

Pasture and Grass land Management

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Pasture

- **Pasture** (from the Latin *pastus*, past participle of *pascere*, "to feed") is land used for grazing.
- Pasture lands in the narrow sense are enclosed tracts of farmland, grazed by domesticated livestock, such as horses, cattle, sheep or swine.

Grassland management

- Keeps grass stands healthy so they continue to provide long-term conservation benefits.
- It is important for native as well as non-native (introduced) grassland ecosystems.

- Well established native grasslands, however, typically do not need ongoing insecticide or herbicide treatment for weed control
- Some Indian Grasslands 1. Himalayan pasture 2. Terai grasslands 3. Shola grasslands of the Western Ghats

2. Terai grasslands




3. Shola grasslands of the Western Ghats



Practical benefits

- Improves the quality and yield of forage, biomass or native seed production.
- Keeps unwanted species from getting established and becoming a nuisance.
- Provides opportunities for hunting, birding and wildlife watching.
- Keep grass-based conservation practices working properly.

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- May support nearby crop health by providing long-term habitat for animals that eat insect pests and habitat for pollinator species that many crops rely upon, such as bees.
 - Helps prevent gully formation that requires expensive corrective measures.
 - Provides a low-cost alternative to growing crops on marginal land.

Mixed Intercropping

Multiple cropping- 2 alternative strategies

1. Intercropping

2. crop rotation

Both cropping systems have resulted to increased farm production and profitability per unit land area in selected crops.

Intercropping

- **Intercropping** is the growing of two or more crops together in proximity on the same land. As a result, two or more crops are managed at the same time.
- Intercropping system showed that sorghum/maize/pearl millet with cowpea.
- **Crop rotation** is the growing of two or more crops one after the other.

sorghum + Pigeonpea intercropping system



Crop rotation

- In crop rotation or sequential cropping, two or more crops are grown one after the other in the same piece of land.
- It is advantageous that the succeeding crop belongs to a family different from that of the previous crop. The period of crop rotation may be for two to three years or longer.
- weed/Pest control
- Improves soil fertility



Thanks