

## One minute for the context

- Austria is a "pillar-2-country" (40% pillar 1, 60% pillar 2)
- We have 160.000 farmers
- 75% of the farmers take part on Agri Environment Measures
- 20.000 farms take part on specific nature protection measures



## Result based Nature Protection Plan

- Pilot project in "nature protection measures"
- **300** farms (until 2020)
- Vision: 3.000 farms (2020 2027)

How can we protect high nature value farmland?

Mowing not allowed bef

Max. two times mowing

iviowing before 30th of May

Use of manure each second year

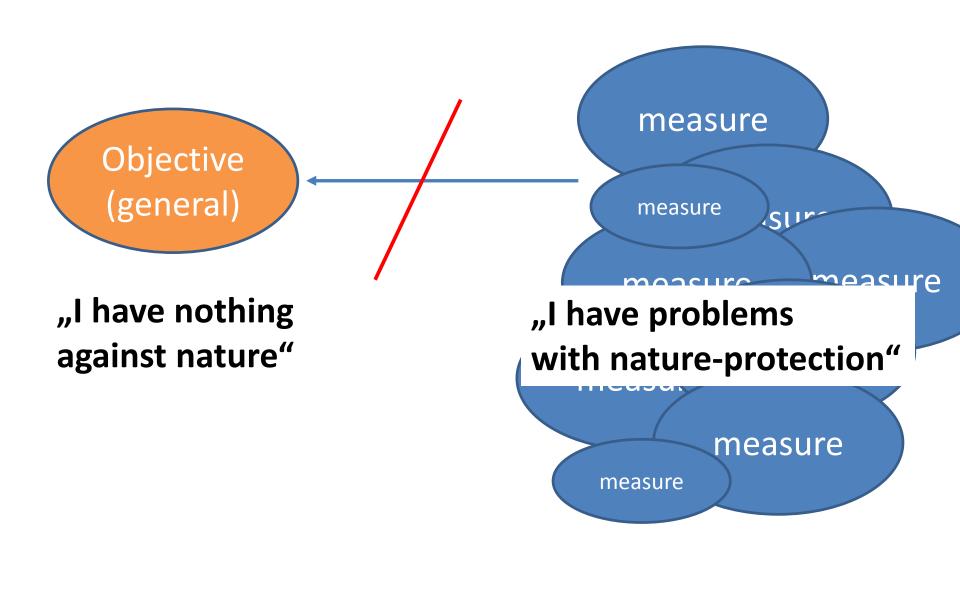
One third has to he cu

# Don't do that!

uniy pasturing

No pesticides





I want to understand the nature and the system behind

My work depend on the nature and the system behind



I respect the nature





## **Thousand questions**

- Does the farmer understand the objectives?
- Is it possible to identify suitable indicators on each spot?
- How to controll "results"?
- How not to overstrain our technical inspectors?
- How to deal with external risks (weather)?
- How to decide about sanctions?

Maybe it is hard for you.

But ... cooperate with technical inspectors.



## The key of the system



"Controll criteria" on spot



**Controll & sanction** 

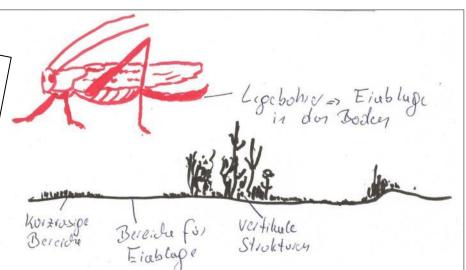
"Qualitative indicators" on spot



**Evaluation, discussion & conclusion** 

## Conserve and develope habitat for wart-biter including areas without vegetation, with high vegetation and with short vegetation

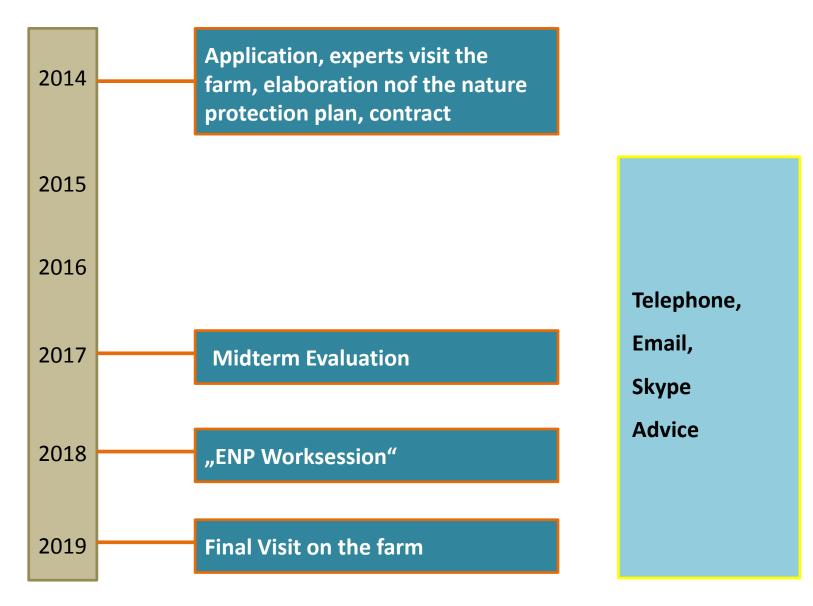




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#### Flächenziel 1



Erhaltung einer artenreichen Ackerbrache als Nahrungshabitat für Insekten und Vögel mit mindestens 25 verschiedenen krautigen Pflanzenarten je Einzelfläche.

#### **ENP-FLÄCHE 2**



Kräuterreiche Ackerbrache

#### Flächenziel 2



Auf dem Foto zu sehen: Natternkopf (*Echium vulgare*), Wolliger Fingerhut (*Digitalis lanata*), Echtes Labkraut (*Galium verum*) und Herzgespann (*Leonurus cardiaca*)

Folgende Pflanzenarten sollen flächig in lichtem Bestand vorkommen und zur Blüte gelangen: Natternkopf (Echium vulgare), Echtes Labkraut (Galium verum), Herzgespann (Leonurus cardiaca), Steppen-Salbei (Salvia nemorosa), Schlitzblättrige Karde (Dipsacus laciniatus), Schwarze Königskerze (Verbascum nigrum), Bienen-Kugeldistel (Echinops sphaerocephalus), Muskateller-Salbei (Salvia sclarea)

#### Kontrollkriterien:

- Landreitgras darf maximal 25 % pro Einzelfläche bedecken.
- Es müssen mindestens
   20 unterschiedliche
   Blütenpflanzen (nicht
   gerechnet werden Gräser)
   je Einzelfläche vorkommen
   (zu kontrollieren zwischen
   Mai und August).





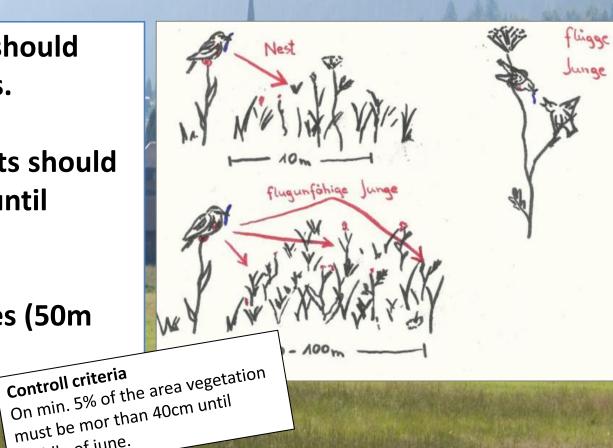
Rudi!

Two pairs of whinchat should have succesful chickens.

Suitable nesting-habitats should be on 15% of the area until middle of july.

Look for enough perches (50m distance).

middle of june.



## The neighbours ... what do they say about Rudi?







### Two minutes for the three conclusions

Invest in awareness – farmers are interested in nature. They are not interested in boring genaral statements. They want details.

**Give farmer more flexibilty** – they know much more about landuse, techniques on grassland or arable land and pasturing. Trust them.

To the experts: **Be creative in indicators**, learn to think in indicators. Even if you have measures in mind.

