

Country Report for LATVIA: Development and characteristics of agricultural demonstrations

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Topics of demonstration

Turn of the 18th-19th centuries

abolishment of serfdom

History



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□ Sectoral coverage:

- arable (combinable and root) crops
- fodder crops
- open field vegetables
- o fruit trees and shrubs
- o animal husbandry beef and dairy cattle

Systems of agricultural production:

- o conventional
- integrated
- \circ biological

Topics:

- crop protection
- o biodiversity and nature management
- conservation agriculture
- new crops and varieties
- animal health and nutrition

Scope:

predominance of single technologies
 over whole farm approaches

- o rise in the literacy level
- $\circ~$ initial self-organisation of farmers into unions
- Early 20th century (especially 1930s)
 - role of agricultural production in the economic development of the country
 - $\circ~$ wider application of research-based solutions
 - \circ establishment of several sites for field trials
- □ Socialist regime (1940-1990)
 - collective farms
 - o large-scale agricultural exhibitions
 - o farmer competitions
- Renewed activity under market economy
 - o new public and private entities
 - o emerging sectors
 - $\circ~$ introduction of designated public funding schemes



Types of Demonstrations

D Publicly organised demonstration events:

- \circ Rural/Farm days (also Berry day, Spring/Autumn day, Tractor day)
- \circ organised at least once or twice a year by each organisation
- \circ a mixed format of an indoor lecture/seminar and a field walk
- □ Presence of smaller scale, more **informal formats** of learning:

 yet often contextualised in wider settings and farming practices

Sustainability dimensions:

- economic strong
- environmental growing
- social underrepresented

Providers and purpose of demonstration

Organisers:

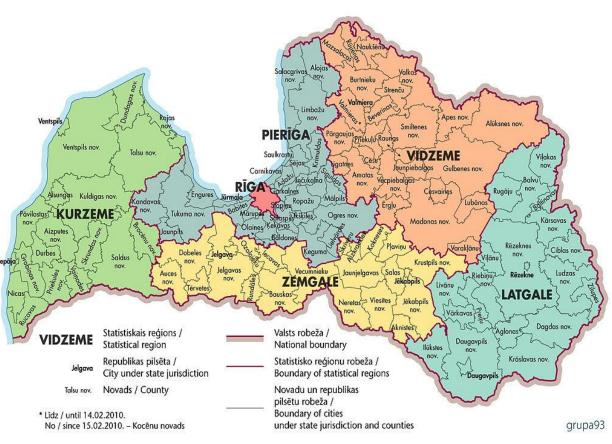
- public research organisations (institutes)
- advisory organisations
- non-governmental organisations
- producers' cooperatives

Sites:

research farms/plots

- annual mutual farm visits by cooperative members
- interest groups (up to five farms) assisted by local advisors
- Differentiation between field trials and demonstrations:
 - \circ field trials for research and/or study purposes

 \circ specialised educational farms for training agricultural specialists



□ Age and gender



Access

Regional coverage

- \circ demonstration activities taking place in all regions of Latvia
- target audience national
- imbalances in the relative distribution of demos in the peripheral areas towards the border of Latvia in Vidzeme and Latgale
- $\,\circ\,$ distance between the most distant points not exceeding 550 km
- $\circ\,$ accessibility limited by poor road quality and low income levels
- \circ higher share of female researchers and advisors involved in demonstrations
- sector-specific biases among demo visitors e.g. more female attendants in the dairy sector, more male attendants in beef and sheep production
- $\,\circ\,$ demonstrations tend to be attended by younger and middle-aged farmers

Other Issues

□ Increasing number of **project-based activities** lasting for fixed periods of two to three years

commercial farms
 commercial farms
 networks of demo farms

□ Main purpose:

- provision of educational and training opportunities
 information gathering and sharing
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Presence of educational/demonstration farms that focus on lay visitors (schoolchildren, adult tourists, families)

Distinguishing Characteristics

Predominance of research-based demonstrations

Commercial farms increasingly attracted as hosts of demonstrations

Development of networks of demonstration farms

A mix of regular demos at research sites and short-term / project-based involvement of commercial farms

Growing frequency of various public demonstration events

High interest from visitors

Importance of informal modes of peer-to-peer learning as complementary to public demo formats