CONTEXT PROFILE





FARMER Anna & Anders Carlsson -Skogsgård



INNOVATION Foster cows on semi-natural grasslands



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION Animal management



AGROCLIMATIC AREA Atlantic central



CLIMATE Moderate rainfall



SOIL TYPE Loam



MANAGEMENT Pasture dairy



TECHNICAL Computer-based



















CONTEXT PROFILE SWEDEN

Case Study: SE_04	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Use of dairy cows as foster cows, raising 2-3 calves each	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Calves are fed milk produced from forage grown in pastures unsuitable for other uses	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Calving is aligned with natural pasture growth in spring	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++



Generic information/not relevant



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Implementation Gaps

- This system may be challenging for very intensive farms with high-production breeds like Holstein Friesians
- A minimum number of calves is required for this system

Research Gaps

- Conduct extensive cost benefit analysis to assess economic viability
- Evaluate the impact on animal health, animal welfare and milk composition
- Compare foster cow calf rearing with suckler cow-based systems

farming regions



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Suggestions to Adapt

• Adopt semi-intensive farming systems, particularly in traditionally

intensive

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT COSTS

Total initial investment costs at start up:

- Initial authorisation costs (e.g. sanitary, veterinary, etc.)
- Initial advisory costs
- Initial buildings and machineries
- Initial certification costs
- Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)

ON-GOING COSTS

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

BENEFITS RELATIVE TO ORIGINAL SYSTEM

• Economic

Reduction in energy consumption (electricity; fuel consumption)

Reduction in input use (fertilizers; pesticides; feed) etc.

Payback period

Product value added

Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes

• Environmental

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase

Biodiversity increase

Improved nitrogen cycling

Soil regeneration

Animal health and welfare improvement

• Social

Workload reduction

Engagement of young generation



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Literature

English

• Topping pasture: <u>https://pasture.io/management/topping#what-is-topping-pasture</u>



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