Sweden

National territory
45 million hectare

Agricultural area
3.1 million hectare

Arable land
2.7 million hectare

Average area of arable land per holding 38 hectare

Number of agricultural holdings
71 000 holdings

Number of livestock holdings
29 500 holdings



History

- 1969: Environmental Law: Reduce discharges, which could lead to pollution of watercourses, lakes and sea
- Mid 1980: Political agreement HELCOM and OSPAR: 50 % reduction, first vulnerable zones and action programmes
- 1988: New vulnerable zones and a general action programme to reduce nutrient losses from agriculture
- Mid 1990: New legislation: winter crop cover and measures to reduce ammonia emissions.
- 1995: Member of EU



Environmental and Rural Development Program for Sweden 2000-2006

- Support for investments: manure storage, changes from solid to slurry systems, manure injection equipments, changes in animal housing
- Cultivation of catch crops and spring cultivation
- Riparian strips: 6 to 20 metres
- Wetlands and ponds: Investment and management



Environmental objectives

15 environmental quality objectives

No eutrophication

Nutrient load must not have a negative effect on human health or biological diversity

For each environmental quality objective: interim targets, measures and strategies

By 2010 waterborne antropogenic nitrogen emissions in Sweden into the sea south of Åland Sea will have been reduced by 30 % compared with 1995 levels.



Programme to Reduce Nutrient Losses From Agriculture

- Legislation
- Environmental taxes
- Voluntary instruments
- Extensions service and information
- Research and development



Focus on Nutrients

- Feeding strategies
- Nitrogen and phosphorus strategy
- Nutrient balance
- Crop and crop-rotation strategy
- Planning catch crops, riparian zones, wetlands,
- Soil compaction
- Handling and use of plant protection products



Sweden: Implementing Nitrates Directive

- 1995: Previous vulnerable zones and action programmes
- 1998 New measures,
- 1999 Formal notice: new measures
- 2001 Formal notice: vulnerable zones
- 2002 New vulnerable zones
- 2002 Reasoned opinion: vulnerable zones
- 2003 New vulnerable zones and action programmes



Lesson learned

- Deep investigation vulnerable zones 1994-1995.
- Some difficulty to change old measures
- Sometimes difficult for farmers to understand the measure
- Not enough in with mandatory measures in Nitrates Directive to reach objectives: Swedish RDP
- The entire flow of nutrients on a farm: Focus on Nutrients



Indelning i produktionsområden

