

# Robust livestock in green alder shrubs – or how to preserve mountain pastures



Caren M. Pauler<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Lüscher<sup>1</sup>; Michael Kreuzer<sup>2</sup>; Joel Berard<sup>1</sup>, Manuel K. Schneider<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Agroscope, Switzerland, <sup>2</sup> ETH Zurich, Switzerland



**Problem**

Green alder shrubs overgrow mountain pastures:

- loss of biodiversity
- loss of pastureland
- eutrophication due to alder's N<sub>2</sub>-fixation
- dead end of succession

**Question:**  
Which animal represses green alder shrubs best?

**Grazing experiment**

**Where?** Shrub-encroached pastures in the Swiss Alps, 2000 m a.s.l.

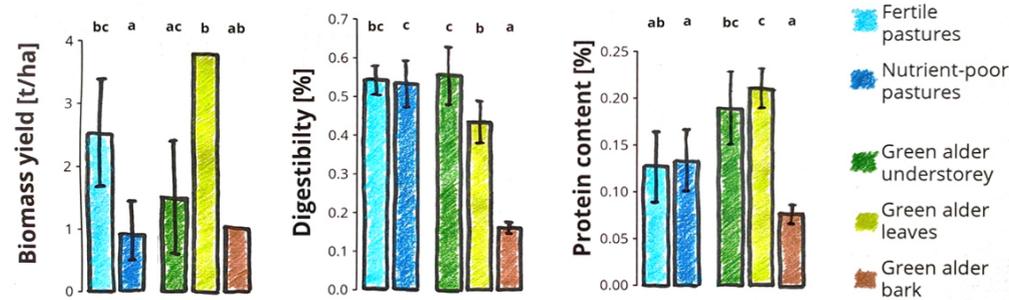
**Who?**

2 Dexter cattle herds      1 Pfaun goat herd      2 Engadine sheep herds

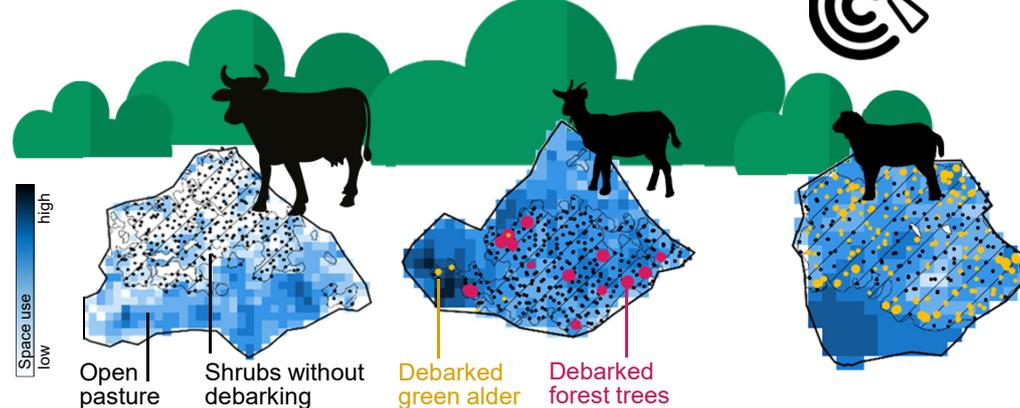
**How?** 2 independent rotations among 15 paddocks

**What?** Vegetation analysis + GPS tracking + foraging observations

**Forage quality of green alder shrubs and pastures**



**Space use and foraging behaviour**  
 Debarking = branches die = effective regulation



**Suitability for different management goals**

Management goal	Dexter cattle	Pfaun goats	Engadine sheep
Pastureland use by grazing in shrubs	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Recreating open pasture by debarking green alder	✗	✓	✓✓
Creation of mountain forest by sparing forest trees	✗	✗	✓✓

**Conclusions**

Forage yield and quality of green alder and its understory is an underestimated forage resource.

Cattle prefer open pasture and feed shrub leaves only.

Goats destroy shrubs by debarking, but prefer forest trees.

Engadine sheep debark green alder more than goats, without destroying forest trees.

**Choice of livestock depends on management goals. Engadine sheep are ideal for recreating both, mountain forest and biodiverse open pastures.**

Pauler et al. 2022  
 J. Appl. Ecology

