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New Political Terrains? Mosaic Mowing in Timișoara's Parks

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Abstract. This article offers a critical media analysis around the topic of *mosaic mowing* as the newly adopted and then abruptly discontinued public parks maintenance strategy by the city hall in Timișoara, Romania, in the spring of 2025. The newly established green spaces mowing regime lasted less than five weeks after a series of significant media criticisms about the ecological disservices of the new mowing regime brought onto the local community, which ultimately forced the mayor to call off the new strategy. Within this context, the article explores the competing urban nature representations at play in Timișoara's local urban discourses, as it unpacks the discursive media articulations around the topic of mosaic mowing and the competing visions around the nature's role and place in rapport with the urban in the context of this technique's claimed benefits to improve urban biodiversity. The application of the critical discourse analysis on the bodies of text produced on this topic by the two most popular local online journals, Tion and Opinia Timișoarei, indicated divergent public understandings in the local urban discourses around the role of nature in rapport with the urban, as either 'domesticated nature' or 'ecologically-centric nature'. More specifically, the urban nature representations portrayed in the local media appear to stem from a vision of 'rational', standardized and organized urban aesthetics, that depict a certain model of urban nature that is in need of 'domestication' in order to become 'urban-friendly', which contrasts with the city hall's newly discovered, and then abandoned, 'license' to experiment with the non-design of urban natures that promotes 'spontaneous urban nature' and eco-centric urban dynamics.

Keywords: Urban nature; urban development; urban aesthetics; mosaic mowing; biodiversity.

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INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 2025, Timișoara's local administration publicly announced [1] having implemented a new mowing technique for the city's parks and green spaces called 'mosaic mowing'. This approach consists in the phased mowing of different sections of the grass area instead of the entire land, thus leaving some areas purposefully uncut. This technique creates a mosaic of vegetation at varying heights and growth stages that is meant to preserve biodiversity-friendly habitats with minimally invasive man-made disturbances, while at the same time preserving or re-introducing naturally occurring greenery aesthetics, depending on the application environments.

There has been a growing body of evidence that the introduction of mosaic mowing regimes to urban lawns is beneficial for pollinators, and it creates safer habitats for the local wildlife primarily due to the taller grass in the areas where the mowing is delayed, with the overall effect being an improvement in the local ecosystem resilience [2] [3] [4]. Nonetheless, this article is not intended at depicting the locally-specific impacts of the new mowing regime, but rather at investigating the myriad of unexpected criticisms that this apparently "technocratic" approach received and

consequently spinned the seemingly "dull" subject of grass cutting into a contentious terrain of political confrontation in Timișoara, Romania.

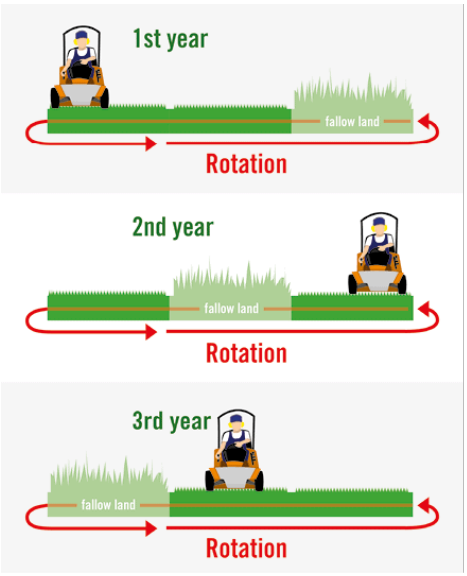

FIGURE 1 Mosaic mowing rotation technique.
Source: Picture retrieved from AS Motor: Ecologically Oriented Green Space Maintenance Guide, 2025 (https://www.as-motor.uk/pms/ecologically-oriented-green-space-maintenance/guide/)

FIGURE 2 Mosaic mowing in Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
Source: Picture retrieved from the De Natuurlijke Stad. The Natural City, 2025 (https://www.naturalcity.nl/2017/05/20/5-1-mosaic-mowing-rotterdam/)

Initially announced on March 20, 2025 [1], the new mowing regime lasted less than five weeks, when in April 2025, Timișoara's mayor Dominic Fritz abruptly announced its discontinuation [5] following a series of significant criticisms by the local media, which culminated with the release of TV presenter Dan Negru's 1-minute Facebook video strongly denouncing the new public parks maintenance strategy [6].

The sheer amount and resolute tone of all these criticisms, which forced mayor Dominic Fritz' decision to (at least temporarily) halt mosaic mowing as the preferred approach for Timișoara's public parks maintenance strategy, represents a body of discourses on how urban nature is represented in the local urban discourses. In this sense, this

episode represents an excellent opportunity to critically engage with these locally-specific competing views of political ecology by deconstructing the critiques sustained by the local media in the context of the city hall's experimentation with an alternative urban nature discourse.

The article's investigation is equally relevant in light of the apparently homogenous media outcry, which reinforces a certain kind of urban nature discourse that is oppositional to the alternative urban nature discourse proposed by the city hall. This opposition highlights that the urban nature, similar to the 'urban' where it resides, is not static, but rather fluid, malleable and ideologically-mediated, and contingent upon the political contestations and the locally-specific relations of social power [7]. In this sense, it is even more so relevant to investigate this very specific episode of political contestation to better frame where the local urban nature discourse is to be located on the larger 'ecological constellations' [8] debate, as for the time being, no such locally-specific cartographic representations of how nature is articulated have been performed in relation to public parks maintenance strategies in Timișoara.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Building on the fluid character of the urban nature proposed by Matthew Gandy [8], the purpose of this article is to conduct a local media discourse analysis by critically evaluating the apparently contradictory discourses that compete over the format that the local urban nature in Timișoara will take moving ahead. In this sense, the article reflects on the 'ecologies of difference' [8] by critically investigating the apparent dichotomies between the critiques sustained in the local media, that take shape in opposition to the city hall's experimentation with alternative urban nature practices. The critical evaluation of these dichotomies includes reflections on what is considered 'natural' and what is considered 'wild' within the urban spaces together with explorations on how the urban nature is articulated in the dynamic duo of the two (written) discursive registers in the two most popular online local journals, Tion and Opinia Timișoarei.

At the same time, the article critically examines how these competing urban ecologies also reflect contradictory worldviews on what is the urban and what is the place and the role of nature in rapport with the urban. In this sense, the tracking of these dynamics and the evolution of this political competition is all the more important as it serves as an illuminating window into the sustainable urban futures and the potential conflicts emanating from the ongoing and prospective biodiversity and climate crises.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHOD

This critical investigation on the dichotomies of the two urban nature discourses at play around Timișoara's new mosaic mowing regime is rooted in the critical urban theory in relation to problematizations around urban space, urban discourses and contemporary urban arrangements. I use critical urban theory for two reasons, namely for its insistence on the malleable character of the urban and its insistence that other forms of urbanization are possible [7] [9]. For the purpose of this article, I limit the focus of the assessment to the critical interrogation of the (written) discursive articulations and representations of the urban nature within the local urban discourses in relation to the city hall's experimentation with an alternative urban nature discourse that are available in the two most popular online local journals, Tion and Opinia Timișoarei. In the interest of temporal pertinence, I limit the focus of the media analysis to 20 March 2025, the day Timișoara's local administration publicly announced [1] the implementation of the new mowing technique, and 25 April 2025, the day Timișoara's mayor Dominic Fritz abruptly announced the discontinuation [5] of the new mowing regime following heavy criticisms.

Linking back to the critical urban theory, it maintains that the urban space has always been politically mediated and socially contested under the influence of historically and locally-specific relations of power [7]. The theory's insistence on the malleable nature of the urban space supports me in my investigation to critically unpack the competing representations of the local urban nature in the local media on the one hand, and the official city hall media releases on the other hand. This theoretical framing is also in line with Gandy's challenging view that the urban nature is not static, but rather fluid and contingent upon historically-specific existing forces whose dialectical competion and cooperation make novel nature 'ecosystems' to continuously emerge [8] within urban setups.

Secondly, I use the critical urban theory for its normative insistence that other forms of urbanization that are more democratic, socially just and more sustainable (in the sense of being more aligned with nature's ecosystems) are possible and desirable [7]. The theory's emphasis on imagining alternative urban arrangements is rooted in its observation that these 'alternative' representations are typically suppressed through the dominant institutional arrangements, practices and ideologies [7]. This critical theoretical framing supports me in my analysis to unpack the

discursive articulations around the new mosaic mowing regime and the competing visions around the nature's role and place in rapport with the urban in the context of this technique's claimed benefits to improve (urban) biodiversity. This theoretical approach is also in line with Gandy's celebration of 'spontaneous urban nature' [8] that is contrary to the anthropocentric model of urban nature that prioritizes human intervention together with well-framed and organized urban nature aesthetics.

I use critical urban theory to also explore a potential theoretical gap between the critique of state simplification under high modernism [10] and Gandy's critique of technocratic urban planning [8] whose state-planned 'sanitization' efforts to replace the 'spontaneous urban nature' with standardized urban nature aesthetics does not seem to fit the current discursive dynamics around the the new mosaic mowing regime in Timișoara. Building on the competing local views of political ecology around new mosaic mowing regime, I contend that neither the critique of high modernism (with the state's 'rationalizing' interventions and removal of local knowledge), nor the critique of technocratic urban planning fit the current opposing discursive dynamics around the new mosaic mowing regime in Timișoara. It is in this sense that I claim that Timișoara city hall's experimentation with an alternative urban nature discourse represents an opportunity to also conceptualize an apparent theoretical deficit around the state's newly discovered 'licence' to experiment with the non-design of urban natures so as to promote 'ecological loitering' [11].

Based on the article's stated intention to use critical urban theory to investigate the apparently contradictory views of political ecology that compete for their primacy in the local urban nature discourses, this paper feeds into the critical discourse analysis framework. This research method is utilized in the Foucauldian sense conceptualized by Norman Fairclough in Language and Power [12]. I apply this particular research method to unpack the local media narratives generated around the new mosaic mowing regime by critically reflecting on the language articulations at play. In line with the critical urban studies interpretative lens, I investigate these language articulations as a form of 'social practice' that is institutionalized through the existing metadiscourses and power structures surrounding the urban nature discourses. Consequently, I value that this research method adequately integrates the use of the critical urban theory because it enables me to critically reflect upon the socially constructed nature of Timișoara's urban nature. This approach follows the social constructivist insistence that narratives along with the social and physical reality are forms of social practice [12].

HYPOTHESIS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The critical discourse analysis of the urban nature representations in relation to the city hall's experimentation with an alternative urban nature discourse and set of practices is to be performed around seven online local media journal articles that respect the two selection criteria outlined above. I expect that the application of the critical discourse analysis framework onto the discursive urban nature dichotomies to be shaped by the underlying ideological positions that reflect and reinforce competing urban political agendas, thus contributing to divergent public understandings on the role of nature in rapport with the urban, as either 'domesticated nature' or 'ecologically-centric nature'. In other words, I expect that the urban nature representations portrayed in the local media stem from a 'rational', standardized and organized urban aesthetics, describing a 'technocratic' view of the urban nature that contrasts with the city hall's newly discovered 'license' to experiment with the non-design of urban natures that promotes 'spontaneous urban nature' [8] and eco-centric urban dynamics.

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

I structure the critical discourse analysis chronologically and I critically unpack the representations of the local urban nature in the local media by reflecting them in rapport to the city hall's public announcement of the new mosaic mowing technique for Timișoara's parks and green spaces.

On March 20th 2025, both Tion and Opinia Timișoarei immediately picked up the city hall's [1] announcement of the new mosaic mowing regime. Tion opts for a descriptive approach and provides an extensive explanation around the benefits of this new mowing technique [13] that are picked up directly from the city hall's official announcement. Among the benefits, the journal highlights the reduced fuel consumption and resulting emissions (from the reduced/phased mowing), the reduced watering needs due to the taller vegetation's increased moisture at the soil level, as well as an improved city temperature regulation. While at first glance these narrative articulations seem innocent and ideologically-neutral, they are in fact inspired from green productivism [14], a perspective that places nature in a subordinate role in rapport with the human society, which emphasizes nature's ecological value only as long as it is convergent to the human society's (urban) needs. This stance is further highlighted by the article's preliminary

conclusion that the aforementioned elements would "help improve" the city's aesthetics. The obvious pun intended by the author (amplified by the quotation marks) highlights their reticence around the 'spontaneous urban nature' [8] that is contrary to the anthropocentric model of urban nature that prioritizes human intervention together with well-framed and organized urban nature aesthetics.

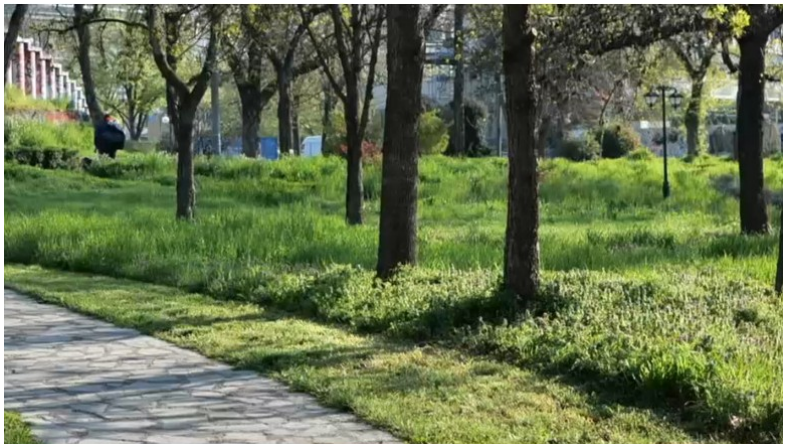

FIGURE 3. Example of urban greeneries under the new mosaic mowing regime in one of Timișoara's parks. Source: Picture retrieved from Digi24, 2025 (https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/actualitate/social/cosirea-mozaicata-a-ierbii-din-timisoara-concept-venit-din-occident-nu-este-pe-placul-multor-locuitori-arata-foarte-urat-3192501)

The same narrative is maintained by Opinia Timișoarei on March 20th 2025, which opens the article with a clear warning: "If you see weeds 'as tall as a house' again in Timișoara, don't get upset. The city hall is announcing a new strategy: from now on, the grass will be cut less frequently. The 'happiest' will be those allergic to ragweed." [15]. Just as in the previous case, the author picks up the city hall's official narrative, but frames it as an imminent public health concern, as it chooses to focus on the ecosystem disservices brought by mosaic mowing [16], as opposed to the ecosystem services/benefits. While the deliberate option to focus only on the ecosystem disservices (e.g., difficulty in controlling the spread of invasive and/or allergenic plants) even before the implementation of the new mowing technique, while at the same time completely disregarding the ecosystem benefits/services, seems an innocent and ideologically-neutral position, this stance translates into a certain urban nature representation, that unless 'domesticated', becomes an 'ecological threat' to the human society.

On March 25th 2025, Tion changed its discursive approach and produces a laudatory article citing the city hall representatives' clarification that the new mowing regime is inspired from the urban nature management best practices applied in other Western European capitals. Tion also picks up the officials' insistence that the benefits of the new mowing regime are expected to become more noticeable over time. These media representations represent a strong discursive deviation from the previous media releases in favor of the new mowing regime, but they are not ideologically-neutral. These media representations, albeit ecologically-centric, are framed as a technocratic best practice inspired from various EU strategies [17], highlighting the city hall representatives' push to legitimize the new mowing regime through the use of the 'argument from authority' as a legitimation strategy.

On 16th April 2025, Opinia Timișoarei continued building on its narrative of ecosystem disservices three weeks after the the start of the new mowing policy, as it produces a highly critical article about a small grass snake that came out of the uncut grass and made its way onto the sidewalk [18]. The journal frames this occurrence as resulting from the new mosaic mowing technique, completely disregarding that its occurence is precisely indicative of the natural restoration of the urban ecosystems, in line with the hypothesis that the local urban natures are primarily represented in the local media as in need of domestication and as valuable only in light of their productivist relationship with the human society.

Just one day before Timișoara's mayor Dominic Fritz abruptly announced the discontinuation of mosaic mowing, Opinia Timișoarei picked up TV presenter Dan Negru's 1-minute Facebook video strongly denouncing the new public parks maintenance strategy [6]. The local journal focuses the article around Negru's urban nature representations for Timișoara and for Vienna [19], the former being customarily perceived by its residents as traditionally emulating the urban nature and parks of the Austrian capital, which grants its informal name of Little Vienna by its residents. The

local journal endorses Negru's criticism of the unmown sections of a central park which he calls as "the big weeds from Little Vienna (...)". The criticism formulated by Negru, who is also born and raised in Timișoara, strongly resonates in the local urban nature discourse. This is because it is framed in rapport with Vienna, the Austrian capital which has traditionally been regarded as the ideal urban nature model par excellence for Timișoara, a representation that is strongly embedded into the local urban discourse and internalized by its residents. This criticism builts upon the very same representation of urban nature as requiring a standardized and organized aesthetics to comply with the definition of the "urban", that contrasts with the city hall's experimentation with the non-design and eco-centric urban dynamics.

On April 25th 2025, both local journals contribute to building the same narrative by rejoicing in Timișoara's mayor Dominic Fritz's decision to halt the mosaic mowing regime who cited aesthetics concerns for his abrupt decision: "Biodiversity, yes – untidy appearance, no" [5]. While Tion cites "a miracle" [20] that the unmowed sections will get landscaped again, Opinia Timișoarei lightly denounced the mayor for trying to find outside "culprits for the chaos in the city's parks" [21]. Both journals picked up Dominic Fritz's mea culpa-type of argument where he explained that "the balance between ecology and the city's needs is always delicate and the local administration must constantly adapt, test new ideas, but also the responsibility to adjust when such ideas don't work right away." Without further amplifying the criticism, both journals highlight that the mayor's decision was also due to the local residents disapproval of the new public parks maintenance strategy who contacted him directly to complain.

Whereas the resolute tone of these criticisms is obvious for all readers, I want to emphasize the ideologically-charged rationales produced by the mayor and selected by the local media when depicting the public policy discontinuation. In this sense, Dominic Fritz framed the 'spontaneous urban nature' [8] with its naturally occuring greenery esthetics as the primary culprit for the discontinuation of the new mosaic mowing regime. It is therefore worth noting the discursive force of the local urban nature representations within the local urban discourses which have been traditionally infused with the opposite anthropocentric model of urban nature that prioritizes human intervention together with well-framed and organized urban nature aesthetics. When further deconstructing this discursive dynamic duo, it becomes obvious the ideological opposition between an urban nature representation seen in need to be domesticated in order to be "urban-friendly" (a representation over and over recycled in the local media) and an representation of the urban nature as an extension of the "wild", of the "undomesticated" nature that typically resides outside the realm of what is customarily defined as the "urban", one that is spontaneous and lacks human standardization.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this article I produced a local media analysis around the topic of mosaic mowing as the newly adopted and then abruptly discontinued public parks maintenance strategy in Timișoara, Romania. In doing so, I selected the two most popular online local journals, Tion and Opinia Timișoarei, and used the critical discourse analysis method to investigate and unpack the urban nature representations in the local urban discourses. The application of the critical discourse analysis onto seven journal articles issued between 20 March 2025, the day Timișoara's local administration publicly announced the implementation of the new mowing technique, and 25 April 2025, the day Timișoara's mayor Dominic Fritz abruptly announced its discontinuation, validated the initial hypothesis and expected results. The urban nature representations portrayed in both journals stem from a 'rational', standardized and organized urban aesthetics, that depict a certain model of urban nature that is in need of domestication to become urban-friendly and as valuable only to the extent that it maintains a productivist relationship with the human society. The local media urban nature representations are not ideologically-neutral and contrast with the city hall's newly discovered 'license' to experiment with the non-design of urban natures that promotes 'spontaneous urban nature' [8] and eco-centric urban dynamics that simply value nature for its ecosystems services instead of for its supporting services for the human society.

On a separate note, it is worth mentioning that this article represents purely a local media analysis through the lens of the critical discourse analysis and critical urban theory. This article does not represent a public policy analysis on the benefits and disadvantages of the mosaic mowing regime in terms of social or ecological impact, nor does it represent a community survey of what the community appreciated and rejected about the new mowing regime. While these may represent limitations to the current article, these can also represent potential research endeavours contigent upon the future local developments.

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