

## Annual to perennial fallow land

### Goal

Establishment of additional foraging- and breeding habitat

### Short description of the measure

- No sowing in (focus is on self-establishment of wild flora)
- In temperate regions: no tillage after harvest until at least next year autumn.
- In Mediterranean regions: only a superficial tillage after harvest until at least next year autumn. In Mediterranean conditions, that tillage is important to loosen the upper part of soil and allow rainfall water to sink into the ground instead of running off.
- Keep stubbles without tillage after the last harvest
- Mowing rather late after flowering of established flora if necessary (no management between 01.03 and 31.07 (in temperate region) and 01.02 and 15.06 (in Mediterranean region)).

#### Further management restrictions:

- No use of pesticides or fertilizer
- It is important that areas get only mown or mulched partly instead of all in once, e.g. 10–50 % could be left aside for insects
- Grass clippings should be removed in order to avoid compaction of turf which makes it difficult for wild herbs to germinate

Fallow land with natural succession:

1. Winter: stubbles



2. Heterogeneous (natural) vegetation



### Quality elements of soundly implemented biodiversity

- The vegetation of the area consists of many different plant species and shows a heterogeneous structure

measures	
<b>Effects on bio-diversity</b> (ecosystems, species, soil biodiversity)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <p>Because of minor disturbance breeding success of <b>field birds</b> is comparably high.</p> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <p>Hibernation habitat <b>for insects</b>: on tilled arable land hibernation is not possible.</p> <p>Enhancement of the soil food web (bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms): these organisms develop relations with different plant species and with each other, resulting in a more diverse and stable soil life.</p> <p>Valuable habitat for wild bees, butterflies and other insects especially on poor soils with a high rate on self-establishment of wild herbs and flower diversity.</p> <p>Sparse vegetation with partly bare soil may be colonized by pioneer species such as wild bees, digger wasp and rare filago.</p> </div>
<b>Other positive effects/benefit for the farmer</b>	
<b>Indicator/key data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total size of area (ha) set aside</li> </ul>
<b>References</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="http://www.landwirtschaft-artenvielfalt.de">www.landwirtschaft-artenvielfalt.de</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="http://www.franz-projekt.de/massnahmen">www.franz-projekt.de/massnahmen</a></li> <li>▪ NABU, Fact Sheets – Feldvögel, Kulturfolger der Landwirtschaft</li> <li>▪ Vögel der Agrarlandschaft, NABU 2004</li> <li>▪ Stiftung Rheinische Kulturlandschaft, DBU: Abschlussbericht Maßnahmen- und Artensteckbriefe zur Förderung der Vielfalt typischer Arten und Lebensräume der Agrarlandschaften, 2018</li> </ul>

## Further information: [Knowledge Pool](#)

This Action Fact Sheet belongs to the training package for product and quality managers of companies and was developed within the project LIFE Food & Biodiversity (Biodiversity in Standards and Labels of for the Food Industry). The main objective of the project is to improve the biodiversity performance of standards and sourcing requirements in the food industry by helping standard organisations to integrate efficient biodiversity criteria into their schemes and motivating food processing companies and retailers to include comprehensive biodiversity criteria into their sourcing guidelines.

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