

# Pasture Growth Summary 2016



SALT STE. MARIE INNOVATION CENTRE



# RAIN

RURAL AGRI-INNOVATION NETWORK

A falling plate meter is a tool that measures bulk density, and grass height to estimate pasture yield. Regular measurements throughout the growing season provide timely information, enabling grazing management based on the grass's "feed inventory". RAIN researchers summarize average grass growth in Algoma District for 2016.

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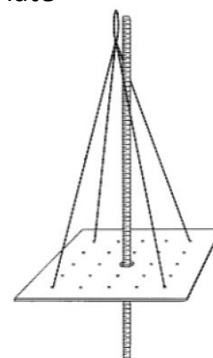
RAIN has been doing a weekly pasture walk starting on May 24th, 2016, and finishing on September 27th, 2016. During the walks, the grass was measured using a falling plate meter. The falling plate meter is a device used to estimate pasture forage yield. It measures bulk height, a combined measurement of grass height and sward density (thickness). For example, a tall thin grass stand may have the same bulk height as a short thick one. The plate is used by walking around the pasture, and in random spots gently placing the plate on the forage until the forage can support the plate. Then measure the height of the plate on the meter stick, and record.

To create a good estimate, you need to be sure to take enough samples to calculate an average yield (RAIN used 10 samples per paddock). As well, make sure to choose sampling points at random, and not just in spots that look productive, as that would not be an equal representation of the pasture. Falling plate meters must be calibrated to local conditions due to the diverse range of pasture species available.



Falling plate meter in the field

Constructed Falling Plate Meter



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This could be used on the farm to give a farmer a better idea of what shape their pastures are in. It can help with management decisions by providing a better idea of when to take their livestock out of a paddock as well as when to put them back in. This can extend the grazing season length and improve the overall health of a pasture. This practice could be a good thing to work into a weekly routine. It may give the farmer an upper hand in managing their pastures by providing timely information rather than relying on end-of-season hay or silage yields.

### Average Daily Growth – Summer 2016

Date	kg DM/ha	lbs DM/ac
May 31 <sup>st</sup> to June 7 <sup>th</sup>	61.45	55.30
June 7 <sup>th</sup> to June 14 <sup>th</sup>	75.70	68.13
June 14 <sup>th</sup> to June 21 <sup>st</sup>	64.98	58.48
June 21 <sup>st</sup> to June 27 <sup>th</sup>	65.99	59.39
June 27 <sup>th</sup> to July 5 <sup>th</sup>	48.91	44.02
July 5 <sup>th</sup> to July 12 <sup>th</sup>	0	0
July 12 <sup>th</sup> to July 18 <sup>th</sup>	40.89	36.80
July 18 <sup>th</sup> to July 26 <sup>th</sup>	0	0
July 26 <sup>th</sup> to August 2 <sup>nd</sup>	0	0
August 2 <sup>nd</sup> to August 9 <sup>th</sup>	0	0
August 9 <sup>th</sup> to August 16 <sup>th</sup>	21.28	19.15
August 16 <sup>th</sup> to August 23 <sup>rd</sup>	0	0
August 23 <sup>rd</sup> to August 31 <sup>st</sup>	18.51	16.66
August 31 <sup>st</sup> to Sept. 14 <sup>th</sup>	2.74	2.46
Sept. 14 <sup>th</sup> to Sept. 21 <sup>st</sup>	18.11	16.29
Sept. 21 <sup>st</sup> to Sept. 27 <sup>th</sup>	24.06	21.65