Better Grazing Management



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Adaptive Multi-paddock Grazing Grazing Rational grazing Rotational stocking Adaptive Grazing <u>lana</u> **Rational grazing** Rotational stocking Rotational grazing



1. Better utilization of forage



Efficiencies of Grazing and Mechanized Harvest

Method

Efficiency

Grazing Continuous Stocking 30-40% Slow Rotation (3-4 paddocks) 50-60% Moderate Rotation (6-8 paddocks) 60-70% Strip Grazing, Daily Rotation 70-80%



"How does your forage grow?"





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Write this down in BIG **BOLD** letters!

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- 2. Growth rate of forage is optimized
 - Kept in linear/exponential growth phase
 - Higher yield of forage



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Effects of rotational stocking on performance of beef cattle grazing bermudagrass and endophytefree tall fescue in central Georgia.

Item	Continuous	Rotational	Difference*
Cow weight at calving, lbs	1037	1017	NS
Cow weight at weaning, lbs	1090	1071	NS
Stocking rate, cows/acre	0.50	0.69	+38%
Pregnancy rate, %	93	95	NS
Weaning weight, Ib	490	486	NS
Calf production, lb/ac	243	334	+37%

NS = not statistically significant



Increase in gain per acre in rotational compared to continuous stocked pastures in studies from various southern states.

State	% Increase		
Arkansas	44		
Georgia	37		
Oklahoma	35		
Virginia	61		



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- 5. Reduced feeding of conserved forage or supplements



Effect of Grazing System on Hay Needs



using \$100/ton hay

What happens when a mob stays in a paddock too long?



Recreational Grazing (Selective)

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- 6. Better persistence of desirable forages
 - Especially clover and legume species



What you don't see....



Proper Rest Following Grazing is Key!

- In continuously grazed pastures, most plants are grazed every 2 – 7 days.
- With recommended rest periods, roots will redevelop to approximately the same depth as uncut plants.

Picture staged by: C. Mackoviak, Univ. of Florida



Grazing Rules of Thumb

	Target Heig	Recommended	
Crop	Begin Grazing	End Grazing*	Rest Period (days)
Alfalfa (grazing types)	10-16	2-4	15-30
Annual Ryegrass	6-12	3-4	7-25
Bahiagrass	6-10	1-2	10-20
Bermudagrass	6-12	2-6	10-20
Clover, White	6-8	1-3	7-15
Clovers, Other	8-10	3-5	10-20
Orchardgrass	8-12	3-6	15-30
Pearl millet	20-24	8-12	10-20
Small grains	8-12	4	7-30
Sorghum/sudan	20-24	8-12	10-20
Switchgrass	18-22	8-12	30-45
Tall Fescue	4-8	2-3	15-30

* Height at end of grazing may need to be higher to optimize intake of quality forage or vigorous re-growth.



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- 7. Better weed suppression



"More than meets the eye..."



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Manure Distribution



RASS

Manure Distribution

Years to Get Rotation Frequency 1 Pile/sq. yard Continuous 27 **14 day** 8 4 day 4 – 5 2 day 2



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9. Builds soil organic matter/health





b Emerging understanding

Fresh plant litter (leaves, stems, roots and rhizosphere); fire residues



6 Deep soil carbon: age of carbon reflects timescale of process. Rapid destabilization possible with change in environmental conditions

Schmidt et al. 2011. Persistence of soil organic matter as an ecosystem property. Nature. 478:49-56

* Rasse et al., 2005. Plant and Soil 269:341–356.

Scanning electron micrograph of a ryegrass root with root hair penetrating through soil aggregates (picture credit: Claire Chenu. Published in Rasse et al., 2005. Plant and Soil 269:341–356).

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Role of Grasslands in Soil OM

Graphic credit: Howpper (Wikipedia, Creative Commons).

Shortgrass prairie



Improvement in soil OM in 3 paddocks located in a pasture-based dairy in Wrens, GA. (2007-2009)

Paddock	Initial	1 year	2 years	3 years
	9	Soil Organi	c Matter, %	6
P4	1.08	1.15	1.25	2.20
P8	1.01	1.17	1.59	2.18
P14	1.14	1.63	1.86	2.00
Avg.	1.07	1.32	1.57	2.13

3 years after grazing system started, averaging an inc. in soil OM of 0.35 percentage points per year!!!



Impact of Pasture-Based Livestock on Soil Carbon (Soil OM)



GRASS



"Take care of the land, and the land will take care of you."





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