

BLL Low-lying or High-lying region of the Netherlands

The BLL nature criteria for low-lying and high-lying regions of the Netherlands are different. This decision was taken in order to ensure the criteria best match the differences in biodiversity in each region.

A distinction is made between:

1. Low-lying Netherlands:

- a. fenland
- b. river area
- c. sea clay and
- d. reclaimed land

2. High-lying Netherlands:

- e. peatlands
- f. sandy soils
- g. coastal zone and
- h. hilly land

The classification of the farm into a low-lying or high-lying region of the Netherlands is determined by an ecological adviser approved by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Birds (VBN) based on the map of the Netherlands with physical geographical regions shown below.

Landschapstypen



Bron: Alterra.

PBL/okt02
www.clo.nl/nl100503

The classification of the farm into a low-lying or high-lying region of the Netherlands is determined by the adviser at the BLL entry audit and registered in the farm's nature management plan. This classification is fixed for the duration of participation in BLL, unless major changes (>10% of total area) regarding land ownership take place. The case will then be submitted again to the BLL Foundation for assessment.

A farm that is not entirely located in a low or high-lying region of the Netherlands will be classified according to where >75% of the plots are situated. Borderline cases will be submitted to the Better Life label Foundation for assessment.