Shared Innovation Space for Sustainable Productivity of Grasslands in Europe

Project Acronym: Inno4Grass

Project Number: 727368

Deliverable No. 3.3

Annual report 1 on innovation meetings “Practice and Science meet”

Responsible partners: DLO, LRC

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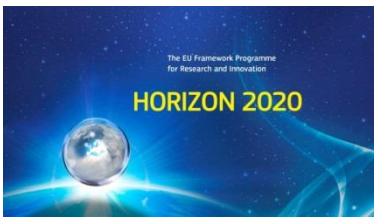

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Content

Introduction

The practice meets science meetings (hence P&SM) are a core component of Inno4Grass. They combine practical know-how on grassland-based farming systems with scientific research and development. The combination of integrating current explicit knowledge of farmers, advisors, researchers and other stakeholders with new knowledge by active interactions is used to create a flow of innovation on grasslands and grassland-based farming systems in Europe. The P&SM, which are part of WP3 of Inno4Grass are building on the output of WP2 of Inno4Grass (identification and analysis of innovative case study farms) and on the other tasks of WP3. They involve in-depth discussions using a participatory approach in discussion groups consisting of practitioners and researchers. They aim at sharing experiences and learning between practice and science at regional, national and international level. The groups should consist of an array of people: from young to old, from conservative to innovative, from "farmer to be" to "previously a farmer" etc. to achieve the maximum input in a synergistic approach. 144 P&SMs are foreseen during the project term of three years and at least one meeting per country was expected to be performed until the end of 2017 (MS8). At least 100 draft practice abstracts are expected to be delivered to WP4 for upgrading its effectiveness in transferring knowledge and innovation provision.

Preparatory work

During the first Inno4Grass project year, efforts were devoted to the definition of guidelines for the preparation and conduction of the P&SMs (see Annex 1). The method proposed in the guidelines consists in multi-stakeholder discussion groups with a participatory approach, with 5 to 15 stakeholders covering all issues potentially arising during the discussion and representing both science and practice. An on-farm visit as well as a short factsheet, describing the innovation and distributed prior to the meeting, ensure baseline knowledge sharing. The analysis of the innovation, led by a facilitator agent, consists of three different phases. Initially, the main strengths and weaknesses of each innovation are listed by means of a brainstorm-like, simplified SWOT analysis. Then a PESTLE-analysis is performed, taking into account the political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental factors affecting the innovation. Sub-topics, which are expected to be relevant for all innovations in grassland, are predefined for each category. Strengths and weaknesses identified by means of the simplified SWOT analysis are assigned to the respective PESTLE-category. The analysis of the innovation concludes with some final statements of the innovator concerning the willingness to implement again this innovation, suggested changes to the process and an evaluation of the market demand at a local scale. The result is a comprehensive analysis of the innovation which gives an overview of the necessary requirements, strengths and weaknesses regarding the implementation of an innovation. Moreover, the guidelines provide some hints concerning several aspects related to the organization and the preparation of the meetings.

The application of the guidelines has been tested by means of a simulation of P&Ms by the project consortium during the second GPA-meeting in October 2017 in Leeuwarden (NL). Three participants took the role of the innovator for each one discussion subject, three other participants moderated one of the discussions each and the remaining participants, distributed between three groups, took the role of the stakeholders. This simulation, thanks to the feedback of the participants, contributed to refine the first version of the guidelines.

The guidelines are meant to ensure a baseline understanding of the aim and contents of the meetings and to be a help for the project partners to set up their P&SM, especially for those not already having a concept of their own about the methods to be used for the moderation and the conduction. The

guidelines are not mandatory and can be adapted in accordance with the specific needs and conditions of the different country and regions within the countries.

In order to promote a cross-country participation in the P&SMs, a regularly updated information on the upcoming meetings is provided by the consortium to LRC and this information is provided in real time on the calendar function of the Inno4Grass homepage.

Analysis of the practice & science meetings

Prior to the GPA-meeting held on the 13th and 14th of March 2018 in Sassari (Italy), a structured feedback on the P&SMs already performed by the consortium has been collected by means of a form. Results have been shared and discussed in Sassari with the project consortium. The results are synthetically presented here.

Meetings held so far

Milestone MS8 has been regularly achieved, as at least one meeting per country has taken place before the end of 2017 (Fig. 1). In total, 21 P&SMs have been held so far (see Annex 2 for a detailed list of the P&SMs including date, country, the topics and the aspects discussed, as well as the type and number of the participants). For some of them, more than one date per subject was scheduled, resulting in 24 single meetings. The P&SMs held so far represent about 15% of the targeted number (144). A bit less than half of the P&SMs has been held before the GPA-meeting in Leeuwarden in October 2017 (Fig. 1) and thus also before the first presentation and test of the guidelines.

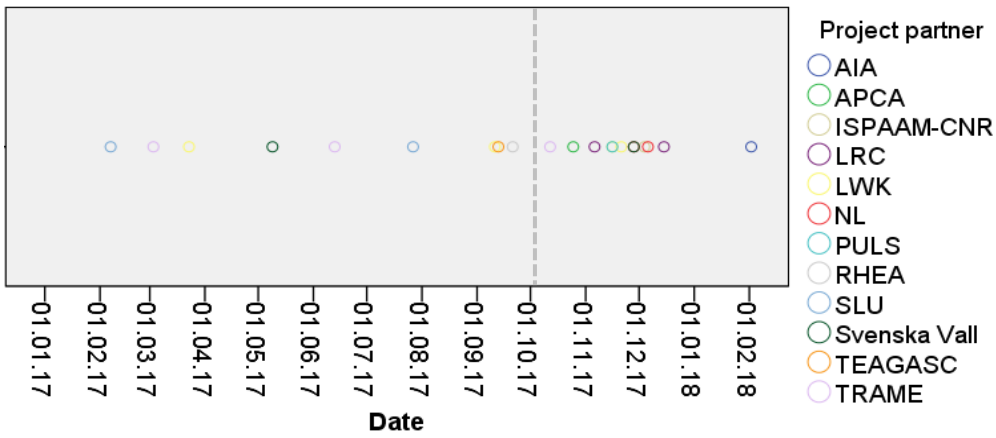

Fig. 1: Already performed meetings (NL= WR, LTO, Aeres).

Topics of the meetings

The topics of most the P&SMs were related to the innovation captured in the case studies of WP2, most of which will be also part of the monitoring activities within the same work package (Fig. 2). For about one third of the P&SMs (6 cases), the topics were not directly related to the case studies. In one case, a topic addressed by Operational Groups was discussed. It is apparent that grazing management is the topic most frequently addressed in the P&SMs, but the subjects cover a wide range of issues going from the grass production up to the marketing of grass-based products.

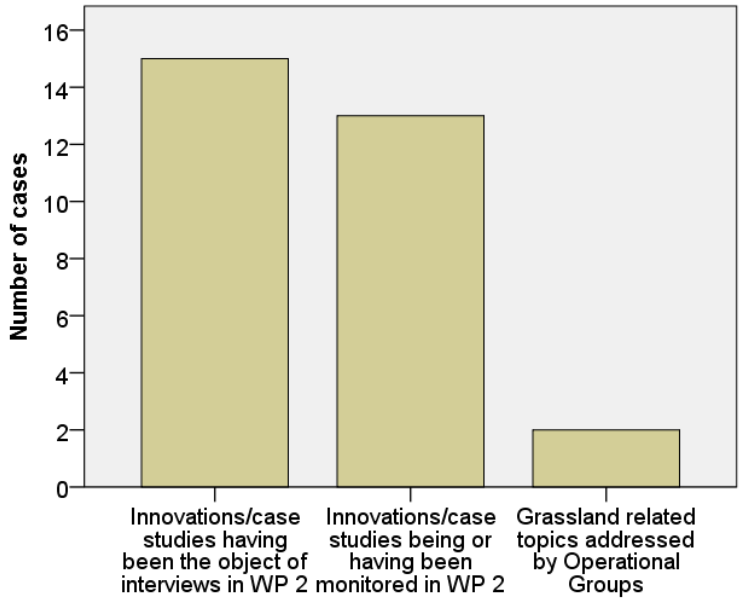

Fig. 2: Topics of the meetings.

Phases and duration of the meetings

Most P&SMs (71%) included a learning phase of the innovation accomplished by means of an on-farm visit or a virtual farm tour, followed by the discussion. A wide duration range was observed for the different phases of the P&SMs (Fig. 3), with median values of about two hours for the first phase and about two hours for the discussion, resulting in a 4-hour total time of the meeting as a median value.

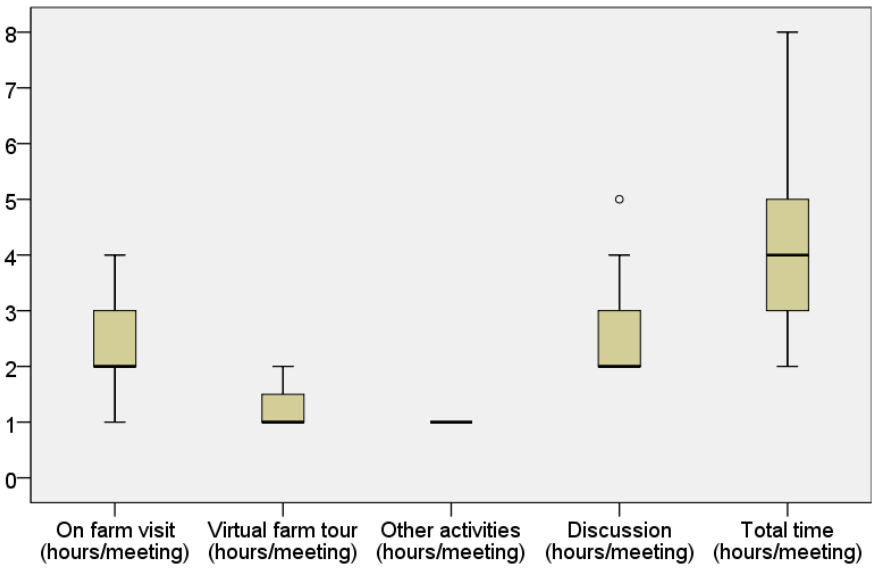

Fig. 3: Duration of the meetings and of their phases.

Preparation of the meetings

Only in one P&SM no material was prepared to facilitate the discussion. In all other P&SMs, a wide range of information material was prepared and used. The interviews conducted within Task 2.2 and the respective 1-page portraits were the most frequently used item (Fig. 4), followed by slides, literature

results generated by Task 3.3 and farm maps. They were complemented from case to case by other items such as farm-specific analyses, handouts and poster/boards. Only in one case the material prepared was judged by the organisers to be not sufficient.

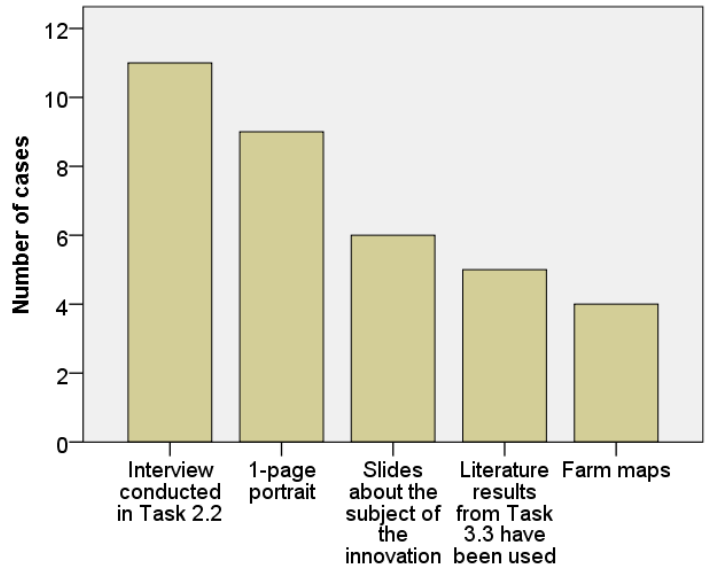

Fig. 4: Material prepared for the meetings

Participants

A wide range was observed also for the number of participants (Fig. 5), with a median value of about 15 participants. Half of the P&SMs had a number of participants between 9 and 16; one third of the P&SMs had participant numbers above 40.

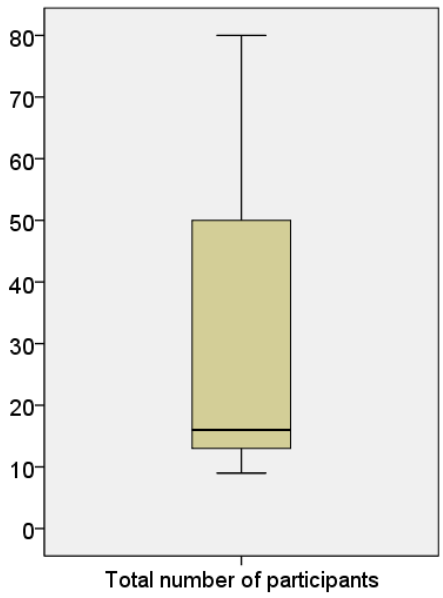

Fig. 5: Total number of participants (one extreme value of 280 participants is not shown in the figure).

Facilitator agents, representatives of the extension services, researchers and the developers of the innovation themselves participated in almost all P&SMs (Fig. 6). Representatives of farmers unions,

industry and professional schools for agriculture attended quite often the P&SMs. Representatives of the local administrations, NGOs and veterinarians were involved in about one fourth of the meetings, whilst retail and marketing organisations participated in only one P&SM each. Three to ten different categories (6.2 on average) were represented at each P&SM.

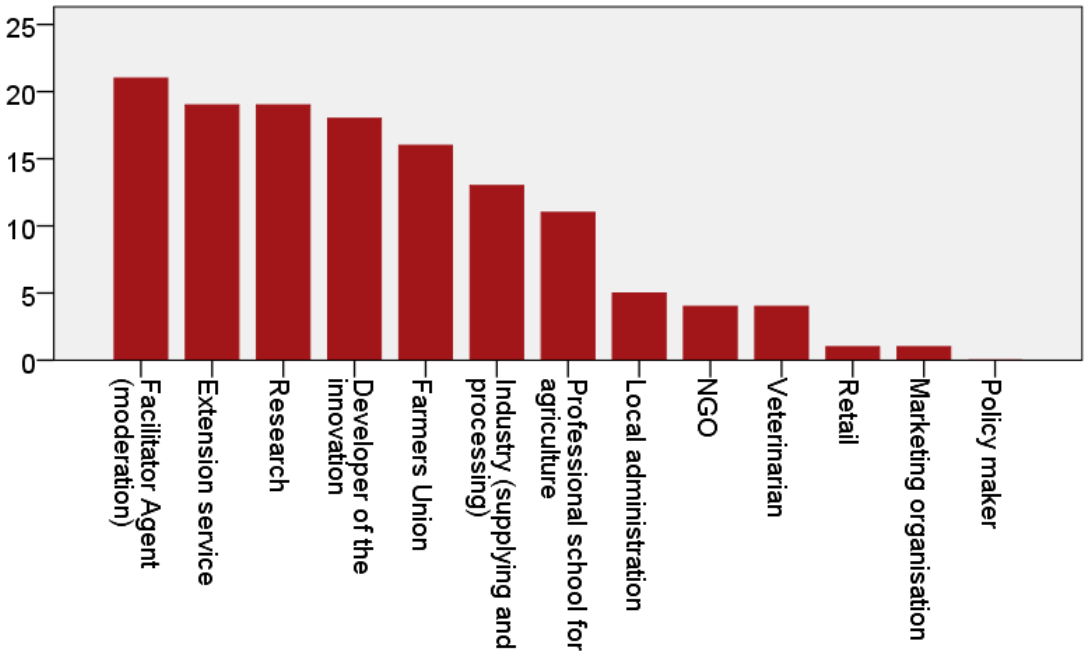

Fig. 6: Categories participating to the meeting

Moderation

All meetings were moderated by at least a project member (facilitator agent or other project member) (Fig. 7), four meetings have been (co-)moderated by external persons (researcher, advisor). Some meetings had apparently more than one moderator.

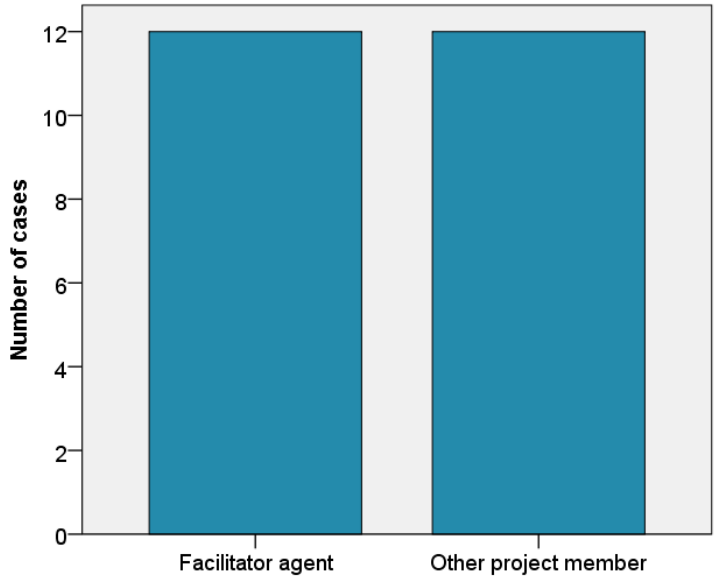

Fig. 7: Moderator of the meeting

Methods and supports used to moderate the meetings

The guidelines have been used in about half of the P&SMs (Fig. 8). However, if only the P&SMs performed after their presentation and test at the GPA in Leeuwarden are taking into consideration, this proportion rises to about three fourth of the performed meetings.

It is apparent that the case in which the guidelines (see Annex 1) are employed decreases with increasing detail of the method (simplified SWOT-analysis, PESTLE-analysis, definition of standard sub-topics within the PESTLE-analysis). The standard questions to get a first-hand feedback from the innovator were used quite frequently.

In some countries, other already well-defined methods had been already established before the development of the guidelines (i.e. the combination of Agricafé groups and Social Business Model Canvas in Belgium).

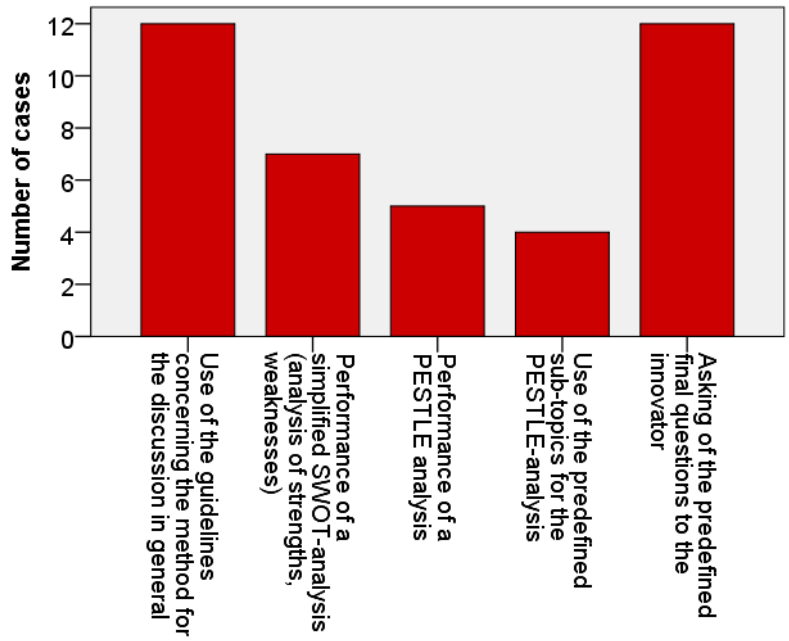

Fig. 8: Methods used for the meetings

Support(s) for keeping track of the discussion outcome

Several supports were used to keep track of the discussion outcome (Fig. 9). Most frequently (78%), minutes of the meetings were prepared. Flip charts were used in nearly 40% of the cases. Interactive presentations, pictures and videos were used in three cases each and farm maps in two cases.

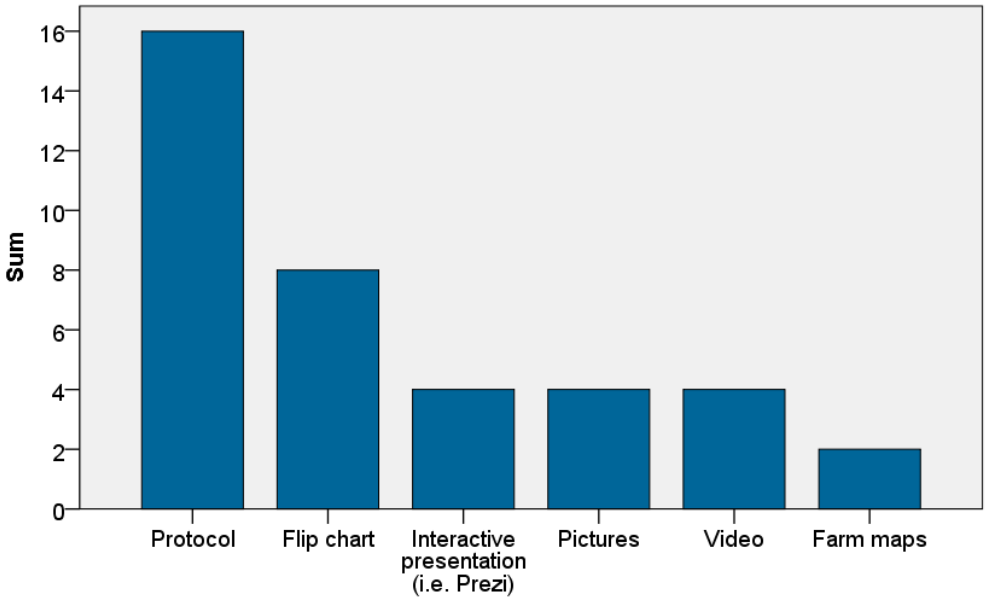

Fig. 9: Support(s) for keeping track of the discussion outcome

Evaluation of the meetings

The organisers evaluated their meetings quite positively, with the mean evaluation of each of the eight issues ranging between 4 and 5 (Fig. 10).

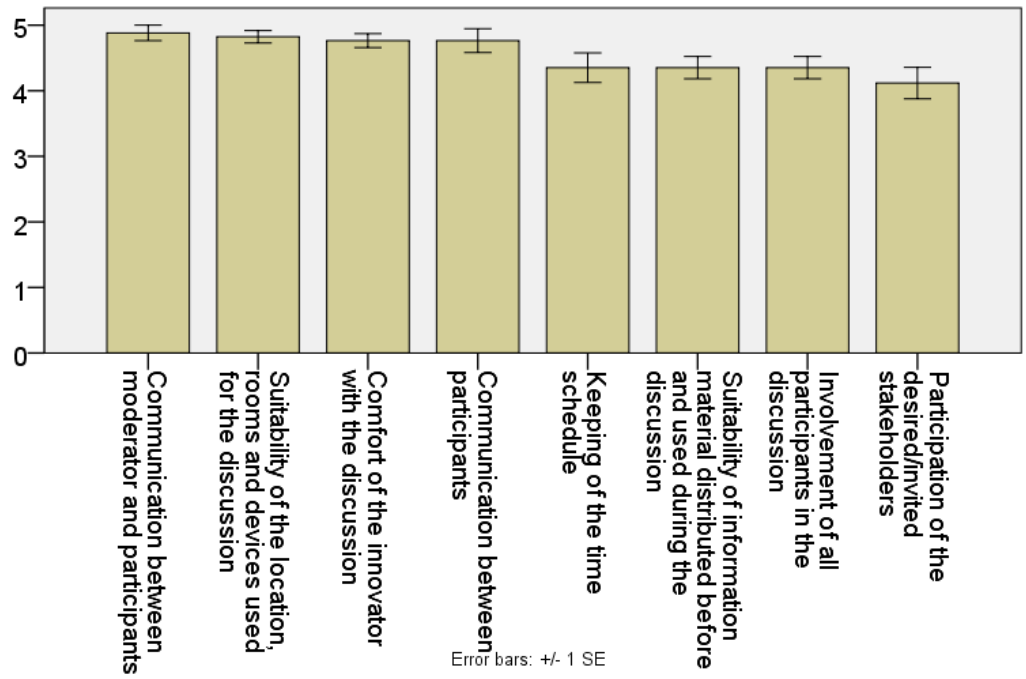

Fig. 10: Mean value ± SE of the evaluation of the P&SMs held so far.

Involving the desired stakeholders and achieving their participation to the meetings was a relevant issue in at least one case and not particularly satisfactory in at least another one (Fig. 11). The communication between moderator and participants, the communication between participants, the comfort of the innovator with the discussion and the suitability of the location chosen for the discussion got in general top marks. Only in one case each the

communication between moderator and participants and the communication between participants were poorly rated. The involvement of all participants in the discussion, the suitability of the information material distributed before and used during the discussion and keeping the time schedule, although well rated for three quarters of the P&SMs, are the issues needing more attention in the future.

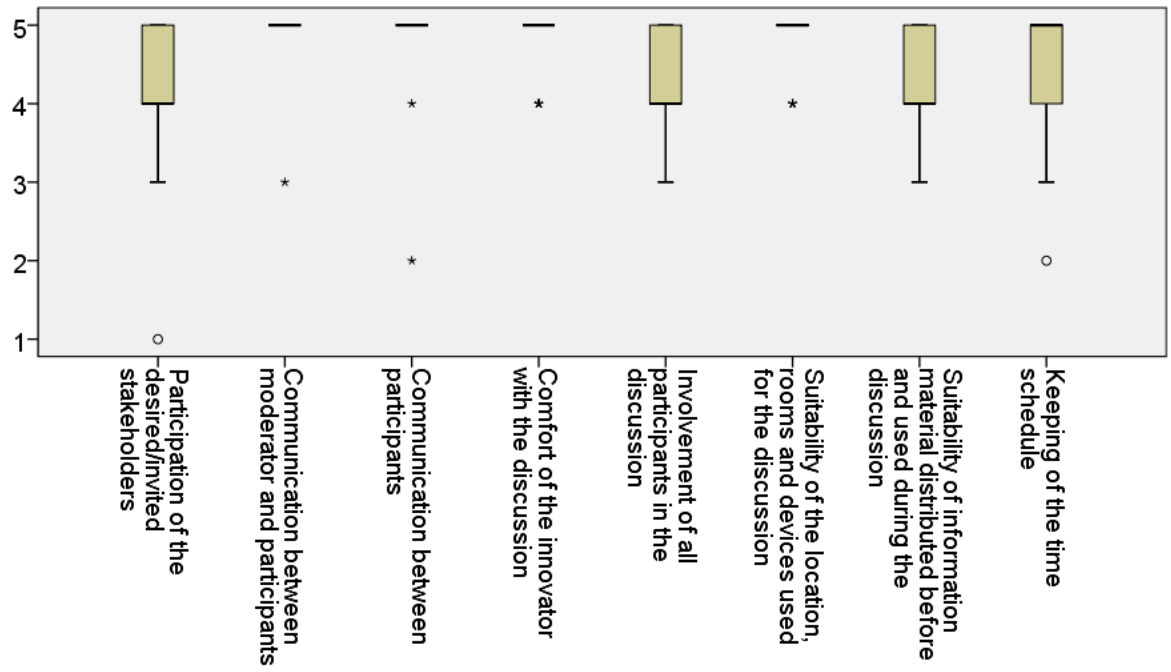

Fig. 11: Evaluation of the meetings (box plots).

Publicity and communication

Two third of the P&SMs included some form of publicity about the meeting, with articles in farmers magazines, newspapers and press agencies being the most frequent ones (Fig. 12). Four videos posted on the Internet were produced.

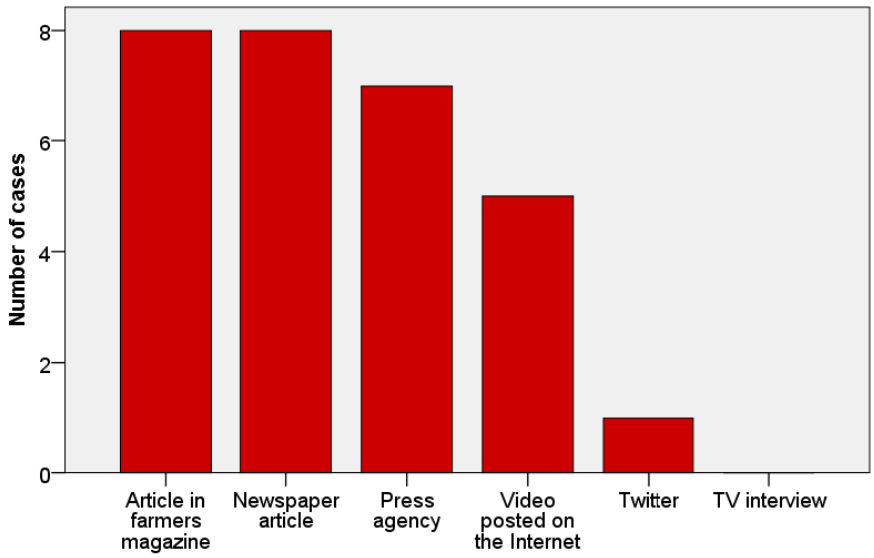

Fig. 12: Publicity measures.

Follow up and finalization

At the time of the survey (mid of March 2018), reports had already been drafted for about 70% of the P&SMs (Fig. 13). In about half of the cases a second meeting on the same subject had been already planned. In about one fourth of the cases tasks have been assigned to the participants to be performed after the meeting.

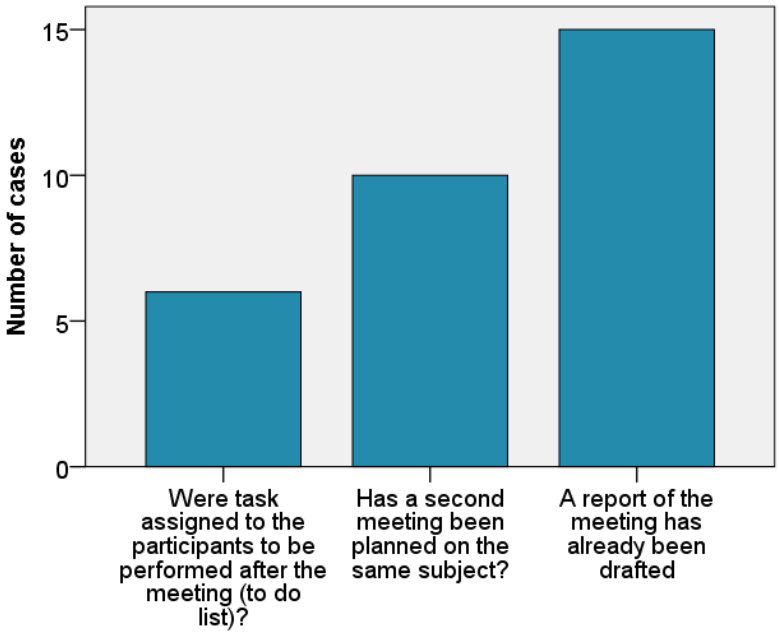

Fig. 13: Follow up and finalisation

Conclusions

In 2017, the first project year of Inno4Grass, Task 3.4 successfully started. The evaluation of the organizers of the first P&SMs is in general positive. The survey highlighted differences between the project partners in the implementation of the P&SMs, reflecting different background and experiences in the participating countries and regions within countries in terms of innovation brokering. These differences represent an important resource for the exchange of ideas and methods between the participants.

Annex 1: Guidelines for the preparation and conduction of the meetings.

Guidelines meetings of practice and science in a participatory approach in Inno4Grass (Task 3.3 and 3.4)

1. Introduction

This document contains guidelines for Inno4Grass practice and science meetings (P&S meetings) in 2018 and 2019.
Aim of the meetings: to create and strengthen innovations for contrasting environments and production systems thus contributing to resilient grassland systems.

Please remember that guidelines are exactly what they say they are: they are guidelines meant to help you, they are not a protocol. If you adapt the meetings to the specific needs or options of your country, this is possible. There are, however, three things that are compulsory in 2018 and 2019:

- *Exchange of information about the meetings by the FA (Facilitator Agents), e.g. exchange information on the topic of the meeting, asking for information on this topic, evaluation of the meeting, etc.*
- *The production of a preparatory document / factsheet that can be put on the website (description of the innovation enriched with research results)*
- *The production of a practice abstract that can be put on the website (outcome of the meeting)*

2. Coordination and number of meetings

Every project partner (no exception) has a role in the P&S meetings (see project proposal Inno4Grass). Some project partners have, however, a specific responsibility in facilitating and coordinating science-practice meetings (see sections Role in the project in the partner description of Inno4Grass). They monitor the progress of the task and are contact persons for the Task leader, the Scientific committee and the national project partner for information related to Task 3.4. They are responsible that the meetings are organised (i.e. they can either organise the meetings themselves or let somebody else organise the meetings). This specific role (coordinate S&P-meetings) is mentioned in the DoA under the section 'Role in the project':

- Germany: LWK
- Poland: PULS
- Italy: CNR / LRC
- Sweden: SV
- Ireland: TEAGASC
- France: IDELE / APCA
- Belgium: RHEA
- The Netherlands: WR / LTO

The minimum number of meetings per country was agreed upon in the GPA-meeting in Berlin in February 2017 and the expected number of meetings per partner according to the budget allocated to this task is shown in the following table:

Country	Partner	Indicatory minimum number of discussion groups		Total
Belgium	04 RHEA: 3	10 TRAME: 4	11 AWE: 5	12
Germany	01 GLZ: 13	07 LWK: 8	08 UGOE: 3	24
France	05 IDELE: 8	06 APCA: 8	09 INRA: 5	21
Ireland	02 Teagasc: 23			23
Italy	15 CNR: 5	19 AIA: 8	20 LRC: 8	21
Netherlands	03 WR: 5	12 Aeres: 5	14 LTO: 8	18
Poland	16 PULS: 6	17 WIR: 6		12
Sweden	13 SLU: 7	18 SV: 6		13
	Total			**144**

Of course, a rearrangement of the number of meetings per partners within each country is possible, provided that the total number of meetings per country remains the same and there is an agreement between the involved partners.

3. Overview of the meetings

The diagram on the next page presents an overview of P&S-meetings. The topics for the meetings (to be decided by the national teams) can come from interviews, case studies or other relevant sources. Important in the diagram are the two documents that need to be produced:

- Preparatory document: short fact-sheet of the innovation
- Practice abstract: outcome of the meeting

These documents are important since they are the outcome of the meetings and as such need to be reported on our website and to the EU.

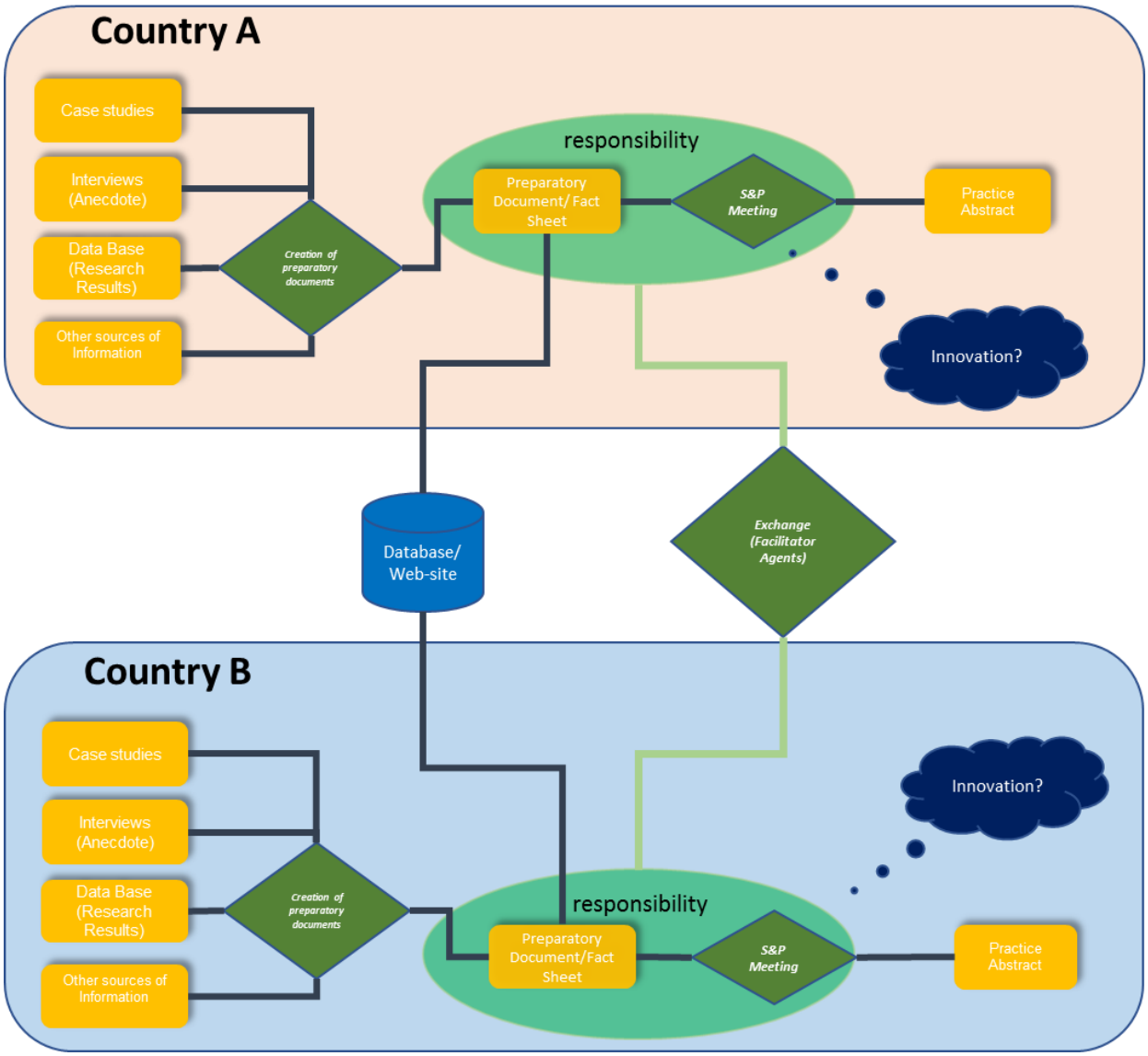

Figure 1: Flow chart of P&S-meetings (practice science meetings)

4. Checklist guidelines

TOPIC	CONTENTS	check
Main topics of the discussion groups	○ Innovations/case studies having been the object of interviews in WP 2 ○ Innovations/case studies being or having been monitored in WP 2 ○ Grassland related topics that are addressed by Operational Groups in a certain country ○ Other relevant grassland innovations	
Items to address per topic	○ Inventory of constraints, strengths and actions required to spread the innovation. The use of the PESTLE-method (explained in next section) may be considered to get a structured answer (considering political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental factors).	
Type of stakeholder invited	The groups should consist of an array of people: from young to old, from conservative to innovative, from “farmer to be” to “previously a farmer” etc. to achieve the maximum input in a synergistic approach. The group could consist of representatives of (not all groups are needed, it depends on the topic): ○ Facilitator Agent (moderation) ○ Developer of the innovation to be discussed ○ Extension service ○ Research ○ Farmers Union ○ Professional school for agriculture ○ Industry (supplying and processing) ○ Marketing organisation ○ Retail ○ NGO ○ Policy maker ○ Local administration ○ Others	
Size of the discussion group	Target: 10 persons, preferably between 5 and 15 persons	
Material to prepare the meeting	Information material needs to be send to the participants prior to the meeting! ○ Short fact-sheet of the innovation, describing the innovation itself (introduction of the case to be discussed) and describing what is already known from the literature (the latter is a result of Task 3.3, where the innovation will be enriched with literature results, explained in next section)	
Length of the meeting	3-4 hours: 1-2 hours of on-farm presentation of the innovation and 2 hours discussion	
Location	Preferably on a place where the innovation is put into practice, for example on or near a case study farm (physical inspiration point)	
Guidelines/format for reporting the output of the meeting	○ One practice abstract per innovation meeting (in total 100 have been promised in the DoA as a result of this task); common format for practice abstract can be found in Appendix 1. (next to this, more extended national reporting is of course possible) ○ Pictures ○ List of actions if applicable	
Guidelines/ideas for dissemination	Publicity is advisable but not compulsory, can be done via video, social media, written media. As a minimum, the practice abstracts will be put on the Inno4Grass website, which will be adapted for this purpose.	
Method for the discussion	Three steps: 1. Start the discussion group with a short SWOT-analysis to get a first list of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the innovation/case study. 2. Perform a PESTLE-analysis taking into account for each PESTLE-category some relevant sub-topics presumably relevant to all innovations in grassland (see the list of themes in the next section). 3. Conclude the discussion group with some final statements of the innovator to the following questions (this feedback may also be requested few days after the meeting), using questions like: Would you do it again? What would you do differently? Would there be enough market available in your village for three other farmers implementing your innovation?	

Discussion groups can exist for the complete project period or for only part of the project period, e.g. a growing season. More than one discussion group to the same innovation over time is possible (i.e. at different stages: Once just after the interviews, once towards the end of the project).

5. Preparation of meetings: literature enrichment

Prior to the meeting, information material needs to be send to the participants. This is a short fact-sheet of the innovation, describing the innovation itself (introduction of the case to be discussed) and describing what is already known from the literature. The aim is to enrich innovative grassland practices with research results. The result is an overview of practical know-how in combination with research and development results that should be used as a preparation of S&P-meetings to improve the quality of the discussion.

There are several sources available.

Source 1: National contact point for enrichment with research results
As soon as the themes of the meetings are clear, inform national research organisations/national contact points. Their role in the project is to enrich innovations with research results and/or organise that the innovations are enriched with research results. Responsible persons per country as agreed upon in Berlin in February 2017:

Germany	Johannes Isselstein
Ireland	Michael O'Donovan
France	Luc Delaby
Italy	Claudio Porqueddu
Netherlands	Agnes van den Pol-van Dasselaar
Sweden	Nilla Nilsdotter-Linde
Poland	Piotr Golinski
Belgium	Alain Peeters

Source 2: scientific journals and grey literature from conference proceedings
Scientific Journals, e.g.

- https://www.webofknowledge.com
- https://scholar.google.com

Grey literature

- **Inno4Grass conference paper database** (mainly research from German speaking countries from the last 20 years, +/-1200 papers, AGGF-proceedings)
  - contact Heike about the topic you want to enrich hpaesel@gwdg.de
  - use the database on the internet: http://grassland.uni-goettingen.de/
- **EGF papers (available as PDF)**, http://www.europeangrassland.org/de/printed-matter/proceedings.html
- **Vallkonferensen papers** (available in Swedish only) https://www.slu.se/institutioner/husdjurens-utfodring-vard/nyheter-huv/vallkonferens_2017/dokumentation/
- **IGA dairy conference papers** http://www.irishgrassland.com/ (search in google for "booklet" to get direct links to the respective proceeding)
- **Other conference papers (e.g. grassland conferences in your country)**

6. Explanation PESTLE-analysis

Standard themes for PESTLE-analysis

Political
- Wishes/demands to the politics

Economic
- Labour
- Profitability (€/h)
- Marketing & logistics
- Investments

Social
- Family/Free time
- Image (for himself/herself / for the vicinity (i.e. village) / for the customers)

Technological
- Forage conservation
- Mechanisation (indoor and outdoor)
- Processing

Legal
- Payments
- Cooperation between farms
- Home slaughtering

Environmental
- Animal welfare
- Nutrient cycle within the farm
- Grassland/Fodder areas

7. List of meetings held

The meetings held in 2017 have been identified. Please inform Claudia Florian via Slack or e-mail (claudia.florian@laimburg.it) as soon as a new meeting is being organised providing the following information (see an example of the required information in the lower row):

Subject of the discussion group	Date of meeting	Country	Location of meeting	Language	Contact within Inno4Grass consortium
Grazing management with beef cattle in mountain areas; silage-free forage self-sufficiency; barn-drying of forage; regional marketing of products	06.11.2017	Italy	Aldino/Aldein (Bolzano/Bozen)	German (South Tyrolean dialect)	Claudia Florian

We will update this list continuously with new dates of meetings that are provided by the consortium partners. This list will also come available at the website www.inno4grass.eu. Publishing the list has two reasons: firstly, showing that we are working on these meetings and, secondly, it provides the opportunity for consortium members to attend each other's meetings.

8. Further questions?

Please contact:

- Giovanni Peratoner, giovanni.peratoner@laimburg.it (questions regarding Task 3.4 – Practice and science meet)
- Heike Paesel, heike-kristin.paesel@agr.uni-goettingen.de or Johannes Isselstein, jissels@gwdg.de, (questions regarding Task 3.3 – Enrichment with literature results)
- Agnes van den Pol, agnes.vandenpol@wur.nl, (questions regarding WP3 – combining farmers know-how with research and development results)

9. Source of inspiration

For those that want to read a bit more about networking processes:
http://edepot.wur.nl/22956 Networks with free actors: Encouraging sustainable innovations in animal husbandry by using the FAN approach (Free Actors in Networks). Wielinga E., W. Zaalmink, R. Bergevoet, F. Geerling-Eiff, H. Holster, L. Hoogerwerf, M. Vrolijk, 2008.

Appendix 1: Format "Practice abstract":

A "practice abstract" is a short summary for practitioners in English on the (final or expected) outcomes (1000-1500 characters, word count – no spaces).

This summary should at least contain the following information:
− Main results/outcomes of the activity (expected or final)
− The main practical recommendation(s): what would be the main added value/benefit/opportunities to the end-user if the generated knowledge is implemented? How can the practitioner make use of the results?

This summary should be as interesting as possible for farmers/end-users, using a direct and easy understandable language and pointing out entrepreneurial elements which are particularly relevant for practitioners (e.g. related to cost, productivity etc.). Research oriented aspects which do not help the understanding of the practice itself should be avoided.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/eip-agri-common-format

Annex 2: Detailed list of P&SMs held so far.

Project Partner	Country	Topic of the meeting	Date of the meeting	Participants (type and number)																	
				Facilitator Agent (moderation)	Developer of the innovation	Extension service	Research	Farmers Union	Professional school for agriculture	Industry (supplying and processing)	Marketing organisation	Retail	NGO	Policy maker	Local administration	Veterinarian	I4G farmers	Non-I4G farmers	Journalists	Students	**Total number of participants** (may be less than the sum of the cells above, as one person may represent more than one category)
SLU	Sweden	Forage Conference 2017	07.02.2017	1	4	73	51	37	25	39	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	7	34	280
TRAME	Belgium	Autonomy for inputs and marketing: forrage, energy, water and seeds.	03.03.2017	1	2	15	10	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	55
LWK	Germany	Economic issues for grassland managements and expected developments; new public relation strategies ("Kuhl-Tour-Niedersachsen"); adaptations of Irish wet-weather-strategies to the requirements of the Wesermarsch-region; grazing management	23.03.2017	1	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
SV	Sweden	Improve the grazing potential	09.05.2017	1	2	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
TRAME	Belgium	Researches for soil regeneration: sharing knowledges	13.06.2017	1	2	17	7	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	11	0	1	60
SV	Sweden	The open fair Borgeby Field Days	28.06.2017	1	1	40	5	145	15	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	250
SLU	Sweden	Summer Meeting arranged by the Swedish Grassland Society	27.07.2017	2	1	4	4	37	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	51
LWK	Germany	Cultivation challenges of *Festuca arundinacea* , chances and required adaptations; ways to increase fertilization efficiency, current issues in legume cultivation	11.09.2017	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
TEAGASC	Ireland	Grass10 Spring Grass Walks- Various times and locations (14 in total)	13.09.2017	1	1	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	100
RHEA	Belgium	Grass-fed meat and full outdoor system	21.09.2017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	40
TRAME	Belgium	Autonomy for inputs and marketing: biomethanisation and hay drying	12.10.2017	1	2	14	6	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	51
IDELE	France	Biénnales des conseillers fourragers / Biennials of the french forage advisors	24.10.2017	0	10	80	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
APCA	France	Biennial meeting for forage advisors	25.10.2017	1	3	10	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
IDELE	France	Biennal meeting for forage advisors: Forage mixture; Rotational grazing system	25.10.2017	1	1	17	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
LRC	Italy	Grazing management with beef cattle in mountain areas; silage-free forage self-sufficiency; barn-drying of forage; regional marketing of products	06.11.2017	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11
LWK	Germany	Developments in the dairy market (regional, global and farm-specific adaptations); latest results of digestibility-trials and maturity-development-trials of *Festuca arundinacea* , effects of Dietary-Cation-Anion-Balance on animal welfare and possibilities to adapt feed ration considering nutrient efficiency and GMO-free feeding; farm-gate-balances for dairy-farms; farm-specific results and comparison of different evaluation methods	16.11.2017	1	1	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
PULS	Poland	Feeding system of dairy cows based on pasture sward grazing and high-quality hay; innovative hay production technology; milk production in the biodynamic system of farm; grazing management of big herd of dairy cows; pasture renovation based on multi-species seed mixtures	16.11.2017	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	15
LWK	Germany	Slurry processing: methods and possibilities to increase nutrient efficiency; and chances adapting to new legal requirements	21.11.2017	1	1	3	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
CAH	the Netherlands	Farm mapping and farm infrastructure for grazing	28.11.2017	1	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
SV	Sweden	Swedish Grassland Society - Annual Meeting	28.11.2017	1	1	6	2	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
CNR	Italy	Use of improved permanent pastures in sheep farms	04.12.2017	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	16
NLTO	the Netherlands	Maximum milk from grazed grass	06.12.2017	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	10
LRC	Italy	Grazing management with dairy cows in mountain areas; silage-free foraging; concentrates reduction	15.12.2017	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	15
AIA	Italy	Grazing management with dairy sheep in mountain areas; quality of pasture and quality of milk	02.02.2018	2	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	15	0	0	25