Semi-natural Pastures and Meadows
Seminar 13. November 2012

Session 2: Better policies, better implementation

Pillar 2 implementation in Denmark

v/ Biologist Annita Svendsen, Danish Nature Agency
“Green Growth” political agreement.
Implementing the Natura 2000 plans.
Voluntary agreements with use of RDP.
150,000 hectares of semi natural nature areas have to be managed by grazing or mowing during the next years.
In total Denmark has approx. 300,000 ha semi natural nature areas.

Helnæs Made
Mosaics of nature types
Common Agricultural Policy – CAP form 42% of the EU budget

CAP is divided into 2 pillars

Pillar 1 include the Single Payment Scheme – SPS

Pillar 2 include the Rural Development Programme – RDP

In general 80% of the budget is spend in Pillar 1 and 20% in Pillar 2

In Denmark 90% of the DK-budget is spend in Pillar 1
Pillar 1. Apply of single payment scheme (SPS) to natural permanent grassland in Denmark, Sweden and Germany (SH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPS used on natural grasslands, meadows and fens</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Germany SH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC) must be respected</td>
<td>Only minor&lt;br&gt;- Specific requirements for plant cover&lt;br&gt;- List of ineligible plants like stiff and high grasses or carex species&lt;br&gt;- Only 50 trees pr. ha are allowed</td>
<td>Yes, if the vegetation is eaten by the animals&lt;br&gt;- In general only 60 trees pr. ha are allowed&lt;br&gt;- On valuable areas up to 100 trees pr. ha are allowed</td>
<td>Yes but practically not due to rules below&lt;br&gt;- List of ineligible plants like stiff and high grasses or carex species, more or less all typical grasses of N2000 habitat types!!! (if ineligible plants cover &gt;6 % per ha, whole sub-area not accepted)&lt;br&gt;- Scrub of up to 50 m² is not accepted (if scrub groups cover &gt;6 % per ha)&lt;br&gt;- Scrub above 50 m² is accepted as landscape “element”&lt;br&gt;- Only 50 trees pr. ha are allowed</td>
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<tr>
<td>If SPS can not be used on the nature area</td>
<td>Minor compensation by the Rural Development Programme</td>
<td>Full compensation for valuable areas in the Rural Development Programme</td>
<td>No compensation</td>
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Pillar 2
Rural Development

Axis 2
Improving the environment and the countryside

Agri-environmental payment

There is great opportunity for member states to define national support schemes

Robust cattle grazing in Svanninge Bakker
## CAP and Nature - 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Germany SH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General schemes for grazing and Mowing</td>
<td>General schemes for grazing and mowing</td>
<td>No support for public areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>No specific management obligation for the area</td>
<td>Special schemes for valuable areas based on a specific management plan for the area</td>
<td>If not eligible for SPS – no support from RDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natura 2000 schemes for clearing overgrowth, fencing and hydrology</td>
<td>Higher support for valuable areas – specific management obligations for the area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No specific management obligations</td>
<td>Higher support when using manual management (i.e., for mowing)</td>
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<td>100% of the cost is covered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual project schemes – only minor budget</td>
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<td>50-75% of the costs is covered</td>
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<td>Nature peal scheme with higher support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Only few ha and no specific management obligations</td>
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<td>Special bird programme</td>
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CAP – next program period from 2014:

The proposed green elements can give a boost to the general nature values but are not considered to play a crucial role in ensuring the quality of nature in relation to the open habitats

Instead, we need targeted support schemes under Pillar 2

Modulation of funds from Pillar 1 to 2

New definition of permanent grasslands which allows trees and scrub as part of the pasture
SPS should be made available to nature types like fresh and salt meadows, dry grassland and some fen types

Valuable nature types without SPS support should receive a compensatory payment under pillar 2 (RDP)

Protection of nature quality requires targeted support schemes under pillar 2 (RDP)

The existing funds under pillar 2 is inadequate

Modulation is needed

In Denmark a 10% modulation will higher the budget under pillar 2 with 70%
To preserve specific nature qualities it will be necessary to use targeted agri-environmental schemes.

Targeted support schemes with differentiated support rates in form of a base support and additional support for delivering specific nature values

Targeted support schemes should be based on a specific management plan

Support schemes should have a long-term (10-20 year agreements)

Need for education of farmers in nature management
With a year-round grazing regime one cow will be able to manage 2-5 hectares of semi natural nature areas.

In Denmark we have about 104,000 suckler cows where most of them are intensive meet cows.

There are less than 20,000 robust cattle in Denmark.
Extensive cattle like highlander, galloway and hereford cattle will be suitable for managing low productive nature areas.

A report from Institute of Food and Resource Economics in 2011 shows that year-round grazing regimes with Nature cattle will be the most cost efficient solution when it comes to the grazing of nature areas.

We need more robust cattle for grazing nature areas.
Year-round grazing with Nature cattle will be a very attractive solution:

• It will be cost-effective.
• It will produce biodiversity and nature quality.
• Example of High nature value farming.
• It will reduce the climate food print from eating meat.
• It will produce healthier meat.

Bombina also needs extensive grazing
We need to motivate more farmers and stakeholders to establish extensive herds of Nature cattle.

We will like to suggest development of a concept for Nature cattle with regulations that give the cattle special rights and nature management obligations.

Nature cattle are robust cattle which in regulation are allowed to stay out side year-round.

*Nature cattle grazing habitat for Bombina at Avernakø*
As part of the concept there should be none or only very limited supplied feeding of the cattle and only with hay or straw.

No supplied feeding of offspring or animals for slaughtering should be part of the concept.

Special support schemes and a meet labelling concept could be developed as well.
In Denmark nature areas are fragmented with a lot of small and isolated areas.

It is expensive and time consuming to manage such areas.

We are working with buffer zones to make small nature areas bigger and coherent.

Buffer zones are made on former arable land.

A declaration is registered at the land for nature conservation purpose - nature development.
To make grazing of nature areas more attractive it can be necessary to deliver different grazing facilities like fencing, round about and water access.

Here besides the Nature Agency have made agreements about Nature cattle lending as part of year-round grazing regimes in EU LIFE projects (LIFE Bombina, LIFE BaltCoast, LIFE Dry grassland II).

Happy cattle lenders at Avernakø
In 2013 a total of about 100 Nature cattle are lent to different farmers and stakeholders in 15 project areas as part of agreements for loans.

*Habitats for meadow birds like ruffs are managed well by robust cattle grazing*
Thank you for your attention!

- The cattle ferry “Yrsa” sailing animals to islands in the Natura 2000 site Archipelago