

Landscape preservation days



Countryside management measures can involve joint action between various stakeholders and the local community. © Barbara Breyer/ Zeiteinspiegel

Involved sectors

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, Hunting, Nature protection, Local population/citizens, Municipalities

Affected habitats

Forest, Shrubs and wooded areas, Bogs and fens, wetlands, Alpine habitats, Grassland, Arable land, Areas for settlements and transport, Waterbodies

Description

Countryside management measures can involve joint action between various stakeholders (nature conservation bodies, hunters, fishermen, farmers etc.) and the local community. Within the framework of these events, measures of relevance to ecological connectivity can also be implemented. They include, for example, maintaining richly structured, semi-open areas through the removal of wood, meadow management, or promotion of near-natural structures along watercourses. Activities can be undertaken at local or regional level at various intervals. The implementation of measures also increases the acceptance of the biotope network and raises public awareness at the same time.

Impact

Ecological impact

Improvement or preservation of habitats

As a result of the activities carried out as part of "countryside management days", and depending on the location and the measures undertaken, habitat quality can be improved.

Element of ecological network

By gearing projects towards ecological connectivity, activities focus on relevant elements.

Other

Acceptance in the local community is increased, perhaps leading to more measures to promote ecological connectivity.

Time of realisation for measure	Immediate:The impact depends on the measures carried out.
Impact scope	Very localised (plot):Implementation of the measures is generally localised.

Implementation

Implementation period	Days:For smaller-scale activities, 1-day assignments are generally sufficient; several actions can also take place consecutively.
Frequency	Non-recurring, Recurring:Single or repeated action, depending on type of measure.

Economic and legal aspects

Costs	Very low (less than 1'000 EUR):The requisite tools must be available,and it is customary to provide food for the helpers; costs can generally be kept low.
Socio-economic impacts	No direct impact:Important tasks can be undertaken, reducing the overall costs of biotope networking measures.
Sources of financing	Private sponsor, Public: local

Further information

Evaluation	There are numerous initiatives, albeit without a specific focus on biotope connectivity so far. Often, nature conservation organisations initiate countryside management days and can provide further information.
Information	Other: Information about existing initiatives is available, for example, at: http://rohrhardsberg-life.de/artikel/landschaftspflege

 Download PDF