



Grass is an extremely versatile crop; it is a good source of material for feeding anaerobic digesters, good for crop rotation, good for the environment and also adapts well to many different soil and climate types.

It can be planted in the autumn after a beet or maize crop and be ready for a silage cut in the spring. High yielding species such as tall fescue and advanced grasses together with red clover have a very high yield potential and they can in many situations compete with maize. Grass and grass plus clover work very well in an anaerobic digester mixed with slurry, thus improving the yield of gas. Grass is a perennial crop with a good environmental profile, improving crop rotation and bringing long term benefits to soil fertility.

Ratings

High yield of drymatter and gas



Rotational advantage



Persistency

