





Semi-natural Pastures and Meadows Seminar 13. November 2012

Session 2: Better policies, better implementation

Pillar 2 implementation in Denmark

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"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 DKbudget is spend in Pillar 1



Robust cattle grazing in Svanninge Bakker





Pillar 1. Apply of single payment scheme (SPS) to natural permanent grassland in Denmark, Sweden and Germany (SH)

	Denmark	Sweden	Germany SH
SPS used on natural grasslands, meadows and fens Good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC) must be respected	Only minor Specific requirements for plant cover List of ineligible plants like stiff and high grasses or carex species Only 50 trees pr. ha are allowed	Yes, if the vegetation is eaten by the animals In general only 60 trees pr. ha are allowed On valuable areas up to 100 trees pr. ha are allowed	Yes but practically not due to rules below 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 >6 % per ha, whole sub-area not accepted) Scrub of up to 50 m ² is not Accepted (if scrub groups cover >6 % per ha) Scrub above 50 m ² is accepted as landscape "element" Only 50 trees pr. ha are allowed
If SPS can not be used on the nature area	Minor compensation by the Rural Development Programme	Full compensation for valuable areas in the Rural Development Programme	No compensation





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





Denmark	Sweden	Germany SH
General schemes for grazing and Mowing No specific management obligation for the area Natura 2000 schemes for clearing overgrowth, fencing and hydrology No specific management obligations 100% of the cost is covered Individual project schemes – only minor budget 50-75 % of the costs is covered Nature peal scheme with higher support Only few ha and no specific management obligations	General schemes for grazing and mowing Special schemes for valuable areas based on a specific management plan for the area Higher support for valuable areas – specific management obligations for the area Higher support when using manual management (le for mowing)	No support for public areas If not eligible for SPS – no support from RDP
		Special bird programme





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



Robust cattle grazing in Svanninge Bakker





CAP and Nature – Conclusions - 1

- SPS should be made available to nature types like fresh and salt meadows, dry grassland and some fen types
- Valuable nature types with out SPS support should receive a compensatory payment under pillar 2 (RDP)
- Protection of nature quality require 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 %



Robust cattle grazing in Svanninge Bakker





CAP and Nature - Conclusions - 2

- 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 longterm (10-20 year agreements)
- Need for education of farmers in nature management



Robust cattle grazing in Svanninge Bakker





Need for grazing animals

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.



Need for more robust cattle





Need for Nature cattle

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 in Svanninge Bakker





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.



Calves resting – Svanninge Bakker





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.



Communication is important ... from one manager to the other





Nature cattle lending - 1

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





Nature cattle lending - 2

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