

SIMPLIFICATION versus DIVERSITY.

 We are living a "simplification process" at global level.

- This mean a loss of diversity in:
- Culture
- Governance
- Landscapes
- Agriculture systems

HOMOGENIZATION of cultures.

Mapudungun /"walking deads".

The language base is disappearing

(Photo: Mapuche woman. Chile)



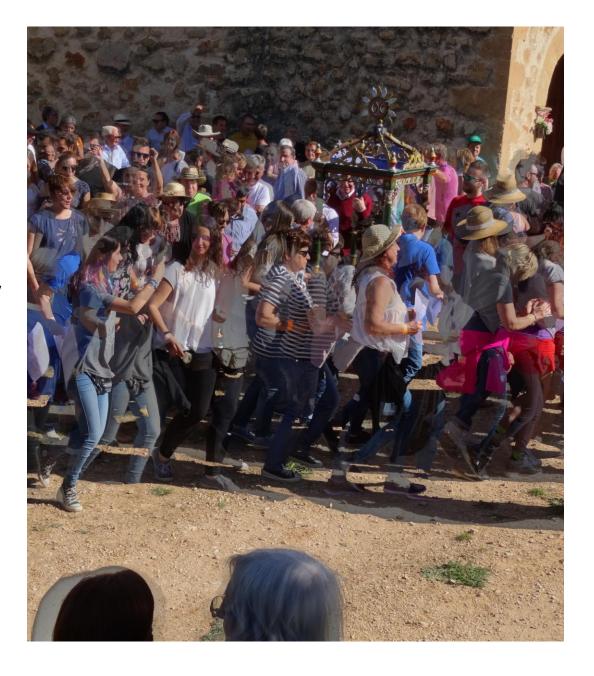
Communities & Governance systems

Governance systems:

traditional comunal systems all ove the world were nearly erased by national States the last two centuries and now by the gobal politics.

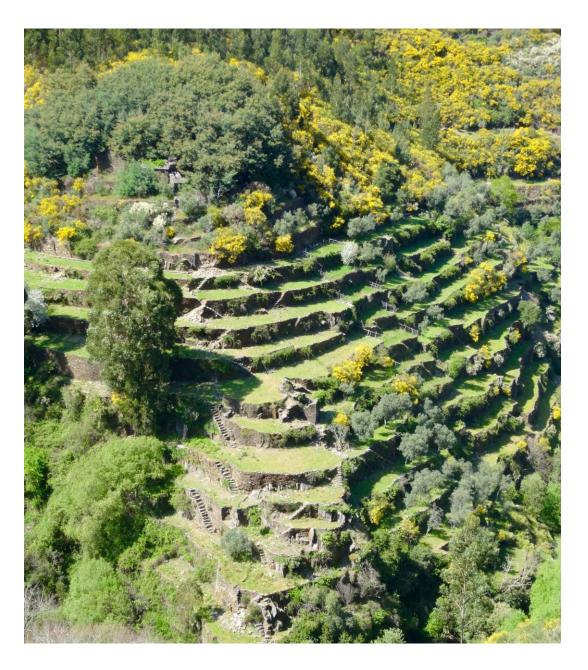
Communities dismantled Individual choices instead

(Photo: Guadalajara (Spain)



Landscapes: international corporations investments & supranational entities policies are homogenaizing landscapes:

(Photo: Piodao (Portugal)



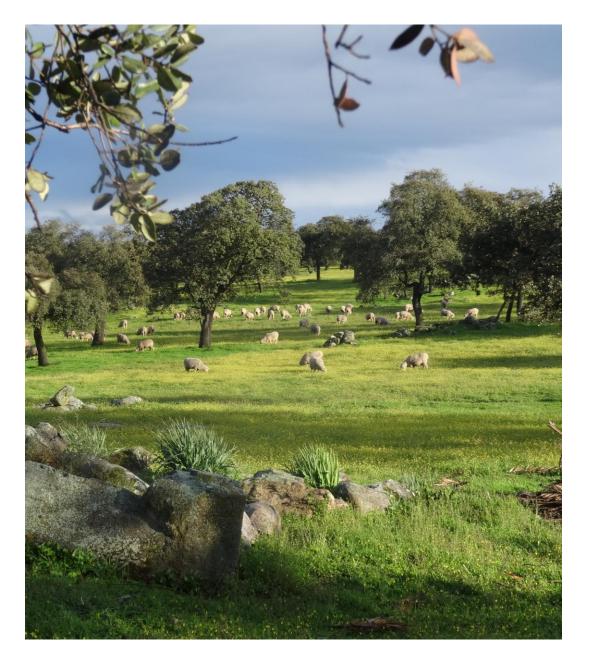
Agriculture heritage is being eroded

Traditional multifunctional agriculture systems: such as DEHESA, a High Nature Value production system in South West of Iberian Península, result of the interaction of multiple management practices

Greatly due to the EU Common Agriculture Policy

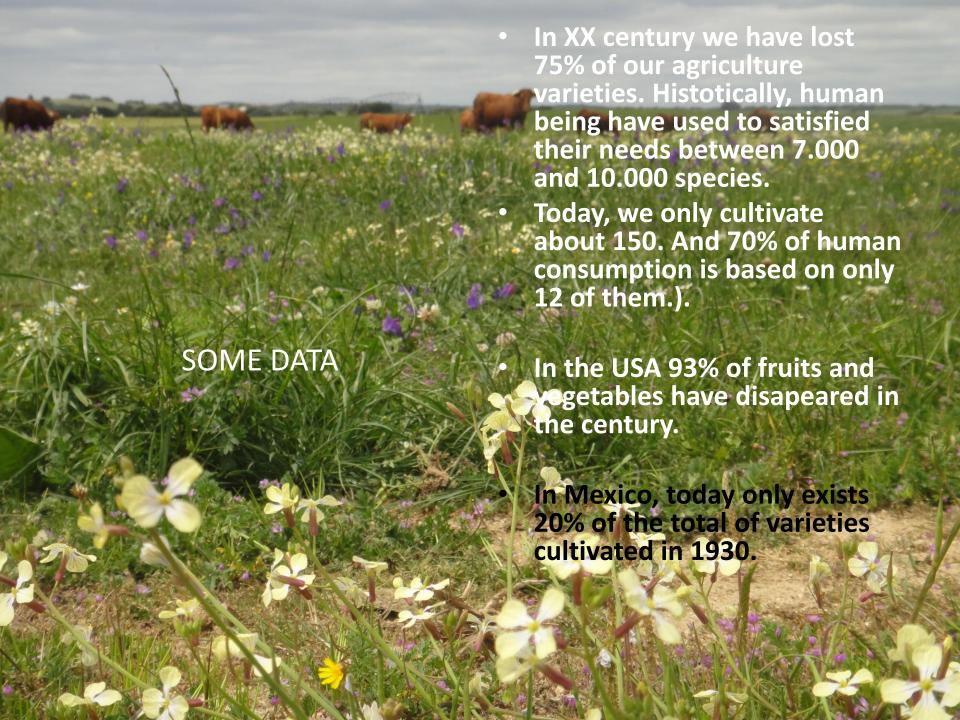
Where "simplification" is a mantra and standarization a "must".

(Photo: Córdoba (Spain)



Just imagine...

- Taj Mahal
- Alhambra of Granada
- Chinese Wall
- Budapest Parliament building





What does this genetic erosion mean?

- Diversity=resiliency. Loss of resistance to diseases and loss of adaptation capacity to changes (eg: climate change). Difficulty in applying traditional remedies.
- Reduction of posibilities to improvement by genetic mix (loss of the "pieces" for "new constructions")
- Increase food insecurity: more depend on less varietis and less producers in far markets, that control prices and supply.
- Biodiversity loss can affect the viability of ecosystems by decreasing the ability of communities to respond to environmental change and disturbances.
- Landscape simplification filters species traits and drives biotic homogenization
- Genetic dependency: Paradoxically, the so called "poor countries" are richer in biodiversity (eg: tropical and sub-tropical áreas and in Europe Mediterranean countries: Spain is the country with highest biodiversity). 70% of Europe cultivated species depends on genetic resources from other parts of the world (to improve or solve problems)





What can we do about it?

- we urgently need to protec our agricultural heritage alive and "in production", considering our traditional species and production systems as "DINAMIC MUSEUMS".
- Communal governnce systems are crucial: PARTICIPATION in decision making processes.
- As consumer: keep these valuable heritage consuming products of high nature value systems, local and traditional products that enhance the ecosystems where they are produced.

