

The 7th Circumpolar Agricultural Conference

Circumpolar Agricultural and Land Use Resources - Prospects and Perspectives for Circumpolar Productions and Industries



The world northernmost sheep farmer at 70.9°N

photo: Oskar Puschmann

Abstract booklet

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herding traditional for the local minorities also became unprofitable that influenced number of reindeer.

Development of the market economy and state support made it possible to keep cattle breeding, egg and pork production. Reindeer herding became profitable because of the state support, technical modernization funded by investments from Finland. Also the Sami people became owners of reindeer, therefore their number increased.

In remote rural districts over ten tourist camps for fishing and hunting tourists, several mini-hotels, cafes and camps were built.

Due to tourism development outflow of young people from rural settlements went down. Measures on development of “countryside” and ethnographic tourism have been included in the tourism development plan of the region.

Public reactions to utilization of everyman’s rights in wild berry business

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Abstract:

We investigated attitudes concerning recruiting of foreign wild berry pickers in Finland. The survey was directed for nature-orientated people, as 92 % of respondents (n = 495) picked wild berries for household use (80 %) or incomes (12 %). We constructed sum variables based on two dimensions: residency of the berry pickers (local, unlocal, foreigner) and purpose of picking (own use, for incomes, organized commercial picking). We detected significant differences between attitudes concerning residency and purpose of berry picking. On score scale 1 – 4 (1 = no limitations, 2 = minor limitations, 3 = moderate limitations, 4 = major limitations for berry picking), the widest acceptance faces a local resident (average score = 1.35). The most condemning attitude faces a foreigner (average score = 2.03). The similar trend was found based on the purpose: own use (average score = 1.35), organized commercial picking (average score 1.92). About 92 % of the respondents accepted totally (score = 1) local inhabitants’ picking for own use”, the proportion of “foreigners organized picking” being only 28 %. Persons who picked berries for incomes wanted to limit foreigners berry picking slightly more compared to those who didn’t pick berries (p=0.013). Respondent’s income, forest owning, sex, education and age didn’t affect significantly (p < 0.05) on attitudes. These results should be considered carefully not only in berry industry, but also in nature tourism development.