

2021_Cat 1_Principles for new agriculture landscape in post-soviet countries

History nad consequences

The dramatic change in agricultural land began after World War II, intensified during the occupation of the Svoiet Union and continues to this day. Flood streams and rivers are regulated and piped underground. The flooded historical paths and tree lines that prevented erosion were systematically destroyed. The era of industrial agriculture, with the vision of making the most profit, is gradually degrading today's land with sprays and pesticides.

Agricultural monoblocks with monocultures of the same crops are constantly being increased in favor of easier plowing

Farmland rental paradox

“Extreme farmland ownership fragmentation is becoming a limiting factor for sustainable land management in some countries (especially in post-Soviet countries). Scattered, excessively small parcels cease to be viable for individual farming, and owners feel forced to rent these parcels to larger enterprises farming on adjacent land.

Small parcels tend to create large production blocks by being rented to larger farmers, and therefore to significantly homogenize the land-use pattern. The parcel size established as the threshold for this phenomenon is 1.07 ha. Below this threshold, the smaller the parcels were, the larger the blocks that they tended to create.”

Sklenička, 2014

Principles for new agriculture landscape

The long-term goal is to set the principles of organic division of monocultural and damaged agricultural land into fragmented and diversified areas.

- Increasing the ability to retain and slow down rainwater.
- Slow down the processes of surface erosion and desertification.
- Improve the natural environment for biodiversity restoration
- Applying the need for vegetation cover to increase the cooling effect in the landscape
- Retention of organic material in the soil