



Regular cuts of temporary grasslands



GAEC du Bourg de l'Abbé

1 Description of the innovation



The innovation on this farm is to regularly mow the temporary grasslands at the right stages to optimize the yield and value of the forage harvested. Its implementation follows several failures in forage harvesting.

The installation of barn drying is planned to go even further in improving the value of fodder and save input thanks to the methanizer.

The innovation is inspired by a trip to Holland in 1983.



Environment quality

FARMER'S STRATEGY

The farmer's strategy is based on a very good knowledge of the right forage harvesting stages (0.96 UF, 120 DINP and 93 PDIE), thanks to some natural indicators and analyzes. This allows the right balance of animal food intake.



AN INNOVATION PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE
EUROPEAN UNION THROUGH THE LEADER PROGRAMME
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT



2 Farm description

ENVIRONMENT

Soil types:

- Clay
- Limestone
- Loam

Climate: temperate oceanic

GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

Grazing management type: continuous grazing

Length: 6 months/year

60% of the grasslands exclusively mowed

Fertilization: 120 μ N

Dominant grass and legume species in grasslands: Perennial rye-grass, Cocksfoot, Fescue and White Clover

Forage conservation type :

- Silage
- Hay

STRUTURE

2.3 Annual Work Unit

Agricultural Area: 110 ha UAA

66 ha of main forage area including:

- 35 ha of temporary grasslands
- 17 ha of permanent grasslands
- 14 ha of corn silage

Farm type: Specialist milk production

Breed: Pie Rouge

Livestock Unit: 137

Stoking rate: 2.1 LU/ha main forage area

ANIMAL PERFORMANCE

Milk production per head: 10 600L

WHY DOES IT WORK?

The will of the breeders in the implementation of this innovation is the first factor of success. They wish to do reasonable things with a good distribution of workload and autonomy of the current system.