



Every additional ton of grass eaten/ha will **increase profit** on dairy farms by **€181/ha**

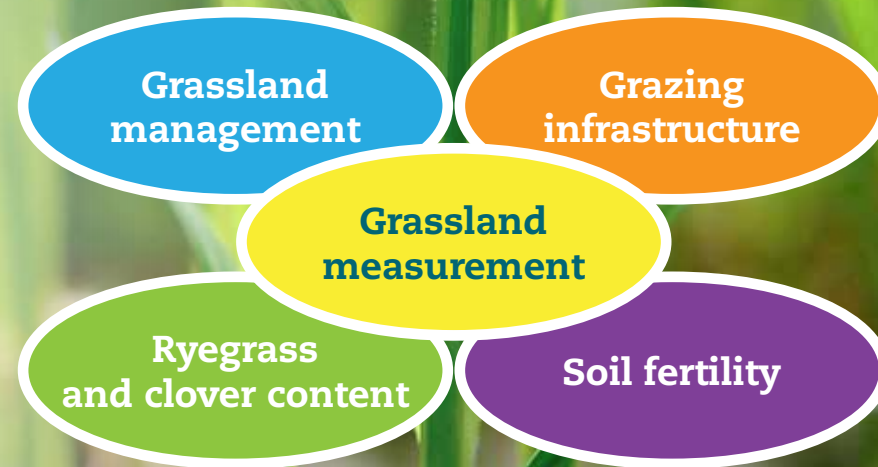
# Grass10

aims:

**10** tons grass DM/ha/year eaten  
grazings/paddock/year

**More grazings = more grass grown!**

Target to grow 16 t DM/ha		
Growth period	Grass grown (kg DM/ha)	Rotation no.
1 <sup>st</sup> Jan – 10 <sup>th</sup> April	1,450	1
11 <sup>th</sup> April – 5 <sup>th</sup> Aug	1,550	2-7
6 <sup>th</sup> Aug – 1 <sup>st</sup> Sept	1,750	8
1 <sup>st</sup> Sept - 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct	1,900	9
1 <sup>st</sup> Oct – 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov	1,600	10

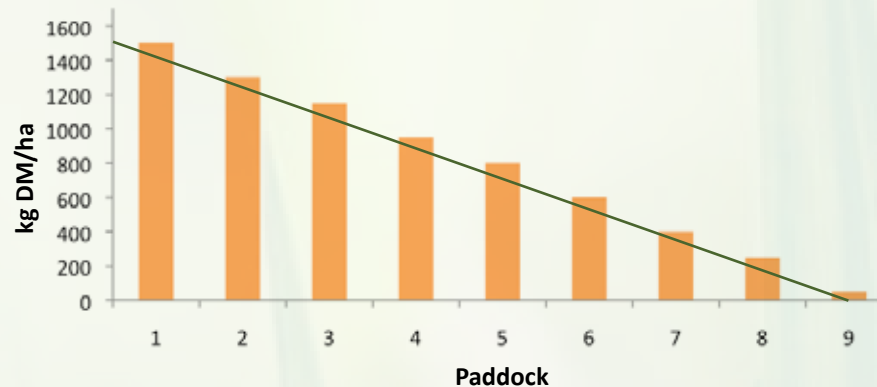


## Managing grass during the main grazing season

The grass wedge is a visual representation of the grass on your farm. It can give an indication of surpluses and deficits.

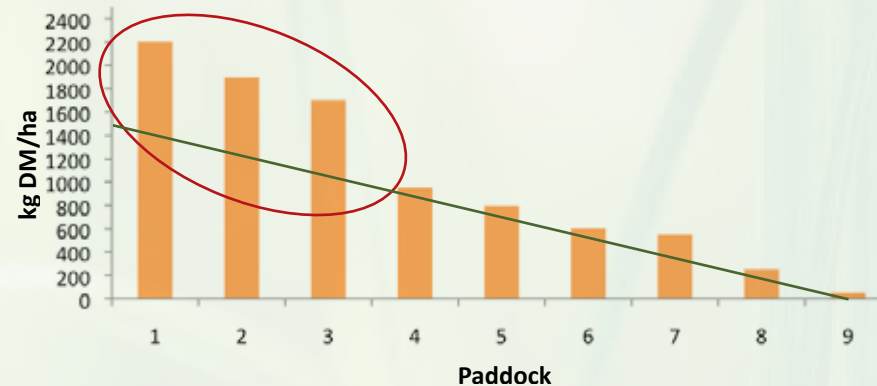
A line is drawn from the ideal pre-grazing yield (1,400 – 1,600 kg DM/ha) to the target post-grazing residual (50 kg DM/ha).

Target: 160-180 kg DM/LU.



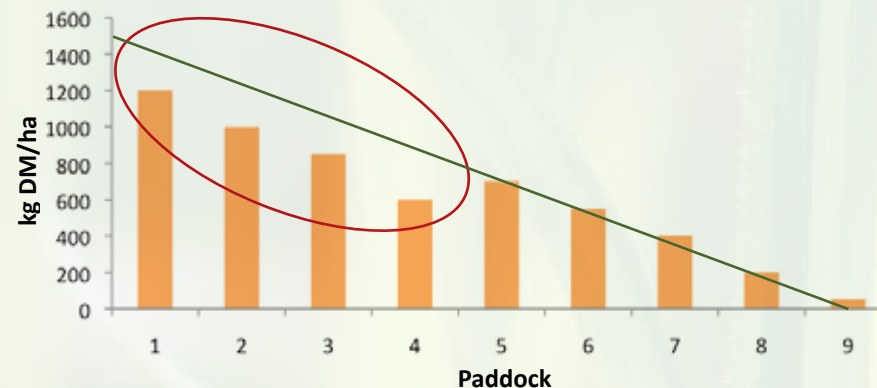
### On Target

- The perfect wedge, is where all paddocks meet the line. There are no surpluses or deficits



### Surplus

- Remove surplus as quickly as possible, grass will be available sooner if growth slows
- Don't delay reaction to high grass growth
- If not 'too strong' get other animals to graze it
- Don't close too many paddocks for long term silage
- Don't remove too much grass



### Deficit

- Before 'Magic Day' (day when supply equals demand) do not speed up rotation
- If possible increase daily grazing area if growth is not increasing
- Supplement with concentrate or high quality bales
- Re-graze area closed for silage if not too heavy