Grazing monculture swards

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1 Description of the innovation

- Reseeding monocultures and managing them
- Some varieties performing extremely well
- Some varieties are more difficult to manage
- Growing more grass as a result
- Poor varieties are hard to graze out properly
- Can see which varieties suit the farm
- Economic results
- Reseeding and managing grass
- Research purposes and farmers curiosity
- Young Grassland Farmer of the Year 2017

Can see which varieties suit the farm

Produce more milk from grass

- Reseeding monocultures and managing them
- Some varieties performing extremely well
- Reseeding and managing grass

2 Farm description

ENVIRONMENT

Soil type: Clayey-loam

Climate type: Maritim climate

Agricultural area (ha UAA): 60

Permanent grassland area (ha): 60

Average stocking rate (agriculture area) (LU/ha UAA): 2.64

Altitude: Variation across the farm (300m)

Slope: Variation across farm (30%)

GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

Grazing : Yes

Grazing management type:

Rotational Grazing

STRUCTURE

Annual work units (AWU): 1.5

Main animal type: Dairy

Total Livestock unit (LU): 130

Breed type 1: Fr

Agricultural area (ha UAA): 60

ANIMAL PERFORMANCE

Milk production per head (l/year/dairy animal): 5400l

Grassland management type: Rotational

Length of grazing period: 290 days

Fertilization rate (kg N/ha): 220

WHY IT IS WORKING

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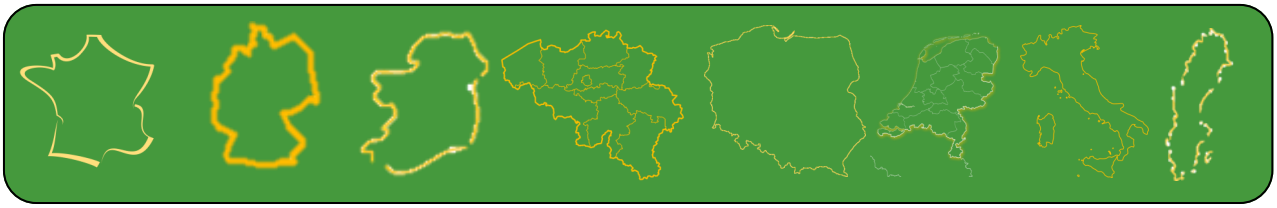
- Some varieties performing extremely well
- Growing more grass as a result
- Can see which varieties suit the farm
- Economic results
- Reseeding and managing grass
- Research purposes and farmers curiosity
- Pasturebase Ireland

Ireland



Domains of innovation

Pasturebase

Monocultures

Silage pit for winter dry cows

Rotational grazing

N/a

Milking parlour, feed barrier

Fr

Milk

Quality milk from grass

Low cost grass based milk production

Clayey-loam soil

Dairy Cow

MILK