





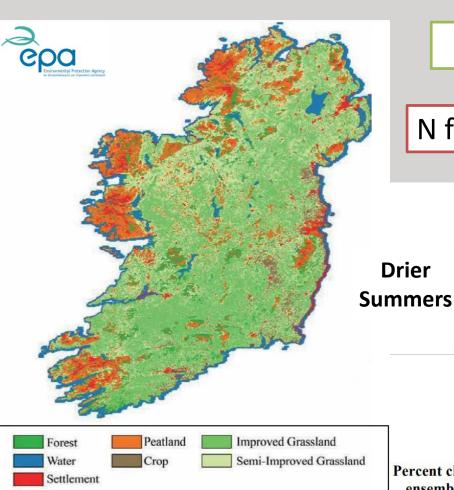


Irish context

Grassland dominated

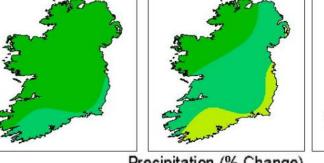
Low biodiversity

High fertiliser inputs



Ryegrass = 95% of grassland seeds

N fertiliser use in dairy: 185 kg of N / ha





Precipitation (% Change)



Percent changes in precipitation by Fealy and Sweeney (2008). Results based on a mean ensemble of output from three GCMs forced with two emissions scenarios.









Objectives



Plant diversity + intensive management ?=?

- Productivity
- Stability
- Sustainability (biodiversity, chemical inputs, risk reduction, etc.)







Common forage species for Irish climate









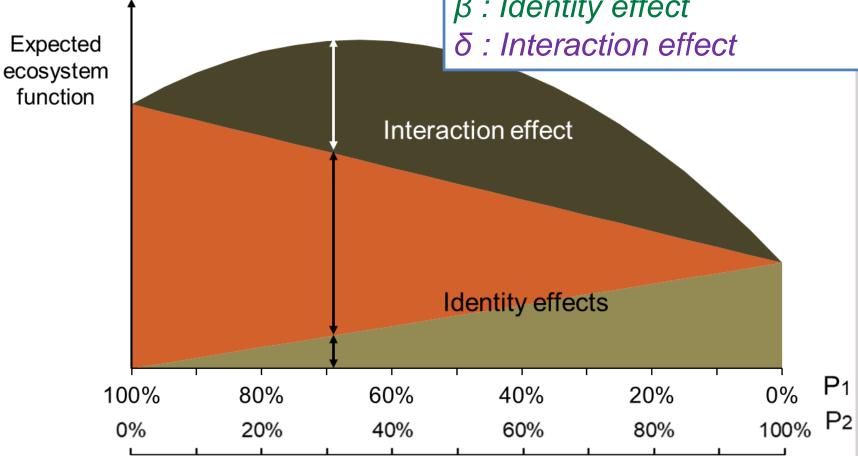
2-species analysis



P: sown proportion

G,L: Grass, Legume

β : Identity effect

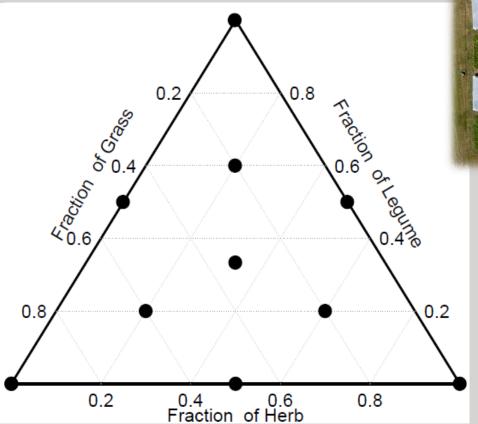








Johnstown Castle experiment





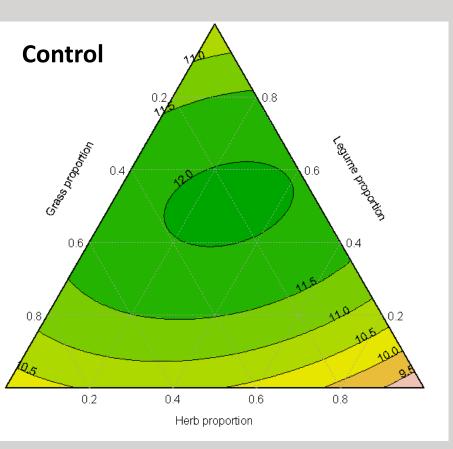
- 6 species
- Monocultures
- 2 to 6-sp. Mixtures
- A high N comparison
- 2 climatic treatments







Annual yield (2-years average)



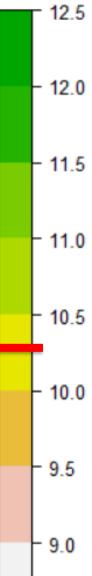
Ryegrass with double N – Control

Annual yield (Tonnes of DM ha-1 yr-1)

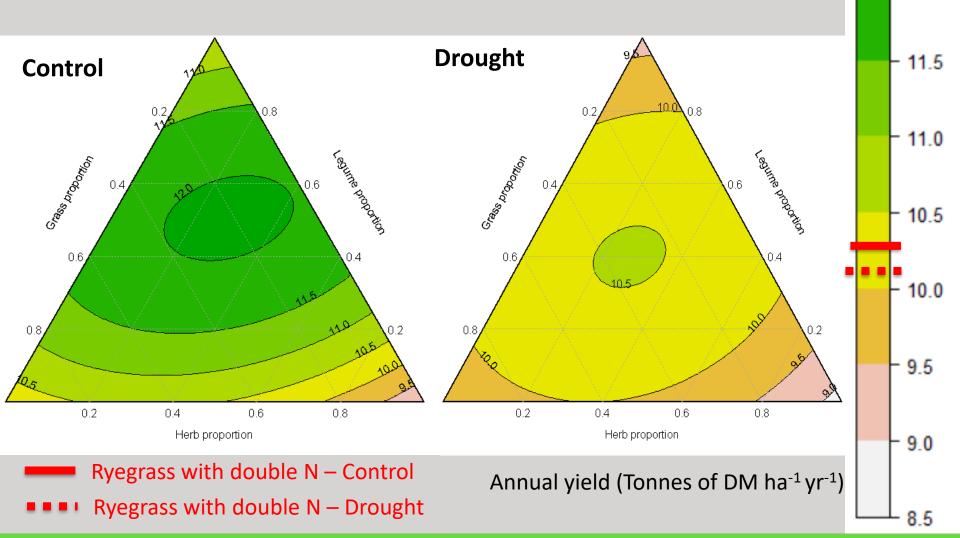








Annual yield (2-years average)





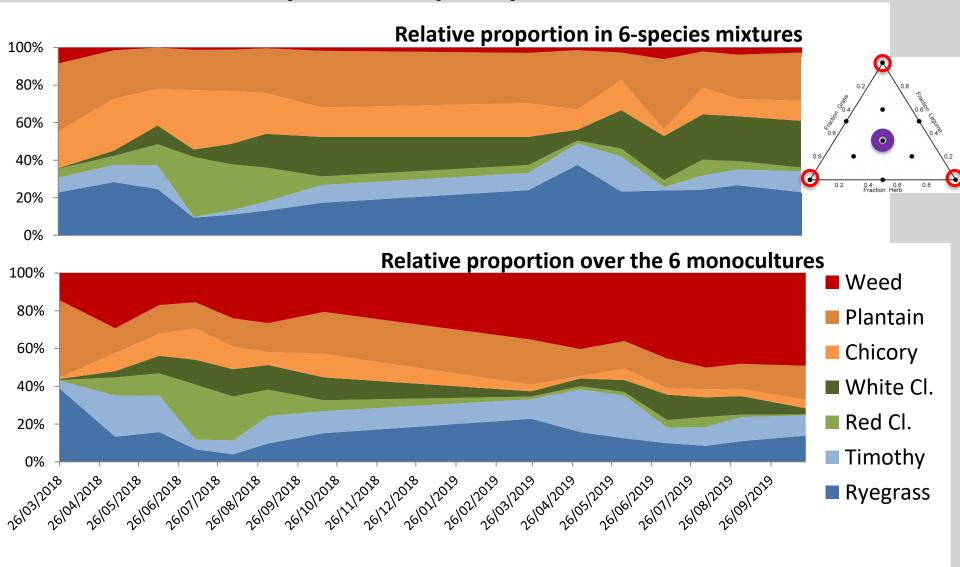




12.5

12.0

Species proportions

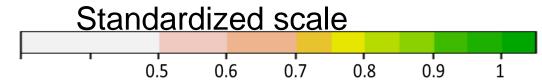


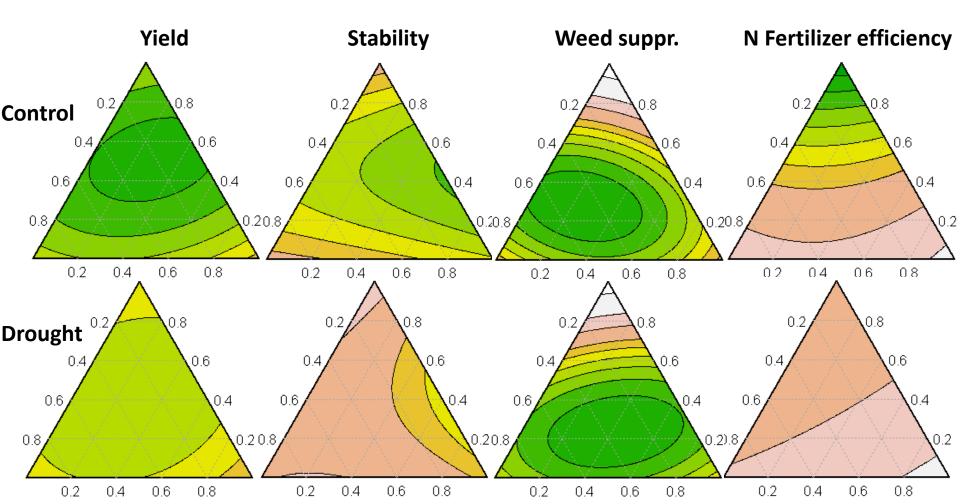






Multi-functionality











Results

Plant diversity in intensive grasslands can:

- Increase biomass production
- Displace Nitrogen fertilizer and herbicide
- Mitigate summer drought effect

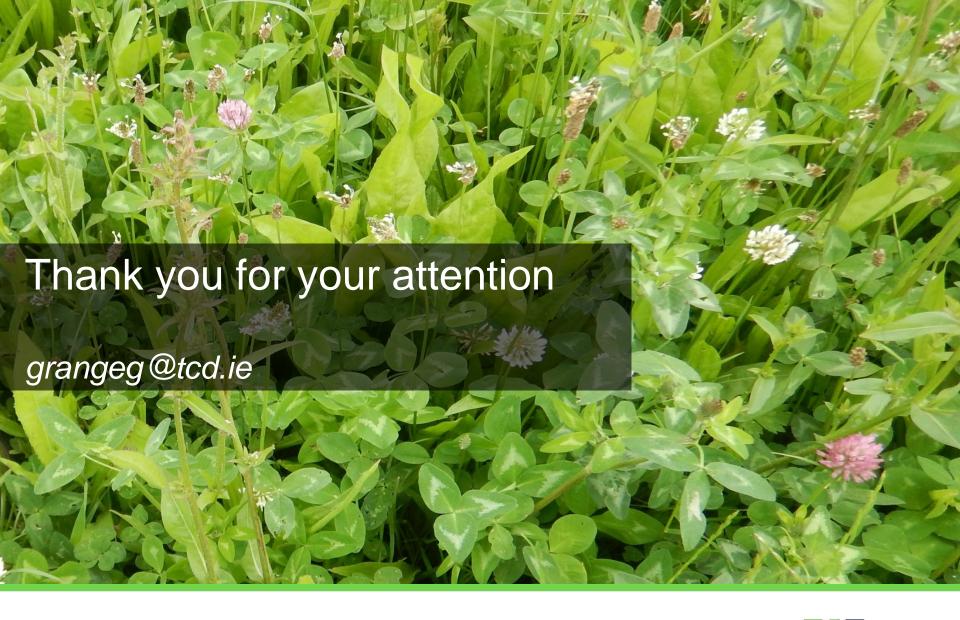
Next

- Global indicator for multi-functionality
- Deeper exploration of interaction term













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