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a trvalo udržateľný rozvoj



2021-N001-KA220-000025048

TRANSFARM: Vocational education
& training for transhumance practitioners



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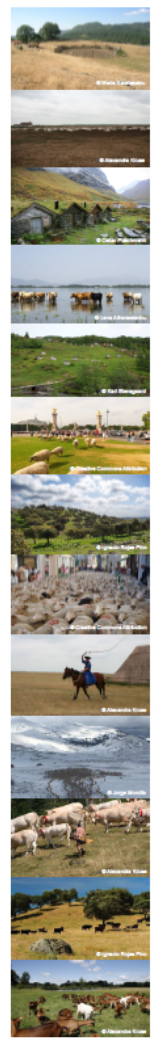
PREDÁTORI A TRANSHUMANCIA: PRÍSPEVOK Z PRAXE FARMÁROV, PRÍPADOVÉ ŠTÚDIE ZO SLOVENSKA A ZAHRANIČIA

Úvod o projekte / Martina Slámová

24 máj 2023 SOŠ služieb Levice

TRANSFARM

Odborné vzdelávanie a príprava pre praktikov transhumancie



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Tento projekt je financovaný z podpornou Európskej komisie. Táto publikácia nepredstavuje oficiálne názory a stanoviská inštitúcií ani akákoľvek použité informácie obsahujúce v tejto publikácii.
Projekt 2021-5-NC05-40220-VET-00005048
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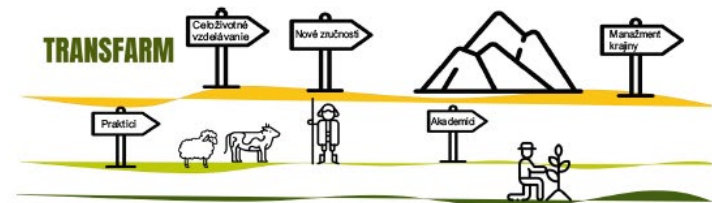


TRANSFARM

Odborné vzdelávanie a príprava pre praktikov transhumancie



Projekt Transfarm sa začal v decembri 2021. Jeho cieľom je zhromaždiť prehľad o súčasnej situácii transhumancie v Európe a najmä podporiť celoživotné vzdelávanie a získať nové zručnosti. Počas 30 mesiacov účastníci projektu analyzujú prípadové štúdie a vytvoria rôznorodý online materiál pre praktikov transhumancie.



Pracovné skupiny

- P1: Súhrnné správy**
 - Výber 5 krajín s cieľom zapojiť ich do implementácie projektu
 - Workshopy počas úvodného stretnutia s cieľom analyzovať súčasnú situáciu transhumancie
 - Návrh výskumného nástroja
 - Edícia národných správ
- P2: Databáza prípadových štúdií**
 - Diskusia o výsledkoch a definovanie osvedčených postupov pre prípadové štúdie
 - Analýza na základe vytvoreného dotazníka a výber 15 prípadových štúdií
 - Rozhovory s praktikmi a ich skúsenosti
 - Definovanie štruktúry prípadových štúdií

Míľniky a harmonogram

Aktivita	Rok 1 2021	Rok 2 2022	Rok 3 2023	Rok 4 2024
P 1				
P 2				
P 3				
6 Projektové mítingy				
7 Multipláková podujatia				
Záverečná konferencia				

- P3: Školiači materiál**
 - Definovanie modulov pre tréningový systém
 - Vývoj nástrojov sebahodnotenia
 - Príprava informácií o aktuálnej situácii a databáza
 - Vývoj školiačeho materiálu, ktorý bude voľne dostupný na e-learningovej platforme

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Project Results



E-REFERENCE BOOK

providing the following specific contents a) 9 National Reports about the current situation of transhumance (Germany, Greece, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Spain), b) 1 Summary Report enlarged with information about the situation in Europe in general as well as about the history and development of transhumance, c) e-glossary containing 25 definitions of topic-related key terms to enhance communication among different languages and cultures. It provides a translation of the terms into 10 languages



CASES STUDIES

of best practice from successful transhumance practitioners. Specific results are presented through 15 case studies from 8 European countries (France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Slovakia, Spain)



ONLINE TRAINING RESOURCES

for transhumance practitioners that will be available free of charge for self-learning. The training material will consist of the following resources: a) general information about transhumance in different countries. b) database of case studies of best practice, c) training modules.





TRANSFARM OTVORENÝ VZDELÁVACÍ ZDROJ

<https://transfarm-erasmus.eu/resources>



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- Slovenčina
- Español
- Magyar



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2021-NO01-KA220-000025048

Projektový výstup 1

- SÚHRNNÁ SPRÁVA
- NÁRODNÉ SPRÁVY
- E-SLOVNÍK





AKTUÁLNE VÝSTUPY TRANSFARM

PROJEKTOVÝ VÝSTUP 1

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- SÚHRNNÁ SPRÁVA
- NÁRODNÉ SPRÁVY



SUMMARY REPORT

on vocational education & training for
transhumance practitioners

MARCH 2023



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Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them. Project 2021-1-NO01-KA220-VET-000025048

Vocational education and training
for transhumance practitioners

TRANSFARM



Fotka: Martina Slámová

NÁRODNÁ SPRÁVA – SLOVENSKO

Slámová, M., Mikušová, M. Belčáková, I., Schwarz, M., Slobodník, B., Rácz, A.

2022



Tento projekt je financovaný s podporou Európskej komisie. Táto publikácia reprezentuje výlučne názor autora a Komisia nezodpovedá za akékoľvek použitie informácií obsiahnutých v tejto publikácii.

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- SÚHRNNÁ SPRÁVA
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Vocational education and training for transhumance practitioners



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Transhumance today – Knowledge, Rules, Heritage, Production, Communication – many professions in one

Where? How? Extend of Transhumance?



Dominating animals: sheep, cattle, goats, among these many regional breeds.

While transhumance still is practiced all over Europe, form and intensity varies.

What is produced where?



Training offers and financial support?

Country	Training offers
FRANCE	• Training centers • Training by shepherd organisations • Training at two High schools
SPAIN	• Private shepherd schools • Courses on related topics
NORWAY	• No complete related education • Offers through secondary schools • Training at seasonal farms
ITALY	• No formalized VET offer • Recent attempts to provide offers
SLOVAKIA	• No specific VET offer • Different education initiatives on related topics
GERMANY	• Formalized VET offers exist • Offers by shepherd organisations and associations • Training on the job
HUNGARY	• No formalized VET offer
GREECE	• No formalized VET offer • Knowledge is passed within families

Country	Financial support
Norway	Yes
France	Yes
Germany	Yes
Italy	Yes
Spain	No
Hungary	No
Slovakia	No
Greece	No

Challenges – Future needs

- Maintain and develop transhumance throughout the countries
- Make the transhumance profession attractive enough to compete with other land users and types of farming in the rural sector
- Facilitate access to pastures especially in the lowlands
- Ease administration, e.g. for crossing departmental roads
- Foster and valorise intergenerational knowledge transfer
- Support platforms for knowledge exchange
- Extent / found educational offers – at specialized schools but also by training on the job
- Include new topics in training curricula, e.g. communication, wolf protection, online marketing etc.
- Acknowledgement & valorisation

Main challenges expressed by 46 interviewed transhumance practitioners across Europe

Vertical, horizontal, urban transhumance. Livestock moves from: a) lowlands to higher elevation areas, b) stables to summer pastures, often including 1, 2 intermediate levels, c) winter pastures in low-elevation. In the mountains, stay at seasonal farms or moving from pasture to pasture. Gaining importance: Urban transhumance and transhumance-like grazing for land management purposes.



Summary State of the Art

Interviews with transhumance practitioners, analysis of statistical data and literature have clearly highlighted that transhumance is still practiced with a broad range of different types in Europe.

- enriches rural areas, providing attractive and diverse landscapes, tangible and intangible heritage, high-quality food & products, ecosystem services.
- suffers from a declining numbers of practitioners. The decline has not only impact on transhumance landscapes and culture, it also reduces learning opportunities for practitioners.
- education offers and the degree to which they are institutionalised differ strongly among the partner countries already now.
- legislation, rules, financial support and recognition differs strongly among the countries.
- access to land gets more and more difficult and bureaucratic
- needs raising awareness about it's culture, benefits and the needs of practitioners is important in this respect.
- faces challenges and worries about future economic support and viability, meaning that increased and secured economic incentives targeted at transhumance practitioners are important for the future of transhumance.

For more information:
<https://transfarm-erasmus.eu/>
 Subscribe to our newsletter:
<http://eepurl.com/kil0r>



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Vocational education and training for transhumance practitioners

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E-SLOVNÍK

Speaking a common language: The Transfarm Glossary



Transfarm aims at permitting various stakeholders to speak a common language in order to understand the same content, to realise common decisions and to act on equal level – also beyond borders.

- 25 terms with definitions in English and various illustrations with national perspectives
 - Terms translated in 10 languages: Czech, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Slovakian & Spanish.
- The glossary is divided into 5 thematic topics:
- Transhumance as activity
 - People practising transhumance
 - Transhumance animals
 - Used land, including buildings
 - Transhumance landscapes and transhumance related landscape elements.

Transhumance is a form of mobile, livestock farming with a regular, seasonal, cyclical long-distance movement of livestock (especially sheep, cows, and goats, but also horses, donkeys, and reindeer) accompanied by people between different geographical, sometimes also different climatic regions along steady routes, which lasts several months.

- Transhumance has regular permanent winter farms.
- Transhumance is related to fixed houses of different types for the different locations used during the drive.
- We distinguish three forms: vertical, horizontal, and urban transhumance.
- Transhumance is unlike nomadism and semi-sedentary systems.

Illustration	Definition
	Alp Vast area of high mountain pasture / alpine pasture. The pasture landscape (alp) includes buildings, where herders respectively dairymen/dairywomen spend several months. Furthermore, alp is a synonym for common land in the mountains. In some countries, summer farm is a synonym for alp.
	Common land Land, that is used by the community of one or several municipalities, respectively (all) farmers of an area. Common land still exists today, e.g. in mountain regions (such as the Alps) or on transhumance pathways.
	Dairymaid, dairymen Persons which produce milk and cheese on both, seasonal farms and alps, but who do not, in the first place, take care of the herds.
	Dehesa / Montado The Dehesa (Spanish) or Montado (Portuguese) systems are Mediterranean wood pastures, combining native trees such asholm oak, oak, cork oak with grasslands. The resulting landscape, which contains mature ecological elements (oak trees) with other rejuvenated ones (grasslands), maintains high biodiversity. These landscapes reach their highest extent under the influence of the growth of long-distance transhumance.
	Drive from the mountain pasture Pasture driving the herds down from the high mountain pastures, the conclusion of the Alpine pasture grazing season and beginning of winter season (animals kept in sheds).
	Drive to the mountain pasture Driving herds to the mountain pastures, starting of the Alpine pasture grazing season.
	Ephemeral building (shieling) Non-permanent (not solid, spontaneously erected) seasonal (farm) construction erected for shelter. Occupied by shepherds or youngsters travelling with the animals to the summer pastures. The shieling is the archetypical building connected to transhumance.
	Flock Group of animals which do transhumance, can be of the same species or of different ones. <i>Synonyms:</i> livestock, herd, herd animals
	Heathland Heaths are shrub land habitats characterized by open, low-growing woody vegetation, found on mainly infertile acidic, respectively poor soils. They are similar to moorland, but they differ in terms of climate and vegetation. Heathland is generally wetter and drier than moorland. Heathlands can be found at the coastline (e.g. Mediterranean coasts) as well as on the plain land base (e.g. Germany).

Illustration	Definition
	Herder "The person that takes care of the livestock and moves with them. In some countries, herders do also produce cheese, etc. in others not. <i>Synonyms:</i> herdsman, herdsman, guide, stockman, pastoralist. There are many national terms and those, specifically according to the animal, e.g. shepherd".
	Horizontal transhumance Horizontal transhumance, occurring in plain or plateau regions where herders and their livestock migrate across long distances from the summer pastures far from their homes to the winter pastures close to their homes. The herd is accompanied by at least one herd person and several dogs. Today, often movable fences are erected for each grazing stop. During the transhumance movement, the herd people don't have fixed houses. Sometimes, mobile homes are either at disposal or are brought to right places by other family members.
	Nomadism Systems are based on the extensive movement of herds and flocks in search of forage, led by human family units with no permanent home base. A way of life in which a community has no permanent settlement but moves from place to place, usually seasonally and within a defined territory. For the purpose of the TRANSFARM project, this is not treated.
	Pasture Pasture also called rangeland, grassed land 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.
	Postfold Place where flock can be gathered together for different purposes: stop and graze in a protected environment, especially at night, veterinary intervention, milking, marking, giving birth, weanings. Enclosure can be made of hurdles, simple wooden fences, stones, but also wires and metal. In Italy only known for ovine and both, a structure and a right. There are a lot of them, sometimes very ancient, not used anymore.
	Ranger Today, also ranger can be herders if they accompany herds in protected areas.
	Seasonal farm Name for individual farms and pastures with related buildings which are used for a certain time of the year. The area is smaller than for common land or alp. Wooden houses for a long, storing hay, cheese production, and sometimes also tourism. The farm includes wintering-, summer- and autumn farms with many national names, differentiating season, architecture, material, and location.
	Seasonal farmstead Individual seasonal but permanent farm building, used in (high) altitude only in summer for living and production. There are many national-specific types. <i>Synonyms:</i> shieling, hof.
	Sheep dogs Special, often regional, breeds, which are specially trained to watch and protect the flock.
	Transhumance practitioners Generic term for all people related to transhumance in one way or another: farmers & animal owners, herders, dairymen/dairywomen.
	Transhumance route Route for driving livestock on foot (or on horses, sometimes with vehicles, esp. in Scandinavia) from one place to another, between summer and winter pasture. Many transhumance roads were ancient routes of unknown age, others are known to date back to medieval or more recent times. <i>Synonyms:</i> transhumance route, pathway, drift way <i>Italian:</i> Drove/drove route/drove way which means the route to the animal markets, which is only one-way, while transhumance is always two ways respectively a loop road.
	Urban transhumance An urban transhumance is a special form of horizontal transhumance as a new (sustainable) way of maintaining grassland in the urban context. Herds move along defined shorter routes along with parks, dikes, and private grounds, accompanied by herders and dogs. It is often combined with education, green infrastructure, sustainability, and other topics.
	Vertical transhumance Vertical transhumance, occurring typically in mountain regions where the animals are driven among low-altitude pastures and high-altitude pastures.
	Water supply Transhumance requires water supply which is often based on sometimes very old artificial installations: e.g. small ponds, but also channels, wells, stand posts or even movable reservoirs. <i>Synonyms:</i> dewpond, a pond constructed to maintain a supply of water in an area of high permeability.

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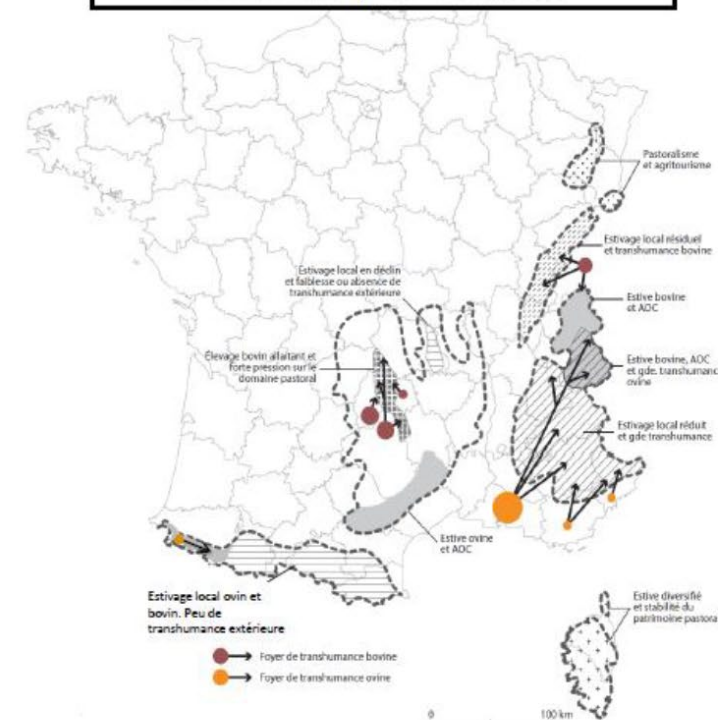
Francúzsko



ALPES DU SUD	608 000 ha
ALPES DU NORD	210 000 ha
MASSIF CENTRAL SUD	443 000 ha
MASSIF CENTRAL NORD	89 000 ha
PYRENEES	586 000 ha
VOSGES	6 000 ha
JURA	7 000 ha
CORSE	159 000 ha
TOTAL	2 200 000 ha

Vocational education and training for transhumance practitioners

Mountain pastoralism



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27-28 Apr 2022

Members involved:
Csaba Centeri, Viviana Ferrario, Bénédicte Gaillard, Alexandra Kruse, Zdeněk Kučera, Hans Renes, Pierre-François Toulze

2nd Transnational Project Meeting
Zvolen, Slovakia

Francúzsko



Vocational education and training for transhumance practitioners

The dispersal of the wolf (2018)



“sheep killed by the wolf”

Francúzsko



Vocational education and training for transhumance practitioners

TROUPEAUX ET CHIENS DE PROTECTION Quelques réflexes à adopter

Pour protéger leurs troupeaux contre les attaques de loups, chiens ou lynx, les éleveurs et bergers de cette zone utilisent des chiens de protection.

There are guarding dogs around, working to protect livestock from predators.

I pastori di questa zona utilizzano cani da guardia per proteggere le greggi contro gli attacchi dei predatori.

Contournez largement le troupeau et gardez vos distances.

- En présence de chiens de protection : arrêtez-vous le temps qu'ils vous identifient, restez calme, ne les menacez pas, ne les caressez pas.
Hikers, please don't disturb the flocks. Stop first and wait if you come across one of these dogs. Maintain a distance with a group. Restate calm and passiv in presence of cani da guardia.
- Descendez de vélo et marchez à côté.
Please, walk your bike if you are riding one. Scendete da bicicletta e continuate a piedi.
- Tenez votre chien en laisse.
Keep your dog on the leash. Teneate vostro cane al guinzaglio.

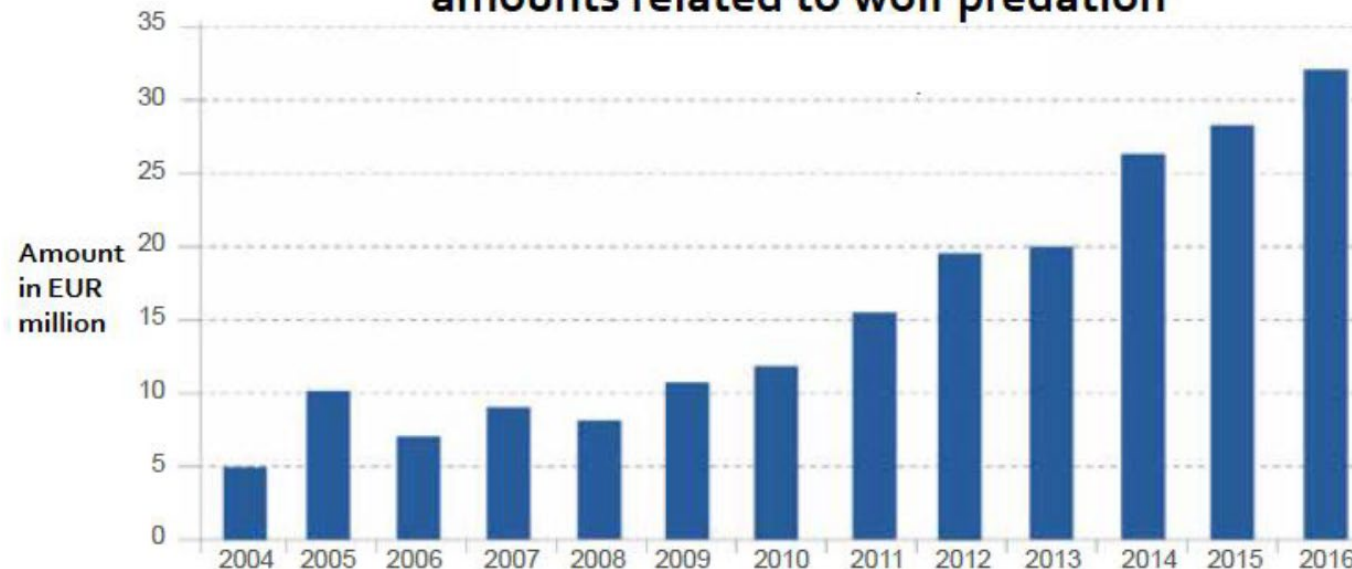
Ensemble, respectons le travail des bergers et la tranquillité des animaux.




Národná správa Francúzsko

Vo všetkých oblastiach výskytu transhumancie vo Francúzsku sú veľmi rozšírené moderné mobilné technológie. Bežné je monitorovanie GPS signálu zvierat a zaznamenávanie polohy mobilom. Používajú sa aj v manažmente predátorov spolu s využitím dronov, ultrazvukových obojkov na odplašenie predátorov alebo GPS vysielačov na monitorovanie pohybu pastierskych psov.

Evolution of annual compensation amounts related to wolf predation



Source : Diagnostic plan loup, 2013-2017

Vyhodnotenie ročných kompenzácií ktoré sa vzťahujú k škodám spôsobených útokmi vlkov.



PREDÁTORI A HOSPODÁRSKE ZVIERATÁ

PROJEKTOVÝ VÝSTUP 1

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Národná správa Francúzsko

- Vlky sú vo Francúzsku aktuálne najväčšou výzvou v chove hospodárskych zvierat. Do roku 1930 boli vlky bežnou dennou súčasťou života pastierov ale postupne sa z krajiny stratili. Po roku 1990 nastalo oživenie populácie a v súčasnosti tu nastala kritická situácia, aká nie je v žiadnej z európskych krajín. Pasenie sa zmenilo na extenzívny systém, ktorý sa prispôsobuje správaniu sa predátorov a zaviedli sa početné opatrenia na ochranu stád vrátane oplotenia, ktoré sa pri sťahovavom pastevnom systéme v minulosti nevyskytovalo.
- Najväčšiu koncentráciu dosahuje populácia vlka v južných Alpách. Celkovo na národnej úrovni sa populácia vlka pohybuje okolo 500 ks.
- Predácia prevažuje v oblastiach, kde sa kedysi vlk prirodzene vyskytoval oproti „kolonizovaným“ oblastiach a prevažuje na chovoch oviec. 68 % fariem zaznamenalo útoky 1 až 2x ročne a 4 % fariem zaznamenali útoky viac ako 10 krát. Bežnejšie sa stávajú útoky počas dňa. Medveď a rys v roku 2017 poškodili 450 ks hospodárskych zvierat.



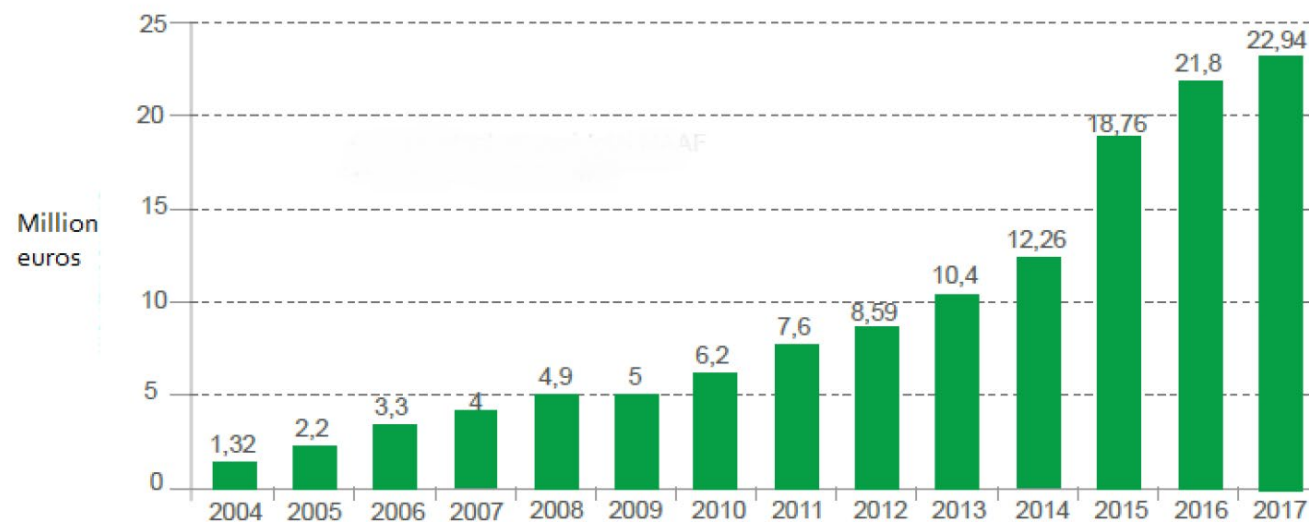
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Národná správa Francúzsko

Akceptácia „krajinného“ pasenia samotnými pastiermi je otázna. V skutočnosti, zažívajú pocit straty pôvodnej profesie a stávajú sa „prírodnými záhradníkmi“, „turistickými sprievodcami“ alebo „manažérmi vlkov“. Na to aby sme prekonalí tieto prekážky, sú potrebné experimentálne štúdie, ktoré by priniesli nové ekonomické modely, pomohli s prístupom k pôde, návrhu ochranárskych techník a zaistili ich rozširovanie medzi praktikov transhumancie.

Amounts for the protection of herds

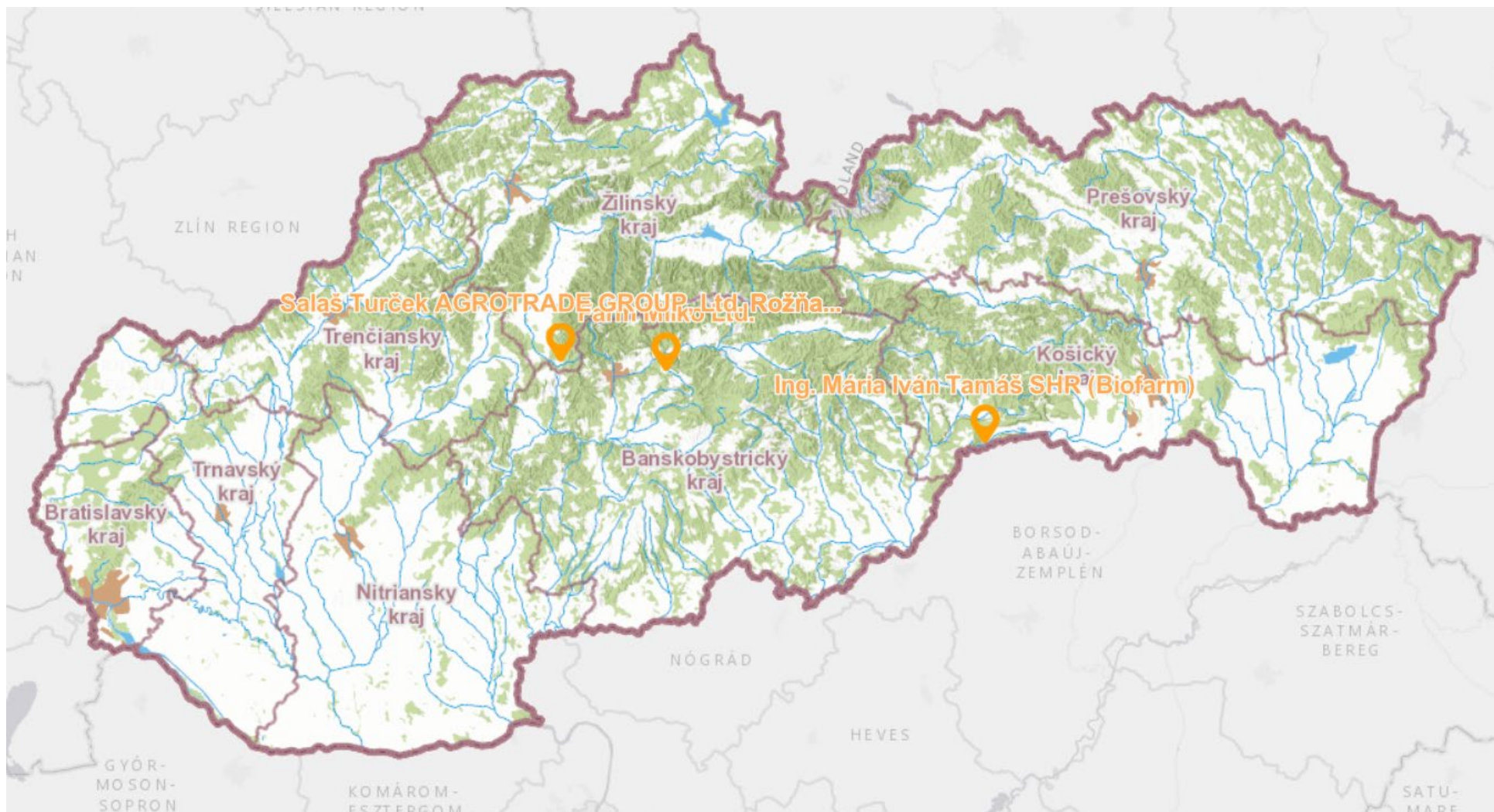


Source : Diagnostic plan loup, 2013-2017

Projektový výstup 2

Prípadové štúdie / 17 ks





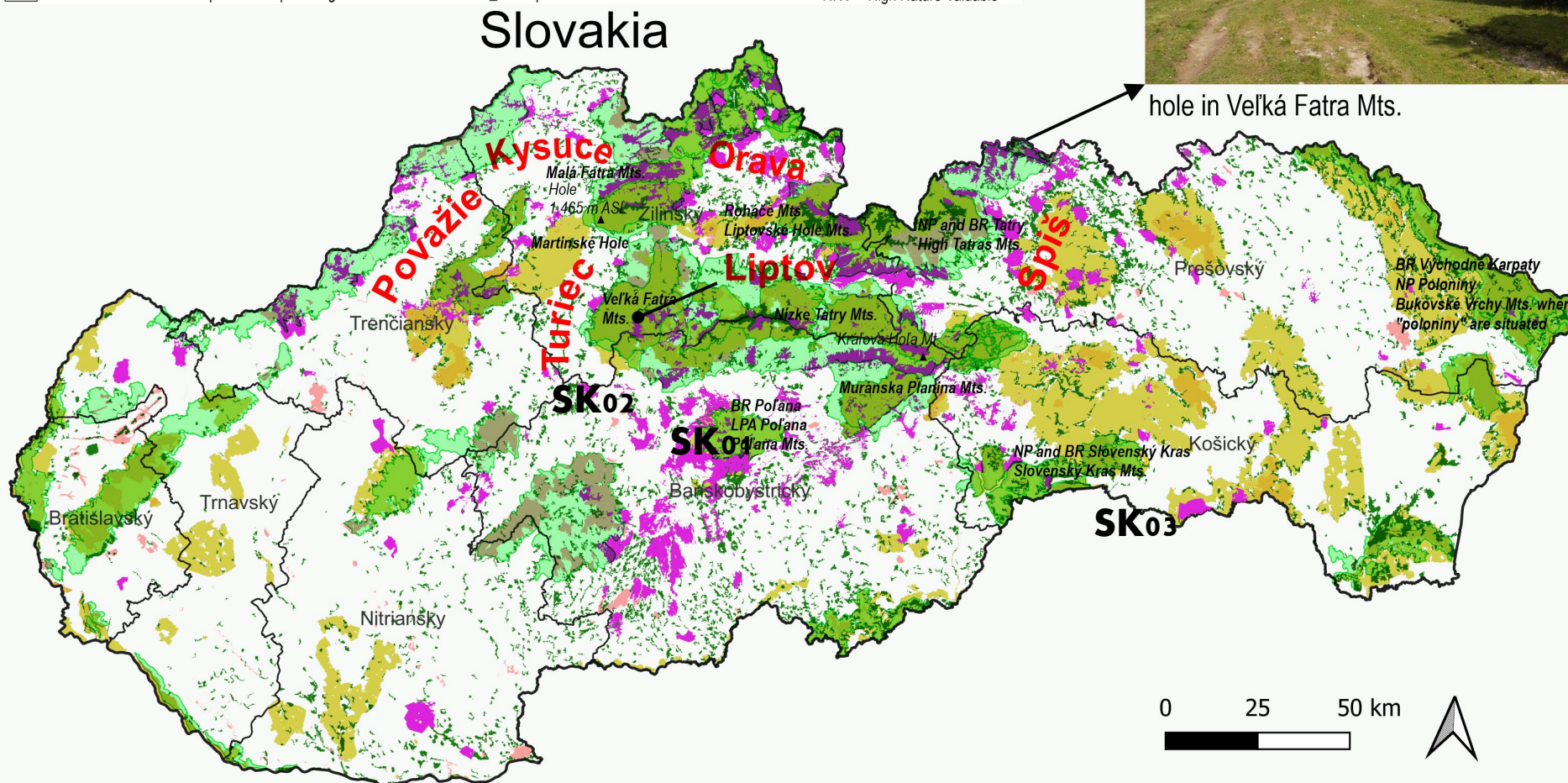
PRÍPADOVÉ ŠTÚDIE SLOVENSKO

Legend

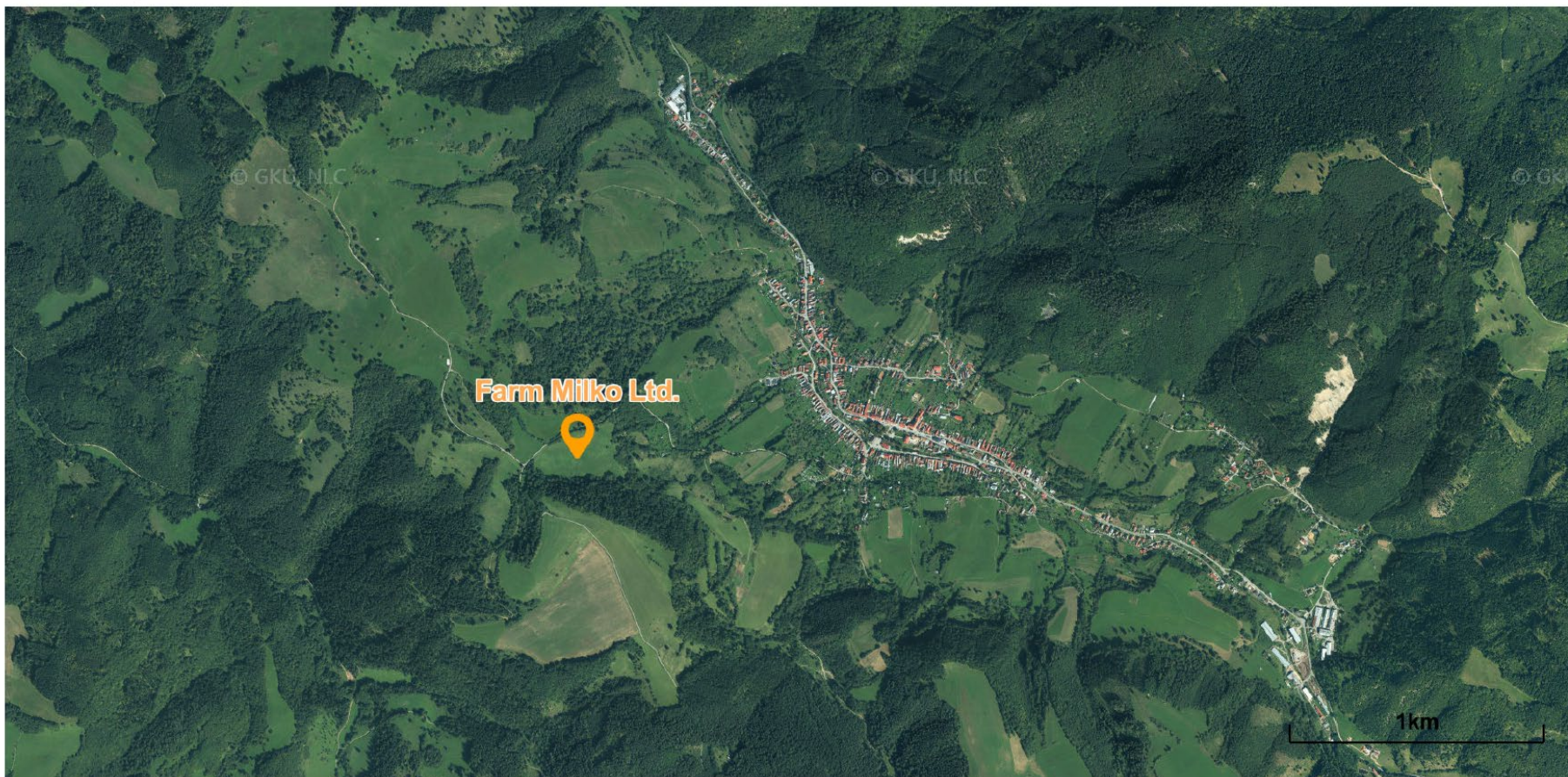
- Natura 2000 Special Protection Areas: the Habitat Directive and the Bird Directive: <http://maps.soprs.sk/geoserver/ows?version=1.3.0>
 - Natural large-size protected areas: <http://maps.soprs.sk/geoserver/ows?version=1.3.0>
 - Traditional meadow-pastoral landscape: https://arc.sazp.sk/arcgis/services/atlassr/atlassr_05/MapServer/WmsServer
 - HNV farmland 2012 accounting layer (100m) - Likelihood of HNV 2012 farmland presence: https://land.discomap.eea.europa.eu/arcgis/services/Land/WMS_HNV_2012ac/MapServer/WMServer
 - Administrative borders: https://arc.sazp.sk/arcgis/services/atlassr/atlassr_03/MapServer/WmsServer
- BR - Biosphere Reserve
 - NP - National Park
 - LPA - Protected Landscape Area
 - HNV - High Nature Valuable



hole in Velká Fatra Mts.



Banskobystrický > Banská Bystrica > Ľubietová > k.ú. Ľubietová



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- s.r.o.
- Mlieko, mäso, krajinný dizajn
- 40 ha
- <https://www.ostiepkysk>

Pracovník v oblasti transhumancie by mal byť vzdelaný v relevantnej oblasti – maturita a mal by mať pozitívny vzťah k životnému prostrediu.

„Žiť a neškodiť prírode“.

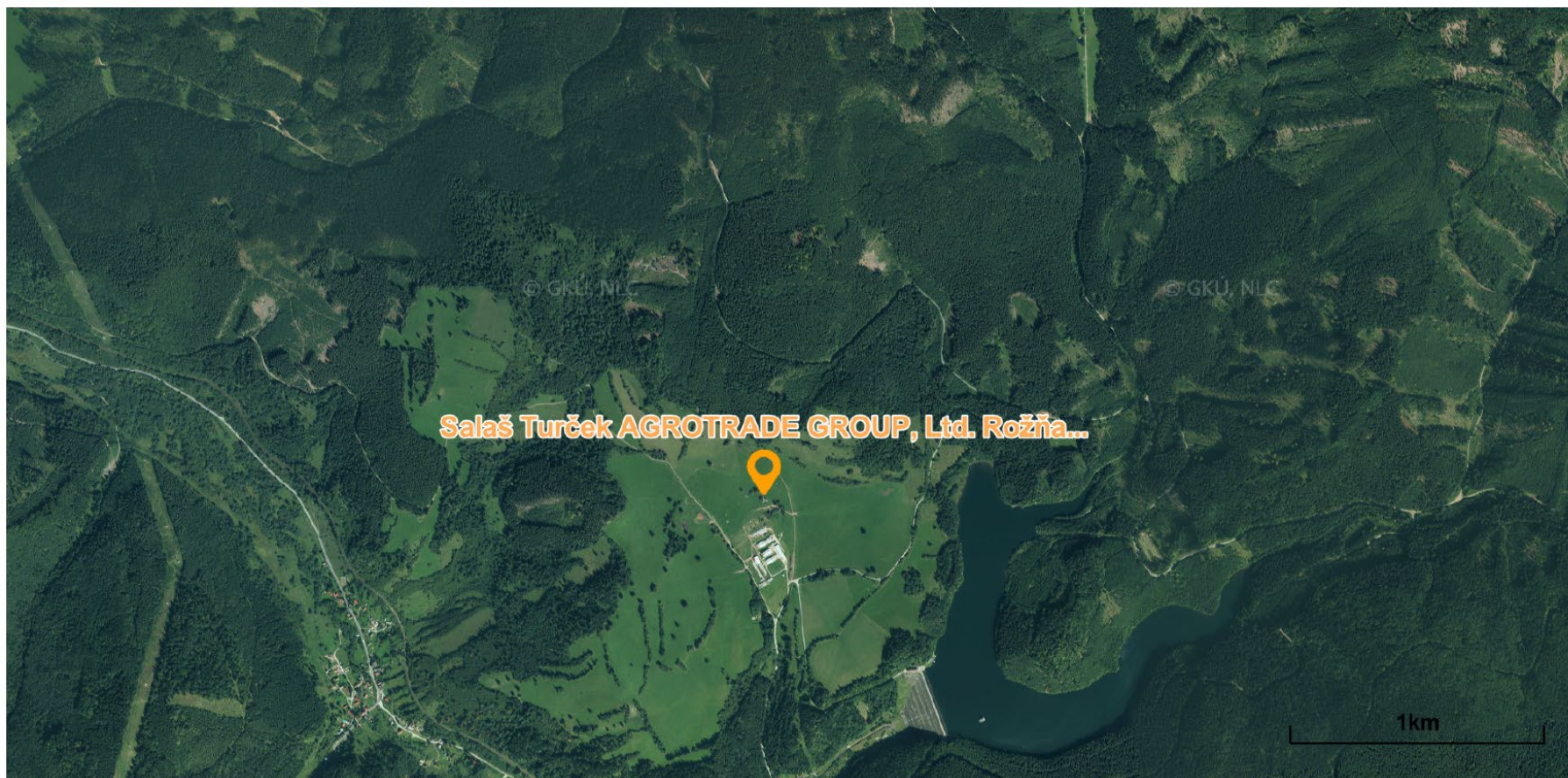


Motivácia

- Najdôležitejšou motiváciou pre začatie podnikania bola sociálna väzba na rodinnú tradíciu.
- Od samého začiatku sa farma zameriava na sociálne poľnohospodárstvo a vo vzťahu k chovu a šľachteniu plemena uskutočňujú kríženie plemien tradičnej slovenskej valašky a francúzskeho plemena Lacaune.
- Vďaka citlivému prístupu sezónne pasenie pomáha zachovávať určité druhy organizmov v krajine a podporuje biodiverzitu a pomáha zachovávať celkovú diverzitu krajinných štruktúr.



Žilinský > Turčianske Teplice > Turček > k.ú. Horný Turček



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- s.r.o.
- mliečne produkty, predaj z dvora, horské pasienky
- 100 ha
- <https://www.agrotradegroup.sk/home>
<https://www.farmfoods.sk/turcek>

Akokoľvek, najdôležitejšie je potešenie zo zvierat.

*“Ked’ práca je súčasne životným štýlom,
prekážky sa prekonávajú ľahšie”.*



Motivácia

- Pozitívny vzťah ku zvieratám a tradícia chovu hospodárskych zvierat v rodine boli rozhodujúce pre voľbu štúdia aj profesie práce na farme.
- Ďalším dôležitým faktorom bol osobný pozitívny vzťah ku zvieratám.
- Pre praktickú aplikáciu vedomostí nadobudnutých počas štúdia bola práca priamo na farme a cenné rady od kolegov a školenia.



Košický > Rožňava > Silická Jablonica > k.ú. Silická Jablonica



- SHR
- biofarma, organické poľnohospodárstvo, včelárstvo
- 20 ha

Hlavná motivácia pre začatie podnikania:

„Miesto, kde človek žije v skutočnosti poskytuje mnoho pracovných príležitostí.

Človek je časť krajiny a mal by ju

vylepšovať.“



Motivácia

- Dôvodom bola tradícia chovu hospodárskych zvierat v rodine. Rodičia chovali dobytok a starali sa o včely. Pre Biofarmu boli lepšie kozy.
- Biofarma je dobrým príkladom ako by sa malo podnikáť na vidieku tak aby mohol človek z podnikania prežiť.
- Súčasne, ekologické farmárstvo je atraktívne hlavne pre mladú generáciu, ktorú zaujíma kvalita životného prostredia.



Odporúčanie farmára

Patrick Fabre naznačuje, že dnes čoraz viac pastierov praktizuje túto činnosť iba počas časti roka, nie celý rok, ani celý život. Obdobie činnosti platených pastierov je v Provencálsku vo všeobecnosti dlhšie, pretože na jar a na jeseň dochádza aj ku krátkemu presunu stád. Okrem toho nárast predácie vlkov viedol k novým tréningovým potrebám. Združenie tak oslovilo strednú poľnohospodársku školu so sídlom v Digne v južných Alpách.

Brenis MÇrinos d'Arles Dne du Merle



Euro-mediterranen
Resource Centre



Sieťovanie

<https://www.priekopnik.sk/spravodajstvo/na-technickej-univerzite-vo-zvolene-sa-riesia-otazky-transhumancie/>

<https://www.lesmedium.sk/aktualne/na-technickej-univerzite-vo-zvolene-riesia-transhumanciu-ucebne-texty-pre-salasnictvo>

<https://myzvolen.sme.sk/c/23158477/univerzita-je-zapojena-do-medzinarodneho-projektu-ktory-riesi-salasnictvo.html>

<https://www.vipa.sk/workshop-sietovanie-pre-podporu-salasnictva-na-slovensku>

<https://www.facebook.com/tuzvo/posts/pfbid02v9akqudJ3QYbyXpCWGU7DFe7ZqYnSp7UWsG4dkhCxFzXjpZ8nQ8dYrax6sfwyT5TI>



9:00

23.3.2023

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Ďakujem za pozornosť

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<https://transfarm-erasmus.eu/>

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