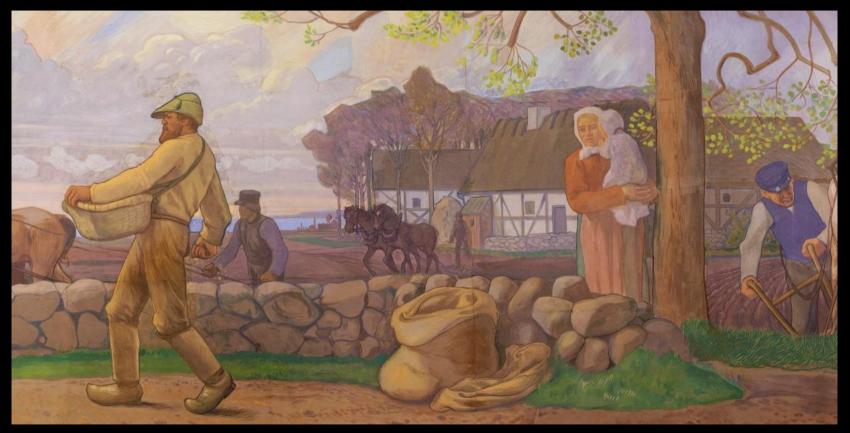


Engendering sustainable values in our graduates: SLU as case study

Peter Högberg, Vice-Chancellor, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

1977 2017 AND EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLY





The painting Jordbruk (Agriculture) by Georg Pauli



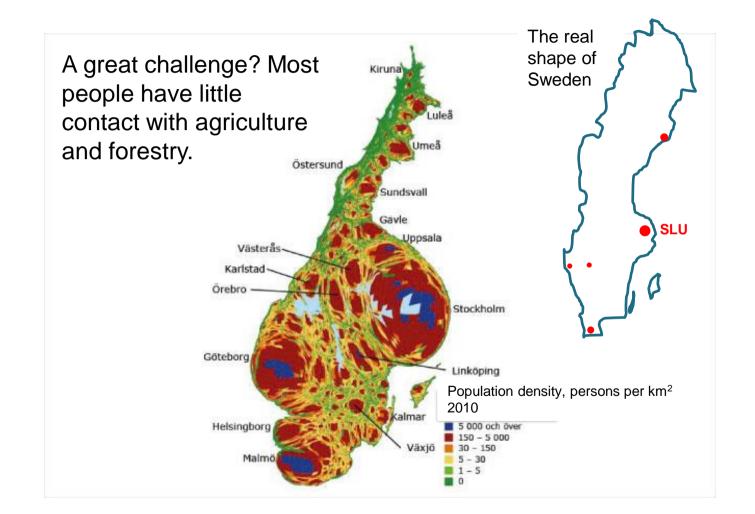
Students at Royal College of Agriculture, Ultuna, Uppsala. Axel Sagerholm/Upplandsmuseet



Three classic polytechnics (Royal College for Agriculture, Royal College for Forestry, Royal College for Veterinary Medicine)

- Recruited an "elite", were strong brands
- Recruited from rural and urban settings
- High level of practical realism
- High production major goal
- Served agriculture and forestry









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The modern SLU

- High competition for animal health programmes and landscape architects but not for programmes in agronomy and forestry
- Successful programmes recruit from rural <u>and</u> urban settings, while the unsuccesful get few students, but relatively more students from rural areas
- Practical realism is lacking in some unsuccessful programmes
- High production and environmental effects are considered (ethical aspects in animal husbandry)
- Serves agriculture and forestry, but also nature conservancy and the animal welfare sector















UN Agenda 2030 in focus at SLU













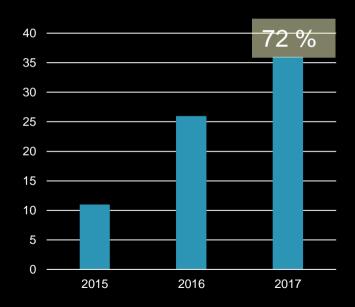


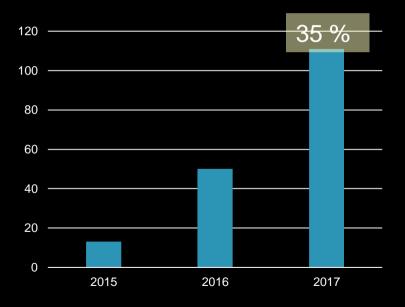
At the crossroads

- Alter traditional programmes (give traditional brands new meaning)?
- Or develop something completely new (e.g., "Managers of the planet")?



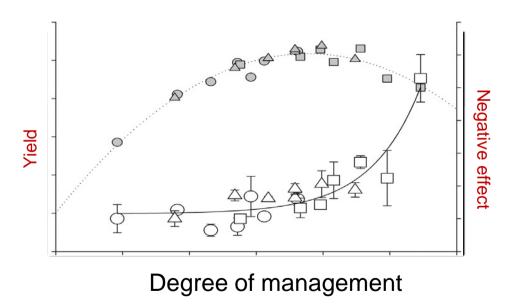
Director of studies (left) and Course coordinators (right), who have completed a one-day course on aspects on sustainability in teaching.







To balance production goals and environmental concerns





The futures platforms: intellectual infrastructures



- Future food
- Future forests
- Urban futures
- Future animals,
 nature and
 health

