



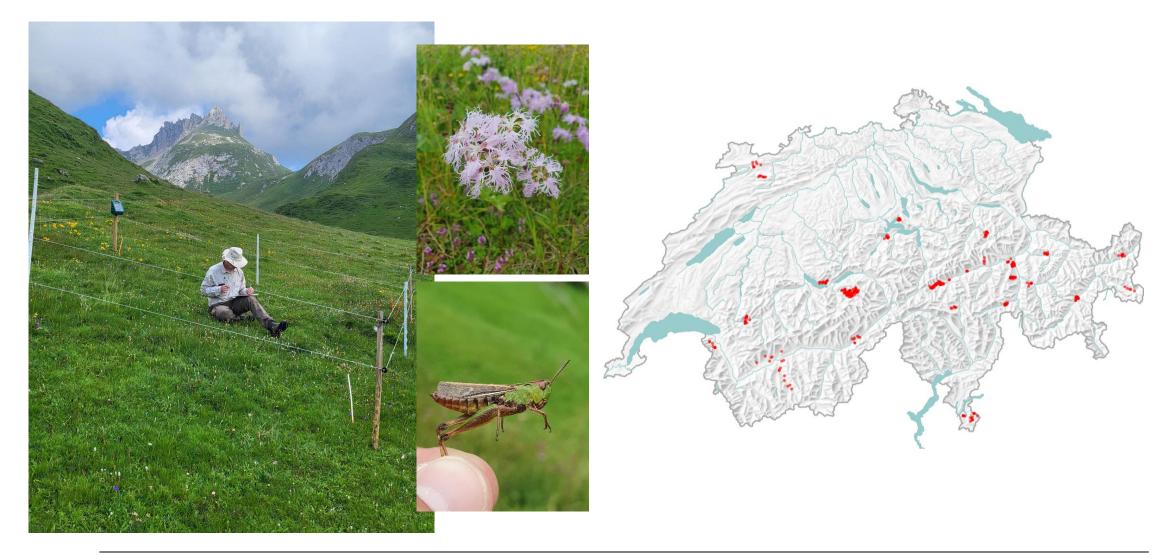
Prairies et pâturages en mutation

Marco Barandun, Doctorant

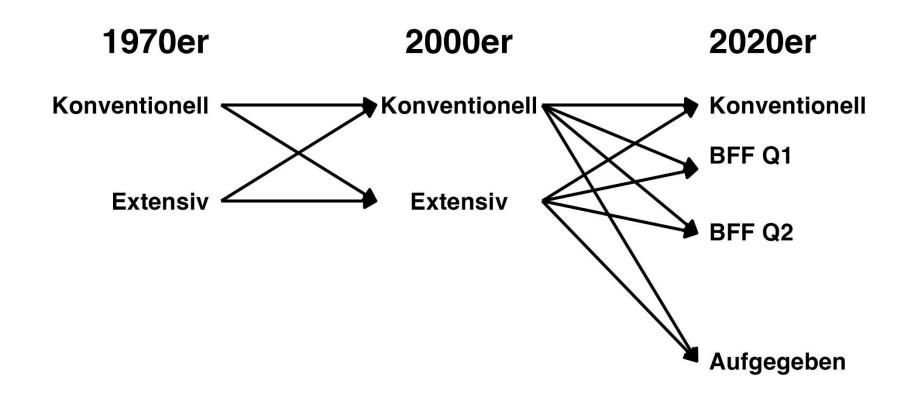
Groupe de recherche Production fourragère, Agroscope Reckenholz 10 septembre 2025



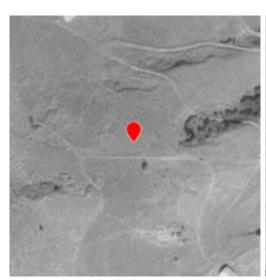
OperationMéthodes

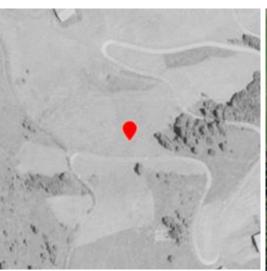


V Sélection des surfaces

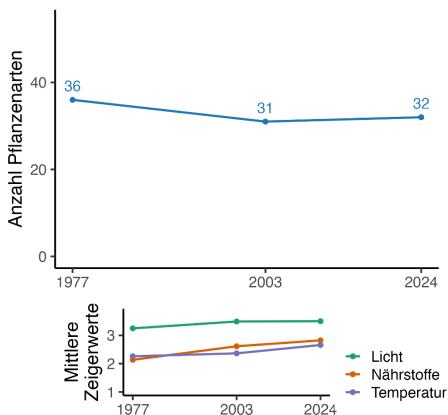


Exemple 1: Pâturage à moutons









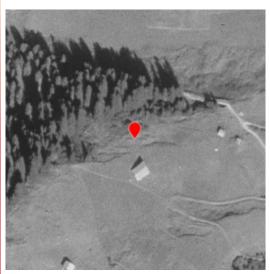
Jahr

Altitude: 1517 m

Gestion: prairie (1x), pâturage (1x) - moutons

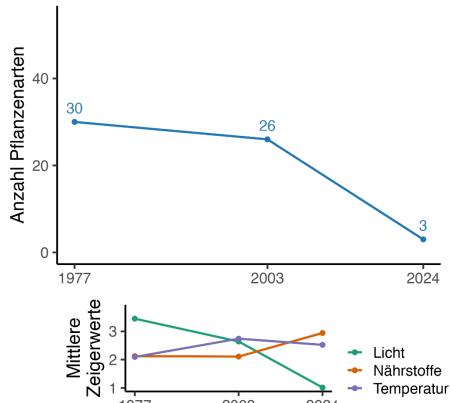
SPB: Q1

Exemple 2: Boisement









2003

Jahr

1977

2024

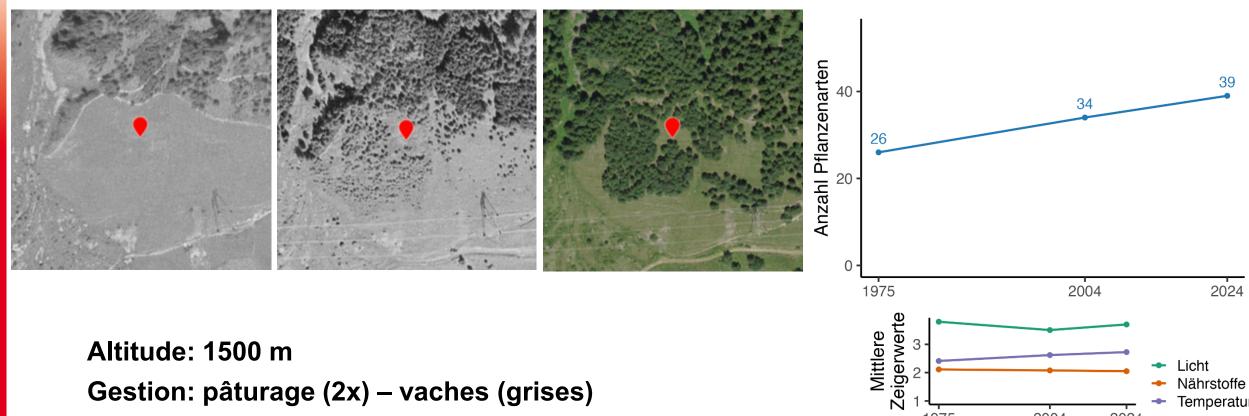
Altitude: 1475 m

Gestion: aucune, abandonné

SPB: non

Temperatur

Exemple 3: Pâturage à vaches (grises)



Gestion: pâturage (2x) – vaches (grises)

SPB: Q2

2004

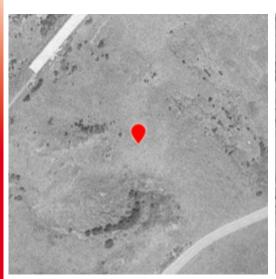
Jahr

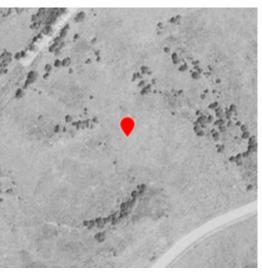
1975

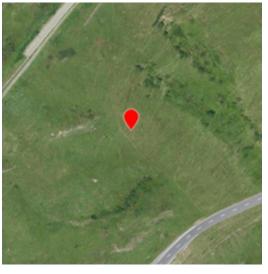
2024

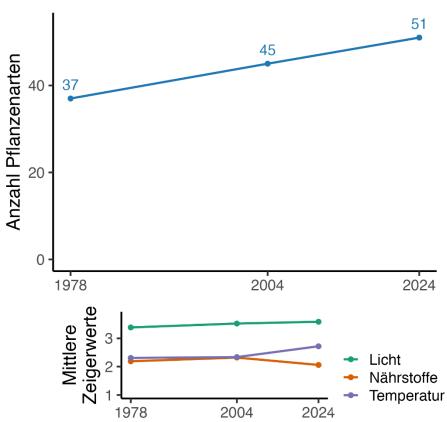
Temperatur

Exemple 4: Pâturage à chèvres









Jahr

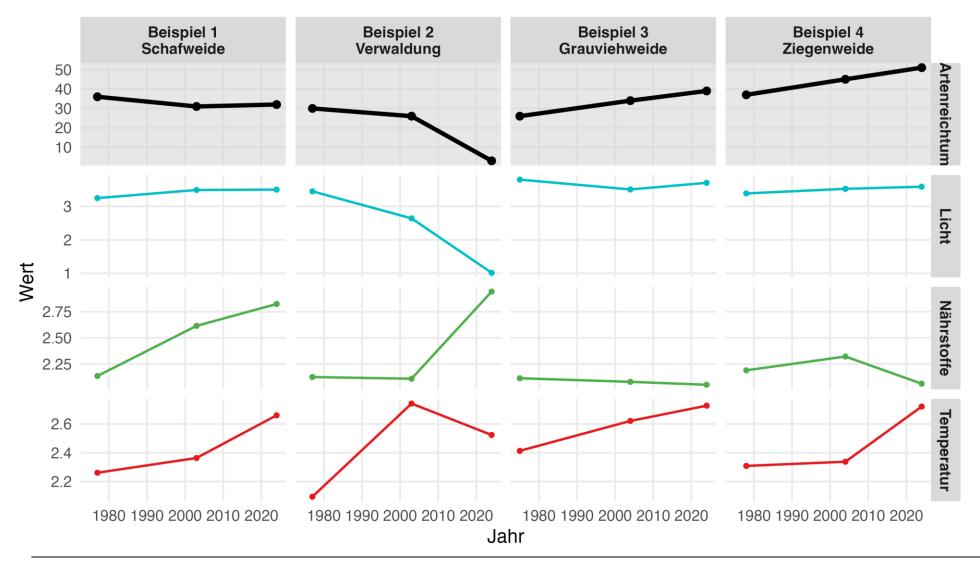
Altitude: 1747 m

Gestion: pâturage (1x) - chèvres

SPB: Q2



Vue d'ensemble



Résumé

- L'embroussaillement menace la diversité des prairies
 - → Plantes, sauterelles, papillons
- Éviter la sous-utilisation et la surexploitation
 - → les deux entraînent une perte de biodiversité et de rendement
- Une bonne gestion est payante
 - → Les effets ne sont visibles qu'à long terme