

The concept of HNV farmland

- Identification of predominantly semi-natural vegetation, mosaic landscapes and areas for populations of species (HNV types 1, 2 and 3)**
 - an overview –**

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Structure of the presentation

- 1) General approach to identify HNV farmland
- 2) Definition of HN VF – Types 1 – 3 of HNV farmland
- 3) Perspectives of identification
- 4) Perspectives of HN VF in the context of the CAP



HNV information + the policy arena I

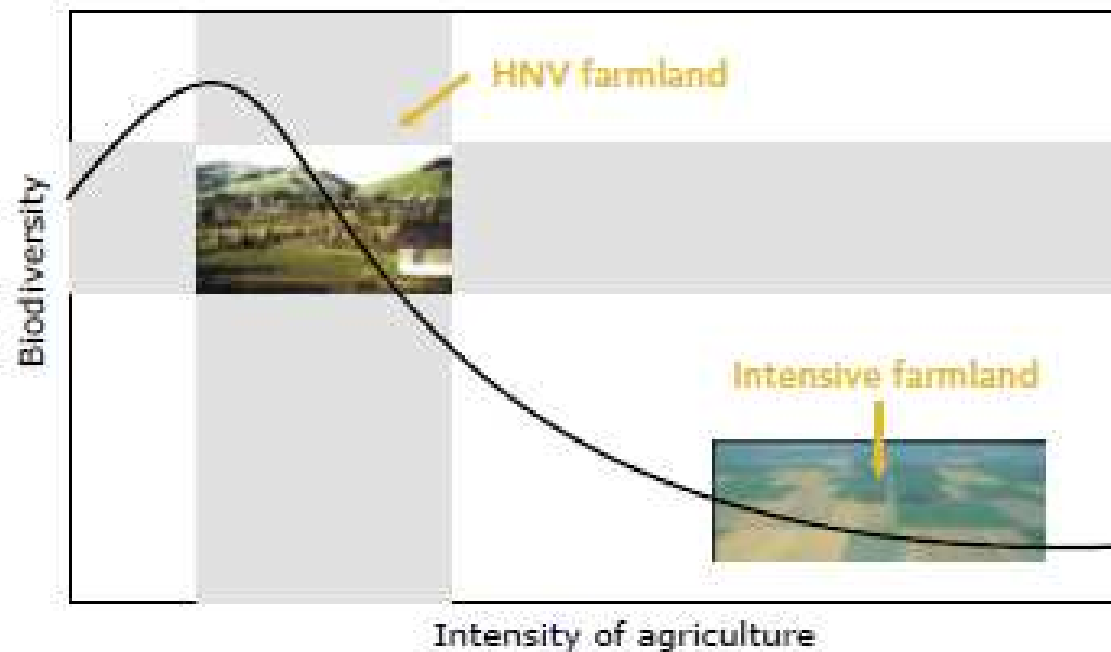
(The concept of) HNV farmland is:

- a recognised term in EU policy debate
- part of new RD guidance document
- An explicit objective for AE schemes and other measures in Axis 2 of EAFRD
- Under discussion as input to reform of EU Less Favoured Area (LFA) policy

Definition HNV

“High nature value (HNV) farmland are those areas in Europe where agriculture maintains or contributes to a high level of biodiversity”.

Figure 2 General relationship between agricultural intensity and biodiversity



Source: EEA 2004

Definition HNV



Black grouse: Species found on moor- and heathland.
Photos: Ybele Hoozeveen, Niall Benvie/RSPB-images (insert).



Corncrake: Species found in extensive grassland.
Photo: Peter Veen, Andy Hay/RSPB-images (insert).



Great bustard: Species found in steppic habitats.
Photo: Jesus Vallente, Olavi Hiiemäe (insert).

“High nature value (HNV) farmland are those areas in Europe where agriculture maintains or contributes to a high level of biodiversity”.

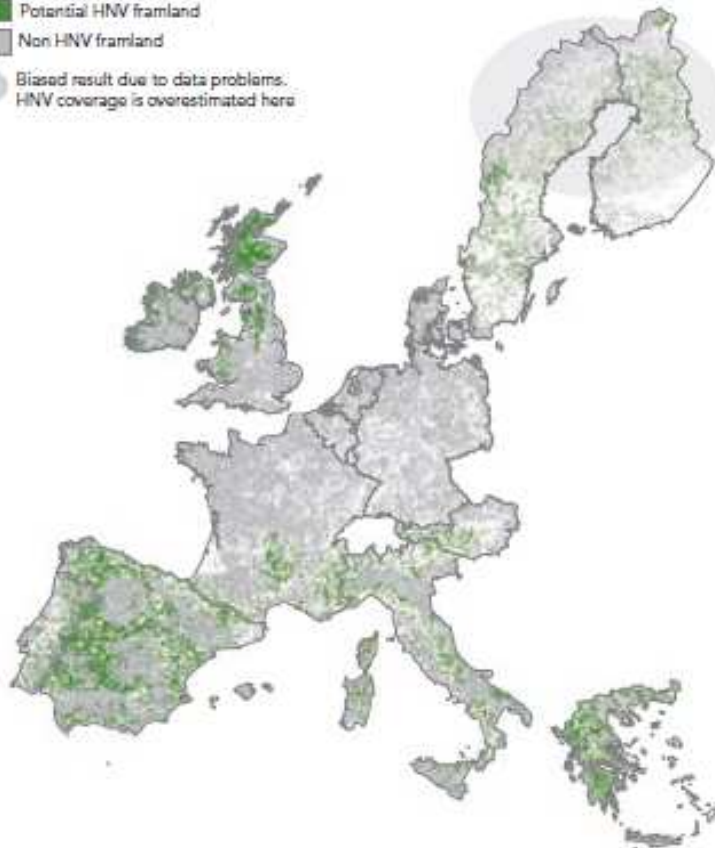
Source: EEA 2004

Definition HNV

Figure 4 Initial estimate of distribution of HNV farmland in Europe (EU-15, minimum estimate)

Potential HNV farmland according to minimum Corine selection

- Potential HNV farmland
- Non HNV farmland
- Biased result due to data problems. HNV coverage is overestimated here



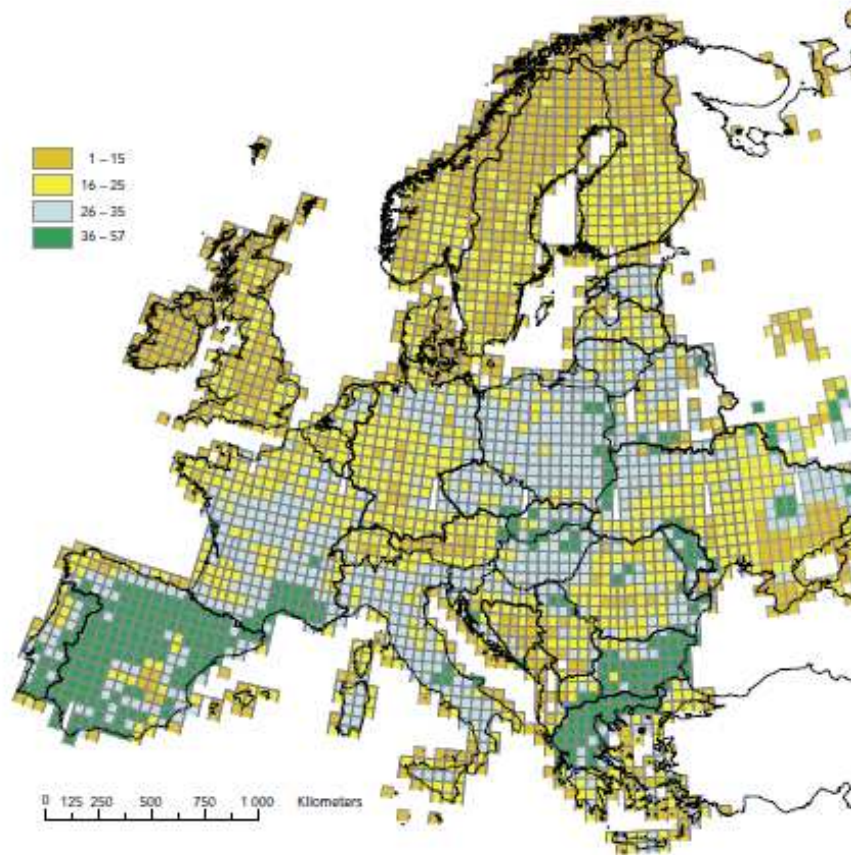
Source: Andersen, 2003 (see Appendix A and B for details).

“High nature value (HNV) farmland are those areas in Europe where agriculture maintains or contributes to a high level of biodiversity”.

Source: EEA 2004

Definition HNV

Figure 7 Cumulative distribution of 102 bird species with unfavourable conservation status occurring on farmland



“High nature value (HNV) farmland are those areas in Europe where agriculture maintains or contributes to a high level of biodiversity”.

Source: EEA 2004

Definition HNV

“High nature value (HNV) farmland are those areas in Europe where agriculture maintains or contributes to a high level of biodiversity”.

→ **HNV farmland is divided into three main types**
(according to Andersen et al. 2003):

Type 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation.

Type 2: Farmland dominated by low intensity agriculture or a mosaic of semi-natural and cultivated land and small-scale features.

Type 3: Farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World populations.

Types of HNV (examples)

Typ 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation.



Types of HNV (examples)

Typ 2: Farmland dominated by low intensity agriculture or a mosaic of semi-natural and cultivated land and small-scale features.



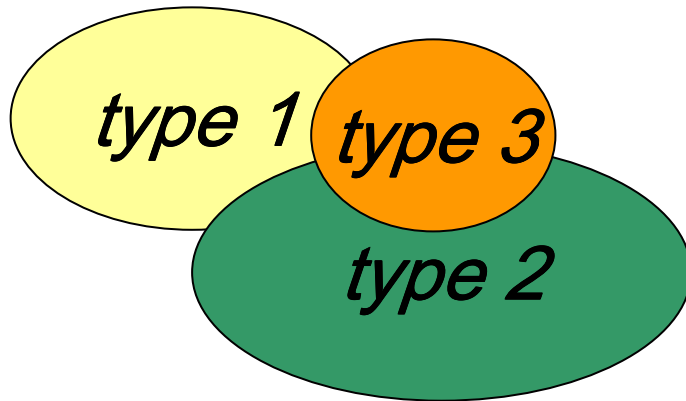
Types of HNV (examples)

Typ 3: Farmland important for rare species or a high proportion of European or World populations.



Definition HNV

The HNV-indicator consists of three definition-parts:



Schematic presentation of the three definition-parts. All three types partly interfere with each other. The total area of HNV farmland is the sum of areas of all three definition-parts in consideration of overlapping (the same area is not counted several times).

Calculation of HNV farmland as area-indicator:

HNV farmland = sum of HNV farmland-areas types 1, 2 and 3

- as absolute hectare-information and
- as part of the agricultural landscape

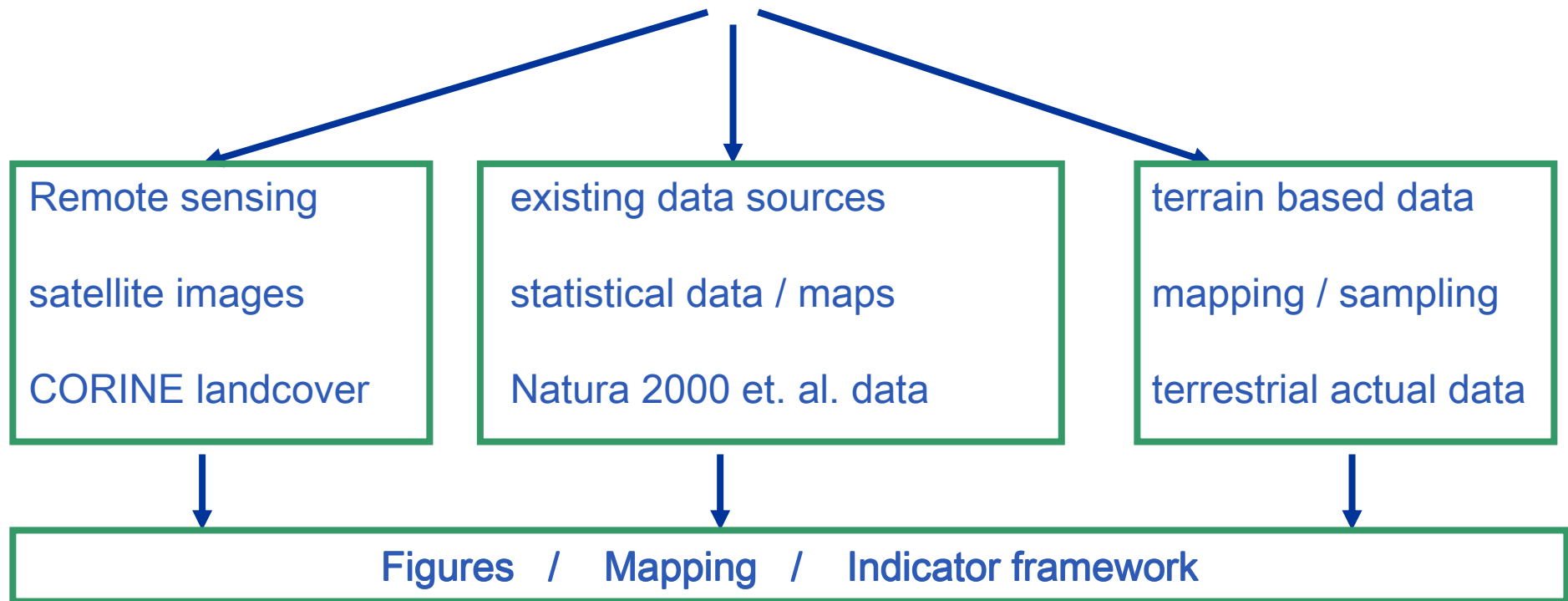
Definition HNV



Definition HNV

Identification of High nature value (HNV) farmland

via



Classification of biotope data to HNV-types

classification of FFH-types to HNV farmland (types 1 and 2) Example Germany

Code	LRT
1330	Atlantische Salzwiesen (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
1340	Salzwiesen im Binnenland
2320	Trockene Sandheiden mit Calluna und Empetrum nigrum [Dünen im Binnenland]
4010	Feuchte Heiden des nordatlantischen Raums mit Erica tetralix
4030	Trockene europäische Heiden
4060	Alpine und boreale Heiden
5130	Formationen von Juniperus communis auf Kalkheiden und -rasen
6110	Lückige basophile oder Kalk-Pionierrasen (Alysso-Sedion albi)
6120	Trockene, kalkreiche Sandrasen
6130	Schwermetallrasen (Violetalia calametariae)
6150	Boreo-alpines Grasland auf Silikatsubstraten
6170	Alpine und subalpine Kalkrasen

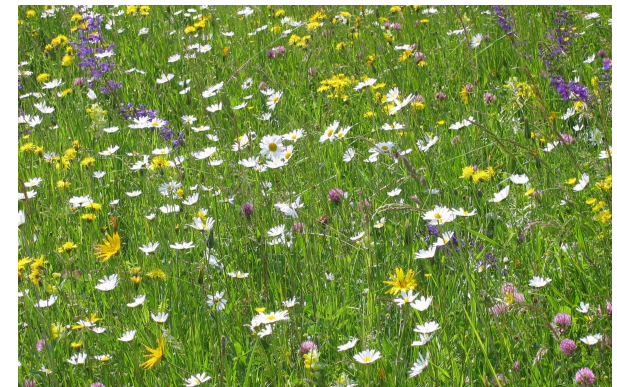


Classification of biotope data to HNV-types

classification of FFH-types to HNV farmland (types 1 and 2) Example

Germany

Code	LRT
6210	Naturnahe Kalk-Trockenrasen und deren Verbuschungsstadien
6230	Artenreiche montane Borstgrasrasen (und submontan auf dem europäischen Festland) auf Silikatböden
6240	Subpannonische Steppen-Trockenrasen [Festucetaliae vallesiacae]
6410	Pfeifengraswiesen auf kalkreichem Boden, torfigen und tonig-schluffigen Böden (Molinion caeruleae)
6430	Feuchte Hochstaudenfluren
6440	Brenndolden-Auenwiesen (Cnidion dubii)
6510	Magere Flachland-Mähwiesen
6520	Berg-Mähwiesen
7210	Kalkreiche Sümpfe mit Cladium mariscus und Arten des Caricion davallianae
7230	Kalkreiche Niedermooere



Classification of biotope data to HNV-types

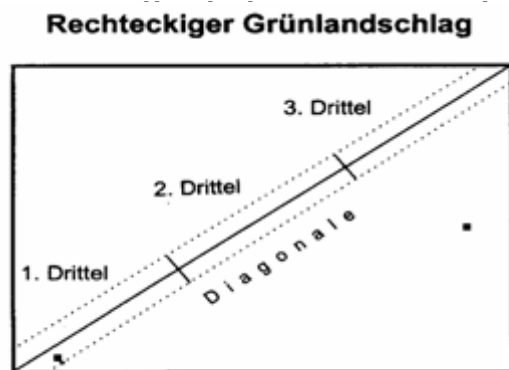
classification of extensively utilized grassland to HNV farmland

(types 1 and 2) Example Germany

Example for a methodology

Differentiation with a list of key species

Transect across the parcel



Classification of landscape elements as HNV- types

extensively managed areas (Type 2) Example

- Species rich arable land at least 4 key species present
- Species rich vineyards at least 4 key species present
- Extensively utilized pastures Classification with the key species rich grassland (at least 4 key species in a transect)
- Orchards and alleys of fruit trees at least 1.6 m stems; either whole parcel or parts of parcel
- Fallow land / set aside land only self greened parcels
not: permanent fallow land



Classification of landscape elements as HNV- types

landscape-elements (Examples Type 2) Example Germany

- Parcel edges and edge structures with at least 1 m width and 10 m length and if structure rich
- Ruderal parcels with at least 1 m width and 10 m length and if structure rich
- Shrubberies incl. edges with at least 1 m width and 10 m length and if structure rich, at least 3 wood species, percentage of conifers less than 20 %
- Solitaire trees, alleys, tree rows (without conifers)
- Small scale woods and wood edges within the landscape if structure rich, at least 3 wood species, percentage of conifers less than 20 %
- Forest edges only forest edges if rich in structure (categories 1-3 in 5 categories-scale)
- Structure rich field paths and roads
- Small water courses at least 20 cm depth and 1 m width (incl. edges)



Classification of landscape elements as HNV- types

landscape-elements (Type 2) Example Germany

- Quellen, natürliche und naturnahe Gewässer, Bäche inkl. Fließgewässer begleitende Erlen- und Eschenwälder Fließgewässer 2. und 3. Ordnung (inkl. Randstreifen, Böschungen, Gehölzgalerien)
- Trockenmauern, verfügte Natursteinmauern, Sand-, Lehm-, Lößwand ab 1 m Höhe und 10 m Länge
- Steinriegel, Fels(riegel) ab 10 m²
- Natürlich dystrophe, oligotrophe bis eutrophe Weiher/ Tümpel, eutrophe Altwasser keine Nutzung, inkl. Verlandungsbereich und Böschungen, Wasserfläche max. 1 ha
- Steinbrüche / Lehmkuhlen / Erdaufbrüche nicht genutzt, bei Lage außerhalb landw. Nutzfläche erst ab 1 ha Größe
- Feuchtgebietselemente (Großseggenriede, krautige Ufersäume an Gewässern und Land-Schilfbestand) keine Hochmoore, keine Randbereiche von Flüssen und Seen
- Hochstauden- und Hochgrasfluren nur artenreiche Bestände oder Bestände mit mindestens einer Rote-Liste-Pflanzenart



5) Classification of data to HNV-types

classification of species-habitates to HNV farmland (Type 3) Example Germany

Examples for species of FFH-annexes II und IV

- **mammals:** Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*)
- **amphibs:** Laubfrosch (*Hyla arborea*), Knoblauchkröte, Moorfrosch, Kammmolch
- **butterflies:** Ameisenbläuling (*Maculinea nausithous*)
- **dragonflies:** Grüne Mosaikjungfer, Helm-Azurjungfer, Vogel-Azurjungfer



Examples for breeding birds

- Suitable for consideration: Bekassine (*Gallinago gallinago*), Wachtelkönig (*Crex crex*), Wiesenpieper (*Anthus pratensis*), Braunkehlchen (*Saxicola rubetra*), Grauammer (*Emberiza calandra*);
not: Kiebitz (*Vanellus vanellus*), Rotmilan (*Milvus milvus*)



Discussion and perspective

- There evolved a lot of methods of identification of HNV farmland, especially in respect of delivery of the HN VF indicator
 - In general there are 3 main approaches (see above), but all of them are not perfect and need to be developed further
 - We need to have a clear vision and understanding of HNV farmland in order to be able to explain it to everybody
(with practical examples in the region)
- ➡ work on HNV farmland will have a future perspective

Discussion and perspective

- **HNV farmland approach:** Need for terrain based identification - that makes the concept clear to people with different background
 - **HNV farming approach:** Need for general approach – who are the HNV farmers (and who not) and what are the characteristics of their work even if not all of their farming is HNV farming
 - **HNV mapping approach:** how can develop a real dynamic and mapping with regular actualisation
- ➡ work on HNV farmland will have a future perspective

A personal opinion for the identification of HNVF ...

- Think ahead and think in general terms, not only for the next 5 years and not too close to vegetation science
- Preserve what you can + change what you need to in terms of definition and identification of HNV farmland
→ the guidelines from the CMEF give wide possibilities to identify HNV farmland in each member state
- It will not get easier for agriculture ..., especially in rural areas with unfavoured conditions
- HNV farmland can (and should) become a central element in the new CAP
→ we should support this by our work

The strategic perspective

- Nature conservation is forever..
- There is not one single solution..
- Discussion of a few principles
- Aim to add value to nature products
- Link policies up where possible but do not over-complicate delivery
- Exploit new trends where possible
- Focus on conserving or developing ?!

Key elements of EAFRD regulation

Conserving elements:

AE schemes; Natura 2000 payments; semi-subsistence measure; meeting standards measure; LFAs

Developing elements:

**Adding value to rural products;
farmer training and advice;
non-productive investments;
upgrading rural heritage;
diversification;
LEADER approach**

HNV information + the policy arena II

Can HNV farmland become a:

- Criterion for re-defining LFA areas, or
- Factor for distributing 1st pillar money?

Key issues:

- How can be set favourable conditions for a positive future perspective?
- How can a majority of farmers be integrated in a future HNV framework process?
- What kind of alliances can be built to support an HNV friendly CAP?

Looking into the future

Who will manage high nature value farmland in 30 years time?

Semi-subsistence farmers:

small areas

Family farms:

where conditions are right

Organic farmers:

require top-up schemes

Nature managers:

in many cases yes

Large conventional farms:

**mostly not (under actual policy) ,
but desirable at a certain
minimum level in the future**

Bio-energy farmers:

**Yes, if we create the right
conditions for it!**

**→ There are to create positive policy conditions in
the CAP for HNV farming**



Thank you for your attention!

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