



## Evolution of an alpine pasture following the introduction of night and day grazing

M. Bassignana, A. Barmaz, E. Turille and G. Turille

Institut Agricole Régional, Rég. La Rochère 1/A, 11100 Aosta, Italy

### Objectives

The aim of our work is to study the effects on floristic composition and grass yield following the adoption of night and day grazing in an alpine summer pasture.

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### Main results

In lower areas of the pasture, below the cow-shed, a diminution of fairly good forage species and species indicative of rich soils was observed. Nevertheless, since the contribution of *Fabaceae* increased, the pastoral value (PV) continued to be high and the yielding potential was constant.

In the pasture areas above the cow-shed, night and day grazing enhanced nutrient availability for plants. In spite of the slight reduction of the PV, due to the decrease of *Fabaceae*, *Poaceae* and other species increased and the yielding potential improved.

The floristic evolution of the different sectors of the pasture is still ongoing, but it was surely influenced by the more equitable distribution of excreta following the management shift.

So far, the new management technique had good effects on the overall productivity of the pasture.