



## **Reducing pollution in agriculture land, agroforestry and Common Agrarian Policy**

Maria Rosa Mosquera Losada (1), José Javier Santiago-Freijanes (1), Nuria Ferreiro-Domínguez (1), Mercedes Rois (1), and Antonio Rigueiro-Rodríguez (1)

(1) Crop Production Department, University of Santiago de Compostela, Lugo, Spain (mrosa.mosquera.losada@usc.es), (2 ) European Forest Institute, Joensuu, Finland (mercedes.rois@efi.int)

Reducing non-point source pollution in Europe is a key activity for the European institutions and citizens. Ensuring high quality food supply while environment is sustainably managed is a highly relevant in the European agriculture. New CAP tries to promote sustainability with the greening measures in Pillar I (EU payments) and Pillar II (EU-Country cofinanced payments). The star component of the Pillar I is the greening. The greening includes three types of activities related to crop rotation, maintenance of permanent pasture and the promotion of Ecological Focus Areas (EFA). Greening practices are compulsory in arable lands when they are placed in regions with low proportion of forests and when the owner has large farms. Among the EFA, there are several options that include agroforestry practices like landscape features, buffer strips, agroforestry, strips of eligible hectares along forest edges, areas with short rotation coppice. These practices promote biodiversity and the inclusion of woody vegetation that is able to increase the uptake of the excess of nutrients like N or P. USA Agriculture Department has also recognize the importance of woody vegetation around the arable lands to reduce nutrient pollution and promote biodiversity.