

ERASMUS+ PECUS

**CASE STUDY SHEET**

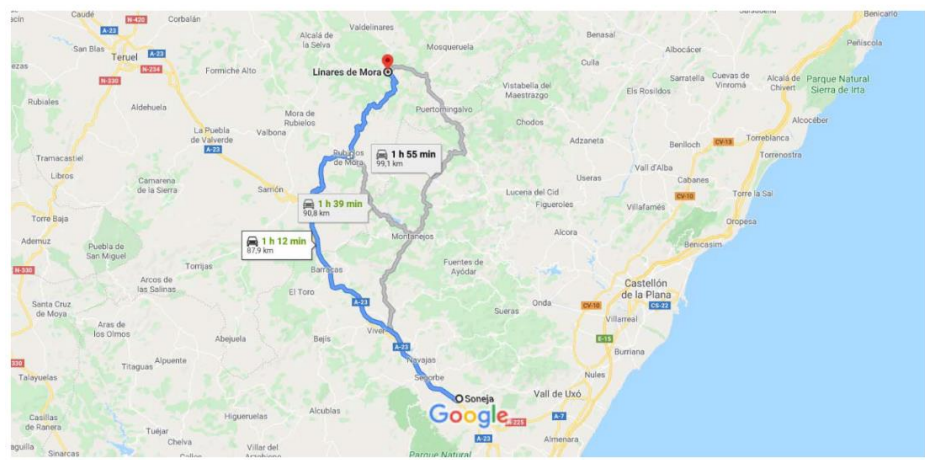
<b>CS code</b>	ES-01	<b>CS Title</b>	A historical transhumance still alive
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>			
<b>Type of case study</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> National or regional level policy/plan/strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Local level policy/plan/strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Study/research <input type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<b>Responsible body/Promoter</b>	Catholic University of Valencia		
<b>Location (region, locality)</b>	Linares de Mora (Teruel county), Spain		
<b>Geographical area covered</b>	The covered displacement is about 100 km		
<b>Year</b>	It has been studied from the last 5 years		
<b>Summary description</b>	<p>During the last 5 years we have studied the transhumance carried out by a farmer from Linares de Mora, who during the last 30 years has moved the 6 winter months from his town in the mountains of Teruel to the valleys of the province of Castellón, with milder temperatures in winter. During this period, we have interviewed the farmer on numerous occasions, both in his summer and winter pastures, as well as accompanied during his journeys, both uphill and downhill.</p>		
<b>Link with laws/regulations and with other policies/plans/strategies (if any)</b>	<p>This displacement presents an interesting legal problem, since transhumance is carried out between two autonomous communities that have different legislation in the field of livestock. Other regulations that come into conflict are health and education, meaning that the farmer moves with his whole family to another region.</p>		
<b>PROBLEMS AND NEEDS TARGETED</b>			
<b>Problems</b>	<p>The main problem encountered is the generational shift. The farmer has a healthy economic situation and lives with dignity, but nobody wants to take over his economic activity when he reaches retirement age. His two daughters work in other sectors and when the farmer retires, he will lose this traditional practice, which has been declared Intangible Heritage by the Spanish Ministry of Culture</p>		
<b>Needs</b>	<p>The problem is difficult to solve, since the work of a shepherd, although economically viable, requires a significant amount of time. The flock must go out every day of the year, from sunrise to sunset, without Sundays or holidays. The new generations prefer another type of work, with more comforts and regulated schedules.</p>		
<b>Quantitative data</b>	Non applicable		
<b>FOCUS, OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS</b>			
<b>Themes</b>	<b>Does the case study address this theme?</b> (YES/NO)	<b>If yes, how?</b> (max 750 characters for each theme)	



<b>Spatial planning</b>	YES	The farmer values the summer pastures, the winter pastures, as well as keeping the transhumance route open, by going up and down it every year
<b>Protection of environment (e.g. biodiversity, water, geomorphology, soil, climate...)</b>	YES	The use of the pastures allows the maintenance and conservation of the pastoral space, avoiding the degradation of the vegetation and the invasion of thorny plants. The maintenance of the pastures attracts animal species, especially birds, as well as allowing the conservation of the aquifers
<b>Protection/enhancement of tangible cultural heritage (e.g. historical paths, archaeological sites, architecture, terraces and field systems...)</b>	YES	The winter and summer pastures used have been used for livestock farming since at least the 13th century. The transhumant route made runs along a historical path also used since the 13th century, with important monuments associated with this activity
<b>Protection/enhancement of intangible cultural heritage (e.g. historical route networks, scenic views, folklore, food, music...)</b>	YES	The main value is precisely the livestock route used. It is especially iconic to observe the passage of cattle over a 14th century bridge, which has been mainly used for cattle passage ever since.
<b>Slow mobility (cycling routes, trekking paths, etc.)</b>	YES	The transhumant route is an excellent trekking route, associated with important landscape, environmental, botanical, fauna and heritage values
<b>Economic development of mountain &amp; rural areas (e.g. tourism, agro-food production, agriculture, livestock breeding...)</b>	YES	The survival of transhumant activity is associated with the maintenance of economic activity in small mountain villages, seriously threatened by depopulation and the migration of young people to the cities
<b>INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS</b>		
<b>Actors involved</b>	<i>The main actor in the case presented here is the farmer himself, although the owners of the mountain pastures are also involved, an individual, the town councils of the villages of Castellón that lease him the rights to pasture in their municipal districts, as well as the veterinarian who interacts in this whole process</i>	
<b>Involvement procedures</b>	<i>This practice is closely related to the use of pastures, so the interaction between owners and farmers is essential. In the same vein, the interaction of the farmer and his family with his neighbours, both above and below, is of great interest. Not surprisingly, the family has spent six months in the village above and six months in the village below over the last 30 years</i>	
<b>Problems and challenges</b>	<i>Interestingly, the main problem is the conflicts in relation to the existence of two different legislations, those of two autonomous communities, on livestock issues, but also on health and education. This divergence creates major inconveniences for transhumant livestock farmers and does not take into account that this practice has been carried out for at least the last 800 years</i>	

<b>EXPECTED OR ACHIEVED EFFECTS</b>	
<b>Type of effect</b>	<b>Description</b> <i>(max 750 characters for each type)</i>
Effects on the environment (e.g. restoration of habitats, increased biodiversity, climate change mitigation or adaptation...)	The maintenance of the transhumant activity will make it possible to preserve the open space landscapes and to keep the grazing lands and the cattle track clean of brush
Effects on immaterial, cultural assets (e.g. cultural landscape, scenic views, folklore...)	Transhumant activity itself is a manifestation of protected intangible heritage
Effects on material, cultural assets (e.g. restoration of historic artefacts or buildings, restoration of traditional terraces or cultivation systems...)	The use of transhumant roads is the major element in helping to maintain and preserve the cultural heritage associated with these livestock routes
Effects on social and economic aspects (e.g. new jobs, new enterprises...)	Extensive livestock activity has a direct impact on the maintenance of the population in the rural environment and especially in mountain areas. These places currently suffer from strong problems of depopulation and lack of job opportunities for young people
<b>IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES</b>	
Financial resources	<i>This study, carried out over the years, has been financed by the UCV Vice-Rector's Office for Research and has enabled other parallel research to be carried out</i>
Implementation procedures	<i>The main difficulty has been to accompany the farmer during his periods of transhumance. The absence of a previous programming, as well as the exigency of its schedules has made complicated to be able to follow it. The weather conditions have also been, at times, a challenge</i>
<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION</b>	
Images (pictures, graphics, maps, charts, etc.)	

Google Maps de Soneja a 44412 Linares de Mora, Teruel En coche 87,9 km, 1 h 12 min



	 
<p>References (including web links)</p>	