

## Level of Subregional Development of Animal and Plant Production in Conservation Areas of The Southeastern Peripheries in Poland\*

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### Abstract

One of the criteria of agriculture's peripherality is a level of recessive processes, which are related to the individual categories of farms in terms of their production potential. The research has focused on the scale of deagrarianisation and deanimalisation, in conservation areas, which were at the same time peripheral areas in a geographical sense, located in southeastern Poland. Such scale was closely related to the condition and perspectives for farms development. The analyses of the expected development perspectives for farms in selected municipalities, showed a very high intensity of abandonment of agricultural use in the municipalities of Solina and Cisna, where 80% of farms show declining trends. This may constitute a significant problem in relation to the protection of landscape in both landscape parks. The spatial abandoning of land use was visible in all municipalities of the buffer zone of the BNP. This was particularly intensified in those of them, which are located in the western part of the studied area, for example in Komańcza (0,733 DPP). What is more, the proces of deanimalisation was similarly to the deagrarianisation the most advanced in Komańcza municipalities. However, this kind of recessive processes were also very strong in other municipalities of analysed subregion.

**Keywords:** criteria of peripherality, deagrarianisation and deanimalisation, conservation areas, grasslands