

## GLOSSARY ON AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Alexandra KRUSE<sup>1</sup> (ed.)

Csaba CENTERI<sup>2</sup>, Hans RENES<sup>3</sup>, Michael ROTH<sup>4</sup>, Anu PRINTSMANN<sup>5</sup>, Hannes PALANG<sup>5</sup>,  
Lucia BENITO JORDÁ<sup>6</sup>, María Dolores VELARDE<sup>6</sup>, Helmut KRUCKENBERG<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Büro für Landschaft & Service, Fuchskale 10, D-51491 Overath, Germany, e-mail: landschaft@bfls.de

<sup>2</sup>Department of Nature Conservation and Landscape Ecology, Szent István University, Páter K. u. 1,  
2103 Gödöllő, Hungary, e-mail: Centeri.Csaba@kti.szie.hu

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University, P.O. Box 80115,  
3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands, e-mail: j.renes@geo.uu.nl

<sup>4</sup>School of Spatial Planning, Dortmund University of Technology,  
August-Schmidt-Straße 10, 44227 Dortmund, Germany, e-mail: michael.roth@udo.edu

<sup>5</sup>Centre for Landscape and Culture, Estonian Institute of Humanities, Tallinn University,

Uus-Sadama 5, 10120 Tallinn, Estonia, e-mail: anu.printsmann@tlu.ee and hannes.palang@tlu.ee

<sup>6</sup>School of Experimental Sciences and Technology, Rey Juan Carlos University Madrid, Tulipan s/n.,  
28933 Móstoles, Madrid, Spain, e-mail: lucia.benito@urjc.es and mariadolores.velarde@urjc.es

<sup>7</sup>Tournatur, Am Steigbügel 13, 27283 Verden/Aller, Germany, e-mail: helmut.kruckenberg@blessgans.de

**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 γλωσσα, 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](http://)), 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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

- ANTROP, M. 2000: Background concepts for integrated landscape analysis. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 77: 17–28.
- CONTRERAS, C. 2009: *Ríos urbanos* ARQ, n. 72, Santiago, p. 78–81.
- COSGROVE, D.E. 2000: Cultural landscape. In: JOHNSTON, R.J., D. GREGORY, G. PRATT AND M. WATTS (eds.) *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, 4th edn. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 138–141.
- COUNCIL OF EUROPE 2000: European Landscape Convention. European Treaty Series – No. 176.
- COUNCIL OF EUROPE 2007: Spatial development glossary. European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), Territory and landscape, No. 2.
- DELAYEN, C. 2007: *The Common Agricultural Policy: A Brief Introduction*. Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy ([HTTP4](http://))
- DUNCAN, J. 2000: Landscape. In: JOHNSTON, R. J., D. GREGORY, G. PRATT AND M. WATTS (eds.) *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, 4<sup>th</sup> edn. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp. 429–431.
- EVERT, K.-J. (ed.) 2004: *Dictionary Landscape and Urban Planning*. Multilingual Dictionary of Environmental Planning, Design and Conservation. German-English-French-Spanish. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer. 1068 pages.
- FAIRCLOUGH, G. 2010: Complexity and contingency: classifying the influence of agriculture on European landscape. In: PUNGETTI, G., KRUSE, A., RACKHAM, O. (eds.) 2010: “European Culture Expressed in Agricultural Landscapes”. *The Eucaland Project Book*. Roma: Palombi Editori (in press)
- FEL, A. 1962: *Les hautes terres du Massif central*. PUF, Paris
- GÓMEZ-LIMÓN, X. 1999: Changes in use and landscape preferences on the agricultural-livestock landscapes of the central Iberian Peninsula (Madrid, Spain). *Landscape and Urban Planning* 44: 165–175.
- GROVE, A.T., RACKHAM, O. 2001: *The Nature of Mediterranean Europe: an ecological history*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- JONES, M. 1991: The elusive reality of landscape. Concepts and approaches in landscape research. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift*. Norwegian Journal of Geography 45: 153–169.

- LANGENSCHIEDT 1973: *Raumordnung: Deutsch-Englisch. (Land-use planning: German-English) – Langenscheidt KG, Berlin and Munich, Germany.*
- LEO Online-Service der LEO GmbH: German-English (HTTP6)
- LUND, H. G. 2008: *Forest Information Services: Definitions of Forest, Deforestation, Afforestation and Reforestation (HTTP7)*
- MEEUS, J. H. A., WIJERMANS, M. P., VROOM, M. J. 1990: “Agricultural Landscapes in Europe and their Transformation”, *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 18: 289–352.
- MELS, T. 2002: “Nature, home and scenery: the official spatialities of Swedish national parks”, *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 20: 135–154.
- MERRIAM-WEBSTER: *Dictionary* HTTP5
- MITCHELL, D. 2005: *Landscape*. In: Atkinson, D., P. Jackson, D. Sibley and N. Washbourne (eds.) *Cultural Geography. A Critical Dictionary of Key Concepts*. London: I.B. Tauris, pp. 49–56.
- OLWIG, K. R. 1996: *Recovering the substantive nature of landscape*. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 86: 630–653.
- Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”
- PALANG, H., PRINTSMANN, A., KONKOLY GYURÓ, É., URBANC, M., SKOWRONEK, E., WOLOSZYN, W. 2006: *The forgotten rural landscape of Central and Eastern Europe*. *Landscape Ecology* 21: 347–357.
- PUNGETTI, G., KRUSE, A. (eds.) 2010: *European Culture Expressed in Agricultural Landscapes. The Eucaland Project Book*. Roma: Palombi Editori (in press)
- RENES, H. (ed.) 2010: *European agricultural landscape history*. In: PUNGETTI, G., KRUSE, A., RACKHAM, O. (eds.) 2010: “European Culture Expressed in Agricultural Landscapes”. *The Eucaland Project Book*. Roma: Palombi Editori (in press)
- ROTH, M., PAAR, P. KNIERIM, A. (eds.) 2005: *International symposium “Visual diversity - Landscape scenery as a subject of socio-cultural appraisal and sustainable development in rural Eastern Europe”*, October 17–19, 2005, Muencheberg, Germany (HTTP1)
- SCHREINER, J. 2004: *Practical Dictionary of Environment, Nature Conservation and Land Use. English-German*. Stuttgart: Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft. p. 556
- VELARDE, M., ROTH, M., BUCHECKER, M. 2010: *Methods for describing European agricultural landscapes: definitions, cultural character and values*. In: PUNGETTI, G., KRUSE, A., RACKHAM, O. (eds.) 2010: “European Culture Expressed in Agricultural Landscapes”. *The Eucaland Project Book*. Roma: Palombi Editori (in press)
- UHLIG, H., LIENAU, C. 1967: *Flur und Flurformen*. Schmitz, Giessen (Materialien zur Terminologie der Agrarlandschaft 1).
- UHLIG, H., LIENAU, C. 1972: *Die Siedlungen des ländlichen Raumes*. Lenz, Giessen (Materialien zur Terminologie der Agrarlandschaft 2).
- UNESCO 2008: “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention”, WHC 08/01.
- WYLIE, J. 2009: *Landscape*. In: Gregory, D., R. Johnson, G. Pratt, M.J. Watts and S. Whatmore (eds.) *The Dictionary of Human Geography*, 5th edn. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 409–411.
- ZIMMERMANN, R. 2006: *Recording rural landscapes and their cultural associations: some initial results and impressions*. *Environmental Science & Policy* 9: 360–369.

HTTP1: <http://www.visualdiversity.net> (10/02/2010)

HTTP2: [www.eucalandproject.eu](http://www.eucalandproject.eu) (10/02/2010)

HTTP3: [www.eucalandnetwork.eu](http://www.eucalandnetwork.eu) (10/02/2010)

HTTP4: <http://www.iatp.org/iatp/publications.cfm?refid=100145> (15/01/2010)

HTTP5: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/landscape> (26/01/2010)

HTTP6: <http://dict.leo.org> (16/06/2008)

HTTP7: <http://home.comcast.net/~gyde/index.html> (16/06/2008)

From Table 1:



HTTP8: <http://dict.leo.org> (10/02/2010)

HTTP9: <http://dict.leo.org> [http://www.zalf.de/home\\_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/](http://www.zalf.de/home_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/) (10/02/2010)

HTTP10: [http://www.zalf.de/home\\_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/](http://www.zalf.de/home_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/) (10/02/2010)

HTTP11: [http://www.zalf.de/home\\_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/](http://www.zalf.de/home_zalf/sites/visualdiversity/)

Table 1. Glossary of Agricultural Terms with translation in different languages  
1. táblázat Mezőgazdasági fogalmak gyűjteménye különböző nyelveken

1. Agricultural landscape					
<p><b>Definition:</b> Landscapes which are strongly related to past and/or present agricultural activity. They may contain some of these elements or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmland, cultivated land, grasslands, meadows</li> <li>▪ Horticulture, viticulture, olive trees, fruit trees</li> <li>▪ Small infrastructure elements, e.g. roads, agricultural buildings, farmhouses, agrarian settlements.</li> <li>▪ Vegetation structures, green corridors, hedges, ditches, stone fences, terraces...</li> <li>▪ Forest mosaic and forest elements within an agricultural context (both spatial and functional)</li> </ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remains and relics of past agricultural activity which can still be perceived (directly or indirectly) today.</li> </ul> <p><b>Source</b> Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes (VELARDE et al., 2010)</p>		<p><b>Photography</b></p>  <p>Figure 1. East-Devon, UK (Photo: Fairclough 03/2008) 1. ábra Kelet-Devon, UK (Fotó: Fairclough 2008/03)</p>			
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
Agrarisch landschap	Paysage agricole	Agrarland- schaft	agrártáj	Põllumajandusmaastik*	Paisaje agrícola
*also: põllumajanduslik maastik					
2. Boundary; land boundaries					
<p><b>Definition:</b> A clearly de-fined 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.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> HTTP8 EVERT (2004), p. 282.</p>		<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p>Figure 2. Wensleydale, Yorkshire, UK (Photo: Fairclough 04/2005) 2. ábra Wensleydale, Yorkshire, UK (Fotó: Fairclough 2005/04)</p>			

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
grens, perceels- grens	bornes; d'une propriété/ champ/parcelle, limite parcellaire	Grenzen; Grundstücks- grenze; Flurgrenze	határ, táblahatár, tájhatár	piir; piiritlud ala	limites (de una propiedad/de un territorio), frontera

### 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**

MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 304.  
ZIMMERMANN (2006), p. 362.

**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 gyümölcsöshöz. Vinci, Olaszország (Fotó: Kruse 1999)

**French:** Coltura Promiscua

Not used in English, Dutch, German, Hungarian, Estonian and Spanish.

### 4. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)


**Definition**

Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community (CAP).


“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.

Source	Photograph				
DELAYEN (2007), p 1.	 <p data-bbox="388 615 1059 716"> <i>Figure 4.</i> Intensive (recent) agriculture with silo balls, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Germany (Photo: Roth 2008)  <i>4. ábra</i> Jelenleg is intenzív mezőgazdasági terület silóbálákkal, Mecklenburg, Nyugat-Pomeránia, Németország (Fotó: Roth 2008)         </p>				
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
gemeenschap- pelijk land- bouwbeleid	Politique Agricole Commune (PAC)	Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik (GAP)	Közös Agrár Politika (KAP)	ühine põllu- majandus- poliitika (ÜPP)	Política Agrícola Común (PAC)

### 5. Common land

Definition	Photograph
<p data-bbox="165 1060 461 1400">           (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 an managed by a local community for joint use .”         </p> <p data-bbox="165 1430 257 1453"><b>Sources:</b></p> <p data-bbox="165 1488 461 1598">           (1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes            (2) Evert 2004: p. 24         </p>	 <p data-bbox="511 1545 1065 1645"> <i>Figure 5.</i> Sheep herds grazing in the Pyrenees on common land, Artouste, France (Photo: Kruse 2008)  <i>5. ábra</i> Legelő juhnyáj a Pireneusokban közösségi legelőn, Artouste, Franciaország (Fotó: Kruse 2008)         </p>

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
gemene grond	bien communal, communaux	Allmende, Allmendweide, Gemeinschaftsland	közösségi földek	Kogukon-namaa (kogukondlik maa)	tierras comunales

**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.”

**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 szélmalnok lecsapoláshoz (a kreatív emberi akarat szinonimája lett), Kinderjilk, Hollandia (Fotó: Kruse 2009)

**Source**

- (1) UNESCO (2008), p. 14.
- (2) EVERT (2004) p. 358.
- (3) HTTP10

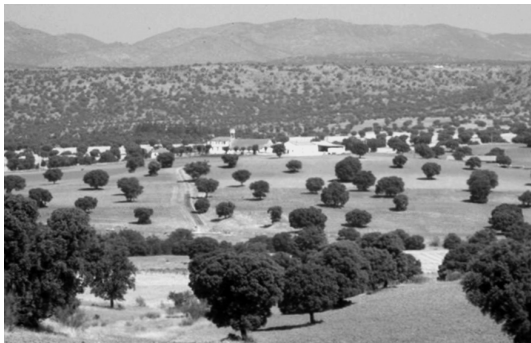
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
cultuur-landchap	paysage culturel, paysage humanisé	Kultur-landschaft	kultúrtáj	Kultuur-maastik	paisaje cultural


**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.





<p><b>Source</b> GÓMEZ-LIMÓN (1999), p. 166. ZIMMERMANN (2006), p. 364.</p>	<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p><i>Figure 7. Dehesa in Guadarrama, Madrid, Spain (Photo: Olmo 2004)</i> 7. ábra Dehesa Guadarramaban, Madrid, Spanyolország (Fotó: Olmo 2004)</p>
<p><b>Estonian:</b> in principle something similar is “wooden meadow” (puisniit) – can be both grazing grounds/hay making underneath the sparse native trees left from forest. No explanation for other languages was formed.</p>	

<p><b>8. Delta</b></p>					
<p><b>Definition</b></p>		<p><b>Photograph</b></p>			
<p>(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.</p>		 <p><i>Figure 8. Agricultural activity on an alluvial fan built by a river near Thessaloniki, Greece (Photo: Centeri 2010)</i> 8. ábra Mezőgazdasági tevékenység egy folyódelta által épített síkságon Thessaloniki mellett (Görögország) (Fotó: Centeri 2010)</p>			
<p><b>Sources</b> (1) MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 313. (2) EVERT (2004), p. 148.</p>					
<p><b>Dutch</b></p>	<p><b>French</b></p>	<p><b>German</b></p>	<p><b>Hungarian</b></p>	<p><b>Estonian</b></p>	<p><b>Spanish</b></p>
<p>Delta</p>	<p>delta</p>	<p>Delta, Flußdelta</p>	<p>delta</p>	<p>delta, jõesuue*</p>	<p>Delta</p>
<p>*but does not constitute as cultivated or built-up phenomena in Estonia</p>					

9. Despoliation of the landscape by development					
<p><b>Definition</b>                      (1) ... often combined with the loss of their regional identity/character by development = growth of settlements and infrastructure.                      (2) Unplanned scattering of housing developments in rural areas, and, in some places, of vacation homes in the countryside</p> <p><b>Source</b>                      (1) LANGENSCHIEDT (1973)                      (2) EVERT (2004), p. 755.</p>		<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p><i>Figure 9. Despoliation of the landscape near Tallinn, Estonia (Photo: Printsman 2007)</i>                      9. ábra Fejlesztés hatására átalakult táj Tallin mellett, Észtország (Fotó: Printsman 2007)</p>			
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
verrommeling	mitage du paysage	Zersiedelung der Landschaft	fejlesztés hatására tönkretett táj	-	deterioro paisajístico

10. Enclosed land (= Bocage)				
<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p>“Enclosed landscape, small, rectangular strips of land, lumped piecemeal, 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</p> <p><b>Source</b>                      MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 307.</p>		<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p><i>Figure 10. Isle of Man, enclosed fields (Photo: Fairclough 07/2003)</i>                      10. ábra Man szigete, körbezárt földek (Fotó: Fairclough 2003/07)</p>		
Dutch		French	German	Spanish
kampenlandschap; bocage		bocage, paysage d’enclos	Heckenlandschaft	boscaje*
<p>*Se llama <b>bocage</b> 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”).  <i>No definition in Hungarian and Estonian.</i></p>				

<b>11. Fallow land = idle land = waste land</b> (see social fallow and transitional meadow)					
<b>Definition</b>		<b>Photograph</b>			
<p>(1) Agricultural land, where no agricultural production takes place; or temporarily between two crops.</p> <p>(2) Previously worked land, left uncultivated for longer than one year</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) Developed by the Eucaland Project group</p> <p>(2) EVERT (2004), p. 137.</p>		 <p><i>Figure 11. Fields not in use for different reasons: short time fallow between two crops, South-Estonia</i> (Photo: Printsman 2006)</p> <p><i>11. ábra Különböző okokból használaton kívüli területek: rövid idejű parlag két termés között. Dél-Észtország</i> (Fotó: Printsman 2006)</p>			
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>Estonian</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
braak, braakliggend land	jachère, terre en friche, terre en jachère	die Brache, das Brachland	ugar	sõõt (sõõtis maa) (for one year), kesa (kesamaa); tühermaa, kõnnumaa (for an undefined longer period)	barbecho; tierra baldía; erial

<b>12. Farmland = arable (farm) land, cropland, infield</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Photograph</b>
<p><b>Definition:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes</p>	 <p><i>Figure 12. Farmland with buildings, pasture and arable land, Karcag, Hungary</i> (Photo: Centeri 2004)</p> <p><i>12. ábra Jellegzetes tanya, épületekkel, legelővel és szántóval, Karcag, Magyarország</i> (Fotó: Centeri 2004)</p>

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
land-bouw- grond	surface agri-cole utile (pays agri-cole, champs)	Landwirt- schaftliche Nutzfläche (Ackerland)	mezőgaz- dasági terület	haritav maa (põlluma- janduslik maa if out- fields are included, i.e. grazing and hay making)	Tierras de cultivo, suelo agrícola

### 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)  
13. ábra Különböző nagy táblák tavasszal, Champagne, France (Fotó: Kruse 2007)


Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
veld, perceel	champs	Feld	mező	põld	campos de cultivo

### 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.

<p>The “Forest Information System-Project” found over 890 definitions for forest.</p> <p>(2) An area within an administrative boundary of a forest agency, private, royal, church or public property, whether having trees or not.</p> <p>(3) Plant community, composed principally of trees, and covering a large area</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) LANGENSCHIEDT (1973)</p> <p>(2) Definition used by the Eucaland Project</p> <p>(3) EVERT (2004), p. 709.</p>						<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p><i>Figure 14. Forestry in the Romanian Carpathian mountains (Photo: Kruse 2009)</i></p> <p><i>14. ábra Erdő a román Kárpátokban (Fotó: Kruse 2009)</i></p>					
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>Estonian</b>	<b>Spanish</b>						
bos	forêt	Wald, Forst	erdő	mets	monte, bosque						

<b>15. Heathland</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Photograph</b>
<p>(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).</p> <p>(2) Extensive pastureland of uncultivated, podsol soils with a vegetation dominated by dwarf <i>ericaceous</i> shrubs, dwarf oak, and juniper.</p>	 <p><i>Figure 15. Lüneburger Heide, one of the best known examples of heathland, created by sheep grazing (dominant species: <i>Calendula vulgaris</i>), N-Germany (Photo: Kruse 2005)</i></p> <p><i>15. ábra Lüneburger Heide, az egyik legjellegzetesebb “heathland”, juhlegelés hatására alakult ki (domináns a <i>Calendula vulgaris</i>), É-Németország (Fotó: Kruse 2005)</i></p>
<p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland Project for project purposes</p> <p>(2) EVERT (2004), p. 301</p>	

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
heide	bruyère, lande	Heide	fenyér	nõmm	Brezal, matorral, Landa

## 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) MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 311  
(2) EVERT (2004), p. 415


### Photograph




Figure 16. Dorset, UK (Photo: Fairclough 08/2002)  
16. ábra Dorset, UK (Fotó: Fairclough 2002/08)


Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
-	région Montagnarde, moyen-ne montagne, haute terre (FEL, 1962)	Mittelgebirge (500–1000 m) is applied to the wooded mountain system of Middle Germany or portions of it.	felföldek	(mägismaa) – but does not occur in Estonia	cumbres, sierras, tierras de montaña,


<b>17. Huertas (Spanish)</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Photograph</b>
<p>“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</p> <p><b>Source</b> MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 304</p>	 <p><i>Figure 17. Huertas in Spain, intensive fruit tree cultivation and irrigation ditches*</i></p> <p><i>17. ábra Huertas (intenzív gyümölcsös és öntözőárkok) Spanyolországban*</i></p>
<p>*ESTEPA research group on Heritage, Landscape and Territory. Department de Geografia University de València. Spain, 2008</p>	
<p><b>English:</b> Mediterranean Orchard (no other translations)</p>	
<b>18. Kampen (Dutch)</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Photograph</b>
<p>“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)</p> <p><b>Source</b> MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 309.</p>	 <p><i>Figure 18. Kamp: Enclosure, particularly in the sandy regions of Flanders, the Netherlands and NW Germany. Near Ede (The Netherlands) (Photo: Renes 1983)</i></p> <p><i>18. ábra Kamp: körbezárt terület, különösen Flandria homokos részén, Hollandia és ÉNy Németország területén. Ede közelében (Hollandia) (Fotó: Renes 1983)</i></p>

<b>19. Land consolidation</b>					
<b>Definition</b>		<b>Photograph</b>			
<p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Grouped ownership of scattered agricultural or forest plots in order to create more compact holdings, thereby promoting a greater productive efficiency.</p> <p><b>Source</b>            (1) LANGENSCHIEDT (1973)            (2) EVERT (2004), p. 220.</p>		 <p><i>Figure 19.</i> In Hungary land consolidation has led to nearly the biggest fields in the EU            (Photo: Centeri 2009)</p> <p><i>19. ábra</i> Magyarországon a földrendezés az EU legnagyobb mezőgazdasági tábláit eredményezte            (Fotó: Centeri 2009)</p>			
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>Estonian</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
ruilverkaveling, landinrichting	remembrement, rural, méthode de remembrement parcellaire	Flur- bereinigung Flur- neuordnung	föld- rendezés	krunti- mine	concen- tración parcelaria




<b>20. Landscape</b>					
<b>Definition</b>					
<p>(1) "...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors".</p> <p>(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)."</p> <p>(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."</p> <p>(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."</p> <p>(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 <i>look</i> or the <i>style</i> 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 <i>significance</i> of this order or make-up (MEINIG 1979). Even more technically, geographers have long understood the landscape to be a built <i>morphology</i>, the shape and structure of a place. Finally, 'landscape' refers to a form of <i>representation</i>, both as an art and as a complex system of meanings (MITCHELL 1994).</p>					
<p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) Council of Europe 2000: p. 3</p> <p>(2) HTTP11</p> <p>(3) MELS (2002), 137–138.</p> <p>(4) DUNCAN (2000), p. 429.</p> <p>(5) MITCHELL (2005)</p>		<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p><i>Figure 20.</i> Landscape – composed by villages, single houses, forest, bushes, single trees and meadows, Ukrainian Carpathians, Rakhiv (Photo: Kruse 2009)</p> <p>20. <i>ábra</i> Táj, amelyet falvak, épületek, erdő, bokrok, fák és rétek építenek fel. Ukrajnai Kárpátok, Rakhiv (Fotó: Kruse 2009)</p>			
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>Estonian</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
landschap	paysage	Landschaft	táj	maastik	Paisaje


21. Meadow, also grassland					
Definition			Photograph		
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Source</b> Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes.</p>					
<p><i>Figure 21. Meadow where grass is cut for hay, Galgahévíz, Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2008)</i>            21. ábra Kaszálórét, Galgahévíz, Magyarország (Fotó: Centeri 2008)</p>					
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
hooiland, grasland	pré, prairie	Wiese	gyep	niit, aas, rohumaa (grassland), heina (hay), maa, karja (grazing), maa	pradera, pastizal


22. Mediterranean open land	
<p><b>Definition:</b> “(...) 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 (...)”</p>	
<p>Ex.: large parts of ES, S-Italy, Sardinia (IT), GR</p> <p><b>Source</b> MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 303. ZIMMERMANN (2006), 364.</p>	<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p><i>Figure 22. Mediterranean open land with some single trees and bushes, Spain (Photo: Centeri 2002)</i>            22. ábra Nyitott mediterrán táj néhány egyedülálló fával és bokorral, Spanyolország (Fotó: Centeri 2002)</p>

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
-	-	-	nyílt mediterrán táj	-	Campiña

### 23. Montados (Portuguese) – see also Dehesas (Spanish)


Definition	Photograph
<p>Orchard pastures, “sought in the felling and over-grazing of old forests on hilly terrain. (...) A shortage of water prevents permanent agricultural use.” Originally: animal grazing in open forests. In Spain: “dehesas”. Huge erosion problems. Ex.: Alentejo</p> <p><b>Source</b> MEEUS (1990), p. 289–352.</p>	 <p><i>Figure 23.</i> 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)</p> <p>23. <i>ábra</i> 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)</p>
<p><b>German:</b> Waldweise, Streuobstwiese (depending on the density of trees)  <b>Spanish:</b> dehesa, No Dutch, French, Hungarian, English or Estonian definition exists.</p>	

<b>24. Montagne (French)</b>				
<b>Definition</b> “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.”				
<b>Source</b>		<b>Photograph</b>		
MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 311.		 <p>Figure 24. Fields concentrate along rivers/small plateaus, rare vegetation on the mountains, Haute Provence, France (Photo: Kruse 2008) 24. ábra Folyók és kisebb platók körül koncentrálódo táblák, kevés növényzet a hegyen, Haute Provence, Franciaország (Fotó: Kruse 2008)</p>		
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Bergen	(high) mountains	Berge, Bergland (Hochgebirge)	hegyvidék	montañas; valles y macizos montañosos; sistemas agrosilvopastorales en zonas de montaña


<b>25. Moorland</b>	
<b>Definition</b> (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: <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (UK, IR, DE), b) “dry” one, called “continental type”, characteristic plant: <i>Erica tetralix</i> (e.g. Scandinavia).	
<p>(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.</p> <p><b>Source</b> (1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project for project purposes (2) Evert 2004: p. 417 For German: EVERT (2004)</p>	<p><b>Photograph</b></p>  <p>Figure 26. North Yorkshire Moors UK (Photo: Fairclough 2006) 26. ábra Észak Yorkshire Moors, UK. (Fotó: Fairclough 2006)</p>

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
heide	marécage, zones humides (wetland)	Moorland, Moore*	-	(kanarbiku) nõmm	páramos
*The English word moor cannot be used as an ecological term in the German sense of an area covered with deep peat.					

## 26. Natural Landscape

Definition	Photograph				
<p>(1) Landscape completely or virtually unaffected by human activity.</p> <p>(2) Landscape of virtually undisturbed natural vegetation, which is the same as potential natural vegetation.</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) LANGENSCHIEDT (1973)</p> <p>(2) EVERT 2004: p. 435</p>	 <p><i>Figure 27. A natural landscape formed mainly by snow, ice and water, Hohe Tauern National Park, Austria (Photo: Centeri 2006)</i></p> <p>27. ábra Egy természetes, elsősorban hó, jég és víz által formált táj, Hohe Tauern Nemzeti Park, Ausztria (Fotó: Centeri 2006)</p>				
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
natuur (landschap)	paysage vierge, paysage naturel	Natur landschaft	természeti táj	loodusmaastik (looduslik maastik, also just maastik as it is often perceived as natural)	paisaje natural

## 27. Open Field

Definition	Photograph
<p>“... 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 (...)”</p> <p>Ex.: large parts of France, Hungary and Germany</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>MEEUS et al. (1990), p. 297.</p>	 <p><i>Figure 28. Large, open fields on the Great Hungarian Plain, Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2003)</i></p> <p>28. ábra Nagy, nyílt táblák a magyar Alföldön (Fotó: Centeri 2003)</p>

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
es, eng, geest, akker, veld, kouter (regional names)	champs ouverts	Offenland, Börde, Bördelandschaften	nyílt terület	põld	campiña

## 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)

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
boomgaard	verger	Obstplantage	gyümölcsös	puuviljaaed	huerta

29. Pasture					
Definition			Photograph		
<p>(1) Pasture (also grassland or paddock) is used in contrast to meadow for primarily grazing, which may include grassland (“grass pasture”), 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.</p> <p>(2) Usually fenced, man-made grassland used for grazing. The opposite is a natural pasture without seeding, mowing or fertilizing.</p> <p><b>Source</b>            (1) Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”            (2) EVERT 2004: p. 726.</p>			 <p><i>Figure 30.</i> Extensive pasture with ancient Hungarian Grey Cattle, Balaton Upland National Park, Hungary            (Photo: Centeri 2007)</p> <p>30. ábra Extenzív legelő az ősi magyar szürkemarhával, Balaton-felvidéki Nemzeti Park (Fotó: Centeri 2007)</p>		
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
weiland, weide	paturage	Weide	legelő	karjamaa	pastos; pastizal

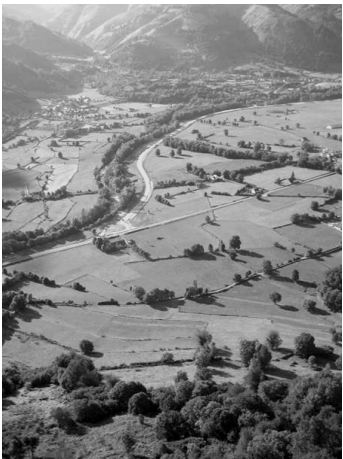
30. Polder				
Definition			Photograph	
<p>(1) Land that needs artificial drainage systems to remove excess water. Ex. NL            (2) Tract of land near, at or below sea-level re-claimed from the sea by dyking and draining.</p> <p>Source            (1) Definition elaborated by the Eucaland-Project group.            (2) EVERT 2004: p. 493            For Spanish: CONTRERAS (2009)</p>			 <p><i>Figure 30.</i> Drained meadows (polder) used for different animals as grazing ground in Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands            (Photo: Kruse 2009)</p> <p>30. ábra Különböző állatok legeltetésére használt lecsapolt rétek, Hollandia (Fotó: Kruse 2009)</p>	
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Spanish
polder	polder	Polder, Marsch	polder	Pólder; palabra de origen holandés que hace referencia a un terreno rodeado de un dique con un sistema de drenaje propio que logra mantener secas las parcelas ubicadas en su interior


31. Realteilung (German)		
Definition	Photograph	
<p>Realteilung” 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.</p> <p><b>Source</b> Definition elaborated by the Eucaland project group</p>	 <p><i>Figure 31.</i> Fields created by “Realteilung” are often very small and long like here in Roztocze, Poland (Photo: Printsman 2006)</p> <p><i>31. ábra</i> A területek feldarabolódása gyakran keskeny és hosszú táblák kialakulásával járt, Roztocze, Lengyelország (Fotó: Printsman 2006)</p>	
Dutch	French	Hungarian
realteilung	partage égalitaire, paysages en lames de parquet	területek feldarabolódása
There is no English, Estonian and Spanish explanation.		


32. Rural area	
Definition	Photograph
<p>(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.”</p> <p>(2) Countryside outside of cities, including villages.</p> <p><b>Source</b> (1) Council of Europe 2007: p. 23 (2) Evert 2004: p. 511</p>	 <p><i>Figure 32.</i> Rural area characterised by mixed agricultural land use with small village near Glowe in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Germany (Photo: Roth 2008)</p> <p><i>32. ábra</i> Vidéki terület változatos agrár-tájhasználattal és kis faluval Glowe mellett, Mecklenburg-Nyugat Pomerániában, Németország (Fotó: Roth 2008)</p>



Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
landelijk gebied	zone rurale, espace rural, (la campagne)	ländlicher Raum	vidéki terület	maa, maapiirkond	área rural; zona rural

33. Semi Bocage (French)		
Definition	Photograph	
<p>A variation of the <i>bocage</i> 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)</p> <p><b>Source</b> Meeus et al. 1990: p. 308</p>		
	<p><i>Figure 33.</i> Close to the rivers we still find irregular more or less enclosed fields, passing over in forests, Accous, Pyrenees, France (Photo: Kruse 2008)</p> <p>33. ábra A folyókhoz közel még mindig találunk szabálytalan, többé-kevésbé zárt, az erdők között elterülő táblákat. Accous, Pireneusok, Franciaország (Fotó: Kruse 2008)</p>	
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>Spanish</b>	There is no English, German, Hungarian and Estonian use.
coulissenlandschap	boscaje	

34. Social Fallow					
Definition		Photograph			
<p>(1) Agricultural land lying idle because the farmer has better employment opportunities elsewhere.</p> <p>(2) Agricultural land which has been allowed to go out of cultivation for social or economic reasons.</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) Langenscheidt (1973)</p> <p>(2) Evert 2004: p. 583</p>					
<p><i>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</i>                      (Photo: Centeri 2006)</p> <p>34. ábra Galgahévíz és Hévízgyörk határában a réteket gyakran hagyják kihasználatlanul néhány évig, mert az agráriumban dolgozók száma csökken (Fotó: Centeri 2006)</p>					
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
sozialbrache	paysage de déprise agricole	Sozialbrache	szociális ugar	-	tierra baldía or erial; tierra de cultivo abandonada

35. Structural Change	
Definition	Photograph
<p>(1) Change in economy and lifestyle (...), a kind of modernisation or adoption to other conditions, e.g. GAP, e.g. EU-enlargement.</p> <p>(2) Long-term and fundamental change, e.g. in the economy of a country and the associated economic process.</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>(1) Langenscheidt (1973)</p> <p>(2) Evert 2004: p. 619</p>	
<p><i>Figure 35. Fast development causes a decrease in natural vegetation, Budaörs, north of Budapest, Hungary</i>                      (Source: Google Earth)</p> <p>35. ábra A gyors növekedés csökkenti a természetes vegetáció kiterjedését, Budaörs (Forrás: Google Earth)</p>	

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
structurele verandering	changement des structures; changement structurel	Strukturwandel	szerkezeti változás	struktuurne muutus	cambio estructural

### 36. Terraced landscape

#### Definition

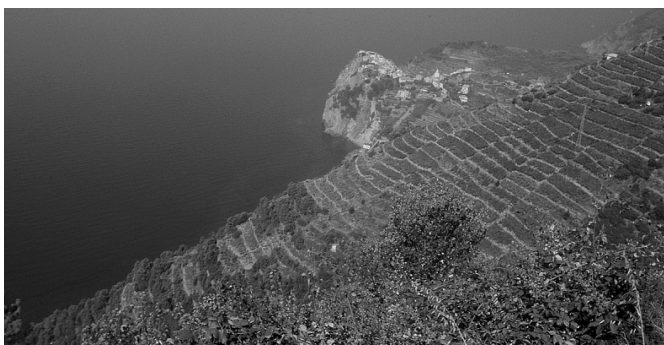
- (1) This form of land use is plasticized on terraces in order to maximize insolation. Terraces are typical for the whole Mediterranean. Typical plants: wine grapes, olive- and fruit trees  
 (2) Cultivation terraces are notoriously difficult to date. A very few are known from the Bronze Age, and there 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)


Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
terrassen-landschap	paysage en terrasse	Terrassenlandschaft, terrassierte Landschaft	teraszolt táj	terrassid	Paisaje aterrazado/cultivo en terrazas

<b>37. Transhumance</b>					
<b>Definition</b>					
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.					
<b>Source</b> Definition elaborated by the Euca-land Project for project purposes based on wikipedia and other online sources			<b>Photograph</b>		
					
<p><i>Figure 37. Transhumance with cows in the French Pyrenees (Photo: Kruse 2008)</i>  <i>37. ábra Legelöváltás szarvasmarhával a francia Pireneusokban (Fotó: Kruse 2008)</i></p>					
<b>Dutch</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>Estonian</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
trans-humance	pastoralism (transhumance)	Transhumanz, Pastoralismus Weidewechselwirtschaft, Almwirtschaft	legelöváltás	-	transhumancia

<b>38. Transitional Meadow</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	
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.	
<b>Source</b> Online encyclopaedia "Wikipedia"	
<b>Photograph</b>	
	
<p><i>Figure 38. An abandoned pasture becoming overgrown in Bér, Northern Hungary (Photo: Centeri 2008)</i>  <i>38. ábra Egy felhagyott legelőt elkezdtek benőni cserjék és kisebb fák Béren (Fotó: Centeri 2008)</i></p>	

Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
-	formations herbacées de transition (vers les stades ligneux)	Aufge-lassene Flächen	átmeneti gyep	võsastumine – it is a process of open land to get overgrown, not necessarily a meadow	pradera en transición; pastos abandonados en transición hacia praderas y matorral

### 39. Vineyard

Definition	Photograph				
<p>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</p> <p><b>Source</b> Online encyclopaedia “Wikipedia”</p>	 <p><i>Figure 39.</i> Vine cultivation is an intensive monoculture in agricultural land use – in flat and hilly regions, Beaujolais, France (Photo: Kruse 2003)</p> <p><i>39. ábra</i> Szőlőültetvény, mint intenzív monokultúrák agrár-tájhasználat sík és dombos területen, Beaujolais, Franciaország (Fotó: Kruse 2003)</p>				
Dutch	French	German	Hungarian	Estonian	Spanish
wijnbouw	vigne, vignoble	Weinberg	szőlő	viinamarjaistandus	viña, viñedo

