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### Introduction



#### Historical landscape structures:

- very important phenomenon of the cultural landscape
- record of the historical way of using the landscape
- the territory with specific landscape character.

#### Agricultural landscapes:

- preservation or restoration valuable landscape structures with traditional farming methods
- help to preserve/increase biodiversity

The remains of traditional and regionally conditioned farming methods:

- very attractive landscape features, showing the mixture of arable fields, meadows, orchards, pastures, gardens, hop fields, vineyards, and borders.

### Introduction

## DIVLAND

#### 11 research institutions in project DIVLAND

- Výzkumný ústav Silva Taroucy pro krajinu a okrasné zahradnictví, v.v.i. (VÚKOZ)
- Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR (AOPK)
- Botanický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. (BÚ)
- Česká geologická služba (ČGS)
- Česká zemědělská univerzita v Praze (ČZU)
- Český hydrometeorologický ústav (ČHMÚ)
- Masarykova univerzita (MU)
- Mendelova univerzita v Brně (MENDELU)
- Univerzita Karlova (UK)
- Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci (UPOL)
- Výzkumný ústav vodohospodářský T. G. Masaryka, v.v.i. (VÚV)









Český hydrometeorologický ústav















PŘÍRODOVĚDECKÁ
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- In the Czech Republic, complex landscape research is currently undertaken under the umbrella of the project Centre for Landscape and Biodiversity (Divland).
- One part deals with the research of historical landscape structures (HLS).
- It focuses on identifying potential localities of preserved HLS of different types, ranging from agricultural landscapes with small arable fields through forest, meadow, orchard, hop-field, vineyard and pond landscapes to composed landscapes of spas, pilgrimage landscapes and mining landscapes.

### Indroduction



- The aim of this article is to focus on verifying identified potential vineyard HLS from the map of potential HLS.
- In particular, it assesses the individual features of the vineyard historical landscapes and evaluates their importance for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage, for sustainable agricultural management and tourism development.
- The research was conducted in the vineyard landscapes of the Hodonínsko and Kyjovsko regions, using archival map research as well as field investigations and discussions with local winemakers and entrepreneurs in the tourism industry.

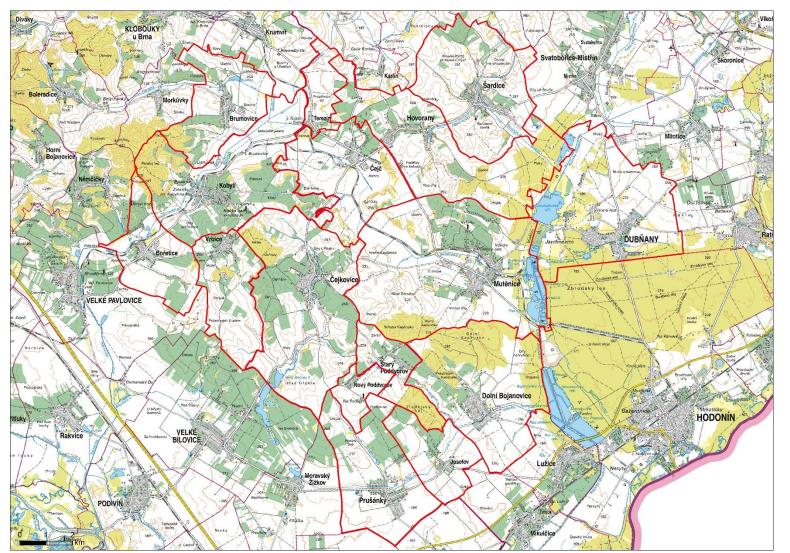
### Materials and methods



- Detailed cadastral maps at a scale of 1:2,880 from around 1830
- Aerial photographs from around 1950
- Aerial photographs from 2022
- Comparing these map materials in GIS areas with a predominance and preservation of vineyards
- More detailed field research (including UAV), focusing on specific vineyardrelated features (e.g. wine sheds, trees, wine cellars), and interviews with local winemakers and entrepreneurs in accommodation services
- For 15 municipalities we also assessed parameters related to tourism. (number of inhabitants, area of vineyards in hectares and number of accommodation facilities listed in three different sources: portal www. mapy.cz, Booking.com and Czech Statistical Office (CSO).

### Materials and methods

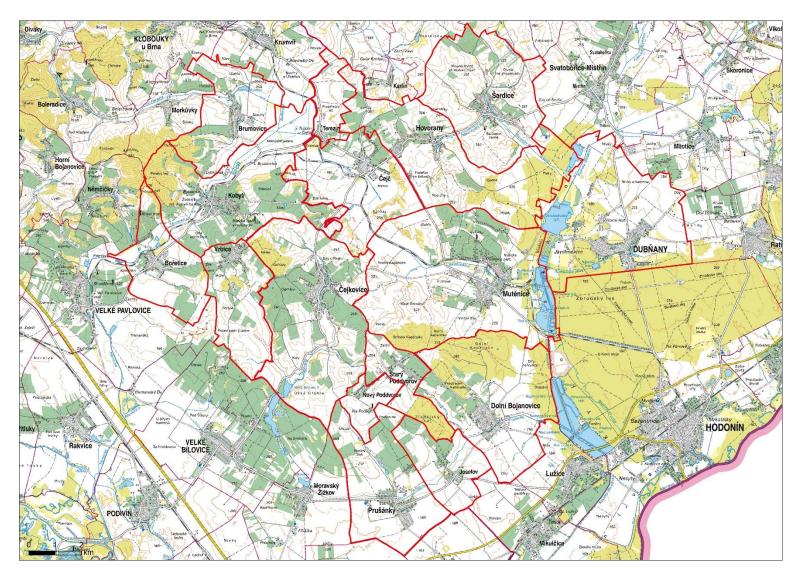




For a detailed assessment we selected the municipalities in the vicinity of Hodonín and Kyjov, which are located in a predominantly hilly relief.

### Results and discussion





The highest representation of preserved vineyard structures: Čejkovice, Mutěnice, Dubňany, Bořetice, Vrbice, Kobylí, Prušánky, Hovorany.

Smaller areas of preserved historic: Dolní Bojanovice, Čejč, Starý Poddvorov, Josefov.

In the other municipalities, the historical structures of the landscape were disturbed by new plantings of vineyards in a different system and, in general, by changes in the distribution of land.

During the evaluation of preserved historical wine structures, three basic types were recorded.

1. Historical vineyard structures in combination with other types of agricultural land, most often small orchards, small fields or meadows - Čejkovice, Vrbice, Kobylí, Hovorany



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2. Historical vineyard structures, which included the original wine cellars and directly adjoining plots of vineyards, or a combination of vineyards, orchards and small arable fields - Dubňany, Prušánky, Bořetice ad XI

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3. Historical vineyard structures, which include working wooden or brick buildings/sheds – **Mutěnice**, Hovorany, Čejč, Prušánky

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# The number of accommodation facilities, the number of inhabitants and the area of vineyards



Village	Inhabitants	Vineyards (ha)	www.mapy.cz	Booking	CSO
Mutěnice	3770	302	40	17	6
Bořetice	1379	140	29	18	10
Čejkovice	2401	375	19	11	7
Vrbice	1087	115	18	5	4
Prušánky	2170	213	14	7	3
Dubňany	6234	81	11	6	2
Hovorany	2168	177	10	7	4
Kobylí	2001	313	10	7	5
Dolní Bojanovice	3044	121	7	5	2
Šardice	2177	99	6	2	2
Čejč	1286	70	4	0	2
Nový Poddvorov	228	21	4	3	0
Starý Poddvorov	950	70	4	2	0
Brumovice	1017	80	3	2	0
Terezín	381	23	3	2	0
Josefov	453	137	2	2	0

### The number of accommodation facilities



- While before 1990 accommodation in these villages was only available in hostels, or there were no accommodation options.
- Today there are dozens of guesthouses, private accommodation, several ordinary hotels, luxury hotels, parking options for caravans, glamping, etc.
- For some municipalities, a typical way of accommodation is directly in wine cellars with the possibility of wine tasting (Mutěnice, Bořetice, Prušánky, Vrbice).
- The research on accommodation facilities shows that the municipalities with the highest proportion of historic wine-growing regions also provide the most accommodation options.

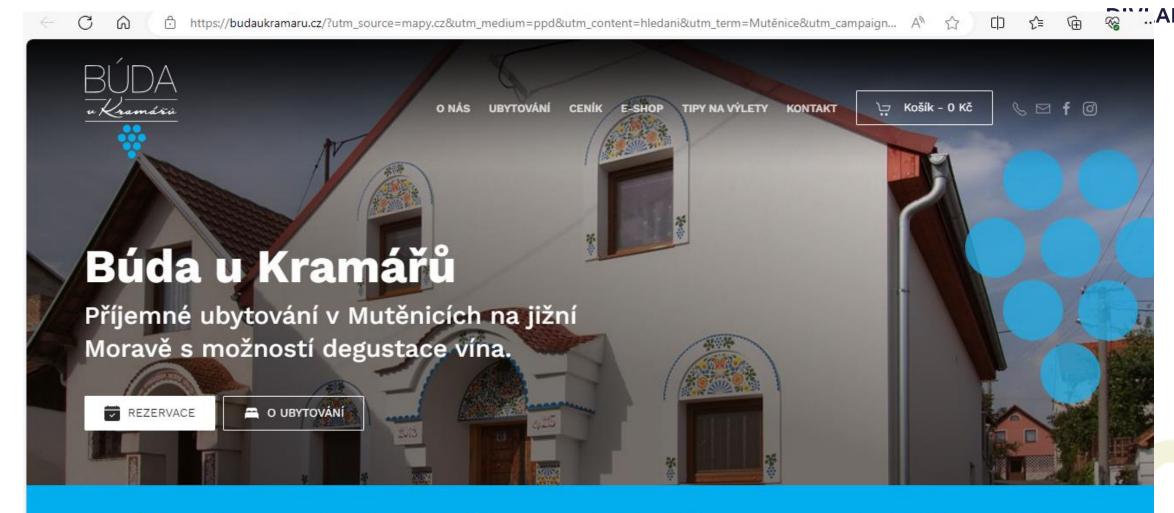
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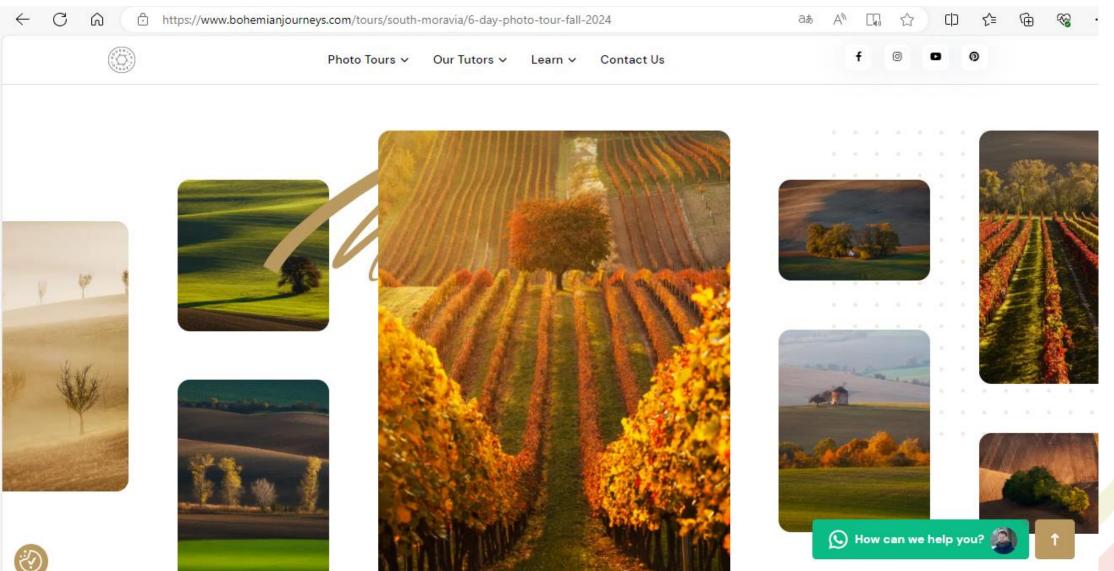
### Moravian Tuscany



- In addition to the very existence of historical landscape structures, their accessibility through hiking trails and bike paths also plays a role.
- The attractiveness of the historical landscape structures in the model area has been internationally recognized in recent years thanks to the photographic phenomenon of Moravian Tuscany.
- In this undulating agricultural area, photographs of small agricultural holdings with vineyards are increasingly becoming the subject of interest for both Czech and foreign photographers.

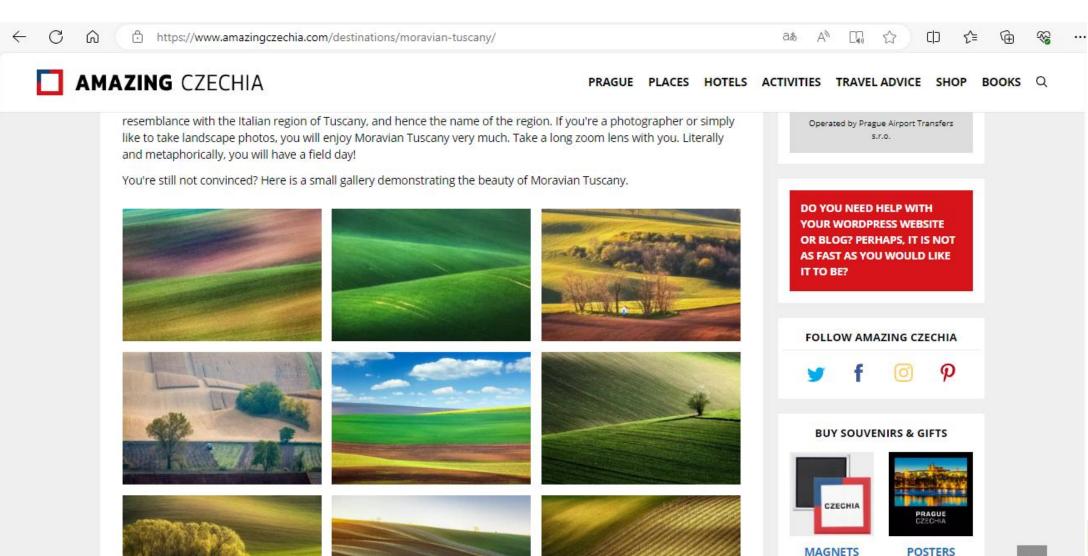
### Moravian Tuscany





### Moravian Tuscany





# Historical Vineyard Landscapes and Biodiversity



• During the ongoing research activities focused also on the differences in biodiversity in the normal intensively farmed landscape and the landscape of historical vineyard structures.

• Especially in the combination of small vineyards with orchards and small fields, the biodiversity of plant species, insects and birds is

many times higher than in large blocks of arable land.





### Conslusions



- Preserved historical vineyard landscapes can contain different landscape features, making them more attractive and desirable for tourism.
- This is clearly shown by here presented research, which shows not only examples of different vineyards but also quite large number of tourism facilities and interviews with tourists.
- Furthermore, the interviews with local business owners revealed that attraction of preserved historical vineyard landscapes can be one of their incomes.
- Therefore protection and preservation of historical vineyard landscapes is essential for the sustainable development of the territory and the preservation of cultural and natural heritage

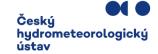






















### Thank you for your attention

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www.divland.cz



T	A	Tento projekt je spolufinancován se státní podporo Technologické agentury ČR a Ministerstva životníh prostředí v rámci <b>Programu Prostředí pro život.</b>		
C	R	www.tacr.cz	www.mzp.c	