

IDENTIFYING AND MONITORING HNV-FARMLAND IN FINLAND

- DEFINING THE MOST VALUABLE REGIONS AND A NATIONAL HNV-INDICATOR

1.

Introduction

- The EU Commission requires that Member States identify their areas of High Nature Value Farmlands according to the guidelines produced by IEEP¹. The area and quality of the HNV areas also need to be reported regularly.
- In Finland, both identifying and monitoring the HNV-areas have been studied in a research project during 2007-2008.
- For a general pattern we classified all *municipalities* based on a set of characteristics reflecting their HNV-value.
- For monitoring purposes we are developing a method to rank individual farms according to their HNV-value.

2.

Identifying the HNV-areas in Finland

- We used cluster analysis with K-means –division method to classify the Finnish municipalities (n=413).
- Municipalities were divided into three groups (clusters) according to their characteristics reflecting HNV-value.
- We used data from four sources: national grassland inventory, farm statistics, CORINE land cover and species data of farmland birds.
- The same analysis was conducted twice for different data sets, because no bird data was available from Northern Finland (Fig. 1 B).

Results

- According to the cluster analysis the most valuable farmland areas of Finland are located in the Åland Islands, SW Finland and the coastal areas near Oulu (Fig. 1).
- There is a general trend of decreasing HNV-value from south to north and from coast to inland (Fig. 1-2).

3.

Developing a national HNV-indicator

- Will be completed by the end of 2008.
- The indicator for the amount of HNV-areas is based completely on farm statistics data
- We produced six farm level variables that reflect the general HNV-quality of a farm (Table 1).
- The values for these variables will be calculated from the statistics data for each individual farm.
- For each variable we develop a scoring system much resembling the case study in France².
- Scores will be counted for each farm and they will be ranked according to their sums.
- The total UAA of farms above a set minimum score will be regarded as HNV-area.
- Monitoring can be arranged by repeating the analysis with the same data and settings.

Janne Heliölä¹
Mikko Kuussaari¹
Juha Tiainen²
Irina Herzon³

¹Finnish Environment Institute,
P.O.Box 140, 00251 Helsinki, Finland

²Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute,
P.O.Box 2, 00791 Helsinki, Finland

³Dept. of Applied Biology, University of Helsinki,
P.O.Box 27, 00014 Helsinki, Finland

e-mail: janne.heliola@ymparisto.fi

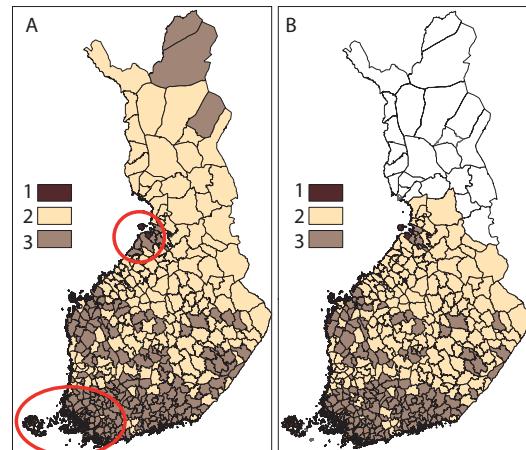


Fig. 1. Finnish municipalities classified according to their HNV-value by cluster analysis.

1 = most valuable areas,
2 = least valuable areas,
3 = intermediately valuable areas
A. Without farmland bird data
B. Including bird data in the analysis

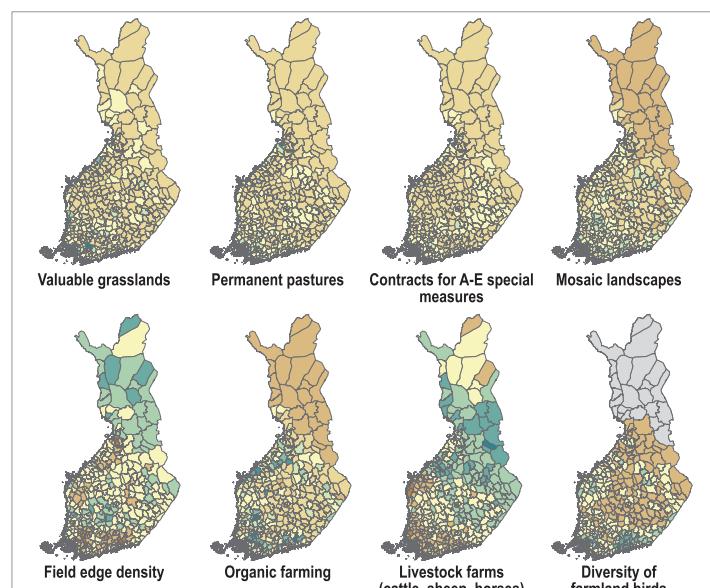


Fig. 2. The eight individual indicators used to classify the Finnish municipalities according to their HNV-value. Brown colour indicates lowest (poor) values, green colour highest (good) values.

Table 1. Farm level information used for the national HNV-indicator

Highest scores	Lowest scores
Livestock farms	Arable crop farms
Farming area largely semi-natural grasslands	No semi-natural grasslands
Permanent grasslands	No permanent grasslands
Agreement on A-E special support	No agreements on special supports
Fields are small, fragmented parcels	Large, uniform field parcels
Proportion of intensive crops (cereals etc.) small	Specialized in intensive crops

References

- Cooper, T. et al. 2007. Final report for the study on HNV indicators for evaluation. Report prepared by the Institute for European Environmental Policy for DG Agriculture. Contract notice 2006-G4-04.
- Pointereau, P. et al. 2007. Identification of High Nature Value farmland in France through statistical information and farm practice surveys. JRC Scientific and Technical Reports. EUR 22786 EN.