



Adapt grasslands to climate change



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1 Description of the innovation



The soils of the farm are very dry in summer. The grass growth during summer never was important, but last years, it is absent.

Classical species (ryegrass, white clover) are too much impacted by the repeated drought. Other species are developed on the farm with more success : fescue, dactyl, lucerne and sainfoin.

With these species, the main difficulty is to be precise on the grazing management. It is especially true with tall fescue and dactyl.

The sainfoin have an important first cut and a little second cut. This plant give a fibrous and very sweet forrage, witch is very appreciate by cattle, and rich in protein. The sainfoin have too health virtues usefull for calves breeding.



Summer growth
Health effects

FARMER'S STRATEGY

- Production of grass during summer
- Adapt his grasslands to climate change

2 Farm description

ENVIRONMENT

Soils : superficial, very dry in summer

Climate : semi continental

Altitude : 400 m

GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

Grazing : Yes, rotational grazing

Grazing 7 months a year

STRUCTURE

Annual Work Unit : 1

Agricultural area : 55 ha UAA

Temporay grassland : 22 ha

Permanent grassland : 19 ha

Corn silage : 8 ha

Breeds : Prim'holstein

Stocking rate : 1,37 UGB / ha of forage area

ANIMAL PERFORMANCES

Milk production by head : 7 900 L /year

WHY IT IS WORKING

Species are choose specially for the adaptation to the soil and climate context
Farmer is vigilant during the seeding of temporary grassland, because the quality of seeding explain the productivity of the grassland.