



The Pogány-havas Regional Association

- Founded in 1999
- Members:
 - The Harghita County Council
 - 6 municipalities (33 villages)

- 11 NGOs
- 9 local enterprises

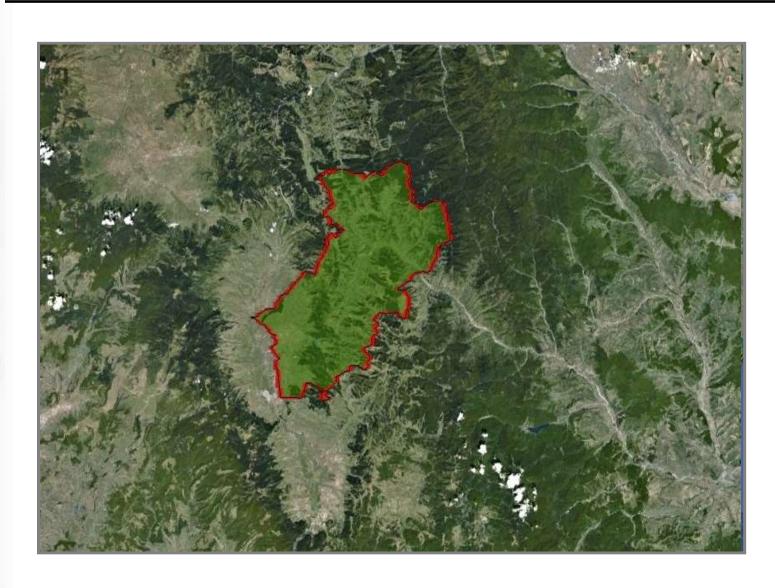
- 23,000 residents
- of which 36% Székely, 64% Csángó, both Hungarian minorities
- and a very small number of Romanians and Gypsies





The area







Uniqueness of Pogány-havas and Transylvania

- Probably the largest remaining medieval landscape of Europe
- Very high species richness of agricultural areas
- Vast seminatural grasslands (thousands of km²s)
- The management regime is: extensive farming, i.e.
 managing such large nature conservation areas would not
 be possible by state institutions







Hay meadow biodiversity

World record:

 Mountain hay meadows are among the most biodiverse areas in the world: under 100 m² scale no other habitat on Earth is as rich in vascular plants

Pogány-havas records:

- Local ecological knowledge: highest number in the word of distinguishing habitats in the local language
- Number of plant species in a 16m² quadrat: third place in the EU, second in Transylvania
- As much butterfly species on one meadow as in the whole of UK



Pogány-havas plant species composition

- Altogether 623 plant species found so far
- 390 species on grasslands (63% of all)
- 81 species in a 16m² quadrat (3rd place in Europe)
- 38 internationally or nationally protected species
- 33 red listed species
- 12 endemic species







Threats to mountain hay meadows

- Abandonment
- Land use change: sheep grazing

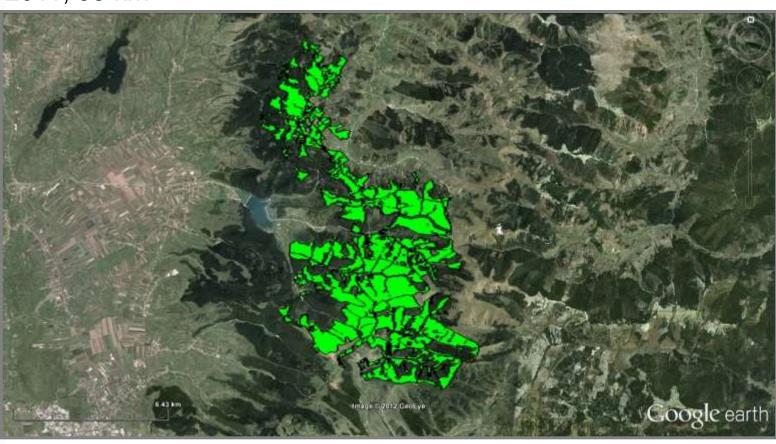






Threat: Abandonment

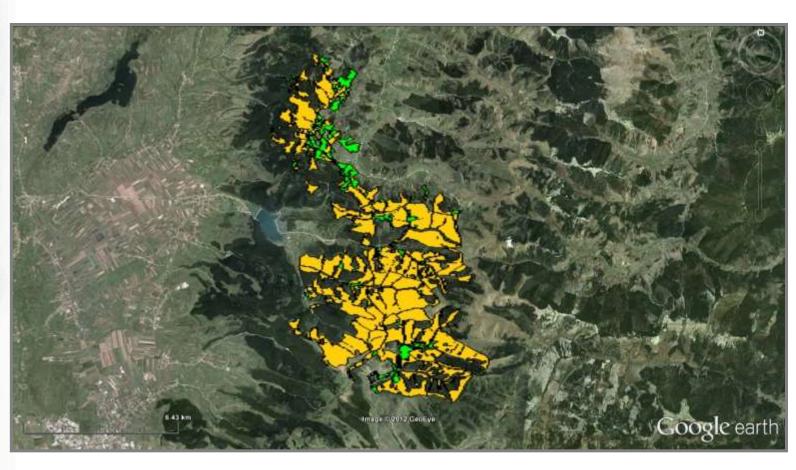
Mountain hay meadows measured in the Pogány-havas area in 2011, 35 km²





Threat: Abandonment

Mountain hay meadows mown (in green) in 2011: 4,3 km², 14% (!)

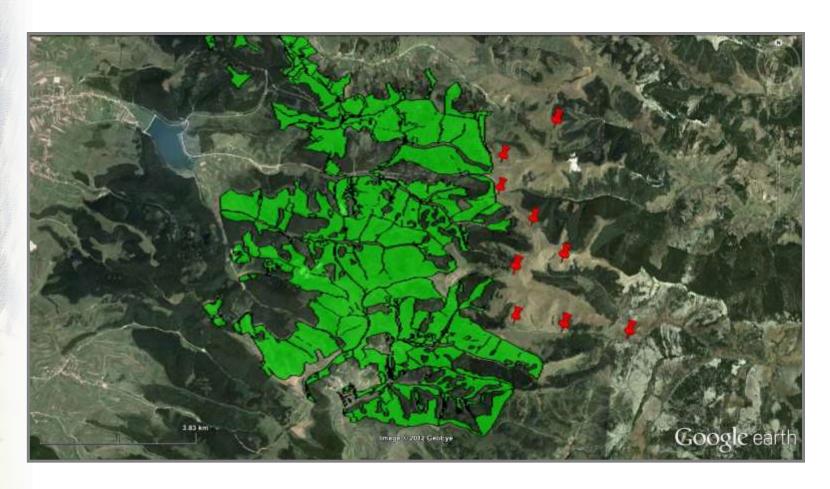






Threat: Grazing

Location of sheepfolds in the 1990-s





Threat: Grazing

Location of sheepfolds in 2012







Our activities to protect mountain hay meadows



- Biological and social research
- Organizing scientific conferences
- Developing policy recommendations
- Lobbying in Bucharest and Brussels
- Increasing of the profile of family farming: celebrities visits
- Article about hay culture in National Geographic (July 2013)
- Support local farming by:
- Support farmers associations to collect
 EU standard milk
- Develop and market new HNV products
- Write grant applications





International Hay Making Camp

- Tourists learn all steps of traditional hay making
- They learn about local nature and culture
- They eat local food for every meal
- They network we network
- Locals learn about the importance of their farming methods
- Rather low number of participants
- Environmentally and socially sensitive





Activities during the Hay Camp

- Hay making
- Learning about tool making
- Learning about traditional cheese making
- Learning about each others work – evening presentations
- Having fun: traditional dance, music































Downsides of tourism

- Built heritage vs. new building culture "we have a sophisticated taste too"
- Not organised, individualistic and opportunistic
- Showing off playing the traditions
- Often no sense for the actual uniqueness of the area
- Risk of mass tourism: damages places, industrial scale kills real traditions







Upsides of tourism

Prince Charles learned how to mow in our garden in 2011

He created a Transylvanian meadow in one of his gardens – in Highgrove

His grandson, Prince George received a wildflower meadow in the Transylvanian hills for his christening





Results

- Around 70 participants during 5 years
- Local income generation (more than 10 haystacks ©)
- A model for locals to copy
- Yearly awareness raising around traditional farming
- Increased local interest and pride on farming
- We inspired other hay making actions in the region
- We inspired two hay festivals launched in the UK
- PHA became part of international networks of hay culture





Come and learn from locals how to mow!

International Hay Camp in Gyimes

4 - 10. August 2014



