

NATURLIGT GRÆS

NATURAL GRASS

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Naturligt græs?

Danmark har i generationer været præget af den intensive landbrugsdrift. En karakteristisk del af landskabet er derfor store græsmarker, der enten giver vinterføde for kvæg, heste og får, eller er et sted, hvor husdyrene græsser i sommerhalvåret.

I det industrielle landbrug lader landmanden kvæget gå på de samme arealer i lang tid. Husdyrene æder hele tiden de nye skud, og græsset når oftest ikke at blive mere end nogle få centimeter højt. Det betyder, at græsset i stedet for at udnytte sollyset finder ressourcerne til at gro nede i jorden. Græsmarken bliver på denne måde udpint.

Økologiske principper for afgræsning anvender mange folde til det samme antal dyr. Husdyrene flyttes derefter i et bestemt mønster mellem de enkelte folde.

På denne måde sker afgræsning af hver fold over få dage. Det er beregnet, at dyrene æder tres procent af græsset, tramper tredive procent ned og lader ti procent stå urørt. Dyrene går tæt og tramper grundigt rundt. Deres

gødning bliver derfor hurtigt omsat i græsmarkens overflade.

I de øvrige folde når græsset at genetablere sig. Græsset når støvlehighøjde og opnår stor bladmasse og dybere rodnet. På den måde kan græsmarken fungere i en evig cyklus år efter år uden at skulle pløjes op.

De økologiske afgræsningsformer giver langt bedre forhold for den fauna og flora, der også hører hjemme på græsmarkerne.

Samtidigt tages flere og flere arealer ud af landbrugsdrift og overgår til varig natur. Mange steder prioriterer naturfredningen fortsat afgræsning højt. Det betyder, at man fremmer græsdyr som hjorte, kvæg og vildheste til brug i naturplejen i disse områder.

Det ser ud til, at nye generationer fortsat skal lytte til lyden af kvæg, der gumler græs, og de skal også prøve at ligge på ryggen i det høje græs med et strå i munden, mens de lytter til lærkens smukke sang deroppe på himlen.

Natural grass?

For generations Denmark has been characterised by the intensive farming. Therefore, a characteristic part of the landscape is large grasslands that either give winter food for cattle, horses and sheep, or is a place, where the domestic animals graze during the summer season.

In industrial agriculture, the farmer lets the cattle stay on the same piece of land for a long time. Constantly, the domestic animals eat the new shoots, and usually the grass does not reach a high of more than a few centimetres. This means that instead of utilizing sunlight, the grass finds the resources to grow down in the ground. In this way the grassland is being exhausted.

Ecological principles of grazing use many folds for the same number of animals. The domestic animals are then moved in a specific pattern between the individual folds.

Thus, grazing of every fold takes place over a few days. It is calculated that the animals eat sixty percent of the grass, trample thirty percent and leave ten percent untouched. The animals go close and thoroughly they

trample around. Therefore, their fertilizer is quickly adapted into the surface of the grassland.

In the other folds, the grass attains to re-establish. The grass grows to the height of the boots and achieves a large mass of leaf and deeper roots. Thus, the field of grass year after year is able to function in an eternal cycle without having to be ploughed up.

The ecological forms of grazing provide far better conditions for the fauna and flora that also belong on the grasslands.

At the same time, more and more areas are transformed from agricultural farming into persistent nature. In many places, the conservation of nature continues to give priority to grazing. This means promoting grass animals such as deer, cattle and wild horses for use in the nature preservation in these areas.

It looks like the rising generation should continue to listen to the sound of cattle munching grass, and they must also try to lie on their backs in the tall grass with a straw in their mouths, as they listen to the beautiful song of the larch up there in the sky.



Østhimmerland, september 2019

East Himmerland, September 2019



Østhimmerland, oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, oktober 2019

East Himmerland, October 2019



Østhimmerland, juni 2018

East Himmerland, June 2018



Østhimmerland, juli 2018

East Himmerland, July 2018



Østhimmerland, juli 2018

East Himmerland, July 2018



Østhimmerland, november 2018

East Himmerland, November 2018



Østhimmerland, august 2019

East Himmerland, August 2019



Østhimmerland, april 2018

East Himmerland, April 2018



Østhimmerland, maj 2018

East Himmerland, May 2018

KOLOFON

*Ugens foto: Naturligt græs?
Af Keld Jensen*

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COLOPHON

*Photo of the week: Natural grass?
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