Greenland management - paradigm shift

The requirements of the market lead in the greenland order, that there are no species-rich plant societies established, but a selection of less performance grasses is used: the proportion of up to 60% rye grasses, tetraploid hybrid forms, allows up to six harvests per year and determines the market price for hay.

Instead of the flower meadow, which could be habitat for many animals, one generates grassland deserts and draws a breeder there nevertheless the first cut in May will remove him.

Why?

The standards of grassland management are set by the dairy industry, whose cows have a daily milk yield of up to 60 liters and therefore require high, for horses unsuitable contents in the basic feed. A cow gives milk only when she is a mother and you should think that 60 liters are enough to feed the baby (about 6 liters / day). Far from it, for after two days, when sufficient colostrum has been absorbed, they are separated and fed with palm oil and soybean products.

Oil palms, as well as soybean or sugar cane plantations, but where they are planted on increasingly large areas, they are a serious interruption to nature and the life of the farmers. Regional agriculture, which is the livelihood of many people and whose products contribute significantly to the diet of the surrounding area, is being ousted. The farmer with knowledge and experience from generations becomes a day-laborer.

We are not talking here about the use of glyphosate and genetically modified plant material, not about AMPA (metabolite of glyphosate) and super-weeds, not disturbances of the water circuits, eutrophication of the water bodies, nitrate pollution of the groundwater, burning down native woodland.....

But only with the most intensive intensification, mass production and the use of genetic engineering is it asserted that one could feed the rising world population. This raises the question of how subsidized milk production, which fulfills the former requirements, must be subsidized in Europe in order to keep them alive. In the end, are not only subsidized the food groups, which are thereby contending with dumping prices for market shares?
Who subsidizes for example the African dairy farmers, whose product is unsaleable by our milk powder from overproduction?

Flowery meadows and herbal hay could also feed on the cow, which gives 25 liters daily and whose milk had quite different protein quality, emptied less methane, but this is wishful thinking.

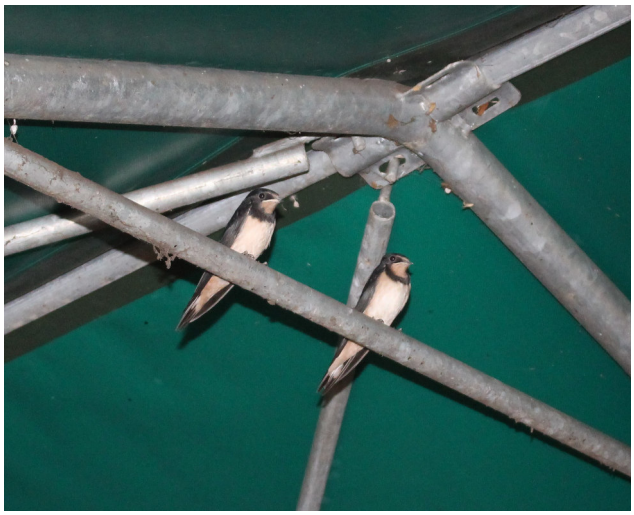
The extensification of grassland, its conversion to species rich habitat using 22 grasses and over 40 different meadows is paradigm shift, no business model. The considerable effort of time, energy and money generated home for pollinating insects, birds, and the like, but not a competitive product.

Indeed:
We are now talking about „prosperity“ among our horses, whose stocks become fatter and sicker, a result from bad diet, energetic over-supply as well as too much carbohydrate or proteins substantial caused by power-grass. If one balances the costs for adiposis, which can lead to insulin resistance and laminitis, in account to a price that ist 3,5 times higher the high prices are relativized. One subsidizes the flowering strip which is mulched any time. One subsidizes the wild soil which is turned into a corn field. I think, that both ways have a counterproductive effect: when a home is offered it should be offered for a long time. Mulching kills thoroughly. From these sums one could

divert.

At the present time, the "New Wilderness" is solution made by the nature conservation associations. It´s characterized by a dogma: "good professional practice of agriculture" is attack on nature conservation. "Nature conservation areas are not to be farmed according to agricultural criteria, otherwise they are missing their meaning!". Instead, immediate fertilization-stop takes place after taking over, haymaking without any further processing will create a species-rich greenland. The following mass spread of weeds like Senecio jacobaea is natural intermediate stage.....

The excavation of such surfaces is the last task which we have to solve. Seed mixture for every soil including invasion resistance, pasture and meadows, revitalization over permanent humus etc. have already been worked out
and
our locals show that we are on the right track: WhiteWagtail, Wren, Robin, Chaffinch, Chiffchaff, Nuthatch, Blue-, Great and Marsh Tit, Raven, Mediumspeed, Starling, Song Thrush, Blackcap, Goldfinch, Hawfinch, Greenfinch, Jay and Tree Creeper. A pair of smoke swallows just build their nest. Some settle partly between the nest, the area and the draining of the horses. Short, energy-saving ways promote brute success, no talk of bird dying. Bees have a source of mineral. Blind chimneys and chimneys can find their brood in rotting horse droppings .....



Helge Bernotat, Hannover Juli, 2017

Seed selection horse - alternative composition for cow, roof greening etc. possible:

Grasses:
-Agrostis capillaris
-Alopecurus pratensis
-Arrhenatherum elatius
-Cynosurus cristatus
-Dactylis glomerata
-Festuca rubra
-Holcus lanatus
-Phleum pratense
-Poa pratensis
-Trisetum flavescens (Note: Vit.D3 hypervitaminosis)
-Briza media / maxima
-Agrostis gigantea
-Agrostis stolonifera
-Festuca ovina
-Anthoxantum adoratum
-Glyceria fluitans
-Glyceria declinata
-Phalaris arundinacea
-Poa trivialis

Herbs:
Achillea millefolium, Anthriscus sylvestri, Carum carvi, Daucus carota, Foeniculum vulgare, Galium mollugo, Pastinaca sativa, Petroselinum sativum, Plantago lanceolata, Sanguisorba minor, and:
Ajuga reptans, Alchemilla vulgaris, Campanula glomerata, Campanula patula, Campanula ranunculus, Campanula rotundifolia, Centaurea jacea, Cerastium fontanum, Crepis biennis, Galium verum, Knautia arvensis, Leontodon autumnalis, Leontodon hispidus, Leucanthemum vulgare, Lotus corniculatus, Pimpinella major, Plantago media, Primula veris, Prunella vulgaris, Salvia Pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis, Saxifraga granulata, Stellaria graminea, Tragopogon pratensis, Trifolium pratense, Veronica chamaedrys, Vicia cracca, Vicia sepium.

For healthy horses: