In Denmark the organic sows farrow outdoor on pasture (picture 1) and the gestation sows are outdoor from 15 April to 1 November on pasture (picture 2). Some farmers also keep their weaned piglets on outdoor pasture (picture 3). In the project pEcosystem data from five herds have delivered their crop plan for 2016. This gives unique information on the land use in Danish organic pig production.

CROP ROTATION
The crop rotation in Danish organic pig production system is very important for having good crop yields for the long term organic production. In figure 1 the land use in 2016 is shown. Grass for farrowing sows, gestation sows, in some cases also weaning pigs and grass roughage make up 26 percent while the grain production is 52 percent and only 9 percent protein crops.

THE PROPORTION OF WINTER AND SPRING GRAINS
In figure 2 the proportions of winter and spring grain are shown. There is 72 percent spring grain used in the pig production; this is related to the old pig pasture is used for a spring crop and that with a lot of deep litter oat (spring crop) is used a lot in Danish organic pig herds.