

CONTEXT PROFILE

 THE NETHERLANDS



FARMER

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INNOVATION

Meadow bird conservation through predator exclusion and habitat management



[Video](#)



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION

Improvement of grassland management



SOIL TYPE

Peat



FINANCE/INVESTMENT

Mid



AGROCLIMATIC AREA

Atlantic central



MANAGEMENT

Pasture dairy



MARKET

Global



CLIMATE

Moderate rainfall



TECHNICAL

Difficult



SOCIAL

Full-time farmer

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Case Study: NL_14	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Meadow bird management	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Delayed mowing to protect nests and allow successful chick rearing	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Floating rafts in ditches to provide safe and stable nesting platforms	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	++	+	+
Strategic fencing around fields to deter predators	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+	+++	+

+++ Strong transferability ++ Slightly limited transferability + Very limited transferability ✕ Generic information/not relevant

Implementation Gaps

- A strong and sustained motivation for bird conservation is essential, which may vary among farmers
- Although ecological measures are widely accepted, large-scale adoption is often limited by economic factors. Farmers require adequate compensation for providing ecosystem services such as bird conservation

Research Gaps

- Conduct region-specific research to identify which bird species benefit from particular conservation measures and under what conditions
- Develop and refine practical, cost-effective management strategies that farmers can integrate into their daily operations to support bird populations

Suggestions to Adapt

- Introduce or expand public payment schemes for meadow bird management to support farmers who invest time and resources into biodiversity
- Consider EU-wide or national legislation to ensure consistent protection for meadow birds across regions
- Promote farmer education and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange to raise awareness of the ecological and potential agronomic benefits of meadow bird conservation

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT COSTS

Total initial investment costs at start up:	mid
• Initial authorisation costs (e.g. sanitary, veterinary, etc.)	not applicable/not known
• Initial advisory costs	not applicable/not known
• Initial buildings and machineries	not applicable/not known
• Initial certification costs	not applicable/not known
• Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)	not applicable/not known

ON-GOING COSTS

On-going advisory costs	low
On-going certification costs	low
On-going buildings and machinery costs	low
On-going working capital	low

BENEFITS RELATIVE TO ORIGINAL SYSTEM

◦ Economic

Reduction in energy consumption (electricity; fuel consumption)	not applicable/not known
Reduction in input use (fertilizers; pesticides; feed) etc.	not applicable/not known
Payback period	not applicable/not known
Product value added	not applicable/not known
Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes	high

◦ Environmental

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase	not applicable/not known
Biodiversity increase	high
Improved nitrogen cycling	not applicable/not known
Soil regeneration	not applicable/not known
Animal health and welfare improvement	not applicable/not known

◦ Social

Workload reduction	not applicable/not known
Engagement of young generation	high

Literature

English

- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167880924000239>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/246340411_Grassland_birds_An_overview_of_threats_and_recommended_management_strategies