



Liveweight gain of young sheep grazing perennial lupin-cocksfoot pasture compared with pure lucerne pasture

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- However, lucerne is unsuitable for low pH, high soluble Al soils.
- Other pasture legumes used in NZ are also unsuitable.







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One possible opportunity may involve cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and perennial lupin (*Lupinus polyphyllus*) pasture.

 We quantified the performance of Merino sheep grazing perennial lupin-grass pasture on-farm at Tekapo in NZ South Island.





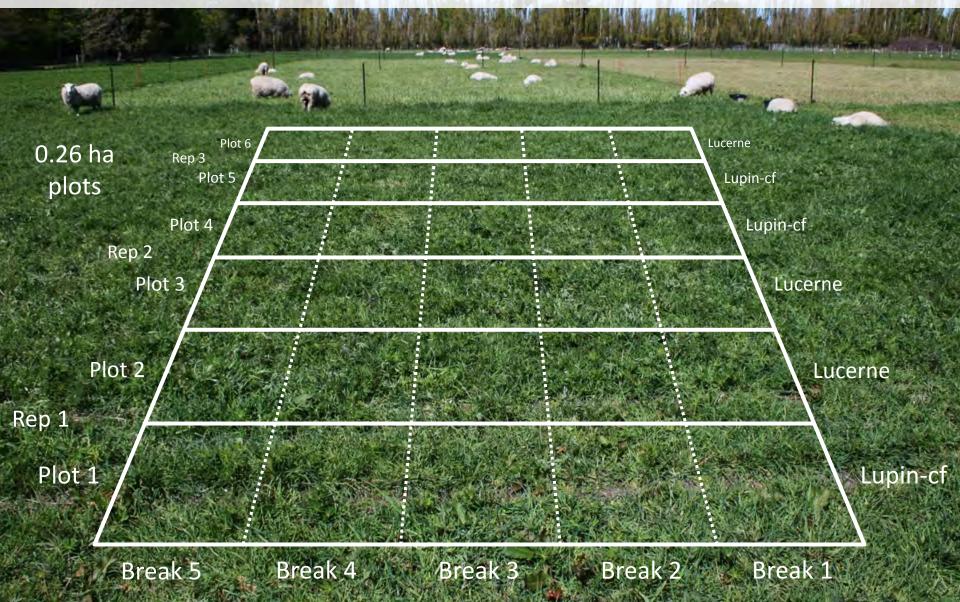
Objective of this study

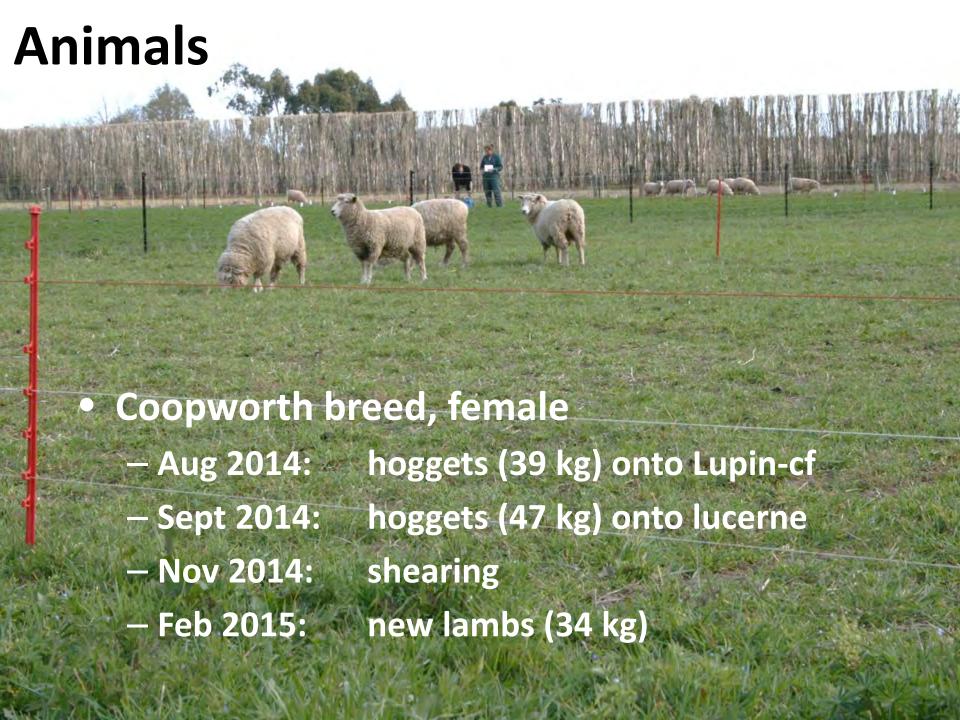
 To quantify sheep LWG, herbage yield and water use of perennial lupin-cocksfoot pasture relative to pure lucerne (control).

Done at Lincoln University
 43°38′53″S, 172°27′24″E, elevation 9 m

Sown Dec 2013

'Russell' & 'Blue' lupin 30 kg/ha with 'Kara' cocksfoot 10 kg/ha 'Force 4' lucerne 15 kg/ha

















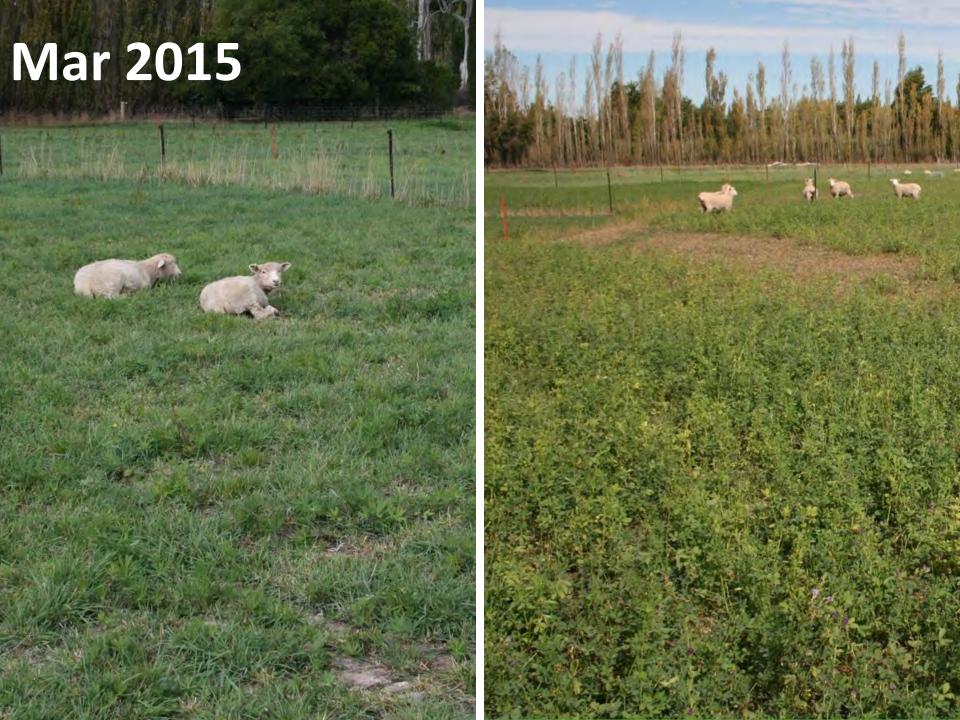








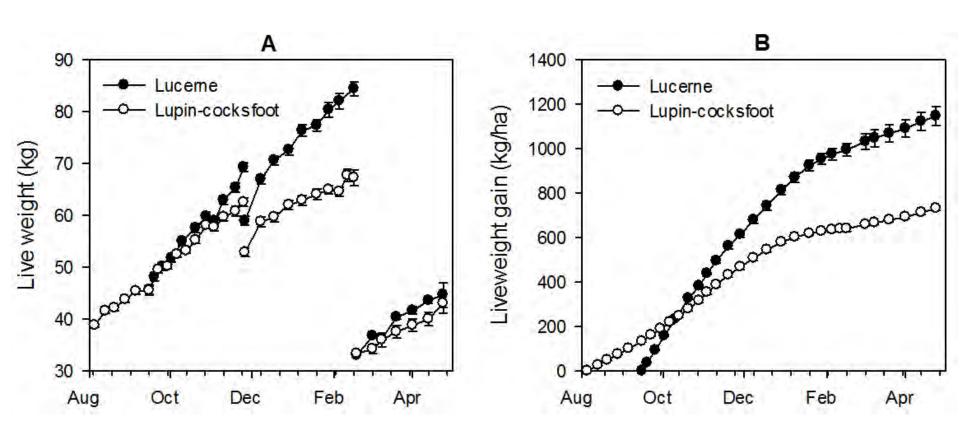
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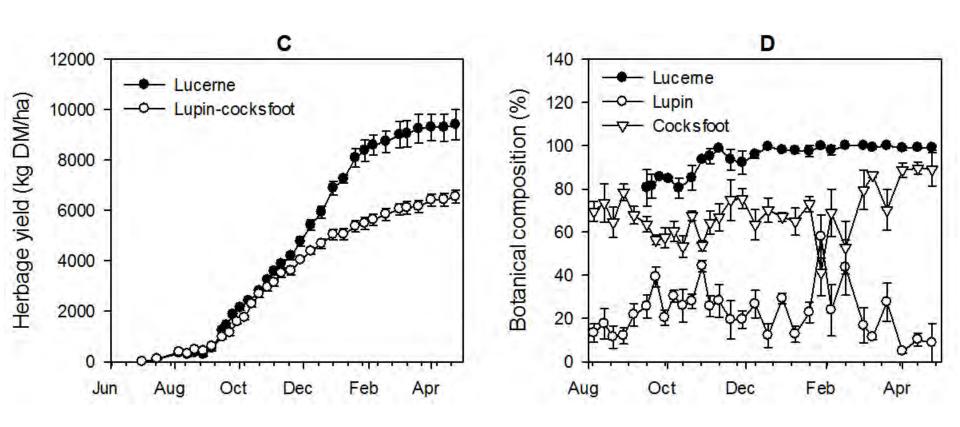
Liveweight gain





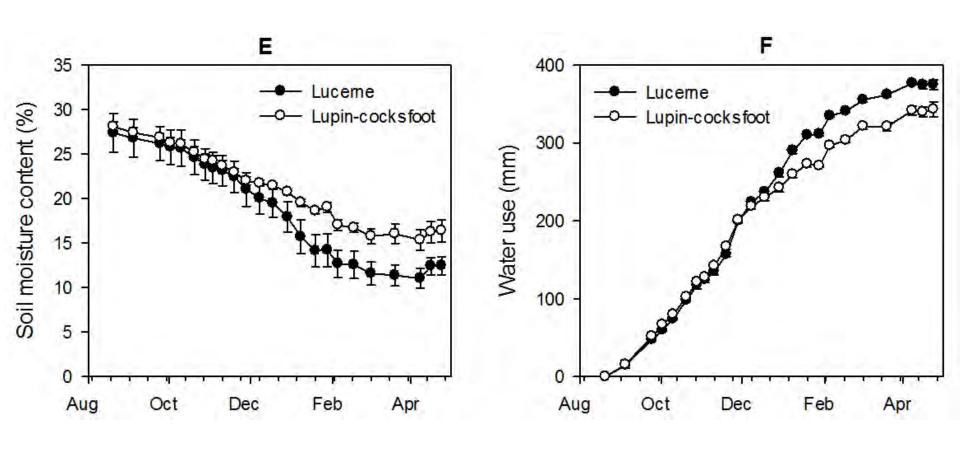
Herbage yield





Water use









Pasture	Sheep LWt gain (kg/ha per mm)	Herbage DM yield (kg/ha per mm)
Lucerne	3.1	24
Lupin-cocksfoot	2.1	18

Conclusion



- The perennial lupin-cocksfoot was 65-70% as productive as pure lucerne
 - sheep LWG (64%)
 - herbage DM yield (70%)
 - water-use efficiency of LWG (68%)

under lowland conditions without irrigation in the first year after establishment.



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 NZ Merino Company, Struthers Trust, Sinclair Cummings Trust and Alexander Agribusiness for scholarships received by Ryan-Salter.