-musem conceptions.
- The implementaiton of high-tech and ecofriendly agri-technologies into modern landscape design conceptions.

Find more information about challenges of multifunctional agriculture in the Sumary Report, p. 52-54!





### Maintenance and preservation of EALs values by farms

A key task is setting up a farm as a hotspot of bussiness and touristic infrastructure in the countryside.



- Natural heritage preservation requires extensive and eco-friendly agricultural activities (organic farming, apiculture etc.).
- Traditional extensive pastoral systems are maintained by continuos nonintensive grazing of ecologically vulnarable grasslands by different kinds of animals, removing shrubs and successive woody plants.
- Biodiversity and landscape diversity: a farm provides daily maintenance on land cover. For instance, for meadows it is expected two or four times yearly a grass cutting and haymaking.
- Genopool heritage and diversity of cultivated plants is performed by a farm prefering biological prevention against pests and diseases and producing local eco-products.
- Historical elements of vegetation require maintaining their primary form and functions by removing successive plants or planting / cultivating new ones.
- Historical irrigation structures require active usage, cooperation of landowners in preserving their continuity among land parcels, grass cutting, removing woody plants and reconstruction of channels.
- Historical artificial terraces on slopes require removing successive woody plants and reconstruction.
- Traditional challets, haymaking structures and folk architecture require
  active usage and reconstruction regarding their cultural and historical
  features and in some cases also adoption to a new function.

Find links among different EALs and variety of bussines models in case studies!





### Sharing and distribution knowledge on EALs values

Customers, visitors and their activities



- Attractive visual landscape
- Protected natural habitats
  - · Preserved biodiversity



Buying local products on the farm

- Healthy food, original products of high quality
  - Support of the local economy (employment)



- Clean environment
- Calmatmosphere in family and small farms



- Designing EALs like:
- Eco-museums with natural sites and traditional land-uses;
- Modern landscapes with innovative ecotechnologies

### How a farm can share knowledge?



A virtual guide as a mobile application linked with web hiking / touristic portals sharing hiking routes accros the countryside and farms and related touristic services.



E-commerce combined with tastings or small festivals on the farm



Seminars, workshops for target social groups.

Workshops, seminars, courses, online courses combined with work stages on the farms or Woofing programs.

Find links among different EALs and variety of bussines models in case studies!





### References/Links

- <u>Council of Europe (CoE). (2000). The European Landscape Convention, ETS No. 176. Retrieved from http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape</u>
- Kruse, A., Centeri, C., Renes, H., Roth, M., Printsmann, A., Palang, H., Jordá, L.B. Velarde, M.D. & Kruckenberg, H. (2010).
   Glossary on Agricultural Landscapes. Tájökológiai Lapok, Special Issue, 99-127.
- Pungetti, A. & Kruse A. (Eds.) (2010). European Culture Expressed in Agricultural Landscapes. Perspectives from Eucaland Project. Roma, Palombi Editori.





#### Conclusions

Landscape is being shaped by types of behaviour intimately connected with the culture of images. Landscapes are sculpted by habits, and never before have these been so strongly influenced by appearances.

Prof. Arch. Juan Manuel Palerm Salazar Universidad de Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Spain Essey "On Silence in the Landscape"

The current state of the health of the agricultural landscape does not meet the criteria for optimal and ecological land use in many EU regions. This statement especially applies for traditionally farmed landscapes where the main problem is land abandonment. Waiting for the decisions brought about by legislation brings the irreplaceable loss of landscape values, and as a consequence, disturbances in ecological relations and eventually economic losses.

Therefore, the training module explains succesful realizations of multifunctional agriculture on farms and brings inspirative ideas for other farmes in similar landscape types from different European countries. It provides knowledge how farmers could be more independent from unpredictable natural conditions (disasters) and economic obstacles (for instance products trading that is influnced by global prices) as well as it brings ideas how a multifunctional farming can lead to win-win situations presented in case studies. Well-educated farmers are be able to identify financial potential of EAL and to implement this knowledge into their successful business plans.