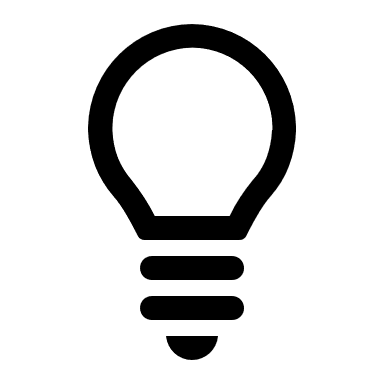
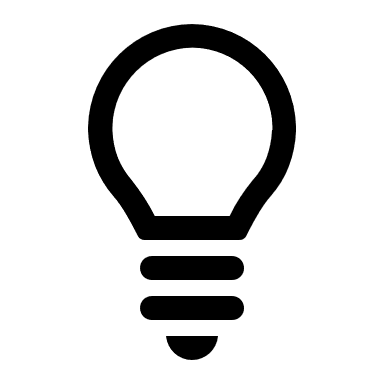
bigger wildflower strips on farmland edges



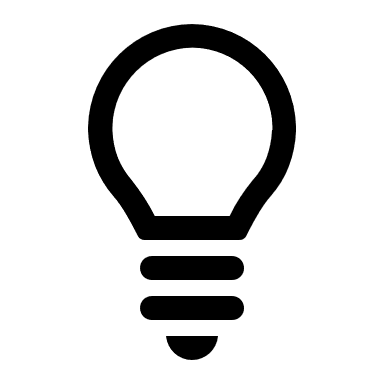
stricter regulation of manure and mowing

Manure and mowing have proven to reduce biodiversity significantly. Areas with low biodiversity are prone to pests and other environmental damage.



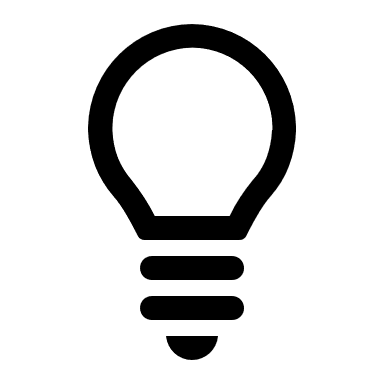
buy and consume local products

Small, local business are more likely to act environmental-friendly, because they care more about the place, where they live. By buying local products, each and everyone can support their businesses easily. On top of that, carbondioxide emissions are reduced by shorter transportation routes.



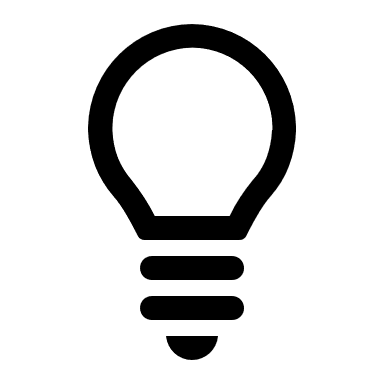
tax cuts for the use of organic manure

Organic manure has been used to prevent nutrient excess and therefore cause less environmental damage. The slower decomposition of organic manure keeps it from entering the groundwater level.



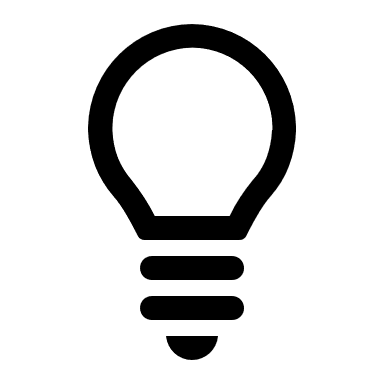
purchase more organic products

There is a great variety of organic labels, but they generally support environmental-friendly production conditions. Most of them focus on better living conditions for animals and sustainable agriculture.



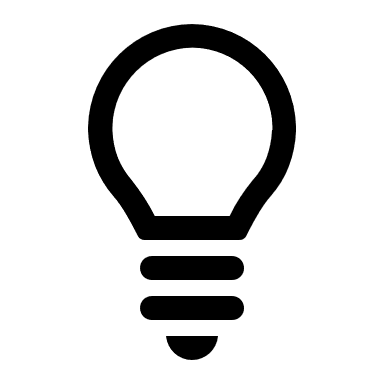
limit vast areas of pure, monoculture plantation

Obviously, monocultures contradict the aim of high biodiversity. Using the same plants has a variety of negative effects, soil exploitation being one of them.



promote   
composting plants

Compost is formed through the decomposition of organic matter. It is an excellent organic manure and can be used to fertilize in a more sustainable way.



competitions and awards for sustainability in   
urban areas

Sometimes it‘s not about restrictions but rather about rewarding „good“ behavior. Awarding cities and communities, which take extraordinary measures for more sustainability might have a greater impact than forcing regulations onto them.

