SUPER-*G*:

Developing sustainable permanent grassland (PG) systems & policies

Overview

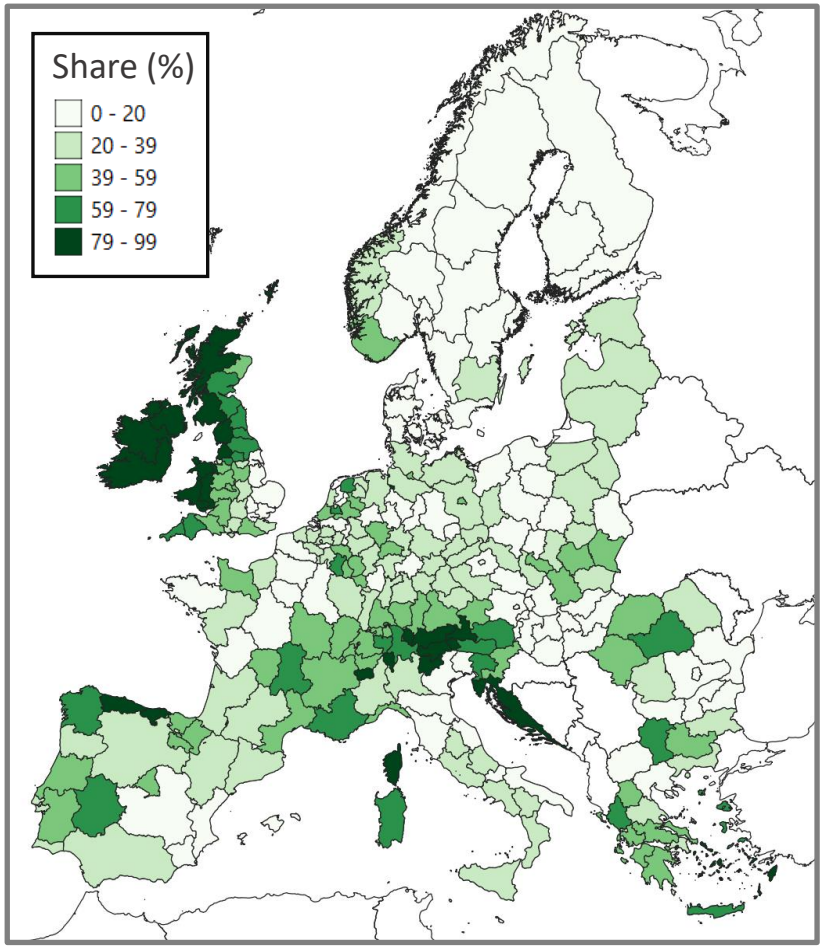
1st June 2022

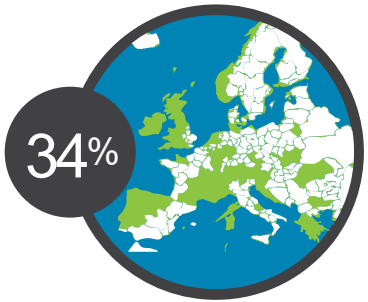
GO-GRASS – Grasslands as carbon sinks

Permanent grassland (PG)

"any land dominated by grasses or herbaceous forage that can be grazed/mown and has not been included in the crop rotation of a holding for five years or more"

Permanent grasslands in Europe



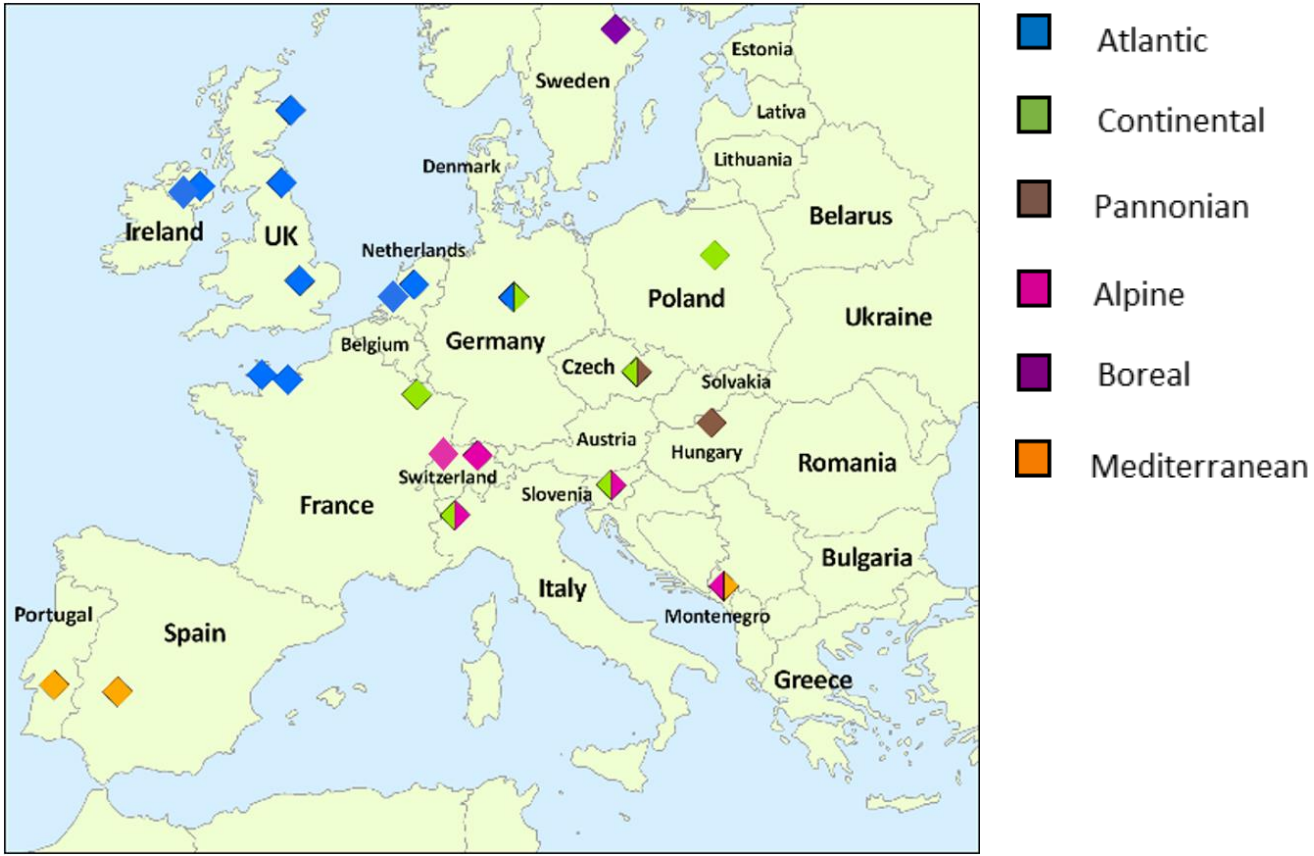


SUPER-*G* – overall aims & objectives

SUPER-*G* will apply a **multi-actor** and **transdisciplinary** approach to:

- **Better understand** the **importance and functioning of PG** within a range of European biogeographic regions and farming systems
- **Benchmark** PG performance across Europe
- **Co-develop integrated approaches** for profitable and sustainable PG management
- **Co-develop tools and policy mechanisms** to support the maintenance and sustainable management of PG

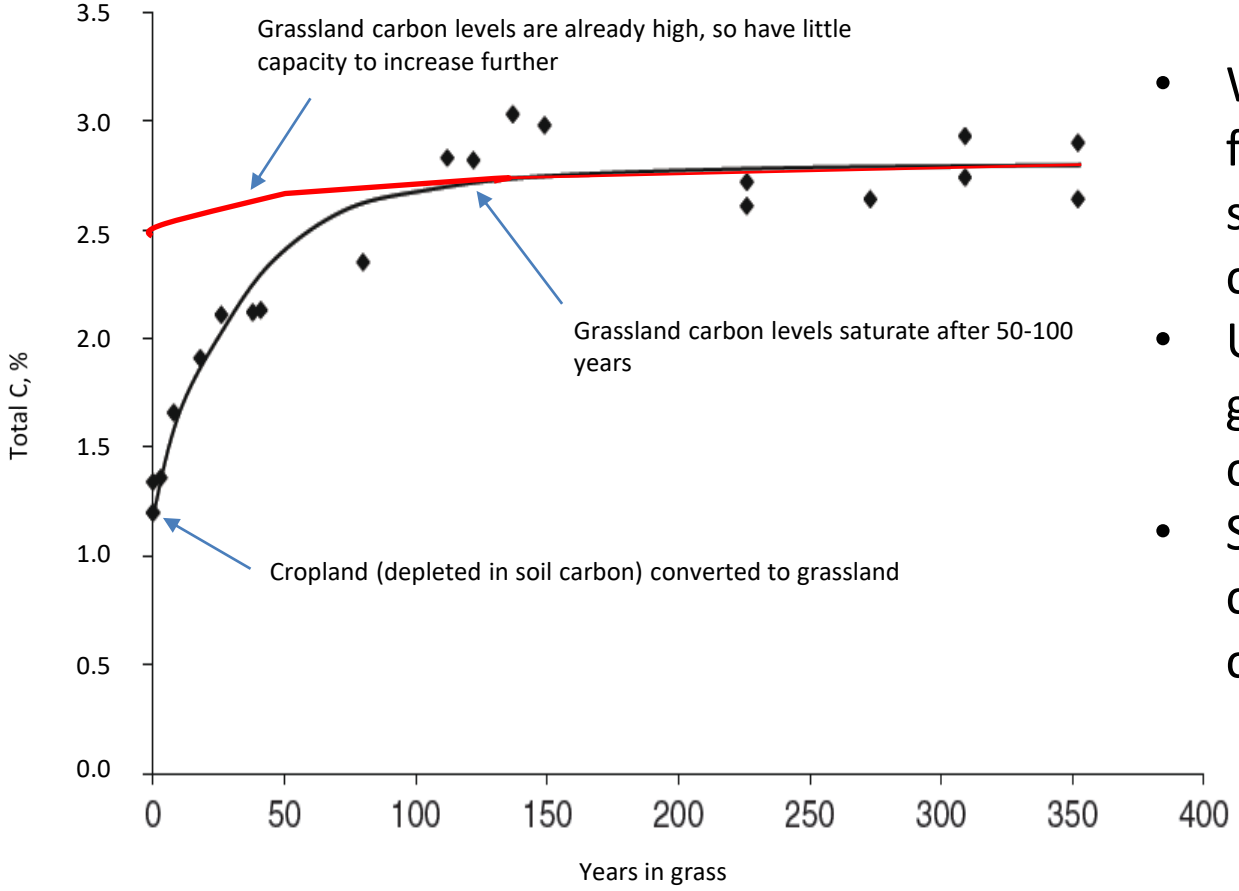
SUPER-*G* partner organisations



Biodiversity and ecosystem services of permanent grasslands





Courtesy of Pete Smith, University of Aberdeen

- When all the binding sites for carbon have been used, soils cannot store any more carbon (*saturation*)
- Unless severely degraded, grassland soils are already close to, or at, saturation
- So they have limited or no capacity to further sequester carbon

See Grazed & Confused animation on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nub7pToY3jU

Summary

- Better understanding of importance and functioning of PG
- Increased availability and uptake of PG management options & technologies
- Improved competitiveness of farming systems based on PG
- Agricultural policies that support optimal management of PG