







EuroSheep: End users assessments of flock health and nutrition Best Practices

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The 6 EuroSheep steps



- Step 1: Identification of end-user needs at common or specific levels
- Step 2: Syntheses of corresponding solutions, from practical and technical knowledge (and completed by scientific knowledge if needed)
- Step 3: Prioritisation and selection of solutions suitable to the different contexts
- Step 4: Panel/range of **ready to disseminate solutions** adapted in local contexts with economic, environmental and social analysis
- Step **5**: Assessment of **end-user acceptance** for the different solutions
- Step 6: Definition of a European dissemination strategy and a European research exploitation

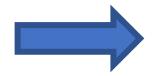


Step 1: Identification of end-user needs





- Survey online for farmers, advisors, researchers...
- Which are the main challenges and needs regarding nutrition, health and management?
- More than 1200 answers across Europe



61 needs identified





Step 2: Synthesis of corresponding solutions





Each country proposed solutions

- 96 solutions available
 - 47 solutions on health management
 - 49 solutions on nutrition management
- Published online

www.eurosheep.network







Step 3 and 5: selection of solutions suitable and Assessment of end-user EuroSheep acceptance



Country	Number of different solutions	Total number of surveys	Surveys provided by		
			Commercial farms	Research farms	Vets or Advisors
France (FR)	9	20	4	5	11
Greece (GR)	12	21	17	1	3
Hungary (HU)	17	20	5	15	0
Ireland (IR)	15	20	17	0	3
Italy (IT)	10	20	9	1	10
Spain (SP)	9	25	21	3	1
Turkey (TR)	8	20	14	3	3
United Kingdom (UK)	6	21	16	2	3
TOTAL	51	167	98	15	34



End-users' acceptance - Implementation





Did you implement the solution?

If not, why?

What kind of equipment do you already have to implement the solution?

What are the implementation costs of the solution

Consumables

Other services (lab analysis, vet,...)





End-users' acceptance - Labour





How much time is required to prepare and implement the solution

How many labour is needed to implement the solution?

Other specific prerequisites

Is there any particular regulation linked to the solution?

Overall stake-holder's acceptance

Was it easy to implement (Y/N)

Any limits to its applicability

Did you need to adapt the solution? (Y/N)

If yes, how?

Observed benefits (in comparison with the list of expected benefits)

How long did it take time to see an effect on the farm

Will you continue to implement it?

If not, why?

Do you recommend the solution to anyone else?

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- Solution for grassland and grazing management :
 - Rotational grazing systems from Ireland



Rotational grazing systems - establishment and management





Background

- Rotational grazing systems involves
 - dividing areas into paddocks
 - managing paddocks in rotation



Facilitates

- grassland management
- higher herbage utilization
- high feed value silage
- creep grazing for lambs

Requires

- calculate ideal paddock size (3 days grazing per group)
- access to paddocks
- water supply
- fencing





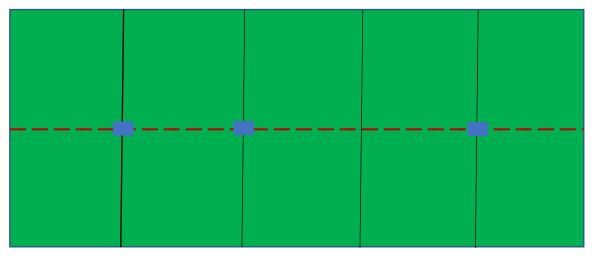






How to set up:

- 5 permanent paddocks per grazing group
- Electric fencing to split paddocks
- Aim for 3 days grazing per half paddock
- Approximately 21 day rotation in mid season and 40 day rotation in spring and autumn



 Strategically locate drinking troughs between main paddocks which can be split

Expected benefits:

- Higher grass utilization
- Increased sward quality
- High feed value silage produced
- Increases animal performance
- Reduce feed costs











Rotational grazing

- Number of assessments: 9
- Countries who implemented the solution: France/Italy/Spain/Turkey
- Limits to the implementation: A lot of work especially for watering animals. Very restrictive if the farmer has to manage different groups/flocks. Size of the paddocks. Cost of material needed to implement. Water management.
- Adaptations needed:
 - Adapt size of parcels to area, available parcels, type of grassland
- Observed benefits:
 - Self sufficiency improved
 - Better internal parasitism management
 - Better management of BCS of the animals on pasture
 - Better grass production and increased sward quality leads to animal performance improved
 - Reduce hay and concentrate use
 - Easier lameness management
- Overall acceptance : 8/9 positive assessments











Step 5 : Assessment of end-user acceptance



	Good overall acceptance	Bad overall acceptance	Mixed overall acceptance
Health	20	2	5
Nutrition	18	1	5





Thank you for your attention





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