

CONTEXT PROFILE

 SWEDEN



FARMER

Gunnar Danielsson -
Berghult



INNOVATION

Lambing in June for optimised use of semi-natural grasslands and parasite control



[Video](#)



MAIN DOMAIN OF THE INNOVATION

Animal management



AGROCLIMATIC AREA

Continental north



CLIMATE

Moderate rainfall



SOIL TYPE

Loam



MANAGEMENT

Ley farming



TECHNICAL

Easy



FINANCE/INVESTMENT

Low



MARKET

Local-urban



SOCIAL

Part-time farmer

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Case Study: SE_07	Agroclimatic Zone								
Item (Key Innovation Elements)	Alpine	Atlantic Central	Atlantic North	Atlantic South	Boreal	Continental North	Continental South	Mediterranean North	Mediterranean South
Semi-natural grasslands for grazing ewes	+++	++	++	++	+++	++	++	+++	+++
Seasonal lambing in June	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+	+
Lambs are let out on pasture after parasite populations have decreased (half June in this case)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Ensuring sufficient supplementary feed is available later in the season to support growth	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+

+++ Strong transferability
 ++ Slightly limited transferability
 + Very limited transferability
 × Generic information/not relevant

Implementation Gaps

- Dry summer period with reduced grass quality impacting livestock nutrition and growth

Research Gaps

- Identify the conditions under which parasites die before lambing to improve management strategies

Suggestions to Adapt

- Align lambing periods with local environmental conditions to minimize parasite impact and optimize pasture use

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT COSTS

Total initial investment costs at start up:	low
• Initial authorisation costs (e.g. sanitary, veterinary, etc.)	not applicable/not known
• Initial advisory costs	low
• Initial buildings and machineries	not applicable/not known
• Initial certification costs	not applicable/not known
• Initial working capital (personal qualification, marketing and promotion, etc.)	not applicable/not known

ON-GOING COSTS

On-going advisory costs	not applicable/not known
On-going certification costs	not applicable/not known
On-going buildings and machinery costs	not applicable/not known
On-going working capital	not applicable/not known

BENEFITS RELATIVE TO ORIGINAL SYSTEM

◦ Economic

Reduction in energy consumption (electricity; fuel consumption)	not applicable/not known
Reduction in input use (fertilizers; pesticides; feed) etc.	not applicable/not known
Payback period	high
Product value added	mid
Additional farm income through agroecological/agri-environmental payment schemes	not applicable/not known

◦ Environmental

Animal feed self-sufficiency increase	none or low
Biodiversity increase	high
Improved nitrogen cycling	not applicable/not known
Soil regeneration	not applicable/not known
Animal health and welfare improvement	high

◦ Social

Workload reduction	mid
Engagement of young generation	mid

Literature

English

- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0921448805004864>
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-69576-w>
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1828051X.2022.2155587>