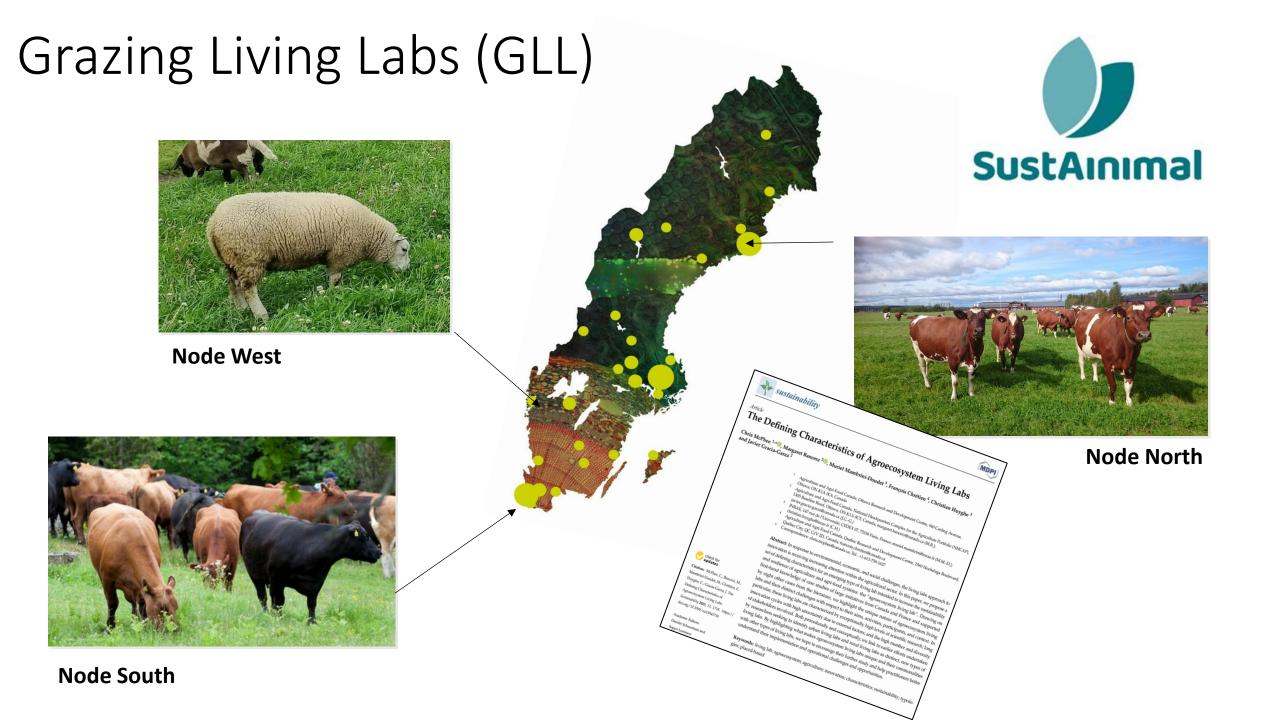


### A grazing living lab in Northern Sweden, a case study

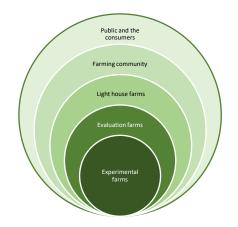
Mårten Hetta<sup>1</sup> , Juana Chagas<sup>1</sup> & Hanna Lindgren<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Applied Animal Science and Welfare, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Umeå, Sweden; <sup>2</sup>Länsstyrelsen Västerbotten





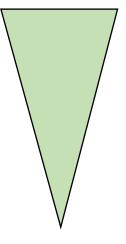






### The layers of the grazing onion

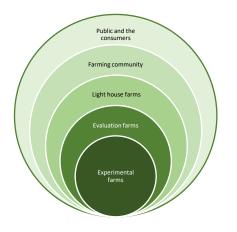
- Public and the consumers / (Regional, Press and Enquiries)
   Farming community (Members of cooperatives e.g. Norrmejerier)
- 3. Light house farms (Grazing excellence)
- 4. Evaluation farms (Producers who are open to changes)
- 5. Experimental farms (Controlled conditions with experimental designs)



Lower level of complexity, higher means of control and small surface area



# Examples of on-going activities at different level of the onion



### Meeting the public through the press

Public & the consumers





The press react on the outcomes from the 2021, May-June IPCC Climate Change Sessions vs Reality







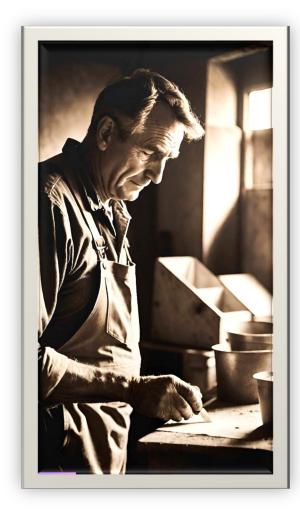
#### SustAinimal Grazing Living Lab – a survey of grazing management on dairy farms in northern Sweden

Anna-Karin Karlsson<sup>a</sup>, Sophie Julie Krizsan<sup>b,c</sup> and Nilla Nilsdotter-Linde<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Agriculture and Food, RISE Research Institutes of Sweden, Umeå, Sweden; <sup>b</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition and Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden; CDepartment of Agricultural Sciences, Campus Blæstad, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Hamar, Norway; Department of Crop Production Ecology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

- 302 Swedish dairy farms (response rate 98%) to identify grazing and grassland management strategies and the main challenges to grazing in northern Sweden.
- The most common grazing strategy on all dairy farms was continuous grazing (59%), followed by rotational grazing (45%).
- Organic dairy farms preferentially adopted rotational grazing (69%).
- The main challenges reported in grazing dairy cows on temporary grasslands on conventional farms were trampling damage and seasonal variations in grass growth.
- Only a few farms had grazing on semi-natural grasslands.
- Future sustainable grazing should focus on optimising grazing strategy and nutrient supply for high-yielding dairy cows.







### We have 12 lighthouse farms in two counties- connected to the project! Grazing Living Lab – Nod norr | Externwebben (slu.se)

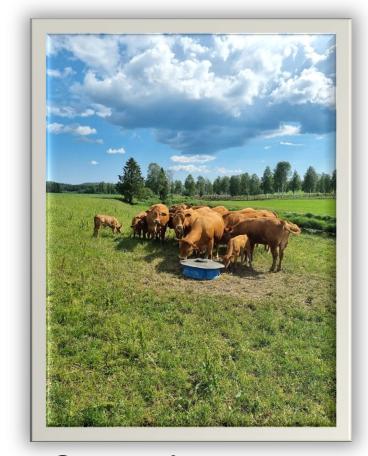
- 1) Dairy and beef
- 2) Dairy
- 3) Sheep and lamb
- 4) Dairy
- 5) Beef
- 6) Lamb and beef
- 7) Dairy and beef
- 8) Lamb and beef
- 9) Lamb
- 10) Dairy
- 11) Beef
- 12) Dairy, beef & sheep

Lighthouse farms



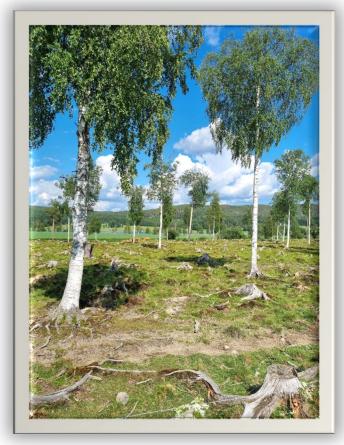


## Grazing in temporary grasslands (Leys in the crop rotation )



Case A Intensive

Grazing in semi-natural grasslands (Part of the trees removed)

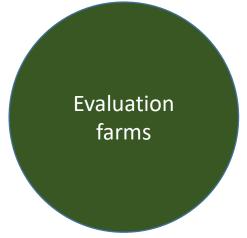


Case B Exetensive

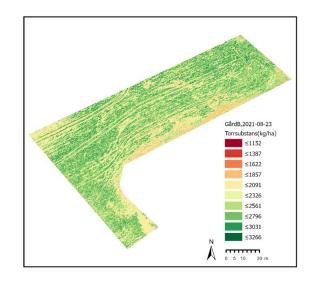




## Grazing study in Norrland – Evaluation grazing fields for dairy cattle







"Grazing field for dairy cows in practice – data from seven dairy farms in Norrland"













Bete och biologisk mångfald

Multispectral drone imagery for pasture assessment

J. Morel<sup>1,2</sup>, J. Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, S. Bergqvist<sup>1</sup>, J. Chagas<sup>1</sup>, M. Ramin<sup>3</sup> och G. Bernes<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet (SLU), Institutionen för växtproduktionsekologi, Umeå

<sup>2</sup>European Commission, Joint Research Center, Ispra, Italien <sup>3</sup>SLU, Institutionen för husdjurens utfodring och vård, Umeå

Corresponding author: julien.morel@ec.europa.eu



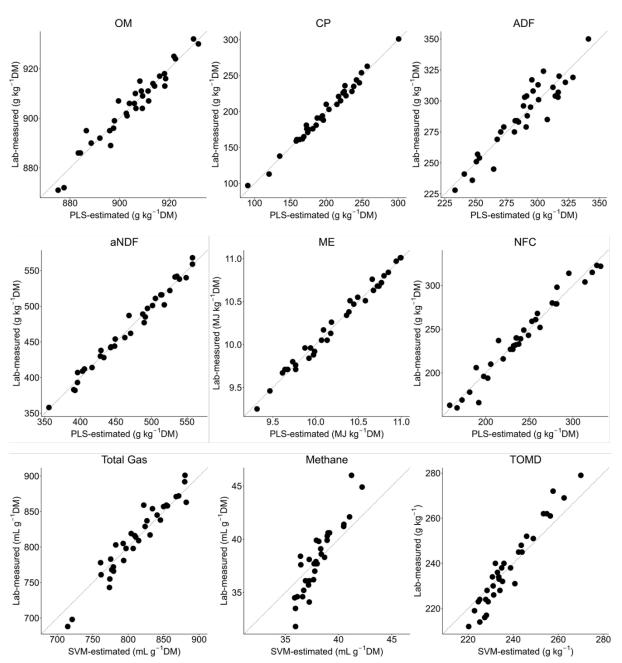
### Spectroscopy for assessing the nutritional value of pastures and enteric methane emissions from dairy cows in northern Sweden

Oliveira J.1, Chagas J.C.C.2, Bernes G.2, Fant P.2, Angeard E.3, Morel J.4 and Ramin M.2



Potential future predictions for CO2 eq models...







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#### Effects of daytime or night-time grazing on animal performance, diurnal behaviour and enteric methane emissions from dairy cows at high latitudes

Quentin Lardy <sup>o</sup> <sup>a,b</sup>, Mohammad Ramin <sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>, Vibeke Lind <sup>o</sup> <sup>a</sup>, Grete Jørgensen <sup>o</sup> <sup>a</sup>, Mats Höglind <sup>o</sup> <sup>a</sup>, Emma Ternman <sup>o</sup> <sup>c</sup> and Mårten Hetta <sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Grassland and Livestock, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, NIBIO, Ås, Norway; <sup>b</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition and Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU, Umeå, Sweden; Faculty of Biosciences and Aguaculture, Nord University, Steinkjer, Norway





## New possibilities with <u>virtual fences</u> for grazing in northern Sweden - Evaluation of local conditions concerning <u>animals</u>, <u>technology</u> and <u>vegetation</u>



Juana Chagas<sup>1</sup>, Mårten Hetta<sup>1</sup> Julianne Oliveira<sup>2</sup> & Keni Ren<sup>3</sup>



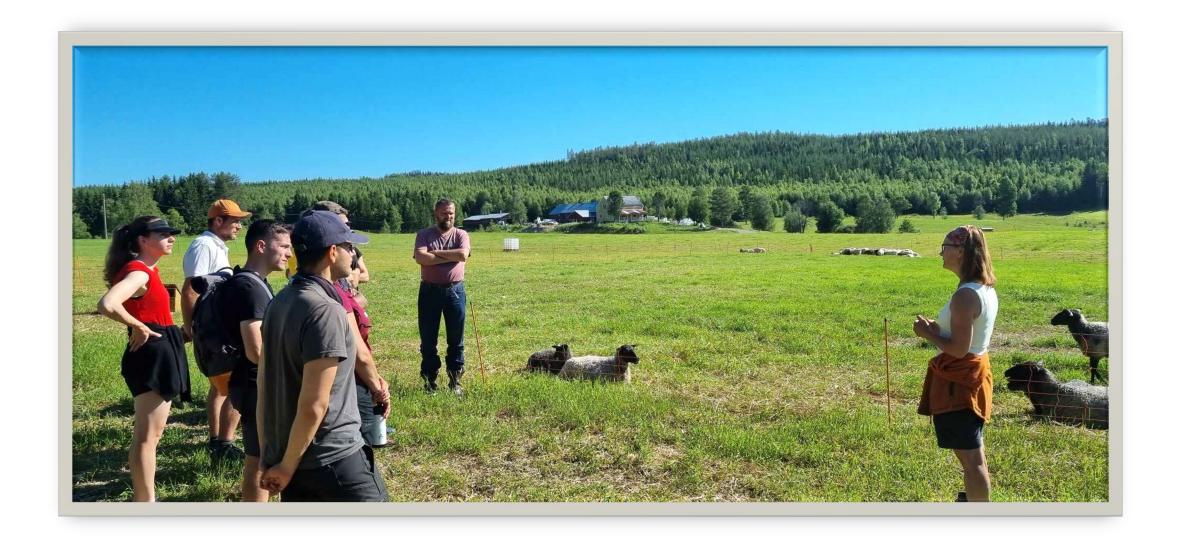
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