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AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION



16-17-18 September 2020

EIP-AGRI Seminar 'CAP Strategic Plans: the key role of AKIS in Member States'

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EIP-AGRI Seminar 'CAP Strategic Plans: the key role of AKIS in Member States'

Day 3: Friday 18 September 2020

09:10 - 09:30 **Checking in**

Part IV - Inspiration for AKIS planners

09:30 - 09:40 **Warming up:**

- Welcome and introduction to the programme for Day 3 – Sarah Watson, EIP-AGRI Service Point
- Introduction to the topic – Inge Van Oost, DG AGRI

09:40 - 10:30 **Getting inspiration from existing tools and initiatives:**

- Establish **knowledge centres and digital knowledge reservoirs:**
 - EURAKNOS and EUREKA - Pieter Spanoghe, Ghent University, BE
 - TITRIS - Gintarė Kučinskienė, Lithuanian Agricultural Advisory Service, LT
- Organise **farmer to farmer exchanges** including on farm demonstrations and experimentation – Tom Kelly, Teagasc, IE
- **Reward researchers** beyond academic purposes:
 - Mugurel Jitea, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj Napoca, RO
 - Agustí Fonts, Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology - IRTA, ES
- Support and facilitate **increased engagement with Horizon Europe projects:**
 - The power of connecting European Thematic Networks and local OGs – Jean-Marc Gautier, IDELE, FR
 - Activities of the National Rural Network Unit – Jan Swoboda, National Rural Network Unit, DE
- Capture the creativity of **young farmers** to act as catalysts of innovation – Jannes Maes, CEJA
- **Group discussion** in plenary

10:30 - 10:50 **Coffee break**



Funded by

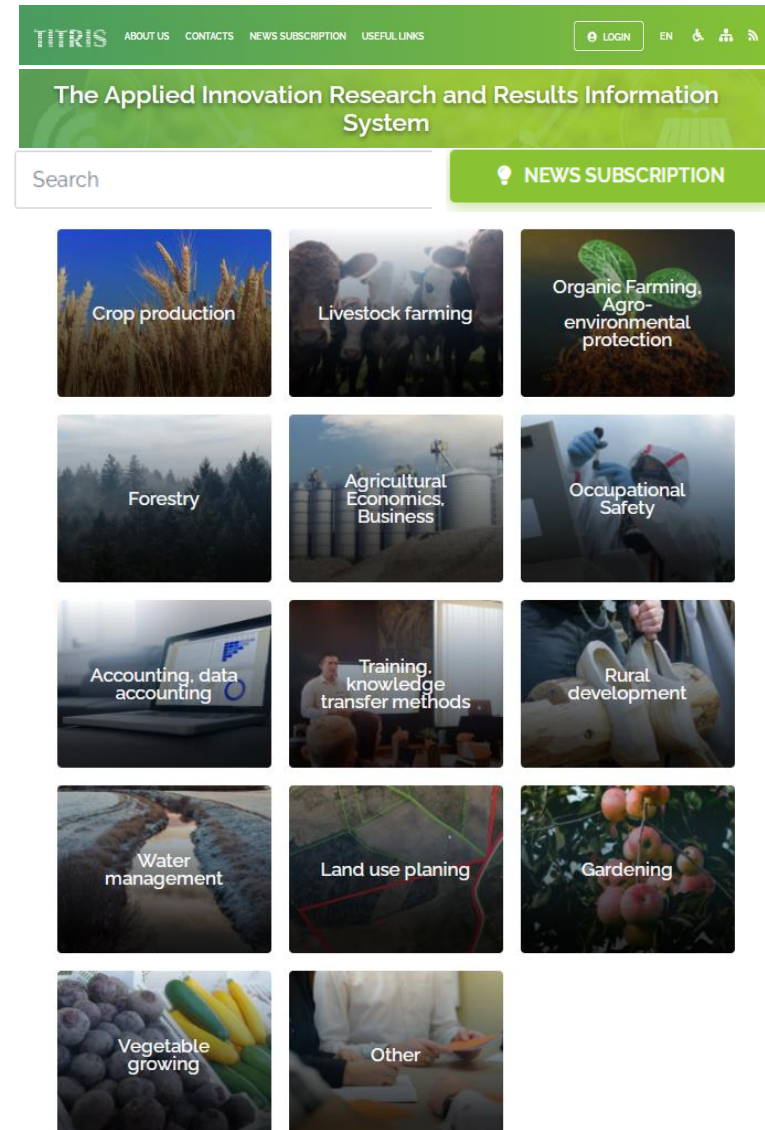
How Digital Knowledge Reservoirs (KRs) and/or Data Bases (DBs) can support AKIS

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Facts that make the assumptions to create Digital KRs or other DBs

- **A lot of already implemented projects:** Thematic Networks (39), MA projects (190), national EIP OGs (more than 1500) and other innovative initiatives.
- ***The obligation under the post 2020 CAP to establish Innovation Support Service(s) (ISS) in each country.***
- To support the ISS we need to have **digital tools that should be easy to use, understandable** by their content and **ready to implement in practice** with or without a support (brokers, RDP financing, etc.).

An example of such tool for ISS can be





Applied Innovation Research and Results Information System

<https://titris.lzukt.lt/>

Object: non-commercial scientific **research** and **practical innovations** that have or might have influence on **sustainable** agricultural production.

There are three features that are seen as important for such tools:

Free: such systems must be **free of charge**.

Bilingual LT/EN: to share it wider! In case you do not know where to start from, you can **use our existing practice/sheets**.

Information System of Open Access: do not ask people to register only for visitor calculations! – **do not waste their time**.

The main aspects of novelty of TITRIS-

The responsible Process of knowledge sharing (**Methodology**), its identification (**TRL, effects and arguments, additional materials**) and the **availability** of **EU funding** for research / innovation are accessed.

Project results

Data evaluation and preparation

Record for practice

How TITRIS is being used by farmers and advisers

(An example of a record)

Production of green feed using hydroponic technology of vertical agriculture, ration formulation and cattle feeding on dairy and beef farms

- 1. Area**
Livestock farming
Subarea
Growing sprouts for fodder, Animal feeding

During the production of the green feed, depending on the germination conditions and the seed type, the weight can increase from 2.30 to 8.37 times. The production cost of a kilogram of sprouts varies from €0.06 to €0.12. A major part of the direct costs of growing them on farms consists of seed acquisition costs and staff salaries. The seed costs depend on the sprout type and account for up to 35–45% of the direct costs. The cheapest are barley seeds while the most expensive are alfalfa seeds. Therefore, the use of farm-grown grain seeds may lead to lower feed costs. Employees' salaries represent up to 20–30% of the total cost of sprout growing. As for the indirect costs that make up the cost of production, the highest ones are related with heating and microclimate maintenance (14–23%). However, their share in the cost of 1 kg of feed decreases when
- 3.**

During the production of the green feed, depending on the germination conditions and the seed type, the weight can increase from 2.30 to 8.37 times. The production cost of a kilogram of sprouts varies from €0.06 to €0.12. A major part of the direct costs of growing them on farms consists of seed acquisition costs and staff salaries. The seed costs depend on the sprout type and account for up to 35–45% of the direct costs. The cheapest are barley seeds while the most expensive are alfalfa seeds. Therefore, the use of farm-grown grain seeds may lead to lower feed costs. Employees' salaries represent up to 20–30% of the total cost of sprout growing. As for the indirect costs that make up the cost of production, the highest ones are related with heating and microclimate maintenance (14–23%). However, their share in the cost of 1 kg of feed decreases when
- 5. Effect:** Economical
Argumentation: Adding 2 kg of germinated grains to the ration of dairy cows, increases the milk yield by 8–17% on average. The estimated economic effect considering the increase in sales revenue and the production cost of the additional feed is 6–15%. The addition of sprouted grains to the ration of fattening bulls caused a faster weight gain of 9.4–19.3%, resulting in the economic effect of about 8–14%.

- 6.** [Production of green feed using hydroponic technology of vertical agriculture 06-19.pdf](#)

- 2.** [Green feed](#) [Hydroponic technology](#) [Animal feeding](#) [Greens for feed](#)
[Sprouts](#)



- 4.**



- 7.**

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Challenges faced in the process of feeding TITRIS:



1. Every record costs more time for the **administrator and the data provider** than we expected. They both **play the main role in the quality of records**;
2. We find more innovations from practice compared to those from research. We see a **big challenge to engage researchers in data provision**.
3. We are still thinking about **how to create the best feedback system** for TITRIS!
4. Promotion of the idea – we need to change the provision in the heads of our colleagues and partners that such a tool (we have created or you will create) is **ONLY our/your deal**. We need to see a possibility for the **development of such DataBase according to our partners' needs in future**.
5. The existing financial instruments are too big and bureaucratic to develop such a tool step by step. We have calculated that to provide a new chapter or service (Events Catalogue with all provided material, DATs platform in the national language or other services on-line) every year would cost about 20 thou €.

Thank you for attention!

... let us keep collaborating on ISS issues.

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Online 16-17-18 September 2020

All information of the seminar available on
www.eip-agri.eu

on the event webpage

<https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/event/eip-agri-seminar-cap-strategic-plans-key-role-akis>

