Farming Styles

Cowmen

Large farmers

Economical farmers

Machine men

- technology oriented
- conversion process
- skill oriented

- high degree of autonomy
- mobilisation of resources
- high degree of market dependency
Lelystad: ASG (PR)

High-tech, entrepreneurial farm

Low cost, peasant-like farm
Farms with grazing animals: different size categories

SMALL
Size class 10-50 nge
51,303 farms

MEDIUM
Size class 50-100 nge
17,918 farms

LARGE
Size class 100-200 nge
2,205 farms

Netherlands, 1980-1990 period
1980-1990 period

**SMALL**
Size class 10-50 nge
51,303 farms

Outflow 15,147 farms

**MEDIUM**
Size class 50-100 nge
17,918 farms

Outflow 996 farms

**LARGE**
Size class 100-200 nge
2,205 farms

Outflow 210 farms
Inflow 7,966 newly created farms

Inflow 1,165 newly created farms

Inflow 210 newly created farms

SMALL
Size class 10-50 nge 51,303 farms

MEDIUM
Size class 50-100 nge 17,918 farms

LARGE
Size class 100-200 nge 2,205 farms

Outflow 15,147 farms

Outflow 996 farms

Outflow 210 farms

1980-1990 period
Inflow 7,966 newly created farms

Growth > 25% 9,129 farms

Outflow 15,147 farms

1980-1990 period
Inflow 7,966 newly created farms
Growth > 25% 9,129 farms
Decrease > 25% 10,574 farms
Outflow 15,147 farms

Inflow 1,165 newly created farms
Growth > 25% 2,824 farms
Decrease > 25% 2,008 farms
Outflow 996 farms

Inflow 210 newly created farms
Growth > 25% 273 farms
Decrease > 25% 365 farms
Outflow 210 farms

1980-1990 period

SMALL
Size class 10-50 nge 51,303 farms

MEDIUM
Size class 50-100 nge 17,918 farms

LARGE
Size class 100-200 nge 2,205 farms
Inflow 7,966 newly created farms
Growth > 25% 9129 farms
Outflow 15,147 farms
Decrease >25% 10,574 farms

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Outflow 996 farms
Decrease >25% 2,008 farms

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1980-1990 period
## Size category (departing from the 1980 situation) in nge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Category</th>
<th>Net Contribution to Total Growth (measured in nge)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 50 nge</td>
<td>175,416</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-100 nge</td>
<td>258,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-200 nge</td>
<td>37,979</td>
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<tr>
<td>200-400 nge</td>
<td>3,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;400 nge</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self-regulation

NFW (Northern Frisian Woodlands)

Territorial cooperative

5 municipalities
40,000 hectares
1000 members
Typische boomwal
Wide range of activities

territorial co-operative NFW

main fields of activity

A: management of landscape and nature
B: improving quality of air, soil, water
C: improving quality of products
D: strengthen recreation & tourism
E: cost reductions
F: animal welfare & health
G: land bank
H: green energy

This diagram illustrates the wide range of activities associated with a territorial co-operative NFW, focusing on various fields such as the management of landscape and nature, improving the quality of air, soil, and water, enhancing recreation and tourism, cost reductions, animal welfare and health, land bank, and green energy.
Maintenance of the landscape
Increasing biodiversity
Delivering regional services

Noardlike Fryske Wâlden
Meadow birds: clustering
Why does the black-tailed godwit go to particular places?

Area

Farming economically

‘having an eye for birds’

Nests of black-tailed godwit

Stepwise regression

$R^2 = 0.42$
Additional flow of income:
€4 million/year
+ considerable cost reductions
Agro-tourism: combining the farm with a harbour for yachts
on farm processing and direct commercialization
Box scheme

Dairy products

Fruits and vegetables

Meat products

chutneys

Wine import

Ordering through internet

Urban farmers’ market

farm shop

other farms

mutual delivery

additional delivery
Quality of life in rural areas

Table...: path diagram that takes the different dimensions of social capital into account

Positive view on the contribution of agriculture to the qualities of the area

Agricultural area

Consciously choosing

Magnitude of new multifunctional agriculture

Suburbia

Services

Social capital: outer dimension

Social capital: inner dimension

Quality of life (in the own area)
Quality of life in rural areas

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Quality of life in rural areas

Table...: path diagram that takes the different dimensions of social capital into account

Role of multifunctional agriculture

Positive view on the contribution of agriculture to the qualities of the area

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Quality of life (in the own area)

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Services
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Social capital: outer dimension

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Quality of life (in the own area)

Value of a renewed smallholder agriculture
New farmers, attractive rural areas

Synergy and new markets

New rural dwellers looking for quality of life
Conscious choice

‘classical’ agr. areas
23 %

Suburban areas
33 %

Renewed countryside
44 %