Measuring grass to manage, utilise and graze more grass.

Robert O'Dea

MILK

1 Description of the innovation

- Measuring grass to manage, utilise and graze more grass.
- Focusing on higher production and lower costs
- Measuring grass on Pasturebase
- Increasing grass grown and utilised on the farm
- Increase amount of milk produced from grass
- Economic results
- Discussion groups
- Reduce costs, increase output
- Pasturebase Ireland

Increasing grass grown and utilised on the farm

Increase amount of milk produced from grass

Grass measuring

Increasing grass grown and utilised on the farm

Pasturebase Ireland

2 Farm description

ENVIRONMENT

Soil type: Clay-loam

Climate type: Temperate Oceanic Climate

Altitude: Variation across the farm (300m)

Slope: Variation across the paddocks (30%)

Agricultural area (ha UAA): 42.95

Average stocking rate (agriculture area) (LU/ha UAA): 2.7

GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

Grazing : Yes

Grazing management type:

Rotational grazing

STRCUTURE

Annual work units (AWU): 1.5

Main animal type: Dairy

Number of animals (heads): 140

Total Livestock unit (LU): 116.5 (97 milking cows and replacements)

Breed type 1: Fr*Je

Breed type 2: Fr

ANIMAL PERFORMANCE

Milk production per head (l/year/dairy animal) 5500l

Grassland management type: Rotational

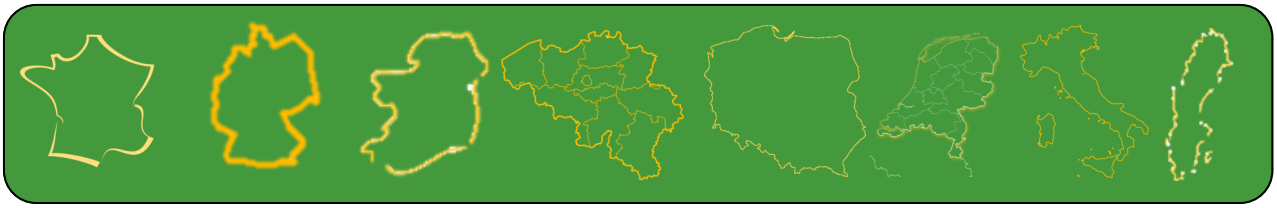
Length of grazing period: 285 days

Fertilization rate (kg N/ha) 240

WHY IT IS WORKING

- Measuring grass to manage, utilise and graze more grass
- Increasing grass grown and utilised on the farm
- Grazing infrastructure and soil fertility
- Economic results
- Grass measuring
- Discussion groups
- Pasturebase Ireland

Ireland



Domains of innovation

Pasturebase

Monocultures and mixtures

Soild fertility, grazing infrastructure

Rotational grazing

N/a

Milking parlour

Fr*Je and Fr

Milk

Quality image

Low cost grass based milk production

Sandy-loam soil

Dairy Cow

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