CONTEXT PROFILE

SWEDEN

FARMER
Ann-Charlotte Wallenhammar &
Lars Eric Anderson - Gräve Åkerby

INNOVATION
Meeting challenges with lakeshore grazing

Video

MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION
Improvement of grassland management

SOIL TYPE
Clay

FINANCE/INVESTMENT
Mid

AGROCLIMATIC AREA
Atlantic central

MANAGEMENT
Pasture beef

MARKET
Local-urban

CLIMATE
Moderate rainfall

TECHNICAL
Easy

SOCIAL
Part-time farmer

All contents of this document are expert opinions of the G4AE Scientific Technical Working Group

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Case Study: SE_12	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	**Alpine**	**Atlantic Central**	**Atlantic North**	**Atlantic South**	**Boreal**	**Continental North**	**Continental South**	**Mediterranean North**	**Mediterranean South**
Availability of temporary grasslands in times in which the seminatural grassland is waterlogged	++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Grazing on semi-natural, seasonally flooded pastures	++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Farm strategies making able to cope with strong intra-annual variability of forage yields	++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Availability of agri-environmental payments to support profitability of farming under restricted/difficult agro-ecological conditions	++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Complementary forage resources provided by grazing of the regrowths and the straw of timothy grass seed	++	+++	++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Need for ccertified organic meat production to get adequate prices of the product	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

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

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Implementation Gaps

- In a strict sense, a system based on lakeshore grazing - 70 ha of pastures that stretch 4 km along a lake - is almost impossible to replicate
- Unpredictability a variability of the water level, having a big impact on the pasture
- The requirements to be granted agri-environmental payments are fairly strict
- High dependency on financial state support schemes: abandonment as a risk when schemes reduce or cease

Research Gaps

- Flexible support systems are desired and through dialogue a better understanding is reached
- Explore possibilities to control alder with specific cattle breeds

Suggestions to Adapt

- Focus on breeds which are able to cope with wet conditions (Angus, Highland cattle)
- Combine farming with tourism activities (agritourism)

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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	mid
• Initial certification costs	not applicable/not known
• Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)	high

ON-GOING COSTS

On-going advisory costs	not applicable/not known
On-going certification costs	not applicable/not known
On-going buildings and machinery costs	mid
On-going working capital	mid

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	high
Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes	not applicable/not known

- **Environmental**

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase	high
Biodiversity increase	high
Improved nitrogen cycling	high
Soil regeneration	mid
Animal health and welfare improvement	mid

- **Social**

Workload reduction	none or low
Engagement of young generation	not applicable/not known

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Literature

English

- https://www.agroscope.admin.ch/agroscope/en/home/topics/plant-production/forage-grassland-grazing-systems/grenzertragslagen-alpwirtschaft/grazing-green-alder.html

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