



Technical leaflet

Cross-breeding and grazing management

2-ways, 3-ways, 5-ways,

there are many different ways to use cross-breeding but all of them can fill the same objectives: to **improve grass use** thanks to lighter/smaller and hardier cows.

Lighter cows have indeed less impact on the ground which allows them to graze longer during the year. For some farmers, cross-breeding is also use to improve calving ease or standing. These two traits make it handier

to graze: calving ease make it possible for the farmer to let them calve outside for example and good standings allow cows to move more easily in the pasture and on the pathways.

Cross-breeding could also have a good impact on milk quality levels.

When cross-breeding two cows from two different breeds, there is genetic effect called heterosis which enhance some interesting traits. For example, when cross breeding Holstein and Normande, milk quantity is often higher for the first generation. Most of the time, cross-breeding is use to take advantage of this effect.



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Advantages

Smaller cows have less impact on the ground, eat less and have a better use of the grass

Hardier cows better fit with a grass-based system because they handle grazing better

Better milk quality levels



Disadvantages

The farmer needs higher technical abilities in order to select the right bulls and cows to mate.

It needs a careful follow-up so that the process is well managed.

It also can be more expensive.