



Picture 1: Organic lactating sows on pasture

## Fact sheet

# AGRICULTURAL LAND USE IN DANISH ORGANIC PIG PRODUCTION

AUG 2018

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.



Picture 2:  
Gestation sows  
on pasture



Picture 3:  
Organic weaners  
on pasture

## 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.

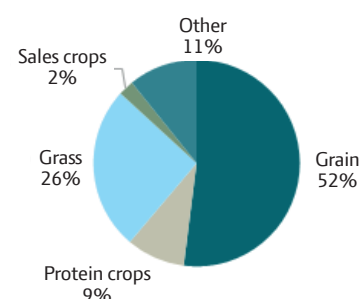


Fig 1: Land use in organic pig production, percentage of total land use

## 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.

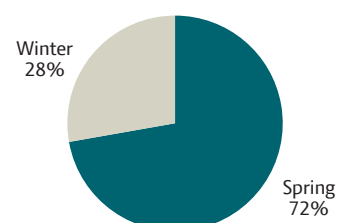


Fig 2: Proportion of winter and spring grain in Danish organic pig production

This Fact sheet is part of the Pig production in eco-efficient organic systems (pEcosystem) project within the OrganicRDD2 program coordinated by ICROFS (International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems) and founded by GUDP (Green Development and Demonstration Program) under the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark. Read more: <http://agro.au.dk/forskning/projekter/pecosystem/>