

LUCERNE

- agronomy and grazing management

Dr Derrick Moot
Professor of Plant Science



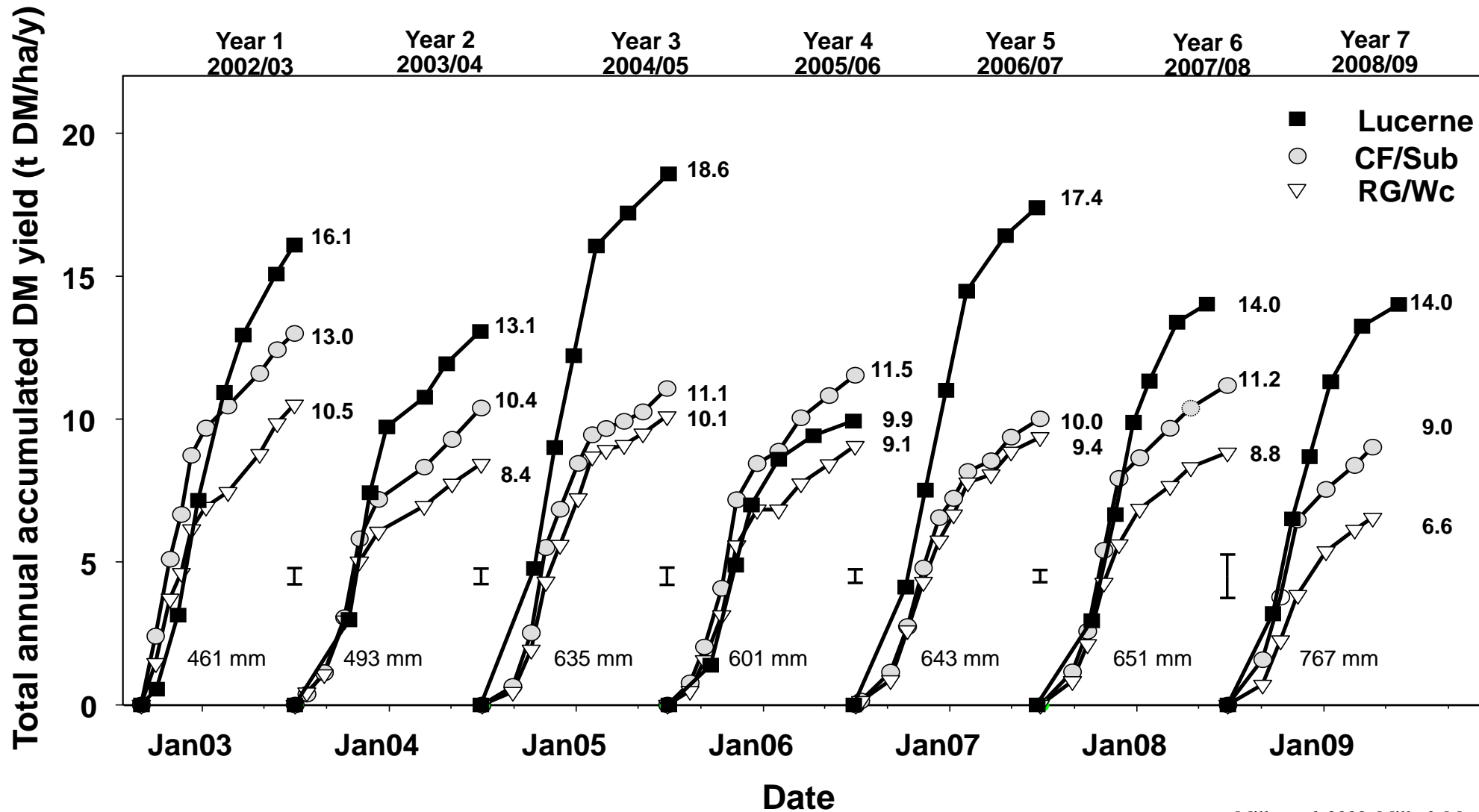


Tall fescue

Cocksfoot

Perennial ryegrass

MaxClover - Lincoln University



RG/Wc pastures

Unsown species <5% in Year 1>45% in Year 6

Spring
Year 2



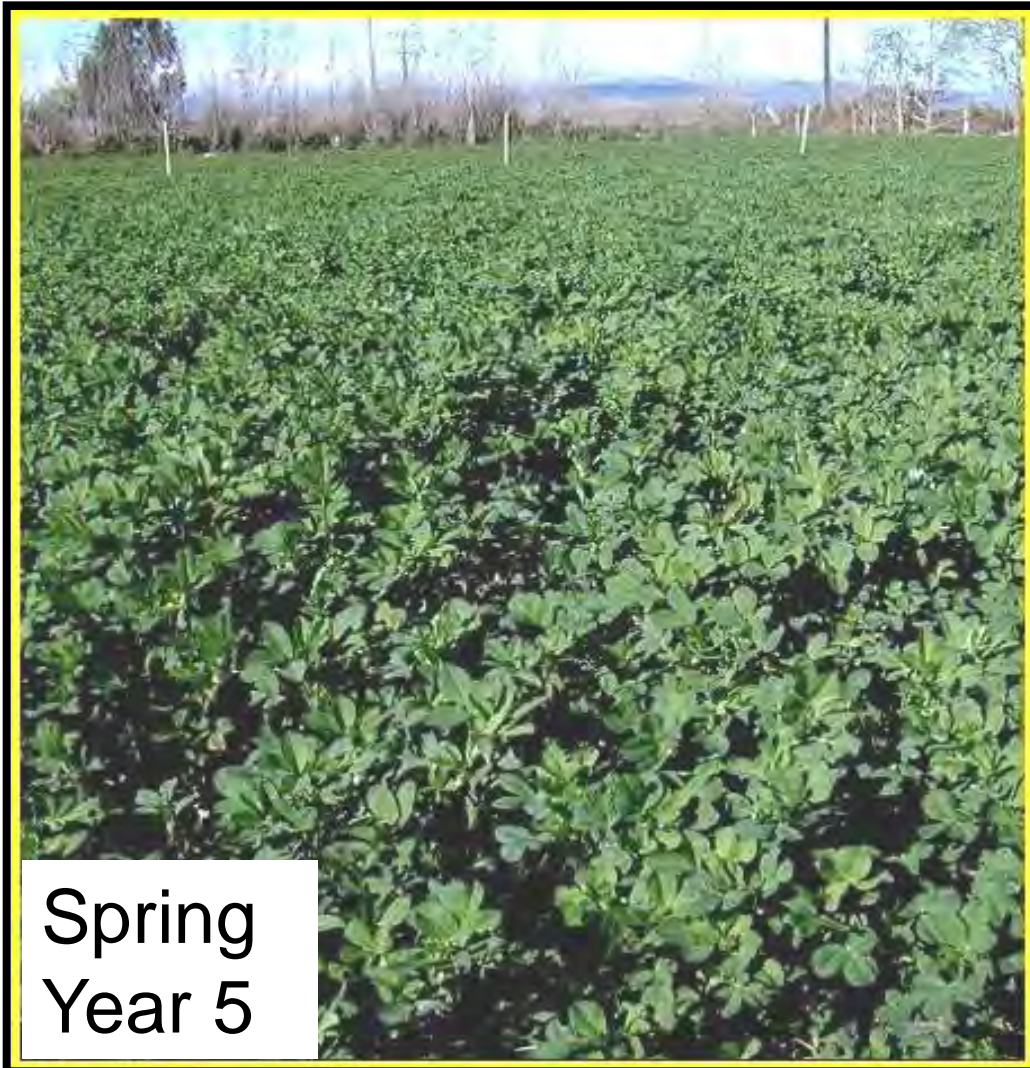
Eyegrass and White

Summer
Year 4

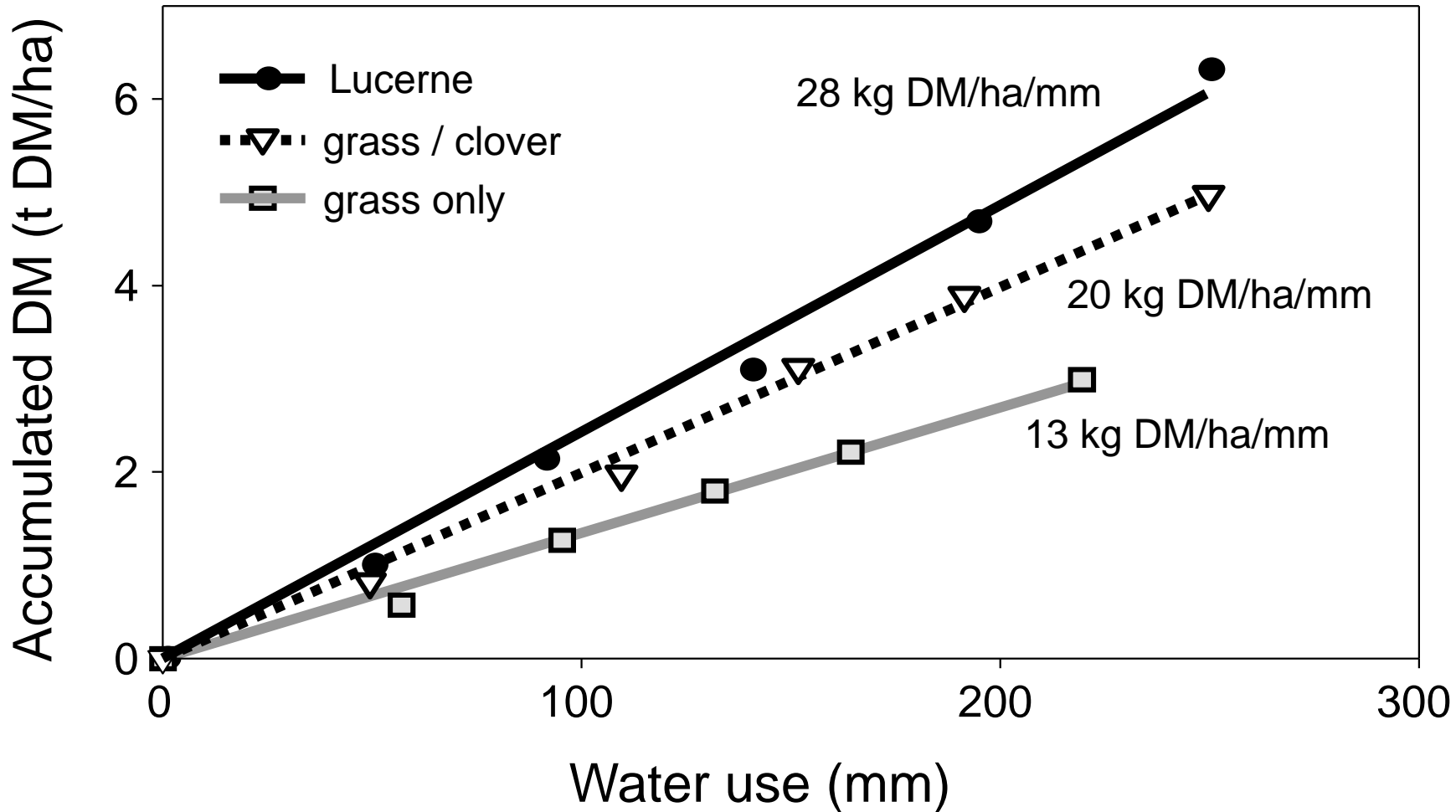


- Annual grasses
- Taprooted dicot weeds

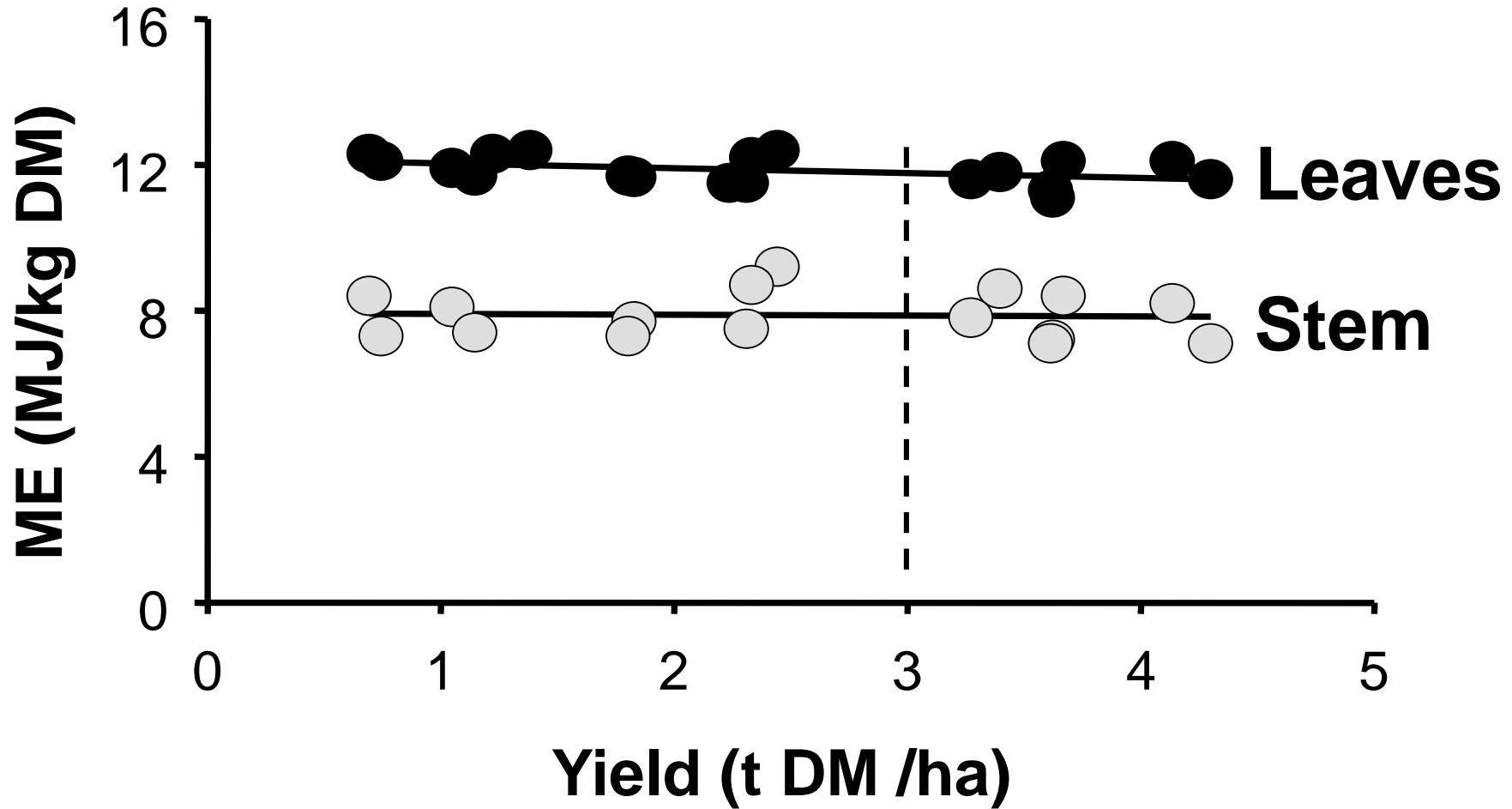
Lucerne pastures



Spring WUE: legume = (nitrogen)



Metabolisable energy of lucerne



1. Lucerne establishment

- Soils**
- deep free draining
 - pH 6.0 – 7.0
 - rg/wc fertility

- Sowing**
- 10-25 mm
 - inoculated 8-10 kg/ha
 - spring or autumn (grass grub)
 - cultivated or direct drilled
 - after fallow?

Pre-development

- browntop
- hieracium
- sweet vernal
- <5% legume

Lime and Fertiliser Application

Lime 3-5 ton/ha
Fertiliser 250-500kg/ha



Autumn Spraying

- Timing is Critical
- Most important tool
- Glyphosate, granstar, penetrant

Key Results

- Conserve soil moisture
- Kill mass root systems



2nd Spray – Spring
Glyphosate, insecticide, penetrant

Result from Autumn spray, photo taken 1 November 2010

Drilling seed with fertiliser
Direct drilling = seed + fertiliser



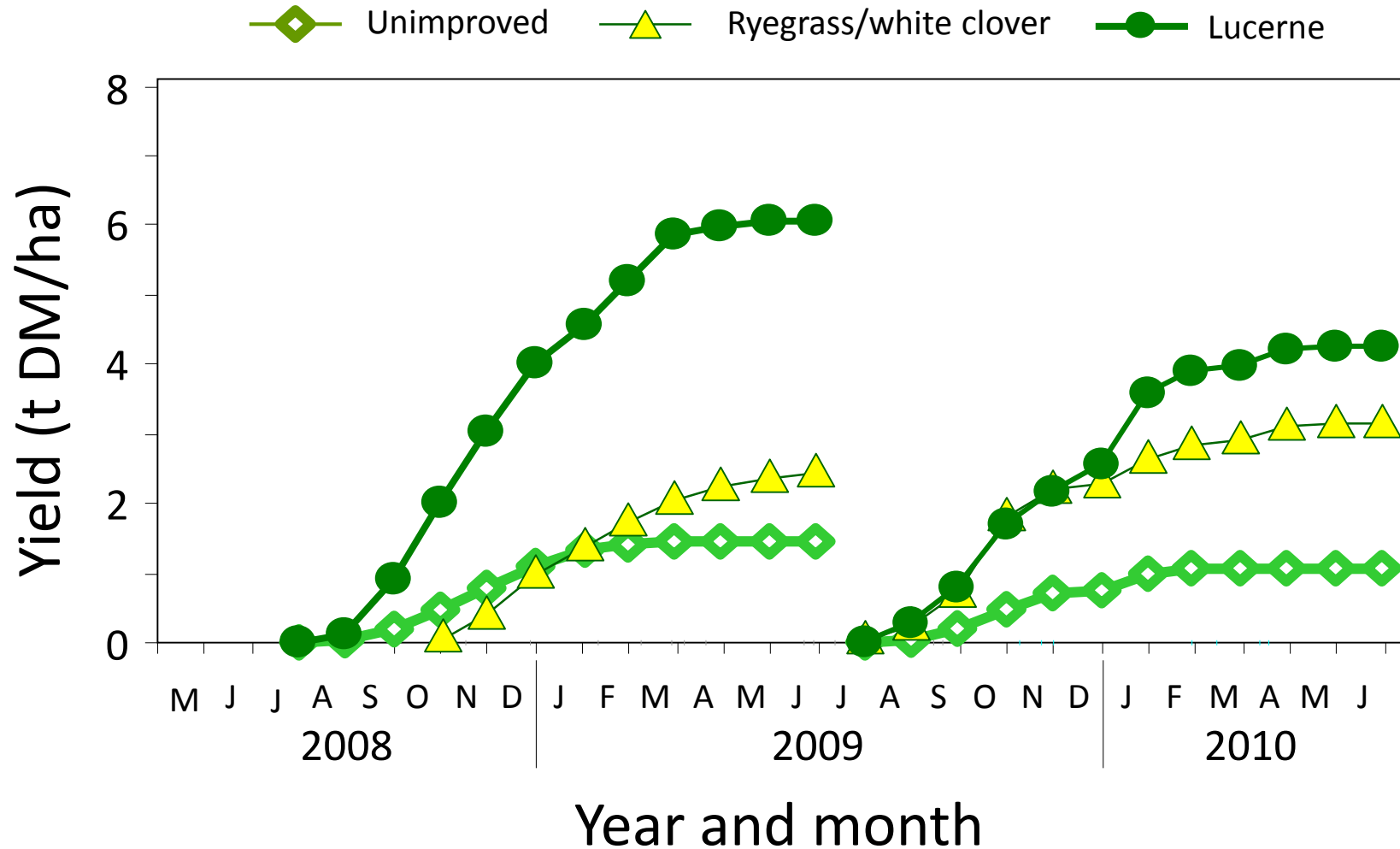
Styx Station

Sown: 21/11/2007

Photo taken: 01/11/2010



Pasture growth







Doug and Fraser Avery 'Bonavaree' 1100 ha 30% lucerne (65% of easier country)







Seasonal grazing management

Spring

- 1st rotation aided by root reserves to produce high quality vegetative forage.
- can graze before flowers appear (~1500 kg DM/ha) ideally ewes and lambs but

Never lamb on or set stock lucerne

Partitioning to roots

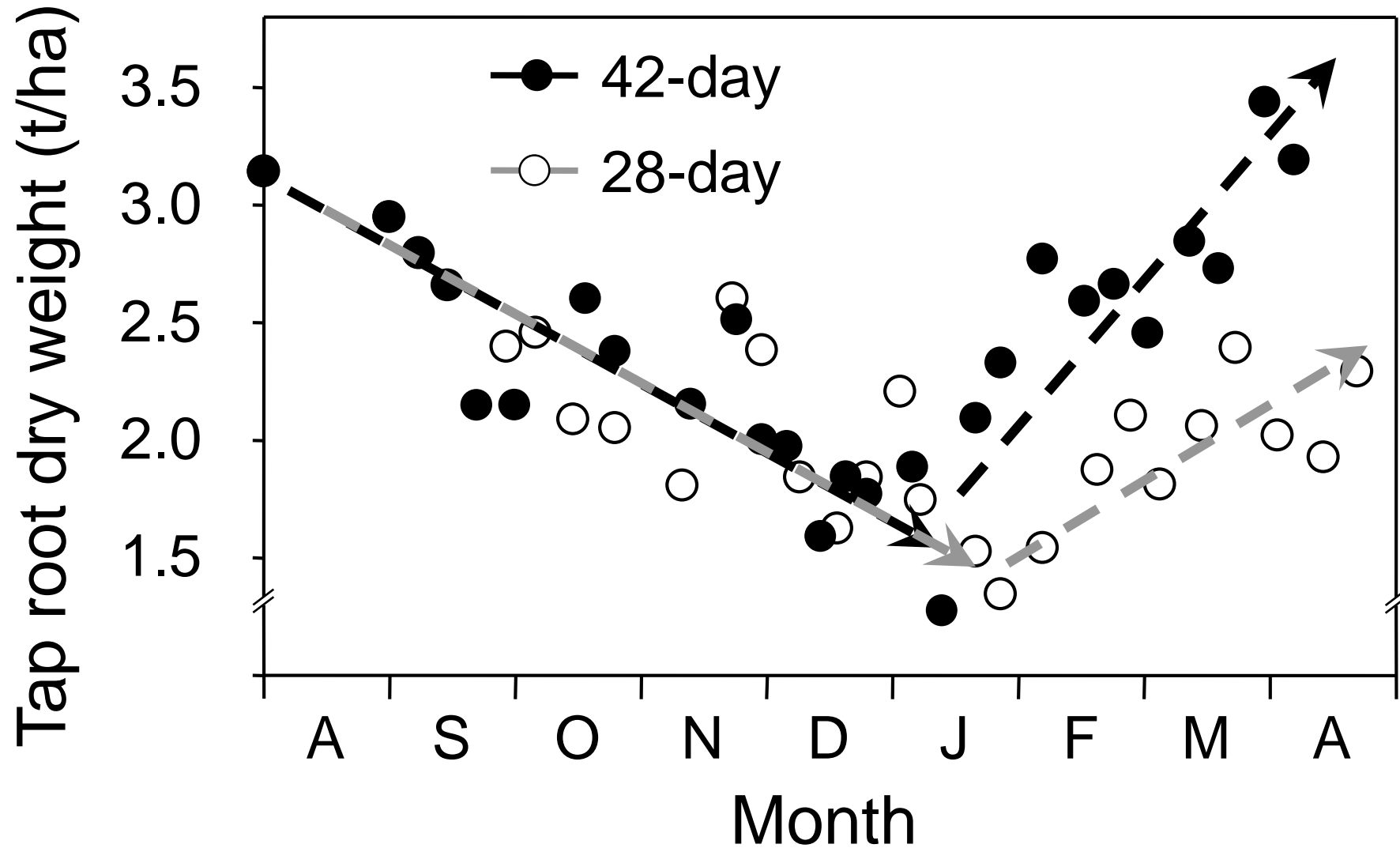


Photo: Edmar Teixeira
Lincoln University





**'Bonavaree' Marlborough
July 2010**

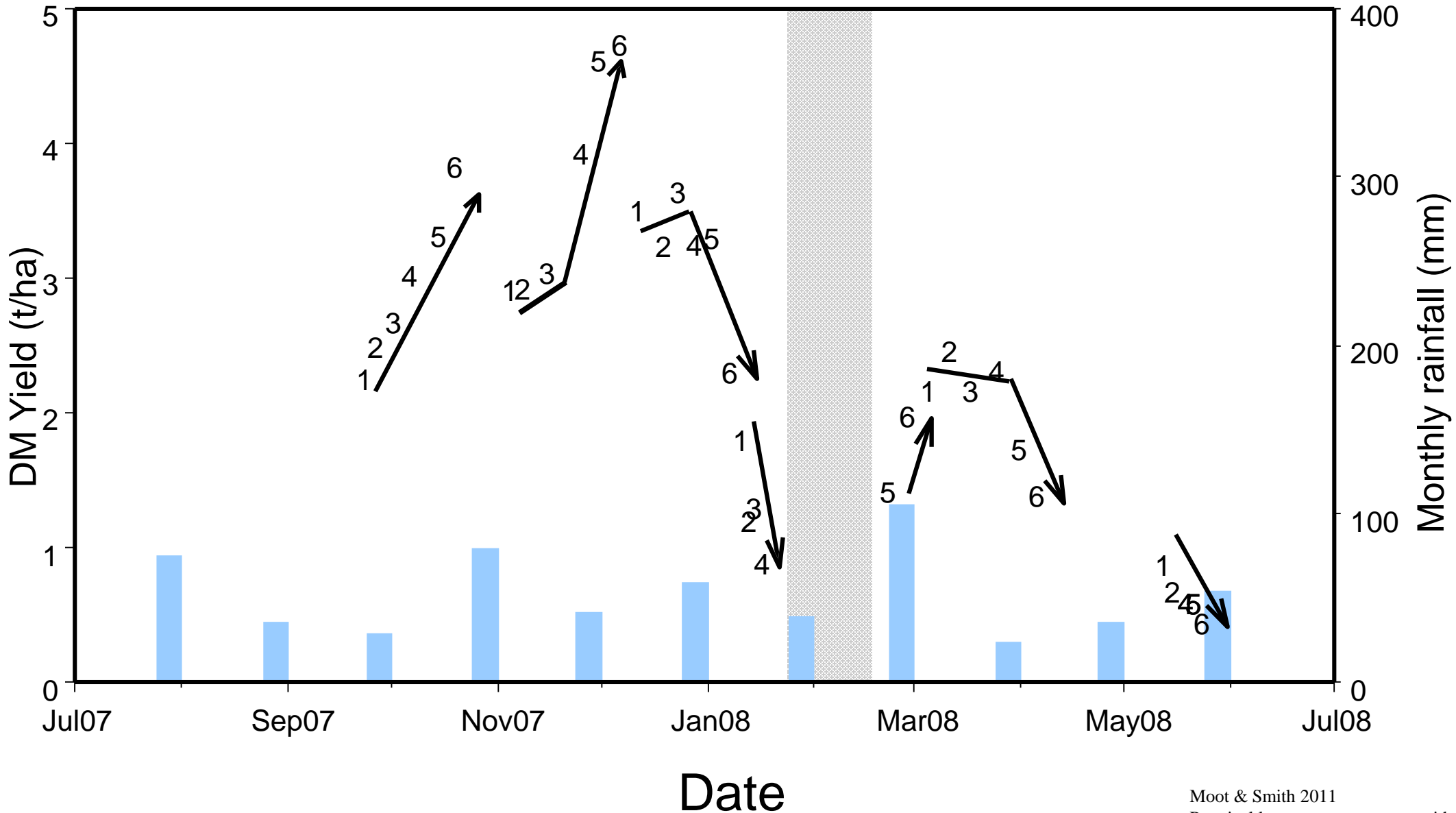
Maximize reliable spring growth – high priority stock





Rotation 1 Pre-graze
Plot 1 (21/9/07)
2.3 t DM/ha
20-25 cm tall

Grazing Rotations at Lincoln University









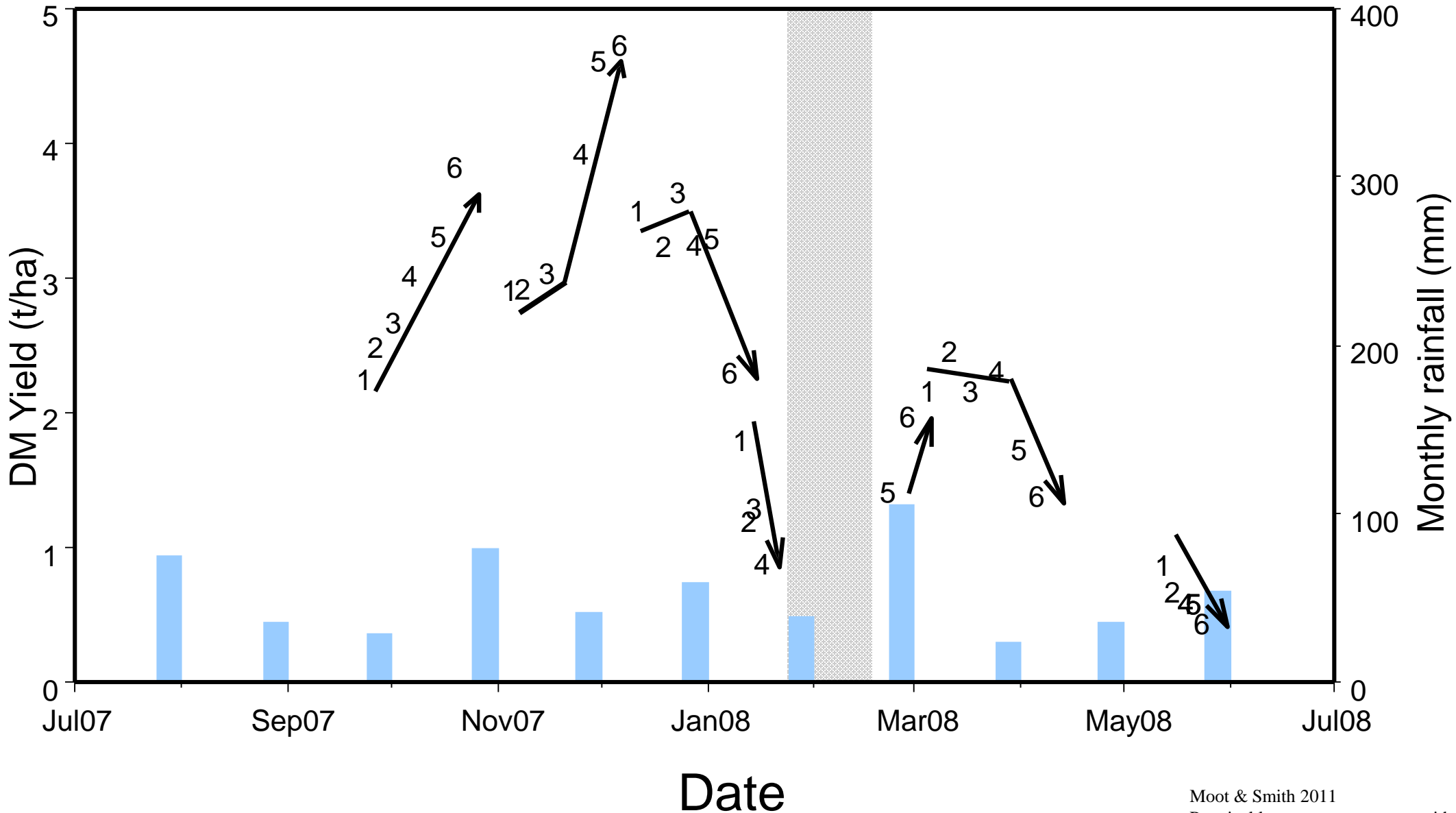


Plot 6
Date: 28/2/08
28/2/08

Rotation 4 Pre-graze
Plot 6 (28/2/08) **2.0 t DM/ha produced in 51 d**

Post-graze (4/3/08) **0.6 t DM/ha**
UTILISATION = 70%

Grazing Rotations at Lincoln University



Seasonal grazing management

Late autumn/winter (May-July)

- hard grazing once growth stops (frost)
 - ⇒ decrease aphid population
- spray for weeds 10-14 days after winter graze
 - grazing/spraying early July
 - nodes developing at low temperatures

3. Animal health

- **Redgut:** problem on high quality feeds – fibre
- **Bloat:** cattle more than sheep – capsules
- **Na def. (0.03%):** salt licks/fence-line weeds/pasture
- Require 0.11% Na - sheep/beef/dairy (13%)
- **Leaf spot in autumn:** avoid flushing on older lucerne
 - new regrowth or tops only are O.K.

Ewe hoggets grown on lucerne 54 kg ave





Photo: Bonavice

Corriedale 2th flushed on wilting lucerne



Lucerne (is not grass!!!)

- flushing at Bonavaree

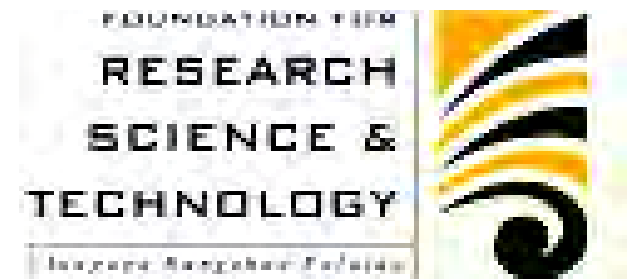
04.03.2009

Acknowledgements

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- Lincoln University
- MAF Sustainable Farming Fund



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Te Manatū Ahuwhenua, Ngāherehere



References

- Beef & Lamb NZ Ltd/ Pastoral21
- Lincoln University
- MAF Sustainable Farming Fund

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Lucerne: agronomy and grazing management

Professor Moot gave this presentation at:

The Beef+Lamb NZ Science Day at Massey University

On:

28 Mar 2011