

Grassland Revision Worksheet

1. What is the most common form of grassland in Ireland?
2. What is meant by the term 'ley'?
3. What are the key differences between Italian Ryegrass and Perennial Ryegrass?
4. What are the key characteristics of PRG that make it so valuable in permanent grassland?
5. Most livestock farmers include white clover in the seed mixture when reseeding grazing land – why?
6. Describe the advantages of using a mixture of hybrid ryegrasses in grazing areas.
7. What minimum temperature must be reached before grass growth will commence in spring?
8. How do farmers manage grassland they hope to cut for silage?
9. Describe the grass crop at the stage it is ready for cutting as silage.
10. In preparing to cut silage, what precautions must a farmer take to ensure a successful fermentation?
11. List the advantages of 'wilting' silage.
12. Different types of silage making machinery can be employed to give single chop, double chop or precision chop silage. Explain these terms, giving some advantages & disadvantages of each.
13. In silage making, differentiate between a preservative, an additive and an inoculant.
14. Why is the silage covered in polythene and sealed as well as possible?
15. Silage effluent is a powerful pollutant, how is it managed at farm level to prevent pollution?
16. How are the fields from which silage is cut managed immediately after cutting?
17. List the advantages of rotational grazing.

18. What should farmers do to maintain grass quality when the volume of grass on paddocks exceeds the amount of grass the animals can eat? (during periods of rapid grass growth)
19. Describe a field method of assessing the botanical composition of a grazing field.
20. List the factors that would make a farmer decide to reseed a field.
21. Name three non-productive or weed grasses.