

Grazing measurements in Swiss low- and highlands

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Parameters used to characterise grazing all around the season

- Grass growth: simplified protocol according to Corrall & Fenlon (1977) on fenced plots
- Grass intake: data issued from literature, in particular 'Swiss green book ALP'
- Number of animal and grazed area: data furnished by farmers
- Sward height: measurements with NZ plate pasture meter (Jenquip ® unit = click = ½ cm)
- Sward density: issued from harvested plots for grass growth



Relevance of these parameters

- · Grass growth: measured on limited area, not grazed
- Grass intake: theoretical data
- Number of animal and grazed area: ok
- Sward height: variable according to the person who takes measurement
- Sward density: measured on limited area, not grazed



Links between these parameters

- Farm cover*: can be appreciated on two manners
 - calculated: on the basis of the difference between grass growth and grass intake
 - measured: by multiplying sward height by sward density (taking into account target residual height!)

Both approaches should correspond between them

* Farm cover is defined as pasture supply in kg DM/ha

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Grass growth





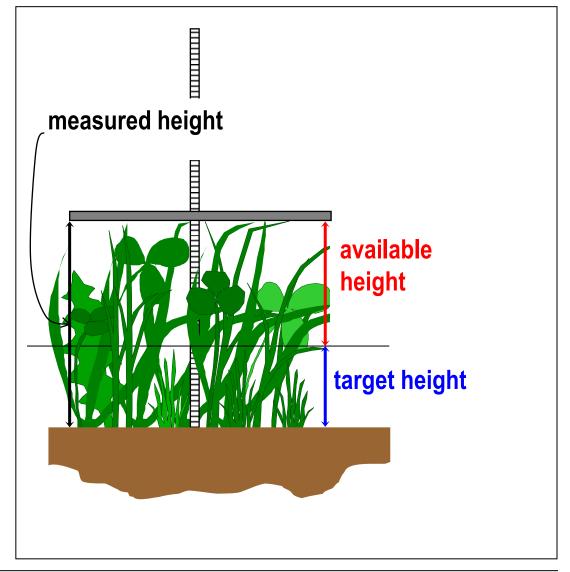






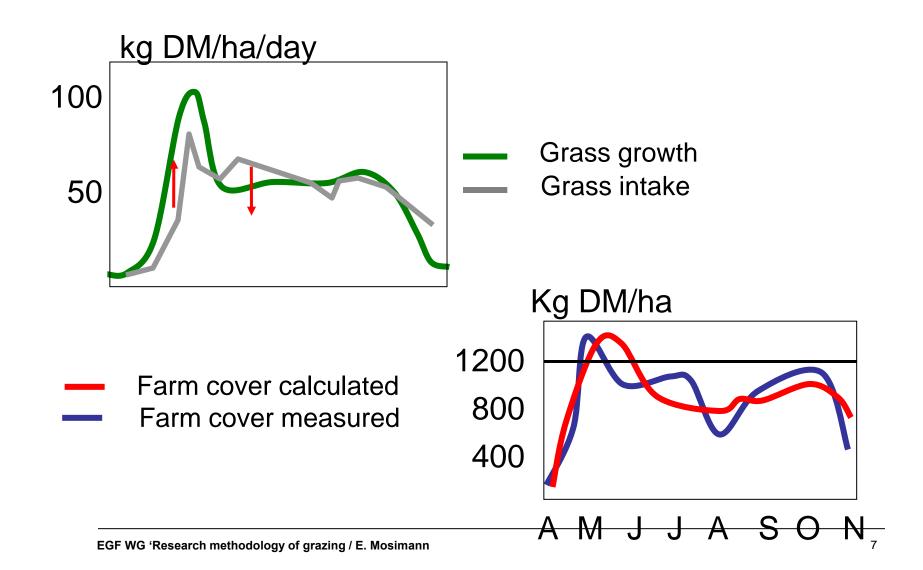
Grass height





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Farm cover & Grass growth → Grass intake



Grass density – farm cover

Lincoln University Dairy Farm (LUDF)

(perennial ryegrass)

Farm cover (kg DM/ha) = measured height x 140^* +500 target (residual) height of 7 clicks (3,5 cm)

Switzerland

(all botanical types)

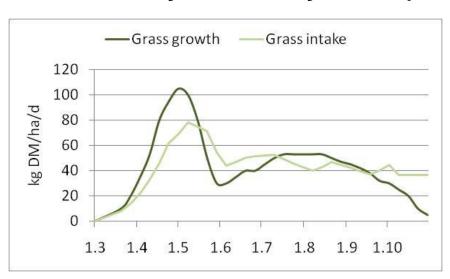
Farm cover (kg DM/ha) = available height x 120* target (residual) height depending on botanical type

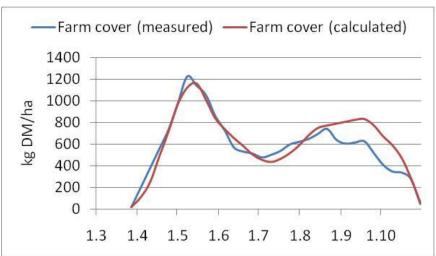
*grass density in kg DM/ha/click



1. Matran (600 m. a.s.l., leys)

224 days - 51 dairy cows (Jersey-Holstein) - 18 ha





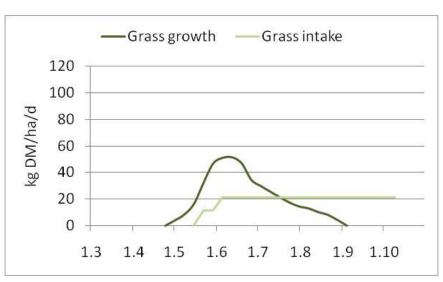
Grass growth	(kg DM/ha/d)	44.3
Cows	(number)	51.0
Intake	(kg DM/cow/d)	11.8
Grazed area	(ha)	14.0
Grass intake	(kg DM/ha/d)	43.9
Balance	(kg DM/ha/d)	0.4
Grass height	(units)	13.0
Target height	(units)	7.4
Grass density	(kg DM/ha/unit)	114.1
Farm cover (measured)	(kg DM/ha)	588.0
Farm cover (calculated)	(kg DM/ha)	624.9

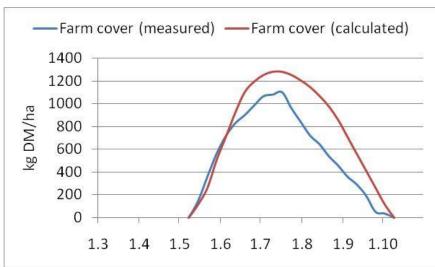




2. Cerney (1200 m. a.s.l., permanent g'land)

140 days - 65 dairy cows (Red Holstein) - 48 ha



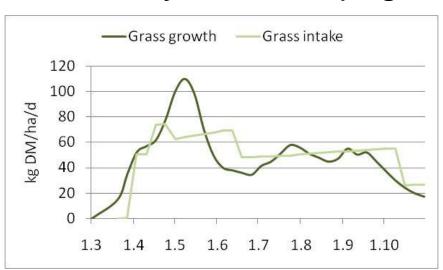


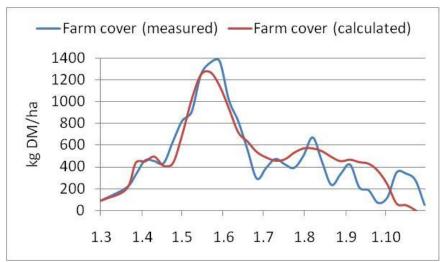
Grass growth	(kg DM/ha/d)	21.8
Cows	(number)	65.0
Intake	(kg DM/cow/d)	15.0
Grazed area	(ha)	47.9
Grass intake	(kg DM/ha/d)	19.4
Balance	(kg DM/ha/d)	0.2
Grass height	(units)	10.7
Target height	(units)	6.0
Grass density	(kg DM/ha/unit)	120.0
Farm cover (measured)	(kg DM/ha)	558.5
Farm cover (calculated)	(kg DM/ha)	750.8



3. Moudon (600 m. a.s.l., leys)

210 days - 10 cattle (Angus Limousin) - 1.5 ha



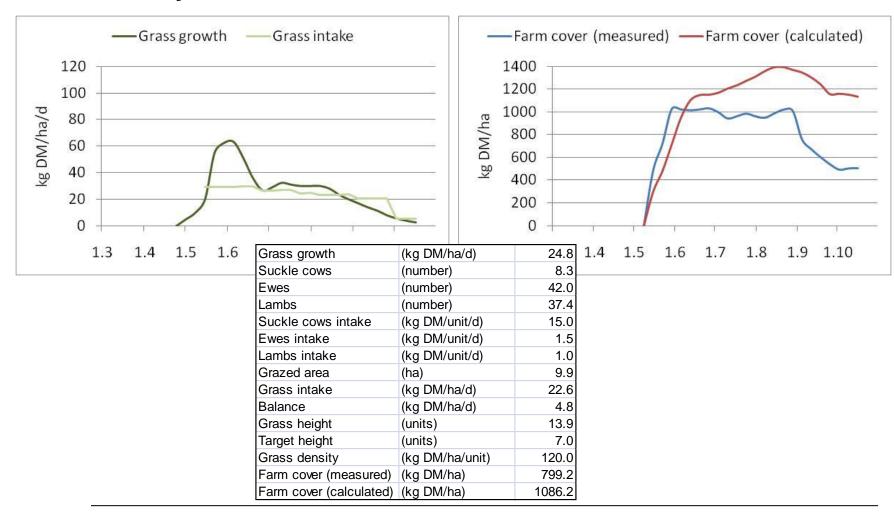


Grass growth	(kg DM/ha/d)	48.5
Cattle	(number)	10.0
Intake	(kg DM/cow/d)	6.5
Grazed area	(ha)	1.3
Grass intake	(kg DM/ha/d)	50.7
Balance	(kg DM/ha/d)	-0.6
Grass height	(units)	10.9
Target height	(units)	6.0
Grass density	(kg DM/ha/unit)	105.9
Farm cover (measured)	(kg DM/ha)	498.7
Farm cover (calculated)	(kg DM/ha)	508.9



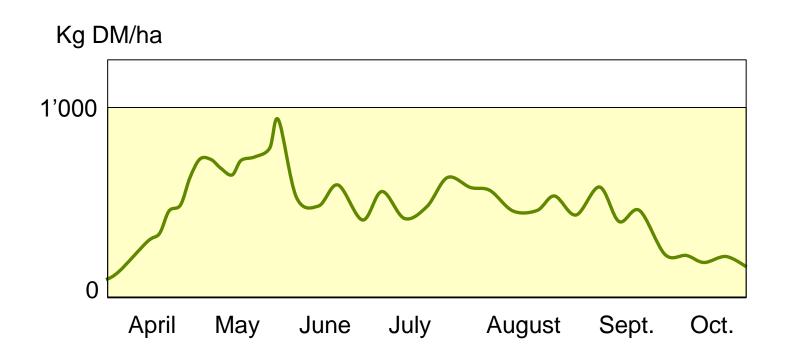
4. La Frêtaz (1200 m. a.s.l., permanent g'land)

154 days - 10 suckle cows + 43 ewes + 56 lambs - 10 ha





Farm cover with the 7 clicks technique



Discussion

- Grass growth measurements are reliable and constitute an important base for planning. European website could be usefull
- Grass intake is difficult to appreciate, in particular with part-time grazing
- Sward height is more reliable on leys in lowland than on permanent grassland in highland (intensive rotational grazing with target residual height of 7 clicks are profitable)
- **Sward density**: standard values according to vegetation type are correct.