BEST PRACTICES: CHALLENGING PASTURES TO SUPPORT HIGH-PRODUCING HEAVY DAIRY COWS UNDER GRAZING

TRACE REPARTS

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Hypothesis

- ➤A low defoliation intensity in the pasture will result in higher forage intake and better animal performance and forage production with lower environmental impact than traditional management.
 - ➤The animal's response will be mediated by a more selective ingestive behaviour, consuming at a higher intake rate, and driving the intake of a diet with better nutritional quality in a shorter time. The low defoliation intensity will maintain a higher leaf area index to intercept light and thus will growth faster than the traditional management.

Background at national level

Chico (2007)
Mattiauda et al. (2009)
Soca et al. (2009)
Faber (2012)
Zibil et al. (2016)

- Post-grazing sward heights below 6 cm:
 - Negative effects on pasture and milk production
 - Pasture persistency

Post-grazing sward heights above 6 cm showing better milk and pasture production

The concepts behind the hypothesis



Experiment 2017



Experiment 2017



Experiment 2017



- Unsupplemented cows
- Treatments installed in autumn





Challenging high production dairy cows

Traditional = 5 to 7cm post-grazing sward height Lax = 12-15cm post-grazing sward height

High production dairy cows Mixed feeding system ✓ Individual milk production✓ DMI

✓ Behaviour

+

Milk production per area

Forage production

CH4 emissions

➤ N balance

Sward heterogeneity

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THANK YOU!

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