



## **Summary**

Developing scenarios at local level has been a key focus in the dNmark research alliance. Scenarios have been developed in a co-creative process involving a variety of local stakeholders. The stakeholders have given their ideas to how the landscape could develop in the future with special focus on changes in land-use and agricultural practices in order to meet national demands for nitrogen leaching reductions.

The scenarios are developed as forecasting scenarios addressing the effects of landscape changes on the nitrogen leaching. The scenarios are compared with baseline scenarios of current land-use and crop rotations in order to assess the differences. The scenarios consist of a decription of: storyline, measures, instruments, characteristics, and co-benefits.

Several scenarios have been developed in the study areas including this use of land-based measures like new wetlands, zonations, setaside areas, afforestations, and reduced soil preparations as well as measures focusing on ocean-based measures such as mussels and seaweed farms. The effects of the used measures have described in a "measure catalogue" (Virkemiddelkataloget). In this fact sheet two scenarios of changes in land use in order to address the need for targeted regulation are presented in two study areas.

## General characteristics of the two study areas

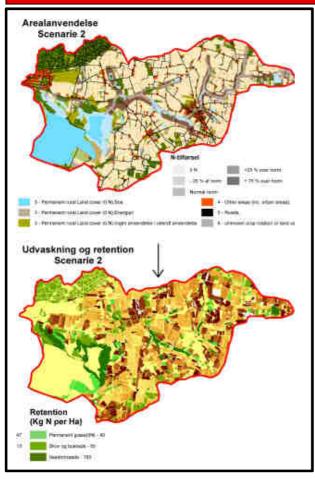
## Study areas

- <u>Hagens Møllebæk</u>: Is located in the north-western part of Denmark in the municipality of Skive.
  - The study area is 2761ha mainly consisting of arable land (83% of the area). The land is typically owned by full-time farmers both pig farmers (approx. 10) and dairy farmers (approx. 20).
  - The watercourse is called Hagens Møllebæk and the study area is the catchment area of watercourse.
- Henne Mølleå: Is located in the south-western part of Denmark in the municipality of Varde.
   The study area is 6282ha consisting of arable land (65%) and forest / nature areas (approximately 25% of the area).
   The farmers in the area are mainly dairy farmers (approx. 50) but also pig farmers live in the area (approx.7).
   The watercourse is called Henne Mølleå.



Figure 1: dNmark study areas

## Two landscape scenarios in local landscapes



The two landscape scenarios addressed a spatially targeted situation where different parts of the catchment are allocated with different measures.

Study area:	Henne Mølleå
Scenario storyline:	Empirical data suggest that
	leaching in general is highest close
	to recipients and on vulnerable soil
	types (JB 1, 2 and 7). The scenario
	suggests a zonation with
	extensification on vulnerable areas
	and intensification on robust areas.
Measures:	Reduced input of N on vulnerable
	areas defined by proximity to
	watercourse and soil types.
Instruments:	No N input allowed on most
	vulnerable areas and gradually
	allowing increased N input in areas
	of low N leaching risk.
Characteristics:	The four zones:
(LSU = Livestock Units)	Zone 1: No N input
	Zone 2: N input corr. to 0,8 LSU
	Zone 3: N input corr. to 1.4 LSU
	Zone 4: N input corr. to 2.0 LSU
Co-benefits:	Nature areas will most likely
	increase and be better connected.
	Recreational opportunities.

Fig. 2: Henne Mølleå; Scenario land use and leaching.

Study area:	Hagens Møllebæk
Scenario storyline:	Farmers are in general
	interested in the measures
	with largest reduction effect
_	for the least cost.
Measures:	Allocation of constructed
	wetlands where the highest
	effect can be expected.
Instruments:	Constructed wetland
	combined with a normal
	wetland.
Characteristics:	Constructed wetlands: 5-35
(reductions)	Kg N/ ha catchment
	Wetlands: 120-190 kg N/ha
Co-benefits:	Nature / biodiversity benefits
	from wetlands



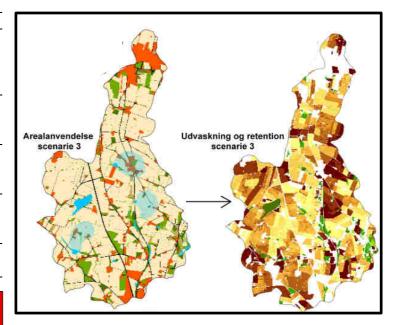


Figure 3: Hagens Møllebæk; Scenario land use and leaching.

