



MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ALIMENTATION



MINISTÈRE DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE ET SOLIDAIRE



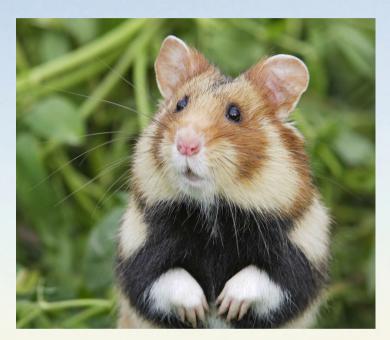


PRÉFET DU BAS-RHIN





Hamster's (Cricetus cricetus) protection in Alsace:



Use of Agri-environmental measures in a collective approach

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28 september 2017, Brussels – Workshop « Making an effective use of the support possibilities under the Rural Development Policy »

Presentation plan



- A) Cricetus cricetus : a threatened specie in an agricultural habitat
- B) Adapting agri-environmental tool to local needs (2013-2018)
- C) Key issues for succes
- D) Perspectives

A) Cricetus cricetus : a threatened specie in an agricultural habitat



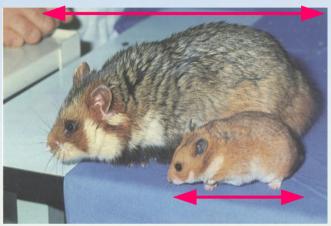
A) Cricetus cricetus: a wild hamster

- Habitat = open field, steppe, 150m around burrow
- Hibernates only 6 month for reproduction cycle and food stores
- Predation pressure (foxes, raptors...)
- « Umbrella specie » for small plain fauna

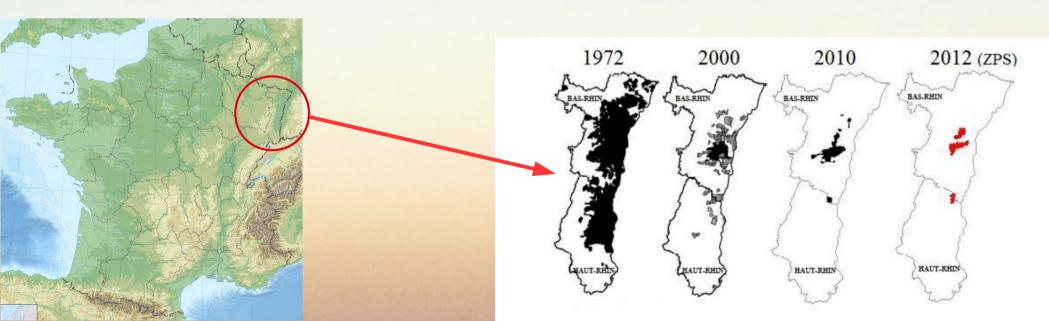
=> Habitat quality = Diversified vegetation, from april to september

Wild hamster

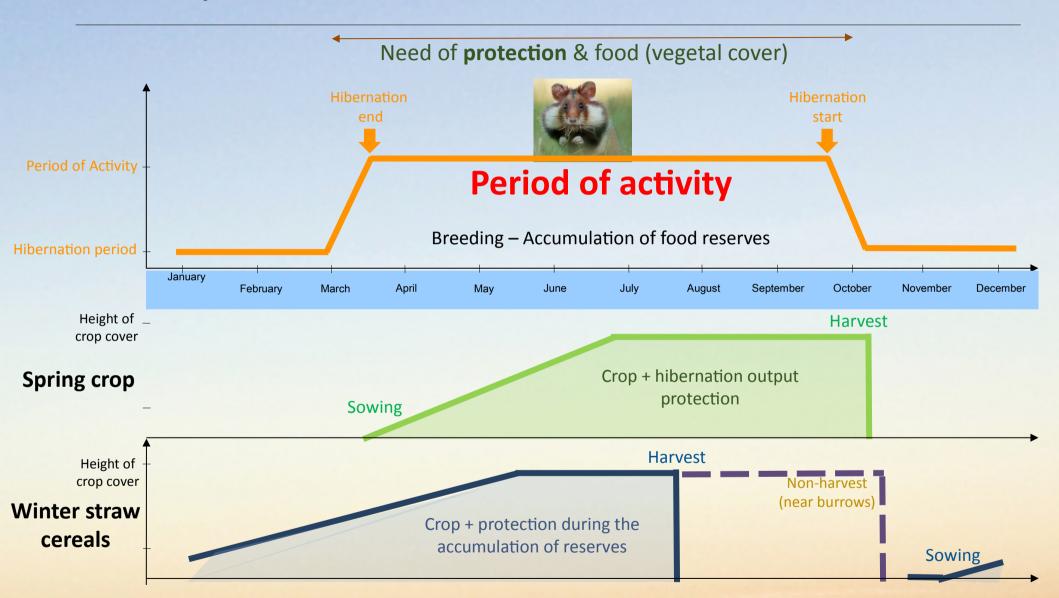
20 to 27 cm; 200 g to 1kg



Domesticated hamster: 13 à 18 cm



A) Cricetus cricetus: habitat issues



- French strategy: conciliate biodiversity & economical activity (National Action Plans).
- Sensitive topic for farmers: Volontary approach.
 => Collective Agri-Environmental Measure, in order to improve local quality of habitat and to take into account changes in hamsters' location each year

B) Adapting agri-environmental tool to local needs (2013-2018)



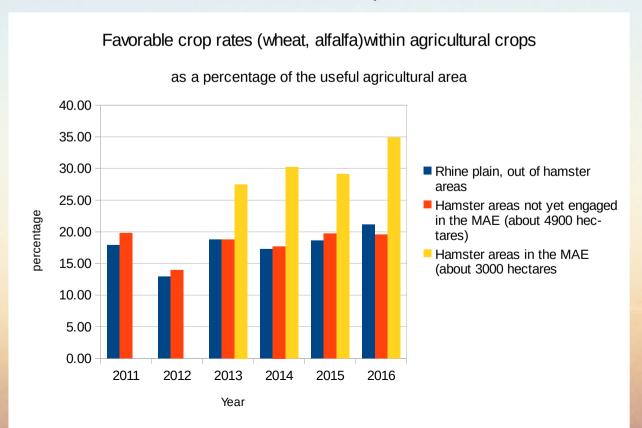
B) Adapting agri-environmental tool to local needs (2013-2018)



- Objective: improve local quality of hamster's habitat, at a territory level.
 - at least 24 % of « favorable crops » (winter wheat, alfalfa)
 - sowing wheat near the identified burrows (automn meetings)
- Creation of a regional farmer's association : AFSAL
 - strong cooperation with agriculture chamber & public partners (State, Region, Hunting & Wild Life Agency..)
 - 30 meetings / year.
- Mecanism : € / ha of fav. Crops (depending on collective%)

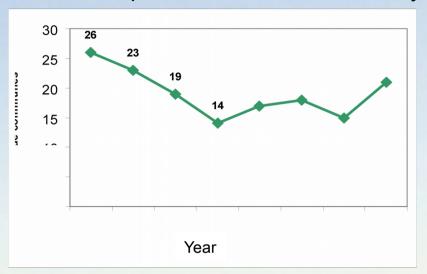
B) Adapting agri-environmental tool to local needs: a relative success

- Increasing commitment of farmers since 2013:
 - From 5 to 11 collective areas
 - Commitment of 65 to 158 farmers
 - Concerted crop rotation from 1297 ha to 2920 ha = 37 % of protected area (ZPS)
 - 35 % of favorable crops in 2016 in areas under AE commitment, compared to 20 % in the rest of Alsace plaine



B) Adapting agri-environmental tool to local needs: benefits for hamster?

Number of municipalities with burrows surveyed



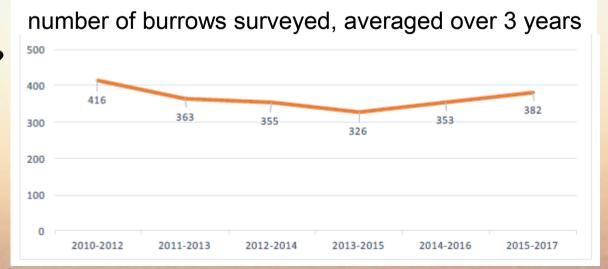
Number of spring burrows surveyed



Number of burrows fluctuates (cf. protocol limits).

Beginning of a stabilization trend?

Vulnerability of populations?



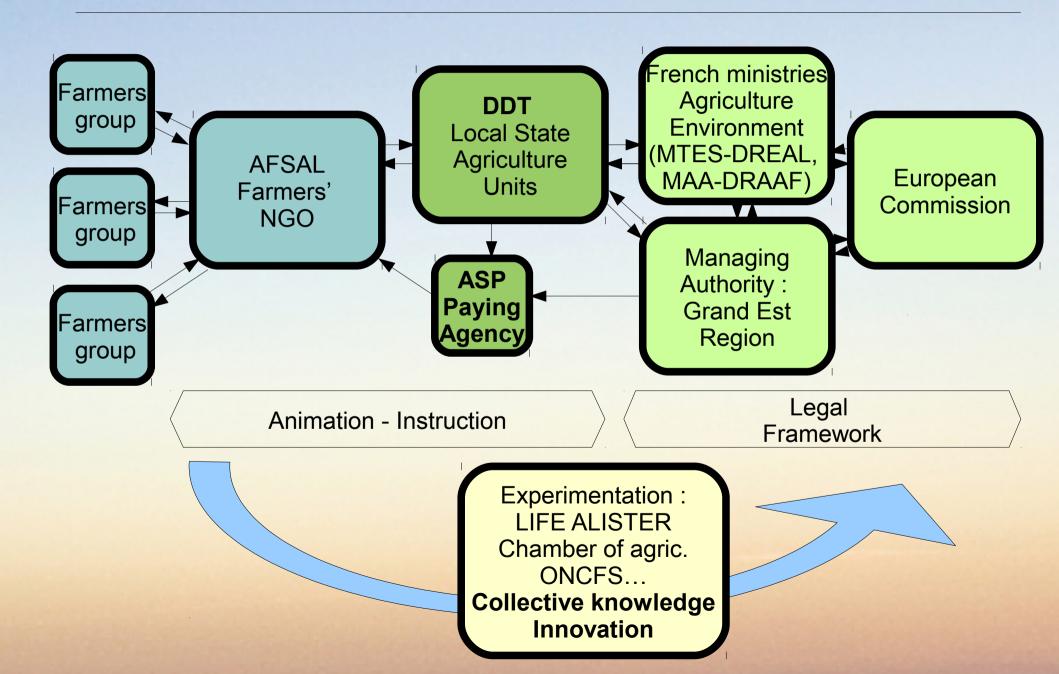


C) Key issues

C) Key issues for succes

- Innovative AEC requires <u>specific ressources</u>: complexity of legal frame and need for specific tools. Specific budget.
- <u>Strong coordination</u> between numerus stakeholders Wide stakeholder engagement: National and local public services, researchers, communities, project leaders, farmers ... Meetings, working groups: time.
- Farmers motivation for voluntary engagement :
 - Collective discussions with neighbours, agronomical reflexion
 - Economical benefits (CAP delay)
 - Contribute to biodiversity protection
 - Negative points: 5 years contract, dependance on the group for subsidy level, agronomic complexity

C) Key issues: gouvernance



D) Prospect



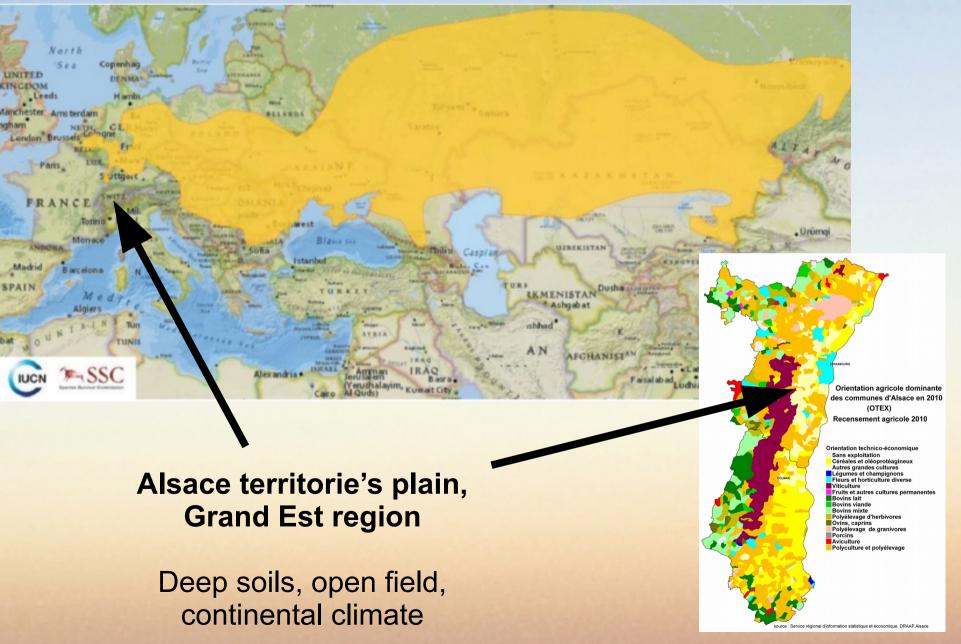
D) Prospect

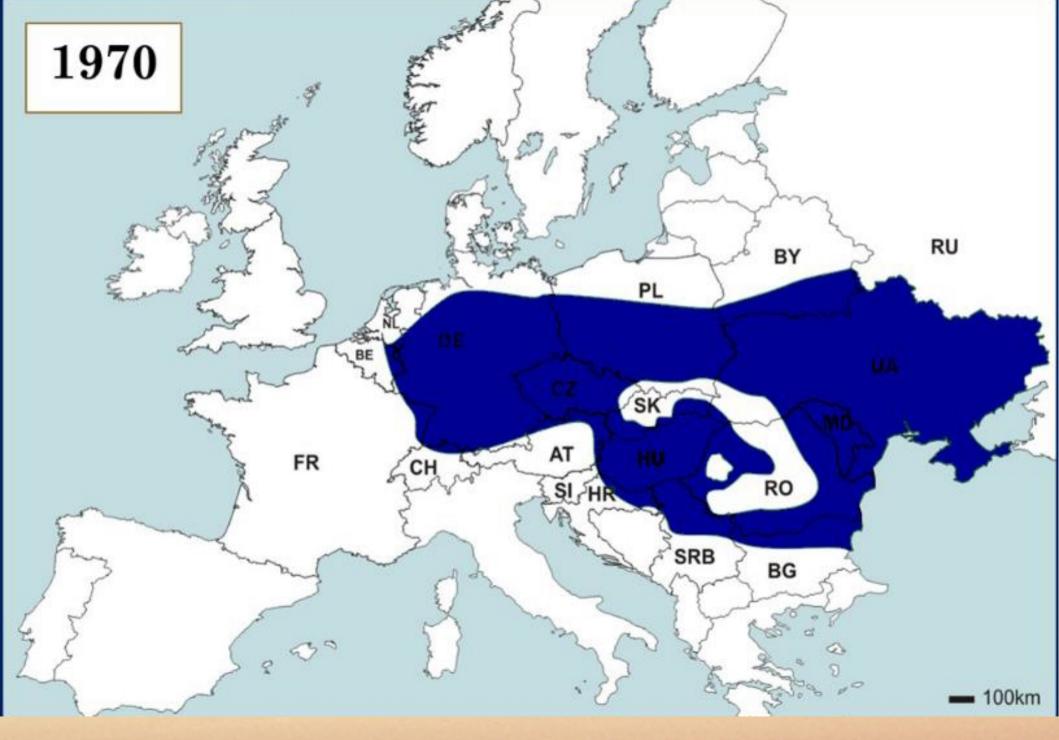
- 2018-2022: discussing improved collective measure
 - result bonus for parcels with at least one burrow
 - favorable crops : winter mix, summer interculture, alfalfa harvest
- Preparing next National Action Plan: global approach (habitat, predation, urbanisation, climate change, communication...)
- Deepen links with field experiment (innovations through Life Alister european programm, farmers initiatives, international exchanges, etc)
- Adress interaction with sensitive political context: Strasbourg highway project GCO-ACOS, CAP paying delays, agricultural crisis...
 - => Emblematic biodiversity issue, for French autorities & farmers

Thank you for attention

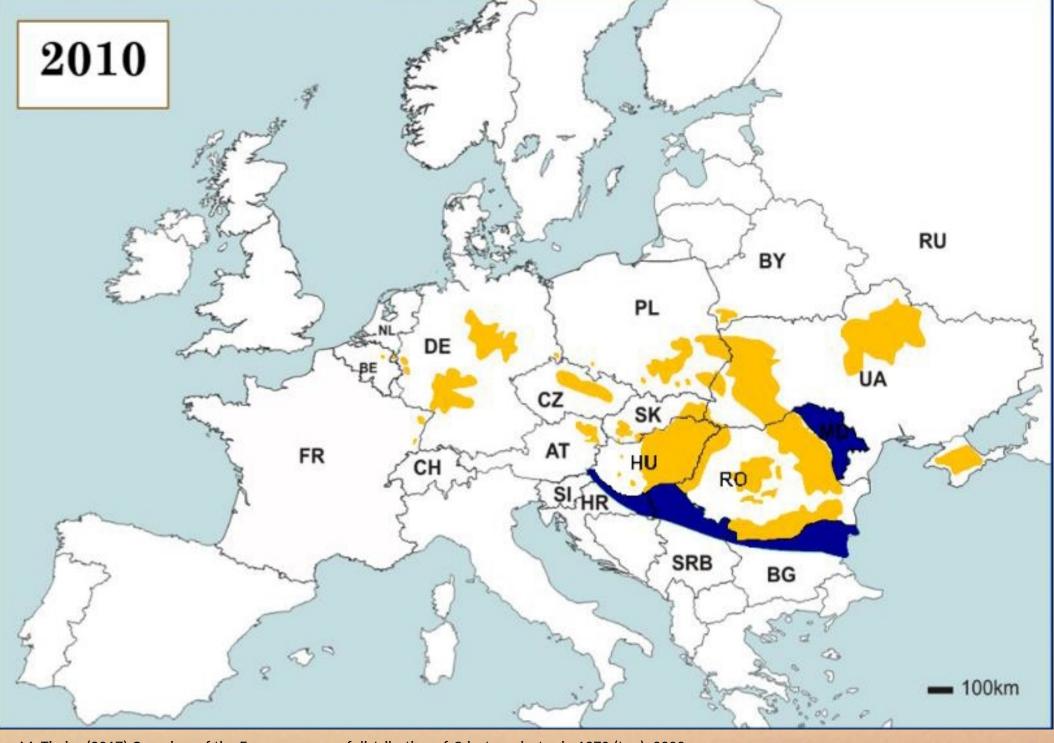
Annexes

A) Cricetus cricetus in France: western area of a « steppe specie »





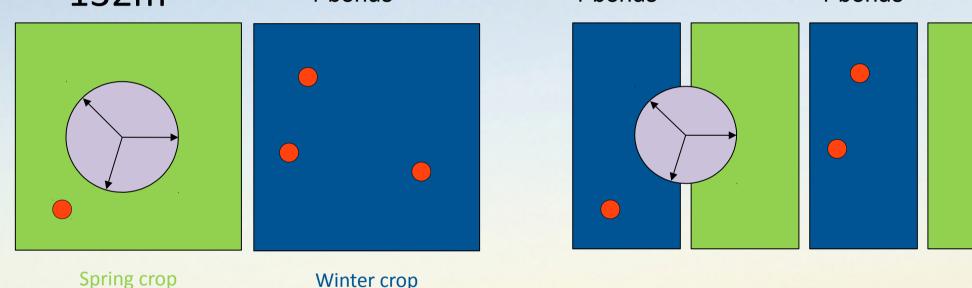
M. Tissier (2017) Overview of the European area of distribution of *Cricetus cricetus* in 1970 (top), 2000 (middle) and 2010 (bottom). Light orange represents updated data and highlights a fragmentation of the European area of distribution of the species. Dark blue represents the 'initial' area of distribution (in 1970) or a lack of updated data (2000 and 2010). (adapted from (Banaszek, 2015)).



M. Tissier (2017) Overview of the European area of distribution of *Cricetus cricetus* in 1970 (top), 2000 (middle) and 2010 (bottom). Light orange represents updated data and highlights a fragmentation of the European area of distribution of the species. Dark blue represents the 'initial' area of distribution (in 1970) or a lack of updated data (2000 and 2010). (adapted from (Banaszek, 2015)).

« Burrow bonus »: in next MAEC?

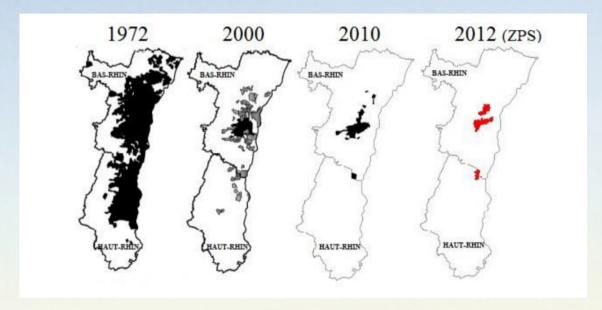
• Average distance around burrow : ♂ 172m ♀ 132m 1 bonus 1 bonus 1 bonus



- Objective: stimulate dispersion of hamster population
- Bonus for every parcel containing at least one burrow surveyed in april (official survey in winter crops, by

A) From threatened crops to threatened specie

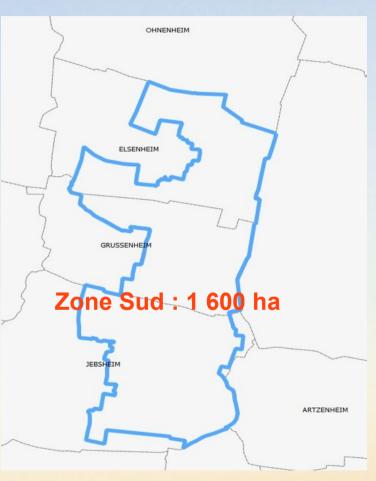
« Old emmemy of farmers »: subsidies for destruction until 80s.



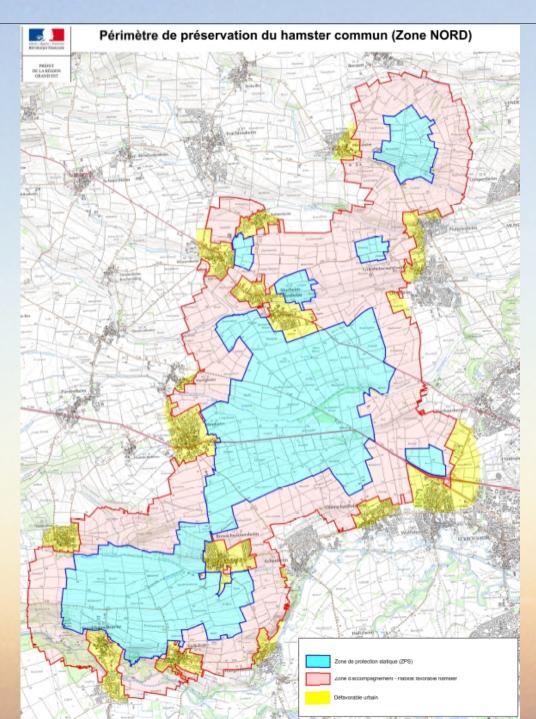
- Protection: Bern convention 1990, French National Plans since 2000, European litigation since 2000
- France strategy: combinate economical and environmental issues
- Sensitive issue: Volontary approach for farmers.

Annexe : ZPS

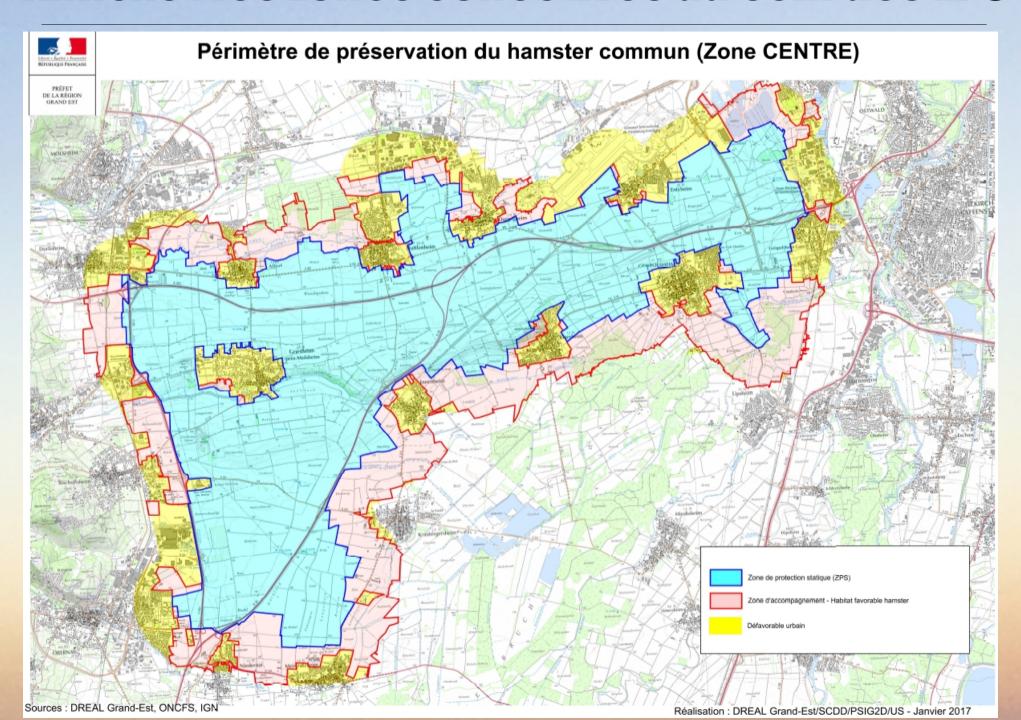




Annexe : les zones collectives au sein des ZPS



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