

LUCERNE

Farmer experiences

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1. Lucerne establishment

- Soils**
- deep free draining
 - pH 6.0 – 7.0
 - RG/Wc fertility

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



Pre-development

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

- 
- Low palatability
 - Low production
 - Low legume

Lime and Fertiliser Application

Lime 3-5 ton/ha

Fertiliser 250-500kg/ha



Typical 0.15 m soil test results for pre (2008) and post (2010) fertiliser applications from three Central Otago farms.

	pH	Olsen P (µg/ml)	Potassium (QTU)	Sulphur (µg/g)	Aluminium (µg/kg)
Pre-Development (2008)					
Hills Creek	5.2	10	5	14	2.6
Huntleigh	5.2	10	5	1	6.3
Styx	5.2	13	13	3	5.7
Post-Development (2010)					
Hills Creek	5.8	19	9	31	0.9
Huntleigh	6.0	18	4	25	1.5
Styx	6.1	29	13	23	1.1

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









Photo: Keith Pollock
Lincoln University

Lucerne root

~8 months after sowing
> 1.5 m length

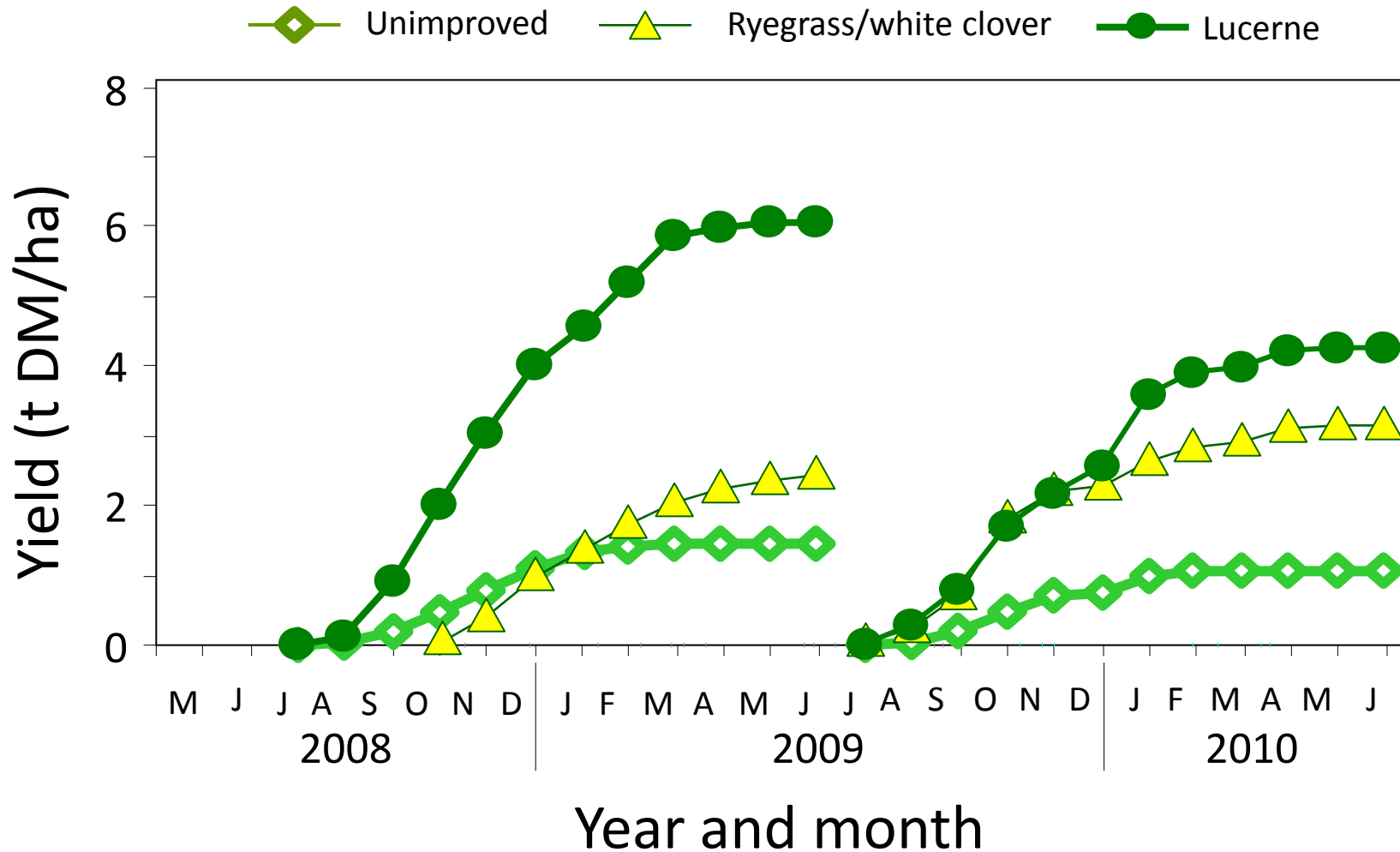
Photo: David Hollander
Lincoln University



Sown 21/11/2007
Photo taken 1/11/2010
Styx Station



Pasture growth



Seasonal grazing management

Spring

- 1st rotation = high quality vegetative.
- graze before flowers (~15-20 cm).
- 10-14 ewes plus twins per hectare –
20 ha = 240 ewes + twins in one mob
on 4 hectares.



5th September 2011 – Cave Sth Canterbury



Seasonal grazing management

Spring/summer (Nov-Jan)

- Priority is stock production (lamb/beef/deer)
- graze 6-8 weeks solely on lucerne
- 5-6 paddock rotation stocked (7-10 days on)
- allowance 2.5-4 kg DM/hd/d – increase later in season



'Bonaveree' Marlborough
July 2010

Maximize reliable spring growth – high priority stock





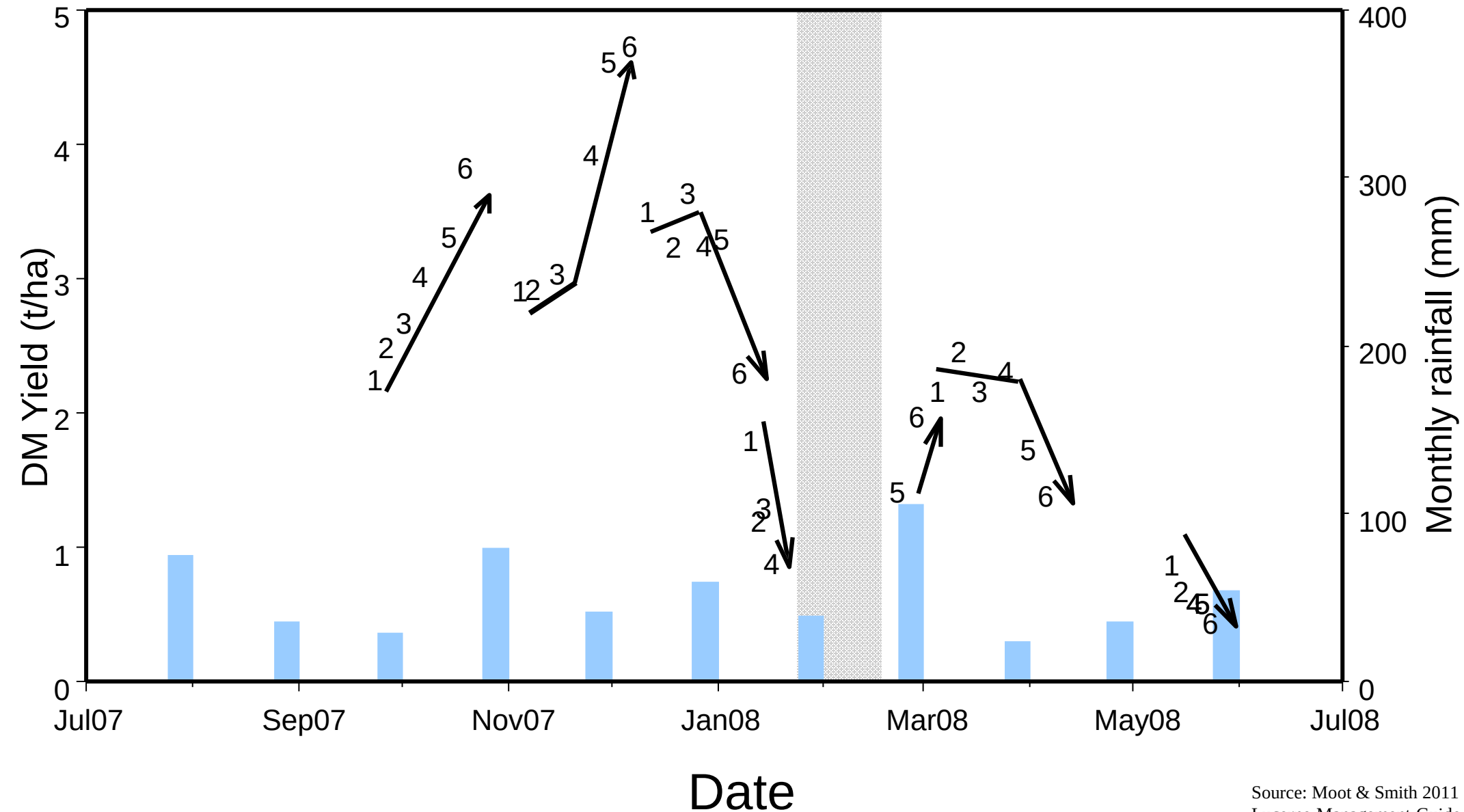
Rotation 1 Pre-graze
Plot 1 (21/9/07)
2.3 t DM/ha
20-25 cm tall

Rotation 2 Pre-graze
Plot 1 (2/11/07, 38 d)
2.9 t DM/ha
35-40 cm tall

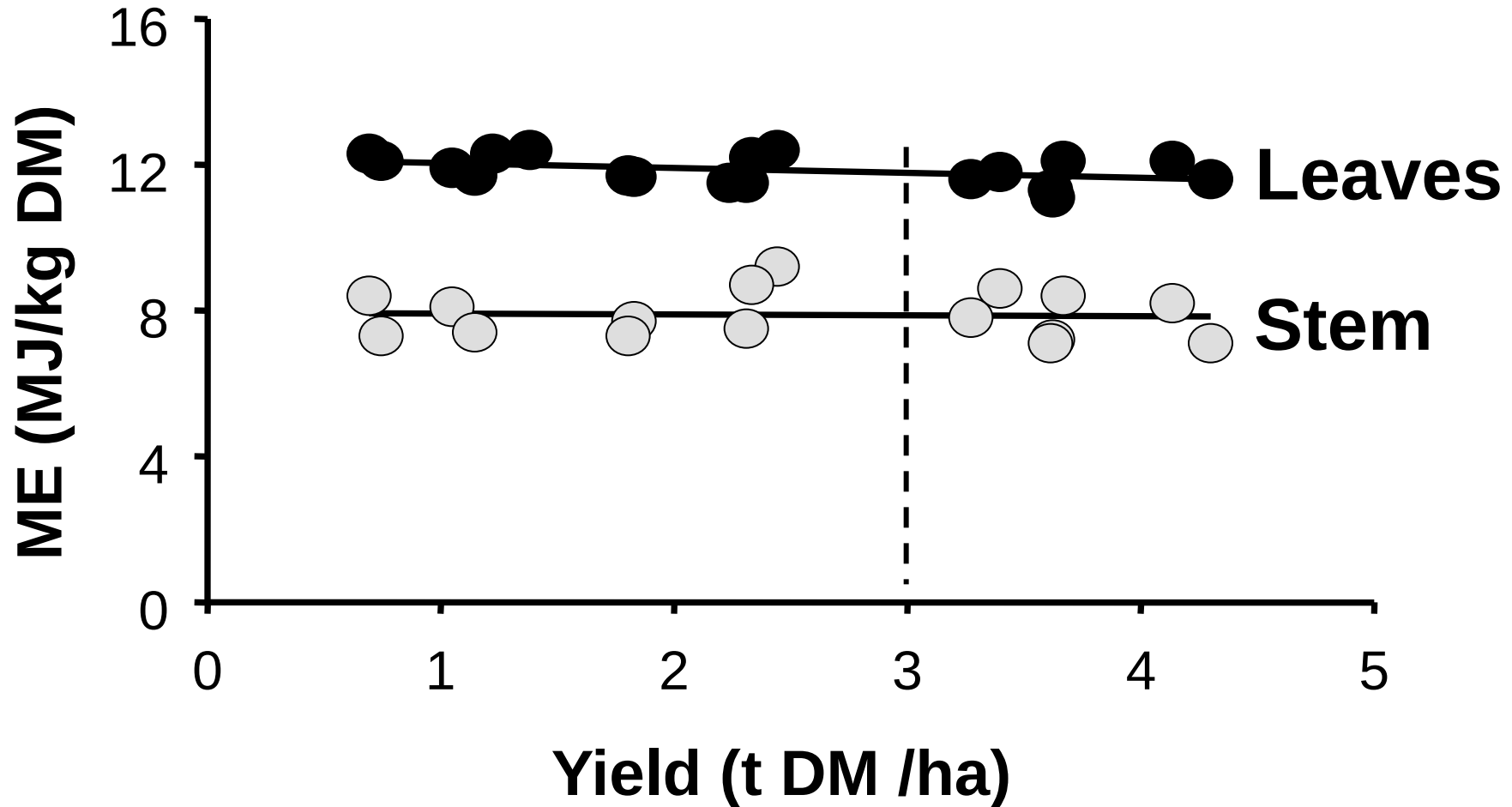
Plot 31
Date: 2/11/07
Pre-graze



Grazing Rotations at Lincoln University



Metabolisable energy of lucerne





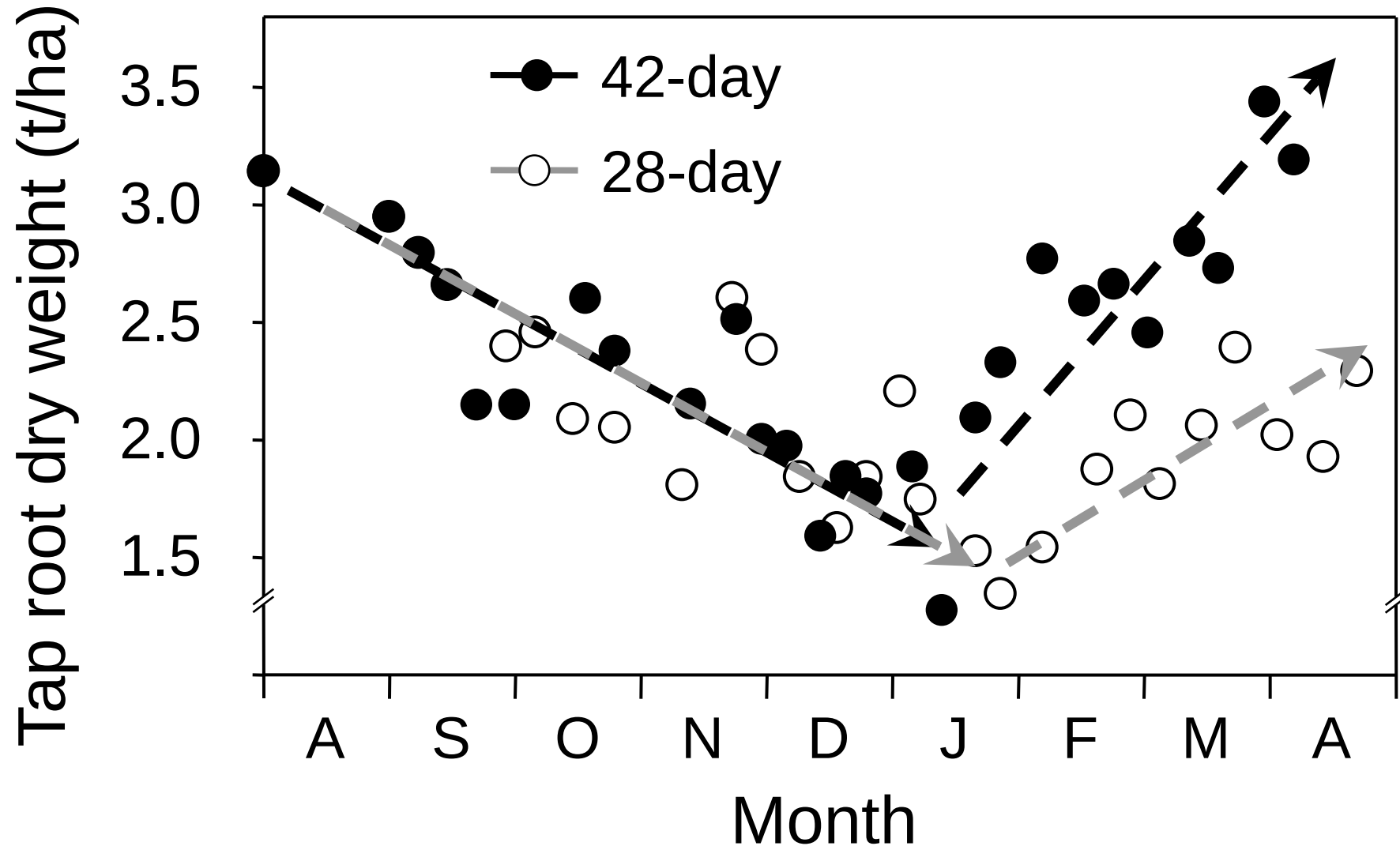


Plot 16
Date: 28/2/08
Pre-graze

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%

Partitioning to roots







04.03.2009

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%)



3. Animal health (cont'd)

- **Clostridial bacteria:** appropriate vaccination
- **Cobalt:** vitamin B12 injection
- **Worm haven:** Camping on small area – river edge?
- **Leaf spot in autumn:** avoid flushing on older lucerne
 - new regrowth or tops only are O.K.

4. Fertilizer

- Higher requirement from cutting than grazing
 - 2% K = 20 kg/ha/t DM removed
 - 50% K super = 80 kg/ha/t DM removed
- Or
- KCL = 40kg/ha/t DM removed + P and S from super

Photo: Derrick Moot
Lincoln University





**'Bonaveree' Marlborough
July 2010**

Waterlogged





Redrill poorly established areas

Close up of a prairie grass and lucerne mixture



'Bonaveree' Marlborough
July 2010

‘Tama’ annual ryegrass overdrilled into runout lucerne (12 yrs)



Lucerne + cocksfoot – Haka Valley



Lyndon Mathews – Deer Nth Canterbury – ‘Bareno’ Brome







Phillip Peter - Hinds and stags on lucerne – no bloat 10-15 kg heavier

Diverse drought-proofed landscape



SI Farmer of the Year 2010

Merino forage projects

Lake Heron

Sawdon

Glenmore

Simon's Hill

Bog Roy

Omarama

Mt Grand





Large variation- lucerne



Bog Roy – Lisa, Gundy Anderson

Quantify benefits of lucerne over resident

- Monitoring lucerne growth in paired samples vs. unimproved.
- Experimental oversowing of annual legumes





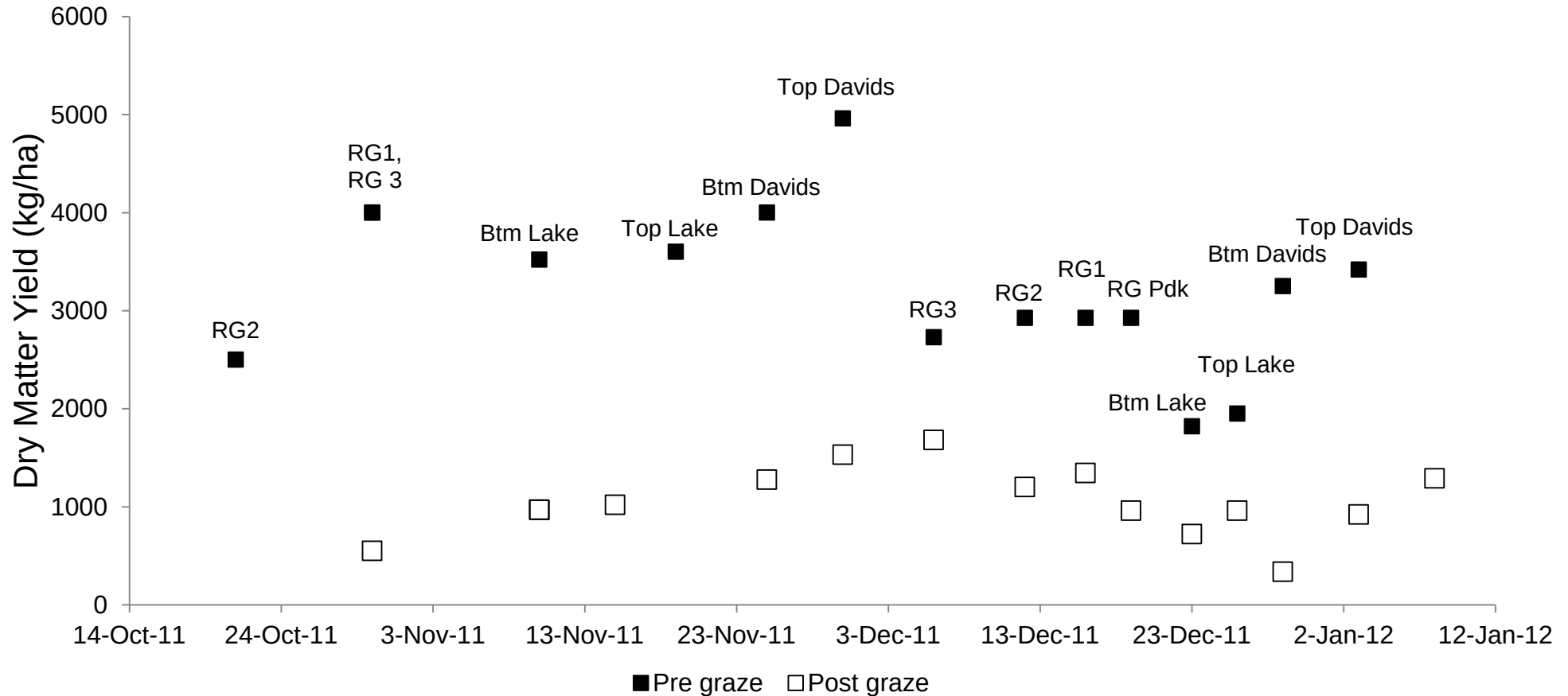


2011 10 16

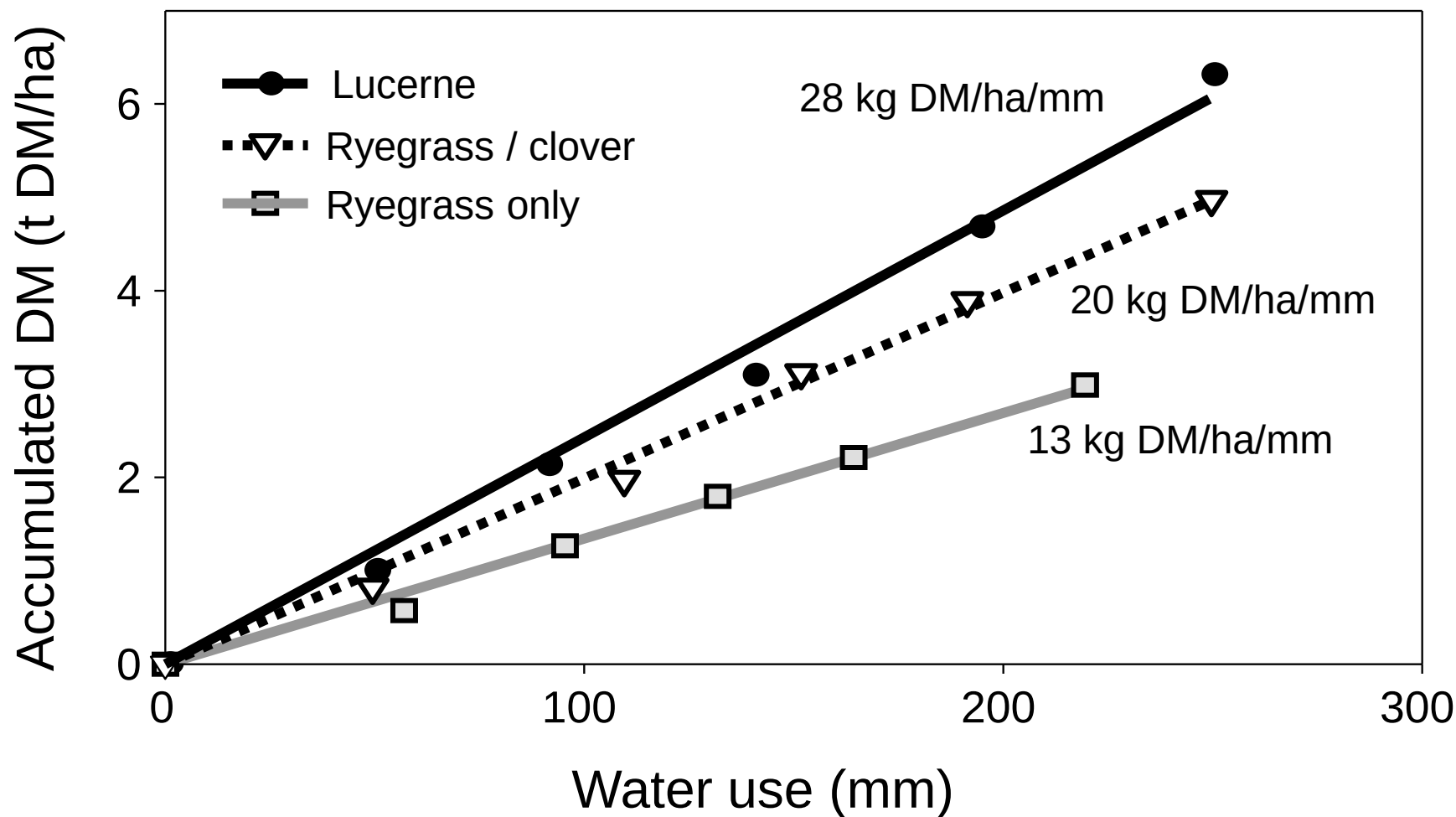
Bog Roy- Lucerne paddock rotation

On-farm paddock yields and utilization.

Mobs 4, 5 & 6



Spring WUE: legume = (nitrogen)



Conclusions

- *Lucerne establishment - similar to pastures*
- *Lucerne grazing mgmt – rotational*
- *Success on Deer, sheep and beef farms*
- *Lucerne grass mixes – to suit the soil type and environment*
- *Farmers redefining the limits of lucerne use*

Acknowledgements

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



References

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Lucerne – farmer experiences

Professor Moot gave this presentation at:

Oturehua, Central Otago

On:

30 May 2012

For/In association with:

L4L (Lucerne 4 Lambs)