

**6th ESP Europe
Conference
2026**

**How food and landscape
co-create ecosystem services? (X14)
9.00-12.30**

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How food and landscape co-create ecosystem services?

PART 1

9.00-9.10	Marta DEREK Sylwia KULCZYK Luis INOSTROZA	Univ. of Warsaw Univ. of Warsaw Mendel University	Intro to the session
9.10-9.17	Marta DEREK Sylwia KULCZYK Luis INOSTROZA Ada GÓRNA Alina GERLÉE	Univ. of Warsaw Univ. of Warsaw Mendel University Univ. of Warsaw Univ. of Warsaw	Nature's contribution to food. Is nature valued in local food studies?
9.17-9.24	Floris HUYGHE Jeroen DeWAEGEMAEKER Marline KOOPMANS	Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	The place of landscape features in a productive landscape - Analysis of the value creation of landscape feature introduction in an agricultural landscape
9.24-9.31	Christos ZOUMIDES Adriana BRUGGEMAN Elias GIANNAKIS	The Cyprus Institute The Cyprus Institute Agricultural University of Athens	Co-creating value in mountain agriculture: designing a voluntary quality label to co-produce ecosystem services and rural resilience in Troodos, Cyprus
9.31-9.38	Julius MACIULAITIS Ieva MISIUNE Darius VETEIKIS Lina EINENKEL Harald ZEPP	Vilnius University Vilnius University Vilnius University Ruhr Univ. Bochum Ruhr Univ. Bochum	Changes in Co-Produced Ecosystem Services as Consequences of Land Reforms: Integrating Historical Data and Modelling Approaches
9.38-9.45	Frédéric JOLY Philip ROCHE Hayo M.G. VAN DER WERF Aurélié WILFART	Univ. Clermont Auvergne National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment	Allocating environmental impacts of animal-production to non- provisioning ecosystem services: relative merits of economic and biophysical approaches
9.45-10.30 10.30-11.00 11.00-12.30	DISCUSSION COFFEE BREAK How food and landscape co-create ecosystem services? PART 2		

Changes in Co-Produced Ecosystem Services as Consequences of Land Reforms: Integrating Historical Data and Modeling Approaches

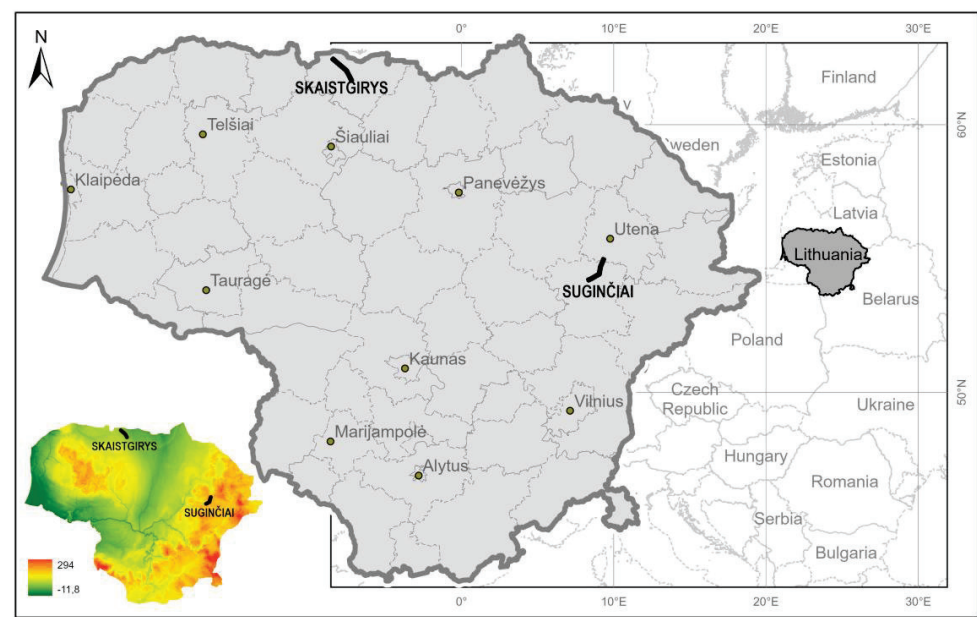


Fig. 1 Study areas: lowland – Skaistgirys, upland - Suginčiai

Territories of 1 km in width and 15 km in length, centered around a collective farm and extending into surrounding agricultural and natural areas.

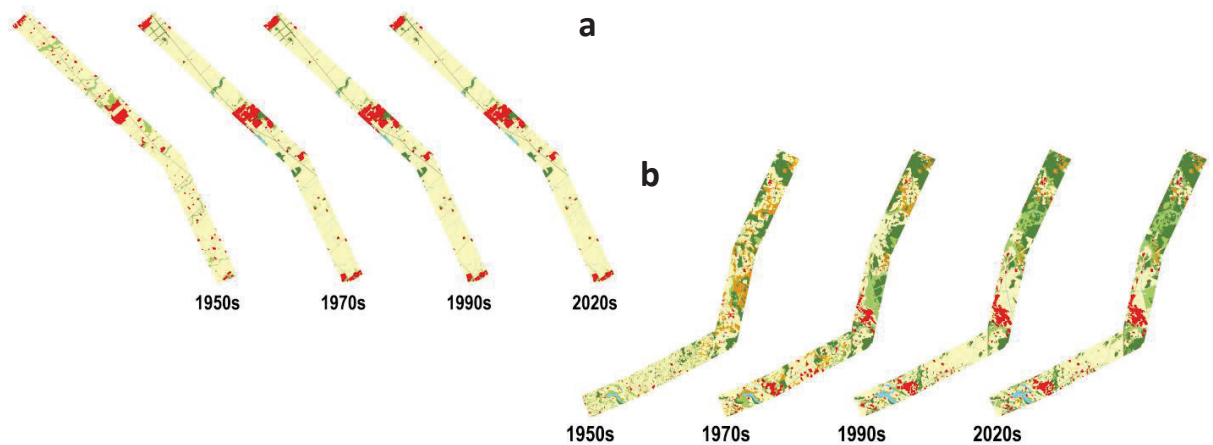


Fig. 2 Land-use/land-cover (LULC) change in: a – Skaistgirys, b – Suginčiai

- Political transformations of Lithuanian rural landscapes
- Contrasting lowland and upland regions
- Historical LULC reconstruction
- Comparison of ES assesment approaches

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ES dynamics in transformed landscapes (based on EnhanceES modelling)

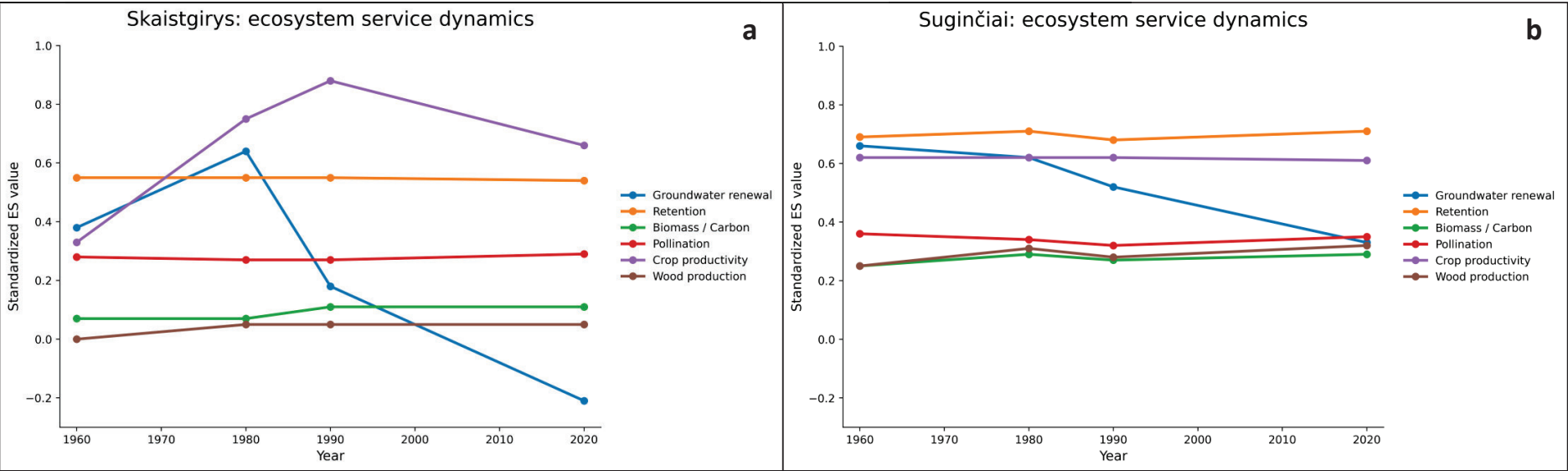


Fig. 3. Assessed ecosystem service dynamics: a – Skaistgirys, b – Suginčiai

Skaistgirys (lowland):

- ❑ Increase in crop-production
- ❑ Declining groundwater renewal
- ❑ Afforestation increased wood production

Suginčiai (upland):

- ❑ More stable multifunctional landscape
- ❑ Stable regulating ES
- ❑ Forest-driven biomass dynamics

Internal ES dynamics differed substantially between lowland and upland landscapes.

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Interpretation and take-away messages

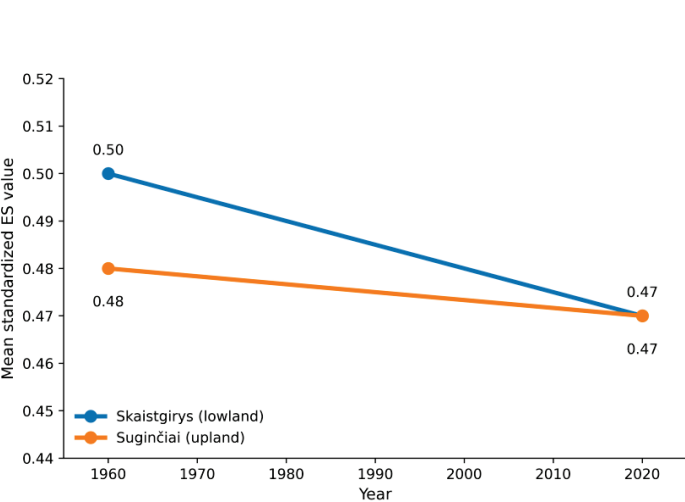


Fig. 4. Mean standardized ES values change

Different ES assessment approaches

Matrix scoring approach

- LULC interpretation
- Visual landscape structure
- Segment-based expert scoring
- Sensitive to spatial patterns

Quantitative EnhancES modelling

- Climate, soils, groundwater, LULC etc.
- Process-based modelling
- Aggregated ES responses
- More stable multifunctionality trends

- ❑ Different ES assessment perspectives
- ❑ Stronger ES shifts in the lowland landscape.
- ❑ More stable ES multifunctionality in uplands.

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