

By Dr. John E. Baylor Director of Market Development Beachley-Hardy Seed Company

## Pasture Improvement:

## How Far Should We Go?

Pasture improvement is getting Council. Pasture Economics and lots of attention these days. For Pasture Efficiency were two of the example, last December Vermont main topics at the January agronomist Bill Murphy, a strong meeting of the New York Forage proponent of intensive grazing and Grassland Council. And inmanagement in that state, was the tensive Grazing was the theme of a keynote speaker at the annual recent one-day workshop at forage conferences of the Harrisburg sponsored by Ex-Maryland-Delaware Forage tension and the Soil Conservation

And, of course, the Pennsylvania Forage and Grassland Council has highlighted various aspects of pasture improvement at each of its (ast three major conferences.

Is all of this attention justified? First of all, remember that since biblical times pasture has been the foundation of grassland farming. And even today, in terms of worldwide feeding systems for cattle, well over 80 percent of the cattle are grazed for their of tire cattle are grazed for their entire life. And all of the evidence suggests we're seeing a swing back towards better pasture systems in
the Northeast. the Northeast.

Economics of Pasture are Favorable
We've always maintained that properly managed pastures can be one of our least expensive sources of feed. At the New York meeting SCS ag economist Phil Teague presented some new data to support this claim. Teague insupport this claim. reague interviewed a number of New York
dairymen who during the past two dairymen who during the past two
years had adopted some form of more intensive rotational grazing on their farms. These were not small dairymen. Most herds ranged from 40 to 100 lactating cows averaging 15,000 to 17,000 pounds of milk; several breeds were represented.

In brief, here's what Teague reported. Use of improved grazing systems resulted in more nutritive value from the pasture, both in terms of dry matter intake and levels of protem and net energy. This resulted in reduced purchases of feed grains and hay, and in one case the expansion of the herd. Net benefits varied considerably, of course, but several farmers reported net benefits per acre and per cow well over $\$ 100$ and in per cow well over and in several cases nearly $\$ 200$. And while it couldn't be measured, dairymen generally reported improved herd health when cows were on pasture.
Increased fencing was, of course, one of the major new expenses. "But," says Teague, "the data showed that in all cases the fencing and other costs associated with converting to a rotational grazing system were more than recovered during the first year.'
Fencing No Longer
the Problem
In years past fencing, both cost and maintenance, was one of the major limitations in switching to intensive pasture systems. However, new concepts in fencing based on New Zealand findings using relatively low cost electric
fencing materıals are making intensive pasture management systems both feasible and practical. These newer fences are designed to output high voltage at low current and have been shown to be both safe and effective for both cross-fencing and perimeter fencing.
Much of the recent emphasis on pasture improvement has dealt with the more intensive use of with the more ins pastures. But already established pastures. But here's also lots of opportunitie for upgrading your pasture system through the establishment of more productive and palatable tall growing grasses and legumes. Next month I'll take another critical look with you at the potential of reeds canarygrass and tall fescue. In later columns I'l bring you up to date on warm season grasses and where they may fit in your progam.

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