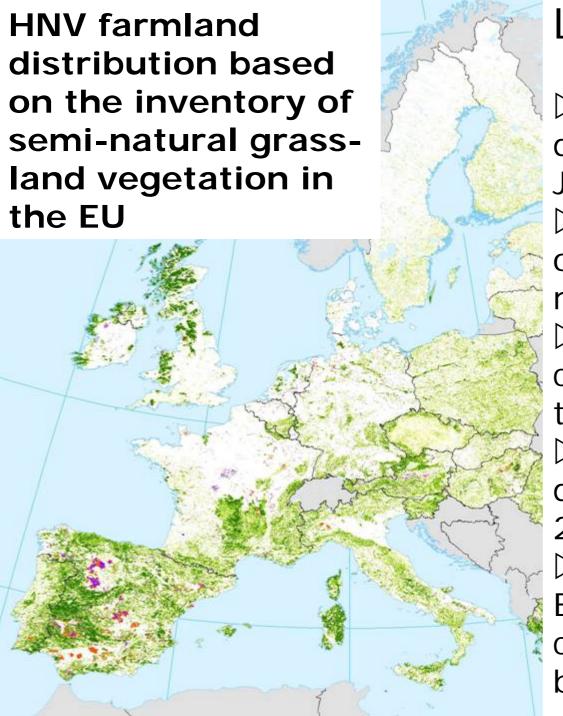


Background of this paper is a research project with the objective of a status analysis of extensive grasslands in the South-West of Germany

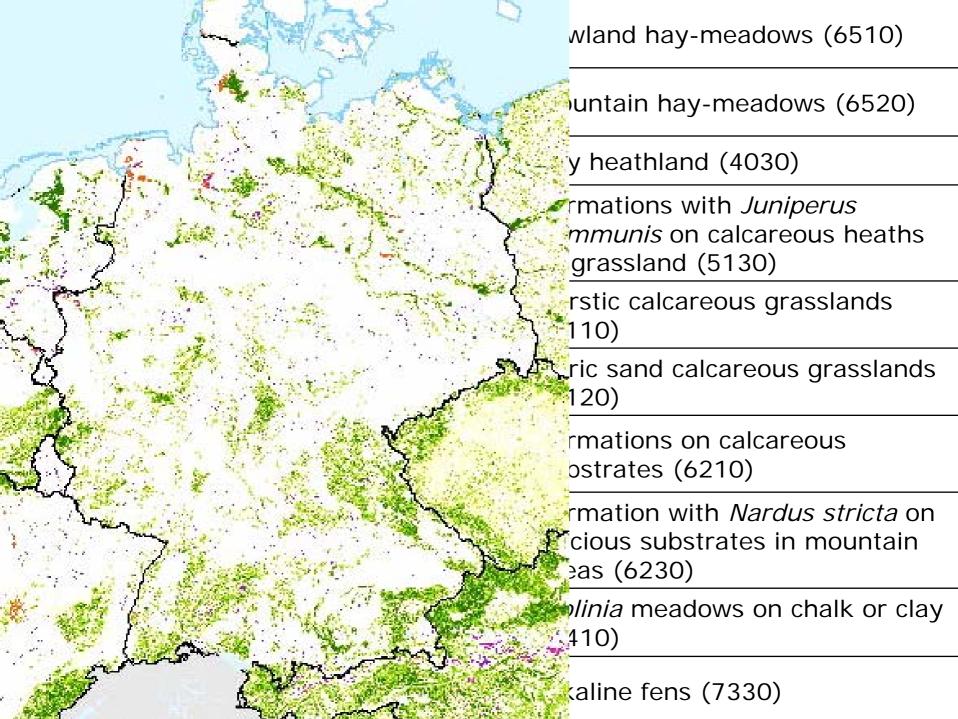
- Pulling together existing data (e.g. statistics, mappings)
- Interviews with farmers (n= 70) in areas with distribution / concentration of hnv grasslands

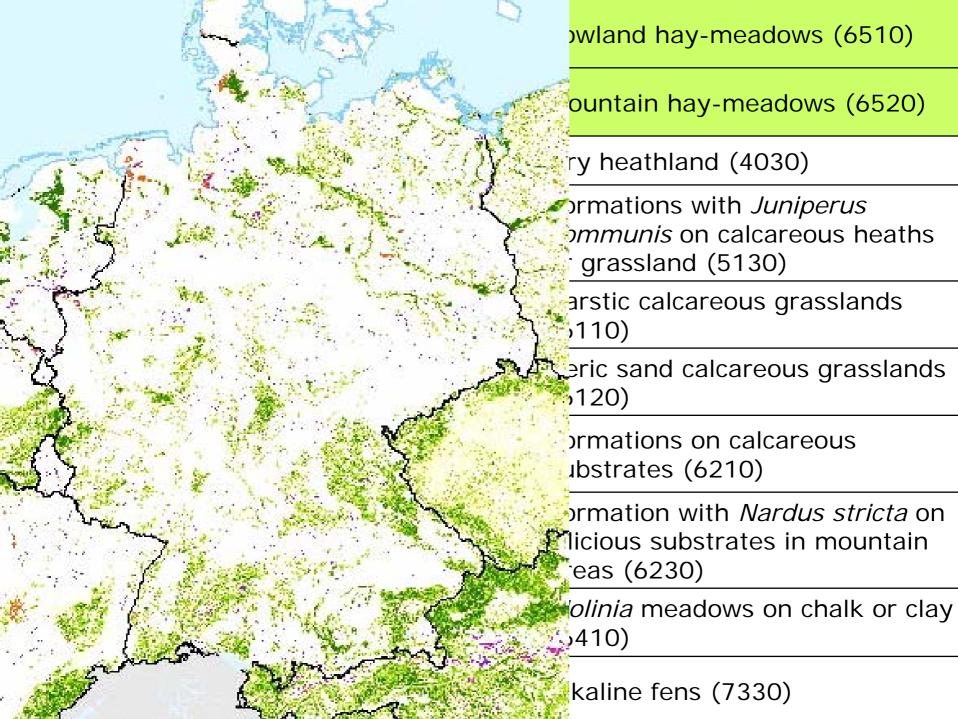




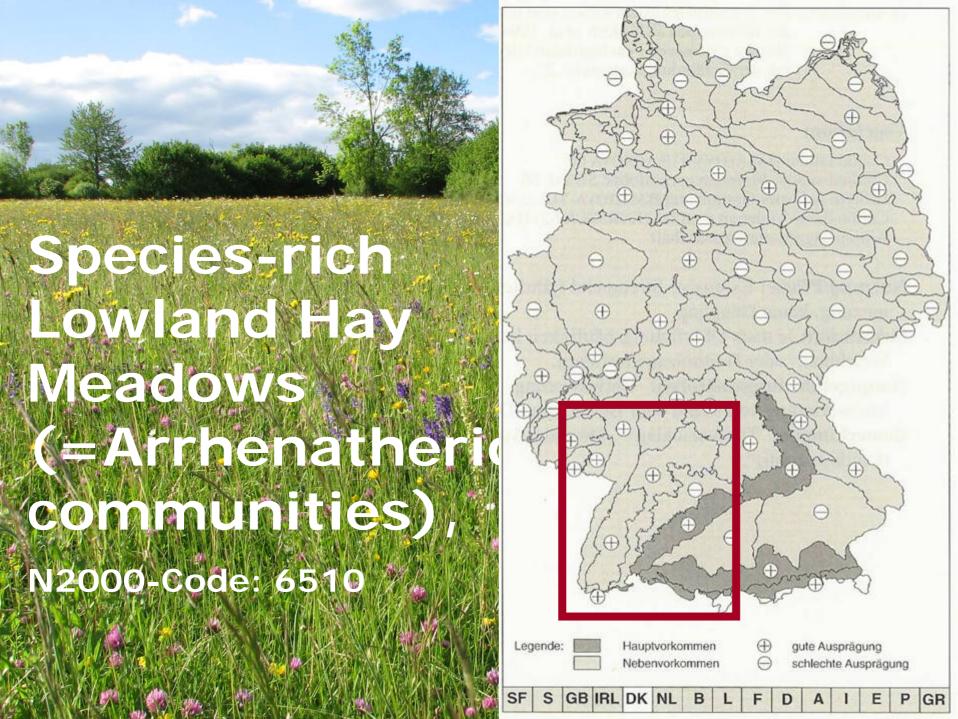
#### Legal obligations:

- Convention on Biodiversity from Rio de Janeiro (1992)
- □ Gothenburg aims / obligations of the EU-member states
- ► IUCN Countdown campagne 2010 "stop the loss"
- ▷ EU Habitats & Birds directives / NATURA 2000 approach
- National plans of the EU-member states to challenge the biodiversity decline

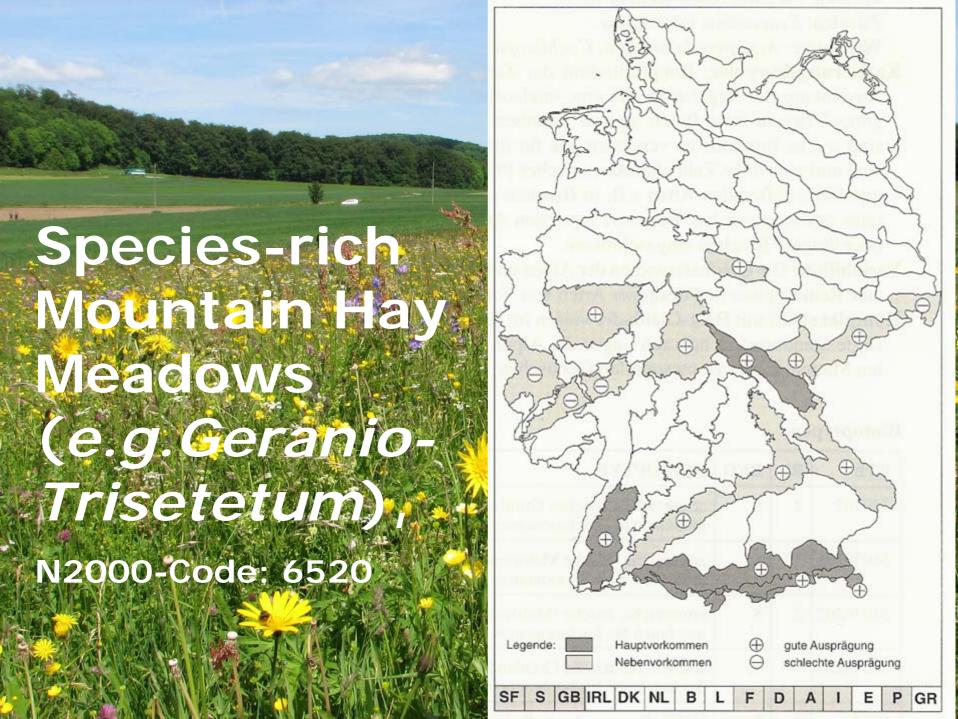












# Development of grasslands with hnv properties for the State of Baden-Württemberg according to expert opinions and monitoring programmes

	1950	1980	2010
total grassland	884.000	650.000	545.000
hnv %	90 %	20 %	10 %

#### Type & Natura 2000-Code

**Dimension** 

Lowland hay-meadows (6510)

Mountain hay-meadows (6520)

Dry heathland (4030)

Formations with *Juniperus communis* on calcareous heaths or grassland (5130)

Karstic calcareous grasslands (6110)

Xeric sand calcareous grasslands (6120)

Formations on calcareous substrates (6210)

Formation with *Nardus stricta* on silicious substrates in mountain areas (6230)

Molinia meadows on chalk or clay (6410)

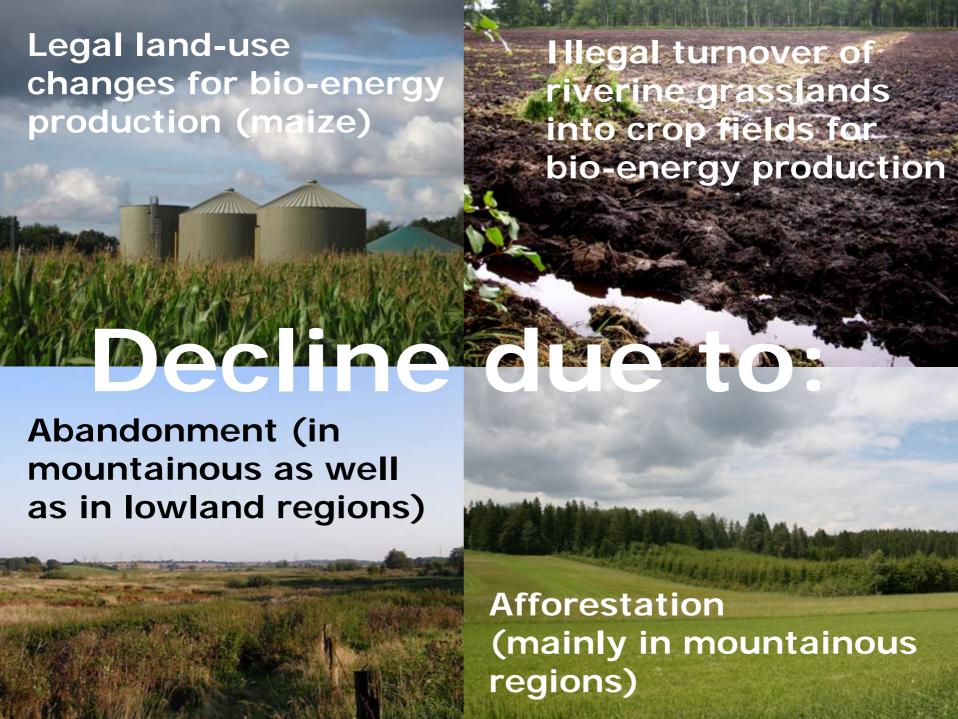
Alkaline fens (7330)

50.000 ha are still considered to be grasslands of hnv-value:

 Ca. 30.000 ha are lowland hay-meadows,

 Ca. 10.000 ha are mountain-hay meadows

- Rest is mainly calcareous heathland with *Juniperus*.



### Most important factor:



### Most important factor:

**Qualitative losses** due to the general intensification of grassland management practises

#### Type & Natura 2000-Code

Land-use systems

Lowland hay-meadows (6510)

Mountain hay meadows (6520)

Dry heathland (4030)

Formations with *Juniperus communis* on calcareous heaths or grassland (5130)

Karstic calcareous grasslands (6110)

Xeric sand calcareous grasslands (6120)

Formations on calcareous substrates (6210)

Formation with *Nardus stricta* on silicious substrates in mountain areas (6230)

Molinia meadows on chalk or clay (6410)

Alkaline fens (7330)

No surprise but worth to mention it: all grasslands have evolved along side with livestock keeping systems and actually

depend on them





The survey gives evidence that most hnv grasslands are not linked anymore to viable (livestock keeping) farming practises



#### Milchviehbestände des Jahres 2007 in Prozent des Ausgangswertes aus dem Jahre 1960 bis 10% über 10% bis 20% über 20% bis 30% TBB über 30% bis 40% 24,4% MOS über 40% bis 50% 37,8% über 50% bis 60% HD KÜN über 60% bis 70% 21,8% 33,8% über 70% bis 80% SHA über 80% bis 90% 53,5% über 90% bis 100% LB 23,0% über 100% RA KA 3,0% 7,3% WN AA 31,5% 58.2% CW BB **HDH** ES GP 23,8% 22,2% 63,4% 17,1% 59,5% TÜ OG FDS 14.6% 20,7% 26,4% RT 42,1% 40,8% BL 19,3% RW 27,8% EM 27,9% BC 68.9% TUT SIG VS 38,2% 43,2% 53.9% FR 33,6% RV KN 91.6% 39,1% LÖ WT FN 21,7% 42,3% 39,4%

Decline of dairy cows in the State of BW from 1960 - 2009

**Decline:** 

**897.791 → 378.600** 

- 58 %

# Decline of dairy farms in the

survey ar	_			
	1979	1999	2009	%

681

2.096

5.150

2.127

2.857

133

520

2.669

585

814

85

265

1.818

304

434

- 88

- 87

- 65

- 86

- 85

Enz-

**District** 

**District** 

**District** 

**District** 

**District** 

Hohenlohe-

Ravensburg-

Reutlingen-

Waldshut-

# Decline of dairy cows in the

survey ar	•			
	1979	1999	2007	%

3.333

9.656

80.690

11.039

12.348

2.868

7.498

70.319

8.690

10.184

- 48

- 47

- 30

- 47

5.531

17.465

100.202

16.542

18.987

Enz-

**District** 

**District** 

**District** 

**District** 

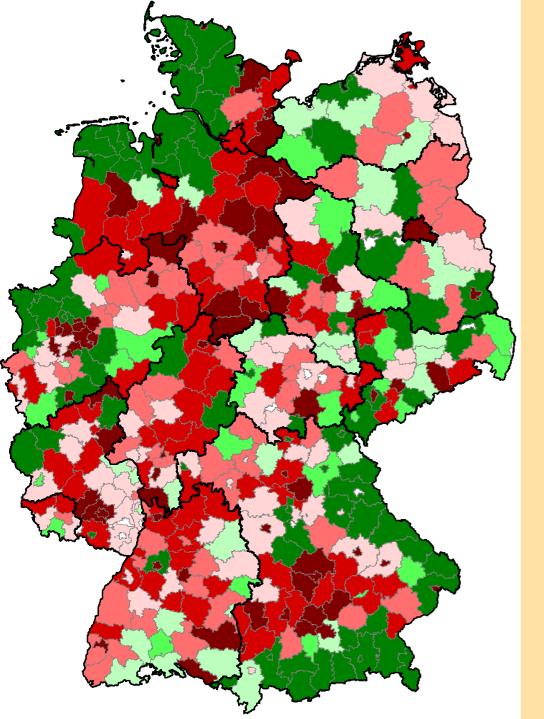
**District** 

Hohenlohe-

Ravensburg-

Reutlingen-

Waldshut-



## Milk quota trading in kg / hectare aa





LASSEN vTI 2010

### Results of milk quota trading in Mio. kg according to the German stock region West since the introduction in 2007

1) responsible for Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg und Bremen, 2) responsible for Rhineland Palatinate and Saarland.

Baden-Württemberg	- 86.773
Bavaria	- 36.202
Lower Saxony 1)	+ 160.911
Nordrhine-Westfalia	+ 76.127
Hesse	- 77.208
Rhineland-Palatinate 2)	- 24.278



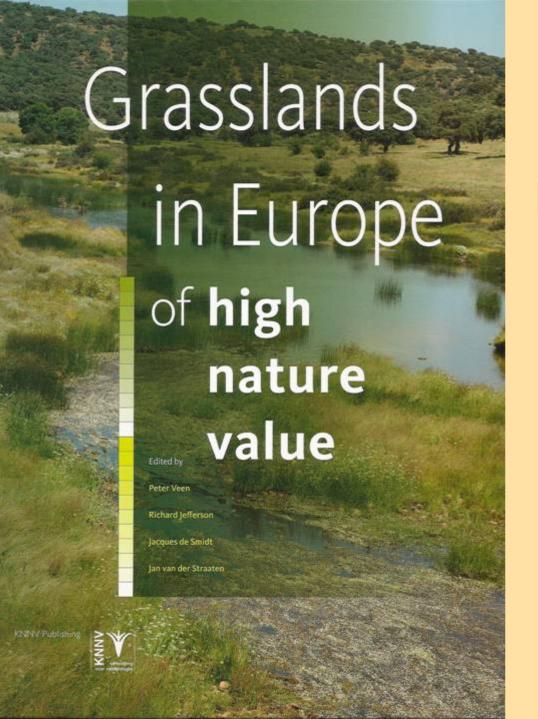
#### Situation in the survey areas

- The existence of all hnv grassland types
  / extensive management practises depend
  entirely on pillar 1 and pillar 2 subsidies.
- ▶ Pillar 2 programmes like agri-environment schemes (MEKA III) and tailored conservation programmes for areas of conservation interests (e.g. NATURA 2000 areas) make up 60 % and more of all farming payments in the survey areas.
- ▶ For mountain farmers and sheep keepers 80 to 100 % of the net income derives from pillar 1 and pillar 2 transfers.



▶ We need new land use strategies to not further increase the demand for subsidies or even to minimize the financial needs

- ▶ There is not a single strategy. Proven best-practise examples or / and ideas which still need practical testing are e.g.
- large scale extensive grazing systems for beef production in various forms,
- adding-value concepts for dairy products (as elements of regional economic value chains)
- hay-pellets for combustion purposes?



### Book to recommend



### Acknowledgements

The research project was cordially supported by the Nature Trust at the Ministry of Environment of the State of Baden-Württemberg

