

Between new eligibility rules and new result-based agro- environment schemes, HNV pastoral farmers in southern France try to get a place

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Summary

- George's farm
- HNV farming in Languedoc-Roussillon (South France)
- New rules for the first pillar: the prorata in France
- New result-based measures in the 2nd pillar
- Conclusion



George's farm



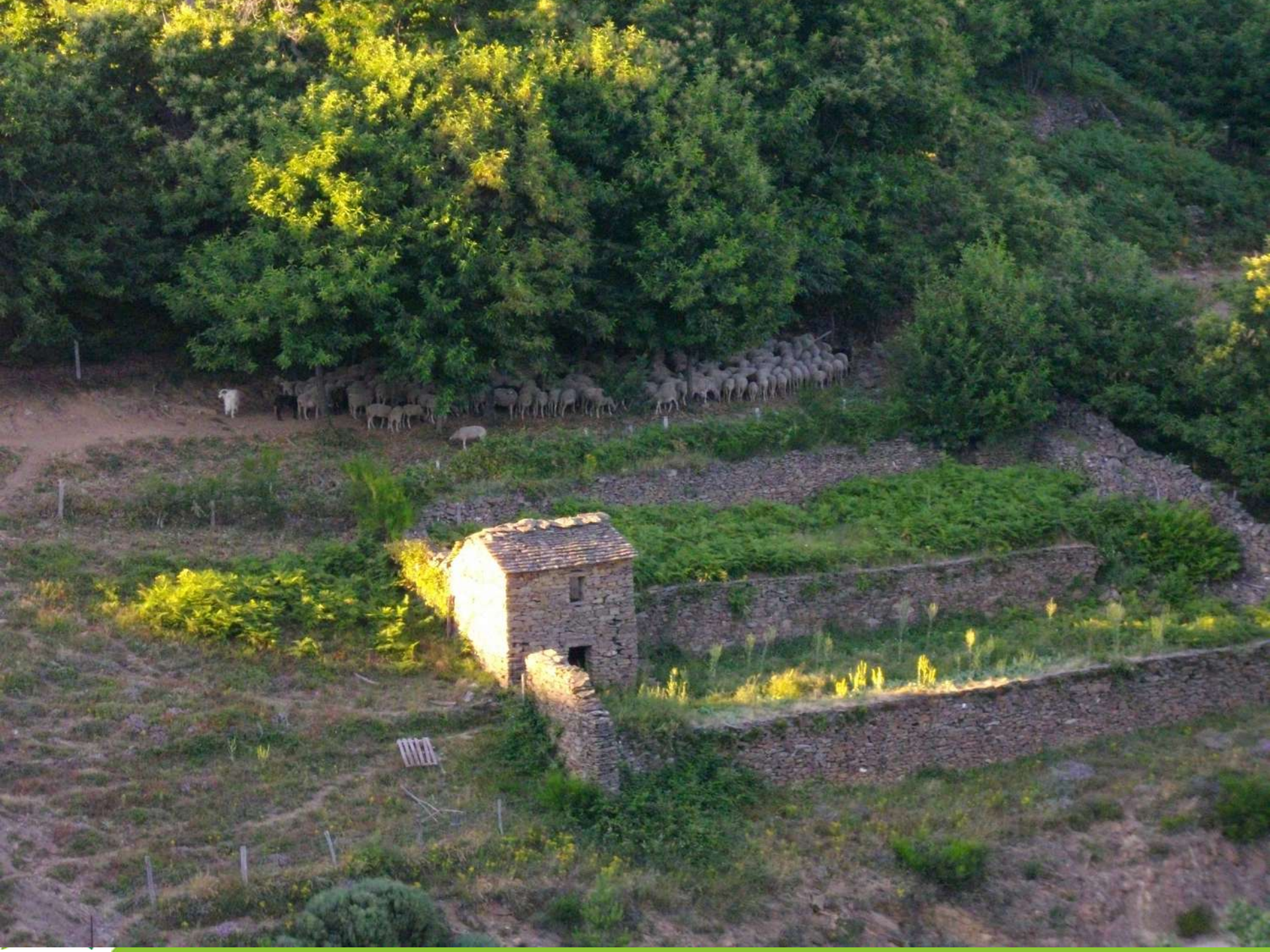














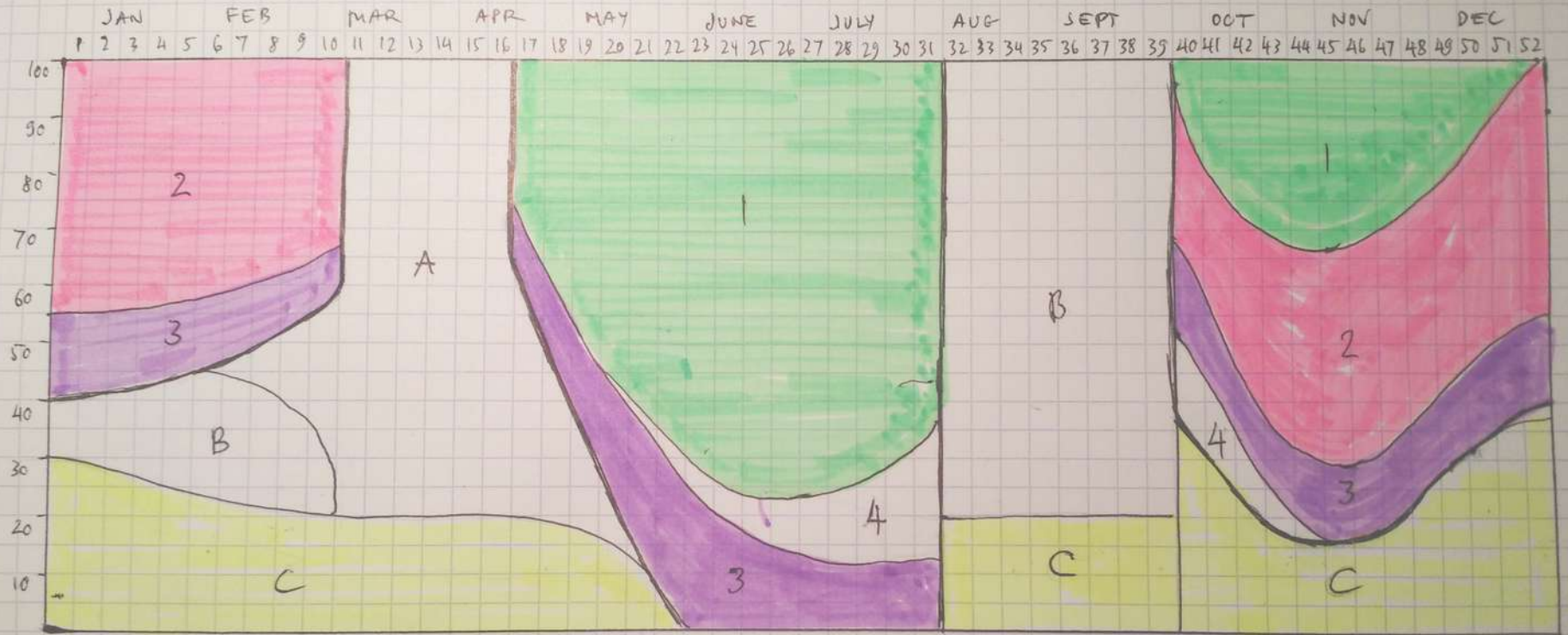








THE FEEDING OF THE EWES IN AN AVERAGE YEAR, WITHOUT TRANSUMANCE. LAMBING IS MARCH - 8 APRIL



OUTSIDE

- 1 HERB, GRASS
- 2 CHESTNUTS
- 3 SHRUBS
- 4 LEAVES

INSIDE

- A HAY 1ST QUALITY
- B HAY 2ND " "
- C STRAW









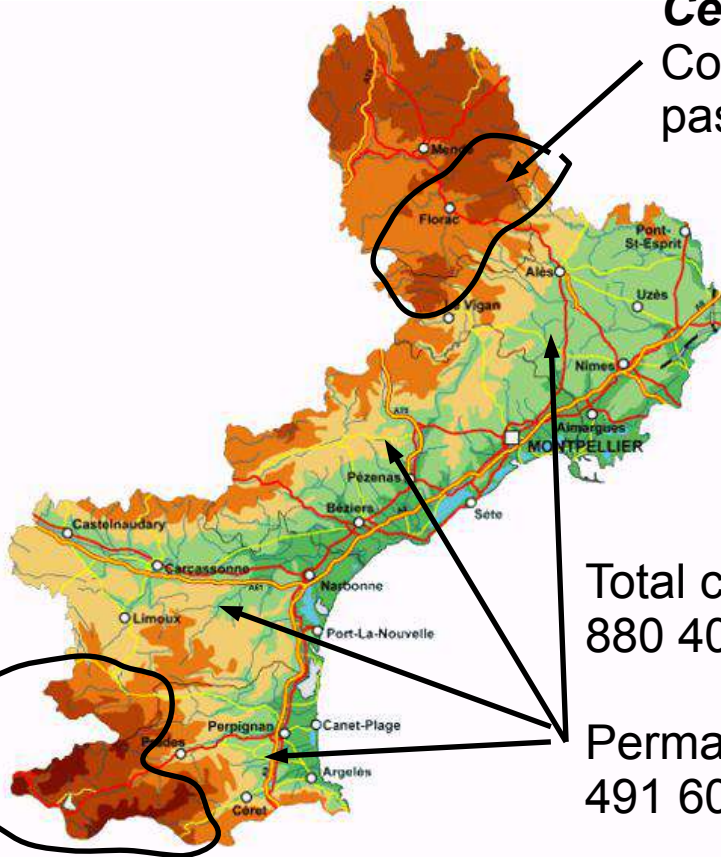
HNV pastoral farming in Languedoc-Roussillon



Mediterranean climate

Pyrenees

Collective summer pastures



Cévennes

Collective summer pastures

4 000
breeding
farms

Total cultivated area :
880 400 ha

Permanent Pastures :
491 600 ha (65 %)

(Sources : RA & DRAAF 2010)



Great diversity of productions and of feeding systems

Mediterranean specificity :
large part of non-herbaceous forage

Ovines (for meat)



Cows (for meat)



Goats
(for Milk)



... And a large diversity of nature conservation issues



Jan Frode
Haugseth



About 60% of rare species in Languedoc-Roussillon live on permanent pastures (DREAL LR 2009)



France - Camargue - Parc
ornithologique 05/2002
Author: Orchi



102 Natura 2000 sites



And issues of fire prevention

Nudelbraut

The recent saga of the permanent pastures where grass is not predominant (with the french touch)

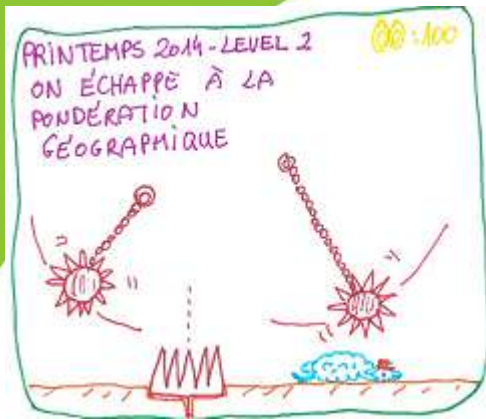


2013 - Level 1 :

After long negotiations, UE allows member states to include non herbaceous forage in permanent pastures



The French choices



Spring 2014 : no geographical reduction coef. in France

In a context of convergence (1st pillar)

France also gives the right to farmers to **determinate the prorata according to the reality on the ground** (under the trees)



October 2014 : France chooses the **prorata** as an alternative to the density of trees (100 trees/ha)



A five class prorata system in France

% surface with non-admissible elements (stones, non edible bushes...)	Admissible surface
0-10 %	100 % 1 ha réel = 1 ha admissible = 1 DPB
10-30 %	80 % 1,25 ha réel = 1 ha admissible = 1 DPB
30-50 %	60 % 1,66 ha réel = 1 ha admissible = 1 DPB
50-80 %	35 % 2,85 ha réels = 1 ha admissible = 1 DPB
> 80 %	0 %

Despite EC
recommandations



The farmers choose their proratas with the help of a national photo-referential and draw themselves their homogeneous parcels

Organized by
“natural regions” :

Dry mountains
Dry plain and hills
Wet mountains
Wetlands

With special rules to
consider the edible,
accessible (and so
grazable and eligible
bushes)

National list of
non-edible shrubs

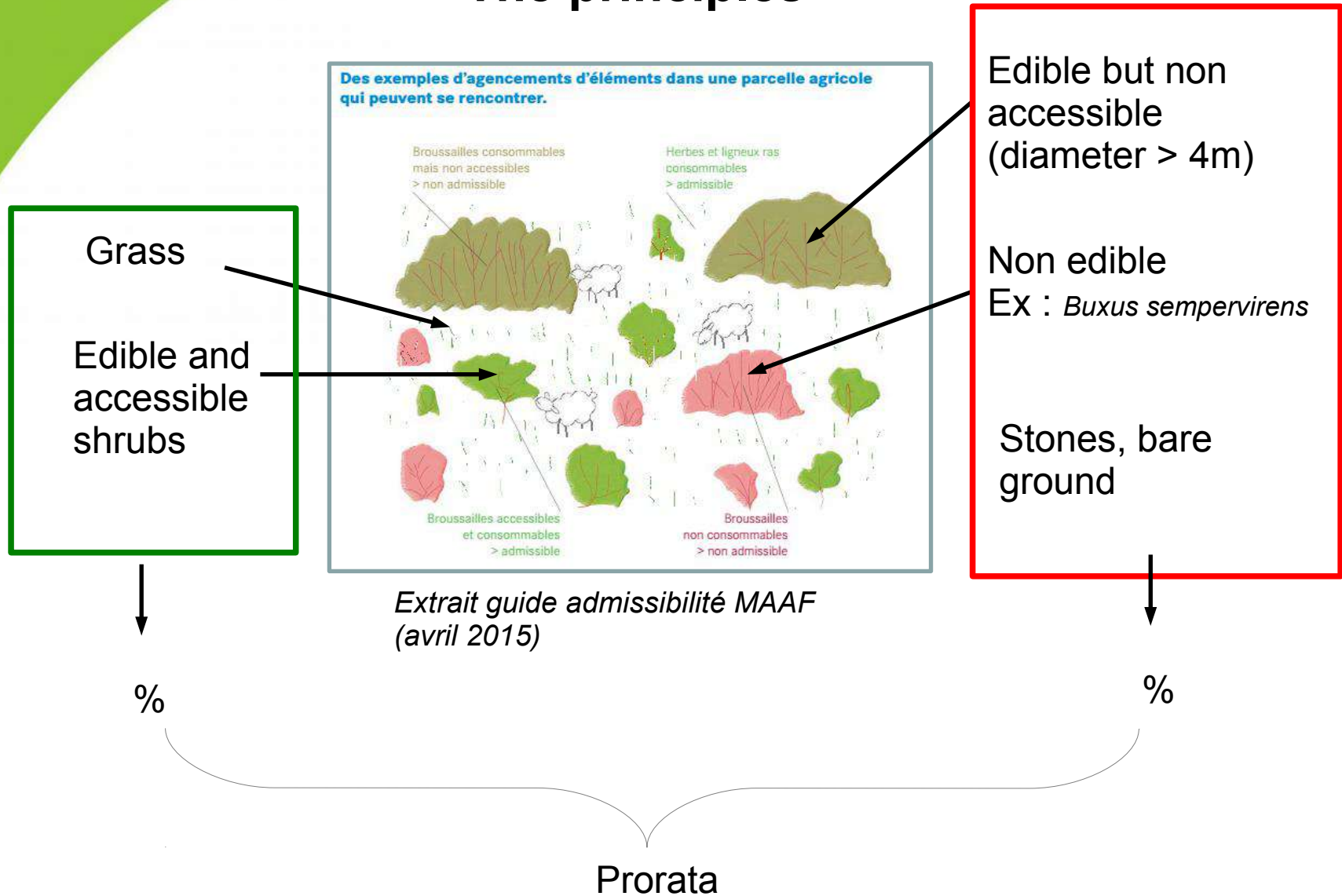
Criteria of
bushes profile
and density

Proof of real
grazing

*Difficulty :
national criteria but local practices*



The principles



RÉGION NATURELLE

Montagne sèche

UNITÉ DE PAYSAGE

Bois sans strate arbustive
intermédiaire

CATÉGORIE DE LA GRILLE

0-10% (100% admissible)



B. G. G. G.

Éléments admissibles

La pelouse est uniforme et recouvre tout le sol, elle peut être entièrement pâturée.

Éléments non admissibles,
pour lesquels le prorata est utilisé

Aucun (emprise des troncs au sol < 0,1%).

Date Localisation de la prise de vue

07/2010 Saint-Crépin / Hautes-Alpes / Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

RÉGION NATURELLE

Montagne sèche

UNITÉ DE PAYSAGE

Pelouses et landes
à ligneux bas

CATÉGORIE DE LA GRILLE

30-50% (60% admissible)



B. G. G. G.

Éléments admissibles

Pelouse clairsemée.

Éléments non admissibles,
pour lesquels le prorata est utilisé

Cailloutis, sol nu.

Date Localisation de la prise de vue

08/2013 Ristolas / Hautes-Alpes / Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

The illustration

RÉGION NATURELLE

Plaine, plateaux
et collines secs

UNITÉ DE PAYSAGE

Bois avec sous-bois
de landes

CATÉGORIE DE LA GRILLE

30-50% (60% admissible)



B. G. G. G.

Éléments admissibles

Garrigue à chêne vert, autres arbustes
comestibles, herbacées.

Éléments non admissibles,
pour lesquels le prorata est utilisé

Bouquets denses et hauts de chêne vert, sol nu,
rémanents de coupe, ciste cotonneux (Cistus
albidus).

Date Localisation de la prise de vue

Juin 2013 Orgon / Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur

RÉGION NATURELLE

Plaine, plateaux
et collines secs

UNITÉ DE PAYSAGE

Pelouses et landes
à ligneux bas

CATÉGORIE DE LA GRILLE

50-80% (35% admissible)



B. G. G. G.

Éléments admissibles

Herbe et ligneux consommables épars.

Éléments non admissibles,
pour lesquels le prorata est utilisé

Tas de cailloux (raies de sous-solage), sol nu.

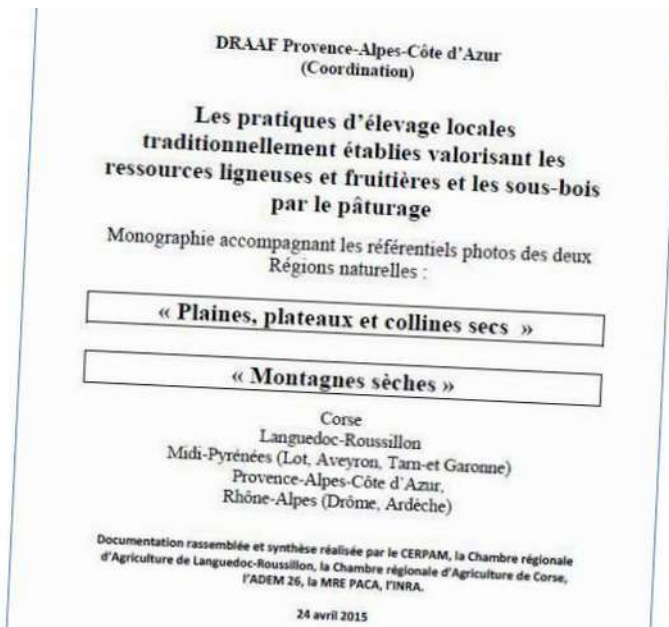
Date Localisation de la prise de vue

07/2014 Coordonnées : 47°37'10, 61°07'49 / Tautavel / Pyrénées-Orientales / Languedoc-Roussillon



To accept the wooded pastures and the pastures with edible shrubs, the ministry asked for a monograph in each natural region to **prove the reality of the “traditional established practices”**...

... In other words : to prove the existence of mediterranean pastoralism !



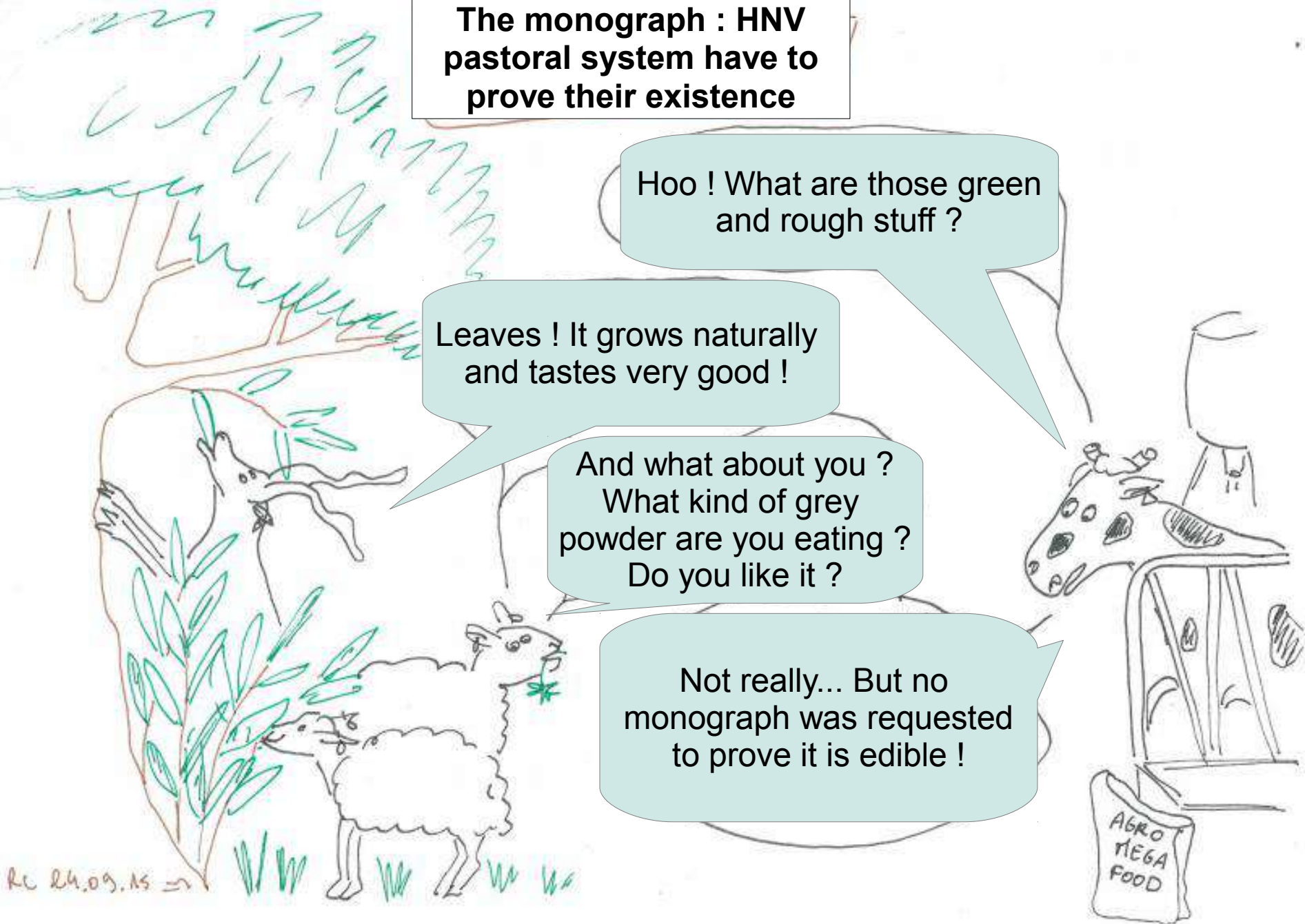
**The monograph : HNV
pastoral system have to
prove their existence**

Hoo ! What are those green
and rough stuff ?

Leaves ! It grows naturally
and tastes very good !

And what about you ?
What kind of grey
powder are you eating ?
Do you like it ?

Not really... But no
monograph was requested
to prove it is edible !



Re 24.09.15

Simple in theory... but with great implementation issues on the farms

Difficulties of interpretation in the field

Photo-referential full of errors because of the timing (3 month)

The formation of the controllers ?



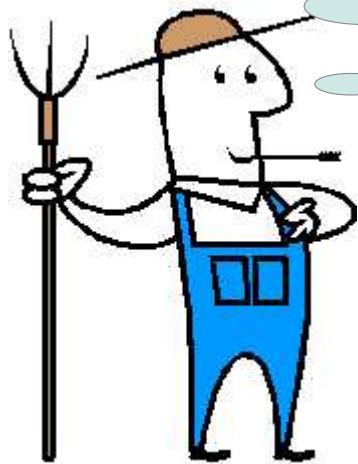
Issues due to the season of the control



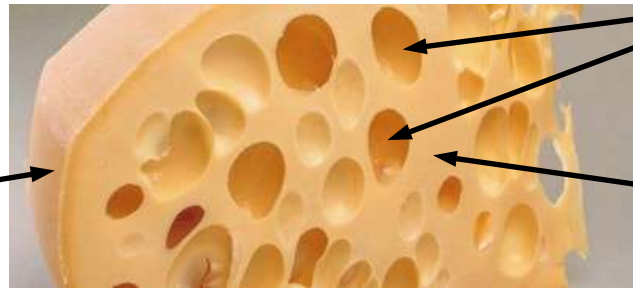
A very complex declaration scheme, not adapted to heterogeneous permanent pastures

I thought I had a good permanent pasture
Now I realize that I have a gruyere cheese...
And the administration considers I haven't got enough holes !
Maybe I could change my production ?

Despite the prorata,
controllers tend to
draw additional zones
excluded from the
declaration



Parcel



Out of the
cultivated
area

Prorata on
the rest



What will be the impacts of that new rules on the pastoral farms in south France ?

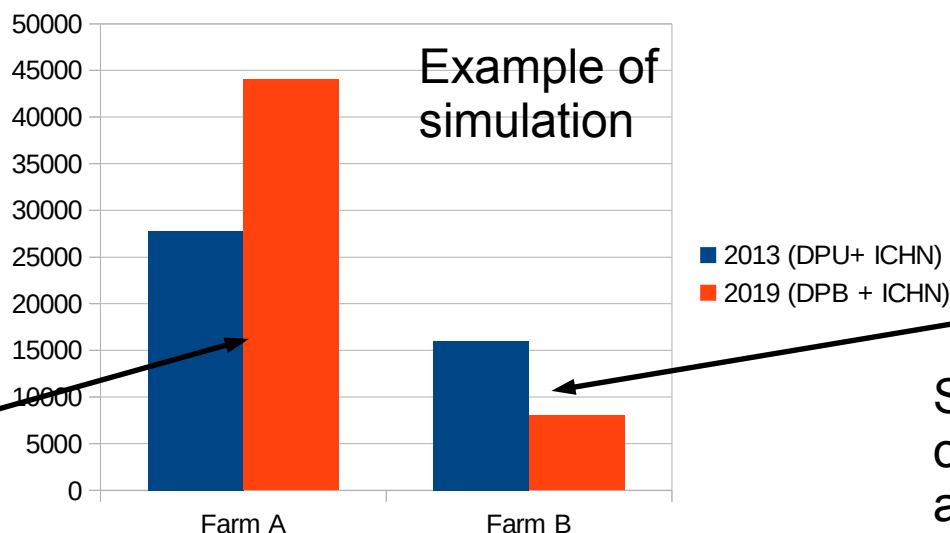
Mostly all the pastoral farms depend on the CAP payments
With the convergence and despite the prorata, they *should* **globally** get more money from the 1st pillar
BUT an increasing of inequality between farmers and between territories

Average farm
with herbaceous
pastures



+

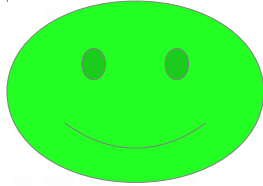
Hectares
activated thanks
to the collective
pasture



Small farm with a lot
of wooded pastures
and without cattle
drove on collective
pasture



To sum up for the 1st pillar in France



No geographical ponderation

Possibility of declaration related to the reality on the ground

Wooded and/or ligneous pastures can be partly eligible although they wouldn't be eligible according to a satellite

A lot of HNV farms *should* benefit from the convergence of the base payments



Very complex administrative mechanism

A french method still very fragile toward the exigences of the UE

Strong difficulties of administrative validation and control and very stressed farmers

Fruits (chestnuts, acorn) are considered as edible only in a part of the region and only for sheeps and goats



The second pillar : zoom on the french
new result-based operations

**Measure : “Grass based and/or
pastoral systems”**

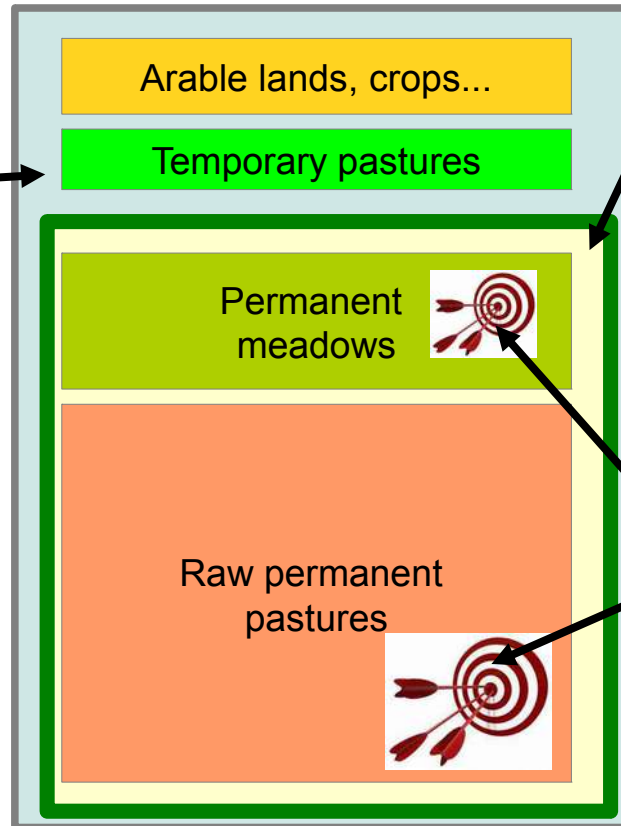
For individual farms and for collective
pastures



A mesure for the “systems” with fixed engagements on the whole farm for 5 years

The whole farm :

- Permanent pastures > 70 %
- Extensivity (< 1,4 UGB/ha)
- Result-based engagement on a percentage of the farm (usually > 50 %), called the “target surfaces”



On the whole permanent pastures :

- **No plowing**
- No destruction of hedges, ponds, isolated trees...
- No pesticide

On “target surfaces”

- Results on the vegetation

Difficulty : no pastoral farmer owns all the land he uses (precarious verbal authorizations) / necessity to be sure to use the same lands for 5 years



The result based engagement on the target surfaces



On the permanent meadows :
Diverse flora



On the raw permanent pastures
No under grazing
No degradation

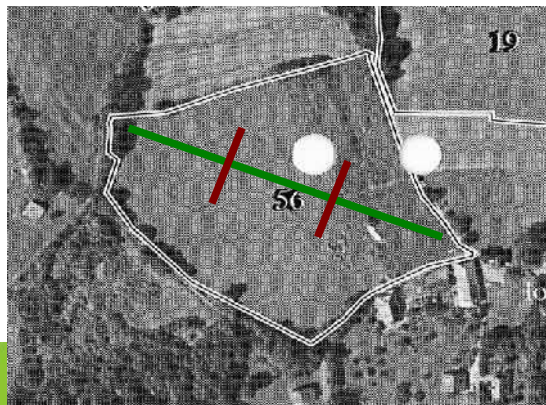
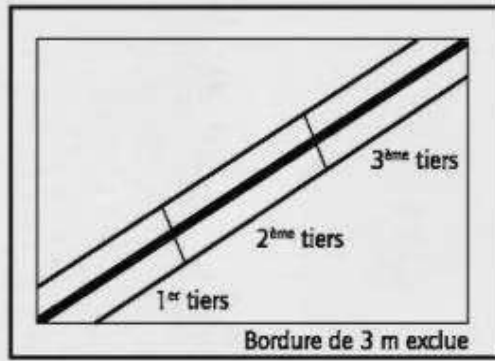


Target Surfaces



Result-based engagement on the permanent meadows

You have to find 4 plants of the list in each part of the parcel



Méthode d'identification des prairies fleuries

Cocher les plantes observées dans chaque tiers de la parcelle (voir explications au verso)

N° de Parcelle
3

Fiche n° 1

pour le concours 2011

Nombre total de plantes par tiers
1 2 3
15 13 15

Prairies					
Tendances prairies humides ou fraîches			Tendances pelouses		
Narcisses, jonquilles 1 2 3 X X X	Siènes 1 2 3 	Campanules 1 2 3 	Centaureas et serretules 1 2 3 	Lins 1 2 3 	Thym, serpolets, sarriettes et lavandes 1 2 3
Leïches, luzules, juncus et serpes 1 2 3 	Pimpinelles et sanguisorbes 1 2 3 	Triflès 1 2 3 	Achillées 1 2 3 	Sainfoins 1 2 3 	Astragales, lipocorons et ceronides 1 2 3
Populage des marais 1 2 3 	Lindens 1 2 3 				
Renouée bistorte 1 2 3 X X X	Oseille et petite oseille 1 2 3 X X X	Grande-marguerite 1 2 3 X	Salsifis et scorsonères 1 2 3 X X X	Hélianthèmes et fumana 1 2 3 	Arnica 1 2 3
Saxifrage granulée 1 2 3 	Gesses, vesces et luzernes 1 2 3 	Geranium des bois ou brun 1 2 3 	Gaillet jaune ou vrai 1 2 3 	Anthyllides ou vulnérines 1 2 3 	Polygales 1 2 3
Raijones 1 2 3 	Fenouils 1 2 3 	Gerêts gazonnants 1 2 3 	Rhinanthos 1 2 3 	Limniums ou saladelles 1 2 3 	Chlores et petites centaurées 1 2 3

/local
adaptations of
the list

Plantes réputées pour leur valeur aromatique ou pour la santé du bétail

Plantes réputées de bonne valeur pour l'épicerie (poiltes ou aectar)

Result-based engagement on the raw permanent pastures



0 No grazing

1 Very light grazing



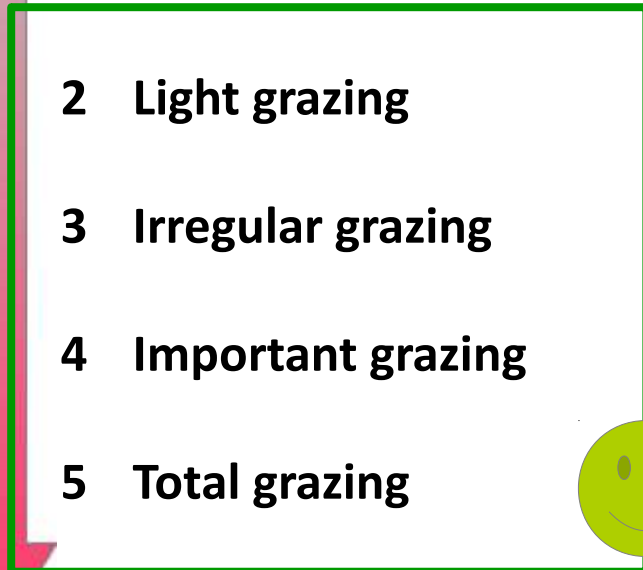
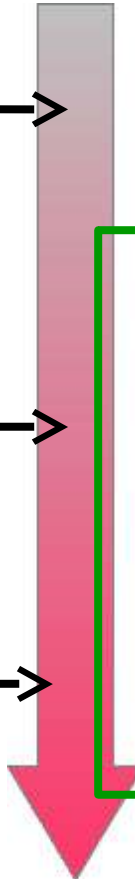
2 Light grazing

3 Irregular grazing

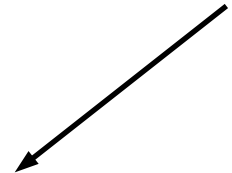
4 Important grazing



5 Total grazing



No undergrazing



No degradations



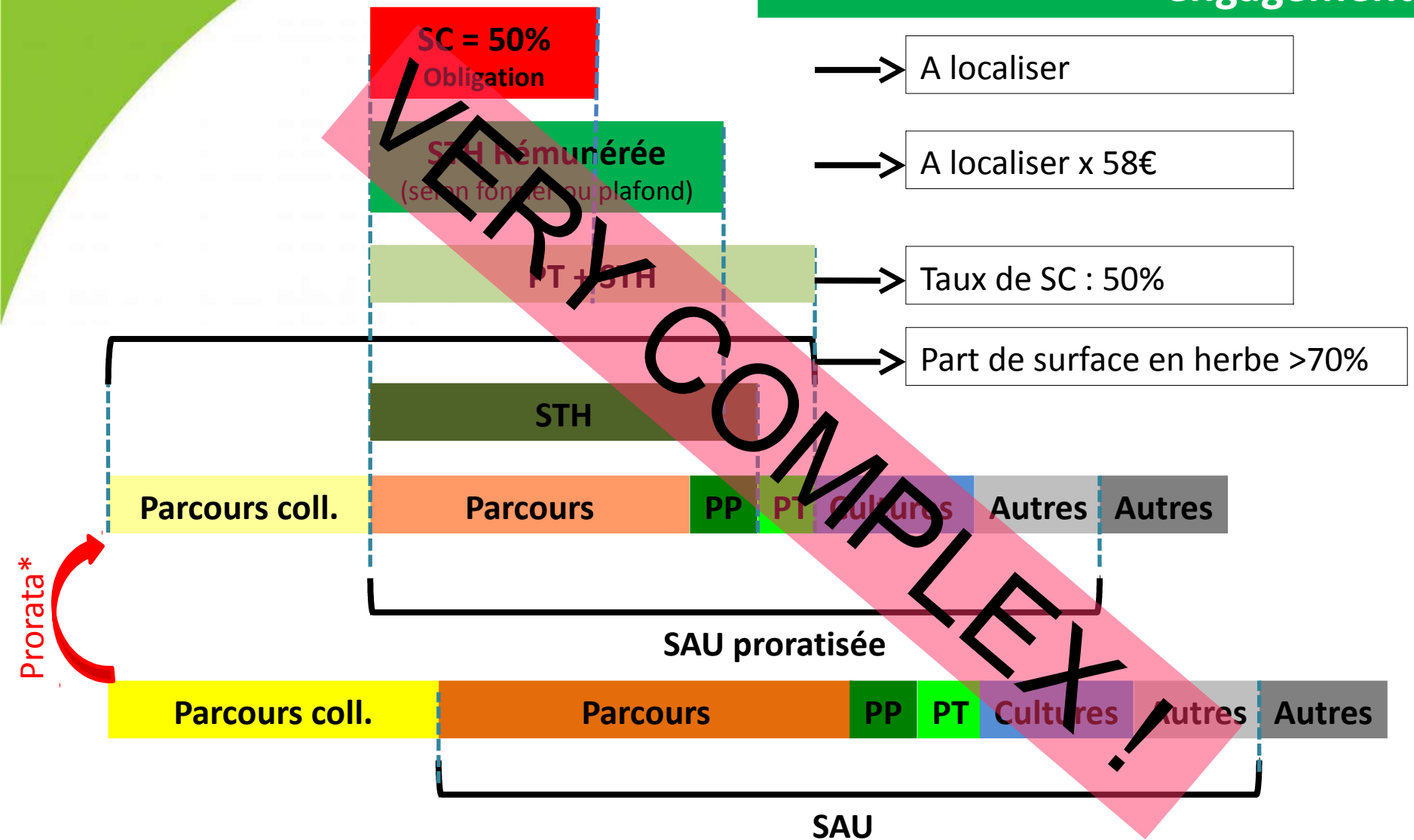
eutrophication



overgrazing



The calculation of payments and engagements



Adaptation for the common pastures

Same result-based engagements

Number of animals to maintain for each pasture (adapted to the pastoral resources) and number maximal of animals : to avoid desertification and overgrazing

No percentage of engagement : the collectives responsables can choose where they can respect the engagement

Much more simple : 1 ha engaged = 1 ha payed



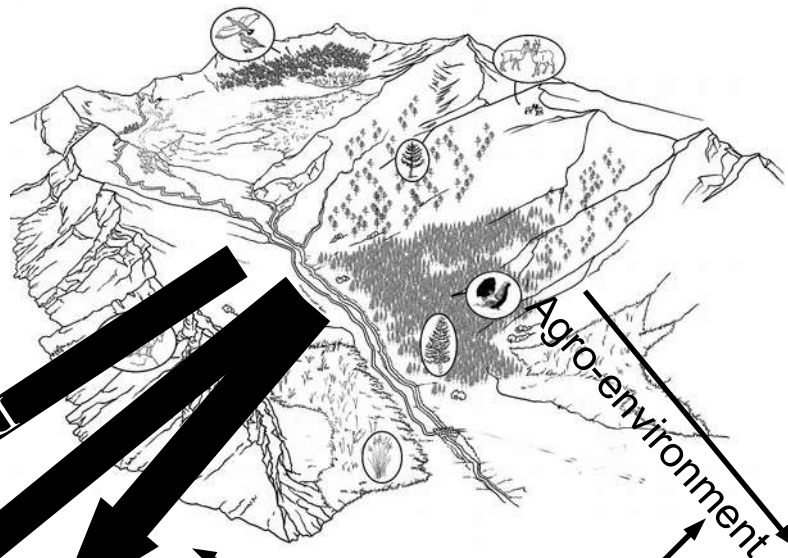
→ a simple measure, rather adapted to the common summer pastures



What kind of future for the common pastures ?

1st pillar : *more money*

The whole surface is shared and activates DPB for each **individual** farm. No payment for the collective pastoral manager



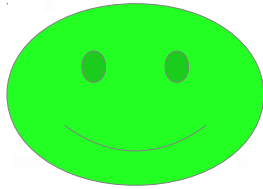
→ How will it be possible to install new farmers and let them drive cattle on the common pastures ?

2nd pillar : *less and less money*

For measures to sustain collective good practices
→ How will the collective pastoral manager go on paying shepherds, cowboys, pastoral works... ?



To sum up for the 2nd pillar in France



Political will to create new measures to sustain HNV systems

Simple measures for the common pastures

A long experience with the mobilisation of agroenvironmental measures

A lot of organisms (parks...) wich sustain pastoralism and ask for the concretisation of those measures

Big ambitions...



Very complex administrative mechanism for the agro-environmental measures

Additional regional criteria (ex : obligation to have other agro-environmental measures -wich need an expensive diagnostic- to have the right to do a “system” measure)

Regional call for projects → competition between the territories and large inequality of opportunity

... But less and less money !



Perspectives and propositions

CAP rules on european and french level :

Simplify the rules for the raw heterogeneous pastures

“no gruyere cheese on our proratas”

Make authorities accept that fruits (chestnuts, acorn...) are a part of the pastoral ressources

Common pastures :

Get a european recognition of those specificities

In France we are implemeting a network of *“sentinel common pastures”* to follow the impact of great changes (climat, CAP...) and share those observations : could it become a european network ?





**Thank you for your
attention !**



August 2014

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
ON LPIS

Hey mad sheep !
Haven't you read the
last guidance document ?
Chestnut tree
is not grazable,
Let's go home !

