



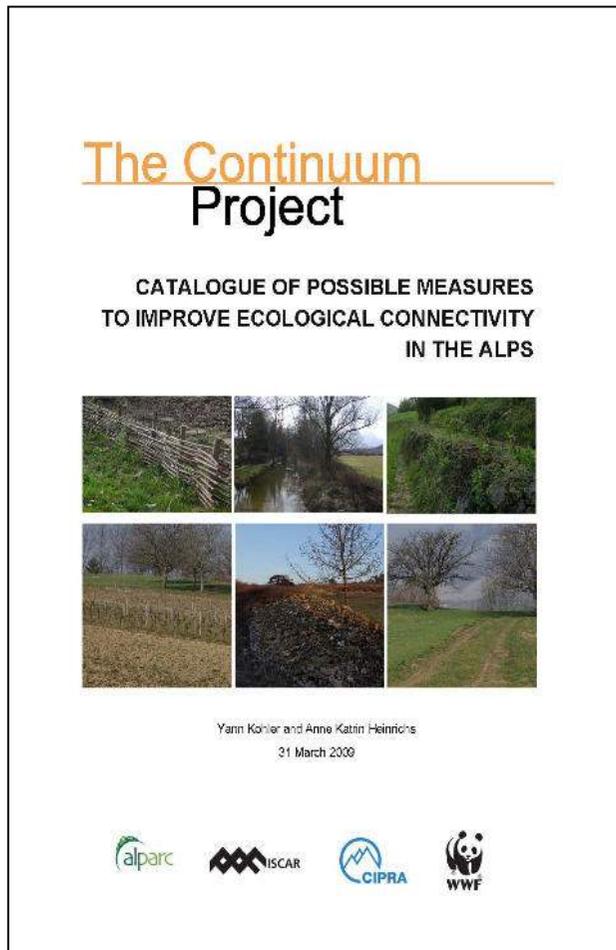
# Alpine activities in favour of ecological connectivity



Admont, 11.12.2104

Dr. Yann KOHLER

# The catalogue of measures



- Overview about different measures in the fields of agriculture, silviculture, landscapeplanning, nature protection, infrastructure, education, recreation,...
- Description of the measures and their possible application in future ecological network projects
- Target oriented research tool
- Bibliography, information, contacts, ...
- Since 2012: online database

[www.alpine-ecological-network.org](http://www.alpine-ecological-network.org)

3.3.1. Species-Rich Grassland Programme

3. Agriculture, 3.3 Special programmes for agricultural areas	
<p>The species inventory of a grassland reflects the way in which it is managed and its location. If the management method remains unchanged, the species composition will generally remain unchanged as well. This correlation opens up the opportunity to link subsidies for extensive grassland to the occurrence of key species of flora. In order to implement this innovative, results-oriented approach, a list of meadow flowers serves as a simple tool for reliable identification of extensive species-rich grassland. Promotion depends on the occurrence of certain easily identifiable plant species (indicator plants). Participating farmers undertake to preserve the species richness of their grasslands (meadows and pasturage). Farmers retain the choice of practices and resources to be used, so that biodiversity is not seen as a constraint: it calls upon their technical skills and sense of responsibility. They are also sensitised to issues such as nature conservation and biodiversity.</p>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appropriate habitat approach <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate species approach	
Main type of area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Priority areas for biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> River systems <input type="checkbox"/> Large forested areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Densely populated areas <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeters of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Areas under high pressure from agriculture, tourism etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of fragmentation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat improvement    With appropriate extensive management of meadows, species diversity of fauna as well as flora is increased. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Element of ecol. connectivity    With a sufficient number of areas and appropriate distribution as part of a landscape networking strategy, these meadows can become core and connecting elements of a biotope network. <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Immediate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Several months <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Long term (3 years+)
	Comments: The positive impact on flora and fauna continues throughout the vegetation period.
Implementation period	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short (days) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (weeks) <input type="checkbox"/> Long (months) <input type="checkbox"/> Very long (years)
	Comments: To achieve the stated goal (species richness), extensification of agriculture is generally required, which also reduces workload.
Scope of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very localised (plot) <input type="checkbox"/> Local (municipality) <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Transregional <input type="checkbox"/> National
Scope of impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very localised (plot) <input type="checkbox"/> Local (municipality) <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Transregional <input type="checkbox"/> National
	Comments: The management method only has a direct impact on the plot concerned. For a corresponding impact in a biotope network, areas managed in this way must be appropriately distributed in line with an overall concept.
Stakeholders/sectors concerned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting <input type="checkbox"/> Local community <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nature conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Spatial planning <input type="checkbox"/> Transport
	Other:
	Voluntary participation by farmers in the measure.
Legal situation	Costs of implementing the measure (€): In the Regional Natural Park (PNR) of the Massif des Bauges in France, for example, the contract is remunerated with € 88/ha in all participating areas.
	Sources of financing: <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector: sponsor(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector: other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public: European <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public: national <input type="checkbox"/> Public: other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public: regional <input type="checkbox"/> Public: local
	Socio-economic impacts: If tourism professionals are involved, this measure can add value to tourism (local products, flowering landscape, events such as meadow management competitions).
Evaluation	The Species-Rich Grassland Programme has been under way in Baden-Württemberg (Germany) since 2002 and has proved very successful. Here, more than 10,000 farmers have participated in the scheme, which is funded by the MERA II and III programmes. In France, a total of eight nature parks are experimenting with similar programmes. Experience in the Regional Natural Park (PNR) of the Massif des Bauges has been very positive both from the farmers' and the PNR's perspective.
Information & contact	Information sources: Expertenrat R. Oger (H.U.) (ed.) (2003): Artenreiches Grünland bewerten und fördern - MERA und ÖDV in der Praxis. Ulmer, 199 p.
	Contact: Parc naturel régional du Massif des Bauges; contact: Philippe Mestelan

## Ecological Networks in the European Alps

The Alpine Ecological Network | About us | Nouveautés | Manifestations | Information services

Accueil > Information services > Catalogue de mesures > measure\_search

Recherche [E][F][D]

### Measure search

This detailed search function allows you to identify those measures that are best suited to your conditions. Different elements can be combined as required. In many boxes multiple search terms can be selected by keeping Ctrl (or apple on Mac) pressed. A search term can be removed from the selection while pressing Ctrl. The results of the search are shown on the next page.

**Title or description of measure**

**Involved sectors**

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Water management
- Fishery
- Hunting

**Affected habitats**

- Forest
- Shrubs and wooded areas
- Bogs and fens, wetlands
- Alpine habitats
- Grassland

**Impact**

Impact in particular on: Small mammals, Big mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Birds

Ecological impact: Reduction of fragmentation or creation of new valuable habitats, Improvement or preservation of habitats, Element of ecological network, Other

Time of realisation for measure: Immediate, Weeks, Months, Years, Long term

Scope of impact: Very localised (plot), Local (municipality), Regional, Transregional, National

**Implementation**

Implementation period: Days, Weeks, Months, Years, Long term

Frequency: Non-recurring, Recurring

**Economic and legal aspects**

Costs: all

Socio-economic impacts: all

Sources of financing: Private sponsor, Other public sources



# ECONNECT



## Improving ecological connectivity in the Alps

3 years (start Sept 08)

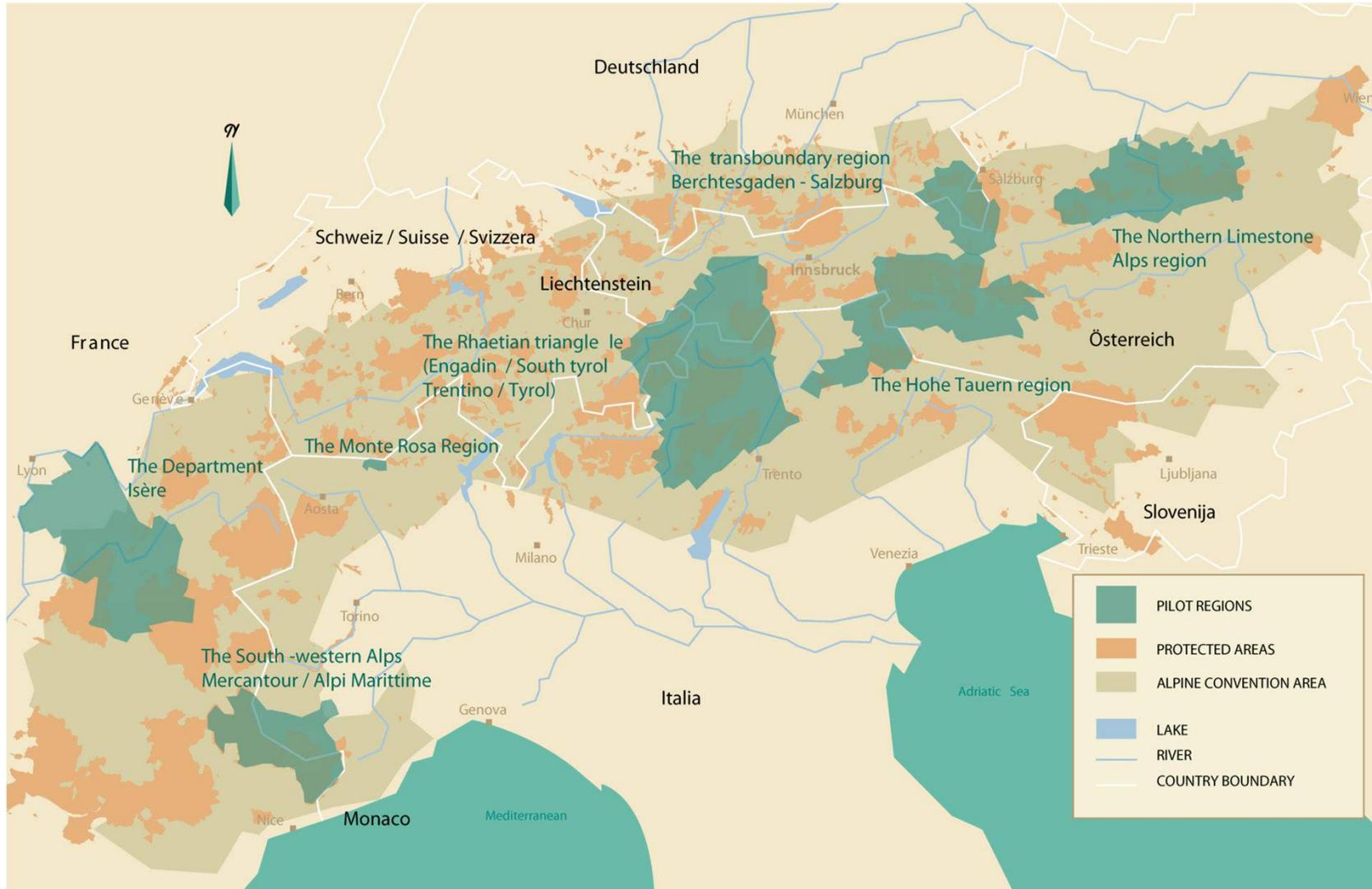
3,2 mio euro (76% Alpine Space EU)

16 partners (+4 observers) from all Alpine countries

Lead: Vienna University wildlife ecology (Prof. C. Walzer)

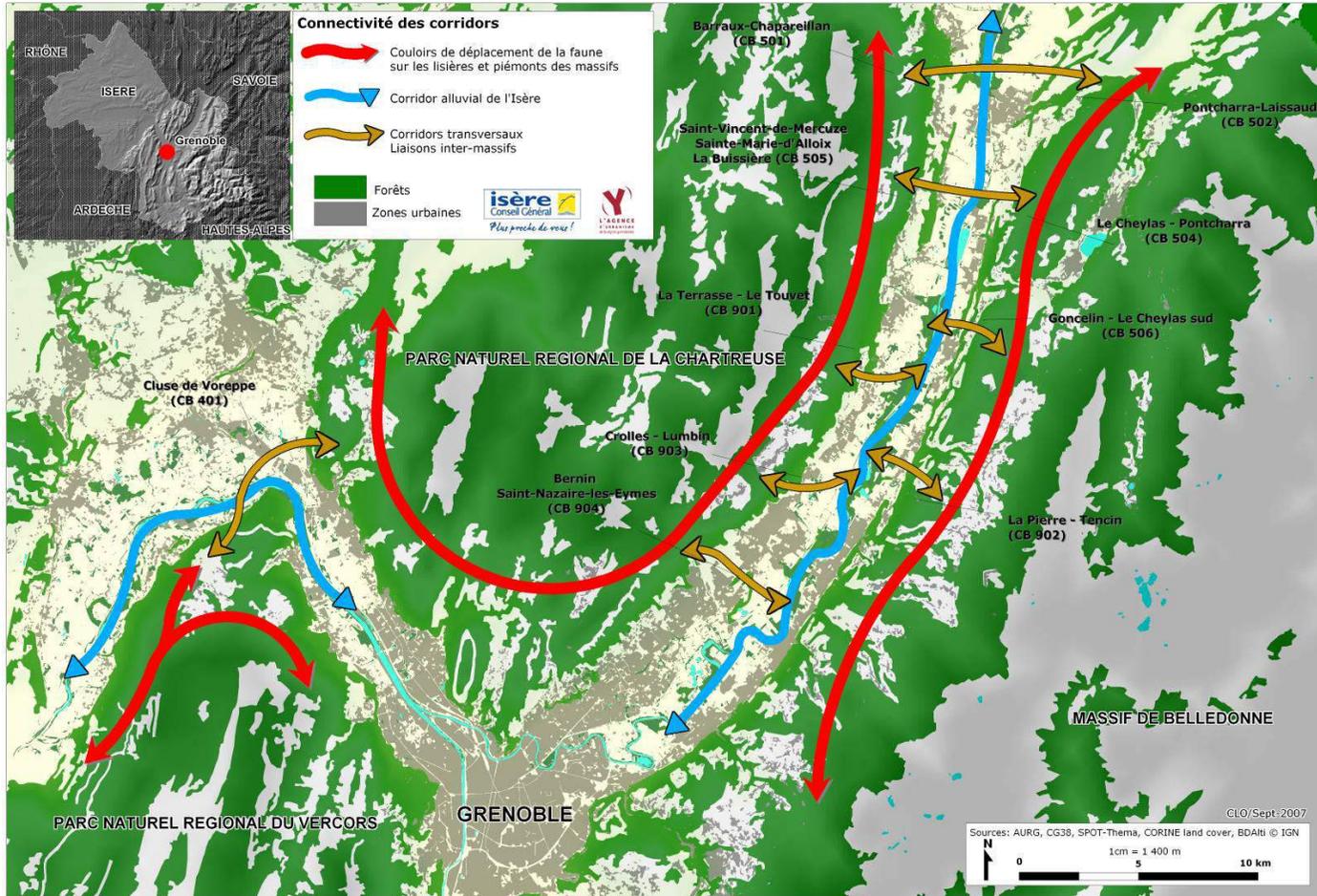


# Pilot regions



# Département Isère

Schéma de principe - Principaux flux de déplacement de la faune terrestre dans le Grésivaudan

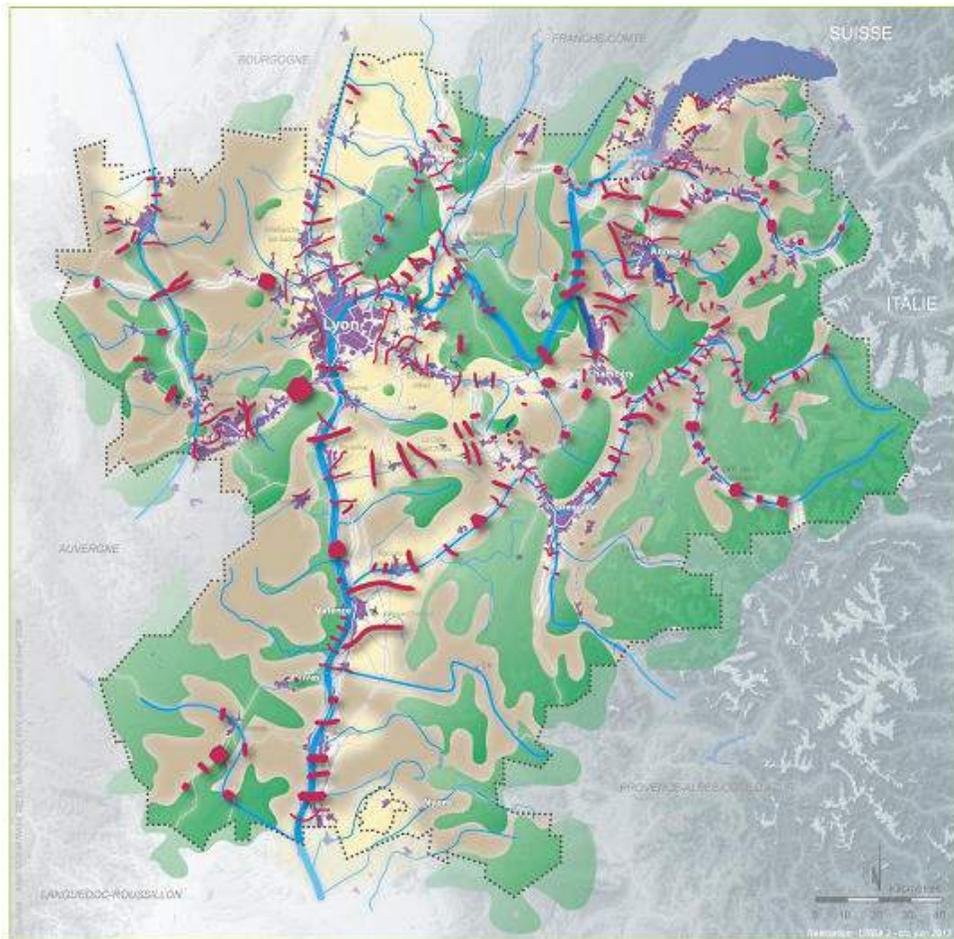


# ... a dens peri-urban environment



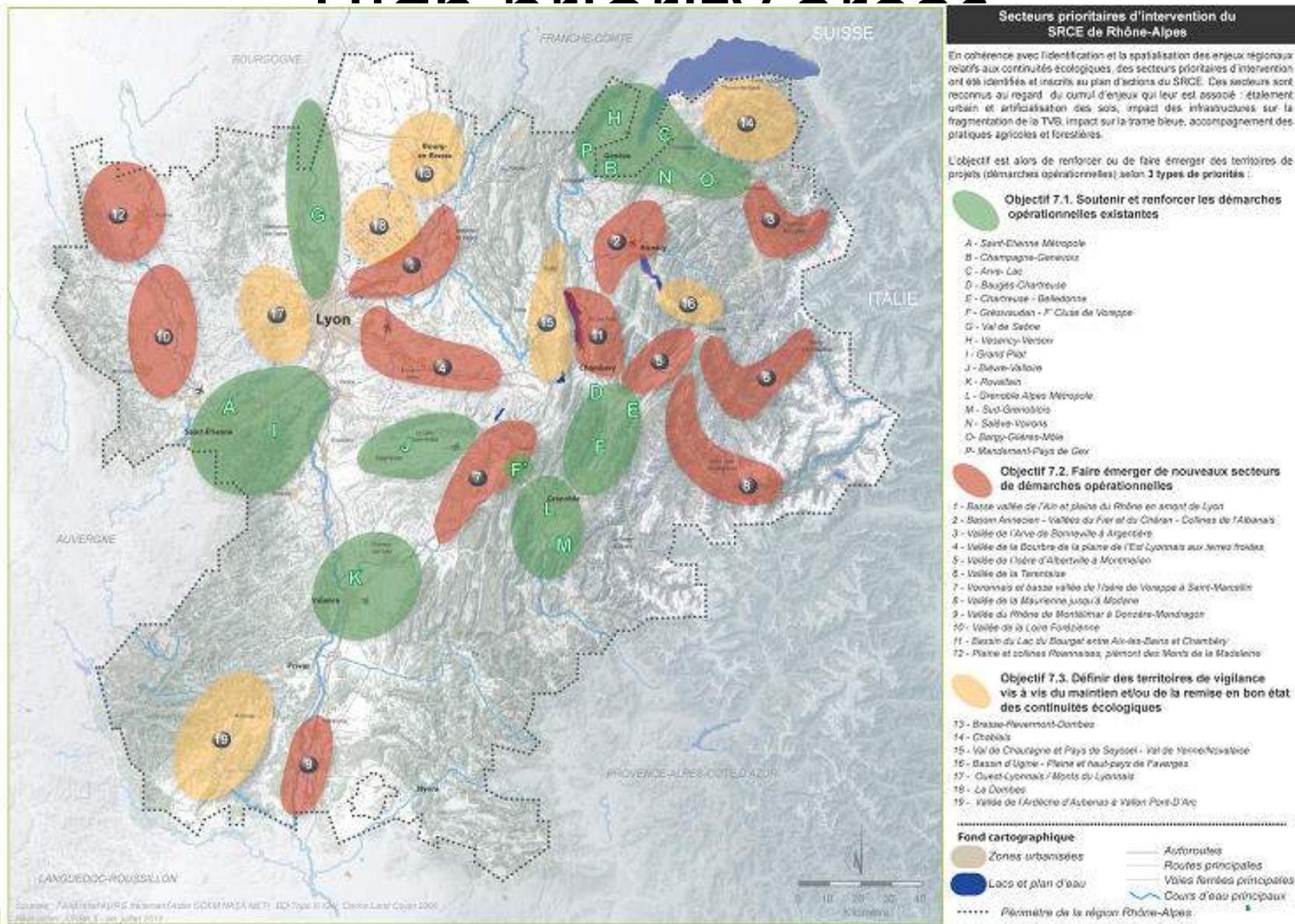
# ... with some specific problems



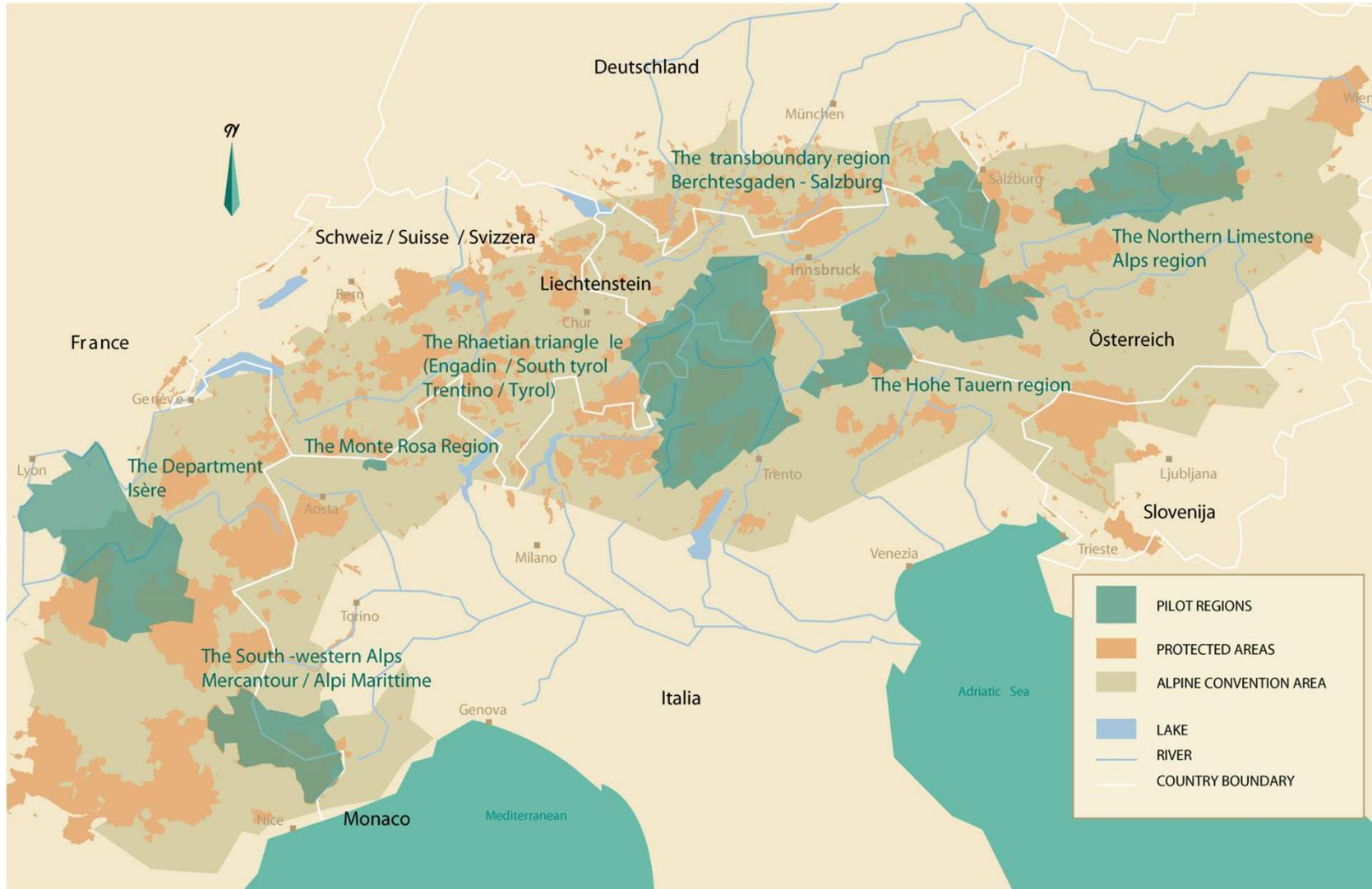


*The Regional  
Ecological  
Consistency Scheme  
SRCE*

# High priority areas



# Pilot regions



# Berchtesgaden Salzburg: connecting extensive greenland

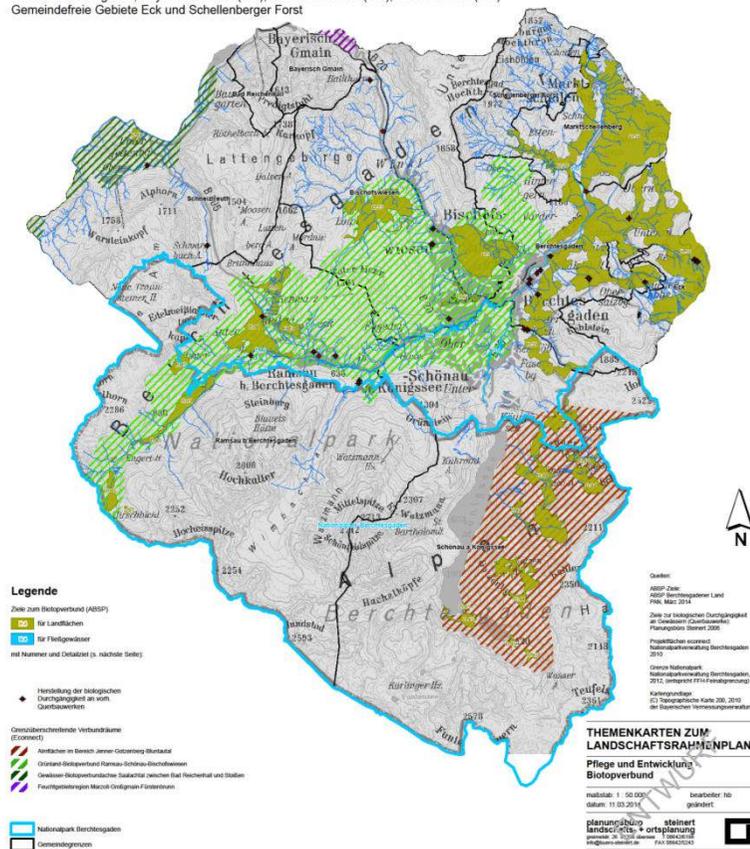


# Landscape planning tools

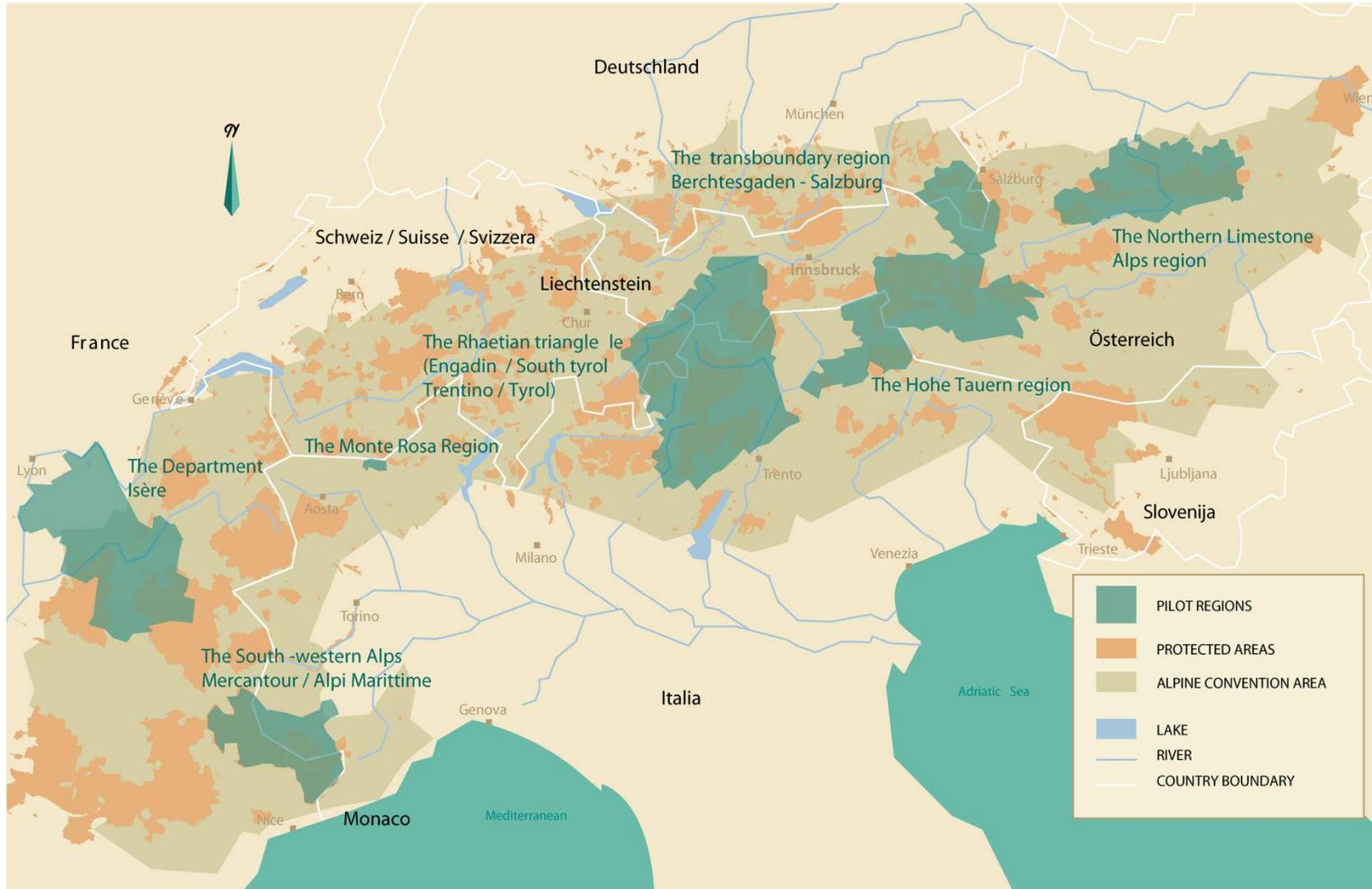
## ALPENPARK BERCHTESGADEN

Berchtesgaden, Bischofswiesen, Marktschellenberg, Ramsau b. Berchtesgaden, Schönau a. Königssee, Bayerisch Gmain (Teil), Bad Reichenhall (Teil), Schneizlreuth (Teil)  
Gemeindefreie Gebiete Eck und Schellenberger Forst

15



# Pilot regions



# Northern Limestone Alps

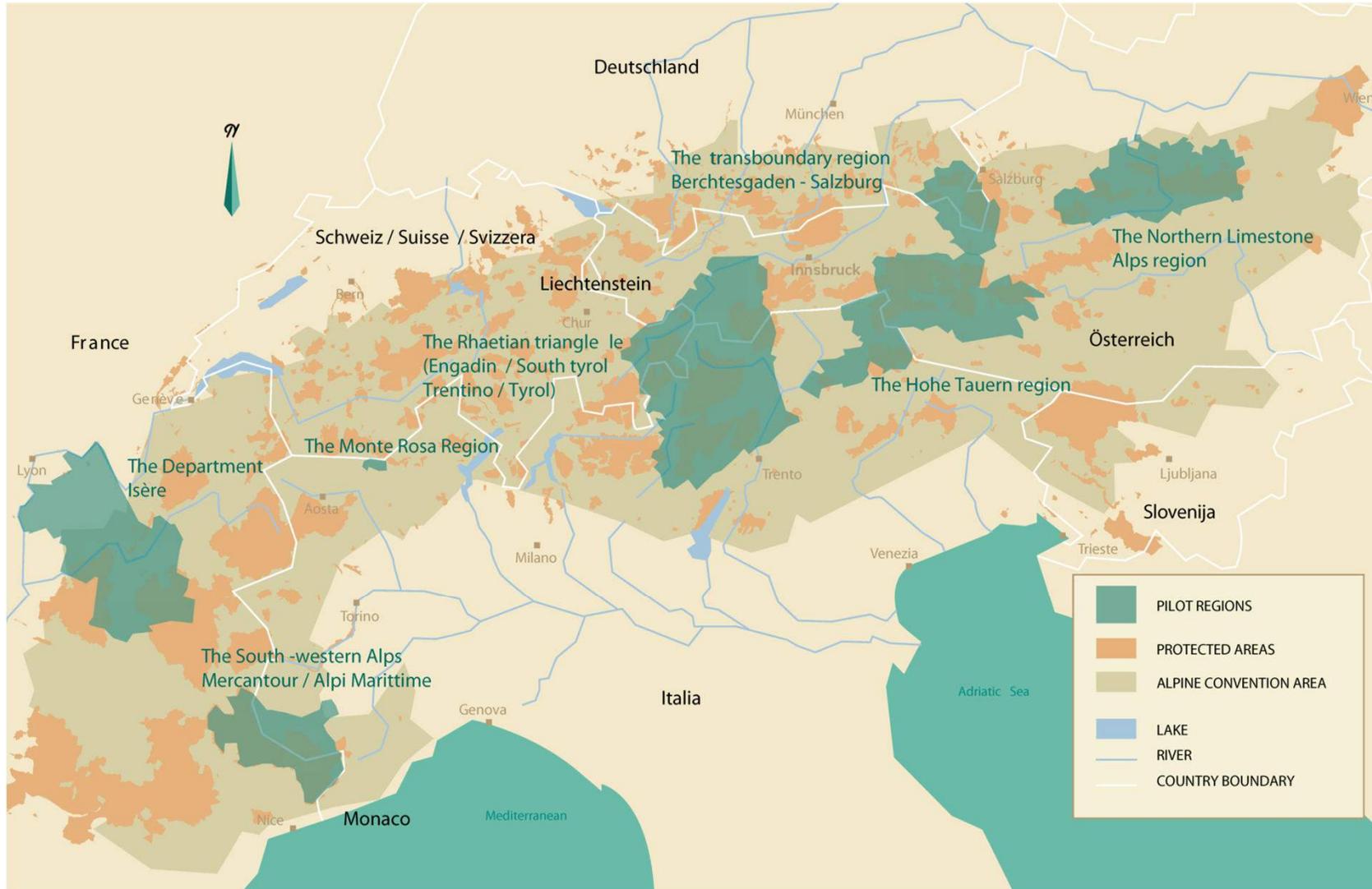
## Woodlands



Admont, 11/12/2014



# Pilot regions



# Small local pieces of a large puzzle

- Mercantour/Alpi Marittime
- Rhaetian Triangle
- Prealpi Giulie/Triglav

Measures in a variety of different natural and geographic contexts, involving different sectors and stakeholders



# One alpine Vision

- A coherent global approach
- Putting biodiversity conservation in a larger territorial context including the human needs

