



markbrug

Den engelske landmand Tim Lamyman har høstet 16,5 ton hvede pr hektar.

19-22



kvægbrug

Fransk mælkeproduktion er i ny krise, og mange gårde er i vanskeligheder efter kvoteophør.

23-26



svinebrug

Forsøg viser, at det er muligt at udskifte en del af sojaskrå med hestebønner hos svin.

27-28

maskinbladet

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Nye Krone finsnitte

Krone opdaterer både den store og lille serie af Krone Big X. Maskinerne kan ses på Agritechnica til november.

16-17



80 hektar solceller

TEMA: Skandinavien's største solcellepark er ved at blive opført på Sjælland.

29-33



Hurtigt aflæsning i højden

TEMA: Lunde-Bork Entreprenør & Maskinstation har gode erfaringer med aflæsning af grovfoder i fire meters højde.

34-45



**RESEARCH:
THE PRODUCTION
OF THE DANISH
RURAL**

Nye traktorer på vej

Efter en længere periode, hvor traktorproducenter har været tvunget til at fokusere på udviklingen inden for motorer for at overholde de strenge emissionskrav, så er der en ny og spændende fremtid foran os. Nu er der overskud til at fokusere på en lidt anden udvikling inden for traktorer, og det vil vi også se på det kommende Agritechnica 2015, som er verdens største indendørs udstilling inden for landbrugsmaskiner, og som afholdes i november i

Hannover, Tyskland. På udstillingen vil der være flere helt nye traktormodeller at finde, blandt andet fra finske Valtra, østriske Case IH, italienske McCormick og tyske Fendt.

Fendt viser den nyudviklede 1000-serie, hvor topmodellen yder 500 hestekræfter, og endnu en gang flyttes den maksimale grænse for effekt i en konventionel traktor, hvor forhjulene er mindre end baghjulene.

Case IH's nye Optum-serie lander mel-

lem den populære Puma-serie og den amerikanske Magnum-serie. Den nye serie passer godt ind på det danske marked, og henvender sig til maskinstationerne, som kan bruge den 300 hestes kompakte traktor til en lang række opgaver.

Fælles for alle nyheder er mange nye løsninger, som gør hverdagen lettere og mere effektiv for både chauffør, landmand og maskinstations-ejer.

18, 34-39

Vi behøver landbruget

I den kommende tid sætter Maskinbladet ekstra fokus på de positive fortællinger om samspillet mellem landbruget og resten af samfundet. Det gør vi med kampagnen "Danmark behøver stadig landbruget".

Trods det faktum, at landbruget har en stor betydning for samfundøkonomien, og på trods af, at landbruget rummer et

enormt potentiale for samfundet, er det danske landbrug lige nu kastet ud en overlevelseskamp hvis lige sjældent er set. Det er i sidste øjeblik, at hovedparten af danske politikere erkender, at landmanden skal tilbage i førersædet på sin egen bedrift. Budskabet om, at landbruget er vigtigt er heldigvis ved at nå ud i dele af det

danske samfund. Den proces vil Maskinbladet gerne bidrage til. I de kommende uger vil man derfor kunne støde på kampagnens logo, som bringes i tilknytning til artikler, der på en positiv måde fortæller om forholdet mellem landbruget og resten af samfundet.

12-13

CASE IH PUMA - BOOK DIN DEMO NU..!

Kontakt din lokale forhandler for mere info.



This edition is an intervention into an existing publication, the Danish agriculture magazine Maskinbladet from September 18th 2015. Text and image produced during my research year at Goldsmiths University is incorporated into the already existing publication of Maskinbladet.

2015 was a year that marked a turning point in Danish agriculture. In 2015, the Danish parliament passed a law which opened up the Danish agriculture real estate market for foreign capital. The controversial legislation, which by critics is seen as a further step towards capitalization of agriculture, is symptomatic for the far-reaching changes in rural space on a global scale, where new actors and new power relations play out in radical new ways on the "common grounds" of agriculture: our environment, our food security, and our access to the countryside.

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Anna Sofie Hvid
Jystrup, August 29th 2018

Et in Arcadia Ego

By Anna Sofie Hvid, Research
Architecture/Forensic Architecture
Studio

The Danish Rural¹ is facing a crisis, which points to an intrinsic paradox: the *death* of a society, a culture, and millions of species in rural Denmark as a consequence of agriculture—the cultivation of land, the breeding of animals and plants in order to sustain *life*.

The present crisis in the Danish rural is related to industrialization of agriculture and the capitalization of arable land. But it touches upon a wider range of seemingly unrelated issues spanning from rural depopulation², to environmental degradation³, and the deterioration of rural culture.⁴ Barely visible above ground, the crisis of the Danish rural has to remained con-



The Danish parliament, interior; with paintings by Olaf Rude (1949) depicting a pastoral scene with pasturing cattle on Skejten by Fuglsang, Lolland-Falster. Photo: wikipedia commons

troversial.⁵ This text, for instance, is presented as an intervention into one of the major agriculture magazines in Denmark, Maskinbladet, a medium which features quite another perspective on the Danish rural than the present text attempts to. The fact, however, that the crisis of the Danish rural is controversial, leads to a fundamental point in relation to rural areas on a global scale: the widespread problem of articulating the rural as one of the most urgent spatial problems of the 21st century, where declining agriculture industries are only symptomatic of a much deeper crisis in the spatial identity of the rural.⁶

The Danish state has inherited a strong foundational narrative in the concept of the “agriculture state”. Agriculture played a crucial role in defining both the physical and the mental space of

the nation (for better and for worse), agriculture shaped the idea of a decentralized, democratic society, and agriculture functioned as a blueprint for the spatial organization of the welfare state. Yet agriculture is no longer the “common grounds” of the agriculture state. In the wake of modernization and optimization, agriculture has produced a rural space which is becoming increasingly abstracted and hence difficult to articulate in order to map the multiple problems in relations to rural space.

The abstraction of rural space—both as a concept and as a real geographical space—is related to a global problem of adequately representing the rural in a so-called ‘urban age.’⁷ Ostensibly, the methodological tools deployed since the second half of the

20th century to conceptualize “the urban” are empirically untenable⁸, and have left the rural as a statistical sediment, a blank spot on the map.⁹

The Danish rural, the common grounds of a society, a culture and millions of living beings, exemplifies the need for a forum for identifying, articulating, recognizing, and representing rural space. This forum is, however, unlikely to establish itself within the Danish agriculture state, where the spatial abstraction of the rural facilitates the very concept of capitalized agriculture: a space increasingly abstracted by the reconfiguration of nature into a smooth, monocultural production area; a space in the grip of abstract processes in global economy;

Continues on page 4

S

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Nulløsning i dansk landbrug

Ny indkomstprognose for landbruget viser behovet for øjeblikkelig handling fra politisk side.

Af Dan Bjerring, Christiansborg

Fakta

En ny indkomstprognose viser ifølge formanden for Landbrug & Fødevarer, Martin Merrild, at den gennemsnitlige indkomst på et heltidslandbrug ender på et nul i både 2015 og 2016, og han understreger, at den dystre prognose viser behovet for politisk handling:

- Det, der skal til, er, at man først og fremmest på EU-plan iværksætter handlinger, der kan bidrage til at reducere overudbuddet af fødevarer. Her tænker jeg specielt på mælk. Politikerne kan ikke bare vedtage, at priserne skal stige, men de kan vedstå sig deres ansvar for krisen med handelssanktioner i Rusland, der jo er skabt på baggrund af restriktioner fra EU. Det har man ikke villet, selv om vi i over et år har påpeget politikernes medansvar, og det bliver mere og mere preserende for hver dag, der går. Indtil videre må vi konstatere, at Kommissionens forslag er utilstrækkelige, siger

Prognosen viser, at svineproducenterne står til underskud på godt 300.000 kroner i 2015 og et mindre, positivt resultat på cirka 75.000 kroner i 2016. Mælkeproducenterne ligger i begge år med et gennemsnitligt underskud i niveauet 100.000-200.000 kroner.

Martin Merrild til Maskinbladet.

Ikke kvotestoppet

Han afviser, at det er fjernelsen af mælkekvoterne, som Danmark har støttet, der bærer ansvaret for problemerne:

- Det er ikke kvotestoppet, der har ført til den nuværende situation. Det er et overbud, der ikke er skabt af de europæiske landmænd, men et kraftigt fald i efterspørgslen. Man snyder sig selv, hvis man regner med, at vi pludselig får samme afsætning til Rusland som før boykotten. De bruger situationen til at fremme deres egen produktion. Vores klare forventning er dog en fortsat stigning i efterspørgslen efter fødevarer, men vi oplever nu nogle

skvulp med et stigende udbud på verdensplan, samtidig med en boykot fra Rusland og et fald i efterspørgslen i Kina, fortsætter formanden for Landbrug og Fødevarer.

To ønsker

Han har to ønsker til politikere - til EU og Folketinget:

- Den ene er, at EU foretager sig noget, der stabiliserer markedet. Det andet er, at den danske regering igangsætter initiativer, som her og nu kan give en likviditetsletelse ved eksempelvis at suspendere nogle af vores skatter og afgifter. Og langsigtet skal 16-punktsplanen, som man gik til valg på, hurtigst muligt gennemføres, så vi kan fastholde



Formand for Landbrug & Fødevarer, Martin Merrild, mener, at der er brug for politisk handling. Pressefoto.

troen på, at det kan lade sig gøre at drive landbrug i Danmark. Danske landmænd kæmper med den ene hånd på ryggen i forhold til

vores europæiske konkurrenter, og det skal der gøres op med. Det er især dansk overimplementering af miljøregler, der forringer den

danske konkurrenceevne i urimelig grad. Krisen i dansk landbrug er hele Danmarks krise, siger Martin Merrild.

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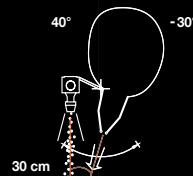
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Dette sikrer en præcis afsætning af plantebeskyttelsesmidlet uafhængig af afgrøde og vindforhold.



Continued from page 2

a space in which the response to the incomprehensible scale of the environmental crisis is to abstractly “manage” it by means of agriculture.

The tension between the field on the one side and the forum within which the problem stemming from the field can be articulated¹⁰ emerges in the context of the Danish rural as a literal tension between the state and its fields. A tiny space in the wider global context, the ephemeral conflict around the identity of rural space in Denmark may serve as an example of how spatial identity and spatial representation struggle to find articulation, because they

are being increasingly mobilized for political ends while simultaneously abstracted.

In the parliament of the Danish state, there hangs two large scale paintings commissioned from the artist Olaf Rude in 1949. The paintings depict pastorals scenes from Fuglsang, an area on islands of Lolland-Falster, with pasturing cows under ancient oak trees. But beneath this mental picture of the agriculture state, the Danish rural is deteriorating: The utopian idea of rural idyll, the harmonious relationship between society and nature, the state and its fields, is obliterated precisely as a consequence of the agriculture state. ‘Et in



Guernico Et in Arcadia Ego (circa 1618) Photo: wikipedia commons.

Notes

1 The Danish language only recently adopted the term ‘rural’ as a description of something related to the countryside and agriculture. The common Danish term for the countryside is ‘landet’, equivalent to the English term ‘land’ meaning both [1] a part of the earth’s surface and [2] a territory. The Danish term for the ‘nature’, ‘naturen’, is essentially related to the concept of ‘landet’ both as a geography and a specific territory: ‘Naturen’ is both the ecosystem as a whole and a specific site of the land. As a specific site, ‘naturen’ is equivalent to the English term ‘countryside’. The English idiom ‘going to the countryside’ translates into Danish ‘gå ud i naturen’, ‘going out into the nature’. Since both ‘naturen’ and ‘landet’ thus resonate differently than the ‘nature’ and the ‘countryside’ I choose here to use the - in this respect - neutral term rural.

The artificial term ‘the Danish rural’ allows me to address a spatial condition, which is oscillating between ‘real geographies and metaphorical territories’, to use a concept introduced by David Harvey (*The Condition of Postmodernity* (1989), p. 355). This immanent ambivalence in the concept of the Danish Rural allows me to map simultaneously a mental or metaphorical concept and a real geographic space.

2 Prognosis calculate that rural areas (in particular Lolland-Falster, North Jutland, South-West Jutland) will witness a 25 percent decrease in people of working age before 2024. Cf. Kurt Houllberg and Ulf Hjelmar *Udkantsdanmark i 2024: Færre borgere og mindre velfærd* (2014) [Outer Edge Denmark 2024: Fewer Citizen and Less Welfare]

3 *The Environmental Performance Index 2008* ranked Denmark number 26, well below New Zealand (7), Lithuania (16) and Ecuador (21). See The Environmental Performance Index 2008 and 2018. Moreover: only 8.3 percent of Danish land area is under the EU nature protection scheme Natura 2000. The EU average is 18.3. See *Natura 2000 barometer* (2018)

4 A study by G. Lind Svendsen and Jens F. L. Sørensen from 2007 shows how marginal municipalities in rural Denmark with similar population, geographical size, physical surroundings, but different industrial backgrounds score very differently in terms of ‘cultural capital’: the municipalities based on agriculture (and not for instance fishing industry) show a weaker cultural infrastructure and cultural capital. See Svendsen et al *There’s more to the picture than meets the eye: Measuring tangible and intangible capital in two marginal communities in rural Denmark* (2007). One explanation for this might be the profound structural changes that agriculture has gone through since the 1950s, which has effectively hollowed out agriculture as a social and cultural entity in rural space: since the 1950s farms with an agricultural production decreased by 83 percent, equivalent to 7.7 farms closing per day, see Statistics Denmark <http://www.statistikbanken.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1280>

5 As an example, in response to a recent PR video for the Danish Agriculture and Food Council a controversy spawned in relation to the facts listed in the video. The video claims that in 2015 the Danish agriculture industry’s exports earnings mounted to 150 billion DKK (appr. 18

billion GBP) and employs 200 000 people (see *A New Chapter* <https://www.facebook.com/LFdirektoer/videos/1043862102352773/>). The Department of Food and Resource Economics under University of Copenhagen contested these numbers stating that they include secondary agriculture industries such as the Danish brewery industry, food processing industries and agritech businesses that are not directly dependent on the Danish agriculture production. Not taking these industries into account, the agriculture export yearnings mount to 80 billion DKK (appr. 9.7 billion GBP) as well as an employment rate mounting to 95 000 or 4 percent of the working age population, claims the Department of Food and Resource Economics See <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/indland/faktatjek-landbrug-foedevare-puster-landbruget-op>.

6 This problem can be envisioned by looking at the current process within the United Nations to introduce to international human rights legal framework a declaration on the rights of peasants and people working in rural areas. The social organizations behind the declaration draft stresses that 80% of the world’s population suffering from hunger live in rural areas. Currently 50% of these people are devoted to peasant agriculture and 20% are landless families who make a living as tenants or underpaid agricultural workers. Nevertheless the UN mandate to research the need for a peasants’ declaration has—until recently—been blocked by EU countries and the United States. See [http://www.eurovia.org/over-15-years-struggle-for-the-recognition-of-peasants-in-the-international-human-rights-sys-](http://www.eurovia.org/over-15-years-struggle-for-the-recognition-of-peasants-in-the-international-human-rights-sys-tem/)

tem/

7 For example, see the LSE-Deutsche Bank *Urban Age Project* <https://urbanage.lsecities.net/#cities>

8 Brenner, Neil and Christian Schmid *The “Urban Age” in Question* (2014)

9 For example, see *The United Nations World Urbanization Prospects 2014* <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Maps/>

10 Weizman, Eyal *Forensis: The Architecture of Public Truth* (2014), p. 9

11 The phrase can be traced back to a painting by Guernico *The Arcadian Shepherds* (1620), which shows two shepherds contemplating a skull in a pastoral scenery. ‘Arcadia’ may refer to an idyllic place far away from the city which features in Greek mythology. The seemingly unfinished sentence ‘Et in Arcadia Ego’ has puzzled historians, who traditionally translate it to ‘Even in Arcadia (Paradise) death is inevitable’. See Panofsky, Erwin *Meaning in the Visual Arts* (1983).



Utilfreds med hjælpepakke

Eva Kjer Hansen (V) har ikke meget tilovers for den hjælpepakke til de europæiske landmænd, som EU-Kommissionen præsenterede mandag den 7. september. Det skriver tv2.dk. - Jeg aner ikke, hvad der kan komme ud af denne pakke i forhold til de danske landmænd. Der er overhovedet ikke noget beslutningsgrundlag, og det er jeg dybt utilfreds med, siger ministeren. Hun er som udgangspunkt tilfreds med beløbet på 500 millioner euro, som hjælpepakken indeholder. Men hun efterlyser en plan for hvordan pengene skal fordeles blandt de europæiske landmænd. Hun mener ifølge tv2.dk, at Kommissionen træder vande, og trækker sagen i langdrag.

Minister med lokal træffetid

Nu kan du møde miljø- og fødevareminister Eva Kjer Hansen, hvis du har en sag, du gerne vil drøfte. Ministeren indfører træffetider, hvor alle har mulighed for at møde uanmeldt op. Første træffetid blev afholdt hos Kystdirektoratet i Lemvig. Dernæst er der træffetid på Naturskolen Nørskovgård i Haderslev mandag den 21. september. Ministerens ambition er at afholde træffetider i hele landet med jævne mellemrum. Ministeren vil gerne høre, hvad folk er optaget af, og hun tror, at nogle foretrækker at fortælle, hvad de synes, frem for at skulle sende et brev.

Fem politikere gav gode råd

Sønderjysk Landbofor- enings har haft besøg af fem politikere, som også gav råd til landbruget om, hvordan landbruget selv medvirker til at sikre sig en bedre fremtid: Vær enige i landbruget, og meld klart ud vedr. den ønskede politik. Vær dygtige til at argumentere og debattere. Det er vigtigt, I bliver hørt. Vær skarpe med forklaringer til politikere. Kom med de gode historier til forbrugerne om dansk landbrug i dag.

$$U = P_c / P_t$$

U = urbanization
 P_c = population of cities
 P_t = total population



FÅ UVILDIG RÅDGIVNING OM DINE LANDBRUGSFORSIKRINGER



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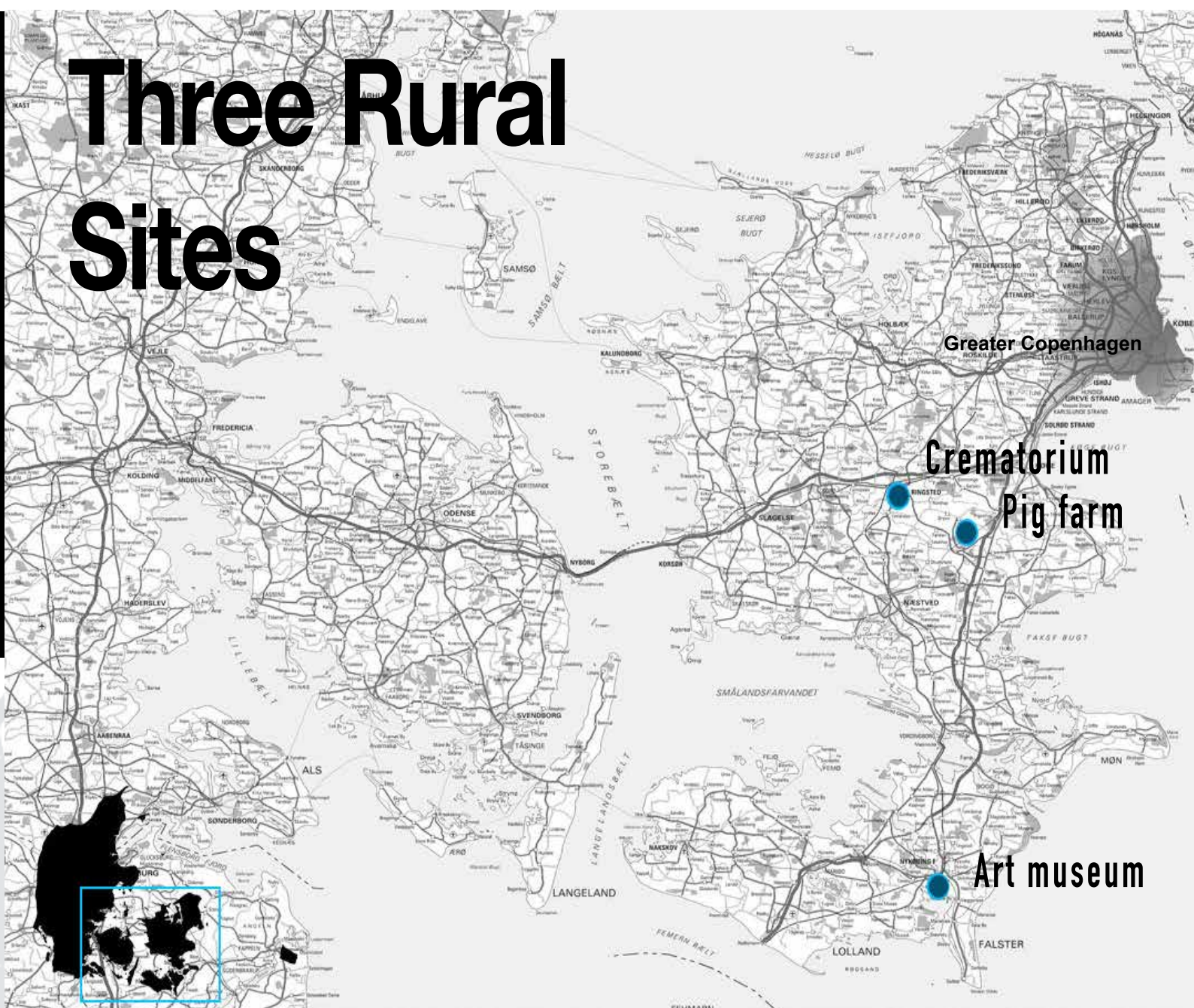
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Above: Kingsley Davis' formula from 1954 for determining which area can be considered urban and which not.

Right above: UN's World City Urbanization Map is a cartographic representation of Davis' formula, which still today serves as the basis for calculating urbanization.

Schmid/Brenner has criticized that the formula's data input are provided by national statistic agencies. Internationally, the methods of calculating population density varies from nation to nation.

Three Rural Sites



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Importørens kommentarer

Af Peter Midtby, Produktchef hos
Fendt, Agco Danmark

Der kører på nuværende tidspunkt flere end 130 Fendt 939 rundt i Danmark, og langt de fleste slæber rundt på en gyllevogn, hvoraf nogen har syre eller gylle med i frontliften. Traktoren er bygget til at køre 60-65 km/t, og derfor er førerkomfort, bremses og styretøj konstrueret så man kan køre sikkert med denne fart. I Danmark er traktorerne begrænset til 40 km/t, hvilket betyder, at man har en fantastisk kontrol over køretøjet, også med en fronttank monteret. Traktoren vejer "kun" knapt 11 ton, hvilket gør traktoren til en alsidig størrelse med en masse nyttefast.

Det er en interessant forklaring omkring moment og anvendelse af en Fendt 927 kontra Fendt 939. Men på netop en Fendt, og med det sammenspil, som der er mellem Fendt og Vario-transmission, gør at momentstigningen ikke siger så meget om, hvad traktoren egentligt "magter".

På den nye serie er de nominelle omdrejninger er sænket til 2100 omdrejninger, så dermed falder netop momentstigningen, alene på grund af den måde momentstigning udregnes på, uden at traktoren i øvrigt kan trække mere eller mindre af den grund.

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The Mechanics of the Rural

'For each machine its mechanics'¹²

Field trip to the Danish rural: There is a high-tech pig farm producing 120 000 pigs per year for the global food market. There is a crematorium in the hinterlands of a provincial city processing 8 000 human bodies per year, turning the released energy into heating for the local state school. There is a remote art museum in a conservation area running an art exhibition on the 'anthropocene landscape' for 30 000 visitors per year¹³ of which 4 percent are local people.¹⁴ Stemming from each of these institutions, bodies (human and non-human) traverse the Danish rural. They map out the Danish rural as a contested terrain—from high-tech agriculture and logistics of life (and death) to a pastoral image rendered suspect in the light of the anthropocene.

In the present text I wish to investigate how the Danish rural is "produced" both as a metaphorical territory and real geography¹⁵, and how this relates to the Danish rural as a contested terrain under the flawed premisses in the narrative of the Denmark as an agriculture state.

My investigation of the Danish rural evolve around the three sites mentioned above, the pig farm 'Sofiendal' by Haslev, the art museum 'Fuglsang Kunstmuseum' by Fuglsang, and the crematorium 'Fælleskrematoriet' by Ringsted. I approach these sites as "machines" in the production of rural space: I look at them, not as metaphors of spatial production, but as vehicles of narratives, capital flows and bodily movements, which take part in the spatial production the Danish rural.

Inspired by Deleuze and Guattari, I find that, the 'machine does not function to represent, even something real, but rather constructs a real that is yet to come, a new type of reality'.¹⁶

The sites, which I consider constitutive parts of the Danish rural in different respects, were all built immediately before or in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008—an event which massively exposed the degree of financial speculation in the Danish agriculture industry, and served to highlight the social and economic cleav-

age between rural and urban Denmark. It is my perception, that the type of rural reality, which the machines are involved in producing, has yet to come or has not yet unmasked itself.

Consequently, I approach my research, not like a subject approaching an object, but with the knowledge that I am co-producing the Danish rural by my attempt of mapping out its terrain of crisis. The method of my investigation is itself a 'machine'—simultaneously co-producing and perceiving the crisis in the Danish rural.

I hereby lay transparent the machine which facilitates my investigation: an amalgamation of a SAAB 9.3 turbo (black), an iPhone 5, a MacBookPro, and myself.

The investigation of the Danish rural, the result of which is laid out in this paper, is fundamentally shaped by

the speed of my vehicle, which allows abstract distances to merge into one coherent perception of space.



Fra Varioterminalen, kan jeg flytte rundt på samtlige hydraulikventiler til de forskellige knapper på højre armlæn og joysticket.



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Vedligeholdesfrit aff. foraksel
Snild stortraktor
Let motoradgang

Minusser

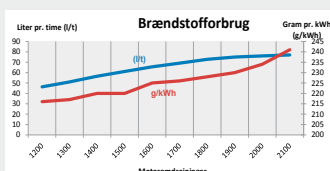
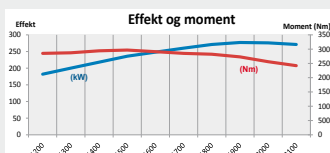
Viskemotor i bag
To trin i transmission
Frontpanel ved rat
Bremsekontakt på bagskærm

Tekniske specifikationer

Motorstype:	Deutz
Slagvolumen, l:	7,7
Nominel effekt kW/hk:	287/390
Maksimal effekt, kW/hk:	287/390
Moment, nm:	1538
Egenvægt i alt, kg:	10.900
Transmission:	Trinløs
Brændstoftank, l:	600
AdBlue tank, l:	36
Hydraulikydelse, l/min:	205
Maksimal løftekap. i bag, kg:	11.800
Maksimal løftekap. i front, kg:	4.216
Totallængde, m:	5,6
Højde, m:	3,3
Akselafstand, m:	3,0
Venderadius, m:	6,5
Fordæk:	650/65 R34
Bagdæk:	710/75 R42

Støjniveau

Ved tomgang i stilstand,
blæser slukket: **64 dBA (0 omdr/min)**
Ved tomgang i stilstand,
blæser fuld tryk: **73 dBA (0 omdr/min)**
Ved maksimal gas i stilstand: **77 dBA**
(2200 omdr/min)
Ved 40 km/t på vejen: **70 dBA**
(1300 omdr/min)
Ved 9 km/t på marken
foran plov: **74 dBA (1600 omdr/min)**



Der er to ekspansionsbeholdere i motorrummet. Det betyder, at der er en mere effektiv køling af intercoolerne, da man på den måde undgår at benytte kølevandet fra motoren.

- the discreetness of an iPhone camera and recording device, which allows me to document and record without drawing too much attention to the act itself, and thereby change the nature of the situation.

- the aid of a MacBook, which gives me access to information and allows me to organize and structure thinking and collected data.

- and at last by myself as the sum of many parts that do not sum up.

The three sites of the pig farm, the art museum and the crematorium can be seen as examples of a reduction of complex spheres into manageable 'machineries', which—in spite of their seemingly contrasting identity—feed into the narrative of Denmark as an agriculture state, and, as I would like to argue, the present spatial crisis of the Danish rural:

There are pigs as industrial products in a system of supply chain capitalism, a glo-

balized product produced within a closed, hyperlocal ecosystem, highly capitalized and yet financially dependent on agriculture subsidies and the image of the agriculture state.

There is a remote art museum funded by the same agriculture subsidies as the pig farm and reflecting the narrative of the agriculture state in light of the anthropocene and 19th and early 20th century pastoral paintings.

There is a crematorium extending the rationalized approach to nature within the agriculture state to the human body itself, translating life (and death) into questions of technical transformations.

Notes

12 Zepke, Stephan *Art as an Abstract Machine* (2005), p. 1

13 Fuglsang Kunstmuseum Annual Report (2017) <http://www.aabne-samlinger.dk/me->

[dia/735092/fkm_aarsberetning_2017.pdf](https://slks.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/0_SLKS/Dokumenter/Museer/Fakta_om_museerne/Statistik_om_museer/Brugerundersogelse/Brugerundersogelse_2017-19/Rapport_2017/Museumsrapport_2017_-_Fuglsang_Kunstmuseum_06-02-18_.pdf)

14 The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, Museum statistics (2017), Fuglsang Kunstmuseum. See https://slks.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/0_SLKS/Dokumenter/Museer/Fakta_om_museerne/Statistik_om_museer/Brugerundersogelse/Brugerundersogelse_2017-19/Rapport_2017/Museumsrapport_2017_-_Fuglsang_Kunstmuseum_06-02-18_.pdf

15 Harvey, David *The Condition of Postmodernity* (1989), p. 335

16 Deleuze, Gilles and Felix Guattari *A Thousand Plateaus* (1987), p. 157



Listen i bag løfter imponerende 11,8 ton.



Motoren leveres fra Deutz AG og er på 7,7 liter - bundtrækket er blevet højere ved lavere omdrejninger på den nye motor.



Flot afskærmning fra baghjulene og ind på bagtøjet.

Ambassadør: Eksport til Rusland når ikke samme niveau

Rusland vil være selvforsynende, og derfor vil den danske eksport til Rusland aldrig komme op på samme niveau som før Ruslandskrisen. Det siger den danske ambassadør i Moskva.

Af Signe Wiese

Eksporten af fødevarer til Rusland kommer ikke op på tidligere tiders niveau. Det gælder særligt svinekød, men der er andre eksportmuligheder til det russiske marked. Det var ifølge Landbrug & Fødevarer's hjemmeside budskabet fra den danske ambassadør i Moskva, Thomas Winkler, da han til et seminar om Rusland holdt oplæg hos Landbrug & Fødevarer.

Ifølge Thomas Winkler har russerne ambitionen om, at de vil være selvforsynende med svinekød. Derfor er russerne nu ved at igangsætte deres egen produktion, og ambassadøren tror derfor, at man inden for svinekød aldrig kommer tilbage til den store eksport, man havde før krisen:

- Russerne føler helt inde i sjælen, at de er under belejring. Derfor taler de i militære retorikker og tænker netop i sådan noget som selvforsyning af fødevarer, der altså får stor betydning for den danske eksport.

Til gengæld har russerne lang vej igen med egen mælkeproduktion, og Thomas Winkler udelukker helt, at russerne vil forsøge at blive selvforsynende med oksekød.

Ond spiral

I Landbrug & Fødevarer's administrerende direktør Karen Hækkerup ikke i tvivl om, at Ruslandskrisen har ramt ned på det værste tænkelige tidspunkt:

- Det er ikke Ruslandskrisen, der alene er skyld i den sorte krise, landbruget er i

lige nu. Men det har uden tvivl forstærket den hjemlige krise, og det har desværre også en selvforstærkende effekt, når vores landbrug bliver ramt af flere ting lige oven i hinanden, siger Karen Hækkerup.

Håb for eksport

Selvom Thomas Winkler ikke mener, at den danske eksport af svinekød til Rusland vil blive genoprettet, så mener han, at der er lysere udsigter for kategorien "fedt og biprodukter". Disse produkter er nemlig ikke omfattet af embargoen, men derimod af et veterinært forbud, som følge af den afrikanske svinepest, som man fandt i Baltikum i begyndelsen af 2014, hvorefter man indførte et forbud mod svinekød fra hele EU. Derfor er der mu-



On the road, Lolland-Falster. Photo by author, May 31 - August 31 2018



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Grene Danmark A/S · Kramp Groep B.V.

PS: Af hensyn til kokken, beder vi om tilmelding senest den 21. september, enten på 9680 8500 eller mail til dorte.simonsen@grene.dk

GRENE

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The pig farm 'Sofiendal'



The art museum 'Fulg'



Photo Guldborgsund Municipality

sang Kunstmuseum'



The crematorium 'Fælleskrematoriet'



Photos by the author, May 31 - August 31 2018

The Production of Rural Space in the Agriculture State



Abandoned dairy from the Smallholders' Movement, where farmers would cooperatively run dairies. Mon, June 30, 2018. Photo by the author.

The compact geography that constitutes Denmark (42 000 square kilometers) has been poetically summed up in the metaphor of a single, delightful 'garden'.¹⁸ This pastoral interpretation of Danish geography is not, however, necessarily in opposition to the aspiration of the Danish state towards a rationalized, yielding agriculture production area covering the largest part of Danish land.

Successively transformed by humans into an exterior continuum, a space facilitating the smooth movement of goods, bodies and machines, the Danish rural has proven manipulative and yielding thanks to its geographical and geological plasticity. Although the perspective of the yield stemming from the land is now changing, the "psychogeography" that spawned from the idea of a plastic space, which could be rationalized and optimized according to an annual loop of relative yield, can still be mobilized for political purposes.

'Denmark is and stays an agriculture state' stated vice chairman of the Danish Agriculture and Food Council Lars Hvidtfeldt in 2017.¹⁹ The statement addresses a controversial reality, because the agriculture industry which historically has shaped Denmark is also facing a historical crisis:

62 percent of Danish soil is farmland, but although the Danish population of 5.8 million is outnumbered by 12.7 million pigs—from which 90 percent is targeted for the export market²⁰—the agriculture sector stands for a steep declining 8.2 percentage of the total export, and was recently estimated to be indebted 4.5 times more than the gross agrarian production (by far the highest debt in any agriculture industry in EU).²²

Throughout the 20th century, agriculture was in fact a main contributor to the rise of the Danish welfare state, and its economic

growth related to the rationalization and optimization of the land functioned as a blueprint for the organization of the welfare state. For instance, the spatial re-organization of most of rural Denmark during 'Husmandsbevægelsen' 1901 - 1970s ('Smallholders's Movement'), through which small scale agriculture structures run by independent farmers, organized in production cooperatives, functioned as a precursory for the redistribution of income in the welfare state.²³

The image of the independent and capable farmer can be traced back to the Protestant reformation, where Danish peasants—inspired by the German 'Bauernkrieg'—rebelled against the ruling class of clerics and aristocrats. Thus, the Danish agriculture sector understands itself as a success story, central in the process of shaping a decentralized, eventually democratized welfare state, whereas the welfare state, with its concern for taxation and defined domain of social control, relished the spatial organization that farming accomplished through its capacity to define and produce a space with fixed spatial co-ordinates.

Historically cherishing liberal ideologies, the modern Danish farmer stands for a professional pride in relation to the progress of industrialization and modernity; to grow, to maximise yield, to apply and refine technology and to instrumentalize nature in favor of a rational production. The scientific, industrial and financial "revolution" in Danish agriculture eventually turned the farmer into an alchemist, coalescing biology, chemistry, capital, and geography into one seemingly homogenous space. At last, paradise could be represented as a single, spatially ordered 'garden' for humans to use for their own purposes.

Deeply rooted in the Protestant ethic and the Danish Protestant State Church, the contemporary Danish rural can still be seen as oscillating

between paradise and perpetual sin, with the industrialized farmer as a familiar protagonist. Criticized for his relentless farming, yet hailed as archetype of the Danish state, the farmer resembles a repentant sinner in good faith of his final salvation.

The agriculture sector has traditionally been supported by the state through tax advantages, agriculture subsidies and liberal legislations in relation to 'landesque capital'²⁴—the increasing of volume of agriculture production and capital accumulation through inalienable optimizations, such as land reclamations, irrigation or drainage canals, forest clearance etc.

Thus, supported by a neoliberal government in the early 2000's, entrepreneurial farmers were given a window of opportunity and started to engage increasingly in financial speculation, meeting their stressed budgets with investments in Swiss Franc, arable land in Rumania, and sophisticated speculation in EU agriculture subsidies.²⁵ The capitalization of Danish agriculture became apparent by the 2008 financial crisis, where land prices show a historically steep rise and fall around September 2008.

Widely ignored in the common critique of the modernized and efficient, but also severely indebted agriculture sector, is the fact that by now the entanglement between agriculture, financial capital, and the Danish state make Danish agriculture To Big To Fail.²⁷ By design or by default, Denmark is indeed an agriculture state.

In order to curb the financial crisis of the agriculture sector, the parliament passed a law in 2015 opening up the agriculture real estate market for foreign capital.²⁸ However, with land prices still recovering from the 2008 drop, the law also potentially opened up the Danish agriculture real-estate market

for the burgeoning global financial speculation in arable land, making the agriculture state a vulnerable target.

Notes

18 L.R. Jensen *Jeg ved hvor der findes en have så skøn* (1890), Højskolesangbogen (2006) / nr. 361

19 <https://www.lf.dk/kontakt/presseforum/kommentarer/2017/danmark-er-og-bliver-et-landbrugsland>

20 Statistics Denmark January 2018 <https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/nyt/Ny-tHtm1?cid=18550>

21 <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/indland/faktatjek-baeredygtigt-landbrug-overdriver-landbrugets-betydning>

22 <https://www.business.dk/foedevare/gaelden-stiger-fortsat-danske-landmaend-skylder-naesten-380-milliarder> Hansen, Jens and Henrik Zobbe *Landbrugets Gæld* [The Agriculture Sector's Debt] (2013)

2 The Smallholders' Movement experienced a revival in 2003 when the organization Landsforeningen Frie bønder – Levende land [National Organization of Independent Farmers - Vital Land] was founded under guidance of the international peasant's organization La Via Campesina in protest against the Danish Agriculture and Food Council, which was criticized for its promotion of large scale, industrial agriculture. See https://www.facebook.com/levendeland/posts/1471295482937769?__xts__%5B0%5D=68.ARDIC1o3ED-hOEu5hjHuQVFk2xAKesQbp5S-bRsrS6f_8zagjYe1MYyJykyuRR-lx-06z0R9N9zHeAZ7Rn7DghX0Rg2w-



P3 med fokus på landbruget

Det populære eftermiddagsprogram på P3, Pressen på P3, har i en uge haft fokus på dansk landbrug. Det skete som en reaktion, od, at nyhederne er fyldt med historier om, hvor skidt det står til i det danske landbrug - men hvordan er det så at være landmand m/k i Danmark? Sådan spurgte Pressen på P3 blandt andet på deres Facebook-side og opfordrede landmændene til at ringe ind på P3's telefonsvarer og fortælle om hverdagen som landmand. Martin Merrild, formand i Landbrug & Fødevarer bakkede op om ideen og opfordrede på Facebook til, at landmænd skulle ringe ind til Pressen på P3 og fortælle P3s lyttere om, hvad de laver i hverdagen, og hvad de arbejder med lige nu ude på bedrifterne. Martin Merrild håber, at P3s lyttere og det danske samfund er blevet klogere på, hvad der sker i landbruget.

Flere støtter med penge

Tidligere meldte Rema 1000 ud, at kæden ville sende 50 øre til landmændene, hver gang der blev solgt en liter mælk fra kædens butikker. Nu vælger Dagrofa også at støtte det danske landbrug. For at fremme udbud og udvikling hos danske producenter lancerer Dagrofa fra starten af september et "Vælg dansk"-koncept i 630 dagligvarebutikker. Første skridt i kampagnen er, at Dagrofa sender 50 øre retur til producenterne, når forbrugerne køber 20 særligt mærkede, populære danske fødevarer. Herunder svineköd, fjerkræ, mælk, frugt og grønt. Prisen på de "Vælg dansk"-mærkede varer forbliver uændret for forbrugerne, da tilbagebetalingen til de danske producenter finansieres af Dagrofa, som dog ikke gør sig forestillinger om, at initiativet redder danske landbrug eller arbejdspladser her og nu. Men Dagrofa ønsker at sende et klart signal og håber at skabe endnu mere fokus på de gode, danske varer.

Danmark behøver landbruget

Landbruget rummer et enormt potentiale for det danske samfund, men er lige nu ude i en alvorlig overlevelseskamp.

Af Rasmus Dalsgaard, chefredaktør

Under overskriften "Danmark behøver landbruget" lancerede Maskinbladet i 2009 en kampagne, som satte fokus på, hvor vigtigt landbrugserhvervet er for det danske samfund - og at vi er stolte af dansk landbrug.

Kampagnen er ikke mindre aktuell nu i 2015, hvor store dele af erhvervet er ude i en decideret overlevelseskamp.

Danmark behøver stadig landbruget. Men hvis branchens store potentiale skal udfoldes, er det nødvendigt med en ekstraordinær indsats, og det er i sidste øjeblik, at majoriteten af danske politikere erkender, at landmanden skal tilbage i føresædet på sin egen bedrift.

Landbrug er for vigtigt et

erhverv til, at beslutningskompetencen kan overlades til politikere og mandags-trænere, der tror, de kan drive landbrug gennem nogle simple forestillinger udtænkt over en café latte på en københavnsk café.

Budskabet spredes

Derfor er det vigtigt at formidle alle de positive fortællinger, vi kan opdrive om samspillet mellem landbruget og resten af samfundet.

Budskabet om landbrugets betydning er heldigvis ved at nå ud i dele af det danske samfund.

Og den seneste tid har været præget af flere gode eksempler, der viser, at landbruget er mere værdsat, end vi nogle gange har følt.

Tænkt på Rema 1000, der bidrager med 50 øre ekstra pr. liter mælk til mælkeproducenterne. Og tænk på, at



Maskinbladet vil gerne vise, at vi er stolte over erhvervet og synliggøre vores opbakning til landbruget. Derfor vil du i de kommende uger støde på kampagnens logo, som vi bringer i tilknytning til artikler, der på en positiv måde fortæller om forholdet mellem landbruget og det øvrige samfund. Foto: Colourbox

flere øvrige supermarkeder også forsøger at ride med på denne bølge.

Tænk på Facebook-brugeren Christina Lambert, som for nylig skrev en tak til landbruget, der lynhurtigt fik flere end 40.000 likes og blev delt flere end 13.600 gange.

Og partilederen Anders Samuelsen (LA), der red med på bølgen og delte en række fotografier på Facebook og skrev: "TAK til landbruget - I gør Danmark til et smukt land!"

Tænk også på den bornholmske landmand, Flemming Womb-Olsen, som kom til skade under høsten, og hvor flere naboer trådte til og klarede resten af høsten for ham.

Alle eksempler viser, at der rundt omkring findes stor og bred opbakning til dansk landbrug og danske landmænd. Og den slags

varmer - ikke mindst, når dagligdagens udfordringer skal takles.

Vigtigt erhverv

Landbrugets samfundsøkonomiske betydning er også stadig af afgørende betydning for Danmark. Det viser Landbrug & Fødevarers værk "Fakta om Erhvervet 2014".

Heraf fremgår det

- at den danske fødevarereklynge tegner sig for en samlet eksportværdi (i 2013) på i alt 156 milliarder kroner, hvilket er 25 procent af Danmarks samlede vareeksport.

- Fødevarereklyngen beskæftiger 169.000 personer - heraf 117.000 direkte i primærproduktionen og forarbejdningens virksomhederne.

Del med os

Maskinbladet vil gerne vise, at vi er stolte over erhvervet

og synliggøre vores opbakning til landbruget og alle dem, som arbejder i eller omkring erhvervet.

Derfor vil vi gerne understøtte den positive påvirkning af omverdenen, og du vil derfor i de kommende uger støde på kampagnens opdaterede logo, som vi bringer i tilknytning til artikler, der på en positiv måde fortæller om forholdet mellem landbruget og det øvrige samfund.

Vi vil meget gerne høre om alle de positive initiativer og oplevelser, som vi ved, heldigvis også er en del af landbrugets hverdag.

Del dem endelig med os. Send os billeder, videoer eller bare et tip til noget, vi kan tage fat på og skrive om.

Følg med på www.maskinbladet.dk. Følg Maskinbladet på Facebook. Og læs Maskinbladet.

Nabohjælp i høsten

På Bornholm klarer naboerne høsten for en landmand, der er indlagt som følge af en høstskade.

Midt i høsten faldt Flemming Womb-Olsen, Sandegård ved Østermarie, ned fra sin mejetærsker, og kom så alvorligt til skade med

sin højre arm, at han måtte indlægges på Rigshospitalet.

Og så var gode råd dyre, for høsten skal jo i hus.

Heldigvis er Flemming Womb-Olsen begavet med gode naboer, så fire naboer gik sammen om at klare høsten, mens Flemming

Womb-Olsen var indlagt. Det skriver TV2 Bornholm.

Naboerne sørgede for, at markerne bliver høstet og tilsået, og TV2 Bornholm beretter at en meget taknemlig Flemming Womb-Olsen har sørget for en tak-

for-hjælpen gave til de arbejdsomme naboer, nemlig billetter til en forestilling med Ørkenens Sønner i København.

Også herfra kipper vi med flaget for godt naboskab.

swi



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Godt naboskab har reddet høsten for en bornholmsk landmand. Foto: Colourbox.

sALmgRo&__tn__=R

24 Homborg et al *Ecology and Power* (2012), p. 15

25 Linnebjerg, Jonas Bak *Anvendelse af finansielle produkter i den danske landbrugssektor* [The Deployment Financial Products in the Danish Agriculture Sector] (2011)

26 Mid 2008 the agriculture real estate prices reached a peak of 265 500 DKK/ha (app. 32 141 GBP/ha)—an increase of app. 90 percent since 1974. After the financial crisis of 2008 the agriculture real estate prices settled around 140 500 DKK/ha (app. 16 900 GBP/ha), less than the half of pre-2008 prices. A sign of severe speculation, the volatility of the Danish agriculture real estate market has proofed stronger than that of the housing real estate market in Denmark, see <https://landbrugsavisen.dk/en-jordpris-p%C3%A5-262000-krha-har-lange-udsigter-men>
<https://www.nationalbanken.dk/da/publikationer/Documents/2011/03/udviklingen%20p%C3%A5%20ejerbolig-markedet.pdf>

27 The majority of the Danish agriculture sector's debt is based on variable-rate-mortgages and is estimated to account for 19 percent of the total volume of loans in the Danish banking sector (2018), see http://www.nationalbanken.dk/da/statistik/find_statistik/Sider/2018/Landbrugets-realkreditgaeld-er-hovedsageligt-variabelt-forrentet.aspx

28 Regulation number 389, chapter 9, § 20 <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=186169#id06eb37b4-319a-46d6-88c4-17ee442a771b>

29 Jens Ohnemus, CEO and founder of Blue Harvest, a private investment advisory company, and Chairman and founder of FarmCompany, a private real-estate investment company, which invests in a portfolio of farms and farmland in Denmark, says 'Due to the banking crisis, since 2007 prices are down 40 to 50 percent, meaning we are buying farms at very attractive levels [...] good arable land was available for DKK 60 000 (7 200 GBP) an acre. Danish arable land is about half the price of equivalent properties in the UK's East Anglia.' <http://farmcompany.dk/sixthinvestment-in-danish-farmland-completed/>

In an interview by the author, Ohnemus stressed out the need for 'elevating' Danish agriculture through foreign financial capital. He says: 'it seems that the Banks perceive Danish agriculture as very challenging. Furthermore, affluent Danes are not particularly interested in investing in agriculture yet. I currently see FarmCompany as the only partner which farmers with overwhelmed budgets, or young farmers who cannot otherwise raise capital to buy agriculture real estate, can turn to right now.' (Interview by the author, 28.8.2018) Controversially, Ohnemus also claims that the productivity in agriculture seems to flatten, and in some cases even decreasing, when farms reach a production area of 1 000 ha or more. Ohnemus himself looks to cluster farming in the range of 400-800 ha for achieving the best yield for the investors. (Ibid.) This is controversial because the banking sector in particular has been advising farmers to scale up the production as a paper from the Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs from 2009 reveals, see *Den finansielle sektors eksponering i landbruget* [The financial sector's exposure to risk in relation to agriculture], November 24, 2009.



Lars Hvidtfeldt in front of Grisebrønden [The Pig Well] by Mogens Bøggild (1943), the town hall square, Aalborg
Photo: Landbrugsavisen

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Fremgang hos Pöttinger

I løbet af de seneste ti år har Pöttinger fordoblet salget, og i regnskabsåret 2014-2015 kan Pöttinger fremvise den største omsætning i virksomhedens 145-årige historie. Omsætningen blev 320,3 millioner euro, og en stor del af den omsætning skal findes i det internationale salg. Østrigske Pöttinger eksporterer nemlig 86 procent af virksomhedens produkter, og det resulterer i, at internationalt salg står for 276 millioner euro af omsætningen. Pöttinger melder om fremgang i salget i de fleste lande, og blandt andet kan det nævnes, at salget i USA er steget med 15 procent, og at Pöttingers salg i Australien er steget med 50 procent.

DR ændrer i pelsfilm

Når DR viser en dokumentarfilm om pelsindustrien bliver det i en mindre kontroversiel version end den oprindelige. Ændringerne sker efter pres fra København Furs advokater. DR's film om pelsindustrien har allerede været vist i Norge, men inden den bliver vist i Danmark, har DR ifølge Berlingske Business valgt at bortredigere særligt kontroversielle scener i filmen. Den beslutning er truffet efter at København Furs advokater har truet med at indbringe sagen for Presenævnet. Pres fra advokaterne har allerede medført at DR valgte at udsætte visningen i et år. DR har desuden givet filmen nyt navn: "Pelsaktivisten".

Omsætning faldt i Danespo

Danespo-koncernens omsætning faldt med 76 millioner kroner til 400 millioner kroner i regnskabsåret 2014-2015, og resultatet efter skat blev på 5,9 millioner kroner mod 6,4 millioner kroner året før. Størstedelen af det fald skyldes frasalg af Danimex-selskaberne, der rummede aktiviteter uden for kerneforretningen samt lukningen af Danalpo i Algeriet.

Når krybben er tom:

Fairness

Hvem har initiativretten til at trække i nødbremsen hos de landmænd, der er økonomisk uføre?

Af advokat (H) Jens Paulsen, jpa@dahlaw.dk

Artiklens overskrift og indhold tager afsæt i et indlæg på et pengeinstituts Kreditmæssig Landbrugsdag, hvor erhvervsøkonomisk chef Klaus Kaiser, SEGES, og denne artikels forfatter var inviteret til at holde indlæg om dels landbrugets økonomi og udfordringer, dels rekonstruktioner i landbruget. Afsluttende opfordrede Klaus Kaiser til, at der blev udvist fairness over for landmændene, herunder at pengeinstitutterne meldte klart ud til de landmænd, der reelt opgives. Denne udtalelse gav anledning til nogen diskussion om, hvem der har initiativretten til at trække i nødbremsen. Den udfordring er temaet for denne artikel.

De højrøde landbrug

De højrøde landbrug er overordnet kendetegnet ved (al)

for høj gæld, og (al) for lav effektivitet. Gælden kunne "høvles af", hvis der var vilje hertil. Højere effektivitet fordrer imidlertid betydelig indsats fra landmandens side, og alt andet lige viser historikken, at lav effektivitet ikke forbedres, blot gælden deres. Med andre ord er de højrøde landbrug dømt til lukning. Det er i hvert fald den uofficielle dom. Spørgsmålet er så, hvem der skal meddele "den dømte" dette budskab. Problemstillingen besværliggøres af, at såvel høj gæld som lav effektivitet kan gradbøjes, og at landmænd og disses rådgivere på den ene side og den finansielle sektors rådgivere på den anden side måske ikke altid ser helt ens på problemstillingen.

Hvem tager initiativet?

De pengeinstitutsansatte, der deltog i Kreditmæssig Landbrugsdag, var helt klart af den opfattelse, at

initiativet til en "alvorlig snak" om fremtiden, herunder mulighederne og konsekvensen af fortsat underskud, lige såvel kunne eller burde udgå fra landmanden og dennes rådgivere som fra banken.

Det blev blandt andet tilkendegivet, at det pågældende pengeinstitut ikke havde modtaget henvendelse fra landmænd eller disses økonomirådgivere med oplæg til, hvorledes bedriftens finansielle udfordringer kunne løses. Hovedreglen er givetvis, at landmanden er håbefuld og selv i mørke tider i hvert fald tror på en løsning, hvorefter han kan blive på bedriften. De senere år er der imidlertid konstateret (belært af egne erfaringer) en tendens til, at flere og flere landmænd bliver mere realistisk selvvurderende på situationen og udarbejder opæg til, hvorledes en langsigtet løsning kan etableres som alternativ til en muligvis paniklukning. Denne tendens synes at være tiltagende - og med god grund.

Driftsherreansvaret

Forgældet eller ej er det landmanden, der har driftsansvaret, både i relation til dyrevelfærd og økonomi, og dermed ansvaret over for kreditorerne.

Samme dag som jeg holdt mit indlæg om rekonstruktioner i landbruget, modtog jeg en telefonisk henvendelse fra en landmand, der oplyste, at han var blevet henvist til mig fra et landbrugscenters økonomikonsulent. Henvendelsen gik på, hvad han kunne eller skulle gøre, idet han kunne se, at inden månedens udgang var likviditeten sådan, at han ikke kunne betale sine kreditorer til forfaldstid. Det konstateredes, at der ikke var restancer på kreditforeningslånet på 1. prioritet, og at forpligtelserne til banken på 2. prioritet også var blevet overholdt indtil nu. Der havde i et årstid været drøftelser med såvel kreditforening som bank med henblik på dels forlængelse af afdragsfrihedsperioden på realkreditlånet, dels nedsættelse/tilpasning af renten på banklånet. Såvel kreditforeningen som banken udviste forståelse, men var umiddelbart ikke indstillet på at give en hjælpende hånd. Landmanden gjorde det rigtige. Mange landmænd i samme situation bistået af deres økonomiske rådgivere reflekterer ikke i samme grad, men forsøger fortsat drift ved at indgå singulære betalingsaftaler eller simpelthen ved at misligholde aftalte betalingsbetingelser.

Det er ikke løsningen - i hvert fald ikke i situationer, hvor der ikke er tilsagn om, at der efterfølgende vil blive tilført likviditet. Det er erstatningspådragende at stifte sig gæld, når der ikke er en overvejende sandsynlighed for, at gælden bliver betalt. Landmanden har pligt til at træde på bremsen.

I hvis interesse?

I eksemplet ovenfor og dermed også i de fleste tilfælde, der forekommer i praksis, kan man stille det spørgsmål, hvem der har interessen i fortsat drift frem for ophør med afviklingsdrift eller i hvert fald drift med henblik på salg af bedriften til tredjemand. Kun i den situation, hvor landmanden har et berettiget håb eller ligefrem tilsagn om på nærmere vilkår at kunne fortsætte som driftsherre, er det i landmandens interesse.

Både i denne situation og i alle andre situationer vil det være marginalpanthaveren, hvad enten det er kreditforeningen eller pengeinstituttet, der har den største interesse i, hvorledes der ageres i en situation, hvor "enderne ikke når sammen". Man kan ikke forlange, at landmænd lige så lidt som andre erhvervsdrivende fortsætter en drift, der påfø-



Se maskinerne på vores hjemmeside:
www.lindbergmotor.com



Abandoned farm, Dalmose.
 Photo by the author; May 31 2018

Advokat Jens Paulsen.
Arkivfoto.



Overlev krisen

Dette er den 46. artikel i en serie, hvor advokat (H) Jens Paulsen beskæftiger sig med de muligheder, der er til rådighed for landmanden og dennes rådgivere og kreditgivere i et forsøg på at overleve krisen, gerne både økonomisk og personligt, men under alle omstændigheder personligt. Den første artikel blev bragt den 14. december 2012.

rer andre tab. Fortsat drift med underskud, når underskuddet finansieres af marginalpanthaveren, er selvfølgelig ok. Fortsat drift, hvor underskuddet ikke finansieres af marginalpanthaveren, og hvor der stiftes yderligere gæld til (øvrige) simple kreditorer, er ansvarspådragende og dermed alt andet lige også gældssaneringshindrende.

Derfor er det også i landmandens interesse - hvis de finansielle kreditorer ikke trækker det røde kort - at standse op og afæske de finansielle kreditorer en stillingtagen til det videre forløb. Kun i den situation, hvor fortsat drift ikke påfører øvrige kreditorer tab, er fortsat drift med underskud acceptabel. Det vil det til gengæld være i en række tilfælde, men det er væsentligt, at retningslinjerne for denne fortsatte drift er afklaret - en afklaring, der, når man kommer tilstrækkeligt hurtigt på banen, sagtens kan ske uden at involvere skifteret, hverken i form af rekonstruktionsbehandling eller konkursbehandling, men simpelthen ved en gensidig aftale mel-

lem landmanden og pengeinstituttet. Kan en sådan aftale ikke indgås, bør landmanden af hensyn til overholdelse af gældende spilleregler tage skridt til etablering af en fristdag. Det kan efter dansk ret alene ske ved indledning af rekonstruktionsbehandling eller konkursbehandling. Dette skridt bør dog ikke tages, før alle forhandlingsmuligheder med de finansielle kreditorer er udtømt.

Afvikling via skifteretten og i særdeleshed via konkurs er sjældent befordrende, hverken for marginalpanthaveren eller landmanden. Landmanden og dennes rådgivere har derfor betydelig interesse i at være på forkant med udviklingen og dermed gøre brug af initiativretten til at afæske marginalpanthaveren en stillingtagen til om akkord med henblik på fortsat drift er mulig, alternativt hvilken mindelig afviklingsaftale der kan indgås. Mindelige aftaler findes i alle mulige afskygninger. Det er væsentligt, at disse også er baseret på fairness - det vil blive behandlet i en senere artikel - Fairness 2.

EU klar med hjælpepakke på 500 millioner euro

Efter sidste uges krisemøde i Bruxelles præsenterede EU en hjælpepakke på en halv milliard euro til de trængte europæiske landmænd.

Af Signe Wiese

EUs landbrugs- og fødevarerministre var indkaldt til ekstraordinært krisemøde i Bruxelles mandag den 7. september for at finde løsninger på landbrugets krise.

Udfaldet af mødet blev en hjælpepakke, der dels indeholder 500 millioner euro, hvilket svarer til 3,7 milliarder kroner, og dels indeholder yderligere en række tiltag, der skal lette tilværelsen for de europæiske landmænd.

- Denne pakke vil tillade, at 500 millioner euro af EU-midler øjeblikkeligt vil komme landmændene til gavn. Dette er en solid, og afgørende respons. Denne respons vi-

ser, at Kommissionen tager sit ansvar over for landmændene meget alvorligt og er parat til at bakke op med passende midler, udtalte Kommissionens næstformand, Jyrki Katainen, der afløste en sygemeldt landbrugskommissær Phil Hogan under mandagens møde.

Udover en pose 3,7 milliarder kroner indeholder hjælpepakken blandt andet også et forslag om, at de enkelte EU-lande får mulighed for at udbetale op til 70 procent af den direkte landbrugsstøtte allerede fra 16. oktober, såfremt, at de nødvendige kontroller har fundet sted. Som det er nu, vil der kunne blive udbetalt 50 procent af støt-

ten, og det vil ikke kunne ske før tidligst den 1. december.

Ifølge Kommissionen har denne nye hjælpepakke blandt sigte mod at løse de umiddelbare likviditetsproblemer landmændene står over for, samt at stabilisere

markederne. Størstedelen af hjælpepakken vil være rettet mod mælkesektoren, og Kommissionen garanterer at samtlige 28 medlemslande vil få gavn af hjælpepakken, men hvordan midlerne skal fordeles er endnu ikke klart.



EU er klar med en hjælpepakke på en halv milliard euro til de europæiske landmænd. Foto: Colourbox.

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Ny FR-modeller

New Holland har på det amerikanske marked offentliggjort nye New Holland FR-finsnittere, med blandt andet ny kabine og nye modelnumre.

Den nye kabine, er den samme 3,7 kubikmeter rummelig kabine, som New Holland benytter på mejetærsker-siden.

Det ser ikke ud til, at der er justeret på effekten på den nye finsnitter-serie, som stadig rummer fem modeller fra 476 til 824 hestekræfter, dog er der kommet nye modelnumre på de gule finsnittere.

De nye finsnittere står med stor sandsynlighed på dette års Agritechnica, til november i Hannover.

Ni millioner motorer

Ni millioner. Så mange Deutz-motorer har forladt fabrikken siden virksomheden start i 1867, hvor stifterne af virksomheden, Nicolaus August Otto og Eugen Langen, udviklede den atmosfæriske gas-drevne motor - kendt som Motor No. 1.

Denne motor, der stadig er fuldt funktionsdygtig, er i dag udstillet i virksomhedens hovedsæde.

Motorer fra Deutz AG driver blandt andet nogle traktorer fra Deutz Fahr og Fendt, og fra næste år også i traktorer fra Zetor.

Full line fra Agco

To af Agcos traktorproducenter, Massey Ferguson og Fendt, vil på det kommende Agritechnica vise græsmaskiner frem malet i Fendt og MF-farver, og som produceres hos det Agco ejet Fella.

Producenterne nævner, at det er vigtigt for dem, at være full-line inden for græshåndtering, hvor begge producenter i flere år allerede har haft presserne, og for Fendts vedkommende også finsnitter.

Fella-navnet udgår dog ikke helt, og vil stadig kunne levere græsmaskiner malet i de velkendte Fella-farver.

Encountering Machines in the Garden

Leo Marx has pointed to the fact that the idea of a pastoral image and the anxious awareness of the industrialized reality are closely related: 'They illuminate each other.' The 'machine in the garden' becomes the motif around which Marx articulates the contrasting relationship between modern reality and the deteriorating pastoral image. The 'machine' originally seen as an alien object of technology and modernity, a disturbing force in the pastoral idyll, has become a dialectical part of the pastoral image after the event of modernity.

The machines in the garden of Denmark (to take up the 'garden' metaphor applied to Denmark as introduced above) such as the pig farm, the art museum, and the crematorium, might be seen as interruptions in the rural scenery, but in a quirky way they can also be seen

as vehicles in the production of the Danish rural and the narrative of the agriculture state. Indeed the pig farm, the art museum and the crematorium can be seen as 'machines in the garden' of the agriculture state.

Sofiendal pig farm

In April 2018 'FM Pork ApS' inaugurated the first of four pig farms 'Sofiendal' (Sophie's Dale), an ensemble which will in theory facilitate the biggest pig meat production in North Europe, producing 120 000 pigs per year, bred in Denmark, to a large extent processed in Jutland or Poland, and exported mainly to the UK and China. Supported by EU District Development Funds, private investors and state subsidies, the pig farm will introduce new approaches to environmental re-

sponsible farming; though not certificated organic farming, the manager bluntly claimed it 'the most environmentally-friendly produced pig meat in the World'.³² With a reduction of antibiotics as well as circular, environmentally-friendly, manure management, the project was even welcomed by the head of the local branch of The Danish Nature Preservation Society, Palle Ystrøm. He was on the advisory board of the project. 'There are a lot of positive things to say about their farming practice' says Ystrøm about FM Pork ApS to a local newspaper.³³

Continues on page 21



Sofiendal pig farm, machinery for manure management

Photo by the author; Mai 11, 2018

In situ

When I phone up the manager to farm he initially turns on a PR atti the interest in the project.

When he hears however, that I just grounds of the conversation shifts relations to concerns regarding the the pig farm, hypersensitive to bac world.

I am that external world to the pig me that I can under no circumstan I am however entitled to drive there of the farm. I soon park my SAAB being outside, unable to enter, con



Sofiendal pig farm, yard and manure containers

Photos by the author; May 11,





Krone vil fordoble sin markedsandel

Krone sælger cirka 300 selvkørende finsnittere om året ud af verdensmarkedet, som udgør mellem 2.500 og 3.000 finsnittere.

Af Rasmus Dalsgaard

Lanceringen af tre nye selvkørende finsnittermodeller skal gøre springene mindre imellem de enkelte modeller i Krones Big X-serie og dermed hjælpe koncernen yderligere på vej i sine ambitioner om at fordoble sin markedsandel i løbet af de kommende fem år.

- Vores mål er i løbet af fem år at sælge 600 finsnittere på verdensmarkedet, fortæller marketingchef Heinrich Wingels.

De nuværende lave mælkepriser skygger dog lidt for den ambitiøse målsætning, men Heinrich Wingels er overbevist om, at det vil være et kortvarigt fænomen.

- Behovet for mælk er i hele verden større end produktionen, siger han.

Men han erkender, at der er udfordringer flere steder i verden lige nu.

Alligevel er han overbevist om, at Krone står med gode kort på hånden i jagten på en fordoblet markedsandel.

Succes i nyt segment

For to år siden lancerede Krone to nye modeller i segmentet under 600 hestekræfter. Det var nyt for Krone at tilbyde selvkørende finsnittere i dette segment, selvom segmentet under 600

hestekræfter udgør cirka 60 procent af verdensmarkedet.

- Vi gik først ind i dette segment i 2014, men det har været en stor succes for os, og med en ny fabrik i Spelle er vi klar til at vokse og imødekomme øget efterspørgsel, siger Heinrich Wingels.

Desuden har Krone som et led i globaliseringsstrategien da også valgt at teste sine maskiner under forskellige forhold i forskellige lande for at være sikre på, at maskinerne kan fungere under mere ekstreme forhold.

- Når vi ved, at vores maskiner arbejder godt under ekstreme forhold, så ved vi, at de også arbejder godt under almindelige forhold.

Mindre spring

Med lanceringen af Big X 580 og Big X 480 til sæson 2014-2015 kunne Krone tilbyde i alt seks modeller, men kun to i segmentet mellem 500 og 700 hestekræfter, som tegner sig for i alt 48 procent af det samlede marked for selvkørende finsnittere.

Til den kommende sæson lancerer Krone derfor yderligere tre modeller, hvoraf to er i intervallet 500-700 hestekræfter, som dermed får fire modeller, hvilket er en fordobling i forhold til nu og samtidig reducerer sprin-



To af de nye finsnittermodeller fra Krone er for kort tid siden vist frem i en italiensk majsmark, hvor majsene var næsten fire meter høje. Udbyttet på marken var over 80 ton pr. hektar.

gene i hestekræfter imellem modellerne i dette store segment.

De nye modeller i segmentet er Big X 530 og Big X 630.

Alle segmenter

Desuden lanceres Krone Big X 770, som lukker et stort spring mellem Big X 700 og Big X 850.

Big X 770 har blandt andet fået opdateret designet.

Krone har dermed hele syv modeller i segmenterne fra 400 hestekræfter til 800 hestekræfter, som i alt dækker 84 procent af markedet.

Og Krone har desuden fortsat de to store modeller Big X 850 og Big X 1100, som repræsenterer markedssegmenter på henholdsvis 10 og en procent.

ask if I can come and visit the tude, courteous and flattered by

arrived from London, the from transparency in public safe guarded micro-biosphere of teria and viruses from the external

farm, and the manager has to tell ces be granted access to the farm. and have a look from the outside outside the pig farm, finding that stitutes a point in itself.



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www.trelleborg.com/wheelsystems

Continued from page 19

Outside the newly opened pig farm the building sign is still standing, listing subcontractors, partners and investors. The building sign serves perhaps as an advertisement for the building project, controversial in terms of scale and alleged sustainability. Or perhaps it serves as an attempt of making transparent what is inherently opaque: the 'supply chain capitalism'³⁴ that seems to spawn from this very patch of land. Tracing the companies listed on the building sign, a map of the global economy behind the Danish pork meat industry emerges, a network of supply chains, where nature, labour and capital are mobilized in interconnected, yet highly fragmented economic niches³⁵; a global product produced under hyperlocal conditions.

The building sign lists two pork meat processing companies, both based in Jutland. One of the companies hold processing units in Poland³⁶, the other company was acquired by a German abattoir corporation in 2005.³⁷ A company providing the know-how for the pig farm's sewage network is also engaged in renovating pipe line systems for the Eurostar Channel Tunnel³⁸, while, ironically, the economic consultancy company behind the project is a local Danish firm with the odd name Patriotic Society (Patriotisk Selskab).

As 'machines of replication'³⁹ the Danish pig farms have become highly specialized production units delivering an economic niche product (pork meat) which can be traded globally, but where nonetheless nature, labour and capital are merged into a hyper

local, fragmented production system. The pig farm is a micro-biosphere, where there is a sharp contrast between the global asset of pork meat and its vulnerable production relying on a closed, undisturbed and subtly balanced biological unit. Virulence is a constant threat to the 'business of replication'⁴⁰, which can only live up until its economic performance as long as it stays a carefully preserved biosystem. The workers of the pig farm are integrated parts of this system; the systematic sanitation they undergo before entering the stables transforms them into "natural" parts of the pig stable's environment, which is based on global economies, but to which the outside world nonetheless is a fatal threat.

A global trade mark, Danish pork businesses rely on the associations of a transparent origin in the trustworthy Danish state.⁴¹ But on a more fundamental level, the pig farm also relies on the narrative of the agriculture state and the political baking of the pig farm industry. Because of the industry's sensitivity to fluctuations in the global food market the average net turnover from the Danish pig farms between 2007 and 2016 was negative to zero.⁴² The pig farm industry is highly dependent on agriculture subsidies from the EU and the political goodwill of the Danish state—which the building sign outside 'Sofiendal' also openly admits to: 'Denmark and Europe invest in rural districts'.

Approximately 30 meters away from the newly finished pig farm complex lies the

19th century manor house of the old 'Sofiendal', alienated by the ambitious pig farm complex. The old 'Sofiendal' share the fate with many older farm houses, made vacant in the process of upscaling farming areas in the Danish rural. These houses are literally rendered worthless, paradoxically, in the light of the capital flowing into the locality.

Notes

30 Marx, Leo *The Machine in the Garden* (1964) p. 30

31. Ibid.

32 <https://www.tvcast.dk/artikel/gods-vil-lave-kaempe-produktion-af-svin-med-kun-lidt-medicin>

33 Ibid.

34. Tsing, Anna *Supply Chains and the Human Condition* (2009).

35 Ibid., p. 149

36 <https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/snapshot.asp?privcapId=5528815>

37 <https://www.sbpork.eu/en/sb-pork/history.html>

38 <https://www.consolis.com/activities/transportation-utilities/bonna-pressure-pipes/>

39 Tsing, Anna *Earth Stalked by Man* (2016), p. 4

40 Ibid., p. 5

41 <https://www.globalmeatnews.com/Article/2014/06/06/Special-feature-Focus-on-Denmark-s-pork-industry>

42 <http://svineproduktion.dk/Publikationer/Kilder/Notater/>



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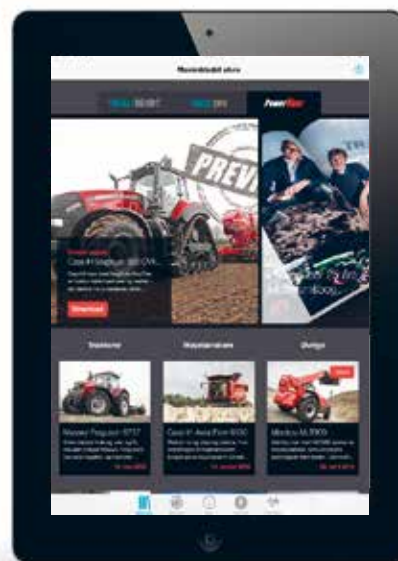
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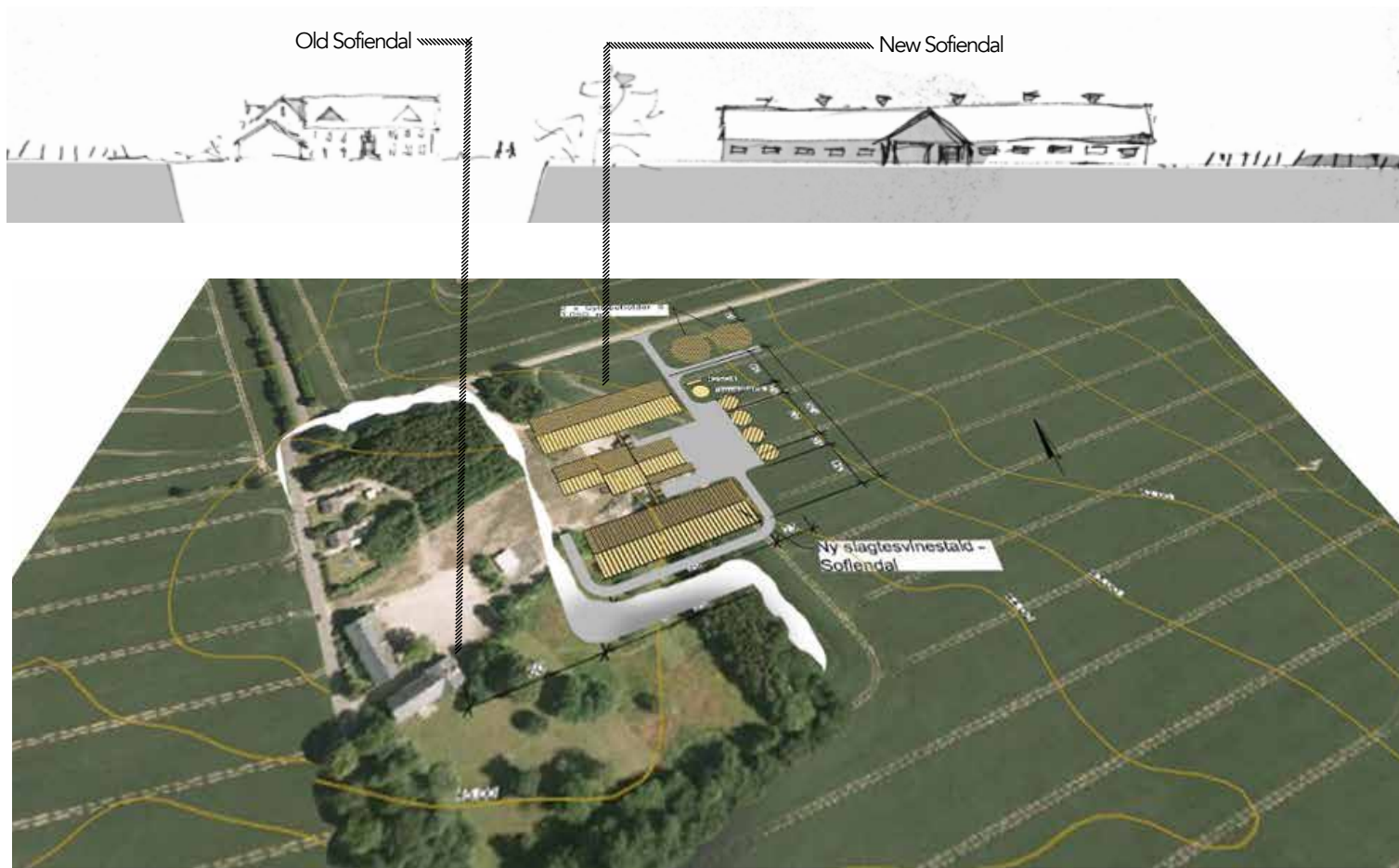
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Shifting grounds

The agriculture real estate economies change within metres - the old 'Sofiendal' and the new pig farm represent contrasting economic situations.



The photo is extracted from planing documents, Faxe municipality



'Denmark and Europe invest in rural districts' The Ministry of Environment and Food Denmark and The European Union. Photo by the author:

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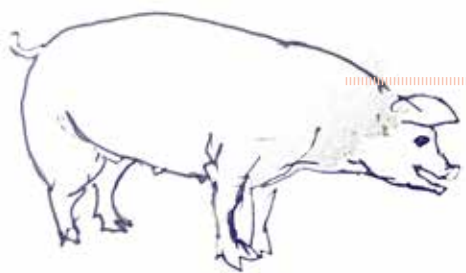
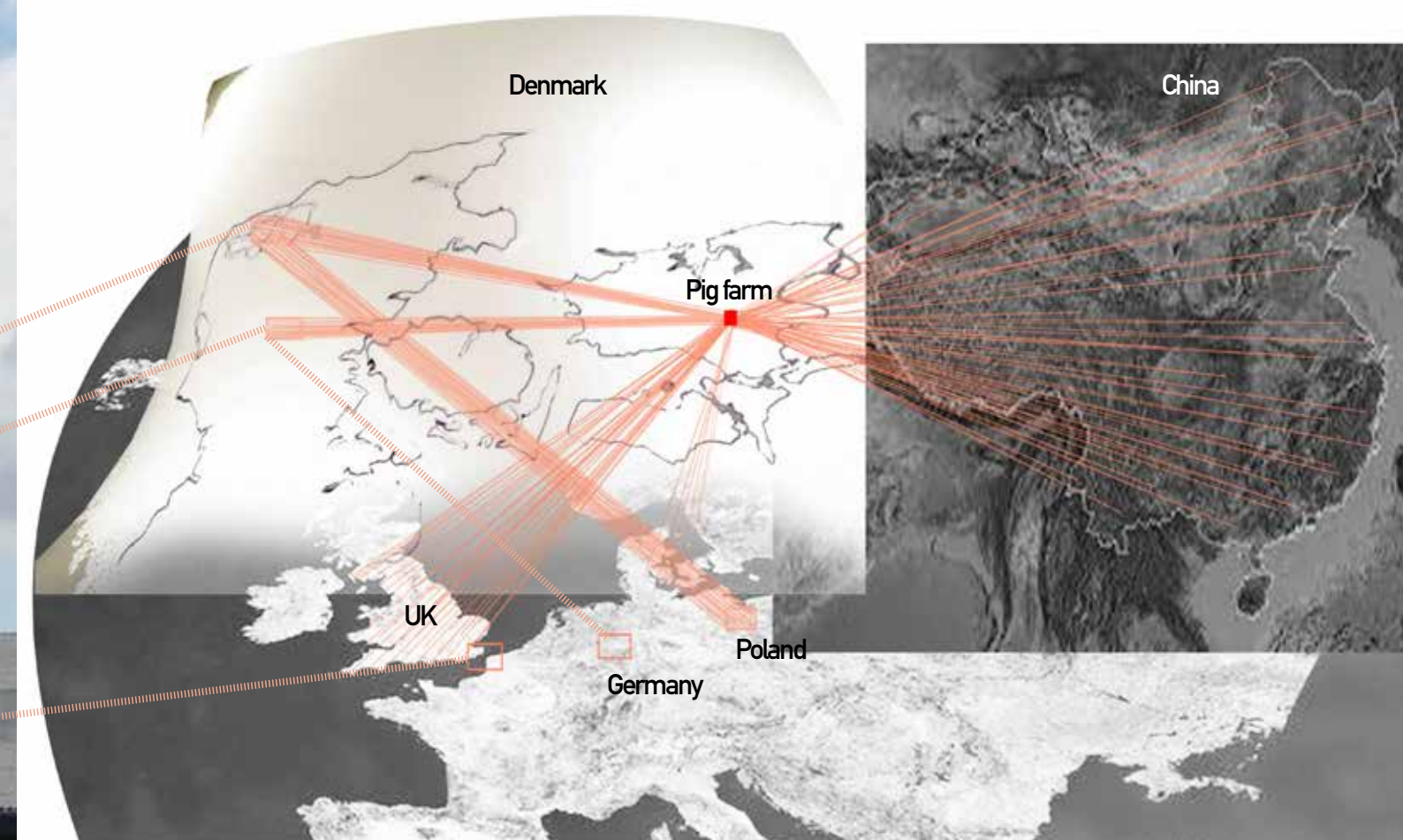
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Mapping the Danish rural

From 'Sofiendal' pig farm spawns a web of bodily movements and capital flows supported by the narrative of the agriculture state. The pig farm produces a map of the Danish rural, a web of supply chain capitalism.





Fremgang på Bornholm

En tilskudsordning til byggeri af svinestalde har sat gang i byggebyen på Bornholm, da det samtidig forventes, at Bornholms svineproduktion i de kommende år vil stige med 80.000 slagtesvin. Interessen kan mærkes hos GIVE Elementer A/S, som leverer betonelementer til landbrug og industri. Virksomheden har leveret betonelementer til flere nye svinestalde på blandt andet Bornholm og arbejder aktuelt på en levering til en ny stor svinestald på øen - i alt 730 kvadratmeter vægelementer, 26 centimeter tykke sandwichelementer og 10 centimeter tykke skillevægge af en højde på 2,6 meter. Der produceres i dag cirka 450.000 slagtesvin om året på Bornholm. Det bidrager med 830 millioner kroner. Det gør ifølge GIVE Elementer svineproduktion til en lige så vigtig indtægtskilde som øens turisme.

Ny variant af frilandsgris

Snart kan danske forbrugere sætte tænderne i kødet fra en helt ny variant af Frilandsgris, når Hedemarkens Frilandsgris bliver sat til salg i Meny-butikker over hele Danmark. Inden grisene slægtes, skal de dog gå cirka ti uger på en hedemark, og onsdag den 19. august slap Frilandsgrisproducent Torben Langer grisene fri i deres nye omgivelser med højt græs og kratbevoksning. Omgivelser som tydeligt faldt i grisenes smag. Der gik nemlig ikke mange minutter, før grisene gik i gang med at udforske deres nye omgivelser, der adskiller sig en del fra den mark, hvor grisene havde levet indtil da. Også slagtermester Peder Pedersen fra Meny i Struer var til stede, da grisene fik nyt hjem, og han glæder sig til at sælge kødet fra Hedemarkens Frilandsgris og kunne vise de levende grise på film i sin butik. Det er ifølge Peder Pedersen specielt ældre kunder, der vælger Frilandsgris, og det skyldes i høj grad smagen, fordi kødet smager som i gamle dage.

Fermentering og enzymer kan forbedre fiber- og fosforfordøjelighed hos svin

En kombination af enzymtilsætning og fermentering øger næringsværdien af alternative fodermidler til grise. Det er især fordøjeligheden af fiber og fosfor, der forbedres.

Af Signe Wiese

Med svingende priser på traditionelle fodermidler til svin som byg, hvede og soja er det interessant at se sig om efter alternative, billigere fodermidler. Nogle af disse fodermidler har imidlertid et højt fiberindhold, hvilket er vanskeligt for grise at fordøje. Fiber i foderet nedsætter endvidere fordøjeligheden af andre næringsstoffer - ikke mindst protein.

Forskere fra Aarhus Universitet har fundet en mulig løsning på problemet. Fermentering og tilsætning af enzymer er hver for sig lovende metoder til at forbedre næringsværdien af fiberrigt vådfoder. I sine ph.d.-studier ved Institut for Husdyrvidenskab, Aarhus Universitet, undersøgte Grethe Venås Jakobsen effekterne af at kombinere de to metoder.

Hun fandt, at foderets fordøjelighed blev forbedret ved at kombinere fermentering med tilsætning af enzymer. Det var gældende for flere næringsstoffer, men især fosfor og fiber.

Flere fordele

Enzymtilsætning og fermentering har hver deres fordele og komplementerer hinanden. Den største fordel ved fermentering af de undersøgte fodermidler var, at det forbedrede fordøjeligheden af fosfor. Den væsentligste fordel ved tilsætning af enzymer var, at det reducerede mængden af fiber i foderet og derved øgede fiberfordøjeligheden.

I undersøgelserne indgik fodermidlerne ensilerede kernemajs, ærter, rapskage og tørret bærme. I flere af disse fodermidler er den største udfordring den store mængde af en bestemt gruppe



Næringsværdien af alternative fodermidler til svin kan forbedres med en kombination af enzymtilsætning og fermentering. Det er især fordøjeligheden af fiber og fosfor, der forbedres. Foto: Colourbox.

pe af fiber, nemlig ikke-stivelsespolysakkarider og lignin, som har en lav fordøjelighed hos grise og kan have en negativ effekt på fordøjeligheden af protein og andre næringsstoffer.

Testes i praksis

Det endelige bevis for, at

kombinationen af enzymer og fermentering har en gavnlig effekt, er ved at afprøve det på grise i praksis for at undersøge, om det har en god effekt på grisenes tilvækst og kødkvalitet. Fordelene ved at kombinere tilsætning af enzymer med fermentering skal opvejes

mod prisen på fodermidlerne, enzymerne og det udstyr, der skal til for at fermentere foderet. Hele ph.d.-afhandlingen "Improving nutritional value of pig diets containing local crops and co-products by fermentation and enzyme addition" kan findes på au.dk.

Stalosan giver PEDv kamp til stregen

Virussygdommen PEDv, der især rammer pattegrise og nyfravænnede smågrise, ser nu ud til at få væsentlig mere modstand. Forskere på University of Minnesota har påvist, at Stalosan virker særdeles effektivt overfor PEDv.

Virussygdommen PEDv, der især rammer pattegrise og nyfravænnede smågrise, har i en årrække været særdeles tabsgivende i blandt andet USA, Kina og Østeuropa.

Selvom det nu er aftagende i USA, er status uændret i Kina og Østeuropa. For at undersøge mulighederne for at begrænse sygdommen in-

ternationalt besluttede Vitfoss tidligere i år at lade forskere undersøge, om Stalosan, der allerede er kendt for at være effektiv over for PRRS-virus samt Salmonella- og Lawsonia-bakterier, virker mod PEDv.

Resultater fra en række laboratorieforsøg på University of Minnesota viser, at

Stalosan har en markant effekt over for PEDv.

- Det er yderst interessante resultater, forskerne er nået frem til. Det er således signifikant, at Stalosan virker særdeles godt, ja det er lige ved at fjerne al PEDv-virus i forsøgene. Ifølge forsøgene er effekten 99,9 procent, siger direktør Hans Aae, der har ansvaret for DLG-koncernens Forskning & Udvikling.

De klare meldinger fra forskerne i USA betyder, at Vitfoss nu gør klar til at markedsføre Stalosan og produktets effekt til at forebygge såvel som bekæmpe PEDv i de områder i verden, hvor sygdommen er et problem.

Lavere smittetryk

- Svinebranchen har gjort meget for at begrænse risikoen for, at PEDv-smitten kommer til Danmark, og det er yderst tilfredsstillende. Men på visse markeder er det et stort problem, så der



Ny forskning viser, at Stalosan er effektivt mod PEDv. Pressefoto.

for vil vi nu tage hul på at rulle nyheden og produktet ud til de områder, der er ramt. Også for at minimere sygdommens udbredelse, fortæller Hans Aae.

Dyrlæge Pia Conradsen, Svinevet, giver klare skulderklap til de nye resultater. - Ud over at det er nødvendigt at immunisere smittede besætninger, så er trin to at reducere smittetrykket, og

her er Stalosan-resultaterne uhyre interessante, for vi har ikke hidtil haft effektive midler til det, siger Pia Conradsen, der understreger, at det er vigtigt på smittede ejendomme at reducere smittetryk, ligesom det er vigtigt at begrænse risikoen for smittespredning under transport mellem besætninger.

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Left: The old Sofiendal seen from the corner of the new Sofiendal pig farm. Photo by the author, August 31, 2018



View from Fuglsang art museum exhibition space. Photo by the author, 31 August 2018

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Left: The old Sofiendal seen from the corner of the new Sofiendal pig farm. Photo by the author, August 31, 2018

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The Art Museum Fuglsang Kunstmuseum

The metaphorical territories and the geographic landscapes of the agriculture state overlap in and around the newly opened art museum, Fuglsang Kunstmuseum. Situated on the islands of Lolland-Falster, an area which has been shaped by 'landesque capital' since the early 19th century, Fuglsang Kunstmuseum recaptures the agricultural history in 19th and early 20th century in paintings and sculptures.

The conquest of real geographies, reclaiming hectare by hectare from fjords, moors and sea (as happened on Lolland-Falster up until the 1970s), was preceded by a change in mentality, the increasing perception of space as something malleable, effectively renderable, and therefore capable of domination through human action and capital. The early industrialization of Danish agriculture in the 19th century meant the abstraction of geographies into one geometric and homogeneous production area. It made time and space shrink, literally the relation between the investments and the energy necessary to work the land, gain yield, and the amount of land which could be worked within a certain time frame.

Lolland-Falster instantiates 'landesque capital', but it also instantiates capitalized land: Before the financial crisis of 2008 the hectare price on Lolland-Falster was among the highest in the country, allegedly farmers were buying up land on Lolland-Falster as a future asset.⁴³

The scenery of eroding societies in rural landscapes characterized by intense agriculture has recently inspired a literature genre in

In situ

I drive to Fuglsang Kunstmuseum over the land which farmers have dubbed the rich soil of Lolland-Falster.⁴⁴ However, the villages I drive through show no signs of wealth. There are empty family houses, there is a closed state school with blocked up windows. There is a closed bakery and next to it a ruin, which was once a pub. I see no humans.

Denmark, dramatically dubbed 'Outer Edge Gothic' (Udkantsgotik)⁴⁵—a geographic deployment of the of the Gothic genre to the edges of Danish society, but, noticeably, addressing not the death of a fictive character, but the dying of a society in light of the sprawling agriculture industry. This "inversion" of the pastoral image is intentionally counteracted by attempts of what could be called 'greentification'⁴⁶: the upgrading of a deteriorated rural areas through a fusion of cultural institutions and nature preservation schemes.

Inaugurated in 2008, the ambitious Fuglsang Kunstmuseum combine art with great outdoors. The museum's collection is fundamentally connected to the nature site just outside the museum windows.

Ironically, the museum was financed through the same EU District Development Funds as 'Sofiedal' pig farm,⁴⁷ an example of the controversy within the European Union in relation to the agriculture subsidies, which are at the same time subsidizing heavily industrialized agriculture and deployed as means to make up for the negative impact of industrialized agriculture in rural areas.⁴⁸

A streamlined modernist white building next to an ensemble of empty 19th century farm buildings, Fuglsang Kunstmuseum engages

modernism seemingly as an alien architectural citation amid the surrounding rural landscape. Yet, the modern museum in the monoculture rape seed fields could also be seen as a perfect spatial articulation precisely of the narrative of a rationalized space in the agriculture state:

lating precisely of the narrative of a rationalized space in the agriculture state:

In situ

I stand, I move my gaze from the art work on the wall—a 19th century painting of a man ploughing a field—to the pastoral view outside the museum, framed by the large windows. I find myself surprisingly in the centre perspective of a perfect geometrical space consisting of symmetrical lines of rape seed stubbles bent towards the distant horizon and the straight lines of modern architecture. Moreover, the painting suggests a linear history of agriculture—from the historic image of the plough field to the neat fields outside.

The rationally ordered space of 'landesque capital', celebrated in some of the art works in the Fuglsang collection seem to correlate well with the surrounding landscape.

However, this topic is becoming increasingly suspect in perspective of the anthropocene, as the current exhibition at Fuglsang Kunstmuseum addresses. A subtle change in the status of the human, as farmer acting upon nature, has taken place. 'Conflict zones in the landscape' an information board in the

exhibition reads. It lists the controversies in relation to man-made nature, the entanglement between abstraction and domination: '... conflict zones in the landscape tell us that human interference can be very direct, yet also diffuse and ambiguous.'⁴⁹

Where the rape seed fields run towards the fjord, a land tip has been preserved as a piece of nature of outstanding beauty, but also as a piece of nature, which bears rare witness of geological time, *deep time*, under the surface of the agriculture production surface: at the nature preservation area, at the end of the rape seed fields, a small cliff raises a few meters over the flat shore line, revealing compressed layers upon layers of geological time traceable in horizontal patterns, yet inconceivable in the perspective of the agriculture state,

for which only the few upper centimetres of fertile top soil counts. 'Skejten', which the land tip is named, was one of the first natural sites to be included in the Danish nature preservation

scheme of 1917.⁵⁰ Later, 'Skejten' inspired artist Olaf Rude, when he was commissioned in 1949 to paint the two large scale paintings for the Danish parliament. Thus—ironically—it is the picture of the ancient landscape, un-touched by agriculture and 'landesque capital', which hangs in the parliament of the agriculture state.

Notes

44 <http://www.kulturarv.dk/fundogfortidsminder/resource/88515>

45 Høst, Jeppe *Lad os slagte Udkantsdanmark* [Let's Get Rid of Udkantsdanmark] (2015) <http://www.kommunikationsforum.dk/artikler/Danmark-i-medieme->

46 Gkarzikos, Menelaos and Mark Scott *Gentrifying the Rural? Planning and Market Processes in Rural Ireland* (2012), p. 255

47 <http://www.aabne-samlinger.dk/fuglsangkunstmuseum/information/om-museet/museets-historie/>

48 Unintentionally, the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) direct subsidies for agricultural has played a role in driving land prices in the EU up and thus increasing farmland grapping within the EU. See <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A8-2017-0119+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>. With the reform of the CAP in 2013, a new policy was articulated, which seeks to focus increasingly on rural development next to agriculture. See Overview of the CAP Reform 2014-2020 https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf

49 Exhibition note in the exhibition 'Jordforbindelser. Dansk maleri 1780 - 1920 og det antropocæne landskab' [Down to Earth, Danish painting 1780-1920 and landscapes of the Anthropocene] June 8 – September 23, Fuglsang Kunstmuseum

50 <https://www.fredninger.dk/fredning/skejten-og-lilleoe/>



View on the art museum. Photo by the author; August 31, 2018



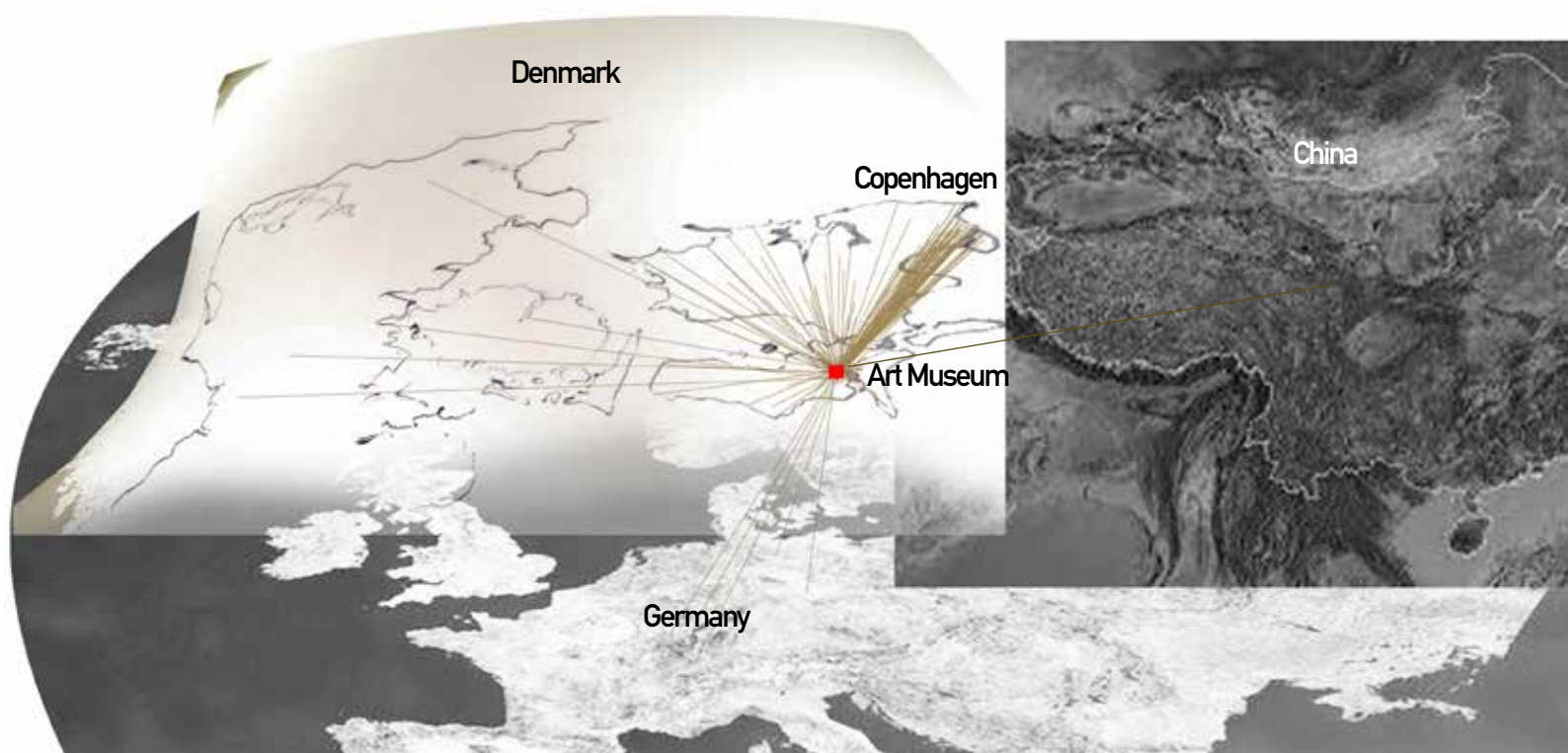
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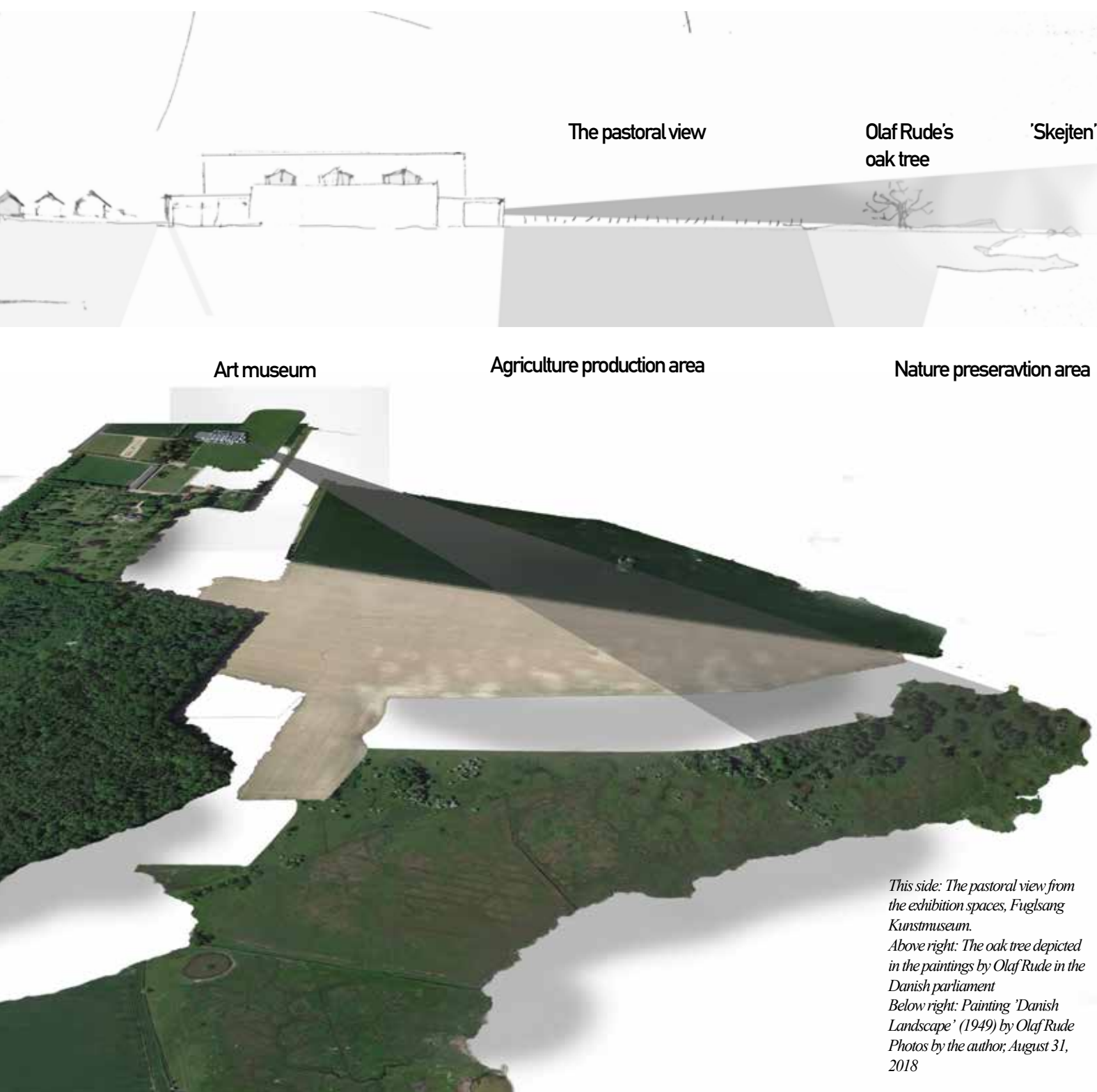
Mapping the Danish rural

The visitor statistics show that the art museum, which in a current exhibition recaptures the narrative of the Danish agriculture state, extends spatially into the urban, even the global.



Shifting grounds

The pastoral view from the exhibition rooms at the art museum Fuglsang crosses controversial rural economies; the changing focus of the European Union's Common Agriculture Policy from agriculture production to rural development, the contrast between intense agriculture, nature preservation area, and the 'greentification' of the area through the art museum with a pastoral view.



*This side: The pastoral view from the exhibition spaces, Fuglsang Kunstmuseum.
Above right: The oak tree depicted in the paintings by Olaf Rude in the Danish parliament
Below right: Painting 'Danish Landscape' (1949) by Olaf Rude
Photos by the author; August 31, 2018*





80 hektar landbrugsjord bruges til solceller

På Lerchenborg Gods har man valgt at udleje 80 hektar landbrugsjord til det der bliver Skandinaviens største solcellepark.

Af Mads Blenker

Det startede med en plan om et solcelleanlæg, som skulle dække behovet hos Lerchenborg Gods, og det endte med at blive Skandinaviens største solcellepark.

Det er kort fortalt historien bag den 80 hektar store solcellepark, der i øjeblikket er ved at blive opført på jorden hos Lerchenborg Gods på Asnæs-halvøen tæt ved Kalundborg.

- Om vi høster solen til afgrøder, som bliver til foder, eller om vi høster solen til energi, det kan jo være det samme, siger Christian Lerche-Lerchenborg, der er lensgreve på Lerchenborg Gods.

Solcelleparken bliver opført af danske Omnisol i samarbejde med de to tyske firmaer Wirsol og Solmotion. Byggeriet startede i juni, og det er planen, at den 80 hektar store solcellepark skal stå færdig inden årets udgang.

- Parken kommer til at bestå af cirka 250.000 solpaneler, og den vil producere strøm nok til cirka 15.000 husstande, siger Henrik Møgelvang, der er direktør for bygherren Omnisol.

Garanteret pris

Det er langt fra billigt at bygge en solcellepark, og efter sigende kommer Lerchenborg Solar Energy Park til at koste omkring 500 millioner kroner.

En af grundene til, at en så stor investering kan betale sig, skal findes i, at der er en garanteret statsstøtte pr. kilowatttime i de første ti leveår for anlægget. Det garanterede tilskud falder med 14 øre hvert år, indtil solcelleanlægget står færdigt og sluttet til.



Lerchenborg Solar Energy Park kommer til at fylde 80 hektar. Pressefoto.

- Afregningsprisen er blevet lavere nu, så jeg tror, at det bliver svært for andre, at få det til at hænge sammen, siger Henrik Møgelvang fra Omnisol.

Gammel interesse

For Christian Lerche-Lerchenborg er interessen for bæredygtig energi ikke en ny ting.

- Jeg har altid haft en interesse for vedvarende energi. Jeg har også seks vindmøller, så det var naturligt for mig at kigge på solceller, siger han.

Som nævnt var det planen, at solcelleanlægget skulle forsyne Lerchenborg Gods med energi, men da bygningerne er fredede, og man altså ikke kan sætte solceller på tagene, fik Christian Lerche-Lerchenborg

den idé, at anlægget kunne placeres på en lille mark. Ideen udviklede sig hurtigt, og så endte det altså med en solcellepark på 80 hektar, som ironisk nok ikke kommer til at forsyne Lerchenborg Gods alligevel - al energien bliver leveret til el-nettet.

Solcelleparkens placering på Asnæs-halvøen har fået Christian Lerche-Lerchenborg til at omtale Asnæs som "energi-halvøen". Udover den store solcellepark og Lerchenborg Gods' seks vindmøller findes Asnæs-værket og Stadoils raffinaderi også i nærheden.

God forretning

Det kan måske lyde mærkeligt, at man bruger 80 hektar god landbrugsjord til andet end landbrug, men

Christian Lerche-Lerchenborg fortæller, at det i sidste ende bliver en god forretning.

- Vi har lavet en kontrakt gennem de næste 30 år, hvor vi kender vores økonomi



Byggeriet er i gang, og solcelleanlægget skal være færdig inden årets udgang. Pressefoto.



Solcelleparken kommer til at producere strøm nok til cirka 15.000 husstande. Pressefoto.

hvert år. Det kan godt betale sig for os, også hvis man sammenligner med, hvad vi kunne lave med godt landmandsskab på jorden, siger han. Generelt opfordrer Christian Lerche-Lerchen-

borg landbruget til at tænke ud af boksen.

- Vi er i et erhverv, som sagtens kan tåle flere muligheder og kilder til indtægt, siger han.

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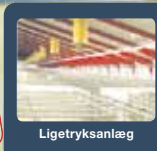


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Interview

Interview notes, interview with Anne Højer (museum director) and Liza Kaaring (curator), Fuglsang Kunstmuseum, 31.8.2018

We sit around the one end of a 12 person meeting table on the first floor of Fuglsang Kunstmuseum. From the large windows, we can see the court yard. It rains.

...

The author: ...I guess, I prefer to call it the Danish rural, because it is neutral, and I wish to avoid the controversial term "Udkantsdanmark" [Outer Edge Denmark]...

Anne: It is indeed difficult to find concepts which are not charged, because we speak of a de facto decline in some rural areas. But it is important to stress that no one lives in a bad place.

When we started the process of building a museum out here, some people commented that the museum was situated quite far out in the countryside. Our response was, yes, we built the museum in "Udsigtsdanmark" [Denmark With a Good View (the term is word play on Udkantsdanmark, the author)].

Now, being out here, there is a sense of freedom and "room for our own ideas", both physically and mentally. No new public management here, we have short processes from idea to realization.

The author: Before you moved out here on the fields, the museum was situated in Maribo, a small town not far from here. How has the spatial change influenced the identity of the museum?

Liza: The weather has a much greater impact on the amount of visitors we get - like, if it snows heavily, no one can actually get to us, and the museum will be completely empty.

Anne: And we have become a destination for day trips. People come here with time to spend, to enjoy the site as well as the Museum. The surroundings here and the collection are referential to each other. One could say that we've moved into the central motif of the collection, which is indeed the nature reserve and Skejten. And that is a different situation to when we were situated in Maribo...it's a different cultural life all together that spawns from being situated in the midst of the collection's motives.

Liza: That is for instance noticeable with concepts like the Late Open nights, which is a success in the cities. When we tried it here, we real-

ized that this museum is different in the sense that people perceive it as a contrast to their everyday lives; the Museum is not necessarily a place where you would just pop in after work. But we have continued the Late Open Nights in any case - sometimes it just takes a bit of time to introduce new things like this.

Anne: In general, the visitors really tend to leave us when darkness falls [even though we might still be open]. That's a rural thing, when darkness falls people go home.

The author: How do you think your colleagues and the art establishment perceive this institution? As remote or...?

Anne: The professional exchange is not influenced by geography; knowledge is not obstructed by geography.

But there is one anecdote which reveals something really interesting, I think, about cultural institutions and knowledge exchange across geography: For an exhibition we were planning, I desperately wanted to borrow a particular painting from the Glyptotek [major art museum in Copenhagen], but the director was vaguely against it, saying that he had 2 000 visitors passing by the painting everyday, and surely I wouldn't have as many visitors down here at Fuglsang... but then I said to him: You should lend us the painting, because when it comes back to you, after having been on display at the exhibition here, you will know more about the painting than you did before, precisely because it has been displayed in a different context, the context of Fuglsang and the institutional research we carry out here. He lent us the painting of course.

Historically, there has always been cultural blind spots in relation to geography and spatial representation...the now much acclaimed Danish landscape painters from the romantic era, which are present in all the major collections in the national museums in Copenhagen, were initially not on display in the capital; they were not part of the prestigious salons etc. in Copenhagen back in 19th and early 20th century.

Liza: As an institution which is based in the environment where some of these artists worked, we can contribute with new perspectives on their work, for instance through the current exhibition on the Anthropocene landscape.

The author: The landscape around Fuglsang is characterized by agriculture. But the agriculture industry is in deep crisis, financially and culturally. Do you perceive this crisis which is, in a way, taking place just outside your windows?

Liza: Our spatial context is agriculture, but we are immediately much closer connected to the *history* of agriculture and not the current

situation in agriculture. As an art institution, we are connected to the history of the gentry and their cultural influence on this particular area. [Fuglsang Kunstmuseum is juxtaposed with an old manor named Fuglsang, which was a prominent cultural hub in the late 19th century and early 20th century].

Anne: It's a twofold thing, because if this history was alive, if there was still a gentry of "upstairs" and "downstairs", we wouldn't be here. At the same time, we are here now because of that particular history of local cultural centres supported by the landed gentry. These cultural centres have now disappeared. Perhaps one could say that we are a more democratic version of these cultural centres...

This was in fact something we took into consideration when we built the new Fuglsang Kunstmuseum next to the old manor house: some people wanted us to enhance the historic quality of the area, but we decided for Tony's [architect Tony Fretton] idea of a museum building which boldly contrasts the old building complex. We are here because the history of this place is definitively over.

The author: In my research, I came across the idea of the rural being subject to a new version of gentrification. Similar to the discussions in relation to the urban in the second half to the 20th century, the rural is now facing problems related to the loss of spatial identity and capitalization of space. From a critical perspective, one could say that Fuglsang Kunstmuseum is an example of rural gentrification?

Anne: Perhaps, but what that means depends on the perspective. Surely, for some the Museum is an instrument in an agenda, which is about increasing the settlement in this area, and it is simply a question of looking at the tools at hand to change the depopulation of Lolland-Falster. Is this necessarily a bad role for a museum? Of course we are part of the political branding of Lolland-Falster.

But when we moved out here, and when we built this bold modern museum building, we redeemed something in the local area, we were able to contribute with something which was about much more than art...people were like: we got this museum now, it became a symbol of a change...

Liza: And that is perhaps a difference to the cultural institutions in the city - we're very entangled with our visitors, because they are so engaged and they feel a great deal of ownership towards the museum. You do really get to know many of the visitors to the museum on a personal level. As a curator, I feel much more "visible" and in direct contact with the audience.

I also feel that we take into consideration context and locality in our curatorial programme in a different way than in the city - for instance by showing artists, who have a connection to the area.

Anne: We are not an art hall. What we choose to show must be relevant in relation to our geography and spatial context.

Liza: You can tell by the expressions people make when they come here the first time that our spatial context in the nature is an important part of the overall experience of the museum. At SMK [The National Gallery of Denmark] where I worked before, people were taken by the architecture, but here it's the place in its whole, both the architecture and the surrounding landscape.

Anne: Also, the natural setting helps us "ground" the whole art experience. As we know, art museums are often perceived as intellectual and elitist, but due to the natural surroundings here I would say that we have a unique opportunity of overcoming the psychological barriers to the art museum. We're really just a house in the countryside, and people walk in here with their wellies - you could just as easily be outside as inside the museum. The architecture seeks to physically abolish any spatial barriers to the museum. There are no stairs and no differences in level outside as well as inside. Even the name sign on the wall outside hangs slightly lower than usual as to symbolize that we are a "grounded" museum.

The author: To get back to the context of agriculture...In my research I came across that Fuglsang Kunstmuseum is partly financed by the EU district development fund - in fact a part of EU's Common Agriculture Policy. Can you describe the financial situation around the museum - it was built in 2007 during the upheaval of the global economy...

Anne: It is true that the Museum got funded by EU Objective 2 Funds. In addition to that it was funded by the county, the municipalities, and Real Dania [a philanthropic foundation with a focus on built environment].

But the budget changed a lot due to the economic situation when we were building... I mean, the indexation couldn't follow up with the cost development in the building industry...there was a point where we simply couldn't get the concrete that we needed, because it was so high in demand.

...

Nordjyllands største biogasanlæg tager form

Byggeriet af Nordjyllands største biogasanlæg - en investering på mere end 100 millioner kroner - er i fuld gang. På en tidligere majsmark i Vrå er fundamentet til GrønGas Vrå allerede lagt.

Nordjyllands største biogasanlæg er i øjeblikket under opførelse, og fra sommeren 2016 skal anlægget omdanne nordjysk gylle til grøn energi, der i form af ni millioner kubikmeter opgraderet biogas vil flyde i det danske naturgasnet. Det svarer til forbruget i cirka 6.500 boliger, 250 busser eller 4.300 biler.

Bag GrønGas Vrå står de to partnere energiselskabet E.ON Danmark og landmand, Jens Peter Lunden. Partnerne har allerede erfaring fra det fælles naboanlæg, Grøn Gas Hjørring, etableret af Lunden i 2001. Et partnerskab, der har vist sig værdifuldt i kombination

med den lokale forankring og E.ONs internationale erfaring. Lokale landmænd får desuden mulighed for at forsyne anlægget med gylle fra kvæg- og svinebesætninger.

Tredobling på vej

Det nye biogasanlæg i Vrå vil bidrage væsentligt til at nå det politiske mål om at anvende halvdelen af Danmarks husdyrgødning til energiformål i 2020. Etableringen af biogasanlæg går nu så stærkt, at Energistyrelsen forventer en tredobling indenfor de næste fem år.

- I takt med at vi udfaser fossile brændsler, vil alter-

native energikilder spille en endnu større rolle, og her har biogas flere klare fordele. Biogas mindsker ikke blot landbrugets klima- og miljøbelastning, men i det omfang biogassen fortrænger fossile brændsler, bliver det faktisk til en dobbelt CO₂-gevinst, siger energiforsynings- og klimaminister Lars Chr. Lilleholt (V) og understreger vigtighe-

den af en god lokal forankring.

Fiskerester og gylle

Ved at afgasse restprodukter som gylle, halm og fiskeaffald undgås betydelige mængder af udslip fra latertgas og metan fra gyllen og udvaskning af kvælstof til vandmiljøet. Det skaber på mange måder en win-win situation for både

klimaet, miljøet og de lokale landmænd.

- Vi har enestående forudsætninger for biogasproduktion her i området, hvor de mange store svine- og kvægbrug kan forsyne anlægget med gylle. Samtidig vil anlægget aftage andre affaldsprodukter, og på den måde løser vi en lang række lokale og regionale affaldsproblemer, mens vi samtidigt udnytter energien i affaldet, siger Jens Peter Lunden, der har drevet GrønGas Hjørring med succes siden 2001.

Tyskland og Sverige

E.ON er ligeledes en erfaren biogasproducent i både ind- og udland, hvor især Tyskland og Sverige er to store biogasmarkeder. E.ON opfører sammen med SBI A/S i øjeblikket også Danmarks største biogasanlæg i Sydjylland, Sønderjysk Biogas. Når GrønGas Vrå og Sønderjysk Biogas står klar sommeren 2016 producerer E.ON knapt 20 procent af Danmarks samlede biometanproduktion.

- Hos E.ON er det et be-

vidst valg at lede ved eksempelvis magt, og vi investerer massivt i grønne teknologier mange steder i verden. Vi har mange års international erfaring med at bygge og drive store biogasanlæg, og skal den grønne omstilling lykkes, så er det bydende nødvendigt, at det bliver gjort professionelt, siger Tore Harritshøj, adm. direktør i E.ON Danmark og understreger, at det nye biogasanlæg både vil kobles op på naturgasnettet og reducere Danmarks CO₂-udslip med cirka 22.000 tons årligt.

Overskudsvarme

Driften af biogasanlægget sikrer ti permanente lokale arbejdspladser, ligesom opførelsen af anlægget vil skabe et større antal midlertidige arbejdspladser. Anlægget giver også mulighed for nye industrisymbioser i Hjørring kommune, så som at udnytte anlæggets overskudsvarme til at forsyne den lokale varmeforsyning i Vrå med 25.000 MWh overskudsvarme.

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GrønGas Vrå ejes og drives i partnerskab af E.ON Danmark og Jens Peter Lunden, som her ses på byggepladsen. Foto: Axel Søgaard.

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Above: Crematorium Fælleskrematoriet by Ringsted, interior. Photos by the author, May 31 2018

The Crematorium Fælles-krematoriet

It could be argued that the rationalization of Danish nature extends to the human body itself. Opened in 2014, in the hinterlands of the provincial city Ringsted, the largest crematorium in Denmark processes 8 000 bodies per year. The energy released in the cremation process is turned into district heating for the local state school. Logistically managing death in an area covering Zealand and Lolland-Falster, the crematorium was realized as a joint venture between the Danish protestant state church (Lutheran-evangelical) and the welfare state system under the argument of a more efficient and above all environmentally-friendly cremation process.⁵¹

The crematorium, which is situated in a carefully crafted rural landscape with valleys and patches of planta-

tion, receives bodies from a radius of 150 kilometers away. The bodies are transported (four in each transporter) to the crematorium. Each coffin has a discrete bar code, which is related to the CPR number (Central Person Register number)⁵², by which the transportation workers can independently check in the coffins to the crematorium 24 hours per week. Through a special app workers in the crematorium itself can trace the coffin through the whole process of cremation. The surplus of hot water, which is produced in the process of cooling down the smoke from the cremation, is distributed to the local state school as district heating. Strictly speaking, is not the heat from the cremation itself which reaches the school in the end. The local population however, welcome the symbolic effect of using surplus heating from the crematorium as district heating.

In situ

I cross the play field outside Benløse School in the footsteps of caretaker Søren Niland. He is showing me the large, military green constructions at the end of the play field, which distribute the district heating from the crematorium to the school. I ask him about his perception of the children's response to the heating system. The care taker says: 'You know, the children at the school, they think it's beautiful that they get the last warmth of their uncle or aunt, or who ever is being cremated over there at the crematorium.'⁵³

The Danish Council on Ethics (a non-governmental board which advises the state in ethical questions) stated in relation to the controversial connection between crematorium and district heating, that they 'don't find it indecent to reuse the heat from the cremation process for district heating'. On the contrary, there are 'good reasons, especially environmental reasons' for this optimization of the cremation process.⁵⁴ The rationalized approach to the human body as a cyclical—'environmentally-friendly'—part of nature controversially resembles the agricultural logic of translating life (and death) into questions of technical transformations. Though originally not in line with the orthodoxy of Protestantism, and thus historically in tension with the Danish protestant state⁵⁵, cremation is today the preferred funeral method for up to 70 percent of the Danish population.⁵⁶ And the agriculture state has adapted to that.



Manager's office at the Crematorium. Photo by the author, May 31 2018



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Notes

51 <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/indland/overskudsvarme-fra-ligbraending-varmer-skole-op>

52 The CPR-number, which is mandatory for every Danish citizen, is used in all relations between the state and the individual, from tax to health care and library loans etc.

53 Interview with caretaker at Benløse School Søren Niland. Interview and translation by the author.

54 <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/indland/overskudsvarme-fra-ligbraending-varmer-skole-op>

55 Larsen, Birgitte Stoklund *Er kremering mindre kristent end en kistebegravelse?* [Is Cremation less Christian than Burial?] (2016)

56 Grønkjær, Niels *Varmedød i velfærdsstaten* [Heat Death in the Welfare State] (2018)





Above: Crematorium Fælleskrematoriet Ringsted.

Below left: Machines cooling down smoke from the cremation, creating surplus hot water for district heating.

Below: Benløse School, play field: Construction through which the school receives district heating from the Crematorium. Photos by the author; May 31 2018

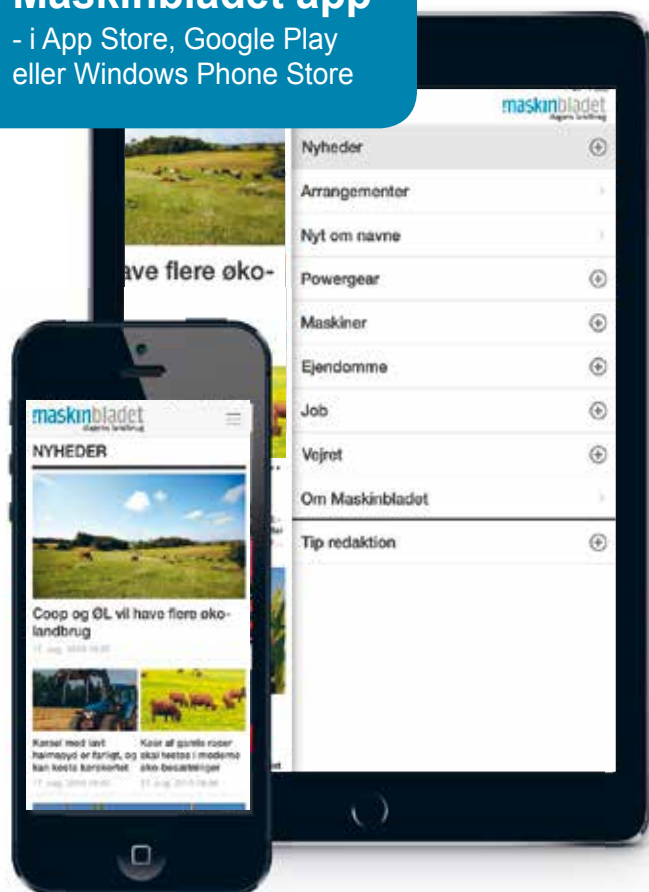
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Transporter in front of the Crematorium. Photo by the author, 31 May, 2018



Interview

Interview notes, interview with Tom Olsen, director of the crematorium Fælleskrematoriet Ringsted, 30.6.18.

The interview begins with a tour around the Crematorium by one of the 7 workers there. He shows the cooling chambers, the administration offices as well as a cremation taking place. He shows the ashes cooling in aluminum trays and he shows the machinery in the basement, which filters the smoke, collects heavy metals, and turns surplus heating from the cooling of the smoke into district heating.

The author: Do you see this place as representing a rationalization of death? ...a shift in the religious approach to death?

Tom: no, I don't think we have any influence on religion at all. This is a practical issue related to what happens when people die. There is only two choices, either you are buried or you are cremated.

This house is built so that we can all use it no matter if we're Protestant, Hindu, or Buddhist. The crematorium takes care of a practical side of life or death if you like, and we try to do it in a dignified manner.

The building is owned by the Church [the Danish Protestant State Church], but you find no Christian symbols. Traditionally, the crematoriums in Copenhagen were run by the municipality, whereas in the province they are run by the Church.

The author: why was the Crematorium built here?

Tom: We are on the border between the city and the countryside. Initially, there were plans of having us in the industrial area on the other side of the motorway. But luckily we could purchase this ground, which gives us more space. And we've purchased 40 000 m² to make sure there won't be a car wash or anything opening up just next to us.

This area gives us a naturally free space surrounded by nature.

The author: what was your discussions in relation to the architecture for a new crematorium?

Tom: I came into the process quite late, but worked closely with the architects. It was important for me that we would create a space which would both be transparent and efficient.

Interview

Prior to my work here, I've overseen the building of two other crematoriums in Copenhagen.

....

I think it's important to have an open space, where people can just walk in. So we need to constantly keep the space tidy and welcoming and still pursue our duties. Sometimes people come here out of curiosity, sometimes relatives come to attend the cremation of their love ones.

We have everything including Buddhist traditions, for whom the cremation is part of a religious ritual to, for instance, a mother, as it happened this morning, who wanted to bring her still-born baby herself and attend the cremation.

So this place has to be both aesthetically and ethically up to its function.

...

The author: Do you feel this is a very rationalized approach to death, taking to consideration also the connection to the district heating?

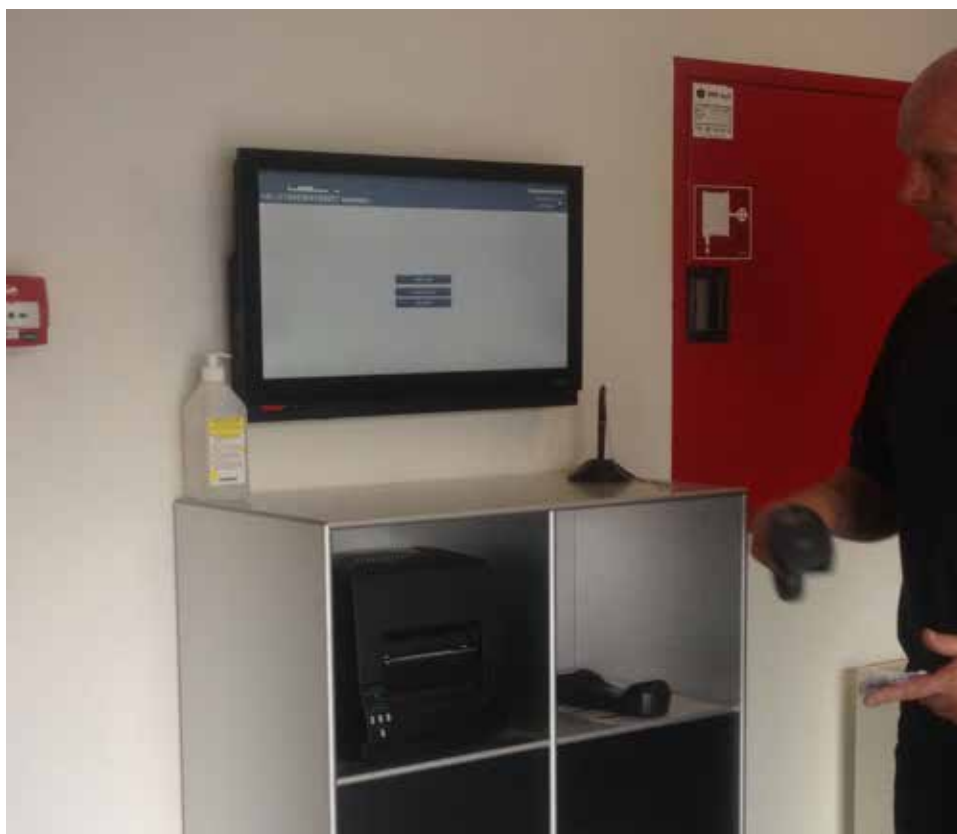
Tom: It's like, behind the wall a logistical process is taking place, which involves turning surplus heating into district heating, and this is a rationalized and practical process. But on the other side of the wall another process of mourning might take place, and it should facilitate that as well.

As an example, here next to us is an urn which is going to be picked up later. Another urn is in the office next door. We make sure not to have them in the same space, so that the relatives only see their urn, when they come to pick it up.

Similarly, if someone attend a cremation, we make sure to only have one retort up and running even though we have five that usually all run at the same time. It's important that the relatives only have to deal with their love one's death.

We have thought a lot about how to spatially organize the crematorium so that the relatives only see the personal aspect of death and not the whole logistics.

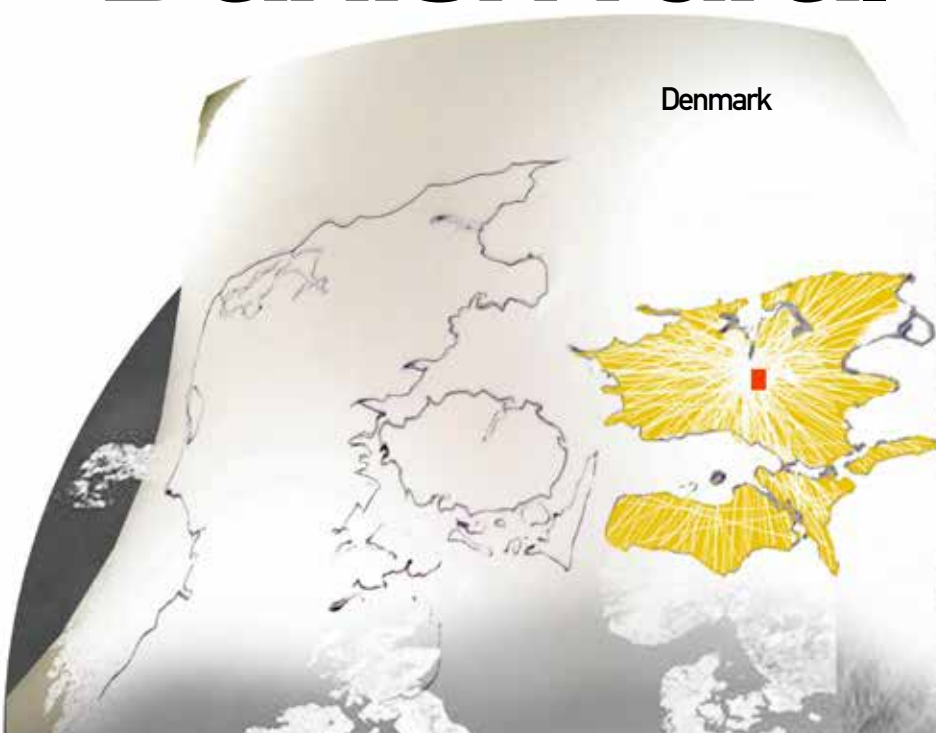
....



The data system at the crematorium enables workers to track each coffin through the CPR number (central person register number)

Mapping the Danish rural

The crematorium covers Zealand (minus Copenhagen) and Lolland-Falster, it produces a discrete map of the Danish rural through the management of death as part of managing the environment.





Tov sprang - 50-årig dræbt

En 50-årig mand er omkommet i en høstulykke i Dalbyneder nord for Randers, skriver Amtsavisen.dk. Ulykken skete ifølge avisen, da den 50-årige mand forsøgte at trække sin fastkørte mejetærsker fri med en traktor. Tovet mellem maskinerne skulle kunne holde til 30 ton, men noget gik galt, og tovet sprang. Det ramte føreren, som formentlig døde på stedet.

Ulykke ved halmlæsning

Da en 19-årig mand for nylig var i gang med at læsse halmballer på en vogn bag en traktor, mistede han fodfæstet og faldt ned mellem traktoren og vognen og blev kørt over. Det oplyser Syd- og Sønderjyllands Politi. Ulykken fandt sted på Kærvej ved Vejen, og Syd- og Sønderjyllands Politi oplyser, at manden er bragt til Odense Universitetshospital med alvorlige kvæstelser.

Dræbt mellem to traktorer

For nylig døde en 24-årig mand, efter at han blev klemt mellem to traktorer i forbindelse med høstarbejde. Det skriver TV2 Bornholm. Ulykken skete på en mark i Olskerområdet på Bornholm. Den 24-årige blev umiddelbart efter ulykken overført til Rigshospitalet i København, men hans kvæstelser var så alvorlige, at han døde samme aften. Ifølge TV2 Bornholm ligger det nogenlunde fast, at en af traktorerne i ulykken var i færd med at bakke med en vogn.

Mere N efter havrerødsot

Hvis man har været nødsaget til at så marker om efter angreb af havrerødsot, kan man søge om dispensation til forhøjet kvælstofkvote i planperioden 2014/2015. Det bygger blandt andet på en vurdering fra Aarhus Universitet, der siger, at angrebet af havrerødsot er det værste i mange år.

Landmænd drukner i datotyranni og regnvand

Områder ved Ryå og Lindenberg Å står under vand, da vandløbene ikke kan klare den seneste tids regn. Det betyder blandt andet, at det er umuligt for landmændene at overholde myndighedernes mange datoer.

Hvordan slår man en græsmark, der står under vand? Det spørgsmål vil flere landmænd med arealerne ned til Ryå og Lindenberg Å gerne kende svaret på.

Hos Agri Nord håber formand Carl Christian Pedersen, at myndighederne kan hjælpe de trængte landmænd ud af kniben.

Landmændene står lige nu med oversvømmede marker som følge af store mængder vand - senest lørdag 5. september.

- Vi har ikke haft ekstreme nedbørsmængder, så problemet opstår, fordi vandløbene ikke er tilstrækkeligt vedligeholdt. De er ganske

enkelt ikke i stand til at transportere de mængder vand, vi har fået, siger Carl Christian Pedersen.

Han opfordrer derfor kommunerne til at øge vandløbsvedligeholdelsen, så vandafledningen af markerne igen fungerer.

- Vi kan kun frygte at problemer vokser de kommende år, da klimaforandringer taler for kraftigere regnskyl, lyder det fra formanden.

Datotyranni

Udover skader på markerne betyder oversvømmelserne, at de berørte landmænd kommer i klemme i de mange datoregler, som sætter

dagsordenen i dansk landbrug.

- Vi har efterhånden datoer for alt - hvornår vi skal så, hvornår græsset skal være slået, hvornår efterafgrøderne skal være i jorden og så videre. Lige nu står flere af Agri Nords medlemmer med det problem, at deres brakarealer og græsmarker uden afgræsning skal være slået senest 15. september for at leve op til de tilskudsregler, de er omfattet. Det er bare umuligt at slå en græsmark, som står under blankt vand, siger Agri Nords formand, der også har kendskab til mange andre vandløb udover Ryå og



Ryå er blandt de åer, der ikke kan klare den seneste tids regn. Pressefoto.

Lindenberg Å, der er gået over sine bredder.

Han opfordrer derfor myndighederne til at give dispensation for reglerne.

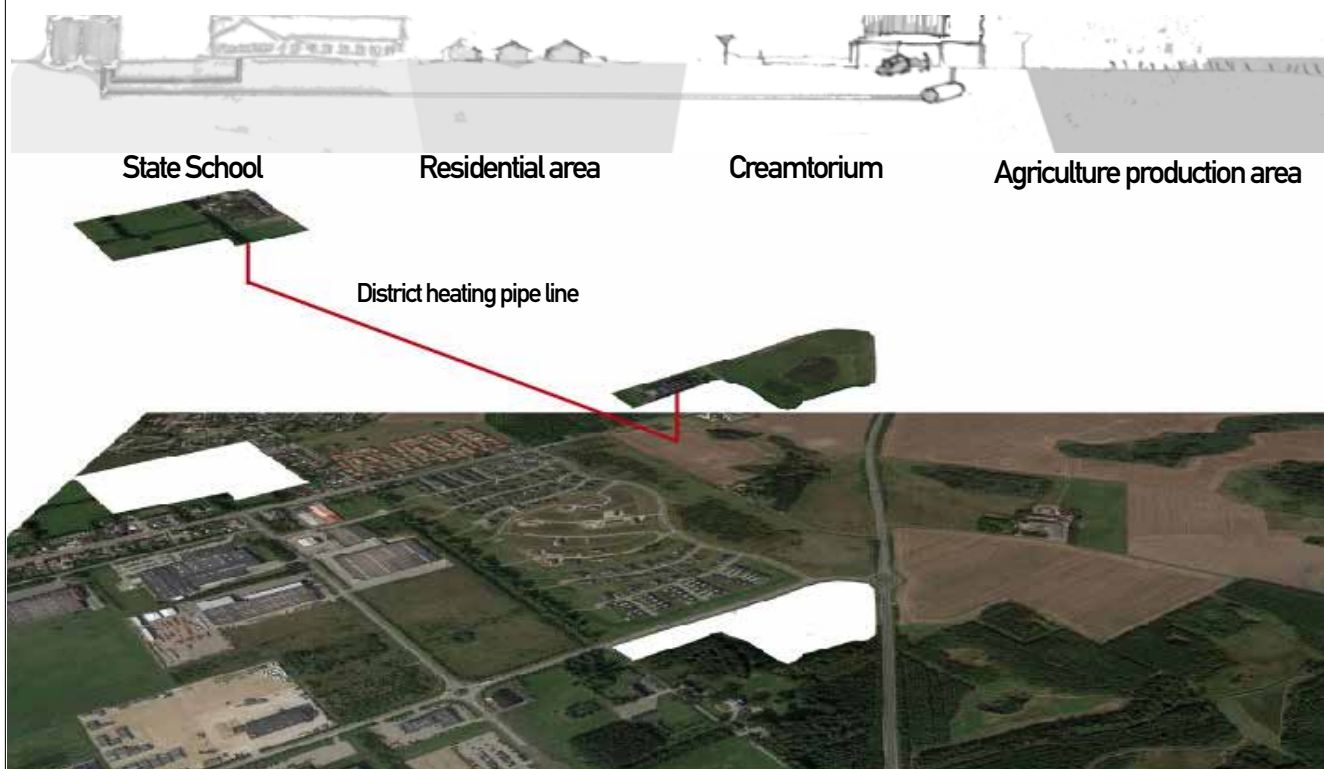
- Vi står allerede med mange medlemmer, som ikke kan overholde reglerne om, hvornår der skal sås - ganske enkelt fordi vi ikke kan så, før vi høster. Myndighederne har godt nok gi-

vet én dispensation til deadline for at så efterafgrøder, men det viste sig ikke at være nok. Nu kommer denne problematik så oveni. Det kan ikke passe at vi skal drive vores landbrug efter en kalender og ikke efter vejret og godt landmandskab, mener Carl Christian Pedersen.

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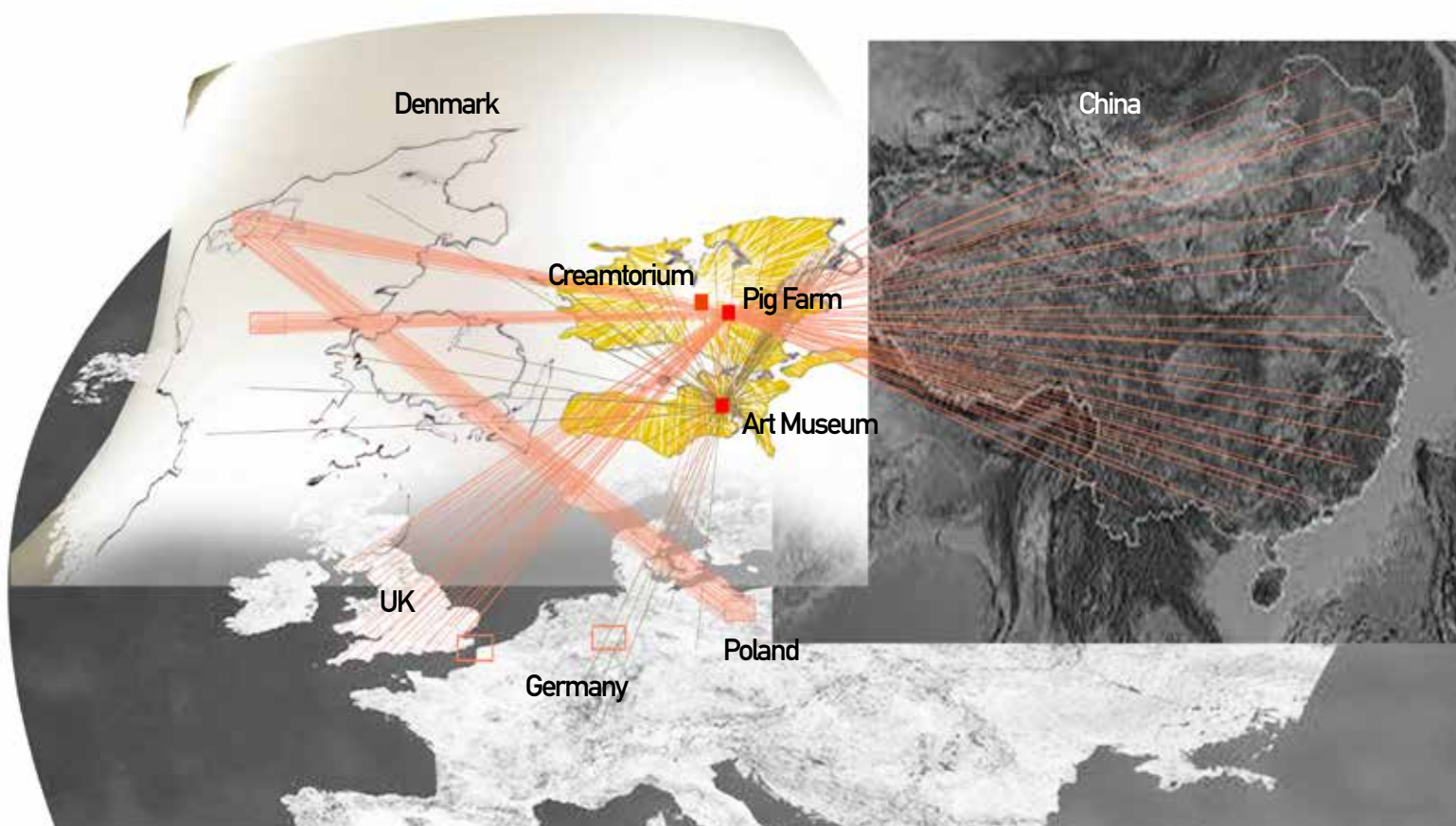
Shifting grounds

The rationalized approach to nature extends from the rural into the city through the crematorium's district heating pipe.



Mapping the Danish rural

The pig farm, the art museum, and the creamatorium each produces a map of the Danish rural: the Danish rural consists of layers of bodily movements, capital flows and objects moved around. The map that the 'machines in the garden' produce extends beyond the real geography of the rural - both physically and mentally.



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Præcision og automatik i markarbejdet sikrer en optimal udnyttelse af dine maskiner. Autopilot med Trimble's nye TMX-2050 skærm giver den højeste nøjagtighed, og den sikrer også, at både traktor og redskab kører præcist i samme spor, selv i hældende terræn. Desuden kan du selv flytte autostyringen og skærmen imellem flere maskiner.

TMX-2050 er en tablet med Android og foragerautomatik. Den er Trimble's nye autostyrings-tablet til præcisionslandbrug.

Vi monterer autostyring på traktorer og mejetærskere uanset alder, mærke og model, og vi får alle dine maskiner og redskaber til at arbejde sammen.

Geoteam har leveret over 700 autostyringer til landbrug af alle typer siden 2009, og vi kører først hjem, når det virker. Du kan desuden altid få hjælp, for vi har vagttelefon fra kl 6 til kl 22 fra februar til september.

Hvis du er interesseret, kan Bent Henneberg fortælle dig mere om, hvad du får ud af autostyring og redskabsstyring. Ring til ham på: 77 33 22 33.



Ny Vario-transmission uden gruppegear

Fendt fornyer vario-transmission med model TA400, som på mange måder tænker ud af boksen. Transmissionen er den første på markedet uden område gear.

Af Morten Damsgaard

Maskinbladet, Tyskland

Den nye Fendt 1000-serie, er den første traktorserie fra Fendt, som får den helt nye TA-transmission monteret.

Efter 20 år med samme Vario-transmission har Fendt nu fornyet transmissionen, og faktisk lavet en helt ny opbygning af den velkendte trinløse transmission, som Fendt i 1995 døbte Vario.

Princippet i den trinløse transmission er, at umiddelbart efter motoren deles kraften i to linjer igennem et planetgear. Den ene linje er en mekanisk forbindelse direkte til traktorens bagtøj, og den anden er en hydraulisk drivlinje med en pumpeenhed og en motorenhed,

som også er forbundet til traktorens bagtøj. Med de hydrauliske komponenter, som kan vinkles, styres de omdrejninger, som sendes til den mekaniske og hydrauliske del, og på den måde ændres hastigheden på traktoren.

Nyt princip

I den nye trinløse transmission, er der enkelte komponenter, som går igen: planetgearet er stadig at finde i transmissionen, og det samme gælder den hydrauliske pumpe og motor. Normalt er der kun én motor- og pumpeenhed i Vario-transmissionen, men den nye TA400 har to motorer.

Det samme havde den trinløse Vario-transmission i den første trinløse Fendt 800 - men her var begge to

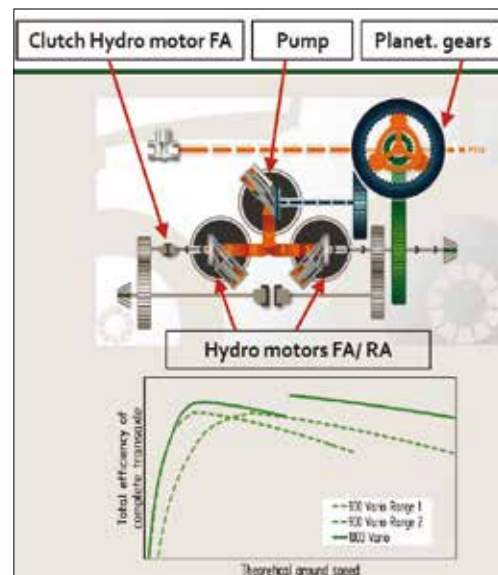
forbundet til traktorens bagtøj. I stedet for, at den hydrauliske del har forbindelse til bagtøjet, så har kun den ene hydrauliske motor forbindelse til bagtøjet, mens den anden motor har forbindelse til forhjulene.

Dette betyder, at traktoren kører med permanent firehjulstræk op til 25 kilometer i timen.

- Det er første gang man ser en trinløs transmission bygget op på den måde, og det har flere fordele. Dels undgår vi et gruppeskift i transmissionen, som vi har i den oprindelige Vario-transmission, og desuden får vi en langt højere effektivitet i transmissionen, da forhjulene "koster" mindre at trække, siger Ulrich Hufnagel, udviklingschef hos Fendt.

- På en traditionel traktor "koster" det en stor effektivitet at drive forhjulene med rundt, når firehjulstrækket ikke er tilkoblet, da den rullemodstand, som skabes fra forhjulene, skal drives fra baghjulene. Faktisk går der en tredjedel effekt til spilde, fra baghjulene til forhjulene. Hvis det eksempelvis kræver tre kilowatt at drive forhjulene, så skal der sendes knap 10 kilowatt fra baghjulene, da effektivitetstab fra bagtøjet til jorden er 60 procent og igen tabes der 60 procent fra jorden og op igennem forhjulene, påpeger Ulrich Hufnagel.

- Hvis der bliver forskel på hjulslip på mere end to procent på forhjul og baghjul, så kobles firehjulstrækket til, og det samme gælder ved hårdt arbejde, hvor trans-



Oversigt over Fendts nye trinløse TA400 transmission. Den nye Vario-transmission har to hydrauliske motorer - en har forbindelse til baghjulene, og en til forhjulene. Grafen under viser effektiviteten i den nye transmission sammenlignet med den Vario-transmission, som ligger i 900-serien. Foto: Fendt.

missionstrykket er højt, forklarer Ulrich Hufnagel.

Skrappere venderadius

At der nu er to hydrauliske motorer i den trinløse transmission, betyder, at olien fra den hydrauliske pumpe automatisk vil løbe til den motor, som er lettest at "trække rundt".

- Det betyder, at når traktoren eksempelvis drejer, så vil der løbe mere olie til forhjulene og forhjulene, vil løbe stærkere end baghjulene, og vi vil faktisk få en venderadius, som...

Læs videre om den spændende transmission på maskinbladet.dk

Machines Produce Cheap Nature

In advanced capitalism the 'genetic code of living matter—life itself—is the main capital.'⁵⁷ All parts of the ecosystem can potentially be part of the apparatus of production. From this perspective one could argue that industrialized agriculture, with its increasingly sophisticated management of nature, of life, and of lives, cannot be considered a specific case of how capitalism and life merges in one specific industry—on the contrary, "agriculture" extends into all parts of society. Agriculture is our contemporary situation inasmuch as we are all caught in the 'spinning machine'⁵⁸ of capitalism as a way of organizing nature in our society.

The agriculture state may serve as an example of how agriculture, as an approach to the unfolding of life in space and its manageability, pours into the most unlikely institutions; it permeates a range of different spaces and pervades various terrains. Marx—in particular Marxist theorist Karl Kautsky—pointed in the late 19th century to the expanding gap between "society" and "nature" as an early indication of how capitalism disturbs the 'metabolic' relationship between human existence and nature.⁵⁹ As Kautsky notes, Marx' concept of surplus value is inherently related to agriculture and to

what Kautsky termed the 'material exploitation' of the countryside: the constantly mounting loss of nutrients pouring out of the countryside leads to the exploitation of the land in a similar way to Marx' notion of value, which points to the exploitation of the worker, the proletariat.⁶⁰

The ecological catastrophe caused by the 'metabolic rift'⁶¹ between the producers (society) and the means of production (nature) arguably still runs through concepts like the anthropocene, which perpetuates the idea of humans (society) as *actors* on the one side, and the non-humans (nature) as an abstract entity which is *acted upon* on the other side.⁶²

However, as the agriculture state indicates, "society" and "nature" are not separate domains: they are merged together in capitalist civilization as a way of organizing nature; even as nature itself is continually reinforced as the material basis from which capitalism evolves. Modernity—and the event of global capitalism—can be seen as society acting upon nature. But this perspective fails to recognize just how modern society also developed *through* nature, and indeed through agriculture.⁶³

As Jason W. Moore has addressed, it is often

overlooked how capitalism not only runs on fossil energy—or ancient sunshine⁶⁴—but also on cheap food for the (re)production of labour power and raw materials. 'Cheap Nature'⁶⁵: low cost food, labour power, energy and raw materials has decisively shaped capitalism.

In a twofold movement, capital accumulation is the result of 'Cheap Nature' and simultaneously produces 'Cheap Nature' as a result of industrial production that necessarily runs ahead of the raw material input: industrial production increases productivity relative to its fixed costs, and thus simultaneously produces 'Cheap Nature' purely by the fact that it can process an increasing amount of material input at fixed production costs. Thus, for instance, the rapid introduction of biotechnologies and artificial intelligence to modern agriculture is based on the premise that these technologies (which themselves could be seen as modes of 'Cheap Nature') will continuously secure access to Cheap Nature through enhanced food production and raw material production.⁶⁶ But despite the promises of these new technologies, reports show that they have failed to achieve what all previous agricultural revolutions have done: drive food prices

down.⁶⁷

The impending systemic problem of securing the (re)production of 'Cheap Nature' cannot be solved as it has been historically through colonizing land or exploiting people in the colonial world. It has proved increasingly difficult to get nature—including human nature—to yield its "free gifts".⁶⁸ This fundamental problem is a problem of agriculture—the merging of "society" and "nature"—and points to the tension between the forum and the fields, because, as the agriculture state exemplifies, the forum (society) and the field (nature) are already merged in a way that makes it difficult to establish the right forum for addressing or even articulation the crisis of the rural.⁶⁸ The nation state with its foundational narratives bound to land and the exercise of power is necessarily in tension with its agricultural "fields", which are increasingly shaped by international capital flows and conjunctures. As Moore states: 'it became increasingly apparent of the course of 2008 that agriculture is one of the decisive battlegrounds of neoliberal globalization—I would say the decisive battleground.'⁷⁰

Continues on page 45

Helt ny traktorserie fra Case IH: Optum

Nu fyldes hullet mellem Case IH Puma og Magnum med en helt ny europæisk traktorserie: Optum.

Af Morten Damsgaard

Maskinbladet, Tyskland

Med et ønske om mere kraft til rådighed i en kompakt traktor, på størrelse med Puma-serien, blev Optum-projektet startede for små tre år siden.

Resultatet vises frem på Agritechnica 2015 i Hannover, og Maskinbladet har været i Tyskland, for at se nærmere på den nye traktorserie fra Case IH.

Serien strækker sig over to modeller med navnene Optum 270 og Optum 300, og som altid, hos Case IH, svarer modelnummeret til de nominelle hestekræfter på 270 til 300 hestekræfter,

og med maksimalt 288 og 313 hestekræfter når boost træder til. Maksimalt moment bliver 1.282 Nm på kraftudtaget på Optum 300.

Forstærket traktorserie

Traktoren har kun 10 centimeter længere akselafstand end Case IH Puma 240 CVX, og det betyder, at Optum-serien er en kompakt stortraktor, som passer godt ind i det europæiske forhold.

Kabinen på Optum-serien er identisk med Puma-serien og motoren er faktisk også den samme rent volumenmæssigt dog med flere tilpasninger til den større effekt.

Motoren er samme 6,7 liters FPT-motor, som ligger i Puma-serien, dog med nyt topstykke, stærkere plejstænger og lejer, og med en ny variabel turbo.

Motoren overholder de nyeste emissionskrav, Tier 4 Final med ren SCR-teknologi - ligesom resten af Case IH-traktorserien, hvor al bearbejdning af udstødningsgassen sker uden for motorrummet med SCR-teknologi, hvor der skal til-sættes AdBlue.

Transmission er trinløs, og en forstærket udgave af den, som ligger i Puma-serien. Det samme gælder resten af bagtøjet, som er specialbygget til netop Optum-serien, med stor løfte-



Case IH er klar med en helt ny traktorserie: Optum. Med maksimalt ydelse på 313 hestekræfter. Fotos: Morten Damsgaard.

kapacitet på hele 11 ton, mens frontliften løfter 5,8 ton.

Som ekstraudstyr på traktoren, kan hydraulikpumpen opgraderes fra 165 l/min til 220 l/min og serviceintervallet på hydraulik filter og

olie fortætter på 1.200 timer, ligesom Puma-serien.

Brændstoftanken rummer 630 liter og 96 liter AdBlue-tank, hvilket ifølge Case IH skulle kunne holde traktoren kørende i mindst 12 timer.

styres med en ny form for motorbremse, som er særdeles effektiv.

Med en pedal til venstre for koblingen, kan traktoren bremses ned fra topfart til stilstand på ganske kort tid. Når pedalen aktiveres, så stoppes brændstofforforselen, kølevængerne sættes op til fuld hastighed og den variable turbo vinkles op. Alt sammen noget, som er med til at bremse motoren i dens arbejdsang, og i tre forskellige trin kan aggressiviteten styres for denne nedbremsning, og køretøjet bringes til standsning uden at bruge bremsepedalerne, og på den måde hverken bruge luftbremserne eller de hydrauliske bremser.

Flere detaljer

Foruden den nye motorbremse, så rummer Optum-serien en række andre gode detaljer.

Blandt andet kan der som ekstraudstyr vælges et lufttryksskontrol system, hvor traktoren kan overvåge lufttrykket i 16 dæk. Med en modtager bygget ind i taget, kan trådløse sensorer sende informationer om lufttrykket fra 16 ventiler, og chaufføren har overblikket i AFS

Stor foraksel

Mange Case IH-kunder ser helt sikkert frem til en ny foraksel, som kan holde til montering af tvillinghjul, uden hjullejer overbelastes.

Her er Optum udstyret med forakslen fra Magnum-serien, og tilmed med to store stempler til affjedring, som kan give sig 110 millimeter. Case IH garanterer, at forakslen kan holde til tvillingmontering og belastningen på hvert sluldrev ligger helt oppe på 7,5 ton. Som standard bliver forakslen affjeddret.

Brems uden hydraulik

Optum-serien rummer en række detaljer, som er ret interessante for det danske marked.

At traktoren kan udstyres med luftbremser og ABS-system er nok ikke noget vi kommer til at se i Danmark, men hvad angår nedbremsning, så kan traktoren ud-

VALTRA GÅR NYE VEJE - NU INKL. SERVICEAFTALE

KEND DINE OMKOSTNINGER

VALTRA

S-SERIE 290 - 400 HK

- 8,4 liter AGCO Power motor med SCR teknologi
- Løftekraft 12.000 kg
- CVT transmission (AVT)



4 ÅRS FULD TRYKTHED
1+3 år / 4.000 timer

YOUR WORKING MACHINE

Maskinbladet har prøvekørt den nye serie i Tyskland, men de første modeller forventes til landet allerede til foråret 2016.



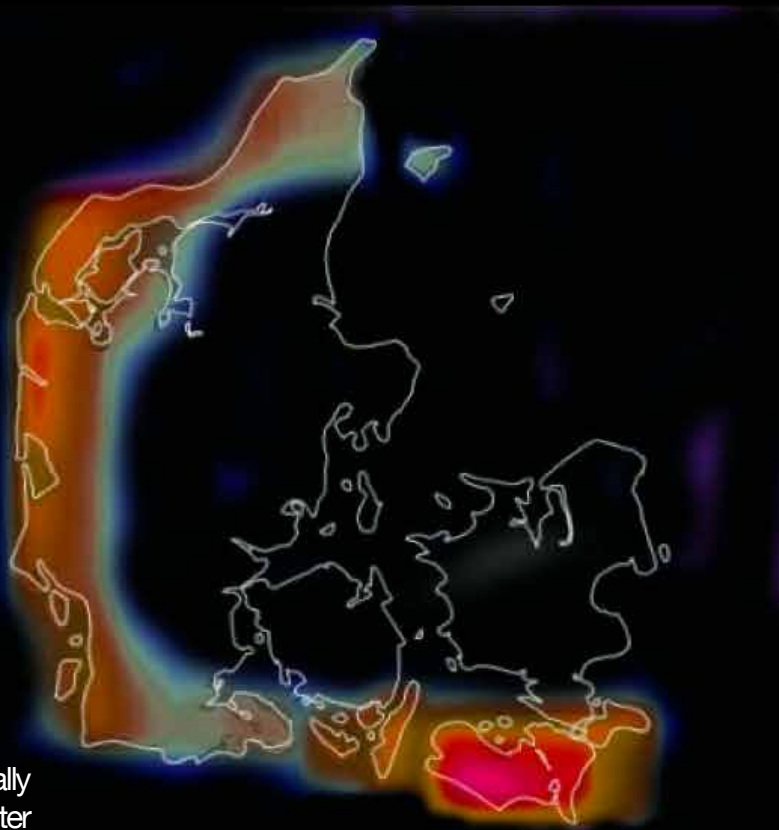
Graphic representations

In situ

This collection of graphic material related to the Danish rural reveals a connection between the economic situation of the Danish agriculture industry, word use, and the production of the mental picture of a deteriorating rural Denmark.

The financial crisis of 2008 marks a pivotal moment. The psycho-geographic survey of the term "Udkantsdanmark" inspired the term "Rotten Banana". Simultaneously, the economic situation of the agriculture sector is revealed as increasingly capitalized.

Psycho-geographic mapping



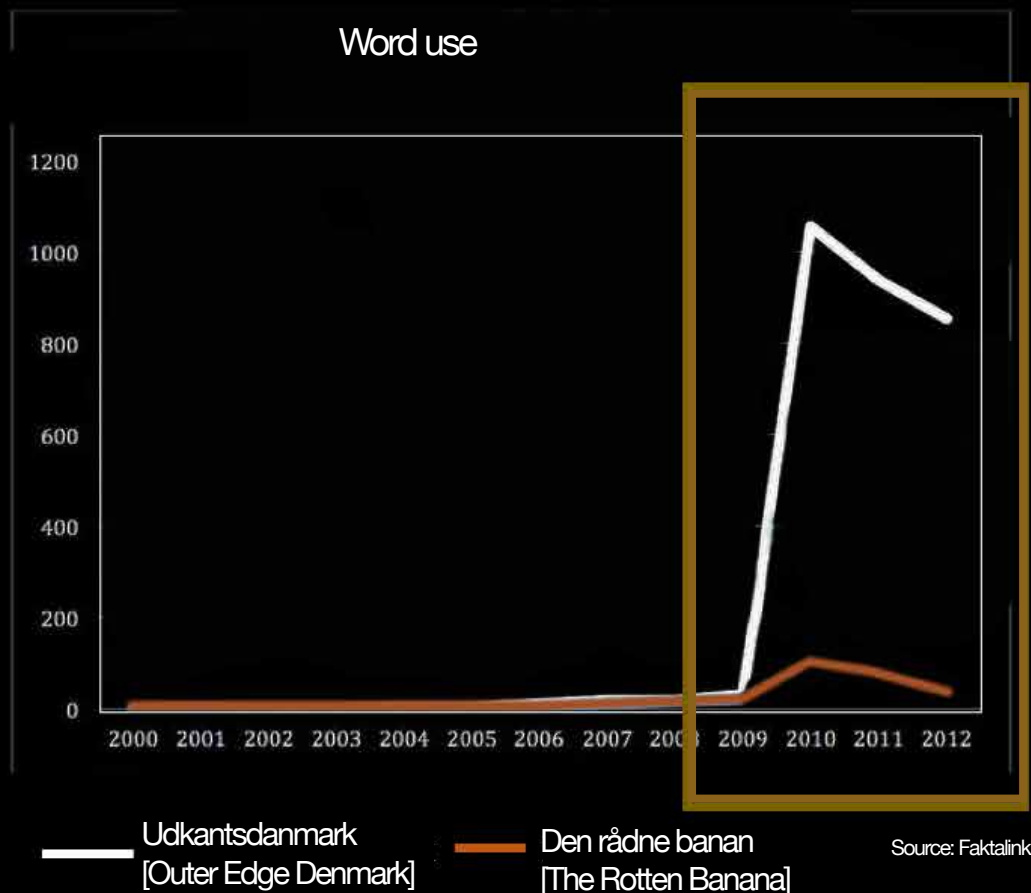
Survey: Where would you geographically locate the term 'Udkantsdanmark' [Outer Edge Denmark] ?

Lowest selection

Highest selection

Source: Aegis Network

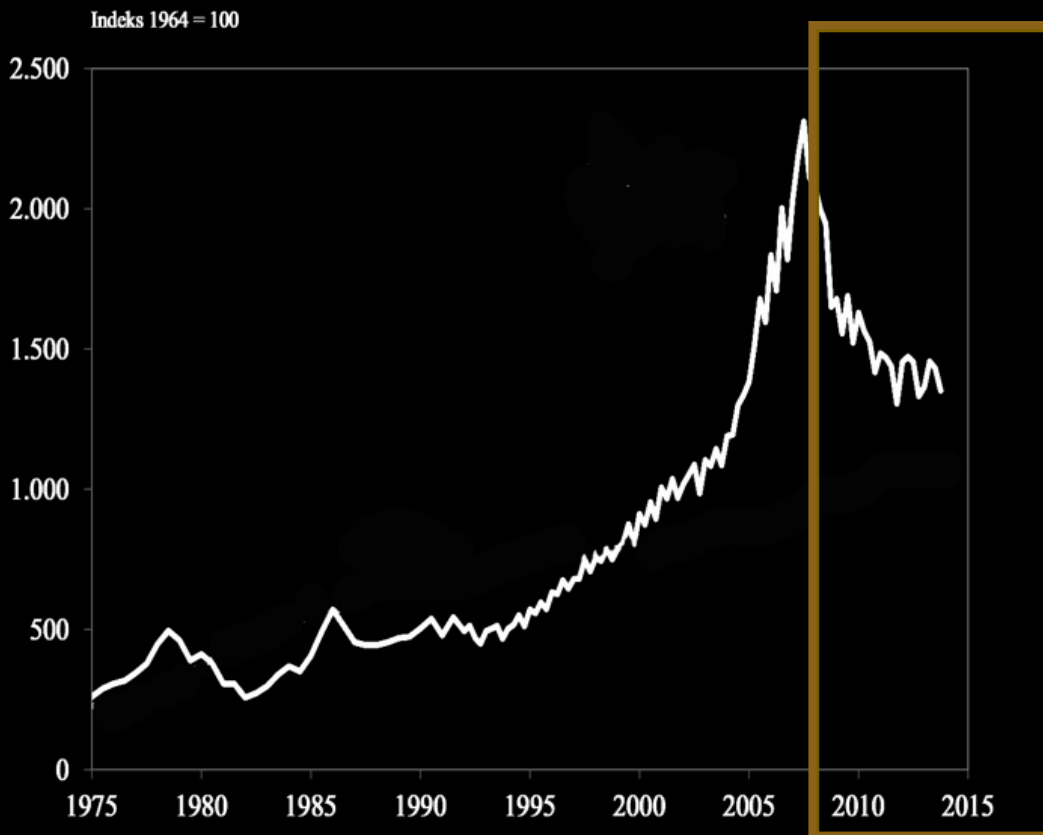
Word use



Source: Faktalink

Graphic representations

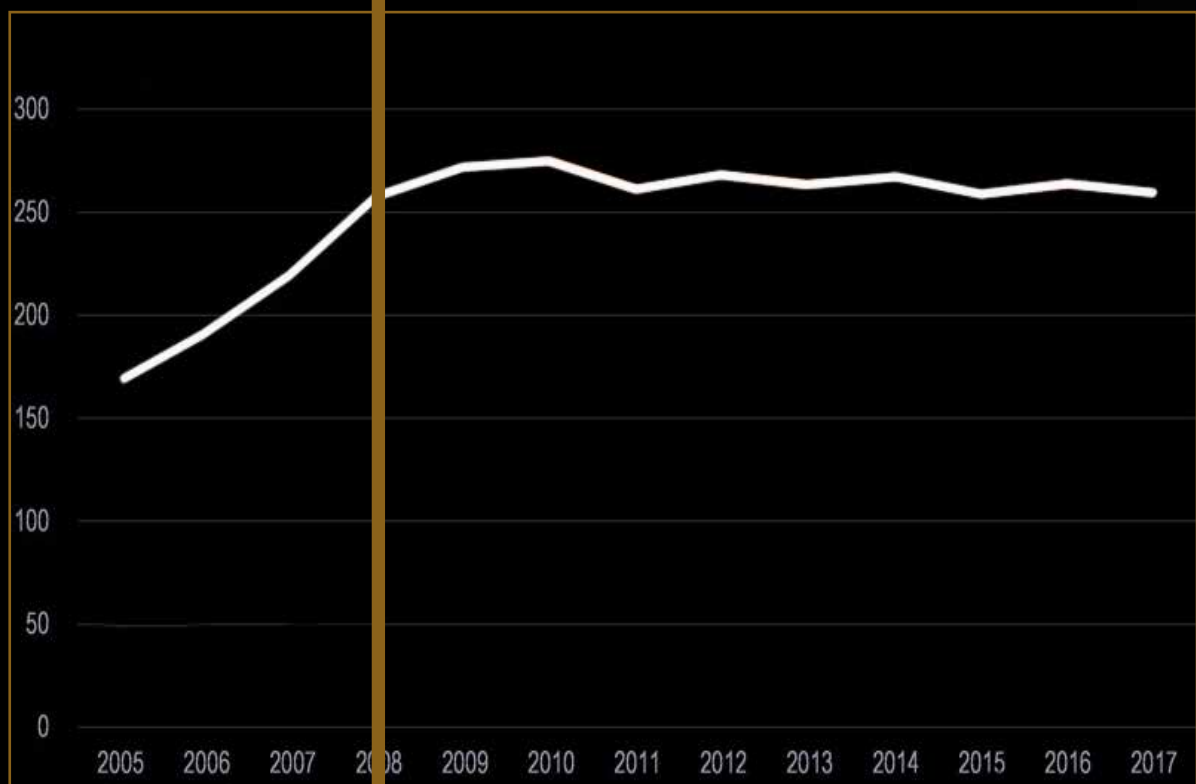
Agriculture real estate prices



Source: Statistics Denmark

Agriculture sector dept

DKK billion



Source: Statistics Denmark

Arla udvider i Afrika

Arla fortsætter sin ekspansion i Afrika med to nye joint ventures i de vestafrikanske lande Nigeria og Senegal.

Af Signe Wiese

Med lanceringen af to nye joint venture-virksomheder i Senegal og Nigeria tager Arla nu de næste skridt ind på det vestafrikanske marked. Tiltaget er en del af Arlas strategi om at udvikle nye markeder uden for EU for at sikre, at Arla kan skabe så meget værdi som muligt på baggrund af andelshavernes mælk.

De to nye joint ventures er endnu et skridt på vej mod indfrielsen af Arlas ambitioner syd for Sahara, hvor Arla sigter mod at øge sin årlige omsætning fra omtrent 90 millioner euro til cirka 460 millioner euro i 2020. Det skal i første omgang ske gennem salg af pulvermælk og konsummælk, som der er stor efterspørgsel på i den hurtigt voksende middelklasse i og omkring de store byer - senere også gennem smør og ost.

I takt med at levestandarden forbedres, efterspørger forbrugerne i stigende grad sikre fødevarer

til rimelige penge. Der er et underskud på mælk i Vestafrika, og derfor har Arla gode muligheder for at afsætte mælkepulver og andre mejeriprodukter på det vestafrikanske marked. Vi er her for at opbygge en langsigtet forretning, og det kræver, at vi har stærke lokale partnere. Vi er derfor glade for, at vi har indgået samarbejdsaftaler med to erfarne aktører i Senegal og Nigeria, fortæller Steen Hadsbjerg, chef for Arla i Afrika syd for Sahara.

Nigeria er nøglemarked

Med en årlig omsætning på omtrent 80 millioner euro har Arla allerede en veletableret forretning i Nigeria, som dog hidtil har været baseret på forskellige distributionsaftaler. Ved at placere alle nuværende og fremtidige aktiviteter i den nye joint venture-virksomhed med Tolaram Group forventer Arla at øge sin omsætning til 240 millioner euro inden 2020.

Nigeria er et af de stør-



Arla fortsætter sin ekspansion i Afrika med to nye joint ventures i Nigeria og Senegal. Pressefoto.

ste markeder for mejeriprodukter i Afrika. For at få succes i Afrika skal vi have succes i Nigeria. Befolkningstallet vokser med to til tre procent om året, og nigerianerne er unge, ambitiøse og bliver mere og mere veluddannede. Det gør Nigeria til det perfekte marked for Arlas Afrika-strategi, og vi forventer, at det nye

joint venture starter salget op i september, siger Steen Hadsbjerg.

Det nye joint venture i Nigeria hedder TG Arla Dairy Products LFTZ Entreprise, hvor Arla Foods og Tolaram Group hver ejer 50 procent. Virksomheden skal stå for emballering, marketing, salg og distribution af Arla-produkter i Nigeria. Mads

Burmester kommer til at stå i spidsen for virksomheden som administrerende direktør.

Opstart i Senegal

I dag har Arla ingen salgsaktiviteter i Senegal, men ved at etablere en joint venture-virksomhed sammen med Attieh Group forventer Arla at nå en årlig omsæt-

ning på 32 millioner euro inden 2020.

Den nye virksomhed i Senegal hedder Arla Senegal S.A. Arla Foods ejer 75 procent, Attieh Group 25 procent. Den skal stå for emballering, marketing, salg og distribution af Arla-produkter i Senegal og forventes at starte op inden udgangen af 2015.

Continued from page 43

The financial crisis of 2008 also marks a pivotal point in the evolution of the agriculture state in that it revealed just how capitalized the Danish agriculture sector was, and—on a more fundamental level—how intertwined “society” and “nature” had become in the long evolution of capitalism and agriculture. The fact that this coincided with the increasing abstraction of the Danish rural both in language and cultural narratives (for instance through applying terms like the ‘Rotten Banana’ and ‘Outer Edge Denmark’ the Danish countryside, but also through the Danish centralization policy 2001-2008⁷¹ which deprived many rural communities of schools, hospitals, and infrastructure) may be considered a coincidence. However, this abstraction of real rural space through meta-narratives can indeed be seen as part of the capitalization of agriculture: a method of clearing the way on the battlegrounds of neoliberal globalization, one is tempted to ask.

The subtle changes in the Danish rural, some of which are visible above ground as changes in infrastructure, architecture and environments, some of which are invisible, because they are ephemeral flows of capital or opaque relations between distant institutions and actors, highlights the problem of representation as part

of the abstraction of rural space. As George Lukács observes: [Capitalism’s] actual appearance in time and space will take the form of a disparate succession of events [...] at different times and even in different branches of industry.⁷² The pig farm, the art museum and the crematorium can be seen as instantiations of the abstraction of rural space in the scope of capitalization: they are instantiations of the merger of “society” and “nature” under the idea of “Cheap Nature” in the agriculture state:

- The “greening” of the pig farm industry through an optimization in the management of life.

- The ‘greentification’ of rural areas (i.e. through conservation areas and art museums with a pastoral view as in the case of the art museum Fuglsang Kunstmuseum), the consumption of nature as a “free” cultural practice.

- The idea of an ecological surplus available as “free energy” in the process of turning the energy released from the cremation process into district heating at the crematorium, Fælleskrematoriet Ringsted.

Notes

57 Braidotti, Rosi *The Posthuman* (2013), p. 4

58 Ibid.

59 Marx, Karl *Capital*, Vol. III, p. 949

60 Kautsky, Karl *The Agrarian Question* (1988), p. 34

61 Foster, Jon Bellamy *Marx’s Ecology* (1999)

62 Povinelli, Elizabeth *Geontologies—the Concept and its territories* (2018)

63 Moore, Jason W. *Capitalism in the Web of Life* (2015), p. 77

64 Dimick, Dennis, in: Joel Achenbach *Welcome to the Anthropocene* Washington Post, August 3, 2010, reporting on a talk at the Aspen Environment Forum, given by Dennis Dimick, National Geographic

65 Moore, Jason W. *Capitalism in the Web of Life* (2015), p. 93

66 Moore, Jason W. *Ecological Crises and the Agrarian Question in World-Historical Perspective* (2008) <https://monthlyreview.org/2008/11/01/ecological-crises-and-the-agrarian-question-in-world-historical-perspective/>
67 *Food Crisis: Cheap No More*,

in *The Economist*, December 6, 2007 <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2007/12/06/cheap-no-more>

68 Moore, Jason W. *Capitalism in the Web of Life* (2015), p. 1

69 The recent initiative of introducing to the international human rights legal framework a declaration on peasants’ rights show how difficult it is to establish a transnational legal framework (or forum) for the billions of people that live and work in rural areas and are caught in the entanglement between national interests and global capital interests: the North countries initially blocked the UN mandate for negotiating a declaration on the rights of peasants and people working in rural areas. These countries are themselves engaged in controversial agriculture enterprises in the global South and former East Block countries (see <https://landmatrix.org/en/get-the-idea/web-transnational-deals/>). However, as tensions are rising in rural areas in the North Countries due to rapid structural changes in agriculture industries and rural space, as well as increased speculation in land and food, the North Countries find themselves facing inadequacies and loop holes in their respectively national legal systems against international capital interests, thus subsequently also in need of an international legal framework for rural areas and rural population. See Gölay *Legal reflections on the Rights of*

Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (2013) and http://www.eurovia.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ECVC-FIAN-Peasants-Rights_2018_EN_Info-Note.pdf

70 Moore, Jason W. *Ecological Crises and the Agrarian Question in World-Historical Perspective* (2008) <https://monthlyreview.org/2008/11/01/ecological-crises-and-the-agrarian-question-in-world-historical-perspective/>

71 Rosenkilde, Kim *Reformen der forandrede Danmark* (2017) [The Reform that Changed Denmark], <https://www.altinget.dk/artikel/reformen-der-forandrede-danmark>, December 5 2016.

72 Lukács, George *History of Class Consciousness* (1972), p. 74

Right: The peasants’ obelisk (1780) in Copenhagen celebrating the peasant as a ‘decent citizen’. In the back, Axelborg, home to the Danish Agriculture and Food Council. Photo: wikipedia commons, over-worked by the author.



Human rights report

In September 2018 the United Nations Assembly is expected to adopt a final version of the 'Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural areas' (henceforth the Peasants' Declaration). The draft for a Peasants' Declaration was built upon 15 years of systematic monitoring and documentation a wide span of international violations and discriminations against peasants and people working in rural areas. A key document in the process of drawing attention to rural violations and discriminations from a human rights perspective is the 'Peasants Fighting for Justice—Cases of Violations of Peasants' Human Rights' (henceforth 'Peasants' Report') produced by international peasant movement, La Via Campesina.

By presenting examples of violations against peasants and people working in rural areas in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, the Americas, and Europe, the 62 page document arguably played a crucial role in drawing attention to the violations against peasants, as well as addressing them specifically as human rights violations, and thus introducing the issues of peasants and people in rural areas to the United Nations Human Rights Council.

The report controversially addresses violations of human rights against peasants and people working in rural areas as a global problem stretching from seed laws in Tanzania (that threaten biodiversity) to migrants and seasonal workers working under extreme conditions in the agriculture industry, to opaque land deals carried out by multinational investment companies in Germany. The strategy of the Peasants' Report is to articulate the multiple ways in which men and woman in rural areas experience violations and discriminations from a human rights perspective. This is controversial because it can be seen as "special treatment" of peasants, and it theorizes human rights as a spatial problem between 'rural' and 'urban' populations.

It could be argued that the Peasants' Report anticipates its goal, in that it functions as a report on human rights violations prior to the legal existence of the rights themselves.

The Peasants' Report resembles a classical human rights report (see for example the 'World Report' by Human Rights Watch) in that it seeks to 'report' (Peasants' Declaration, p. 1) violations and systematic discriminations against peasants and people working in rural areas. It resembles the human rights 'narrative' of producing legal analysis on the basis of facts. The testimony—or life story—features only insofar as it corroborates this objective. In addition, the report is organized geographically, addressing a wide array of violations in chapters that are each devoted to one country or part of the world. Text is the main feature of the reports, but images occur (black and white). They function as supplements to the text and are in both reports, noticeably, equipped with blue text boxes that briefly explain what the image shows or highlight a quote from the text.

The question is, however, whether this strategy of the Peasants' Report—to lean against the genre of the human rights report—supports the aims of a Peasants' Declaration. The Peasants' Declaration has been criticized for addressing too wide a span of violations that are almost entirely covered by existing human rights, moreover the few genuinely new rights which the Peasants' Declaration will introduce to international human rights are not highlighted in the report.

As the introduction to the Peasants' Report stresses, the aim of the document is to call on the UN member states to recognize the need for specific rights of peasants and people working in rural areas: 'We work with the United Nations to adopt a regulatory framework that promotes, protects and defends the rights of peasants men and woman and other people working in rural areas.' (Peasants' Report, Introduction, p. 1). Thus, the Peasants' Report is foremost a political tool, developed in relation to the UN member states prior to the assembly in September. Chapter 2 of the Peasants' Report serves as an example of this. It reports an 'Increased Erosion Of Farmers' Seed and Land Rights' in Mozambique and Tanzania. This case is particularly interesting in that it touches upon the the entanglement between Western governments, philanthropic institutions and the big seed industries, which designated large swathes of arable land in Mozambique and Tanzania as 'agriculture growth corridors' (Peasants' Report, p. 15), effectively destroying the peasants' rights over their land, their production and their seeds. The Peasants' Report states: 'The involvement and influence of the various Western development arms of governments such as UK's Department of International Development (DFID), USAID, and Norway's Norfund is unprecedented.' (Ibid.)

The 3 page report on Mozambique and Tanzania ends with a section entitled 'The urgent need for a Universal Declaration' (Peasants' Report, p. 18), which marks a shift in the writing style, from 'fact finding' towards 'legal analysis' as a political tool: The section points here to policy inconsistencies in the national laws and advocates for international legal instruments that the peasants can deploy against the exploitation of their land by international capital interests. As exemplified above the report directly addresses the governments of the North Countries that have shown reluctance in pushing for a Peasants' Declaration.

As a human rights report in spe anticipating its own aims, namely articulating violations and discriminations in rural areas as a human rights issue, the Peasants' Report can be seen as pointing to a controversial question of the human rights report as a literary genre: is the language of the human rights report with its concern for legal foundation and objectivity really the best tool to actually achieve human rights?

La Via Campesina, together with other social organizations, are close (this is expected to take place in September 2018) to reach their goal of introducing to human rights a declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas. The Peasants' Report plays a crucial role in achieving this goal. However, the underlying issue of the Peasants' Report is the problem of representation and articulation of the wide array of violations and discriminations against the 'biggest collective in the world' (Peasants' report, p. 1). As the report points out, in several of the reported cases violations and discriminations are related to the spatial problem of representing rural communities, which often work and live in remote areas far from political decision-makers, governments and rapporteurs. Even though the Peasants' Report and the Peasants' Declaration aim at making up for this problem of representation, the question still remains as to how rural populations—which still count for little less than half the worlds population—find representation: through which language, and through which images.

Land Deals in Germany – Companies Are The New Farmers

Economic grievances and a policy that fails to act in East Germany has led to several farmers and peasants living their land in isolation. Since the reunification of GDR, thousands of hectares of state-owned land have been sold to industrial firms and investors, negatively affecting the rural peasant communities.

In 2016, the biggest agricultural company of Germany, KTG Agrar, also one of the biggest land owners in Germany, declared bankruptcy. Yet, the government showed no intent to return the huge tracts of land that was in possession of the company back to farmers and peasants. Instead, a consortium company and private foundations bought the land using loopholes in the existing law. The KTG case showed that even in democracies of the Global North like Germany, farmers cannot access land because of a systematic failure of justice.

HISTORY OF LAND TRANSITION IN EAST GERMANY

In the former socialist German Democratic Republic (GDR), huge agricultural land of the so-called 'private owned farms' was state property. Huge operations worked on the land, independent peasants and farmers were rare at that time. After the transition of the GDR in the early 1990s, questions were raised about how these state-owned lands would be used in United Germany. The government at that time decided to sell and lease the land. A public company BVVG was put in charge of managing the use of formerly state-owned agricultural land. BVVG had the task to lease or sell the land most suitable. By the end of 2000 BVVG sold 627,000 ha agricultural land.³⁴ Despite protests by peasant movements and young landless people for access to land, it was sold to agricultural enterprises and, by exploiting loopholes in the law, even to private investors. One of these companies was KTG Agrar. Until summer 2016 the company controlled 26,000 ha of which a huge share is in East Germany.



Because of the concentration of land in the hands of investors and companies the region witnessed depopulation in villages and a decline of infrastructure and disappearance of local culture in rural areas of Eastern Germany.

³⁴ For further information see Eurofarm (2019), Land concentration, land grabbing and systems for change in Germany: In: Land concentration, land grabbing and peasant's struggle in Europe, 76-90. <https://www.eurofarminternational.nl/images/stories/Land%20concentration.pdf>

34

BANKRUPTCY OF KTG AGRAR

In summer of 2016 KTG Agrar declared bankruptcy. For many years, the company had misused money of its investors and established a complex network of sub-companies and reported exaggerated profits. In summer 2016 the liquidator of KTG started to sell the properties of KTG Agrar. KTG's possessions also included nearly hundred hectares of state-owned land which was leased to KTG by BVVG, the agency that was in charge of leasing and selling state-owned land.

The German LYG member AfD, and the opposition green party in the German Parliament called the government to lease the land to peasants and landlords to give them the chance to start farming. However, the Government, displaying a complete lack of equity and responsibility, put up the land for auction to investors. Ignoring the havoc such a decision could bring upon the rural economy of the East, the government made the mistake of giving away fertile land to private entities.

LEGAL LOOHPHOLES IN THE LAW

It is important to note that the sale of land had started much before KTG declared bankruptcy. As early as spring 2010, KTG had sold land to companies and investors so as to find funds to pay its interests. KTG had several sub-firms registered as agricultural companies and this allowed them to facilitate sale of these lands. According to German Law, agricultural land can only be owned by farmers or agricultural companies. Investors with no background in farming, use the loophole in the law and invest in these "agricultural companies" by holding large number of shares in it. In Germany many companies like Thomae Philipp (petal trader), Joachim Oetarius (drinking family) and Nori Henke (pub/restaurant) bought land exploiting this loophole.

There are other glaring examples where the law has been turned on its head and exploited thoroughly. In the spring of 2016 KTG sold 2250 hectares each, to the Munich Bayern Insurance Affm. This transaction was "legal" because KTG first sold the land field by several sub-companies to one company and Munich Bayern later bought a 94.9% share of this company. This was a clever play to also avoid taxes. Unlike peasants, farmers and all private persons in Germany, who must pay real estate tax if they buy land, Munich Bayern did not pay a single Cent for in fact buying 2250 hectares of land. They did not buy the land directly but the share of a company. If the land would have been sold directly to the reinsurance, Munich Bayern would have had to pay about 1.6 million Euros in taxes.

PEASANTS AND SMALL FARMERS ARE DISREGARDED

Maria R. and Lisa W. have been landless and recently had the chance to buy, together with a group of people, a small plot of land in Eastern Germany. On the land, they started small-scale agricultural production of organic, seasonal and healthy food for local marketing and consumption. For buying their small plot they had to pay 10,000 Euros in taxes (unlike Munich Bayern).

Governments at the regional and national level are influenced by a strong group of lobbyists. Their interests lie in just amassing profit, with little or no concern for the development of the region and the promotion of organic peasant farms. Berlin could be an easy link for small-scale farmers like Maria and Lisa to market their produce, but little interest is paid by the administration in creating structures that link their farms to the city. Instead, millions of euros are spent in developing industrial agriculture by promoting firms like KTG Agrar, which only end up as a burden on people.

"To buy land for our newly established farm we had to take a loan of 170,000 Euro for 5.7 hectares. The agricultural subsidies we get from the EU are even less than the annual loan we have to pay. Just mega-farms with more than 1000 hectares benefit from this support."

35

The kind of agricultural policy creates a situation in which well-educated young people have almost no chance to become a farmer. The population in rural areas of North-East Germany gets older and older and young farmers in rural areas would make the population younger." says Maria.

Several young people in the region we have to produce local, organic food just like Maria and Lisa. After KTG declared bankruptcy, young peasants and movement members of ALU, LVC member organisations in Germany had gathered on the basis of KTG demanding from the government that they be allowed to practice sustainable agriculture. However, the current land prices and lease prices are too high for these young farmers. Despite the government's announced intent to increase the share of organic agriculture to 20%, the land of which it is practiced is stagnant at mere 6%. It would be more effective if the State could lease its land to young people and encourage organic production, instead of selling it to private entities. Firms like Munich Bayern and the private foundations such as Oetarius-Zech that bought shares of KTG Agrar, are both based in rich urban areas of Munich and Leinfelden – and are extracting money from the already exploited rural areas in East Germany.

NEED FOR A UNIVERSAL DECLARATION: There is a widespread denial, especially among politicians, while dismissing vociferous of peasant rights as a phenomenon of the Global South. They refuse to acknowledge that in their own region, industrial agriculture is privileged due to unfair legislations and legal loopholes. Fundamental rights of peasants and rural workers such as the right to land are barely implemented. A universal declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas would strengthen the people's movement in rural Germany, create awareness of their rights and would provide them a tool to realize their demands.

36

Notes:

- 73 <https://sustainablefoodtrust.org/articles/united-nations-peasant-rights/>
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- 75 see Golay, Christophe 'Legal reflections on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas' (2013)
- 76 Jolly, Margaretta and Richard Jolly *Advocacy with footnotes—the human rights report as a literary genre* (2004)
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- 77 Goldberg, Elizabeth Swanson and Alexandra Schultheis Moore *Human Rights and Literature: The Development of an Interdiscipline*. In: Theoretical Perspectives on Human Rights and Literature Edited by Elizabeth Swanson Goldberg and Alexandra Schultheis Moore, Routledge, New York (2012).

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