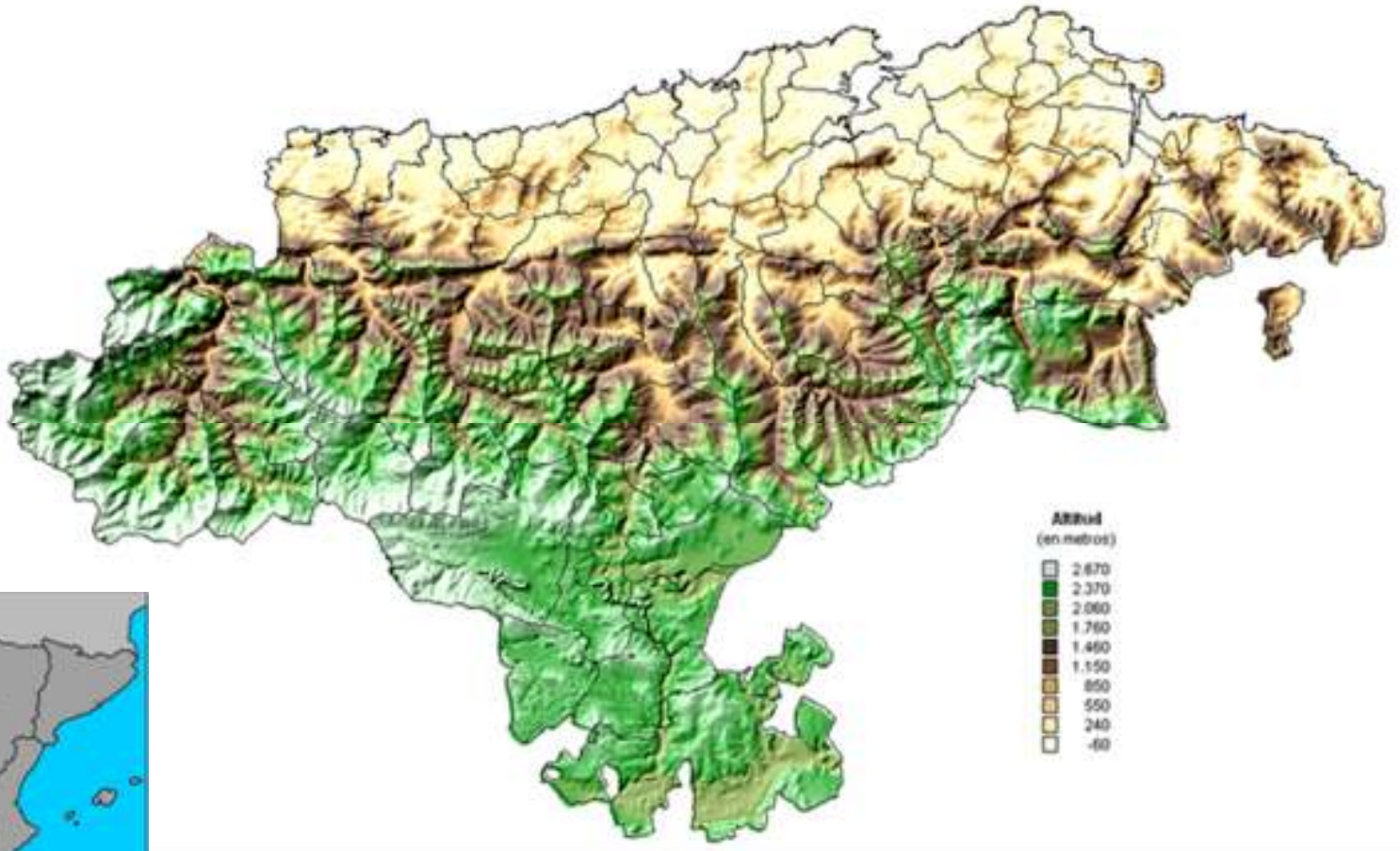
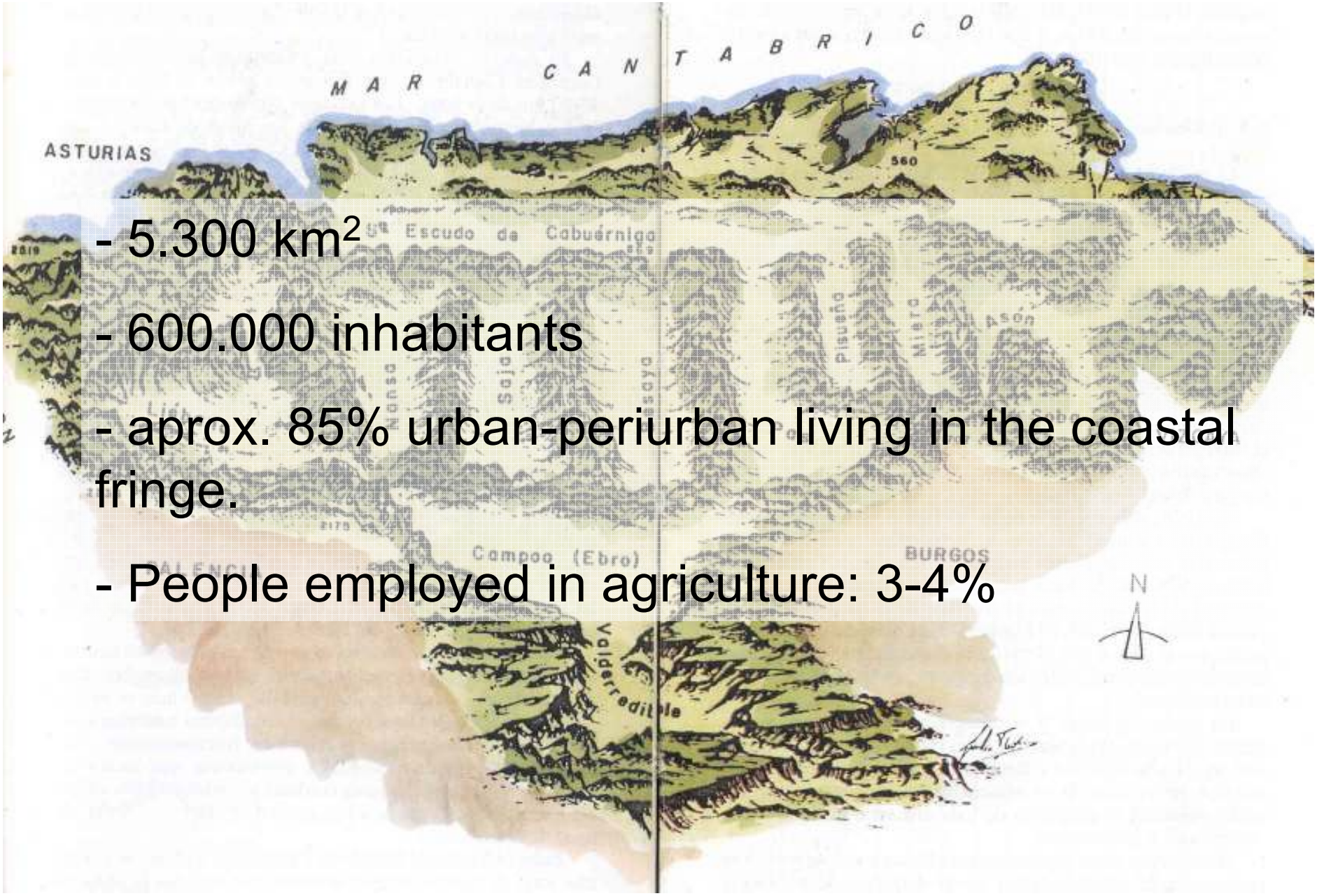
Cantabria, within Spain





- 5.300 km^2
- 600.000 inhabitants
- aprox. 85% urban-periurban living in the coastal fringe.
- People employed in agriculture: 3-4%

PAISAJES CULTURALES CAMBIANDO. MOSAICO MONTE-PASTO.
INVERNALES CON PRADOS QUE YA NO SE SIEGAN

Arria (Lamasón)

Esles (Cayón)
Antiguos prados de ladera totalmente abandonados

Matorralización en Sejos

Matorrales: Brezales-Escajales

Pastoreo exclusivo en este tipo de vegetación

			Variación de peso	
Tipo de ganado	**Carga ganadera**	**Duración**	**g/d/animal**	**kg/ha**
Vacas sin cria	0,25 vacas/ha	prim (3m)	-400	-9,00
Yeguas sin cría	0,25 yeguas/ha	prim (3m)	100	2,25
Ovejas sin cría	1,75 ovejas/ha	prim-ver (5m)	0	0
Cabras sin cría	1,75 cabras/ha	prim-ver (5m)	20	5,25

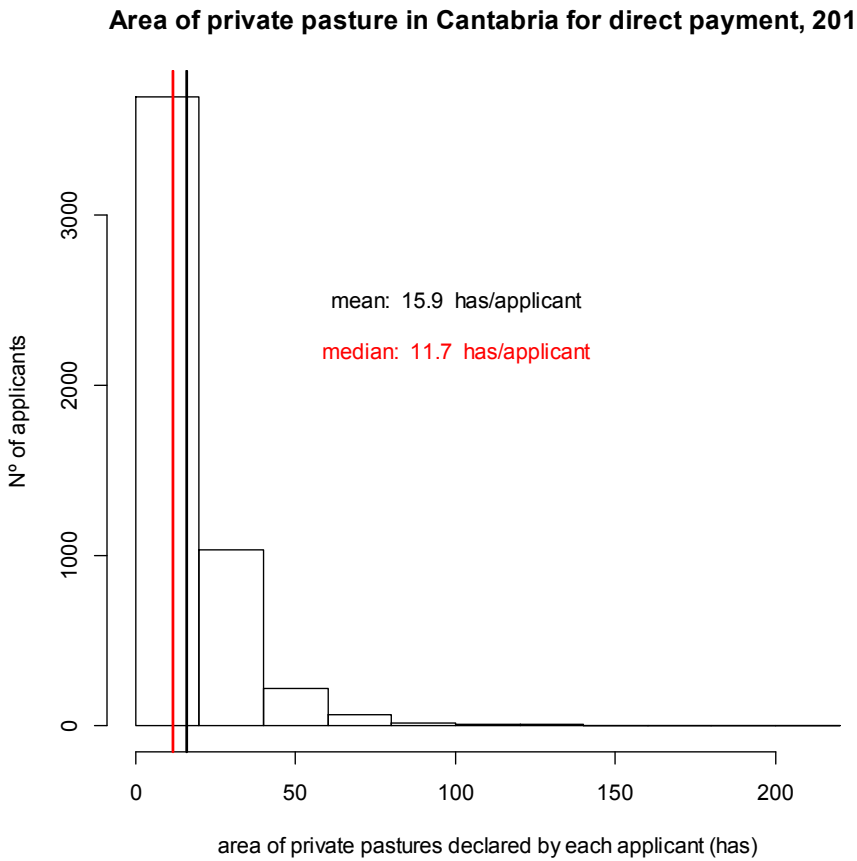
DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR LAND UNDER PASTURES IN CANTABRIA IN 2012

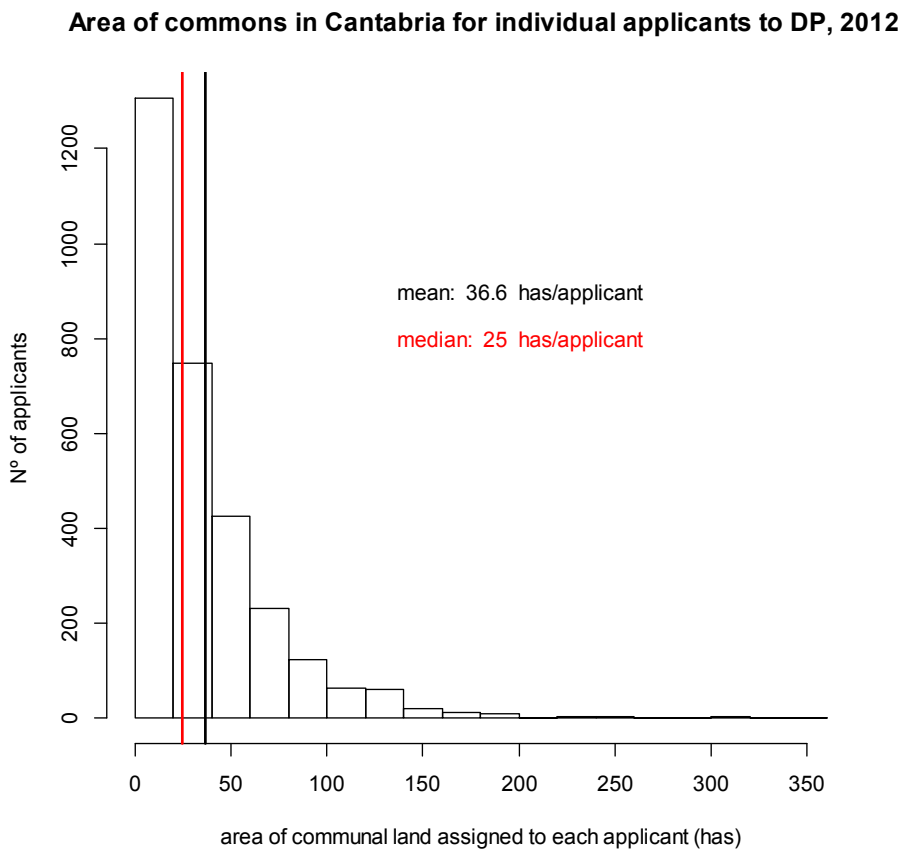
Total Nº of applicants: 5569

Total area declared: 209 952 has

Area of Cantabria: 535 619 has

	Area declared has (% region)	Nº applicants
Private land in Cantabria	80 369 (15%)	5 047
Private land outside Cantabria	5 716	276
Commons in Cantabria	110 617 (21%)	3 014
Commons outside Cantabria	6 315	338
Totals	**209 952**	**5 569**


Area of private pasture in Cantabria for direct payment, 2012
mean: 15.9 has/applicant
median: 11.7 has/applicant
Nº of applicants
0
1000
2000
3000
0
50
100
150
200
area of private pastures declared by each applicant (has)


Area of commons in Cantabria for individual applicants to DP, 2012
mean: 36.6 has/applicant
median: 25 has/applicant
Nº of applicants
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
area of communal land assigned to each applicant (has)

RECENT HISTORY OF PERMANENT GRASSLANDS FOR DP IN CANTABRIA (THE CASE OF THE COMMUNAL LAND)

Campaign 2012. The EU Commission urges Spain to apply a Coefficient of Liability of Pastures (CAP) to all the parcels of SIGPAC (Spanish LPIS).

FEGA (Spanish Organism in charge of SIGPAC and Direct Payments) creates a methodology based of remote sensing, forest cartography and terrain models to detect and withdraw unproductive, areas with high slope and dense forests, in order to calculate a CAP in every parcel of SIGPAC (automatic CAP).

Note: SIGPAC LAND CLASSES

SIGPAC land use classes allowed to be considered as pasture: PS, PR, PA

- PS: herbaceous grassland predominant
- PR: shrub predominant
- PA: woodland pasture

Land use class "FO" (forests) has recently been fixed at national level as with CAP=0, and FEGA is increasingly changing the use of SIGPAC class PA to FO. There is also a pressure from Europe to apply the 50 trees/ha concept.

Land use "TA" (arable land) is not considered as pasture, but it could be so if it is technically defended by the autonomous regions (e.g. maize-forage crop annual rotations)

Each region in Spain has the options of adopting the CAP proposed by FEGA, or create its own CAP if it thinks the CAP from FEGA is not appropriate for its conditions (i.e. manual CAP).

Cantabria opts for creating its own CAP, at least for its communal land.

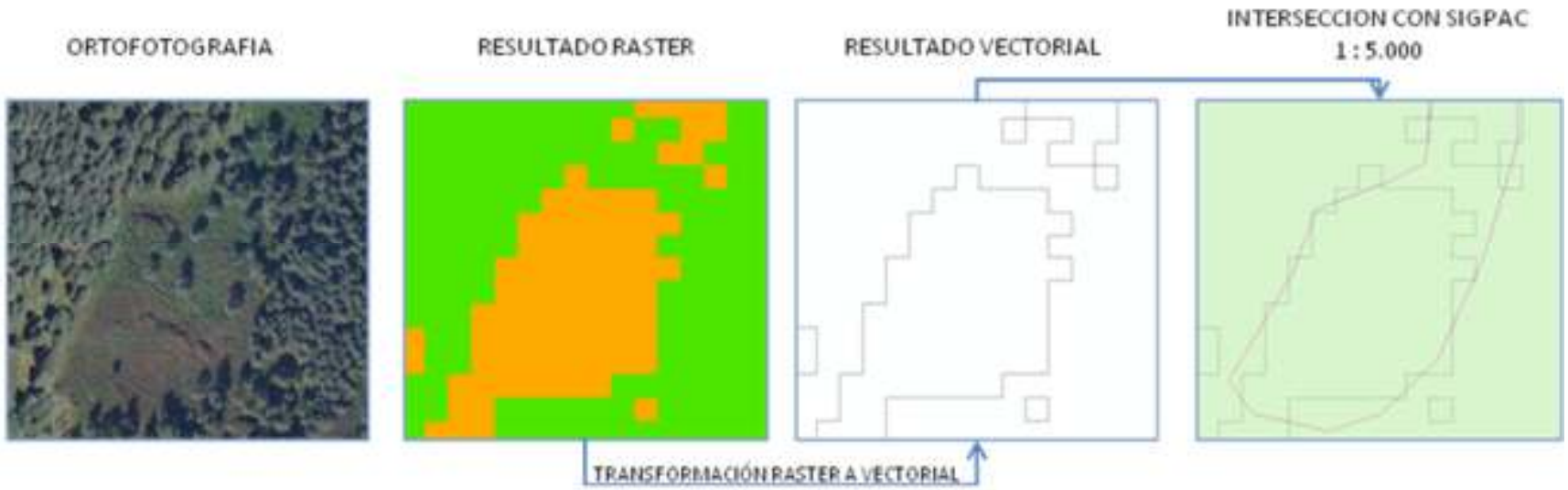
Grazing communal land in Cantabria is exclusively made of permanent grasslands (no arable land). The variety of grassland vegetation types is high, ranging from herbaceous productive and nutritive grasslands, through different types of shrubs and scrubs, to woodland vegetation. Mixtures of the different vegetation types at different scale grains make the more typical landscapes.

The percentage of the vegetation in three main groups in the communal parcels declared for direct payments in 2012 (155 803 has) is:

-Woods: 15.31%
-Shrub: 55.24%
- Herbaceous: 25.13%
-Improductive: 4.34%

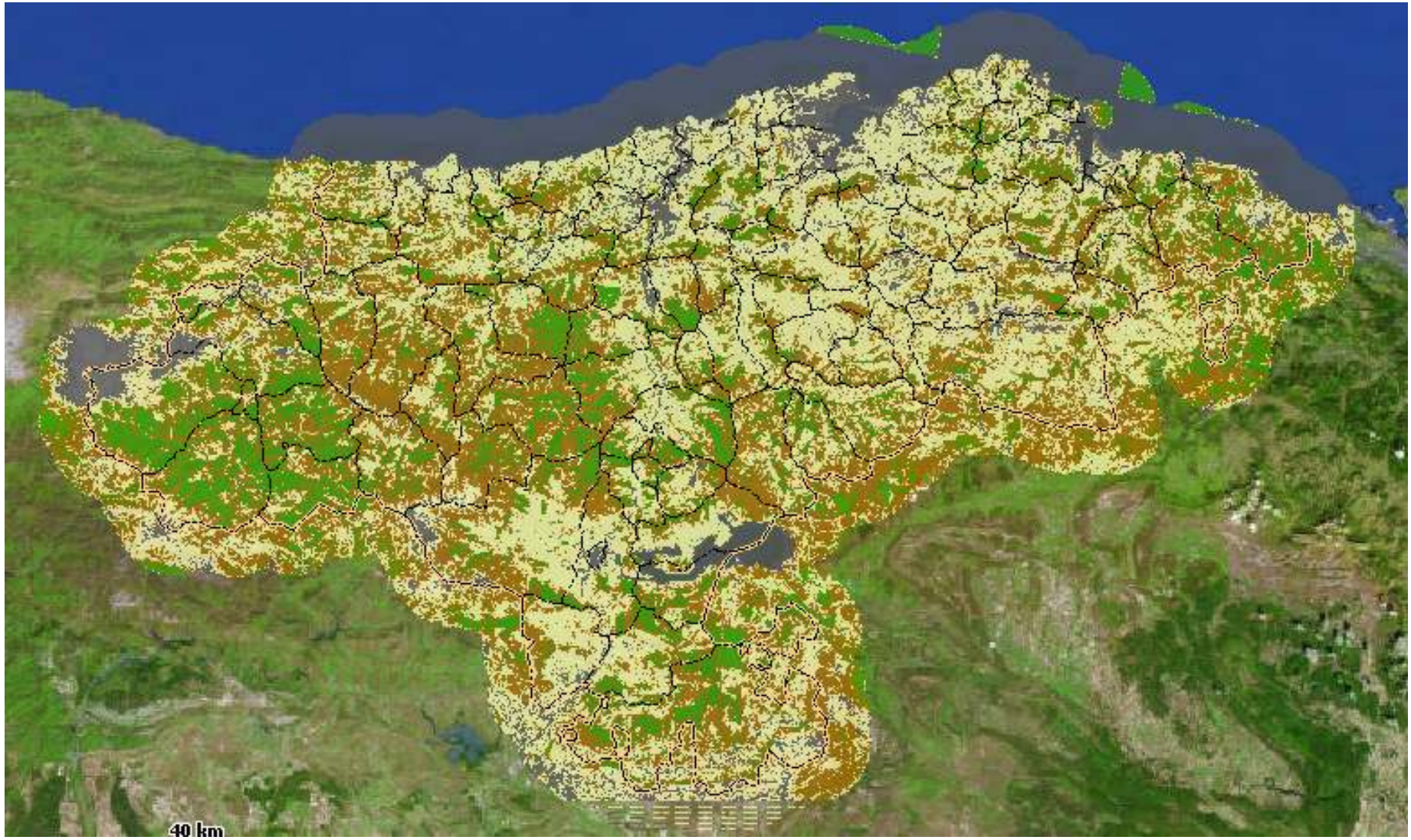
Methodology applied in Cantabria for the calculation of CAP in communal land

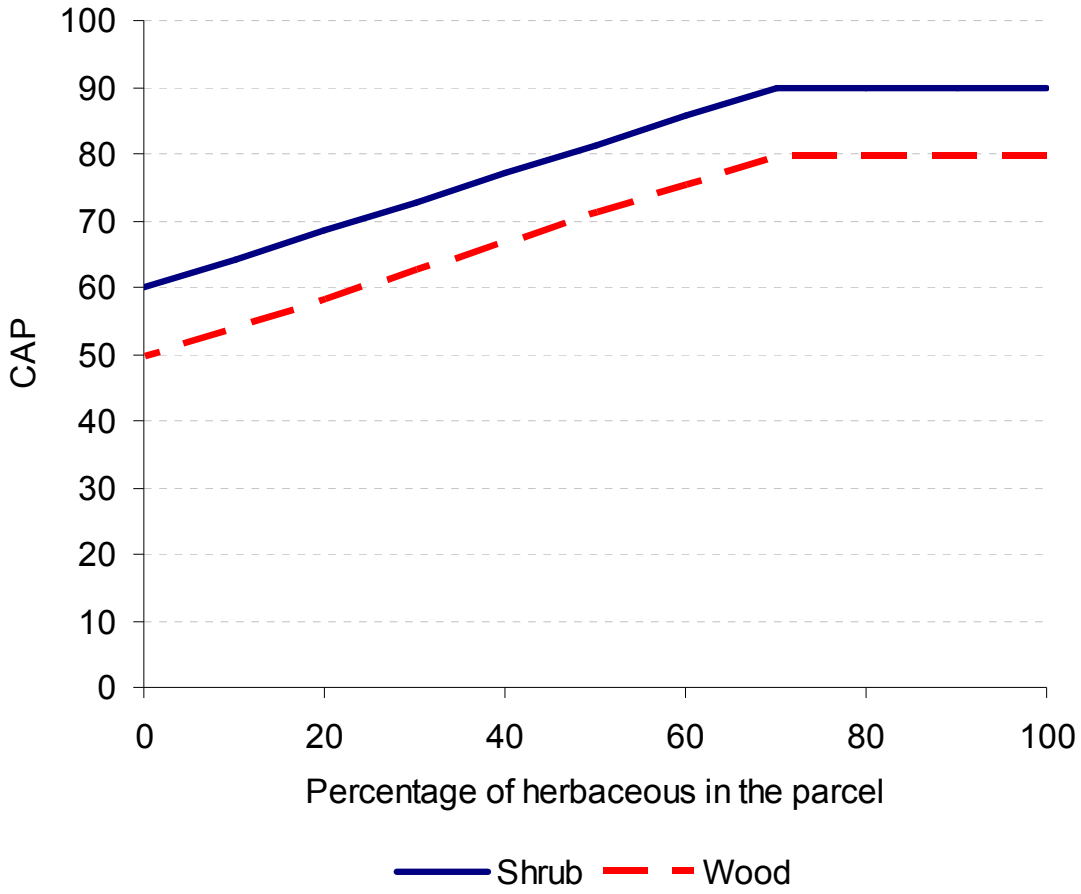
1. Cartography of the vegetation using remote sensing and statistical classification techniques.



Se utiliza un clasificador automático de tipo supervisado, concretamente, el método Maximum-Entropy (MaxEnt).

MODELO DE CLASIFICACIÓN DE VEGETACIÓN POR TELEDETECCIÓN



Methodology applied in Cantabria for the calculation of CAP in communal land

2. Development of an algorithm to apply at parcel level to calculate its CAP. This algorithm is represented in the following figure: