# Fodder system management

## Reduced Overgrazing and Rangeland Rehabilitation for small livestock

Grass strips as erosion control structures

Feed wastage occurs in free-grazing systems due to trampling, contamination, and inefficient utilization. Traditional grazing leads to delayed livestock fattening and underutilization of crop residues and seasonal vegetation.

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This technology is TAAT1 validated.

7·7 Scaling readiness: idea maturity 7/9; level of use 7/9

Inclusion assessment 4

Climate impact 7

## Problem

- Feed wastage in free-grazing systems due to trampling, contamination, and inefficient utilization.
- Traditional grazing results in delayed livestock fattening and longer timeframes for returns on investment, particularly after weaning.
- Underutilization of valuable resources like crop residues and seasonal vegetation in traditional grazing methods.

## Solution

- Efficiently utilizes crop residues and seasonal vegetation, preventing wastage.
- Facilitates the collection and use of manure for enhanced soil fertility and productivity.
- Allows for both zero-grazing and partial confinement, offering flexibility in grazing practices.

## Key points to design your project

- Steps to integrate the technology into your project:
  - Ensure availability of sufficient vegetation.
  - Prepare for moderate expenses.
  - Be prepared for labor-intensive tasks.
  - Ensure access to improved breeds.
  - Acquire skills in animal diets, health care, and market intelligence.
- Consider training and support during project installation, communication support, and collaboration with agricultural development institutes for implementation.

IP

Open source / open access

### Technology from

ProPAS

### Commodities

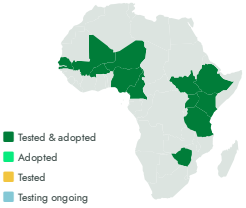
Small livestock, Cattle

### Sustainable Development Goals


### Categories

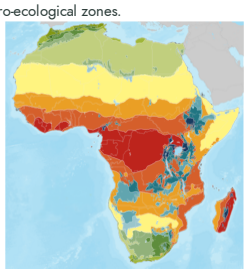
Production, Practices,
Animal feed management

### Tested/adopted in




### Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.



### Target groups

Breeders