Pasturebase Ireland Lessons for Spring grazing management

Dr. Michael O Donovan Teagasc Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork

http://www.agresearch.teagasc.ie/moorepark Michael.odonovan@teagasc.ie

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Talk Outline

- Pasturebase Ireland results
- Factors affecting spring grass supply
- Grazing management principles and impacts
- Spring Nitrogen & spring grass milk production value



Grassland Challenge – Improve Production and utilisation

Profit/Dairy Ha - Kg DM Utilised/Ha



• 1t/ha increase in grass utilisation is worth €10,000-12,000 to a 40ha farm



PastureBase Ireland

- Web based grassland management decision support tool
 - Front end
- Grassland data base back end
- Data capture by farmer
- Core measurement is pre-grazing herbage mass / farm













Pasture Base Ireland Dairy Farms DM Production





What are high producing farms doing ?

Cumulative Paddock Yield to 01/12/2014

Cumulative Paddock Yield to 01/12/2014













Factors Influencing Spring Grass supply

- Autumn closing date farmer
- Closing cover farmer



- Winter grass growth rate 50% farmer
- Spring nitrogen application- farmer
- Spring grazing management farmer
- Spring grass growth 50% farmer

Spring Pasture Accumulation as influenced by previous Autumn closing date





Farm cover (kg/DM/ha) profile from Autumn 2015 to Closing





DM Production Proportion by Season



Spring growth Variation is 5% to 14% - 0.5t DM/ha to 1.8t DM/ha



Spring Grass Production on Farms 2015





Spring Grazing Management - March 2015

- ✓ 75% of cows calved
- ✓ Farm cover >800kg DM/ha
- Area grazed March 2 (21%) (8 46%) (>30%)
- ✓ Cows allocated 10kg DM 3kg concentrates
- Nitrogen 30 units spread (0 60 units/ac) (60)
- Slurry 22% of area (0 60%) (50%)



Delaying Grazing in Spring - Digestibility effects (Garry et al. 2015)

	Period 1 (eriod 1 (Early; 25 th Feb- 9 th Mar)		Period 2 (Late; 19 th Mar – 30 th Mar)		
Treatment	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Closing date	1 st Oct	15 th Oct	1 st Nov	1 st Oct	15 th Oct	1 st Nov
Days closed	156	142	125	177	163	146
Pre Yield (kg DM/ha)	2364	1647	1070	2977	2263	831
DMD (g/kg)	800.1	801.6	804.7	768.6	813.5	795.6

Early closed paddocks need to be grazed by mid March



Early Grazing Effects on Sward CharacteristicsEarly grazed swardLate grazed sward

Low utilisation

+ Milk solids

+Grass Growth

+Grass Quality

Spring production and its association with total grazing DM production





Number of grazing achieved and its association with total grazing DM production





Fertiliser Recommendations – February/March

• Spring Nitrogen (N) application is essential to boost growth on all paddocks

Average Grass Growth Response of 10 kg DM per 1 kg N applied per ha in Spring

Efficiency of slurry utilisation increased (x6) during February & March

- Immediately after the closed period for fertilizer and slurry application
 - Apply 2,500 gals. slurry/ac. to 30% of paddocks (<650 kg DM/ha herbage mass)
 - Apply 23 units urea/ ac. to remainder (Urea= 30% cheaper than alternatives/kg N)
- In early March
 - Apply 2,500 gals. slurry/ac. to 30% of paddocks
 - Apply 40 units urea/ ac. to remainder
- 70-80 units N applied by April 1st
- Weather forecasts to avoid heavy rain and waterlogged soils within 48 hours of nutrient application to minimise losses and maximise benefits.



Spring Grass - Milk Production Effects (Kennedy et al. 2004)

	Indoors	Outdoors
Milk yield (kg)	27.3	28.3
Milk fat conc. (%)	4.16	3.86
Milk protein conc. (%)	3.07	3.36
Milk fat yield (g/day)	1124	1094
Milk protein yield (g/day)	832	949
Milk solids yield (kg/day)	1.97	2.04



Take home messages

- Potential exists to grow more grass improvements in grazing management
- ✓ Framework 2016 is different
- High spring covers spring rotation targets
- ✓ Set farms up for the year third grazing early May
- Wet weather management plan on/off grazing, multiple access points, flexible attitude
- ✓ Spring grass is a crucial feed for the lactating cow



Let 2016 be the Year to use grass better

Questions?

