



Sustainable Grazing Strategies that meet Ecological Demands

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No land is owned

No support payments claimed

3000 acres stewardship grazing

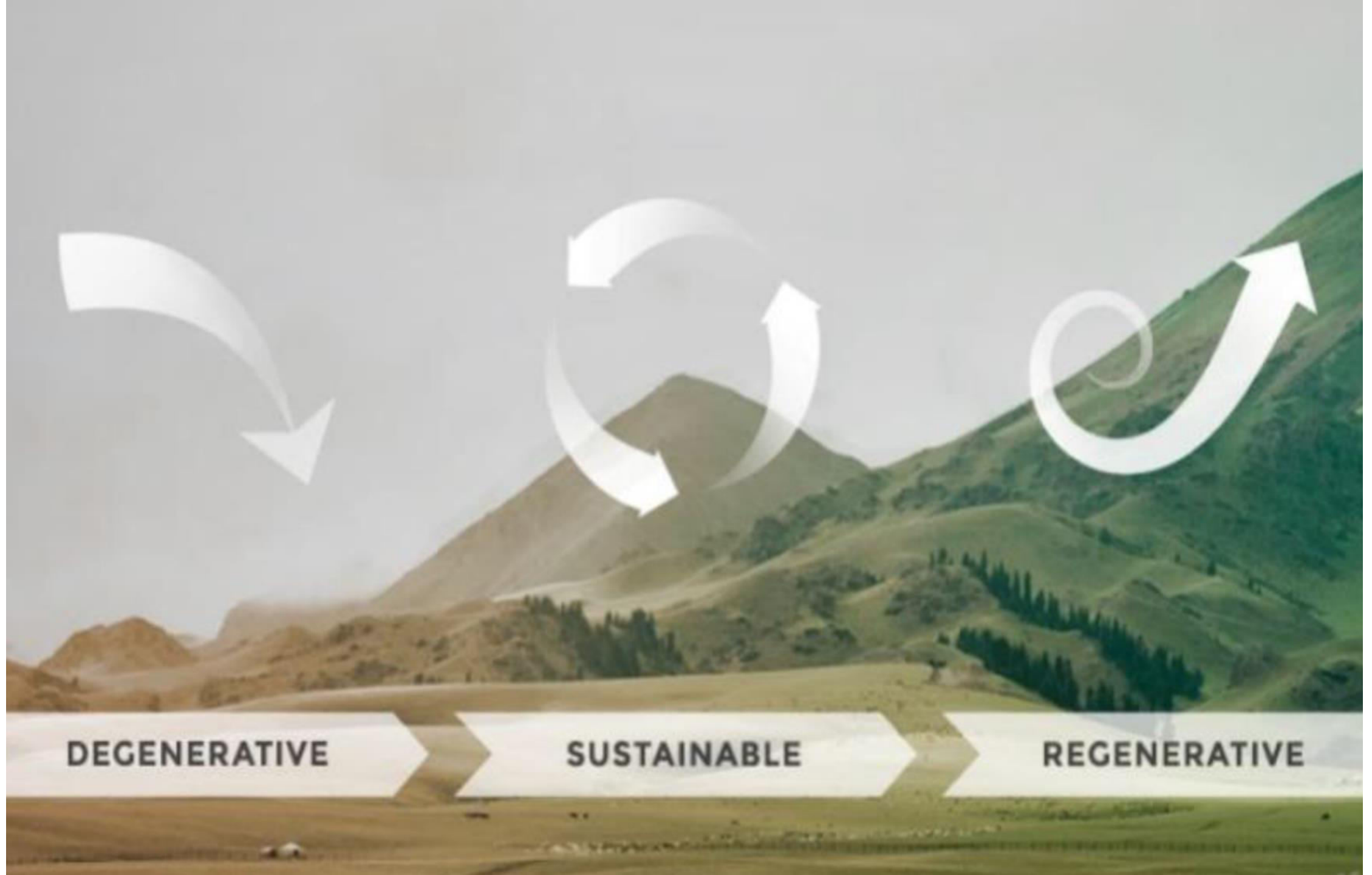
Livestock integrated into 3000 acres contract arable cropping











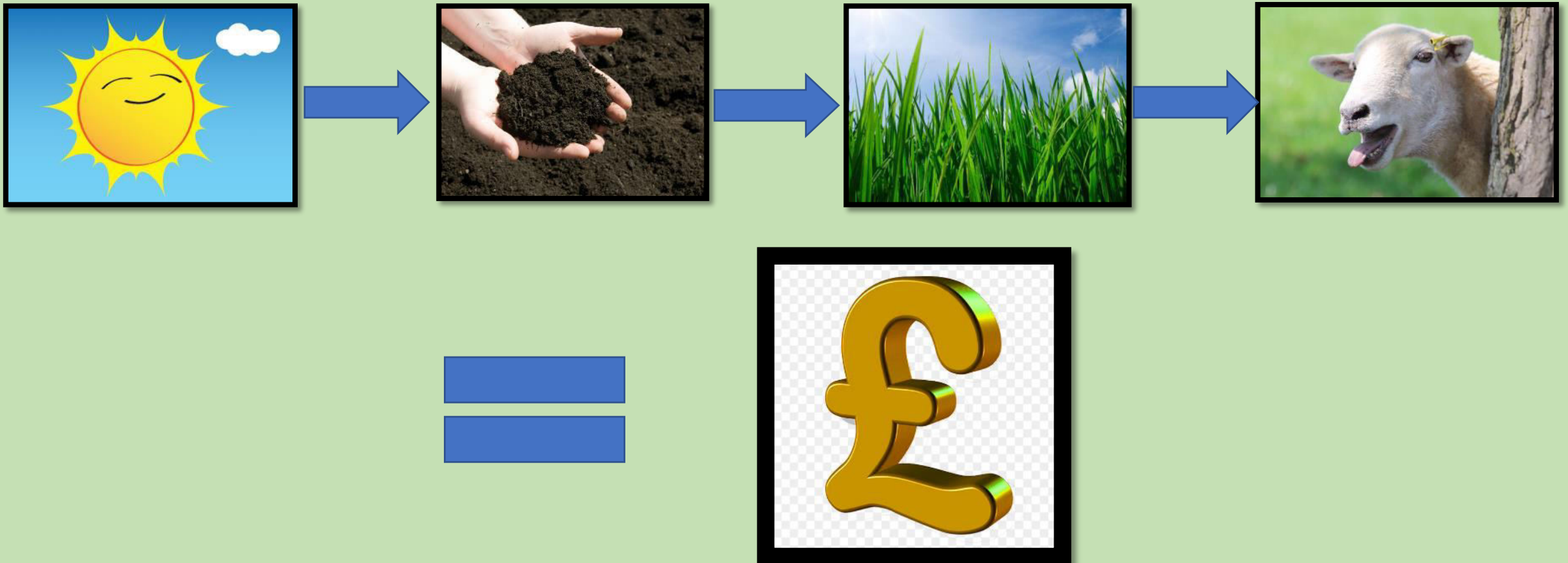


NATURES WAY OF FARMING

- No mechanical disturbance of the soil
- No bare soil (cover cropping/residuals)
- Cycles water effectively
- Living plant-root networks
- Nutrient cycling via biology not chemistry
- Diversity (no monocultures in nature)
- Animal Integration
- High density stocking (be the predator)



NEW ORDER OF THINKING



SOIL HEALTH





Leaf area

Root Mass

Plant Size

Residual



ESTABLISHED 2002

10Ha SITE

100 SCIENTISTS EMPLOYED

650 PLOTS

RANGING FROM 1-60 SPECIES PLANTED AND RECORDED

OVER 85,000 DIFFERENT MEASURES TAKEN TO DATE





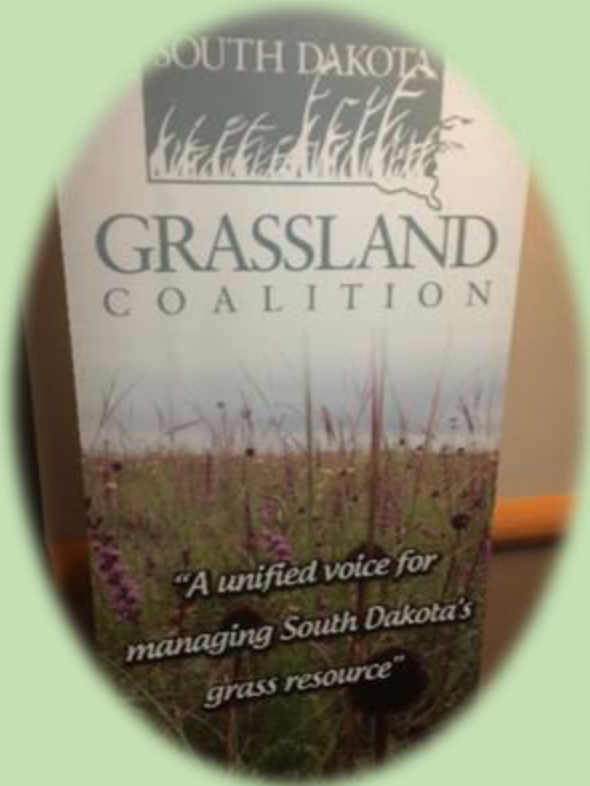
JENA EXPERIMENT RESULTS

Diversity outperforms monoculture

Diversity encourages and maintains resilience

Carbon storage increases with diversity

Diversity is a significant driver of ecosystem function





A big solar panel harvests lots of sunlight


Plan and be adaptive

Plan grazing around rest periods

Move fast when growth is fast

There is an art to wasting grass





Embracing the benefits of soil health and diversity will result in greater resilience

The “what” is ineffective if the “why” is not understood

Allocate resources to ensure growth is regenerative

The most profitable place to keep a cow is where nature thrives

"Cheap food is an illusion. There is no such thing as cheap food. The real cost of the food is paid somewhere. And if it isn't paid at the cash register, it's charged to the environment or to the public purse in the form of subsidies. And it's charged to your health."

Michael Pollan