Pasture Management In South Africa

Pasture Management in South Africa-Neil Melbourne Tainton 2000 Covers the major aspects of pasture production and management. This title focusses on species selection, pasture establishment, fertilizer, grazing and forage management, and livestock related aspects of nutrient supplementation and feed budgeting. It is useful to students and practitioners beyond South Africa's borders.

Pasture Management in South Africa-J. D. Scott 1955

Veld and Pasture Management in South Africa-Neil Melbourne Tainton 1981


Veld Management in South Africa-Neil Tainton 1999 This text is a synthesis of research in production and management, since the inception of the discipline as an agricultural science in the 1930s. All the ecological regions are covered extensively, but the main emphasis is on the three biomes (grassland, savanna and karoo), which produce the bulk of the forage supporting the domestic livestock, conservation and the game farming industries. The book has an audience beyond the borders of South Africa in the grassland and savanna areas which stretch through southern and central Africa. The text is aimed at students concerned with the management of natural ecosystems, and also livestock producers and game ranchers who rely on the veld to feed their animals. The text throughout emphasizes the interpretation and application of research results to the practical situation. All major aspects of veld production and management are covered in this book. It outlines the physiological and ecological principles on which management is based and which underpin the science. The book presents management options based on these underlying principles before dealing with recommended management procedures in each of the main ecological regions of the country. The contributions to this book collectively represent a component of the expertise available on issues related to veld management in South Africa. They are veld and animal production researchers, conservation managers, and planners working both at a practical level, closely in touch with livestock and game farmers, and at the more theoretical level as teachers at colleges and universities.

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Rangelands: A Resource Under Siege-P. J. Joss 1986 This volume comprises the proceedings of the Second International Rangelands Congress held in Adelaide, Australia in May 1984, and includes some 350 contributions drawn from 43 different countries. The Congress addressed the problem of the conflict between land-users and the degradation of this valuable resource. Some 40% of the Earth's land surface is and or alpine and therefore unsuitable for agricultural cultivation. Collectively, these lands are known as rangelands and in their natural state they constitute a habitat for grazing animals, both domestic and wild. Despite their low productivity, rangelands have been used for thousands of years as a source of food and fibre, but other uses such as mining, tourism, recreation and conservation are exerting increasing demands. The result is often conflict between land-users and degradation of the resource.

The Grasses and Pastures of South Africa-Lucy K. A. Chippindall 1955


Fire in Vegetation and Its Use in Pasture Management - Oliver West 1965


Horse Pasture Management - Paul H. Sharpe 2018-11-09 Horse Pasture Management begins with coverage of the structure, function and nutritional value of plants, continuing into identification of pasture plants. Management of soil and plants in a pasture is covered next, followed by horse grazing behavior, feed choices of horses, management of grazing horses, and how to calculate how many horses should be grazing relative to land size. Management of hay and silage are included, since year-round grazing is not possible on many horse farms. A number of chapters deal with interactions of a horse farm with the environment and other living things. As an aid in good pasture management, one chapter explains construction and use of fencing and watering systems. Contributions are rounded out with a chapter explaining how the University of Kentucky helps horse farm managers develop their pasture management programs. The purpose of the book is to help people provide a better life for horses Provides the basic principles of pasture management for those involved in equine-related fields and study Covers a variety of strategies for managing the behavior, grouping, environmental, and feeding needs of grazing horses to ensure high levels of welfare and health Includes information on environmental best practices, plant and soil assessment, and wildlife concerns Explains pasture-related diseases and toxic plants to be avoided Includes links to useful resources and existing extension programs

Practical Veld and Pasture Management for Farmers - Chris Dannhauser 2014 Practical Veld and Pasture Management for Farmers was written to serve all livestock/grass farmers in Southern Africa, from the beginner to the most experienced ones. It can also be used by students who will be future advisors to farmers. The content of this guide include principals and management advice for all veld types in the northern and eastern parts of South Africa, including sweetveld, sourveld, mixed veld and bushveld. There are also chapters on bush encroachment and control as well as planted pasture management.

Pasture Management - D Kemp 1994-01-01 This book looks at current knowledge on management of pastures and rangelands for sheep production, of problems, of practical solutions where possible, and of priority areas for research. The areas considered extend from the high rainfall perennial pastures of south-east Australia and New Zealand, through the annual pasture, cropping zones to the semi-arid rangelands. Pasture Management is the major reference on managing Australia's greatest natural resource: the resource which provides directly and indirectly a major part of Australia's export income.

Ecological Effects of Fire in South African Ecosystems - P. de V. BooySEN 2012-12-06 This is a stimulating tale of the interplay of observation, experimentation, working hypotheses, tentative conclusions, niggling and weightier doubts and great aspirations, on the part of some score of students, on varied ecological and other aspects of the regime and role of fire in relevant biomes and ecosystem- mainly in South Africa - and on other pertinent features of fire ecology. The impressive contents is a tribute to conveners and authors alike. One can expect a profound range and depth ofinvestigation and interpretation, a closeknit fabric of knowledge, delicately interwoven with wisdom, an exposition and quintessence of information. Admipable is the collective vision responsible for selecting appropriate topics: the wide sweeps of the brush picturing the nature of the biomes; ably describing the fire regimes - whether in grassland, savanna, fynbos or forest; skillfully defining the effects of such regimes - according to ecosystem - upon aerial and edaphic factors of the habitat, upon constituent biota, individually, specifically and as a biotic community; elucidating the basic implications in the structure and dynamics of the plant aspect of that community ... and unravelling to some degree the tangled knot of the conservation and dissipation of moisture and nutrients. Moreover, gratitude is owed for efforts exerted to understand the interplay of fire and faunal behaviour and dynamics as well as composition, together with the principle of adaptive responses of organisms of diverse kinds.
The National Agricultural Directory 2009-

Grasslands of the World-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2005 This book brings together information on the contrasting characteristics, condition, present use and problems of the world's main natural grasslands. Since grassland is commercialized through the grazing animal, particular attention is paid to the livestock production systems associated with each main type. Grazing resources are more than simply edible herbage: many other factors have to be taken into account, notably water in all areas, and shelter in winter-cold climates. Seasonality of forage supply is a characteristic of almost all grazing lands, so the strategies for dealing with lean seasons are described. The main problems of each type are mentioned and possible strategies for their sustainable management discussed - taking into account their multiple functions, not only livestock production. The book is primarily aimed at agricultural scientists, educationalists, extensionists and decision-makers with interests in responsible use of extensive grasslands.-Publisher's description.

Management Strategies for Sustainable Cattle Production in Southern Pastures-Monte Rouquette, Jr. 2019-08-22 Management Strategies for Sustainable Cattle Production in Southern Pastures is a practical resource for scientists, students, and stakeholders who want to understand the relationships between soil-plant interactions and pasture management strategies, and the resultant performance of cow-calf and stocker cattle. This book illustrates the importance of matching cattle breed types and plant hardiness zones to optimize cattle production from forages and pastures. It explains the biologic and economic implications of grazing management decisions made to improve sustainability of pastures and cattle production while being compliant with present and future environmental concerns and cattle welfare programs. Documents the effects of cattle grazing on greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprints Discusses strategies to enhance soil fertility, soil health, and nutrient cycling in pastures Provides information on the use of stocking rates, stocking strategies and grazing systems to optimize cow-calf production of weaned calves and stockers. Presents innovations in cattle supplementation and watering systems to minimize negative impacts on water and soil health Includes methods for weed control to maintain pasture condition and ecosystem stability Describes management strategies to integrate cattle operations with wildlife sustainability

Rotational Grazing and Intensive Pasture Management-Jane Potter Gates 1993


Unit 9 Pasture Management (P)-Swazi 1998-01-01

Soil Degradation and Restoration in Africa-Rattan Lal 2019-08-09 Soil degradation is a widespread problem in Africa resulting in low agricultural productivity while demand for food continues to increase. Degradation is caused by accelerated erosion, acidification, contamination, depletion of soil organic matter and plant nutrients, and salinization. Food and nutritional security of the growing population of Africa can only be achieved if degraded soils are restored, and soils of agroecosystems are managed prudently and sustainably. This book describes the soils of Africa, processes of soil degradation, extent and severity of soil degradation, and the impacts of degradation processes on food and nutritional security.

Range and Animal Sciences and Resources Management - Volume II-Victor R. Squires 2010-07-07 Range and Animal Sciences and Resources Management is a component of Encyclopedia of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. Rangelands comprise over forty percent of the earth's land surface and, as one of the most prevalent land systems on the planet, rangelands are critical habitats for myriad plant and animal species and form many of the world's major watersheds Rangelands are categorized in two distinct ways: (a) as a type of land or (b) a type of (land) use. This theme with contributions from distinguished experts in the field discusses about Range and Animal Sciences and Resources Management in several related topics. These two volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College students Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, managers, and decision makers and NGOs.

Quick Bibliography Series: 1976

Farming Systems Research: Jayne T. MacLean 1989

Studies in Pasture Management: A. J. Taylor 1941

Rangeland Condition and Feed Resources in Metema District, North Gondar Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia: 2010

Studies in Pasture Management: A. J. Taylor 1932

The Ecosystem Concept in Natural Resource Management: George Van Dyne 2012-12-02 The Ecosystem Concept in Natural Resource Management focuses on the ecosystem concept and its application to natural resource management. It presents examples of research concepts on natural resource phenomena and discusses ecosystem implications for natural resource management. It also covers range, forest, watershed, fisheries, and wildlife resource science and management. Organized into four sections encompassing 10 chapters, this volume begins with an overview of the meaning, origin, and importance of ecosystem concepts before proceeding with a discussion of field research projects that address the ecosystem concept and the ways in which the concept has been or can be useful in both research and management in natural resource sciences. More specifically, it explores major developments in the field of ecology in relation to natural resource management, with examples from forest ecology. It also introduces the reader to procedures for studying grassland ecosystems, the watershed-ecosystem concept and studies of nutrient cycles, ecosystem concepts in forestry, ecosystem models in watershed management, and the implementation of the ecosystem concept in training in the natural resource sciences. This book is a valuable resource for scientists, educators, technicians, and training resource managers, as well as students in resource management courses.

Innovations as Key to the Green Revolution in Africa: Andre Bationo 2011-08-30 Africa can achieve self sufficiency in food production through adoption of innovations in the agriculture sector. Numerous soil fertility and crop production technologies have been generated through research, however, wide adoption has been low. African farmers need better technologies, more sustainable practices, and fertilizers to improve and sustain their crop productivity and to prevent further degradation of agricultural lands. The agricultural sector also needs to be supported by functional institutions and policies that will be able to respond to emerging challenges of globalization and climate change.

The National Agricultural Directory 2011: 2010

Management of Invasive Weeds: Inderjit 2008-12-17 Biological invasions are one of the major threats to our native biodiversity. The magnitude of biodiversity losses, land degradation and productivity losses of managed and natural ecosystems due to invasive species is enormous. The ecological and environmental aspects of non-native invasive plants are of great importance to (i) understand ecological principles involved in the management of invasives, (ii) design management strategies, (iii) find effective management solutions for some of the worst invaders, and (iv) frame policies and regulations. The objectives of this book are to discuss (i) ecological approaches needed to design effective management strategies, (ii) recent progress in management methods and tools, (iii) success and failure of management efforts for some of the worst invaders, and (iv) restoration and conservation of invaded land. In an effort to achieve these objectives, contributing authors have strived to provide up-to-date information on the management of non-native invasives. Chapters included in the book are peer-reviewed by international experts working in the area. Readers will get a unique perspective on ecological aspects of the management of invasives. The book will be useful to graduate students, researchers, managers and policy makers involved in the management of exotic invasives.
Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded area so that there are several possibilities for delineating it and concepts about its extent. Wellington discussed the various possibilities for delination and suggested that one line stands out more clearly and definitely as a physical boundary than any other, namely the South Equatorial Divide, the watershed between the Zaire, Cuanza and Rufiji Rivers on the one hand and the Zambezi, Cunene and Rovuma Rivers on the other. This South Equatorial Divide is indeed a major line of separation for some organisms and is also applicable in a certain geographical sense, though it does not possess the slightest significance for many other groups of organisms, ecosystems or geographical and physical features of Africa. The placing of the northern boundary of southern Africa differs in fact strongly per scientific discipline and is also influenced by practical considerations regarding the possibilities of scientific work as subordinate to certain political realities and historically grown traditions. This is illustrated, for example, in such works as the Flora of Southern Africa, where the northern boundary of the area is conceived as the northern and eastern political boundaries of South West Africa, South Africa and Swaziland. Botswana, traditionally included in the area covered by the Flora Zambesiaca, thus forms a large wedge in ‘Southern Africa’.

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The science of range management, like many other resource disciplines, has embraced and integrated environmental concerns in the field, the laboratory, and policy. Rangeland Ecology and Management now brings this integrated approach to the classroom in a thoroughly researched, comprehensive, and readable text. The authors discuss the basics of run
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