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Lucerne: From research to farmer adoption

Dr Derrick Moot

Professor in Plant Science







East coast dry land



Rain fed 300-700mm

By 2030 - Drier:

Drought – increased duration and frequency
Annual and tap rooted dryland pasture species?



Transformational change & Adaptation to climate change



Hills Creek Station – 60,000 ha by one company



Over grazed – high erosion risk



19/07/2004

diverse drought-proofed landscape



Lucerne Research

- 1) Farmer survey (1998 – 1 Masters)
- 2) Directed Experiments (1998- present: 4 PhD, 2 Masters, 11 Honours students)
- 3) Science and Modeling – (2000 – present)
(40 international journal, 70 conference)
- 4) Extension and adoption- (1998 - present)

1) Lucerne issues

A) Pests and diseases – 1980s

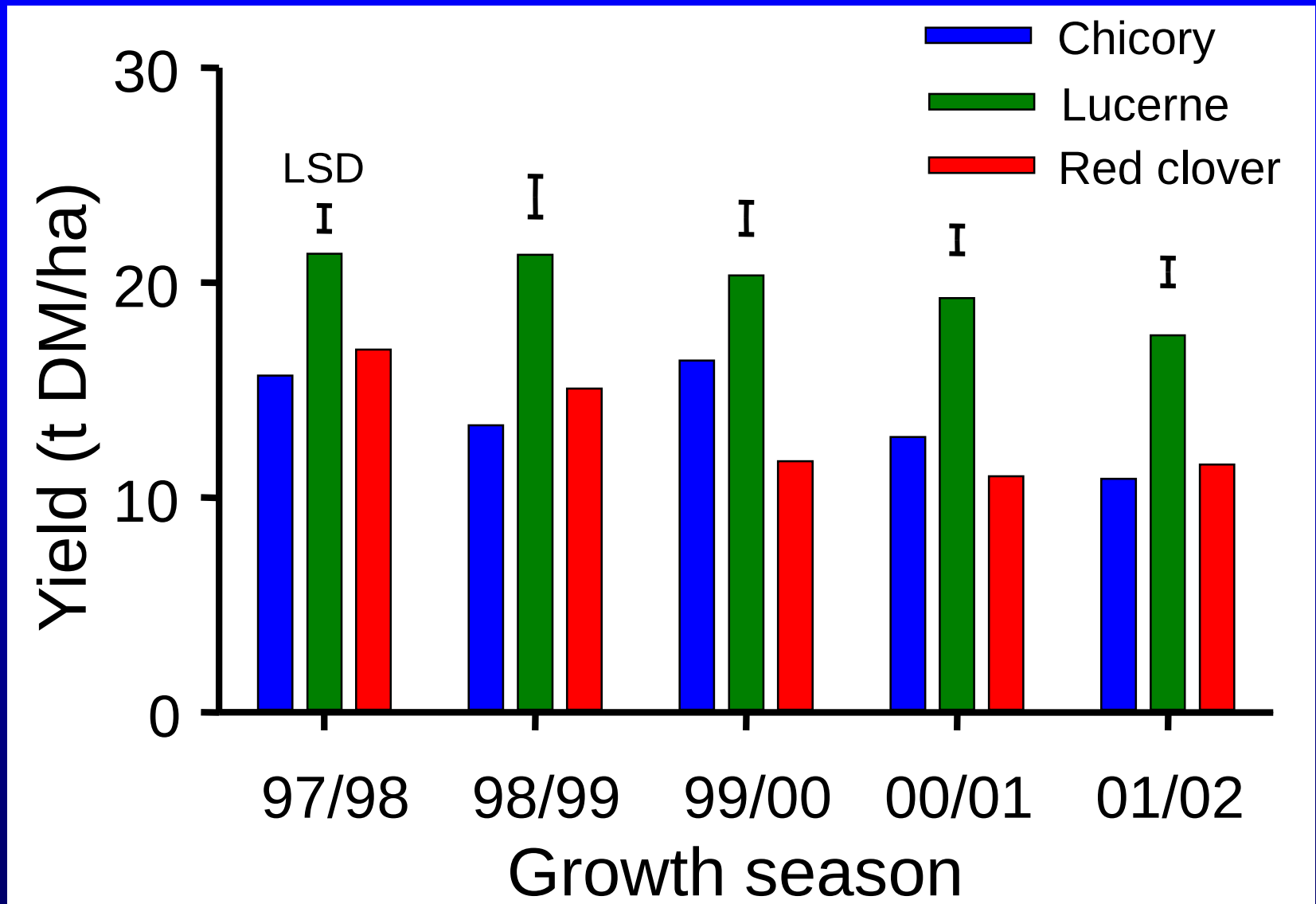
- Largely overcome by new cultivars from NZ and Nth America

B) Which deep-rooted species e.g. chicory, lucerne, red clover ?

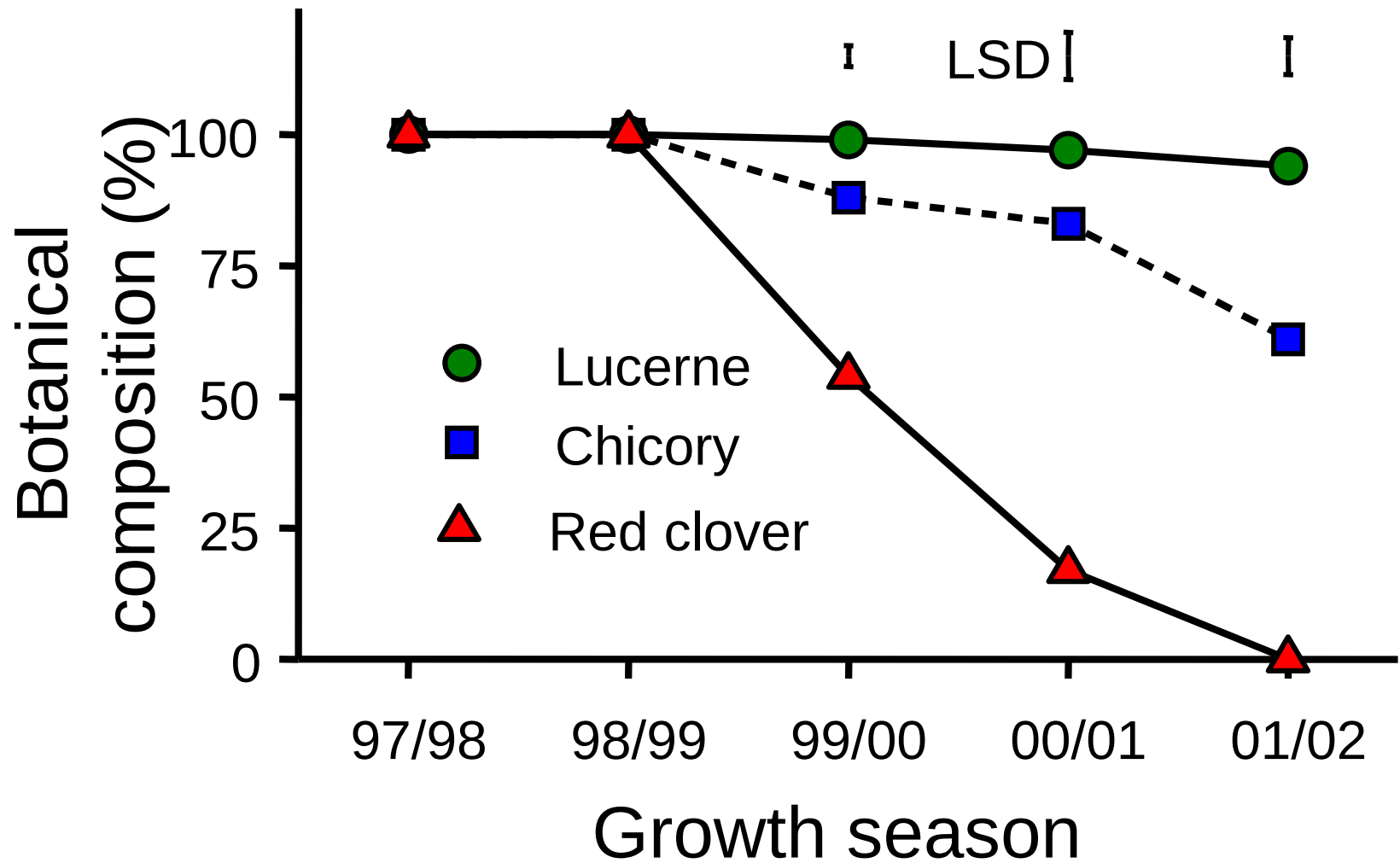
2) Experiment 1 – drought tolerant species



Annual dry matter yields



Persistence



1) Lucerne issues (cont'd)

c) Lambing time

- Average 23% higher but 3-weeks later
- Ewes and lambs on lucerne pre-weaning?
- 10% flowering – basal bud formation

Experiment 2

38 days resting

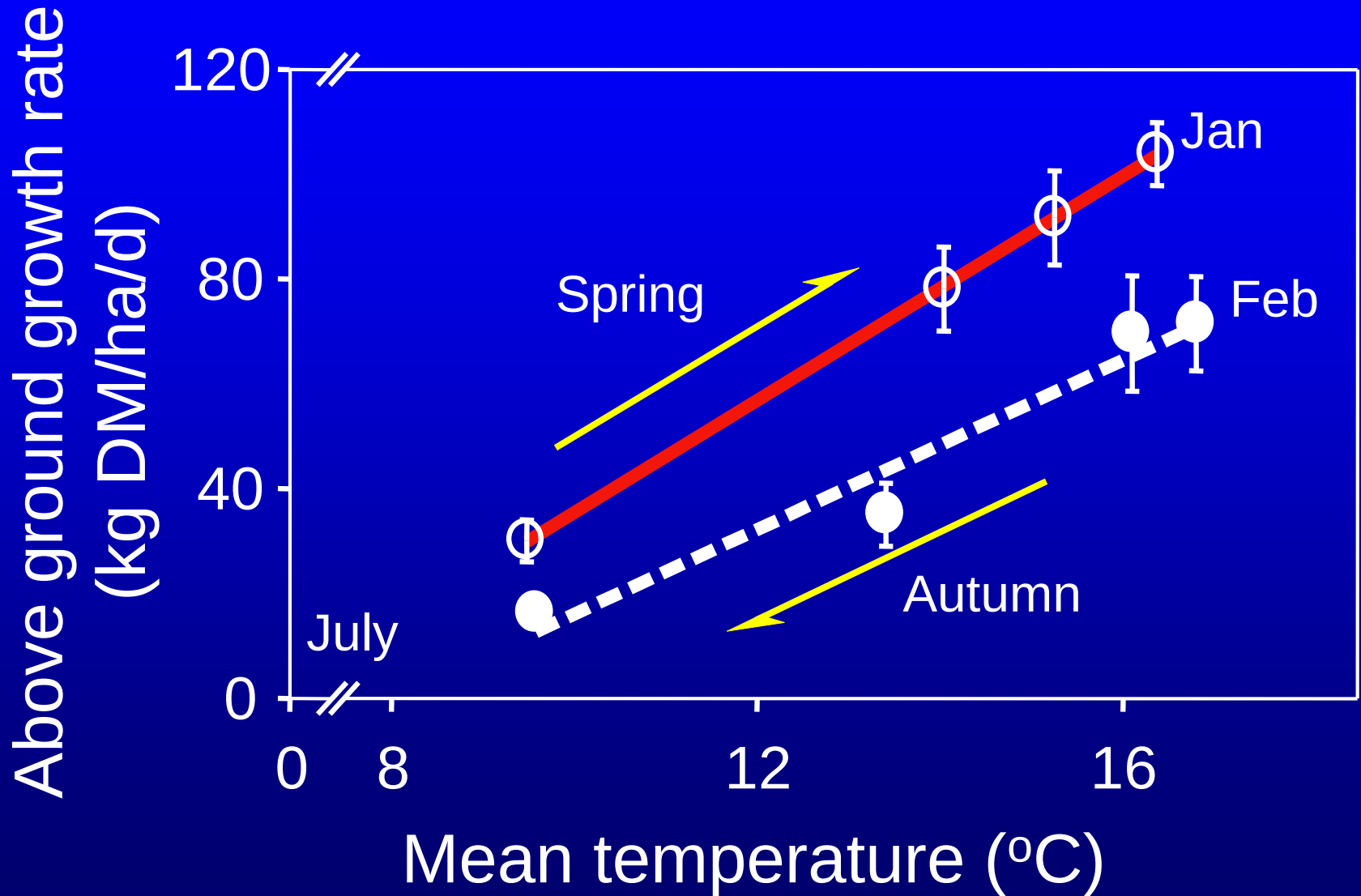
4 days grazing



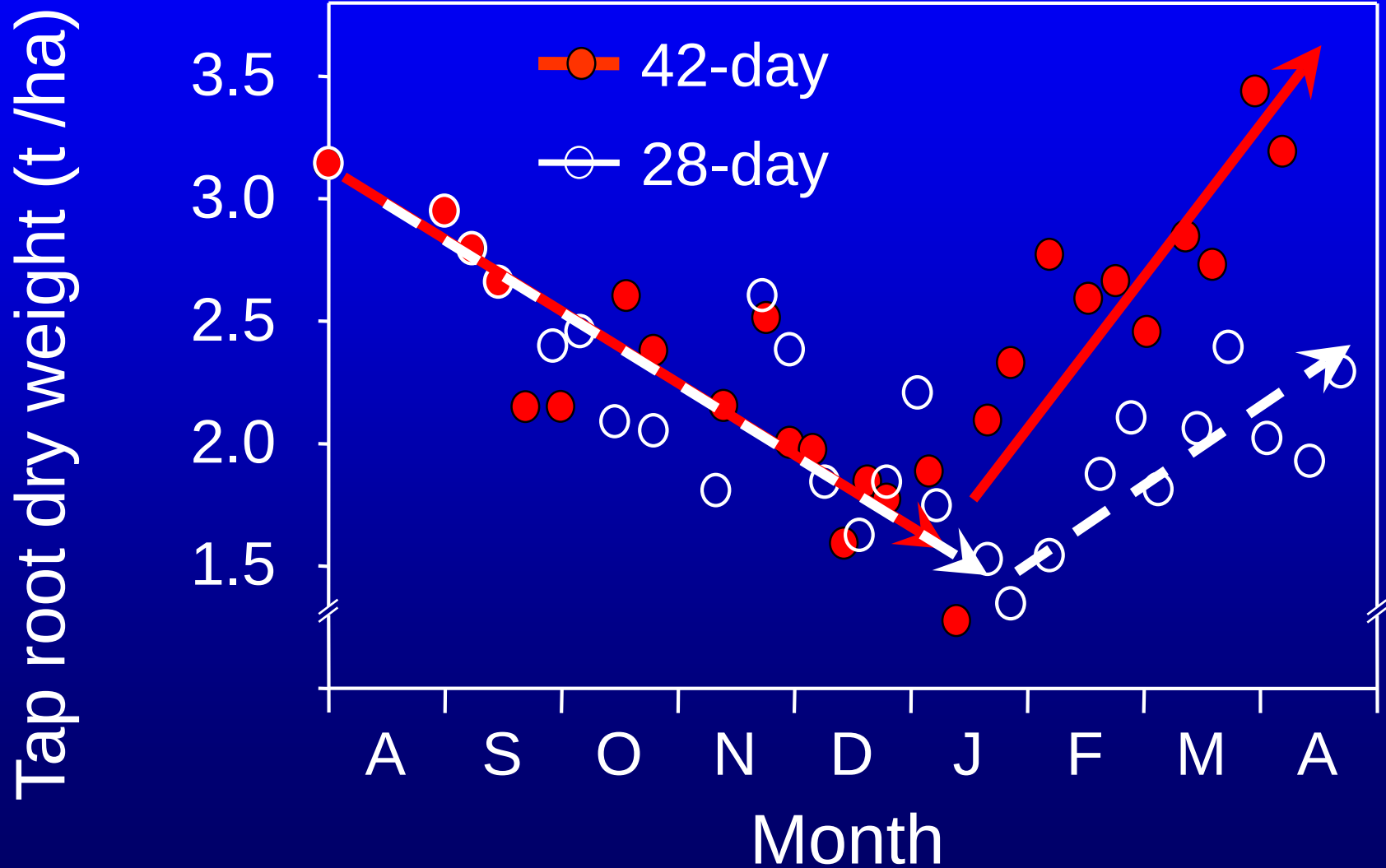
25 days resting

3 days grazing

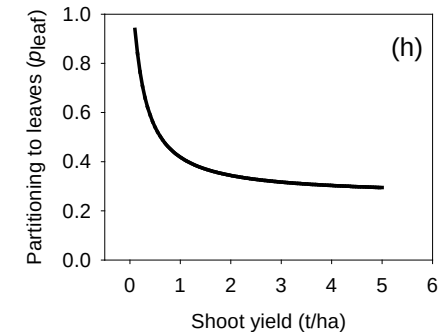
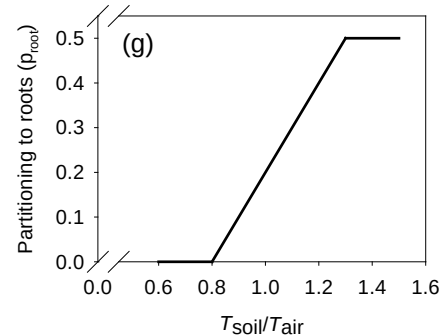
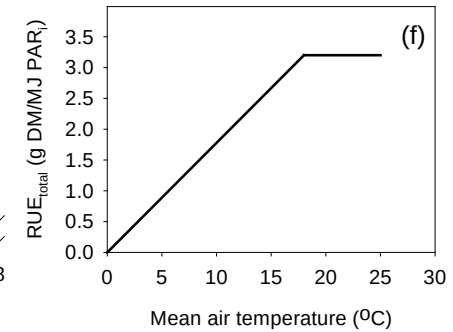
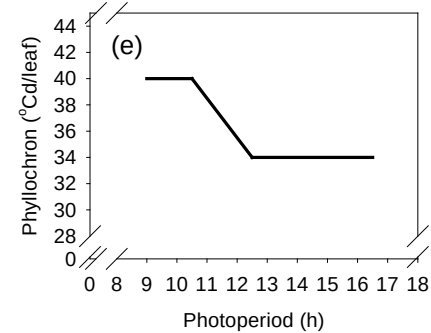
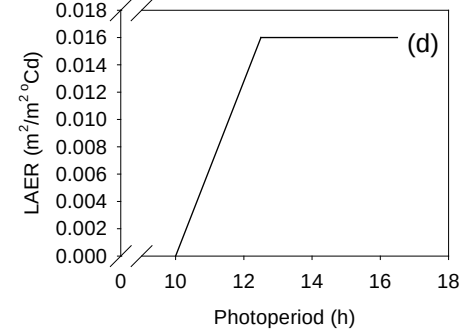
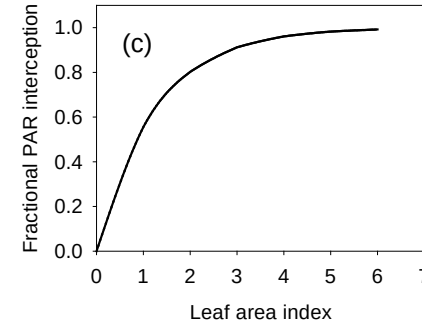
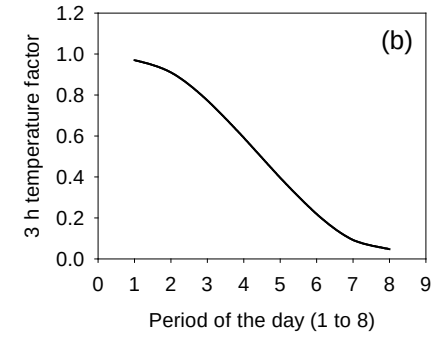
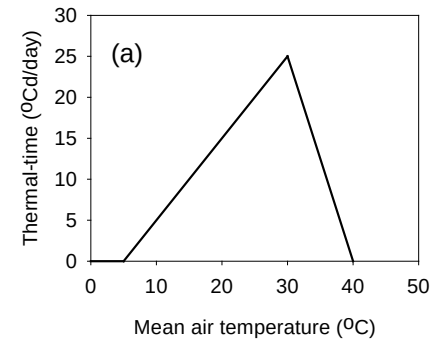
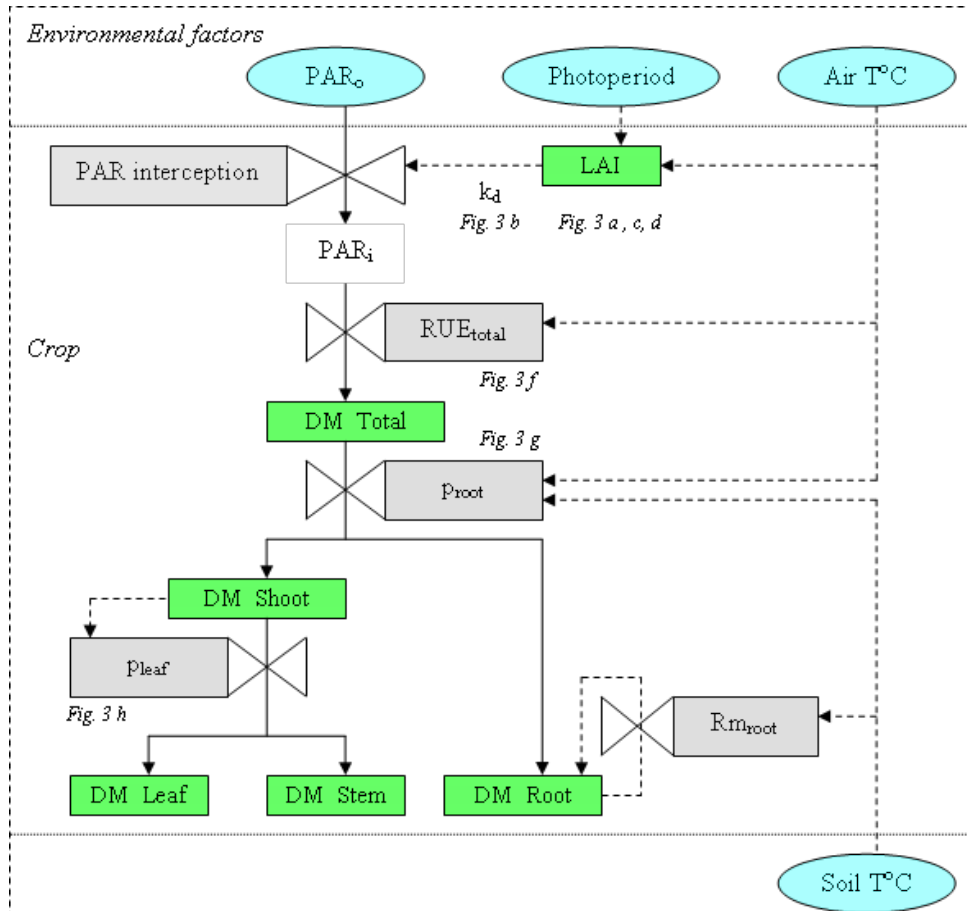
Vegetative growth



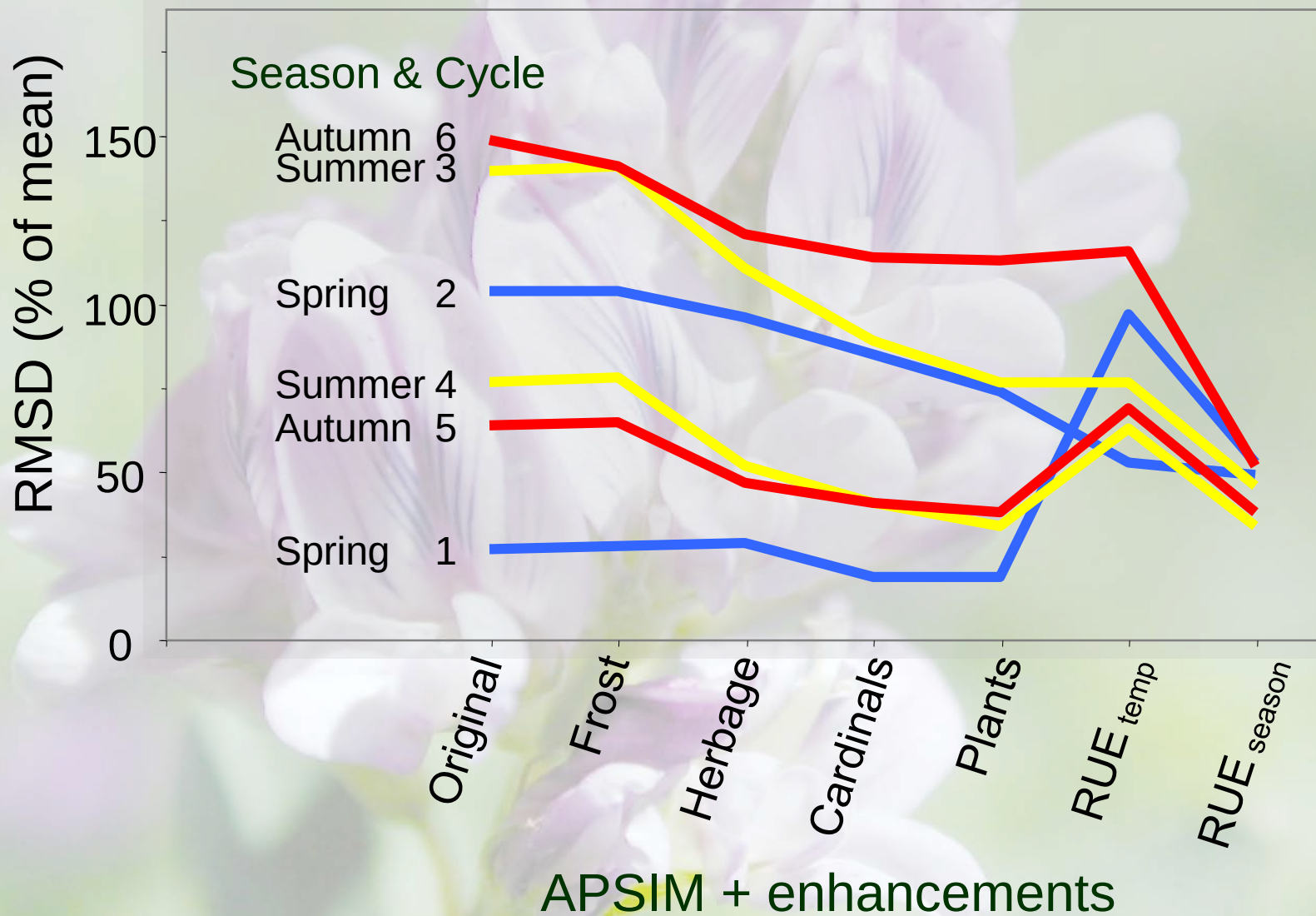
Partitioning to roots



3) Modelling

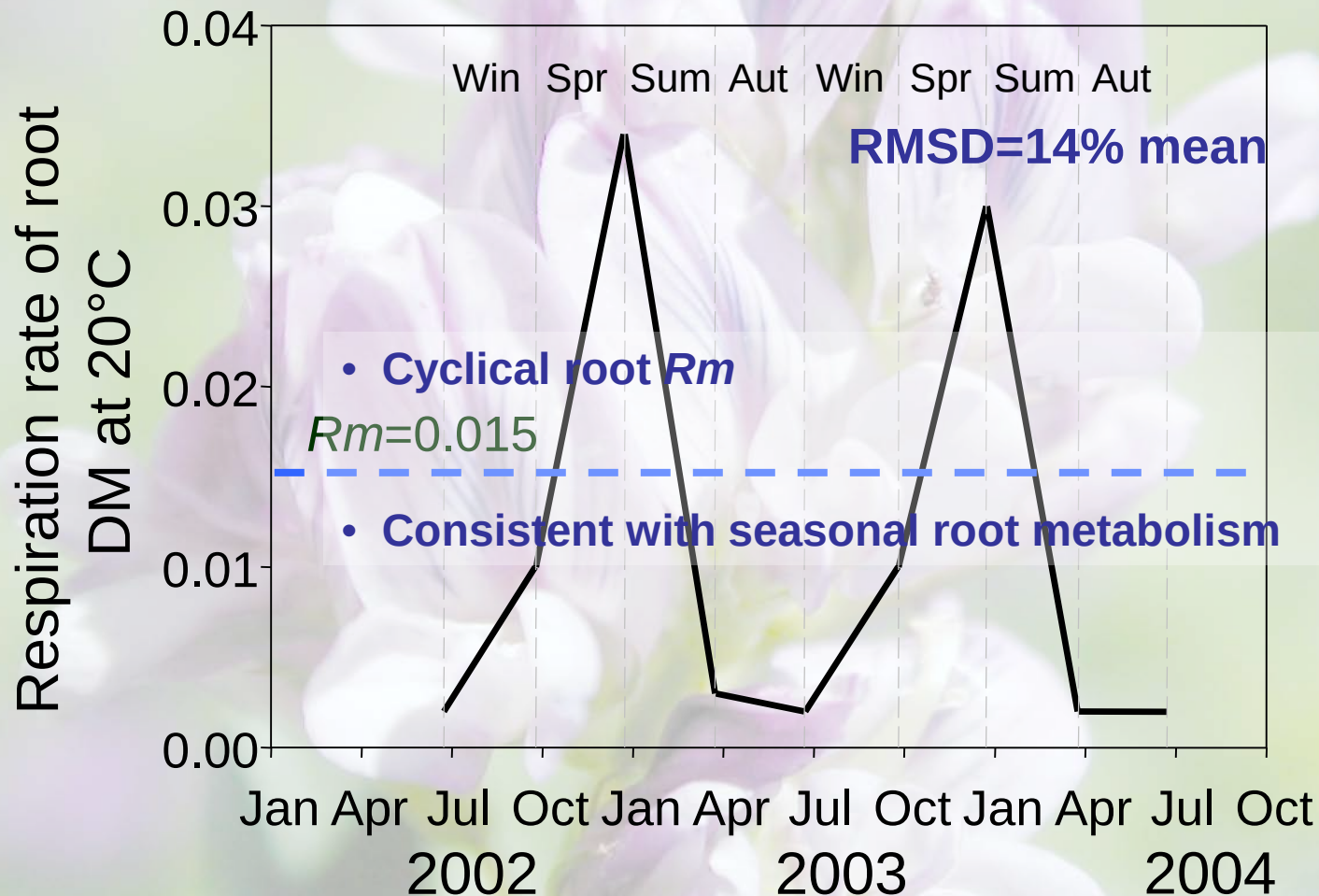


RMSD: → RUE seasonal

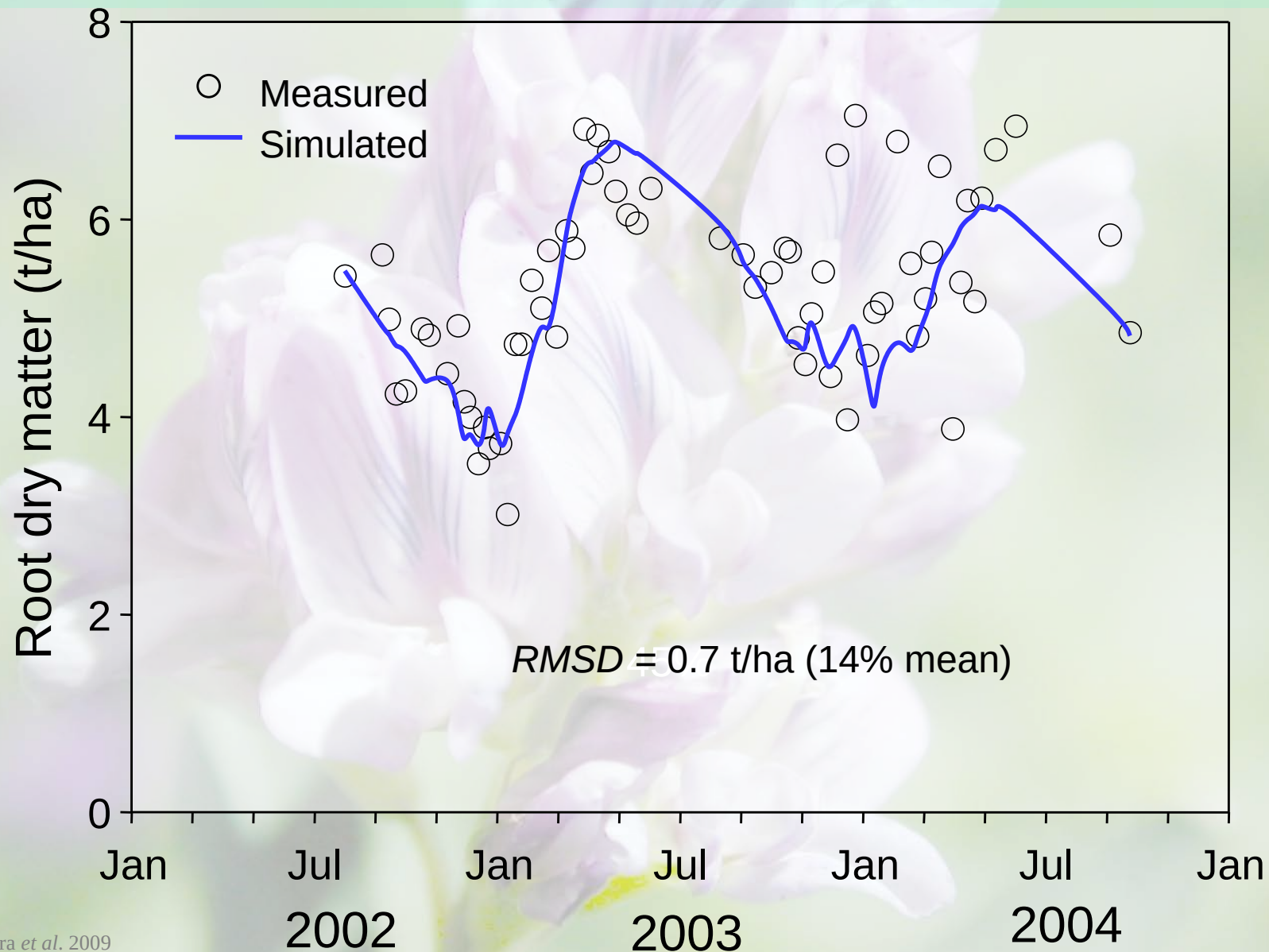


Seasonal pattern Rm values

Best fit: Seasonal pattern of R_m at 20°C



Adjusting R_m for the best fit



Model results

Accurate prediction of the seasonality of lucerne:

Growth

Canopy expansion

Vegetative development

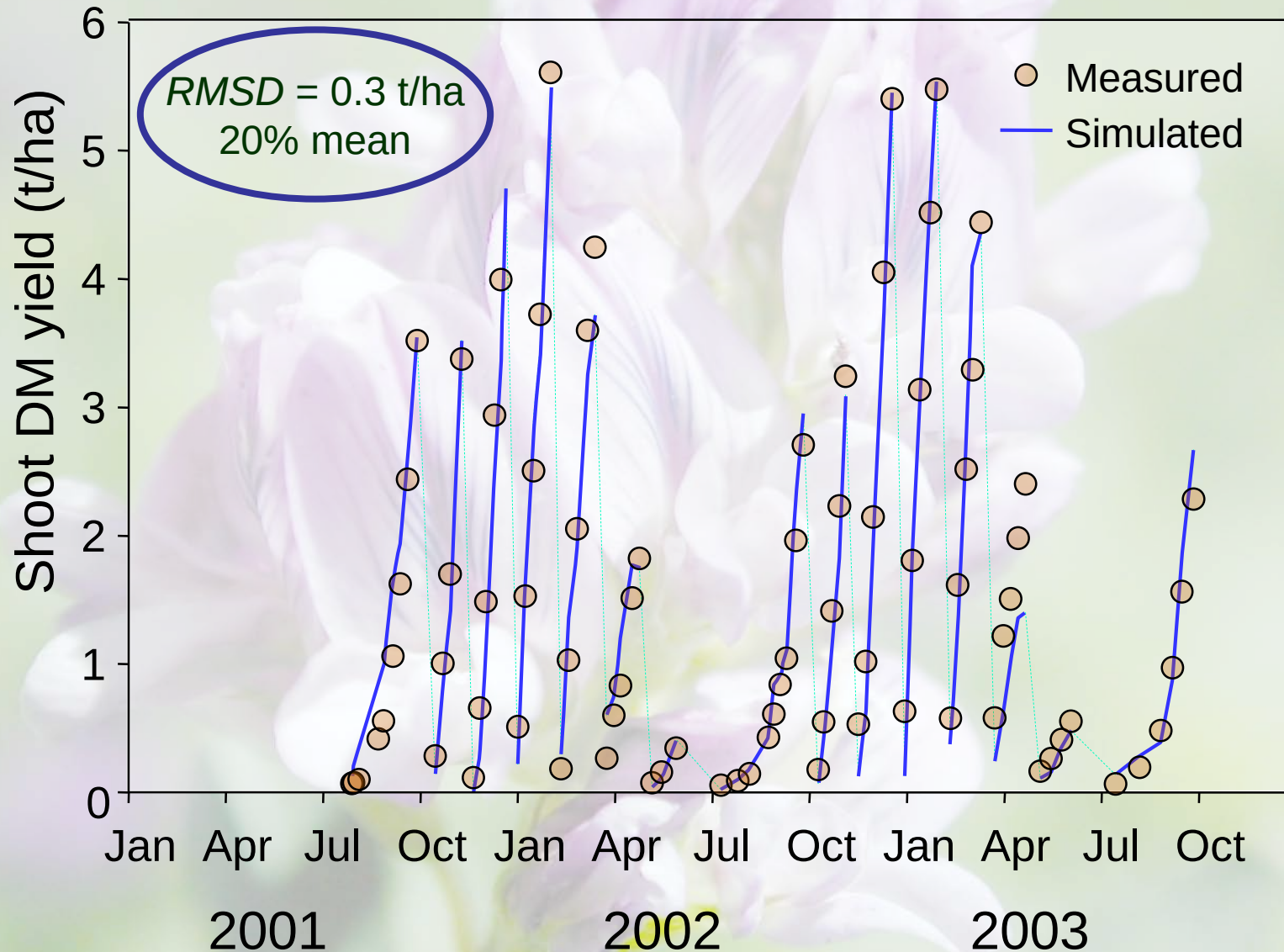
was obtained by the use of:

- (i) Thermal-time sum with 3-hour period and broken stick model
- (ii) $LAI = f(\text{temperature}, Pp)$
- (iii) $RUE_{\text{shoot}} = RUE_{\text{total}} * (1 - p_{\text{root}})$

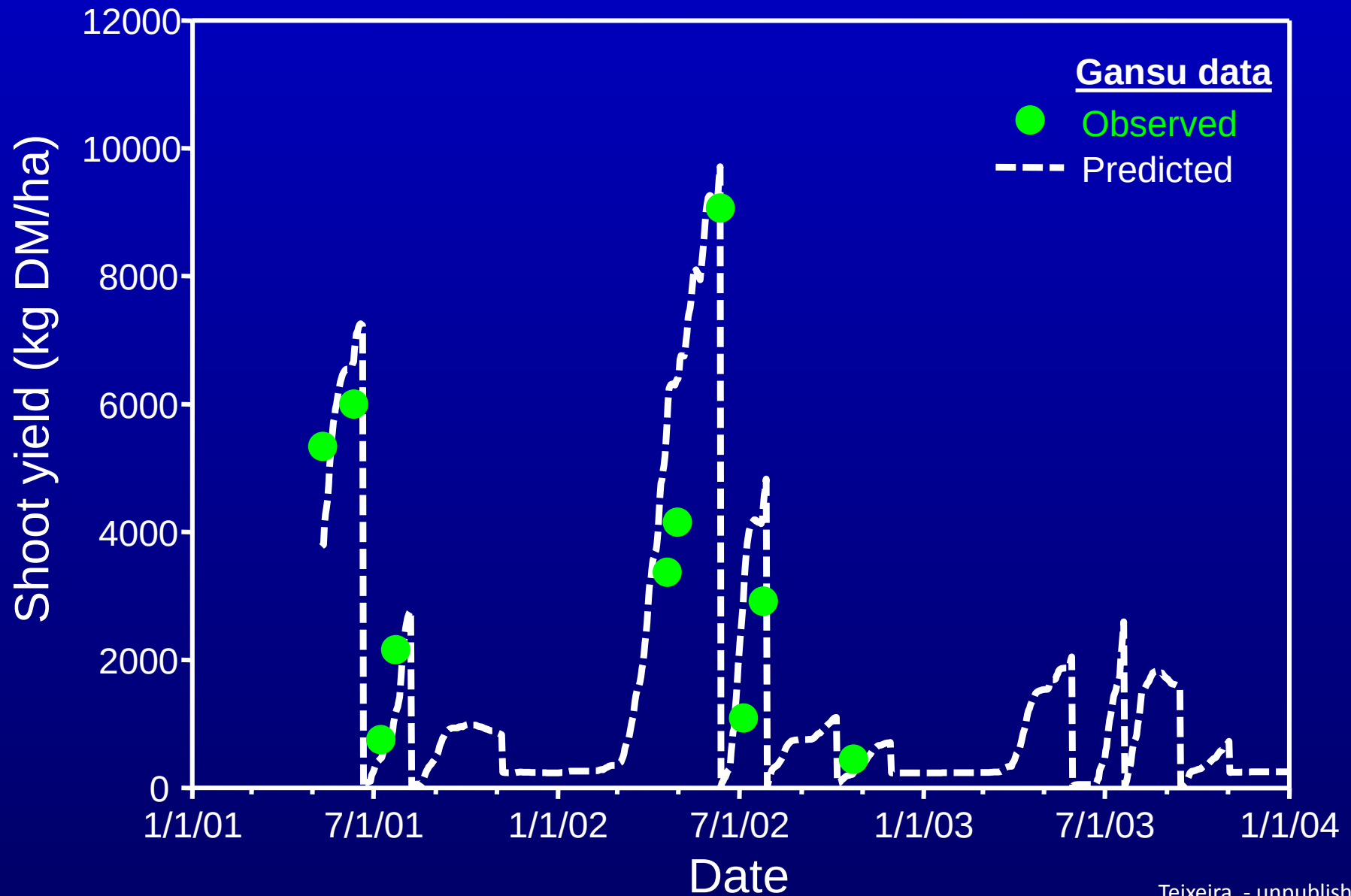
Root biomass

- (iv) Cyclical coefficient of root maintenance respiration rate (R_m)

Predictions of shoot yield



APSIM Lucerne Validation



4) Extension



SERVANT LEADER



Where to plant



When to graze

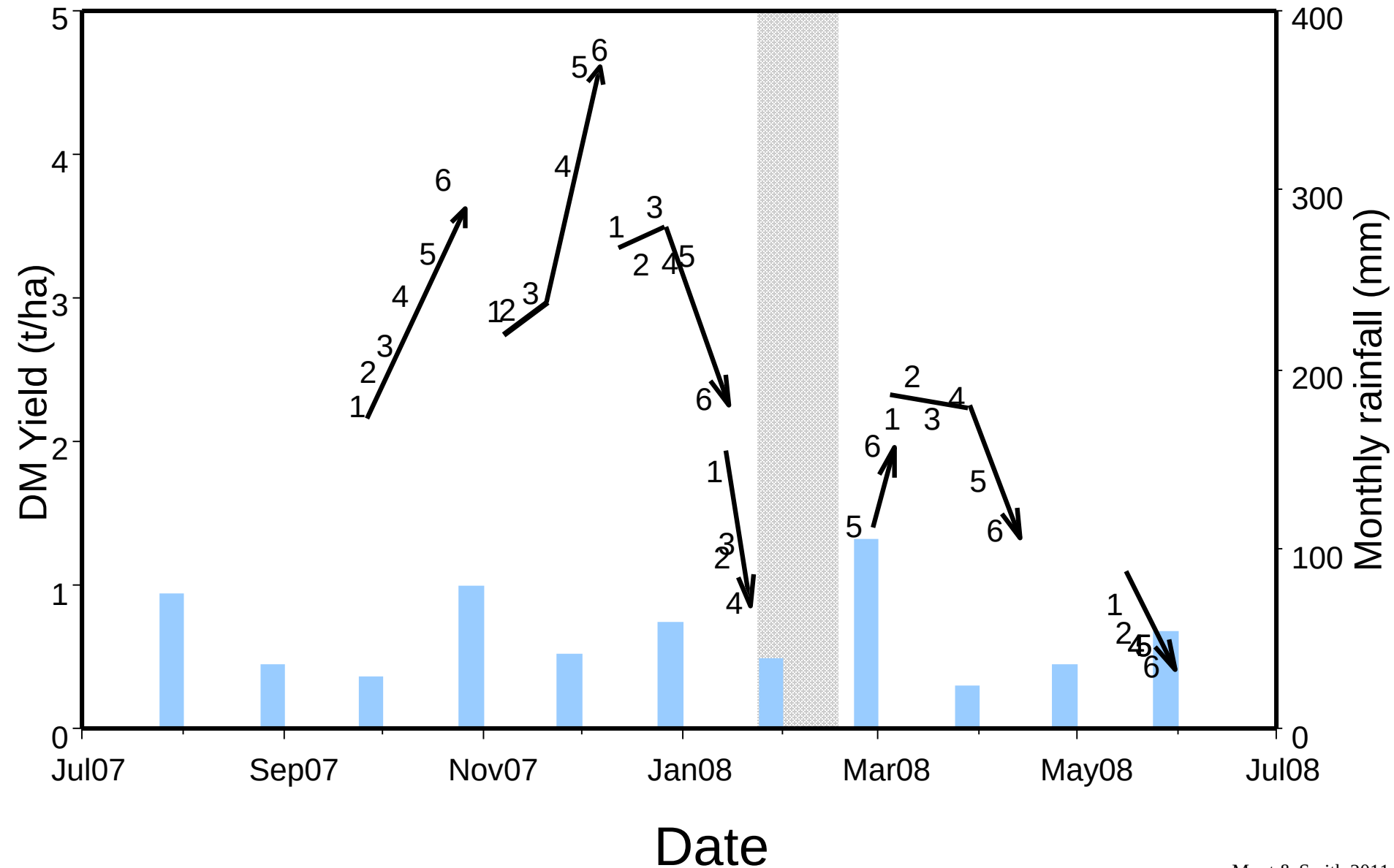


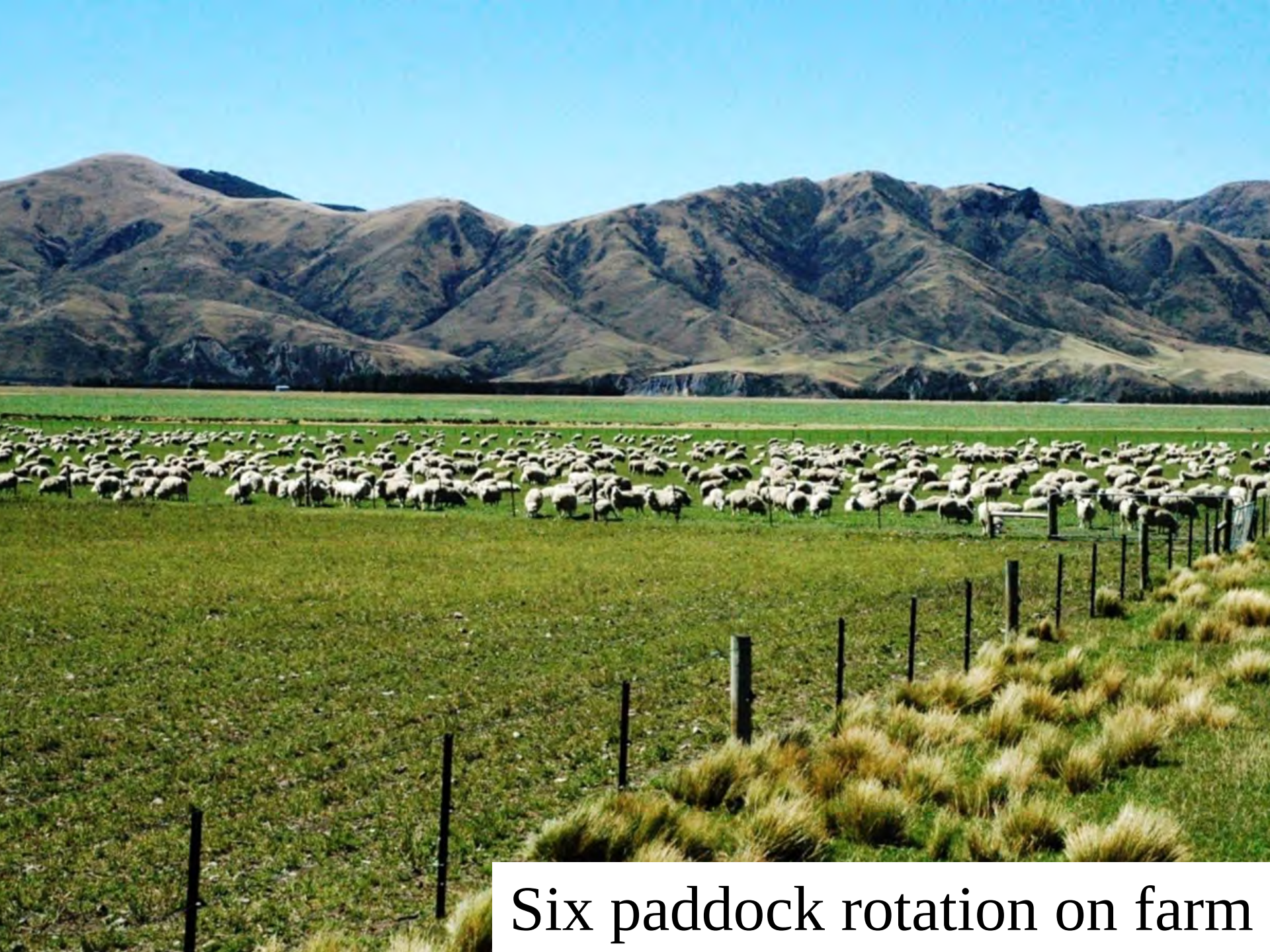
How to graze



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

Experiment 3 at Lincoln University





Six paddock rotation on farm

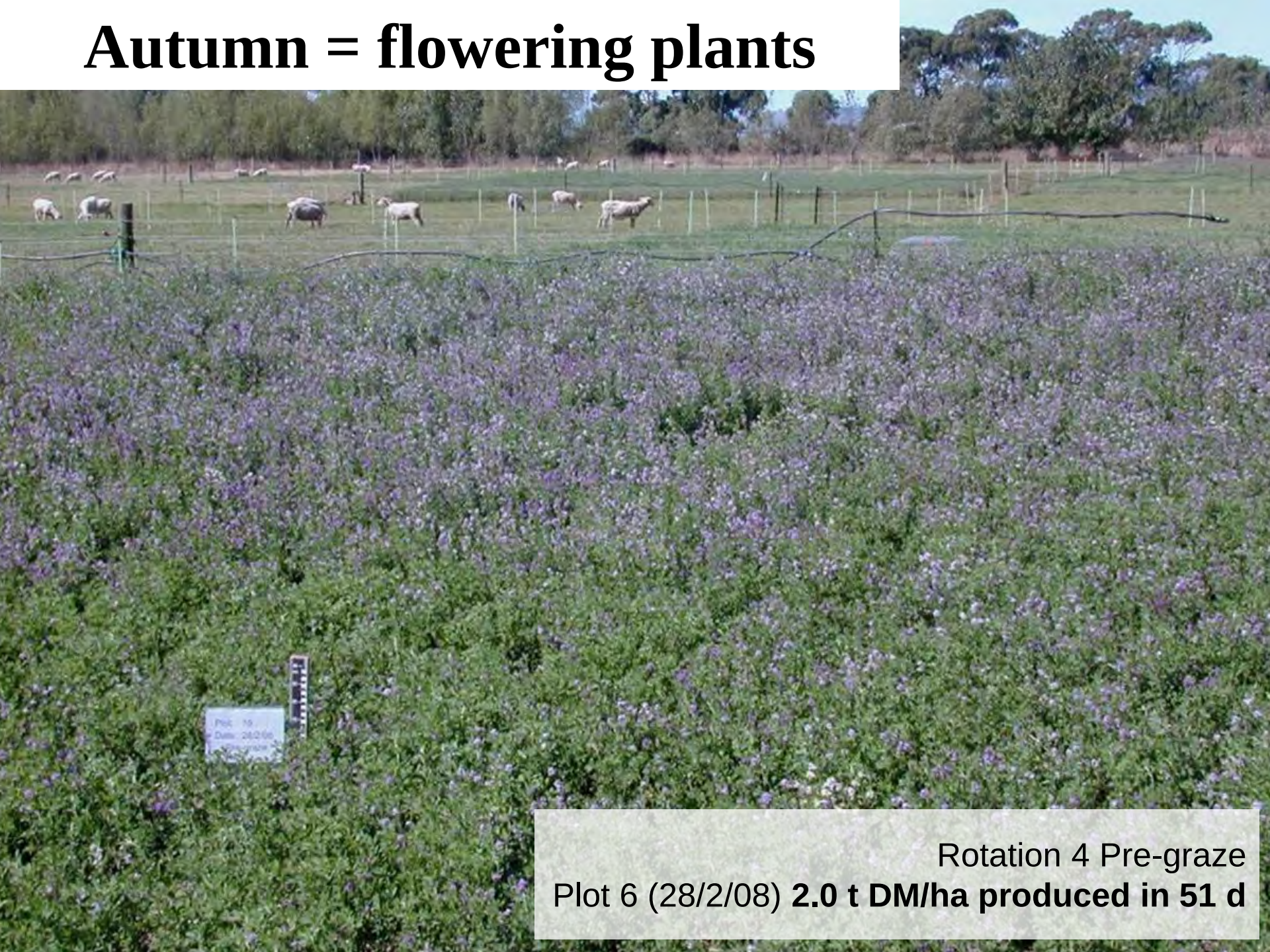


What else to feed

Spring = animals



Autumn = flowering plants



Plot 19
Date: 28/2/08
Pre-graze

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

Which animals?



Deer = no risk of bloat

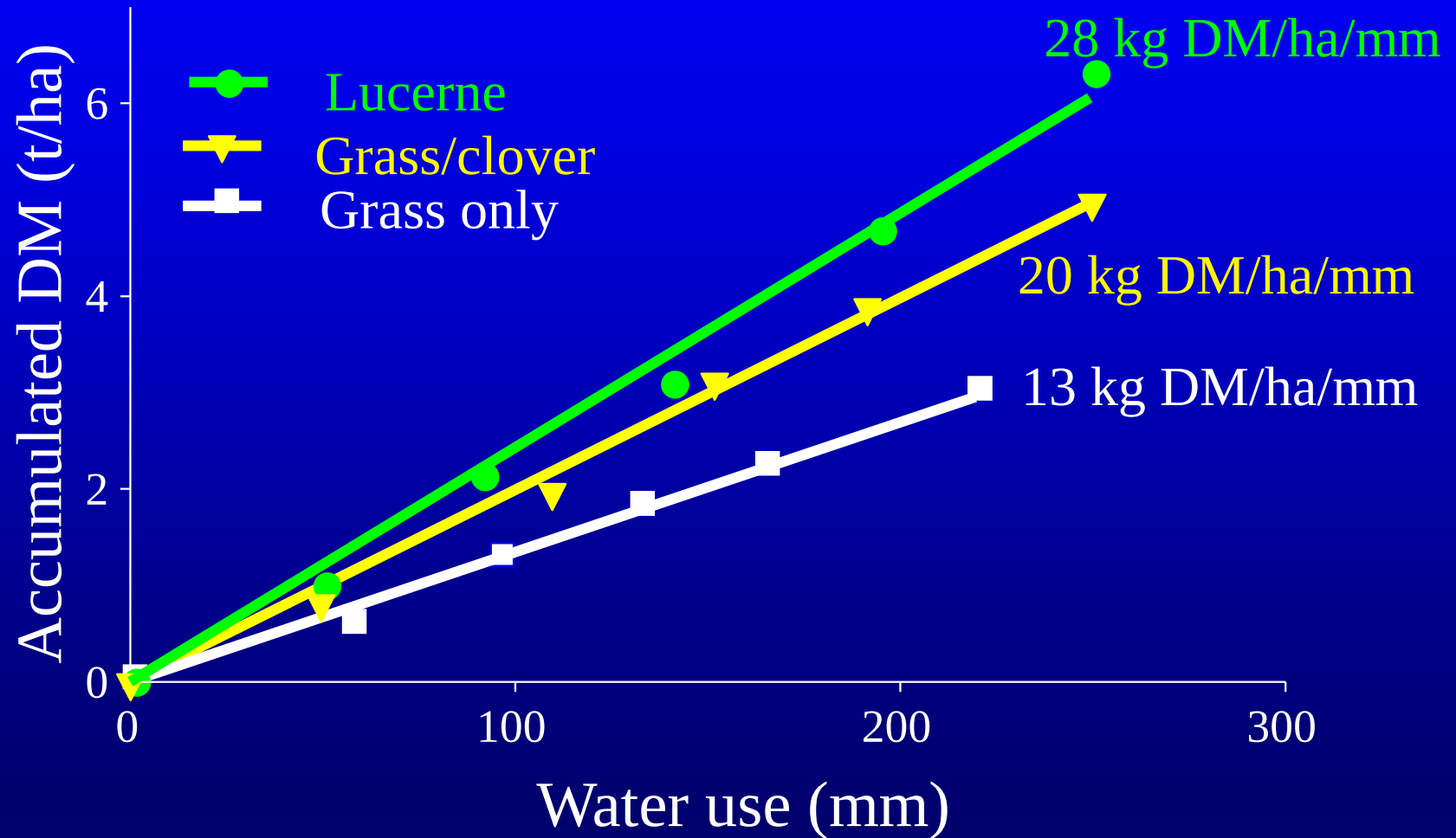




How to manage water



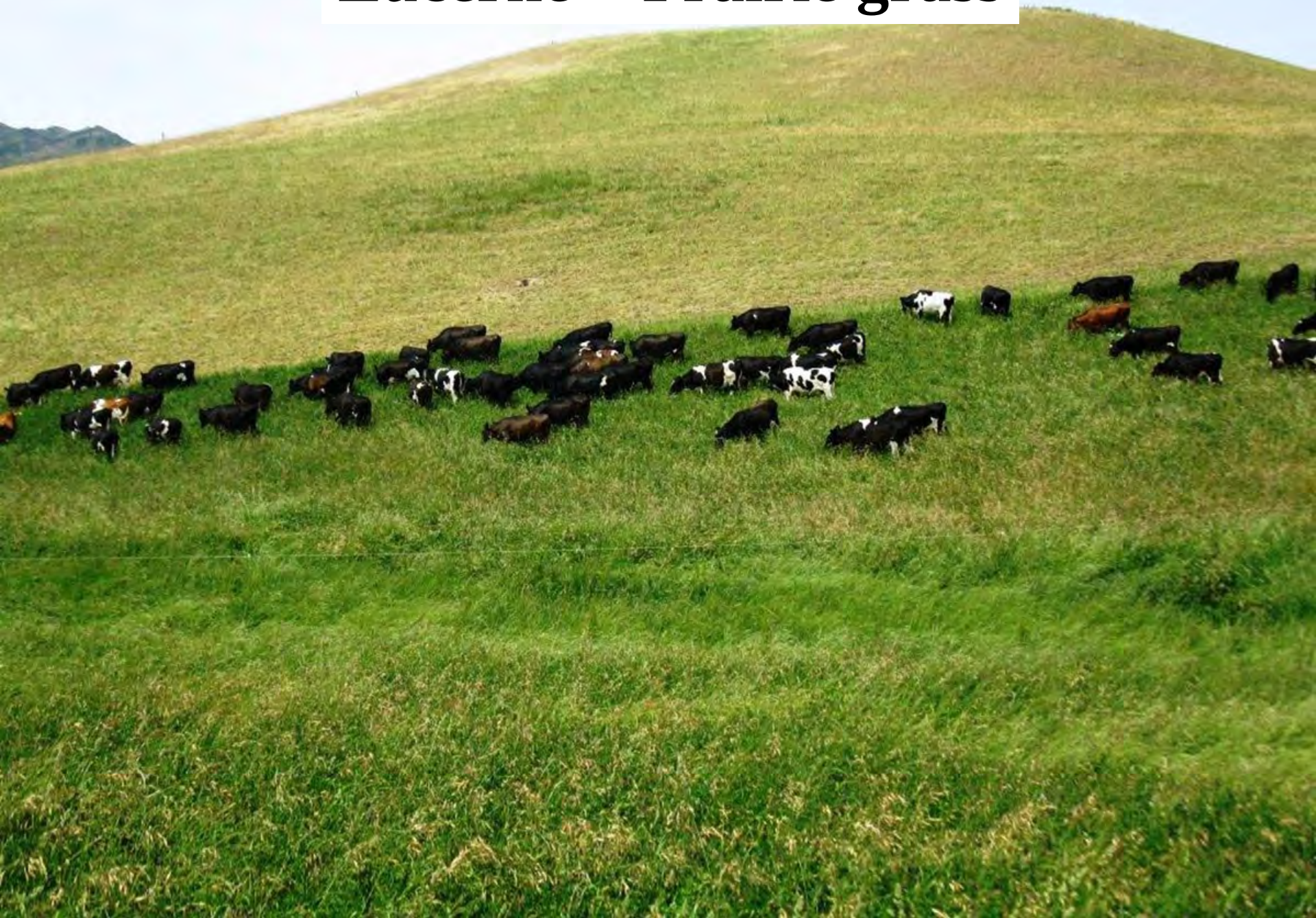
Spring WUE



Lucerne + cocksfoot



Lucerne + Prairie grass



Talk to the farmers



In the field



Again

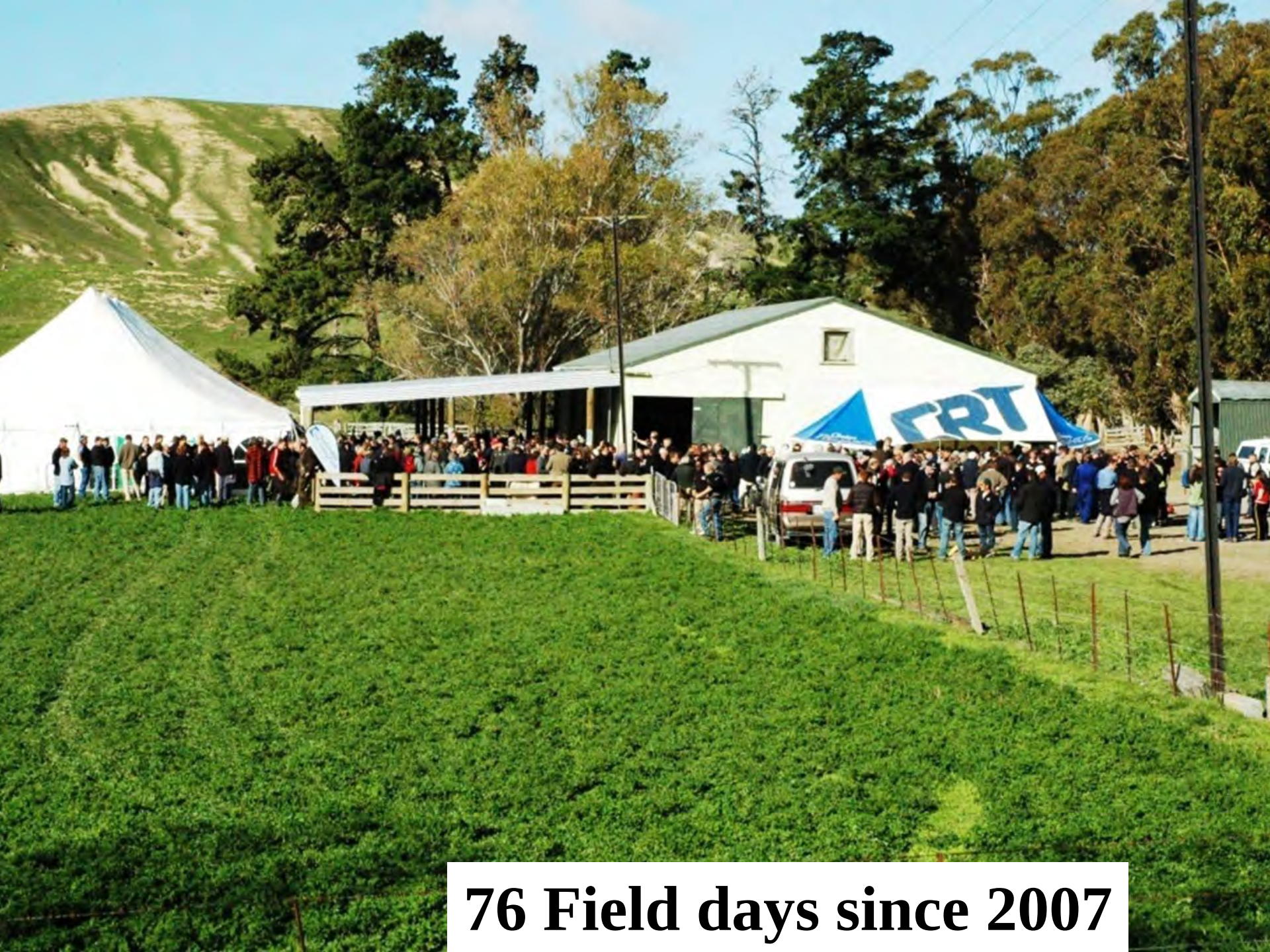


And again





And again



76 Field days since 2007

Old fashioned pasture species proving their worth



Derek Mast explains the benefits of using dryland pasture species.

by
**Howard
Kneer**

Old fashioned pasture species grow under modern management are proving better than ryegrass and white clover for pasture farmers without irrigation. Latest University of Canterbury research shows that Old Lucerne have been looking for the best pasture species in dryland situations for the past 100 years or so.

"We started doing this with no leading because we thought it was important," Dr. Mast said. "Lucerne is a hardy perennial that can last 10 years."

He said the work was funded by the New Zealand Dairy Board and the New Zealand Sheep Producers' Association.

In 1990, research showed that lucerne was the only one with sufficient benefits to recommend it for dryland situations. It was then that the University of Canterbury started its research into the use of lucerne in dryland situations.

Dr. Mast said that lucerne was the only one with sufficient benefits to recommend it for dryland situations. It was then that the University of Canterbury started its research into the use of lucerne in dryland situations.



Plant species choice key to success

Lucerne powers change on-farm

Profit in the dry

Making the most of Water



NEW WAYS WITH LUCERNE

Stop, look, and change



Legume legend

Lucerne is likely drought-beater

Lucerne behind four-fold increase in profit



'God's plant' the saving grace

85 rural news articles since 2007

Cocksfoot on the comeback trail

Lucerne advocate Derek Mast explains the lucerne growth process and why rotational grazing, rather than strip-grazing, is best.

Moot points on management

Clear signal for system change

Benefits of climate change



Lucerne beats drought

Innovation is the key



Lucerne myths exposed at Marlborough field day

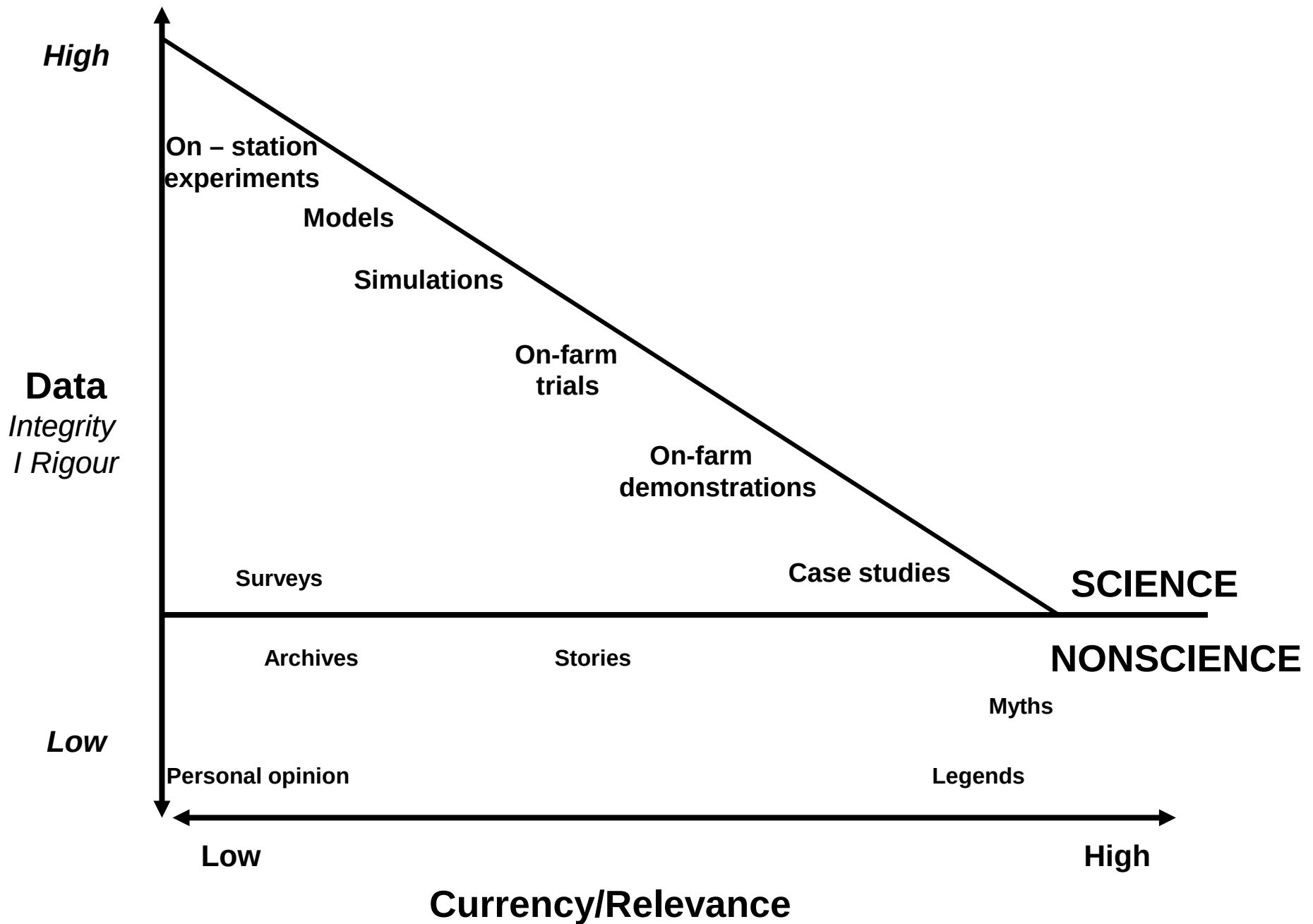
Professor sings lucerne's praises

Subterranean clover key to farm system

Profits despite drought



Integrity & Trust



Keys to extension success ?

- Innovative farmers with incentives to change – economic, land sustainability, social.
- Attention to all technical aspects at the same time
 - Without sub division grazing mgmt does not exist.
- Appropriate research to deliver best mgmt.
- Mutual integrity and trust between scientist and farmers with ongoing engagement and mentoring.

Acknowledgements

Drs Mills, Brown, Teixeira, Pollock, Varella, Peri, Black

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Nori, Berenji, Maxwell, Powers, Gillespie, Wigley, Stocker,

Tapp, Kearns, Lewis, Neal, Crutchley



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Prof. Derrick Moot
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at the

3rd International Congress
on
Farming Systems on Loess Plateau,
Gansu Province China,
14-17 June 2011