



Climate change

- How will the Swedish farming have to handle this?

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How should Swedish agriculture and handle the impact of climate change?

- Research and development must urgently adapt modern plant processing techniques to adapt existing crops better and new crops to a changing Swedish climate
- Build long-term mull content by aiming for high yields, keeping straw on the field and adding more organic fertilizers (adapt more circulation)
- Keep the soil in a good pH condition –keep liming.
- Reduce soilcompaction (difficult equation when farms grow bigger and machines at the same rate)
- Today's organic farming has possibilities, but it also has major challenges with the climate change that is forecast. (more ley is a benefit, but more vulnerable without pesticides)
- Animal husbandry need to build better stables with better ventilation, more water and even better diseasecontrol
- Reproduce many of today's drainage and trenching compounds to landdrainage and irrigation compounds that handle the entire water issue in an area.
- Existing drainage must be done more in a more closely pattern (double cost vs today)
- Society faces major challenges linked to water drainage of all hard-made surfaces. (Especially in border between agricultural land and urban areas)





Biggest challenges or questionsmarks

- *Who will do this changes when avarage Swedish farmer is 57 years old?*
- *Who will pay, when people are alreade reluctant to pay more for food today, if there isn't a clear customer related benefit?*
- *Eus CAP is one tool, (esp pillar 2) but Swedish government and politicians have agreed to work for heavily reduced fundings to farming and more to broadpatern rural efferts.*

