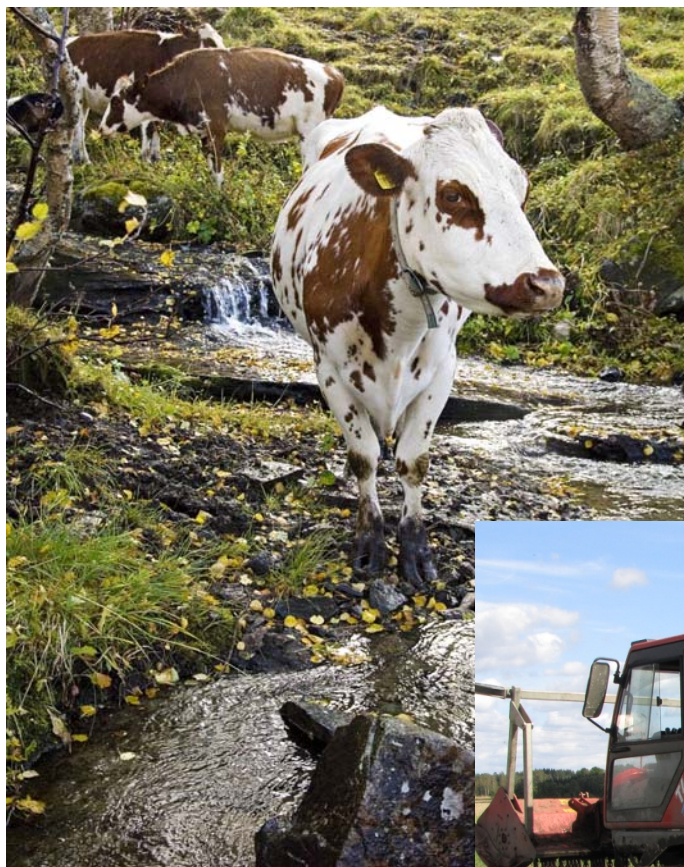
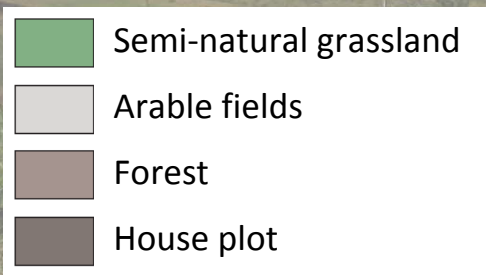
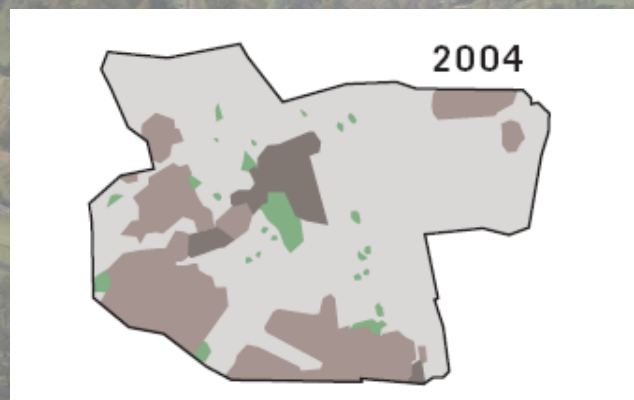
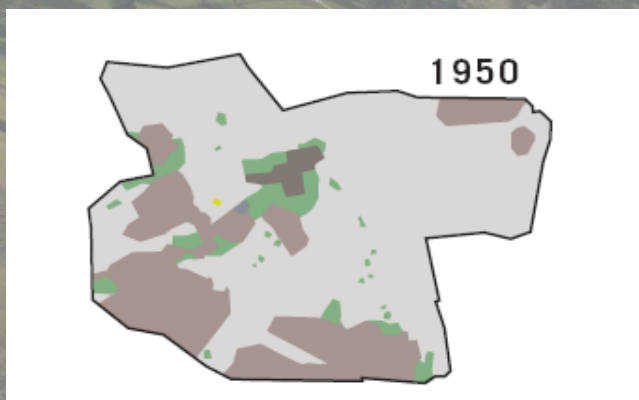
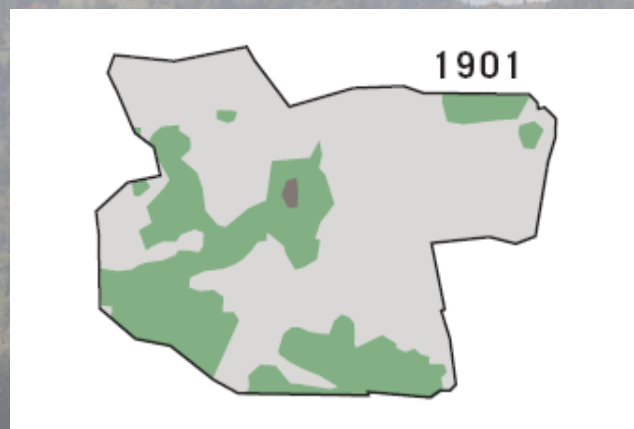
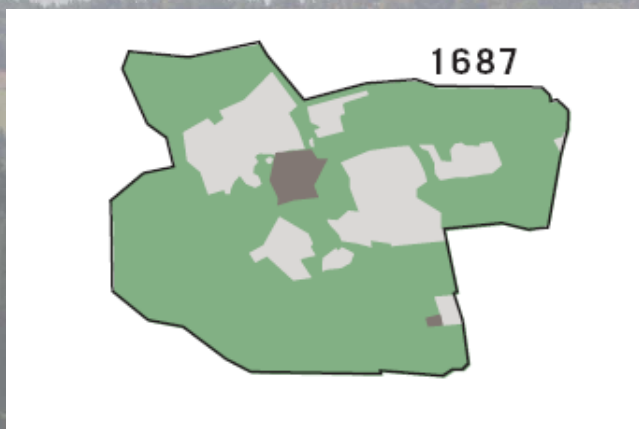


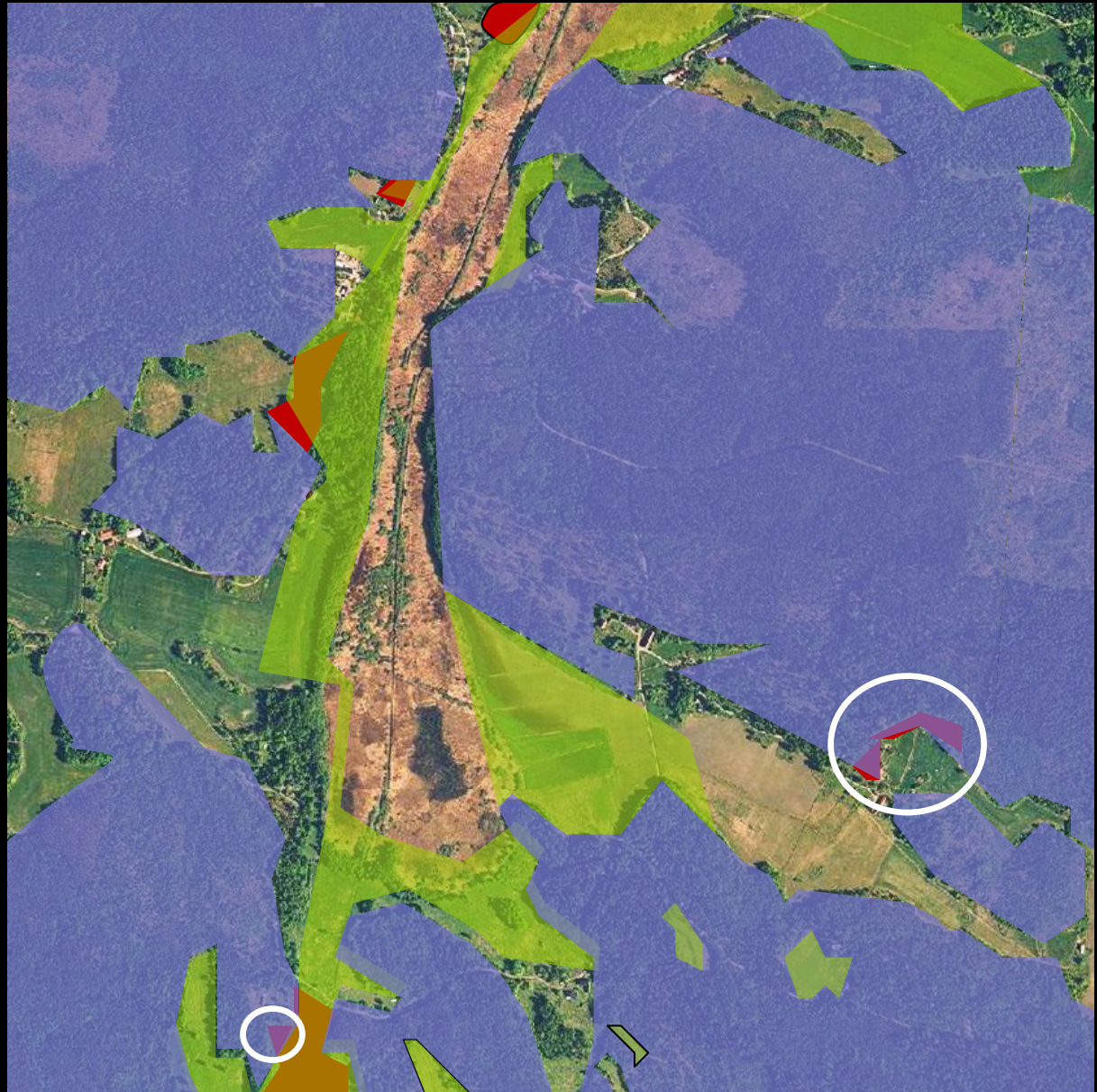
Pastoral agricultural systems – past management as a factor in producing nature and landscape value





Management history, Change in space over time

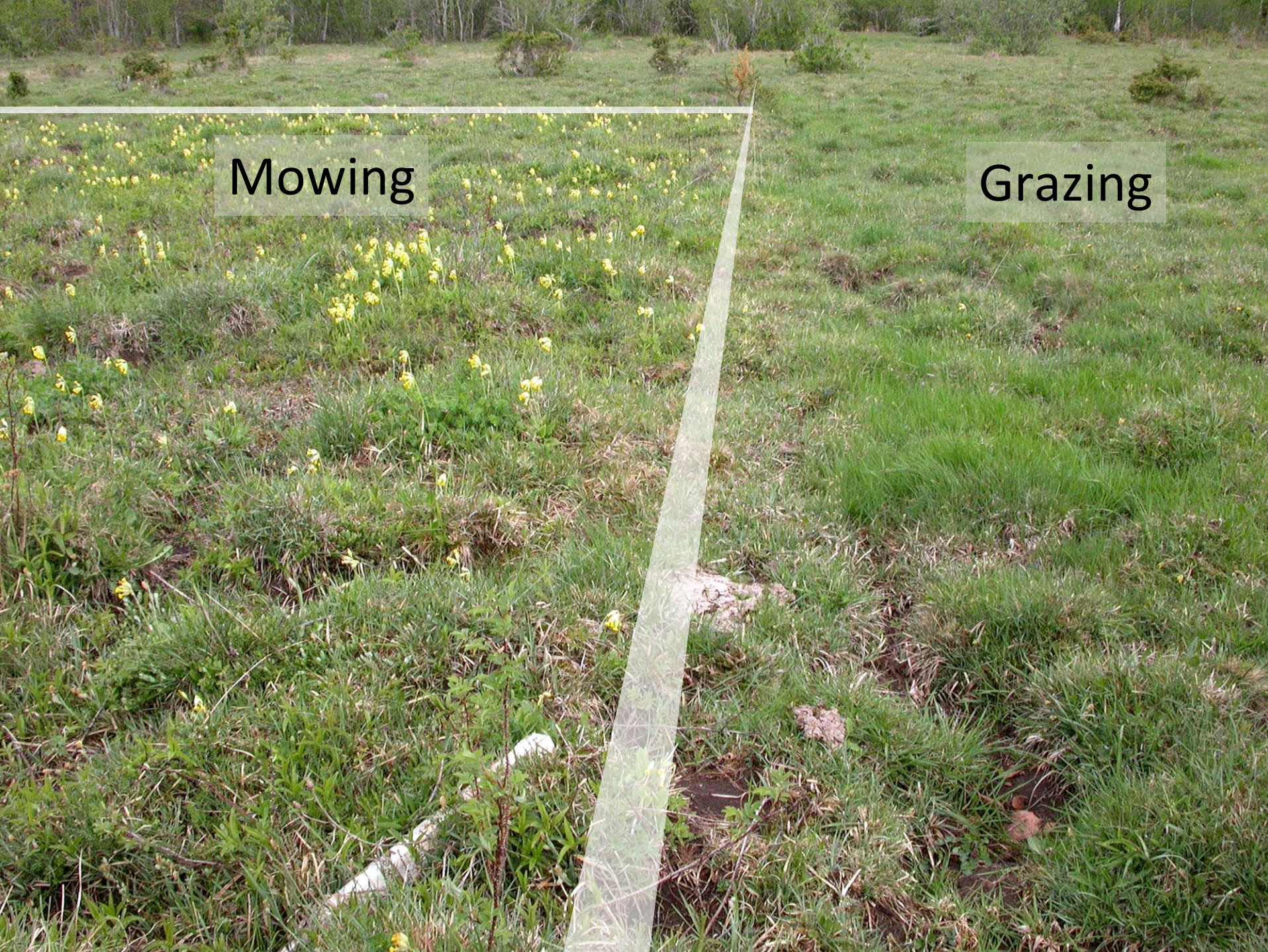
-  Former meadow
-  Former pasture
-  Grazing at present



Succisa pratensis

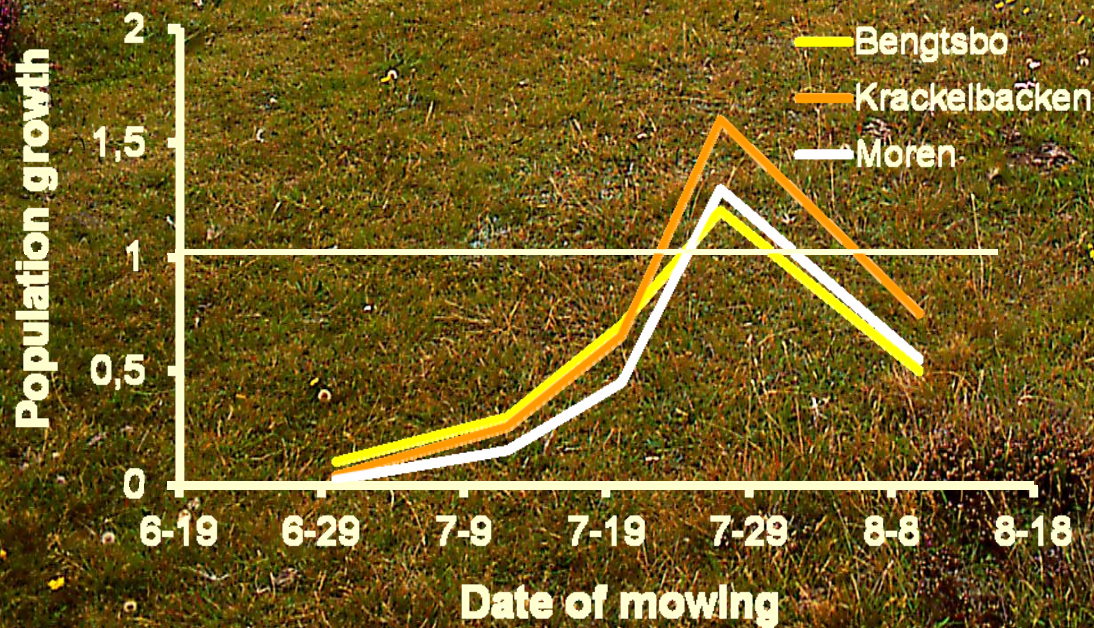
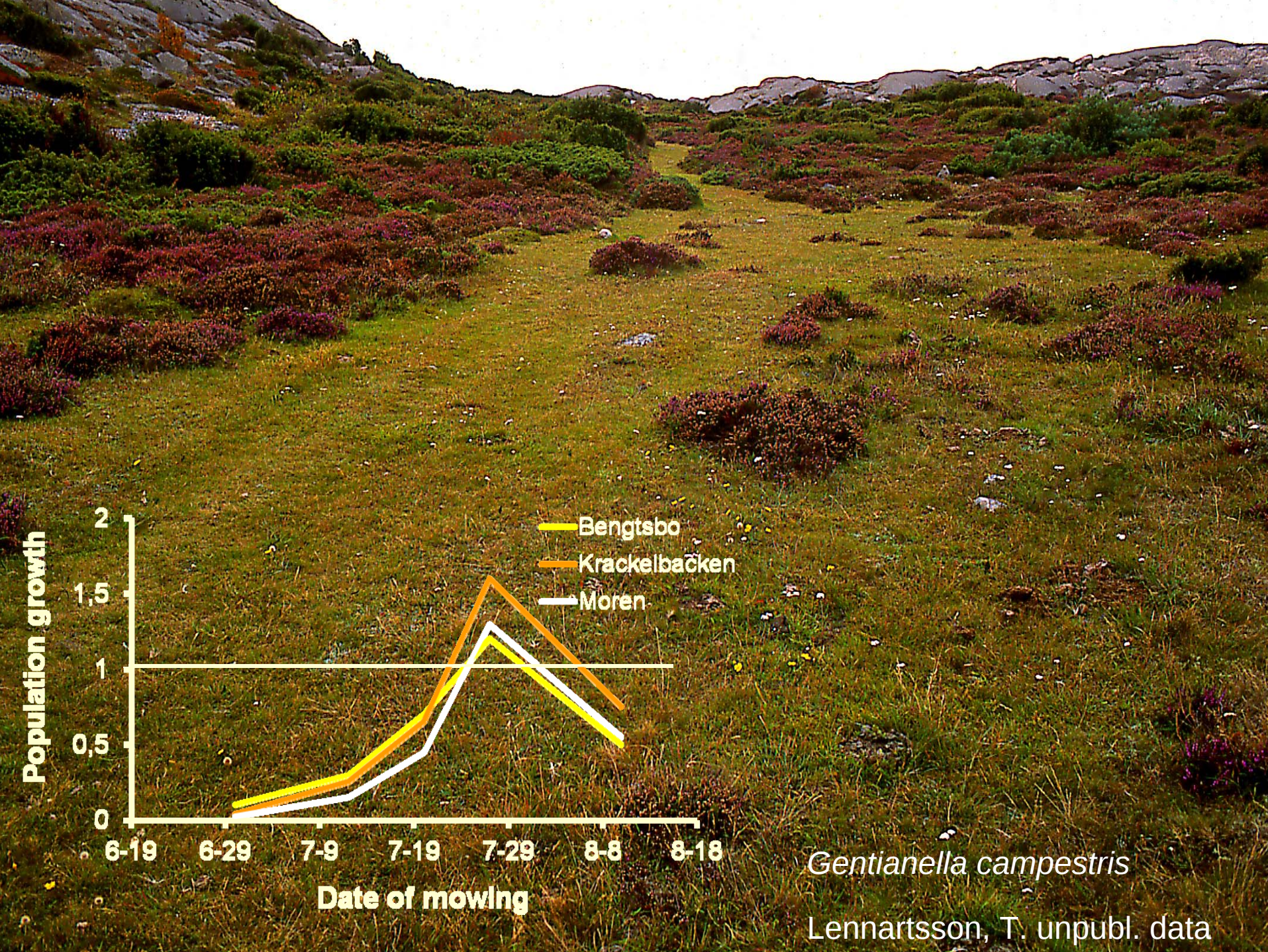






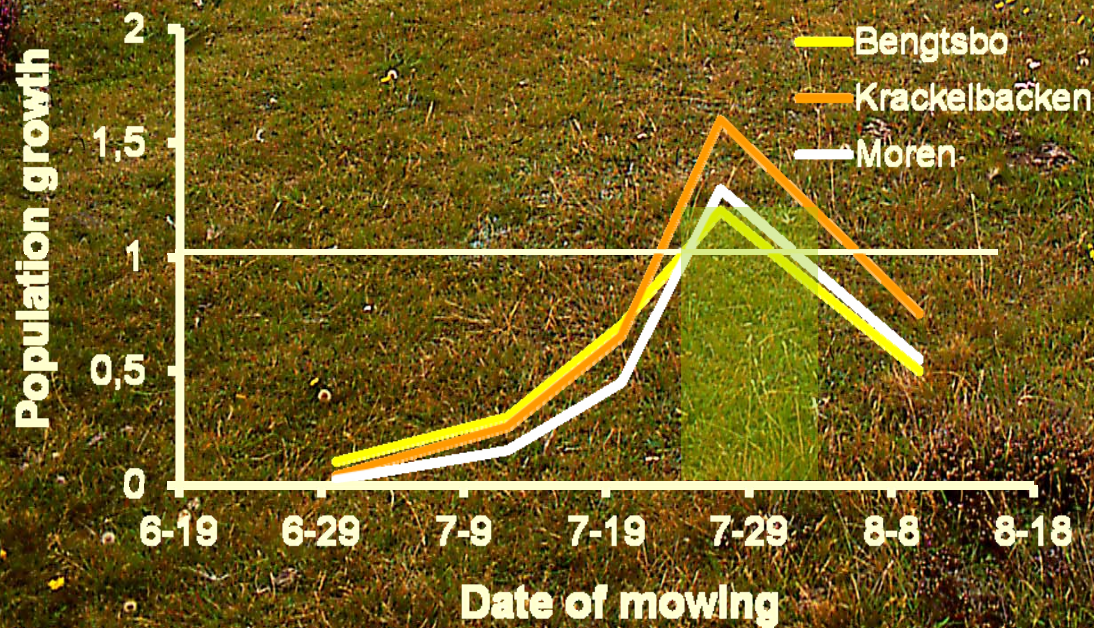
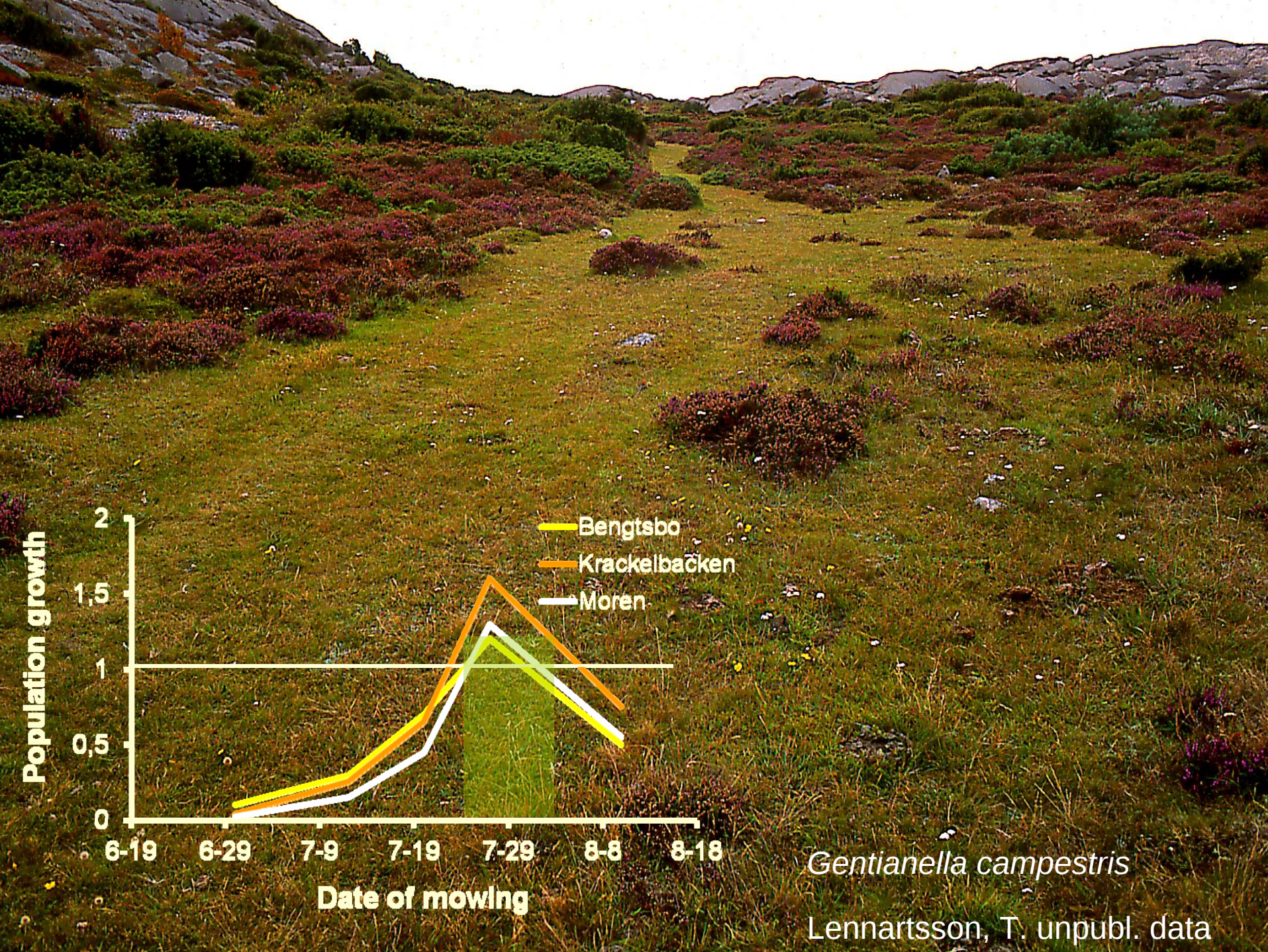
Mowing

Grazing



Gentianella campestris

Lennartsson, T. unpubl. data

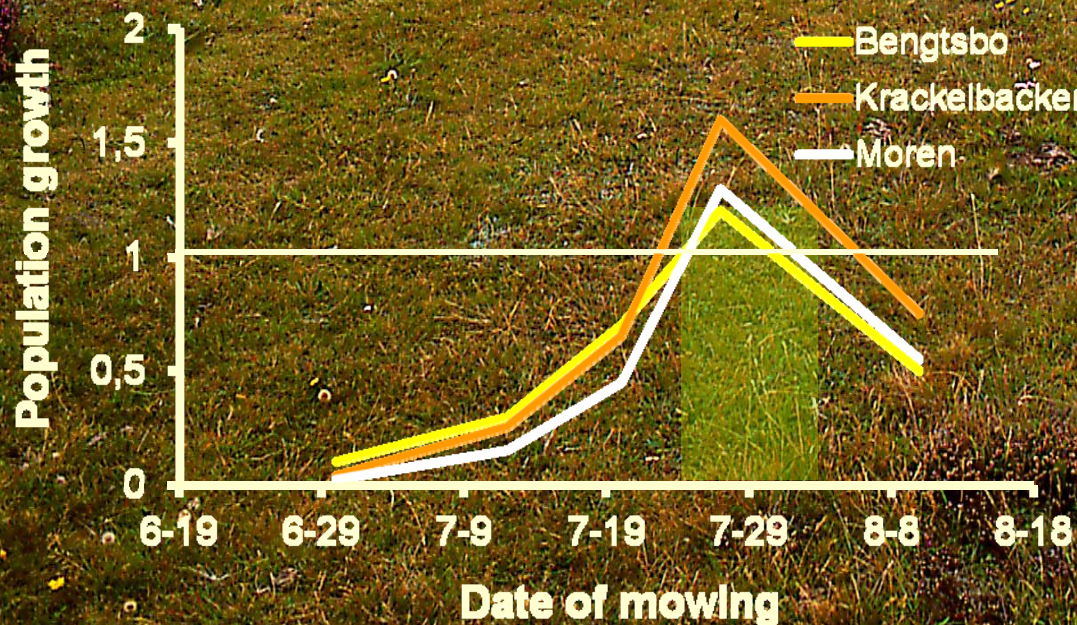


Gentianella campestris

Lennartsson, T. unpubl. data



Hey are left on
spot to dry



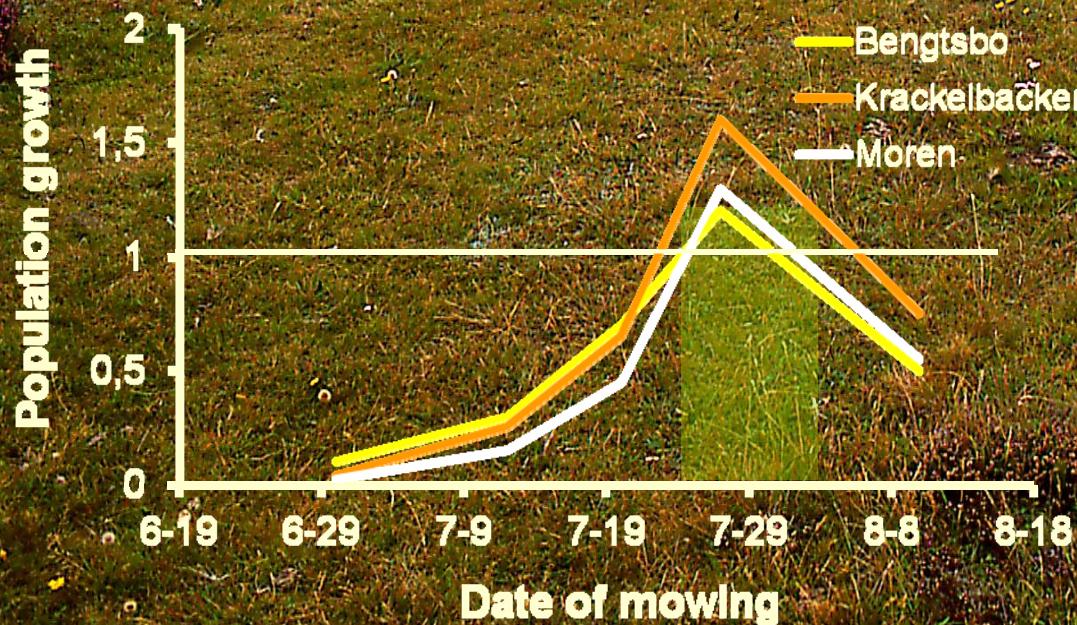
Immediate
removal of hey

Gentianella campestris

Lennartsson, T. unpubl. data



Hey are left on
spot to dry

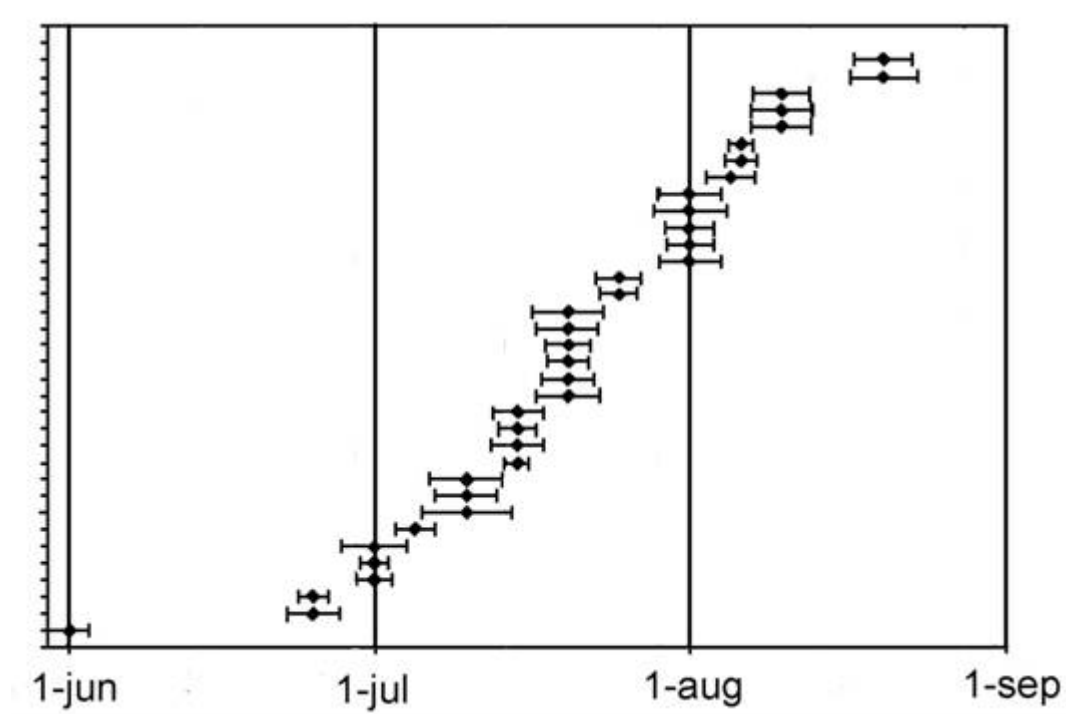


Immediate
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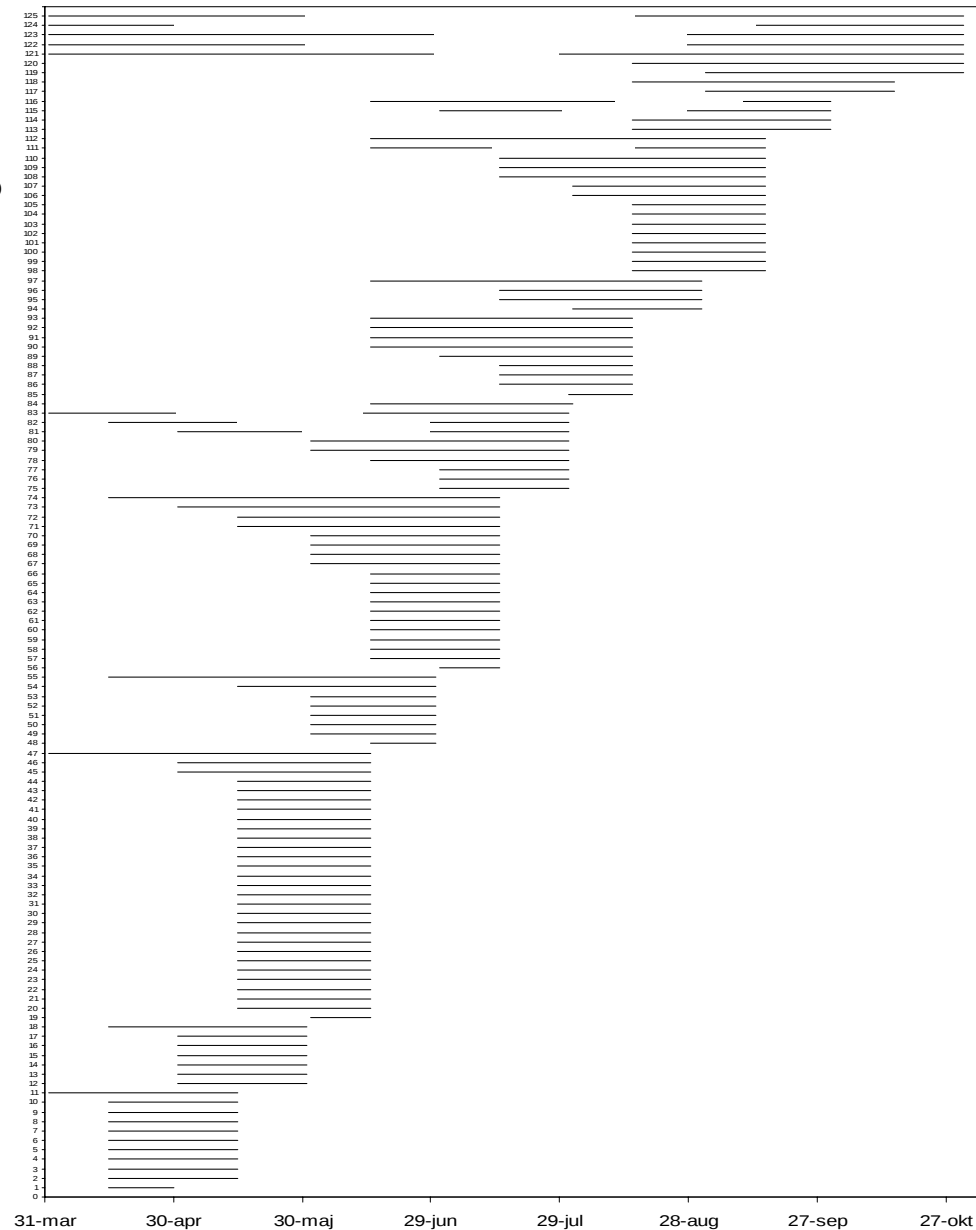
Gentianella campestris

Lennartsson, T. unpubl. data

When are vascular plant seeds ripe
(in semi-natural grasslands)



When do Lepidopterans
feed on their hostplant
(in semi-natural grassl.)?



Which key landscape elements are missing?



Seed production and dispersal

A continuum of flowering plants at landscape and patch level

Variation in management intensity (e.g. grazing intensity) and seasonal management time

Managed mosaic landscapes and transition-zones

Sun exposed trees and bushes

Which habitats/biomes are missing?

Dry nutrient-poor grasslands

Meadows

Alvar

Grasslands and fields with sandy soils

Impediments in crop fields

Former managed wetlands

Former grazed forests

Which key management types are missing?



Temporal variation in management

Mowing

Large scale movements of grazing animals

Pollarding and leaf cutting

Grassland burning

Grazing and small scale utilisation of forest

Largest populations (?) of *Gentianella campestris*, *Euphrasia rostkoviana* ssp. *fennica* and *Succisa pratensis* in Sweden. A product of history and late onset of grazing.

