GLOSSARY ON AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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**Keywords:** glossary, agricultural landscapes, policy, planning, landscape

The following glossary of terms related to the European agricultural landscape shall serve as a common basis for all parties, working in or on agricultural landscapes. Some of the terms are quite common and sometimes used in our every day language, but they often have different meanings in particular countries. These differences may be a result of varying linguistic developments, history and traditions. The glossary contains 40 terms in seven languages; English, Dutch, Estonian, French, German, Hungarian, and Spanish. Each term begins with an English definition, illustrated by a photograph. If there are differences in meanings and connotations of single countries, they are mentioned in the designated country’s column. This work is to be continued.

**Introduction**

The term glossary evolved from the Latin word “glossarium” (Greek γλωσσάριο from γλώσσα, glóssa – “tongue, language”) and describes a listing of terms with explanations.

In ancient times and during the Middle Ages, the development of glossaries arose from the need to collect terms requiring specific explanations (archaisms, foreign words, etc...), as well as for the study of grammar, and as tools for the translation of the Bible and other historical texts (e.g. Homer and others).

Bilingual glossaries were also produced in the Late Classical Period (Greek-Latin, Latin-Greek) to facilitate the learning and understanding of both languages. In this manner, complete books with wordings were developed at a later stage.

Today, glossaries provide editors and scientists with specific explanations for technical terms. These lists mostly provide definitions of terms in the technical, scientific or philosophical fields and ensure the correct use of these terms for communication between specialists. Glossaries allow people working on a topic to assume that they are using universal terms and terminologies commonly understood and used by others.

PALANG et al. (2006), and ROTH et al. (2005, online at HTTP1), amongst others, have highlighted that although some terms are quite common and sometimes used in our every day language, they may also have different meanings in the other countries (and/
or regions?). *Inter alia*, these differences are a result of varying linguistic developments, history and traditions.

The following glossary shall serve as a starting point to European agricultural landscape and shall serve as a starting point. It is the result of a common effort between partners from 13 countries, who have worked together within the Eucaland Project (HTTP2), funded by the Culture Program of the European Commission and initiated by the EucaLand-Network (HTTP3).

This glossary is the beginning and the basis for further discussions and further projects and will ideally be of help for individuals from different countries and different disciplines. In the glossary, each term is given in the different languages, and begins always with the definition of the term in English, and is subsequently illustrated by a photograph. If there are specific meanings and connotations in single countries, they are mentioned in the respective country column. More information on the historical background and their development throughout time can be found e.g. in the Eucaland Project book (Pungetti et al, 2010).

The authors would like to draw attention especially to part II “European agricultural landscape history” by Hans Renes which begins with a reflection on the word agriculture and shows the need for an European glossary, and part III “Complexity and contingency: classifying the influence of agriculture on European landscape” by Graham Fairclough.

When attempting a glossary for trans and interdisciplinary work on agricultural landscapes, there are, of course, many related words that need to be defined. For example, agricultural landscape, agrarian landscape, agri-landscape, and agro-landscape. All are terms that are used in a certain context and more in some countries, and less in others. After long discussions among the project members, it was decided that “agricultural landscape” defines best, what this glossary is all about: the landscape that was shaped during the centuries (and in some cases, even thousands of years), by the work of humans in order to produce food. Because of this it was also important to include the word “cultural” (this is not obvious, why cultural needs to be included because of the definition of agricultural landscape). Other terms used may have an emphasis more in one direction or in another. For example, “Agrolandscape” is more orientated towards economics, so is the Estonian term “põllumajandus” when translated word-by-word, it means: “economy of fields”, however other terms, such as “Agrilandscape” refer specifically to agriculture as a very technical business (with huge machines, chemical fertiliser etc. – closer to industrial production than to the overall land use). The term “Agricultural” includes both large-scale, industrial farming as well as the low-input farms with marginal earnings. And landscape itself as a word and concept has various backgrounds, which makes it rather complicated on several levels to deal with as a term.

The understanding of the term landscape in everyday speech or scientific jargon might differ, despite the fact that participatory democracy or ‘bottom-up’ approaches are prevailing currently in academia. This is also underpinned in the recent most commonly used definition in European Landscape Convention (ELC, Council of Europe 2000: 3): “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. It is worthwhile to keep in mind that alongside this interpretation, allegedly 300 others exist depending on disciplinary, approach, language and timely circumstances proven useful for diverse ends. Thus, landscape can only be understood in its socio-historic context (Jones 1991). Disciplines pertaining to
landscape could include: earth sciences, life sciences, agricultural sciences, geography, eco-technology, landscape architecture, landscape ecology, planning, anthropology, archaeology, history, ethnography, arts, sociology etc. Disparities in approaches can be exemplified with the case of geography, as physical and human geography (COSGROVE 2000, DUNCAN 2000, MITCHELL 2005, WYLIE 2009) deal with landscapes on fairly different ontological, epistemological and methodological premises, meaning that the sub-fields of human geography (social, anthropological, cultural, historical geography etc.) may be closer to social studies and humanities than to physical geography. There are two main predominant strands influenced by language: English ‘scenery’ (MERRIAM-WEBSTER) that was developed through Dutch landscape paintings in 16th century and earlier the German and Scandinavian concept which refers to the territory, the conditions of that territory, and the customs and rules with which the land was governed (OLWIG 1996). Thus, landscape is “a polysemic term referring to the appearance of an area, the assemblage of objects used to produce that appearance, and the area itself” (DUNCAN 2000: 429, MITCHELL 2005). Still, holistic approaches towards landscape (ANTROP 2000) are possible as also seen from the ELC definition that ties nature and culture.

Acknowledgement

The authors wish to express their thanks to all members of the Eucaland Project who have contributed during this two-year project with fruitful discussions useful for this glossary. Special thanks goes to Yves Michelin in France for his contributions and to Graham Fairclough, English Heritage, to Rafael Mata-Olmo and to ESTEPA research group on Heritage, Landscape and Territory, Department of Geography, and the University of València, the latter two both from Spain, for providing landscape photographs.

References

From Table 1:

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HTTP8: http://dict.leo.org (10/02/2010)
HTTP10: http://www.zalf.de/home_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/ (10/02/2010)
HTTP11: http://www.zalf.de/home_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/
1. Agricultural landscape

**Definition:** Landscapes which are strongly related to past and/or present agricultural activity. They may contain some of these elements or more:
- Farmland, cultivated land, grasslands, meadows
- Horticulture, viticulture, olive trees, fruit trees
- Small infrastructure elements, e.g. roads, agricultural buildings, farmhouses, agrarian settlements.
- Vegetation structures, green corridors, hedges, ditches, stone fences, terraces...
- Forest mosaic and forest elements within an agricultural context (both spatial and functional)
- Remains and relics of past agricultural activity which can still be perceived (directly or indirectly) today.

**Source:** Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes (VeLArDe et al., 2010)

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<tr>
<td>Agrarisch landschap</td>
<td>Paysage agricole</td>
<td>Agrarlandschaft</td>
<td>agrártáj</td>
<td>Põllumajandusmaastik*</td>
<td>Paisaje agricola</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*also: põllumajanduslik maastik

2. Boundary; land boundaries

**Definition:** A clearly defined and bounded of unified topographical area. Plot boundary (UK)/ lot line (US): line of record bounding a lot, which divides one lot from another lot, or from a public or private street or any other public space.

**Source:**

**Photograph**

*Figure 1. East-Devon, UK (Photo: Fairclough 03/2008)*

*Figure 2. Wensleydale, Yorkshire, UK (Photo: Fairclough 04/2005)*
3. Coltura Promiscua (= Alterna; Italian)

**Definition:** Mixed intensive farming in the middle of Italy, “[…] “classical” vertical layers in vegetation consisting of trees, bushes and ground cover are very much in evidence.”

**Source**

**Photograph**
Figure 3. Old overgrown Coltura Promiscua fields close to new very intensive orchards, Vinci, Italy (Photo: Kruse 1999)

3. ábra
Idős, túlnőtt Coltura Promiscua mezők közel egy új, intenzív gyümölcsőshoz. Vinci, Olaszország (Fotó: Kruse 1999)

**French:** Coltura Promiscua
Not used in English, Dutch, German, Hungarian, Estonian and Spanish.

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**Definition**
“The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for the European Union was established in 1963 and has provided the basis for Europe’s food and agricultural programs. […] with four basic principles:
- A unified market for the free movement of agricultural products in the European Union covered by community preference.
- Financial solidarity: All costs of the CAP are financed out of a communal treasury, FEOGA (European Fund for Orientation and Agriculture Guarantee), supported by import tariffs and contributions from European countries.
- Community preference: European products were to be given preference over imported products.
- Parity and productivity: Farmers’ incomes were to be equal to incomes in the other sectors, with reasonable prices in order to permit food access to the consumer.

Common Market Organizations (CMOs) were also introduced in the original CAP and still exist today. Within CMOs, each group of food and agricultural products is organized by corresponding rules. CMOs set minimum prices for products at the EU-wide level. Currently, there are 21 Common Market Organizations.
### 5. Common land

**Definition**

(1) Land, that is used by several / all people/farmers of an area. Common land exist still today, e.g in mountain regions (e.g. the Alps) or on transhumance pathways. Pasture or woodland owned and managed by a local community for joint use.

(2) Pasture or woodland owned and managed by a local community for joint use.

**Sources:**

(1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes

(2) Evert 2004: p. 24

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**Figure 4.** Intensive (recent) agriculture with silo balls, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Germany (Photo: Roth 2008)

4. ábra Jelenleg is intenzív mezőgazdasági terület silóbálákkal, Mecklenburg, Nyugat-Pomeránia, Németország (Fotó: Roth 2008)

**Figure 5.** Sheep herds grazing in the Pyrenees on common land, Artouste, France (Photo: Kruse 2008)

5. ábra Legelő juhnyáj a Pireneusokban közösségi legelőn, Artouste, Franciaország (Fotó: Kruse 2008)
6. Cultural landscape

Definition

(1) “Cultural landscapes (…) represent the ‘combined works of nature and of man’ (…). They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.”.

(2) “Landscape which has been largely or completely transformed from its natural state by actions of man (antonym: natural landscape).

(3) Landscape which represents both the results of natural and human works and illustrates the evolution of human society and settlement in time and space and which has acquired socially and culturally recognised values.”

Source
(3) HTTP10

Photograph

Figure 6. Dutch windmills used for drainage, to make them useable for mankind (became synonym for human creative will), Kinderdijk, The Netherlands (Photo: Kruse 2009)

6. ábra Holland szélmalmok lecsapoláshoz (a kreatív emberi akarat színónimája lett), Kinderjilk, Hollandia (Fotó: Kruse 2009)

7. Dehesas (Spanish), see also Montados (Portugese)

Definition

The Dehesa systems are genuine forms of exploitation of the Mediterranean forests in which the native trees, holm oak, oak and cork oak, are spaced out or inserted in a continuum of grasslands. The resulting landscape, which combines mature ecological elements (oak trees) with other rejuvenated ones (grasslands) maintains a high biological diversity. A balance is thus obtained between exploitation and conservation making up a diverse landscape produced by the combination of small units with different agricultural uses. This dehesa-type mosaic of crops, grasslands, shrublands and scattered trees provides the necessary ecological conditions for a large number of plant and animal species.
### 8. Delta

<table>
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1) “The Deltas of southern Europe are intensively cultivated areas, comparable in this respect with the Polders of NW Europe. (…) They are open landscapes with concentrations of rural and urban development. It is a young landscape. “The layout of the land is therefore quite regular. Patterns of rectangular fields alternate in form and orientation.” Ex.: Les Landes and Languedoc-Rous-sillon (FR), Po valley (IT Emilia Romagna, Lombardia), Ebro valley (ES), PT (Tejo, Douro) (2) Fan-shaped alluvial deposit of sediment at the mouth of a river.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Figure 7. Dehesa in Guadarrama, Madrid, Spain (Photo: Olmo 2004)" /></td>
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**Sources**

(1) MEES et al. (1990), p. 313.

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<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>delta</td>
<td>Delta, Flußdelta</td>
<td>delta</td>
<td>delta, jõesuue*</td>
<td>Delta</td>
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*but does not constitute as cultivated or built-up phenomena in Estonia
9. Despoliation of the landscape by development

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1) ... often combined with the loss of their regional identity/character by development = growth of settlements and infrastructure.</td>
<td><img src="" alt="Figure 9. Despoliation of the landscape near Tallinn, Estonia" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Unplanned scattering of housing developments in rural areas, and, in some places, of vacation homes in the countryside</td>
<td>9. ábra Fejlesztés hatására átalakult táj Tallin mellett, Észtország (Fotó: Printsmann 2007)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(1) LANGENScheidT (1973)</td>
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<tr>
<td>verrom-</td>
<td>mitage du</td>
<td>Zersiedlung der</td>
<td>fejlesztés hatására</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>deterioro</td>
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<tr>
<td>meling</td>
<td>paysage</td>
<td>Landschaft</td>
<td>tönkretett táj</td>
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<td>paisajístico</td>
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10. Enclosed land (= Bocage)

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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>“Enclosed landscape, small, rectangular strips of land, lumped piece-meal, some smaller than half a hectare, each enclosed by hedgerows or low stone walls in a gently sloping landscape.” Ex.: Bretagne (F), Normandie (F), N-W Denmark, Wales, S-W Scotland, E-Ireland</td>
<td><img src="" alt="Figure 10. Isle of Man, enclosed fields" /></td>
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<td>Source</td>
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<tr>
<td>kampenlandschap; bocage</td>
<td>bocage, paysage d’enclos</td>
<td>Heckenlandschaft</td>
<td>bosaje*</td>
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</table>

*Se llama bocage a un paisaje compuesto de pequeñas parcelas irregulares (tierras de cultivo y prados), separadas entre sí por setos vivos, muretes y taludes, y por árboles que a menudo bordean los caminos (Source: Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”).

No definition in Hungarian and Estonian.
11. **Fallow land = idle land = waste land** (see social fallow and transitional meadow)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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</table>
| (1) Agricultural land, where no agricultural production takes place; or temporarily between two crops.  
(2) Previously worked land, left uncultivated for longer than one year | ![Figure 11. Fields not in use for different reasons: short time fallow between two crops, South-Estonia (Photo: Printsmann 2006)](image) |

**Source**  
(1) Developed by the Eucal-land Project group  

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<tr>
<td>braak, braak-</td>
<td>jachère,</td>
<td>die Brache,</td>
<td>sööt (söötis maa)</td>
<td>barbecho;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liggend land</td>
<td>terre en friche, terre en</td>
<td>das Brach-</td>
<td>(for one year), kesa (kesamaa); tühermaa, könnumaa (for an undefined longer period)</td>
<td>tierra baldía;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>jachère</td>
<td>jachère</td>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
<td>erial</td>
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</table>

12. **Farmland = arable (farm) land, cropland, infield**

**Definition:** Land which can be used/ is used for growing crops with no or nearly no trees. Different kind of borders are characteristic of farmland, such as: hedges, ditches, boundary ridge, boulder walls etc. and aid in dividing farmland into uses.

**Source:** Definition elaborated by the Eucal-land-Project for project purposes

**Photograph**

![Figure 12. Farmland with buildings, pasture and arable land, Karcag, Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2004)](image)
13. Field

**Definition**
Field is an area of land that is enclosed or otherwise defined for example by use, wheat field, corn field, grass field, used for agricultural purposes such as: cultivating crops, usage as a paddock or a general livestock enclosure. A field could be land left fallow or arable.

**Source**
Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes

![Photograph](Figure 13. Different large scale fields in springtime, Champagne, France (Photo: Kruse 2007))

14. Forest

**Definition**
(1) A forest is an area with a high density of trees. There are many definitions of a forest, based on various criteria. Historically, “forest” meant an uncultivated area legally set aside for hunting by feudal nobility, and these hunting forests were not necessarily wooded if at all (see Royal Forest). However, as hunting forests did often include considerable areas of woodland, the word forest eventually came to more generally mean wooded land. Woodland is ecologically distinct from a forest.
The “Forest Information System-Project” found over 890 definitions for forest.

(2) An area within an administrative boundary of a forest agency, private, royal, church or public property, whether having trees or not.

(3) Plant community, composed principally of trees, and covering a large area

**Source**

(1) Langenscheidt (1973)
(2) Definition used by the Eucaland Project

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<tr>
<td>bos</td>
<td>forêt</td>
<td>Wald, Forst</td>
<td>erdő</td>
<td>mets</td>
<td>monte, bosque</td>
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### 15. Heathland

**Definition**

(1) Heaths are shrub land habitats characterised by open, low growing woody vegetation, found on mainly infertile acidic soils, or on respectively poor soils. They are similar to moorland, but they differ in terms of climate and vegetation. Heathland is generally warmer and drier than moorland. Heathlands can be found at the coast line (e.g. Mediterranean coasts) as well as in the plain land itself (e.g. Germany).

(2) Extensive pastureland of uncultivated, podsol soils with a vegetation dominated by dwarf ericaceous shrubs, dwarf oak, and juniper.

**Source**

(1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland Project for project purposes
(2) Evert (2004), p. 301
### 16. Highlands

**Definition:** (1) “(…) rough, empty and abandoned. (…) mountains and hills influenced by extremely wet conditions (up to 2000 mm of rain per year). Land use is limited to forestry below the tree line on maintain slopes and extensive sheep grazing with a scattered farm here and there. (…) Heathland, moors, scattered lakes and the presence of sheep determine the pastoral character of the landscape. Apart from forested areas trees are quite scarce, with occasional willows and beeches. Farming opportunities are limited.” Ex.: Highlands of Ireland, Scotland, Norway.

(2) Low mountainous region of a country.

**Source**

(1) *Me e u s* et al. (1990), p. 311
(2) *Evert* (2004), p. 415

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<tr>
<td>heide</td>
<td>bruyère, lande</td>
<td>Heide</td>
<td>fenyér</td>
<td>nõmm</td>
<td>Brezal, matorral, Landa</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Figure 16. Dorset, UK (Photo: Fairclough 08/2002)" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>région Montagnarde, moyen-ne montagne, haute terre (<em>FEL</em>, 1962)</td>
<td>Mittelgebirge (500–1000 m) is applied to the wooded mountain system of Middle Germany or portions of it.</td>
<td>felföldék</td>
<td>(mägismaa) – but does not occur in Estonia</td>
<td>cumbres, sierras, tierras de montaña,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17. Huertas (Spanish)

**Definition**

“On the seaside boundaries of the vast, dry Mediterranean open land, regions of intensive cultivation are found. They are intersected by irrigation ditches and are often terraced. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds are grown. These are the oases of the Mediterranean.” Ex.: Small regions in SW-Italy and S-, SE-Spain

**Source**

MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 304

*ESTEPA research group on Heritage, Landscape and Territory. Department de Geografia University de València. Spain, 2008

**English:** Mediterranean Orchard (no other translations)

### 18. Kampen (Dutch)

**Definition**

“The fields are somewhat larger and more uniform than those of the Bocages but still have a patchwork quality to them.” Kampens have generally cool, marine climate conditions, Ex. Vlaanderen (BE), S-NL, NRW (DE)

**Source**

MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 309.

*ESTEPA research group on Heritage, Landscape and Territory. Department de Geografia University de València. Spain, 2008

**English:** Enclosure, particularly in the sandy regions of Flanders, the Netherlands and NW Germany. Near Ede (The Netherlands) (Photo: Renes 1983)
### 19. Land consolidation

<table>
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Re-allocation and consolidation of agricultural land holdings. Among others: Land consolidation takes the form of fields/meadows and the general location of agricultural property. (2) Grouped ownership of scattered agricultural or forest plots in order to create more compact holdings, thereby promoting a greater productive efficiency.</td>
<td>![Figure 19. In Hungary land consolidation has led to nearly the biggest fields in the EU](Photo: Centeri 2009)</td>
</tr>
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**Source**

(1) LANGENSCHIEDT (1973)  

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<tr>
<td>ruilverkaveling, landinrichting</td>
<td>remembrement, rural, méthode de remembrement parcellaire</td>
<td>Flurbereinigung Flur- neuordnung</td>
<td>földrendezés</td>
<td>krunti- mine</td>
<td>concentración parcelaria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 20. Landscape

**Definition**

1. “...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.
2. “An area (spatial component) as perceived by people (subjective component), whose sensually perceivable features (link to aesthetics in the original meaning of the Greek ‘aisthesis’) and character (Alexander von Humboldt’s definition of landscape) are the result (evolutionary/temporal aspect of landscape) of the action of natural and/or cultural factors (holistic view of landscape).”
3. “The Swedish primary definition of the word landscape (landskap) denotes the conditions in a country, a country’s character, and/or a country’s traditions. Originally, landskap was strongly related to customs, ideas of homeland, justice, nature, and nation (Olwig, 1996b). Landskap was a social space that denoted a territory and its people, and connoted aspects of custom, value, and everyday life.”
4. “Landscape – a polysemic term referring to the appearance of an area, the assemblage of objects used to produce that appearance, and the area itself.”
5. “In one of its everyday usages, the term ‘landscape’ signifies the specific arrangement or pattern of ‘things on the land’: trees, meadows, buildings, streets, factories, open spaces, and so forth. A bit more technically, ‘landscape’ refers to the *look* or the *style* of the land: that is, it refers not just to house types, tree and meadow arrangements, or the order or make-up of a place (some of the traditional objects of cultural geographic research), but the social or cultural *significance* of this order or make-up (Meinig 1979). Even more technically, geographers have long understood the landscape to be a built *morphology*, the shape and structure of a place. Finally, ‘landscape’ refers to a form of *representation*, both as an art and as a complex system of meanings (Mitchell 1994).

**Source**

- Council of Europe 2000: p. 3
- http
- Mitchell (2005)

**Photograph**

*Figure 20. Landscape – composed by villages, single houses, forest, bushes, single trees and meadows, Ukrainian Carpathians, Rakhiv (Photo: Kruse 2009)*

20. ábra Táj, amelyet falvak, épületek, erdő, bokrok, fák és rétek építenek fel. Ukrajnai Kárpátok, Rakhiv (Fotó: Kruse 2009)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>landschap</td>
<td>paysage</td>
<td>Landschaft</td>
<td>táj</td>
<td>maastik</td>
<td>Paisaje</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Meadow, also grassland

**Definition**
A meadow is a field vegetated primarily by grass and other non-woody plants. It may be cut for hay. Normally it is not used for livestock grazing. See also: transitional meadow.

**Source**
Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
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<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hooiland, grasland</td>
<td>pré, prairie</td>
<td>Wiese</td>
<td>gyep</td>
<td>nii, aas, rohumaa (grassland), heina (hay), maa, karja (grazing), maa</td>
<td>pradera, pastizal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photograph**
Figure 21. Meadow where grass is cut for hay, Galgahévíz, Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2008)

21. ábra Kaszálórét, Galgahévíz, Magyarország (Fotó: Centeri 2008)

22. Mediterranean open land

**Definition:** “(...) the Mediterranean open fields varies quite distinctly from region to region although it still remains open land (...) Nowadays the open Mediterranean land is almost completely treeless; the flattened relief, the enlarged fields and the concentrated urban development are becoming more conspicuous. In Spain cereals are cultivated on the plains, and olive trees are grown on the hillsides. Extensive livestock farming is also practised; traces of “transhumance” are still to be found in the field (...)”

**Ex.:** large parts of ES, S-Italy, Sardinia (IT), GR

**Source**
MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 303.
ZIMMERMANN (2006), 364.

**Photograph**
Figure 22. Mediterranean open land with some single trees and bushes, Spain (Photo: Centeri 2002)

22. ábra Nyitott mediterrán táj néhány egyedülálló fával és bokorral, Spanyolország (Fotó: Centeri 2002)
23. Montados (Portuguese) – see also Dehesas (Spanish)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
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<th>Spanish</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nyilt mediterrán táj</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Campiña</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition**


**Source**


**Photograph**

*Figure 23. Montados, the most typical agricultural land use form in Portugal, composed by light oak forests, combined with grazing (cattle/sheep) and/or crop production, often used for hunting, Montemor o novo, province d’Alentejo (Photo: Michelin 2008)*

*23. ábra Montados, a legjellemzőbb agrártájhasználati forma Portugáliában, tölgyerdő alkotja, melyet legeltetéssel (marha/juh) és/vagy növénytermesztéssel is hasznosítanak, gyakran vadászterület is, Montemor o novo (Fotó: Michelin 2008)*

**German**: Waldweise, Streuobstwiese (depending on the density of trees)

**Spanish**: dehesa, No Dutch, French, Hungarian, English or Estonian definition exists.
24. Montagne (French)

**Definition**
“Agricultural activities are concentrated in the valleys of the Alps and the Pyrenees and forestry is found on the mountain slopes. The lower alpine landscape is mainly a cultivated one.”

**Source**
MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 311.

---

**Dutch** | **English** | **German** | **Hungarian** | **Spanish**
---|---|---|---|---
Bergen (high) mountains | Berge, Bergland (Hochgebirge) | hegyvidék | montañas; valles y macizos montañosos; sistemas agrosilvopastorales en zonas de montaña

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25. Moorland

**Definition** (1) Moorland or moor is a type of habitat characterised by low growing vegetation on acidic soils. Moorland nowadays generally means uncultivated hill land. There exist two main types of moorlands: a) the “wet” one, called “atlantic type”, characteristic plant: *Calluna vulgaris* (UK, IR, DE), b) “dry” one, called “continental type”, characteristic plant: *Erica tetralix* (e.g. Scandinavia).

(2) Extensive area of ground overlaid with peat or acid peaty soil usually more or less wet. In popular usage the word ‘moor’ is restricted to European moors, in which heather is often the prevailing plant; but similar phytogeographical areas occur elsewhere.

**Source**
(1) Definition elaborated by the Eucalnd-Project for project purposes
(2) Evert 2004: p. 417
For German: EVERT (2004)

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**Photograph**
*Figure 24. Fields concentrate along rivers/small plateaus, rare vegetation on the mountains, Haute Provence, France (Photo: Kruse 2008)*

*Figure 26. North Yorkshire Moors UK (Photo: Fairclough 2006)*
26. Natural Landscape

Definition

(1) Landscape completely or virtually unaffected by human activity.
(2) Landscape of virtually undisturbed natural vegetation, which is the same as potential natural vegetation.

Source

(1) LANGENSCHIEDT (1973)
(2) EVERT 2004: p. 435

Photograph

Figure 27. A natural landscape formed mainly by snow, ice and water, Hohe Tauern National Park, Austria (Photo: Centeri 2006)

27. Open Field

Definition

“... wide undulating plains with a regular pattern of large rectangular parcels of land. Farms are concentrated in villages. (...) The remainder of the landscape is empty (...).” Ex.: large parts of France, Hungary and Germany

Source

MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 297.
28. Orchard

Definition

Plantation fields with planted fruit cultivation/fruit trees (apples, apricots etc.); special version: extensive fruit cultivation on meadows with a higher number of fruit trees.

Source

Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes

Photograph

Figure 29. Planted fruit tree plantation, Kiskunlacháza, Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2005)

29. ábra Telepített gyümölcsös Kiskunlacházán (Fotó: Centeri 2005)
### 29. Pasture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Pasture (also grassland or paddock) is used in contrast to meadow for primarily grazing, which may include grassland (&quot;grass pasture&quot;), but also includes non-grassland habitats such as heathland, moorland and wood pasture. Pasture growth can consist of grasses, legumes, other forbs, shrubs or a mixture.</td>
<td>![Extensive pasture with ancient Hungarian Grey Cattle, Balaton Upland National Park, Hungary](Photo: Centeri 2007) Figure 30. Extensive pasture with ancient Hungarian Grey Cattle, Balaton Upland National Park, Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Usually fenced, man-made grassland used for grazing. The opposite is a natural pasture without seeding, mowing or fertilizing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Source**
(1) Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”
(2) EVERT 2004: p. 726.

### 30. Polder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Land that needs artificial drainage systems to remove excess water. Ex. NL (2) Tract of land near, at or below sea-level re-claimed from the sea by dyking and draining.</td>
<td>![Drained meadows (polder) used for different animals as grazing ground in Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands](Photo: Kruse 2009) Figure 30. Drained meadows (polder) used for different animals as grazing ground in Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands (Photo: Kruse 2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**
(1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project group.
(2) EVERT 2004: p. 493
For Spanish: CONTRERAS (2009)
### 31. Realteilung (German)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Realteilung&quot; translates to a family’s possessions, especially land and real estate, which are divided equally among the beneficiaries in real term: the number of smaller and smallest lots increases over generations. The opposite is the “Anerbenrecht” where a possession (e.g. farm) goes cohesively to one beneficiary to keep its productive efficiency.</td>
<td>![Figure 31. Fields created by “Realteilung” are often very small and long like here in Roztocze, Poland](photo: Printsmann 2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**
Definition elaborated by the Eucaland project group

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Hungarian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>realteilung</td>
<td>partage égalitaire, paysages en lames de parquet</td>
<td>területek feldarabolódása</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no English, Estonian and Spanish explanation.

### 32. Rural area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) = Countryside: “Rural areas are sparsely settled areas without significant large cities or towns. The countryside refers to certain forms of landscapes and land uses where agriculture and natural areas play an important part.” (2) Countryside outside of cities, including villages.</td>
<td>![Figure 32. Rural area characterised by mixed agricultural land use with small village near Glowe in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Germany](Photo: Roth 2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**
(1) Council of Europe 2007: p. 23
(2) Evert 2004: p. 511
### 33. Semi Bocage (French)

**Definition**

A variation of the *bocage* can be found in FR (Massif Central) and ES (Galicia). More or less enclosed, not all of the fields are demarcated, but sometimes there are hedgerows, or trees. There is no uniformity in the size of fields. The topography is more pronounced, it is hillier than the true Bocage.” Large forests (e.g. chestnut)

**Source**

Meeus et al. 1990: p. 308

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>landelijk gebied</td>
<td>zone rurale, espace rural, (la campagne)</td>
<td>ländlicher Raum</td>
<td>vidéki terület</td>
<td>maa, maapiirkond</td>
<td>área rural; zona rural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Photograph**

*Figure 33. Close to the rivers we still find irregular more or less enclosed fields, passing over in forests, Accous, Pyrenees, France (Photo: Kruse 2008)*

*33. ábra A folyókhoz közel még mindig találunk szabálytalan, többé-kevésbé zárt, az erdők között elterülő táblákat. Accous, Pireneusok, Franciaország (Fotó: Kruse 2008)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coulissenlandschap</td>
<td>boscaje</td>
<td>There is no English, German, Hungarian and Estonian use.</td>
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### 34. Social Fallow

<table>
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<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Agricultural land lying idle because the farmer has better employment opportunities elsewhere. (2) Agricultural land which has been allowed to go out of cultivation for social or economic reasons.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Figure 34" /></td>
</tr>
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**Source**
(1) Langenscheidt (1973)  
(2) Evert 2004: p. 583

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<tr>
<td>sozialbrache</td>
<td>paysage de déprise agricole</td>
<td>Sozialbrache</td>
<td>szociális ugar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>tierra baldía or erial; tierra de cultivo abandonada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 35. Structural Change

<table>
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<th>Definition</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
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<td>(1) Change in economy and lifestyle (…), a kind of modernisation or adoption to other conditions, e.g. GAP, e.g. EU-enlargement. (2) Long-term and fundamental change, e.g. in the economy of a country and the associated economic process.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Figure 35" /></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Source**
(1) Langenscheidt (1973)  
(2) Evert 2004: p. 619

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**Figure 34.** Between Galgahévíz and Hévízgyörk meadows are often left unused for a few years because the number of people working in agriculture is decreasing, Hungary  
(Photo: Centeri 2006)

34. ábra Galgahévíz és Hévízgyörk határában a réteket gyakran hagyják kihasználatlanul néhány évig, mert az agráriumban dolgozók száma csökken (Fotó: Centeri 2006)

**Figure 35.** Fast development causes a decrease in natural vegetation, Budaörs, north of Budapest, Hungary  
(Source: Google Earth)

35. ábra A gyors növekedés csökkenti a természetes vegetáció kiterjedését, Budaörs (Forrás: Google Earth)
36. Terraced landscape

**Definition**

(1) This form of land use is plasticized on terraces in order to maximize insolation. Terraces are typical for the whole Mediterranean. Typical plants: wine grapes, olive- and fruit trees

(2) Cultivation terraces are notoriously difficult to date. A very few are known from the Bronze Age, and there is rather more archaeological evidence for them in Classical Greece. How widespread they became is still very uncertain.

**Source**

(1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project group

(2) Grove and Rackham 2001

---

**Photograph**

Figure 36. Steep terraced coast of Cinque Terre National Park, Italy (Photo: Centeri 1997)

36. ábra Az olasz Cinque Terre Nemzeti Park teraszolt meredek tengerparti része (Fotó: Centeri 1997)
37. Transhumance

**Definition**
Vertical seasonal livestock (cattle, sheep, goats/caprine, horses, donkeys) movement, typically to higher pastures in summer and to lower valleys in winter. Herders have a permanent home, typically in valleys. Only herds and a subset of people necessary to tend them travel. This form of land use is often combined with local production of milk products. In some regions, transhumance, although not a nomadic form, means also horizontal movements within the different zones of altitude.

**Source**
Definition elaborated by the Euca-land Project for project purposes based on Wikipedia and other online sources.

**Photograph**
Figure 37. Transhumance with cows in the French Pyrenees (Photo: Kruse 2008)

Dutch | French | German | Hungarian | Estonian | Spanish
---|---|---|---|---|---
transhumance | pastoralism (transhumance) | Transhumanz, Pastoralismus Weidewechselwirtschaft, Almwirtschaft | legelőváltás | - | transhumancia

38. Transitional Meadow

**Definition**
A transitional meadow occurs when a field, pasture, farm-land, or other cleared land is no longer farmed or heavily grazed and starts to become overgrown. Once meadow conditions are achieved, however, the condition is only temporary because the early plant colonizers will be shaded out through succession when woody plants become well established.

**Source**
Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”

**Photograph**
Figure 38. An abandoned pasture becoming overgrown in Bér, Northern Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2008)

37. ábra Legelőváltás szarvasmarhával a francia Pireneusokban (Fotó: Kruse 2008)
38. ábra Egy felhagyott legelőt elkezdtek benőni cserjék és kisebb fák Béren (Fotó: Centeri 2008)
### 39. Vineyard

**Definition**

A vineyard is a plantation of grape bearing vines, grown mainly for wine-making, but also raisins, table grapes and non-alcoholic grape juice. The science, practice and study of vineyard production is known as viticulture.

**Source**

Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”

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**Photograph**

*Figure 39. Vine cultivation is an intensive monoculture in agricultural land use – in flat and hilly regions, Beaujolais, France (Photo: Kruse 2003)*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wijnbouw</td>
<td>vigne, vignoble</td>
<td>Weinberg</td>
<td>szőlő</td>
<td>viinamarjaistandus</td>
<td>viña, viñedo</td>
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