

dNmark scenarios focus on locally adapted solutions

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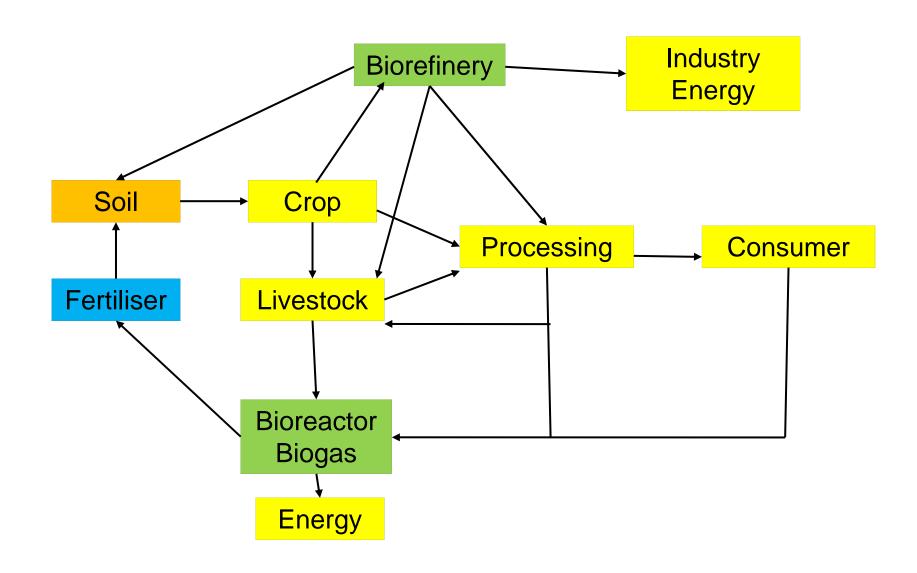


Solution scenarios

- New production chains with more efficient use and recycling of N
 - This scenario focuses on reducing losses through more efficient crop uptake of N (perennial crops, cover crops), efficient use of N in livestock production, technologies for reducing losses through the production (e.g. within crop and livestock production systems), technologies for capturing and recycling N for fertilisation.
- Geographically differentiated N-measures based on landscape planning and management
 - N flows and emissions have substantially different effects depending on the location of the emis-sions relative to vulnerable ecosystems, depending on N retention (uptake and reduction) during the low path. Measures here focus on optimising N retention through local planning.
- Changed consumption patterns driving land use change and reducing N use
 - Changes in consumption patterns can involve changes in organic food consumption (e.g. extensive grassland farming), less meat consumption (less livestock), new demands and productions through bioenergy crops, biorefineries etc. that lead to more perennial cropping for food, feed and bioenergy.



Recycling – Differentiated - Consumption





Locally adapted scenarios – group work

- What are the key N emissions in the landscape/catchment (ammonia, N leaching, nitrous oxide)?
- > What are dominating N flows in the landscape/catchment?
- What is the current link between nature and agriculture in the landscape/catchment?
- Which measures can be adopted for the different farms, industries, municipalities etc.?
- > Which (supra)national factors affect N flows and emissions?
- > What are the alternatives for regulating N flows and emissions?
- Who are the key actors in the landscape?



Groups

- 1. Varde (Brian J., Poul)
- 2. Odsherred (Peter, Michael)
- 3. Midtsjælland (Irene, Tommy)
- 4. Limfjorden (Chris, Per)
- 5. Limfjorden (Jørgen, Jörg) English speaking