Grazing in France and its future

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Grazing is still an important part of the annual diet of French cattle

(t DM/year)	Grazing	Conserved grass	Maize silage	Other forage	concentr ate
Suckler herd	2.78	1.85	0.33	0.04	0.35
Young bulls fattening	0.49	0.54	1.95	0.72	2.31
Dairy in plain "grassland based" "maize based"	2.44 0.79	2.19 0.87	0.11 2,97	0.06 0,18	0.63 1,16
Dairy in mountains	2.00	2.67	0.10	0.03	1.07

Most than 90% of the dairy cow are currently grazing





Conditions for the use of the grassland are highly variable







Dairy / Suckler cows / sheep Intensive / extensive Plains /mountains



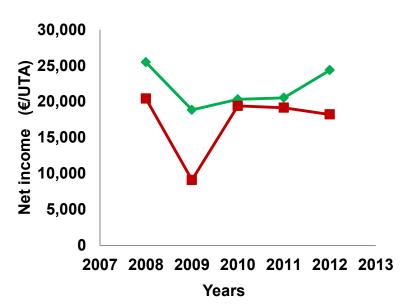






Dairy systems in plain using Grassland are competitive

	French FADN	RAD
AA (ha)	78	56
Crops	20	8
Maïze (%forage area)	32	11
Quota (10³ L)	349	266



However, many farmers are not convinced and think that "the more I produce the more I win "





The future on grazing in France

Is grazing an important issue for the society and farmers

Society	Farmers
Not really concerned – probably yes	In mountain/less favored area: yes In plain: some farmers are confident and are activists, others are more reluctant and grazing is perceived as a constraint

What is the future of grazing in France

- In mountain/difficult area: overall maintenance of grazed area
- In more intensive region : a decline
 - intensification of dairy production
 - discontinuation of dairy production at the expense of crop production
 - Nitrate directive





Biggest challenge for grazing and forage production research in the next decade

Some technical levers to explore

- Value 1 to 3 t DM/ha than today thanks to better grassland and herd management (avoid wastages)
- Increase DM yield thanks to MSS and quality of conserved forages

Others ways of action

- Communication
- Revisiting the evaluation criteria of grassland performances to better communicate with different stakeholders
- Training and consulting: Provide tools and adapted repositories

