

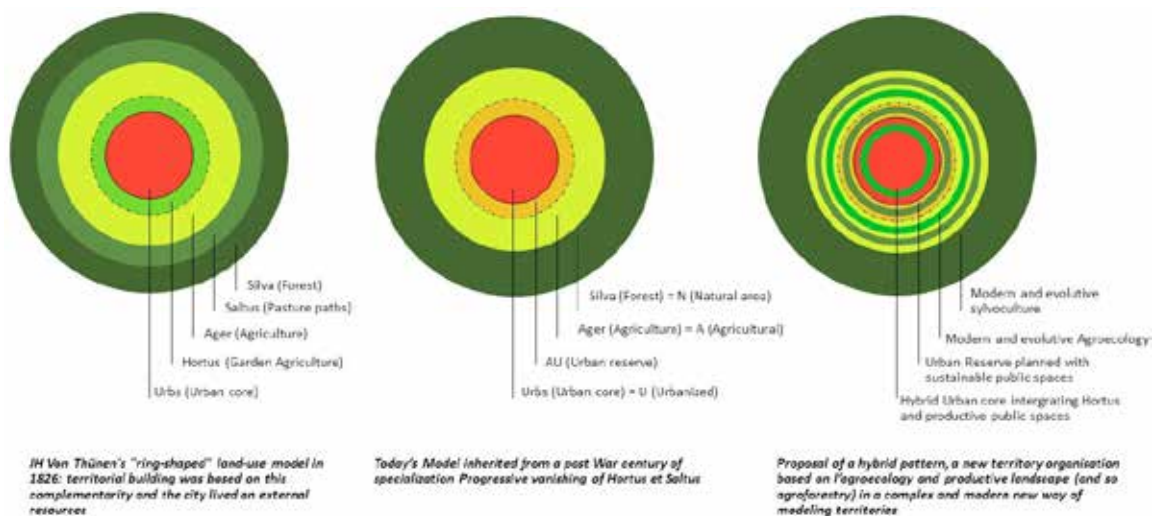
Agroforestry, a solution for territorial transition ?

Lacourt S. (lacourtsimon@gmail.com), Petit Berghem Y.

Larep, Versailles, France

Agroforestry questions the way separated cultivation practices shape the territory. In France, until the creation of the Forest Code in 1827, the farmer took advantage of the wood close to the cultures and practiced silvopastoralism. According to JH Von Thünen's «ring-shaped» land-use model in 1826: Urbs / Hortus/ Ager / Saltus / Silva, the territorial building was based on this complementarity and the city lived on external resources. This system has lost its complexity with a specialized modern agriculture, reducing the importance of Hortus and Saltus in the territory organization. Today, legal planning documents divide French territory into 'Areas' (U: Urban, AU: Urban Reserve, A: Agricultural, N: Natural).

If it is agreed that the farmer is a landscape creator, his practice is not considered as constitutive part of land development. The specialization of agriculture makes him a resource producer more than landscape producer. In a context of climate change and major crises, France since 2015 pledges on an agroecological project and planners and local actors are asked to start the territorial transition. If agroforestry proposes a hybrid solution for complementary and sustainable resources, can it also be a hybrid solution of planning, a new way of shaping the territory? The landscape architect must integrate new agricultural models to prepare the territorial transition, to find a complementarity between Urbs and Ager by productive landscape, the return of Hortus and Saltus?



Territorial patterns, from Van Thünen rings to modern Agroecology

Keywords: Landscape, Productive landscape, Territorial transition, Hybridation.

References:

1. Olivier Nougarede et al., Des hommes et des forêts, 1993, Gallimard, 128 p
2. Marcel Mazoyer et al., Histoire des agricultures du monde, 2002, Le Seuil, 533 p
3. J H von Thünen, Der Isolierte Staat in Beziehung auf Landwirtschaft und Nationalökonomie, 1826