Grassland management in large dairy farms

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CONTEXT

A general increase of dairy farms size

automation

labour

Dairy herds >70 cows, (Béguin and Roussel, 2006):+ 20 % per year





Much more conserved fodders in diets, especially maize silage







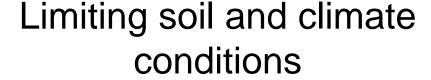
CONTEXT

But some farmers



have to maintain a grass- based system because of specific situations







or choose to maintain a grass- based system in order to keep a food self-sufficiency

Question



How to keep a grass-based dairy system in large dairy herds?

Hypothesis

Specific practices are needed for grassland management in large grass-based dairy farms

Method: sample

Case of PDO's COMTE cheese

In « Franche Comté» area







Method: sample

- Some requirements to produce milk for « Comté » process
 - Montbeliarde breed



- Main part of grass in cow feeding
 - Grass = more than 50 % of daily cow feeding during grazing season
 - Fermented forages forbidden





 Limitation of concentrates in diet (less than 1800 kg per cow per year)



Method: data collection

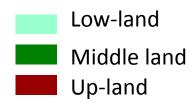
Continuous surveys in large dairy farms

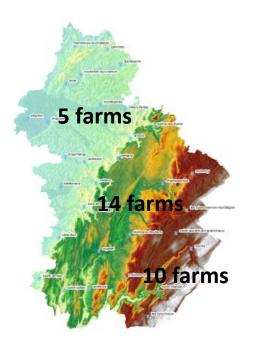


Main points

- Trajectories of farms
- Land use
- Characteristics of farms area
- Paddock management (grazing, hay)
- Forage and grazing schedule for a whole year







Method: data analysis

Pasture management

Reconstitution of forage supply process and cow feeding over the grazing season

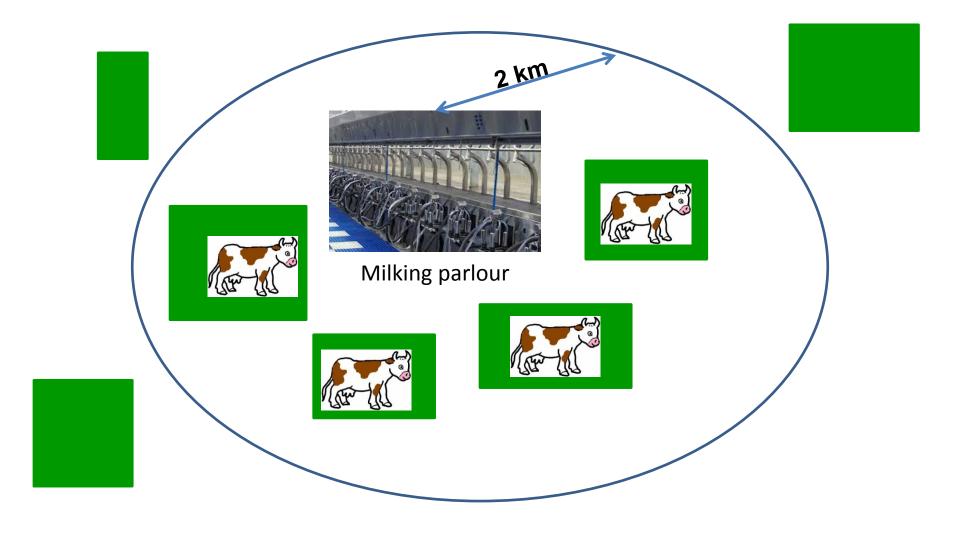
- Turnout to grass, grazing system
- Stocking rate
- Grazing management: adaptation of stocking pressure in summer and autumn
- Green grass feeding



Method: data analysis

Farm area characterization

Dairy cows do not graze beyond 2 km from milking parlour.



Method: data analysis

Farm area characterization

- Available area per cow located less than 2 km from milking parlour
- Accessibility to grazed paddocks less than 2 km
- Agronomic value based on type of soil and pasture yield



> Farms characteristics (n = 29)

	ha	workers	MFA/UAA (%)	Milk (x 1000 l)	cows
Min - Max	100 - 340	2 - 5	60 - 100	310 – 800	69 - 122
Average	220	3	90	530	80

UAA= Utilized Agricultural Area

MFA= Main Forage Area

> Characterization of the grassland management

Two factors

Factor 1: use of pasture and other grassland resources

Few Pasture _____ Medium pasture Early green grass feeding Late green feeding

Factor 2: number of adjustments in grassland management

Three	group	os of	farms
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G1
Simple
Management

G2 Intermediate management G3 Complex management

Use of pasture and other grassland resources

Major grazing in spring
Early complement
with green grass
feeding

Grazing in spring and beginning summer Late green feeding

Grazing on the whole season No green feeding

Adjustments of grassland management -adding paddocks -animal destocking

0

Few

+

Moderate

++

Many

=

> Characteristics of farm area

Group of farms	G1	G2	G3	G4
Available area for dairy cow	+	+	_	
Land subdivision	+	_	+	_
Pasture herbage potential	+	+	+	
Farm area (gradient of quality)	Very Favourable	Favourable	Moderate	Unfavourable
Number of farms	7	8	7	7

> Grassland managements X farm area

	Number of farms —	Strategies of grassland management			
		Simple	Intermediate	Complex	
	Very favourable	2	0	5	
Farm area	Favourable	2	6	0	
	Moderate	2	2	3	
	Unfavourable	5	1	1	

Pearson's chi-square test exact: P<0,01



Significant links between some grazing strategies and farm area

> Grassland managements X farm area

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Conclusion

Large dairy systems in PDO can be based on grass feeding. Two conditions to maintain grazing:



- technical know-how for farmers to maximize the use of grass
- adapted farm area: enough area and not too scattered parcels

It depends on farm trajectories and farmer motivations.



Thank you for your attention

