

ClieNFarms Practice Abstracts

Improve the farm fodder autonomy in ruminants' production

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Consuming quality forage allows for improved digestibility and a reduction in concentrate consumption. By becoming more efficient, the system allows for a reduction in GHG emissions of up to 9%.

To cope with various hazards (recurring summer droughts, price volatility, pest damage, etc.), it is essential to increase self-sufficiency by securing forage stocks. These techniques address both adaptation to climate change and greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives. Above all, optimize grass management.

Enhancing the nutritional value of grass helps reduce production costs. This can be achieved through:

- Rotational grazing, which improves pasture use efficiency.
- Timely mowing, which manages grass surpluses and boosts forage quality.

Introducing **multi-species grasslands** offers multiple benefits:

- Encouraging legume-rich flora in permanent pastures.
- Establishing temporary grasslands with diverse species and legumes.

These practices reduce the need for synthetic fertilizers and improve forage quality, contributing to lower environmental impacts.

Multi-species grasslands help secure forage yields and improve the nutritional value of grasslands. The presence of legumes (up to 40%) reduces the amount of nitrogen fertilizer and produces balanced forage.

Lengthening temporary pastures limits their overturning and thus carbon destocking. Pastures can be part of longer, more diversified rotations, which has positive consequences on soil function and nitrate leaching.



Figure 1 : Fodder autonomy.



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