



Trends in permanent grassland cover in Latvia in the period from 2007 to 2016

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Aim

To evaluate changes and trends of permanent grasslands cover

Materials and methods

The spatial data of Integrated Administration and Control

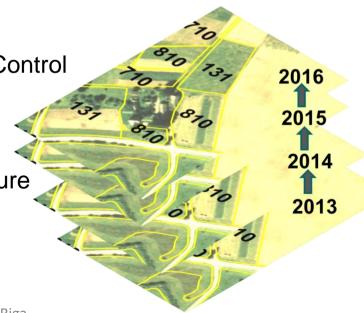
System from Rural Support Service:

- Field blocks 2007-2016 (declared areas)
- Field parcels 2013-2016 (supported areas)

Data of semi-natural grasslands habitats from Nature

Concervation Agency (2014)

Spatial analysis in GIS

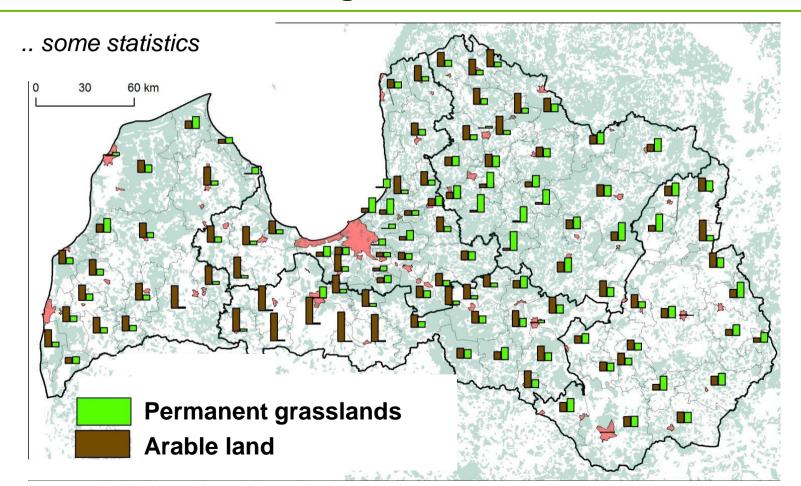


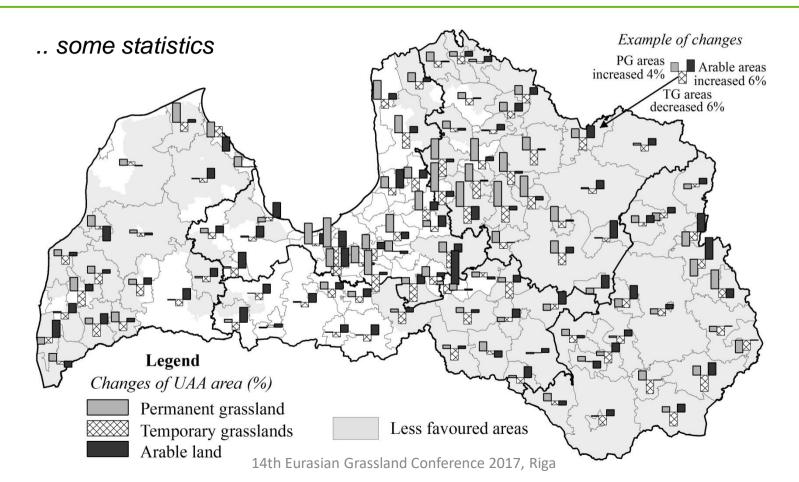










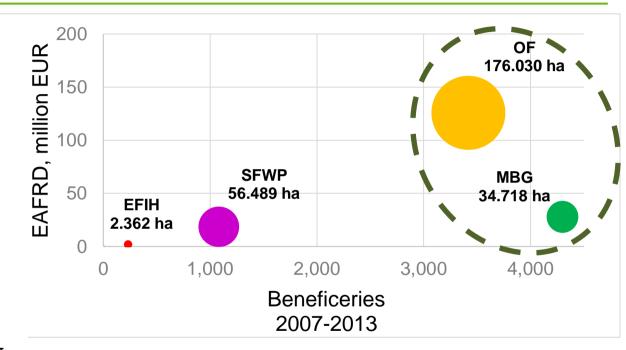


.. some statistics

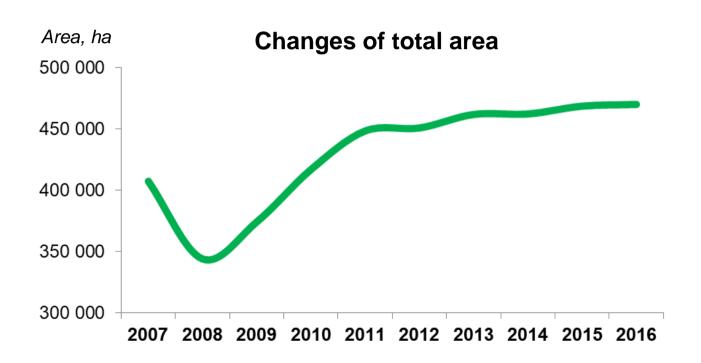
M10.1: Agri-environment payments

- ☐ M10.1.1: Maintaining
 Biodiversity in Grasslands
 (MBG)
- M10.1.2: Environmentally friendly integrated Horticulture (EFIH)
- M10.1.3: Stubble field in winter period (SFWP)
- ☐ M10.1.4: Environmentally friendly nectar plant growing

M11: Organic Farming (DOF)



Results



Results 2013-2016

658 734 ha - total area of permanent grasslands in 4 years

465 581 ha total area in 2016

71%

286 544 ha - total area of permanent grasslands all 4 years

43%

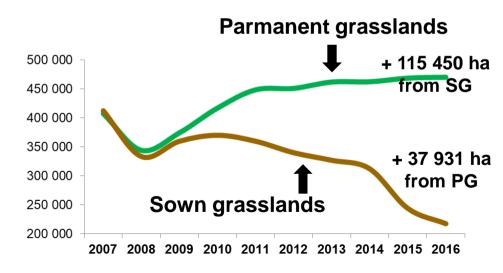
31 022 ha - total area of supported semi-natural habitats

5%

Results

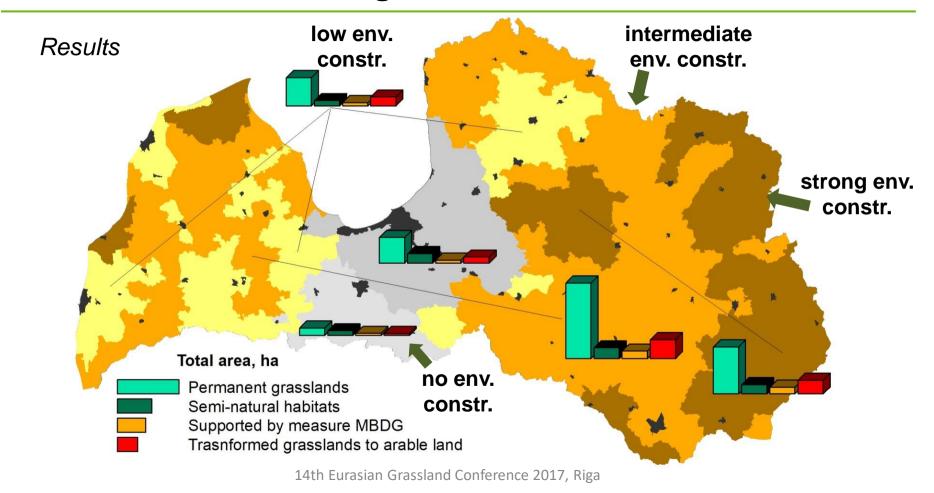
- The total areas of permanent grasslands is «confused» due to dynamic changes even in last 4 years. Important changes are related to – grassland abandonment, improving of grasslands and transformation into arable land.
- Most part of permanent grasslands areas formed from sown grasslands





Results/Cognitions

- The second most important form of permanent grasslands transformation for last years was fallows (in 2015 – 22 598 ha!, average in 2014 and 2016 - 5 914 ha)
- The results show that permanent grassland is short intermediate stage before transformation to arable land (153 943 ha; 23%)
- 1 390 ha (2.6%) of semi-natural grasslands was transformed to arable land in last
 4 years
- Spatial analysis show that grasslands transformation to arable land are evenly typical for all Latvia



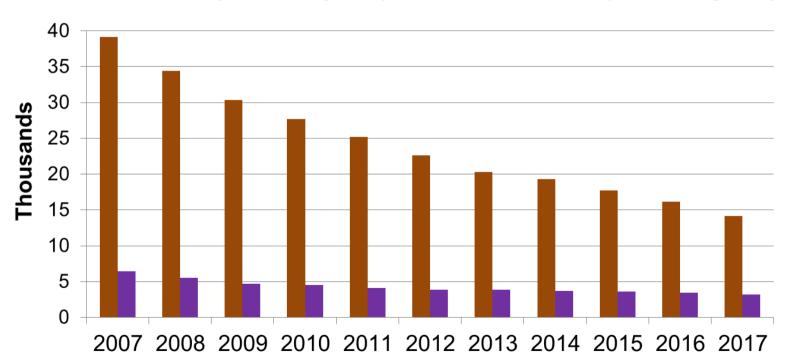
Permanent grasslands in Latvia – influencing factors

Cognitions/Conclusins

- Since 2008, it is required to ensure a minimum livestock density (LU/ha) and a defined revenue threshold (EUR/ha) to receive the area payments.
- From 2015 greening conditions have been introduced. Significantly that due to implementation of *greening* conditions permanent grasslands were not protected from convertion into the fallows.
- Important changes in the management conditions of permanent grasslands (incl. semi-natural habitats) from 2015: mulching/shcreding not allowed any more, no moving start date, higher LU/ha etc.
- Targeted policy (support) for economically most competitive (intensive) farms in the crop sector, respectively, an increase in demand for arable land.

Permanent grasslands in Latvia – influencing factors

■ 1 - 5 Cattle hause (decreasing 64%) ■ 6 - 10 Cattle hause (decreasing 50%)









Thank you for attention!