

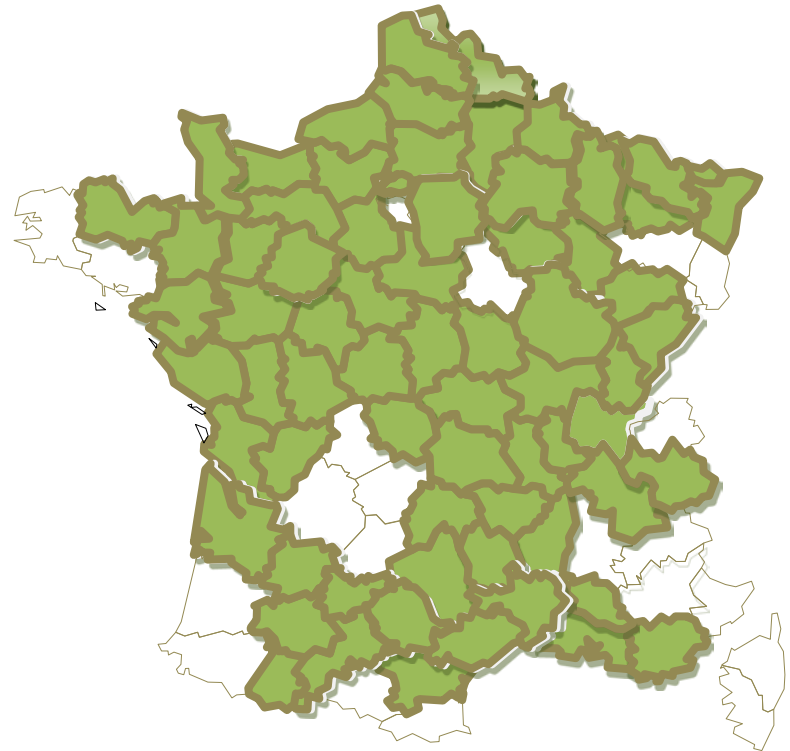
# CAP and agroforestry

## A new approach by habitat efficacy

*Gabory Yves, AFAHC president  
Mission bocage (France – 49), director*

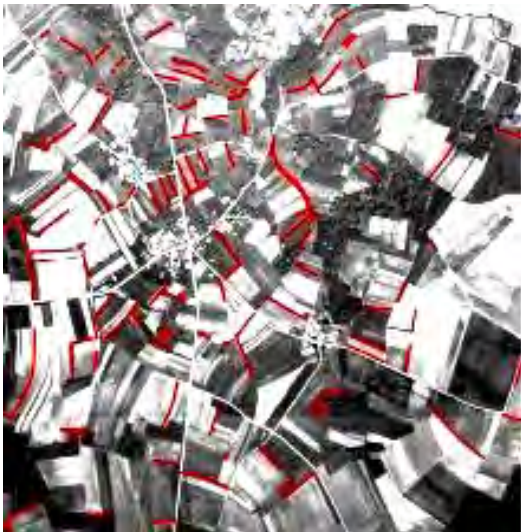
*Speaker : Mathieu REBENDENNE, Chambers of agriculture of Pays de la Loire (France)*

- More than 130 organizations
- 450 agroforestry advisers
- 3 million seedlings yearly planted

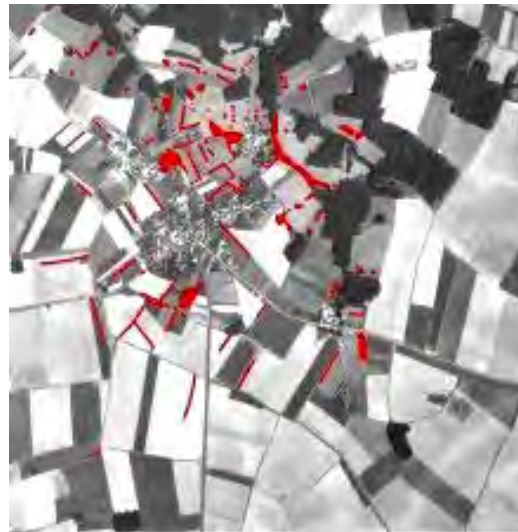


- ❑ Diversity of organizations : chambers of agriculture, associations, hunting federations, regional agencies of conservation of natural areas, technicians of local authorities, engineering and design offices, stakeholders networks in agriculture, environnement and hunting, etc.
- ❑ A fieldwork approach in collaboration with the farmers
- ❑ Consistently three skills and three approaches : forest, agriculture and naturalism.

Field trees are declining but do not disappear (even in arable crops). Their distribution is different : around villages, in groves and woods.



1951



1975

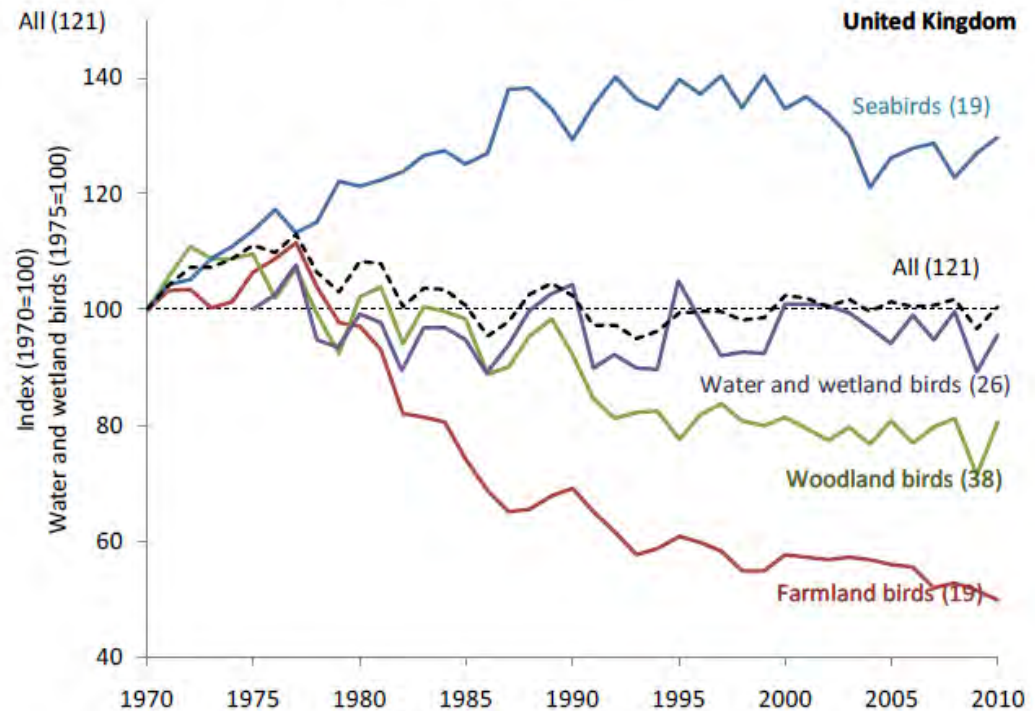


1999

- The **breeding farmland birds index** for England was 52 per cent lower in 2009 than its 1970 level (smoothed index: 54 per cent lower). Most of the decline for the farmland birds index occurred between the late seventies and the early nineties. Between 2003 and 2008 there was an eight per cent decrease (smoothed index).

## Native breeding wild bird populations in the UK

Figure 1: Populations of wild birds, 1970 to 2010



Source: RSPB, BTO, JNCC, Defra

Note: figures in brackets show the number of species

- Taking agroforestries into account in the CAP is essential :
  - First pillar : recognition of ecological services of fundamental existing agroforestry systems
  - Second pillar : strengthening of the presence of trees in plots and development of appropriate management practices



## □ Why ?

- Legitimization of the financial aid provided through the first pillar about known and indisputable ecological services
- Support of the adaptation of agriculture to the future issues (water, energy, air, carbon, soil, biodiversity)
- Preservation of the partial functionality of existing agroforestry systems (limitation of the harmful effects of excessive uprootings)

- Currently : maintenance of a proportion (percentage) of fixed landscapes features such as hedges, edges or low walls
- Division which leads to an opposition between productive areas and areas allocated to the environment often considered as unprofitables
- It is essential to adopt a new evaluation criterion



- The field observations and discussions with farmers lead to note:
  - The impossibility to reduce agroforestry systems to linears or surface areas
  - The necessary recognition of agroforestry systems for their actions on the ecosystem (preservation of the biodiversity, agro-ecological approach, etc.)

- The Habitat Ratio : the potential colonization territory in fields by the beneficial insects for crops is an area less than 60 meters wide (0.04 miles or 65.62 yards)
- Mapping of this influence
- Calculation of the Habitat Ratio : the beneficial insect habitat (BIH)/whole utilised agriculture area (UAA) ratio



*Total area (UAA): 231.4 ha*

*BIH: 90.51 ha*

*Habitat Ratio: 39.1%*



*Total area (UAA): 267.1 ha*

*BIH: 165.2 ha*

*Habitat Ratio: 61.8%*

- Based on a pre-defined level:
  - **The Habitat Ratio:**
    - Is a pedagogical criterion
    - And allows:
      - A simple implementation
      - A rapid evaluation
      - A flexible organization of agroforestry systems for the farmer





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