



# Benefits of incorporating white clover into perennial ryegrass pastures in dairy production systems

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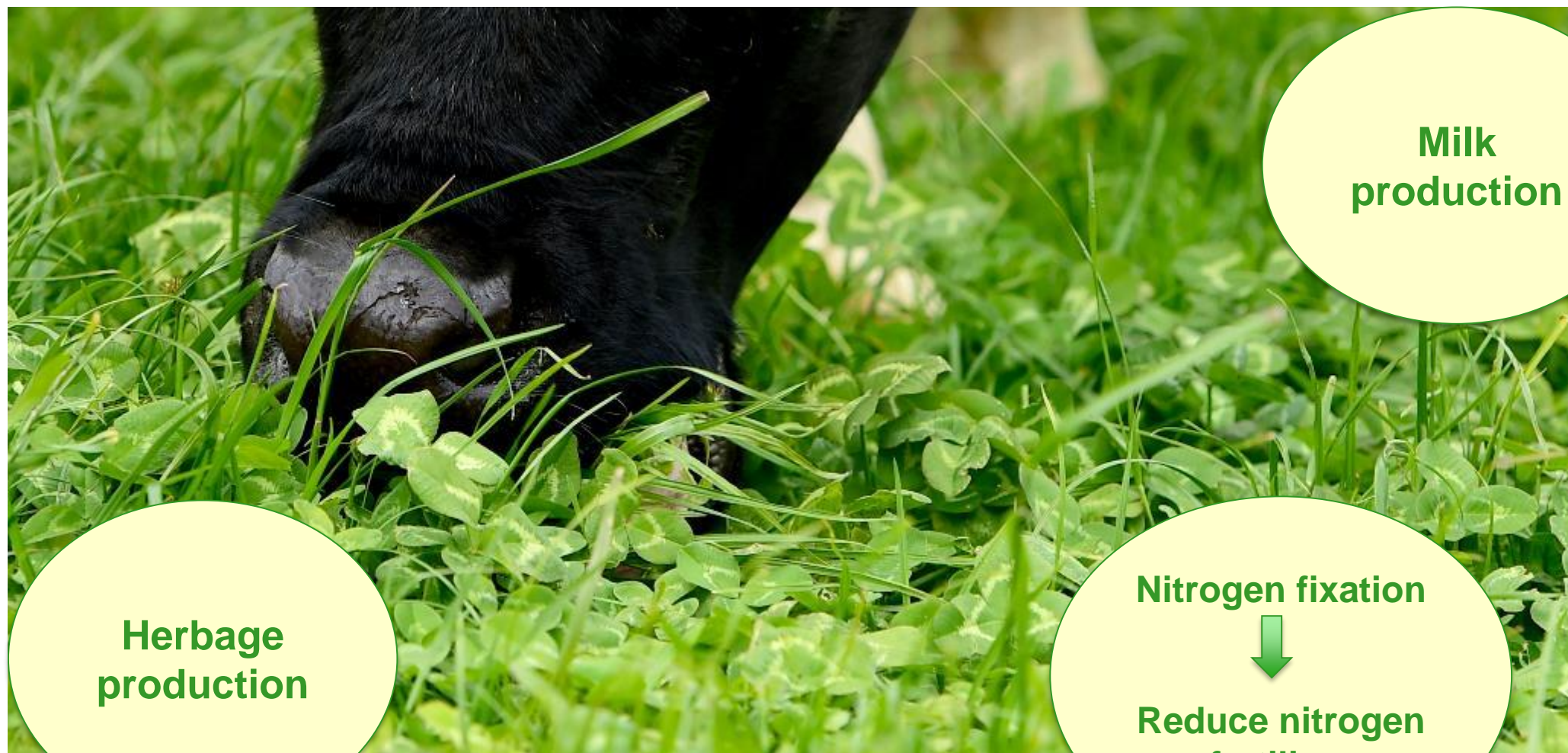


# Introduction

- Increased interest in white clover for grass-based milk production systems
- Incorporating white clover can help address on-going and future challenges for Irish grassland farmers
  - Production
  - Sustainability
    - » Economic and environmental



# What are the benefits of white clover?



**Herbage  
production**

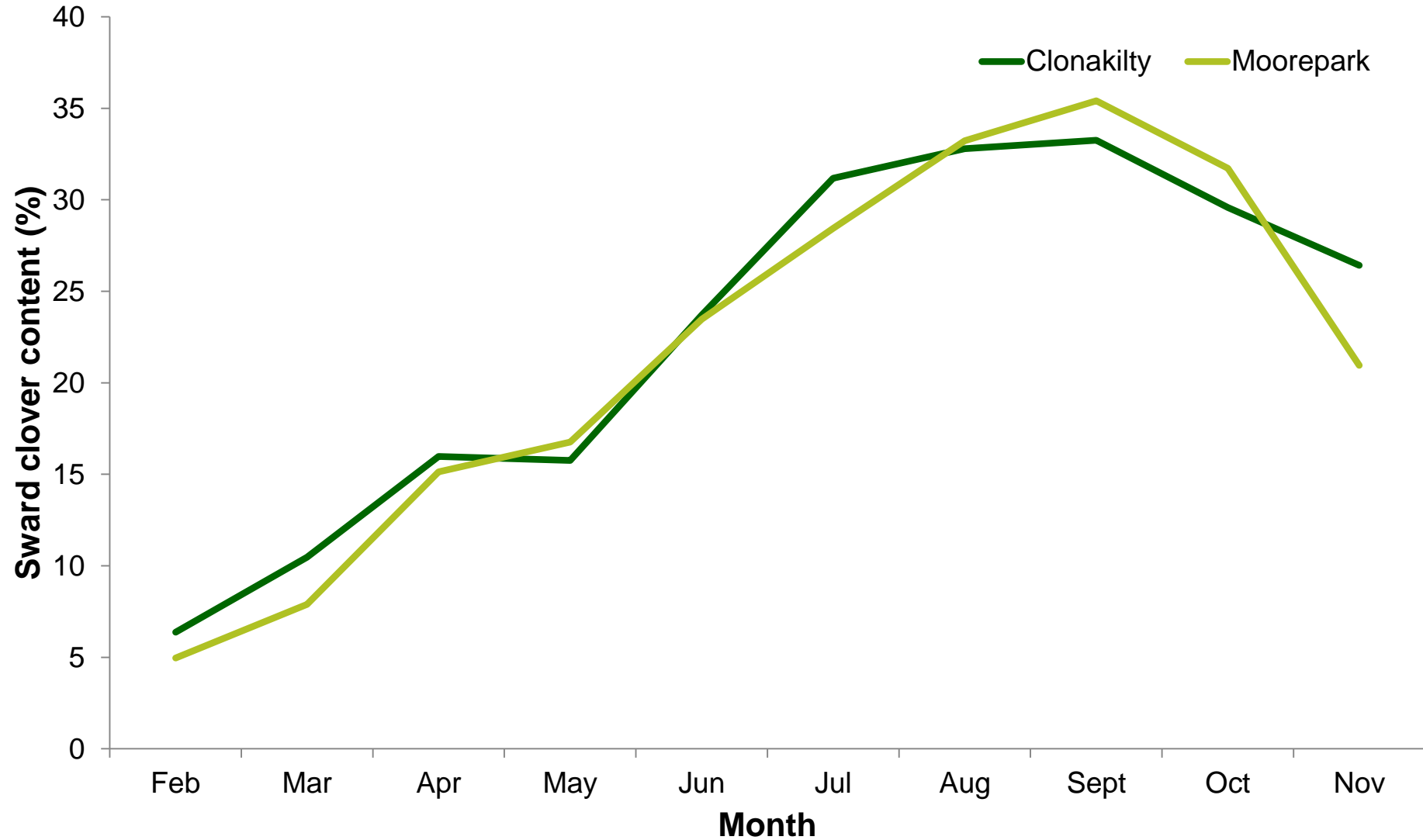
**Milk  
production**

**Nitrogen fixation**

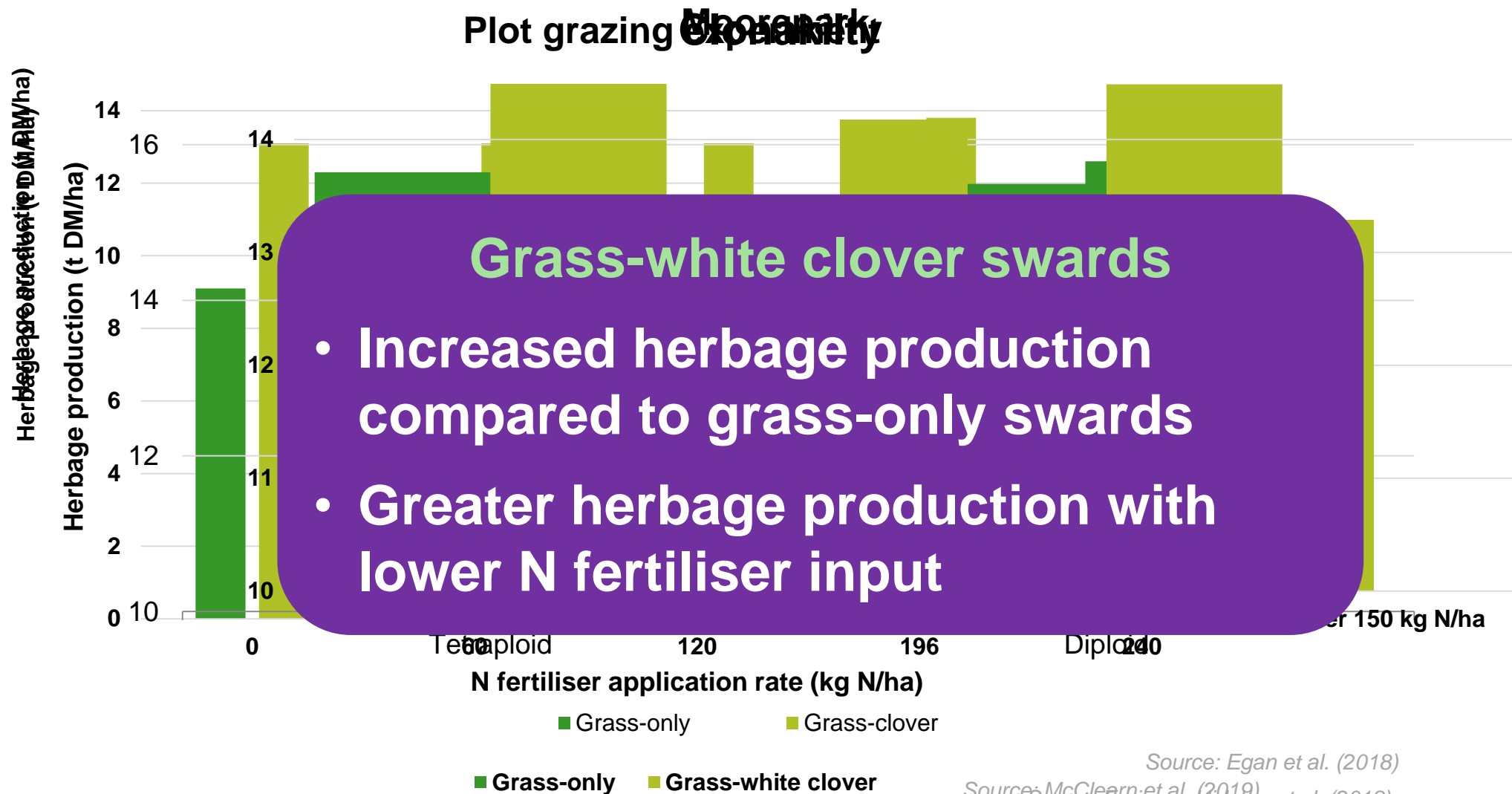


**Reduce nitrogen  
fertiliser**

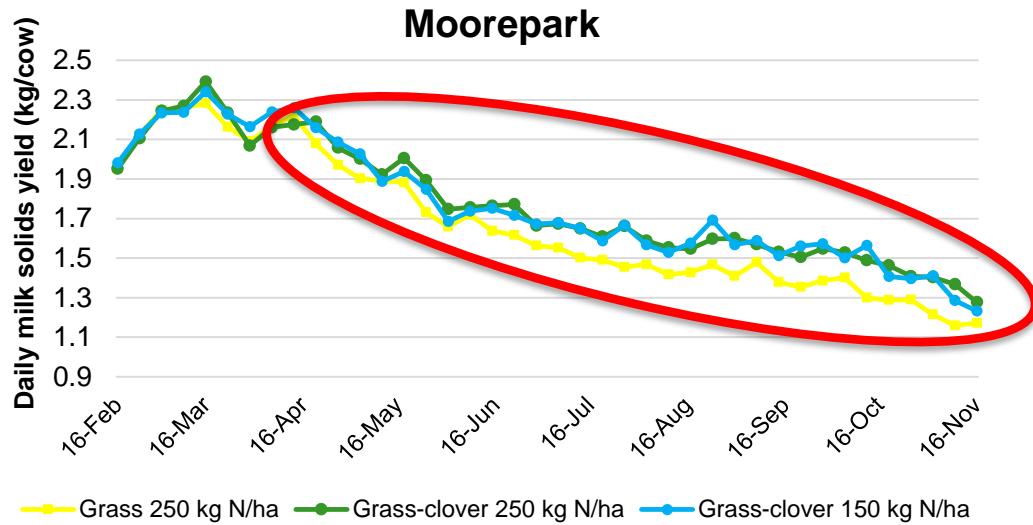
# Sward white clover content



# Herbage production

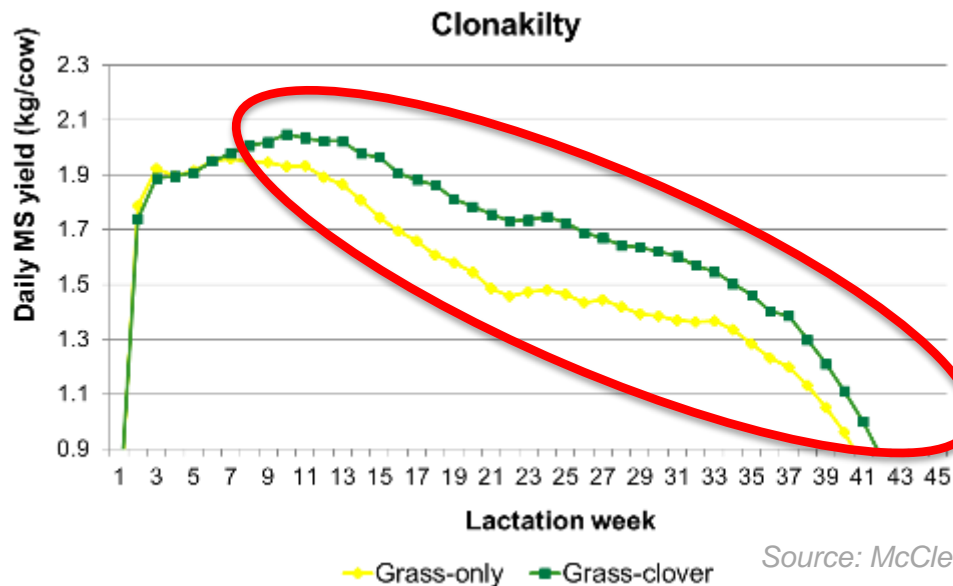


# Milk production



Source: Egan et al. (2018)

- Incorporating white clover in grassland swards → +20 – 50 kg MS/cow
- Increase from mid-April on-wards
- Mostly driven by increase in milk yield rather than composition



Source: McClearn et al. (2019)

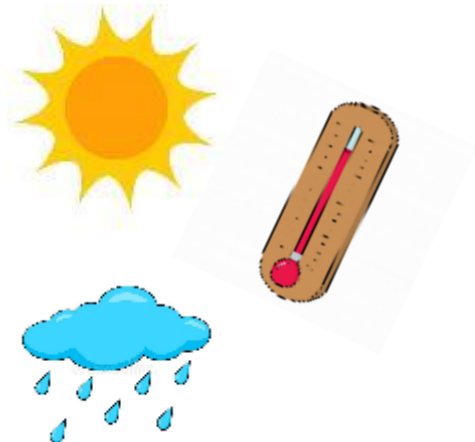


# Nitrogen fixation

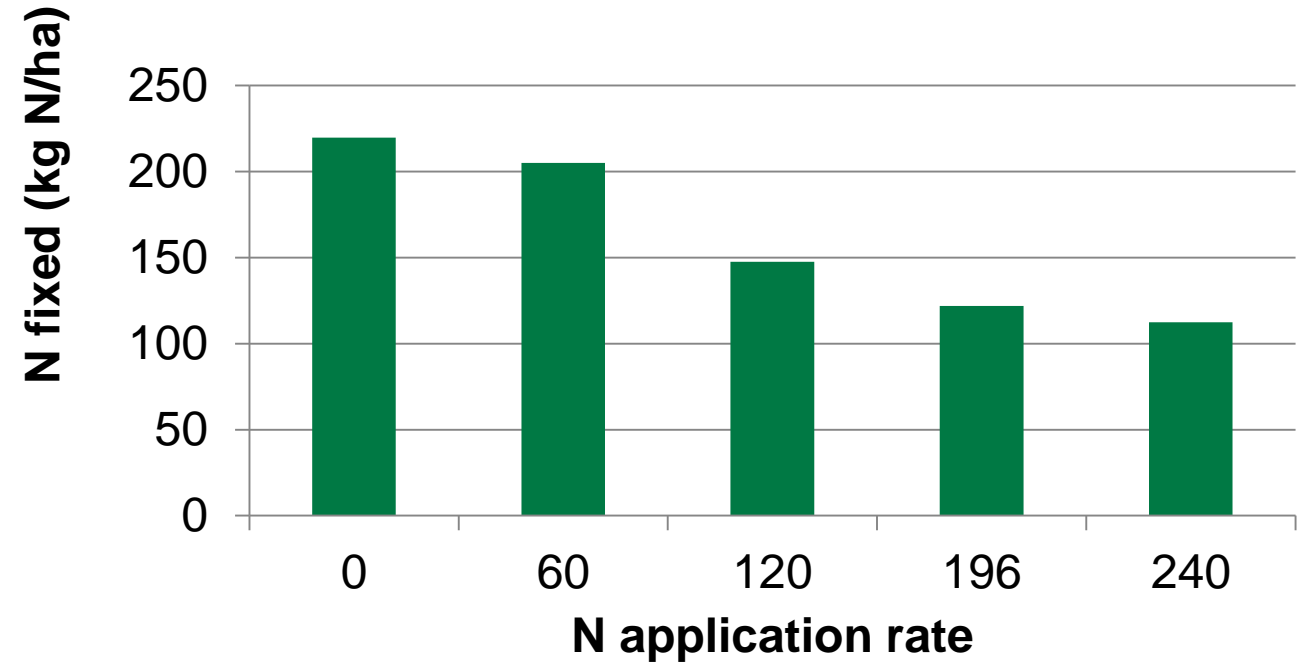
## What is N fixation?

- Conversion of atmospheric N into a plant usable form
- Symbiotic relationship between soil rhizobia and clover

## What influences it?



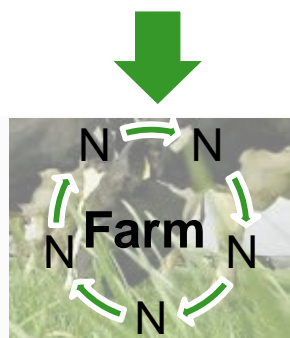
## Moorepark plot trial



Source: Enriquez-Hidalgo et al. (2018)

# Farm gate nitrogen use efficiency

## N entering the farm



## N leaving the farm

	National average 2019 (NFS data)
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.11
Concentrate (kg/cow)	1144
N fertiliser applied (kg/ha)	177
Herbage production (t DM/ha)	10.5
Milk solids yield (kg/ha)	901
N surplus (kg N/ha)	176
N use efficiency (%)	24



# Long term research

## Farms system experiment

### 2013-2020

250 kg N/ha

150 kg N/ha



2.74 cows/ha

	Grass 250	Grass Clover 150
Rotation length	Common	Common
Target farm cover (kg DM/cow)	170	170
Target pre-graze herbage mass (kg DM/ha)	1300-1500	1300-1500
Mid-season post-grazing sward height (cm)	4	4
First cut silage – planned area closed	25%	25%
Concentrate (kg/cow)	~400	~400

# N fertiliser application strategy

Date (Rotation)	Grass 250 (kg N/ha)	Grass Clover 150 (kg N/ha)
Mid-late January	28	28
Mid March	28	28
April (2 <sup>nd</sup> rotation)	33	33
May (3 <sup>rd</sup> rotation)	30	9
May (4 <sup>th</sup> rotation)	30	9
June (5 <sup>th</sup> rotation)	17	9
July (6 <sup>th</sup> rotation)	17	9
July (7 <sup>th</sup> rotation)	17	9
August (8 <sup>th</sup> rotation)	17	9
Mid September	33	12

**100 kg N/ha  
reduction**

# Moorepark Grass250 v Clover150 (2013-2020)

	Grass-only 250 kg N	Grass-white clover 150 kg N	Difference
Stocking rate (cows/ha)	2.74	2.74	-
Annual herbage production (t DM/ha)	13.5	13.4	-0.1
Silage conserved (t DM/cow)	1.00	0.98	-0.02
Silage fed during lactation (kg DM/cow)	259	333	+74
Concentrate fed (kg/cow)	438	438	-
Average sward clover content (%)	-	22.0	-
Milk yield per cow (kg)	6,068	6,331	+243
Milk solids yield per cow (kg)	490	510	+20
N use efficiency (2013-2016) (%)	40	58	+18
Net margin (€/ha)	1,974	2,082	+108





# Summary

- **White clover offers huge potential to**
  - **Reduce N fertiliser input at farm level**
  - **Increase farm-gate N use efficiency**
  - **Increase milk production per cow and per ha**
  - **Increase farm profitability**



**Increased economic and environmental sustainability**



