

Pasture responses to environment

Professor Derrick Moot





Photo: WR Scott
Lincoln University



Photo: R Scott
Lincoln University

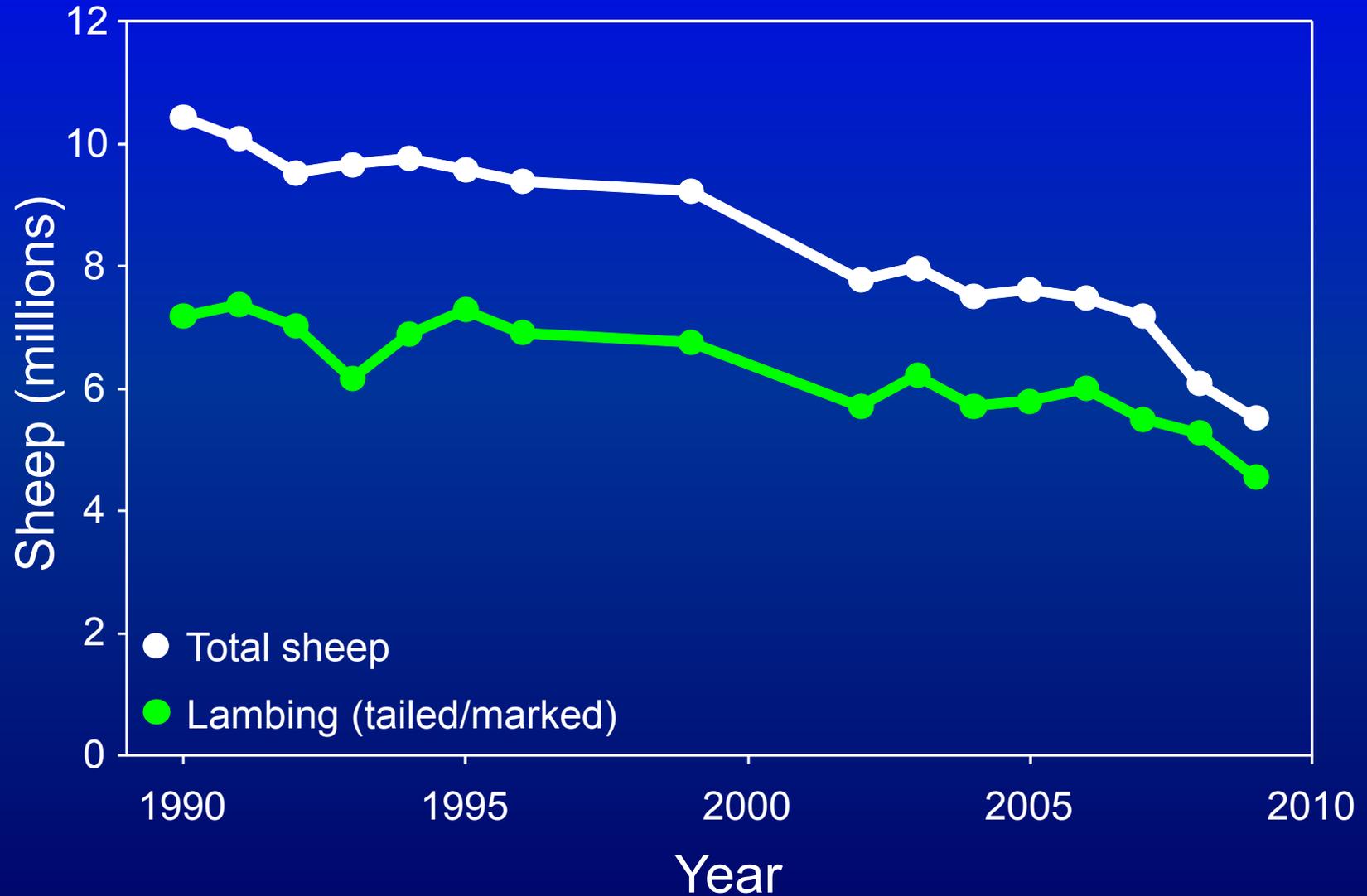
Lincoln University Dairy Farm



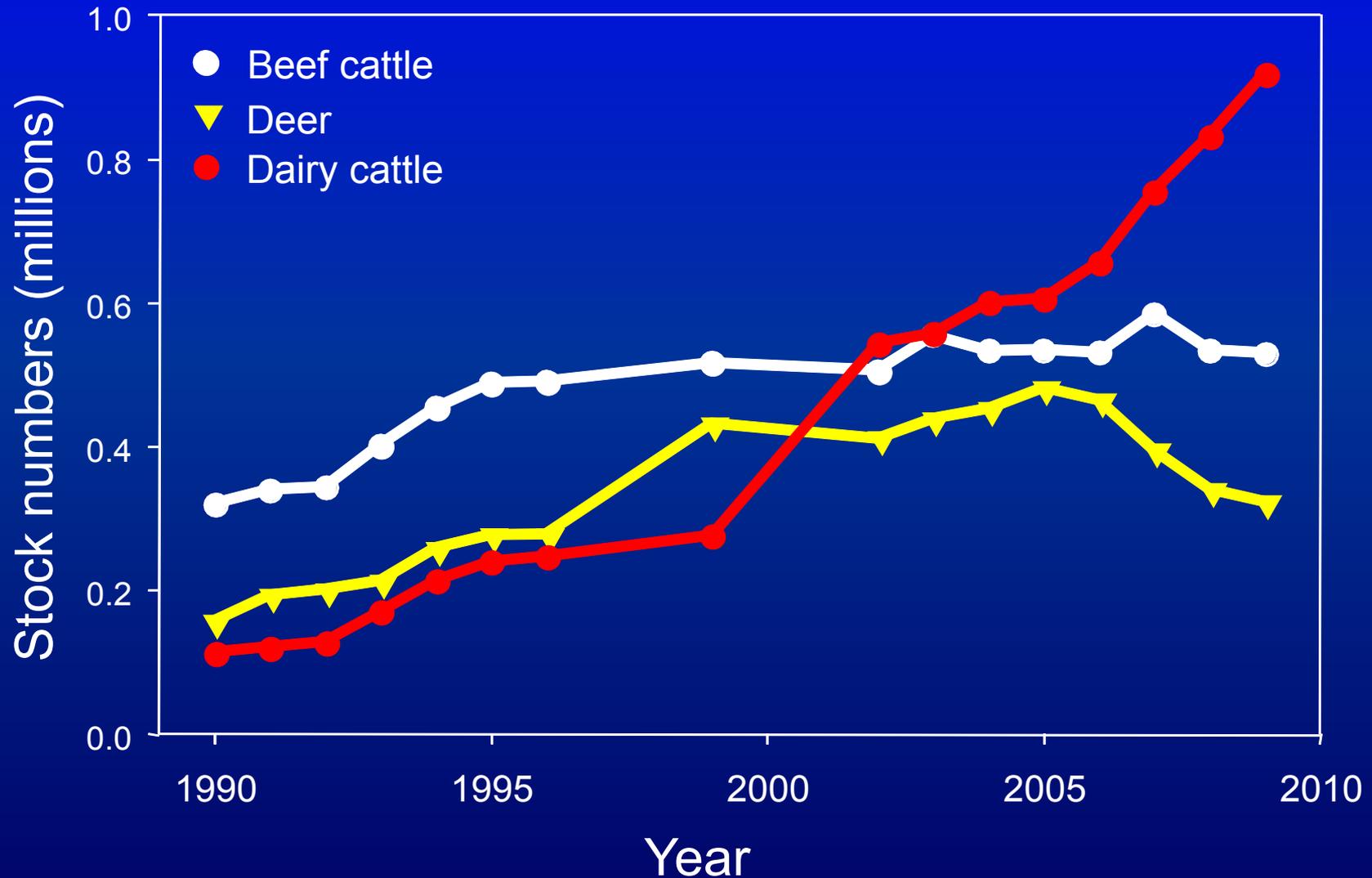
Photo: WR Scott
Lincoln University

Forest conversion 100 000 ha

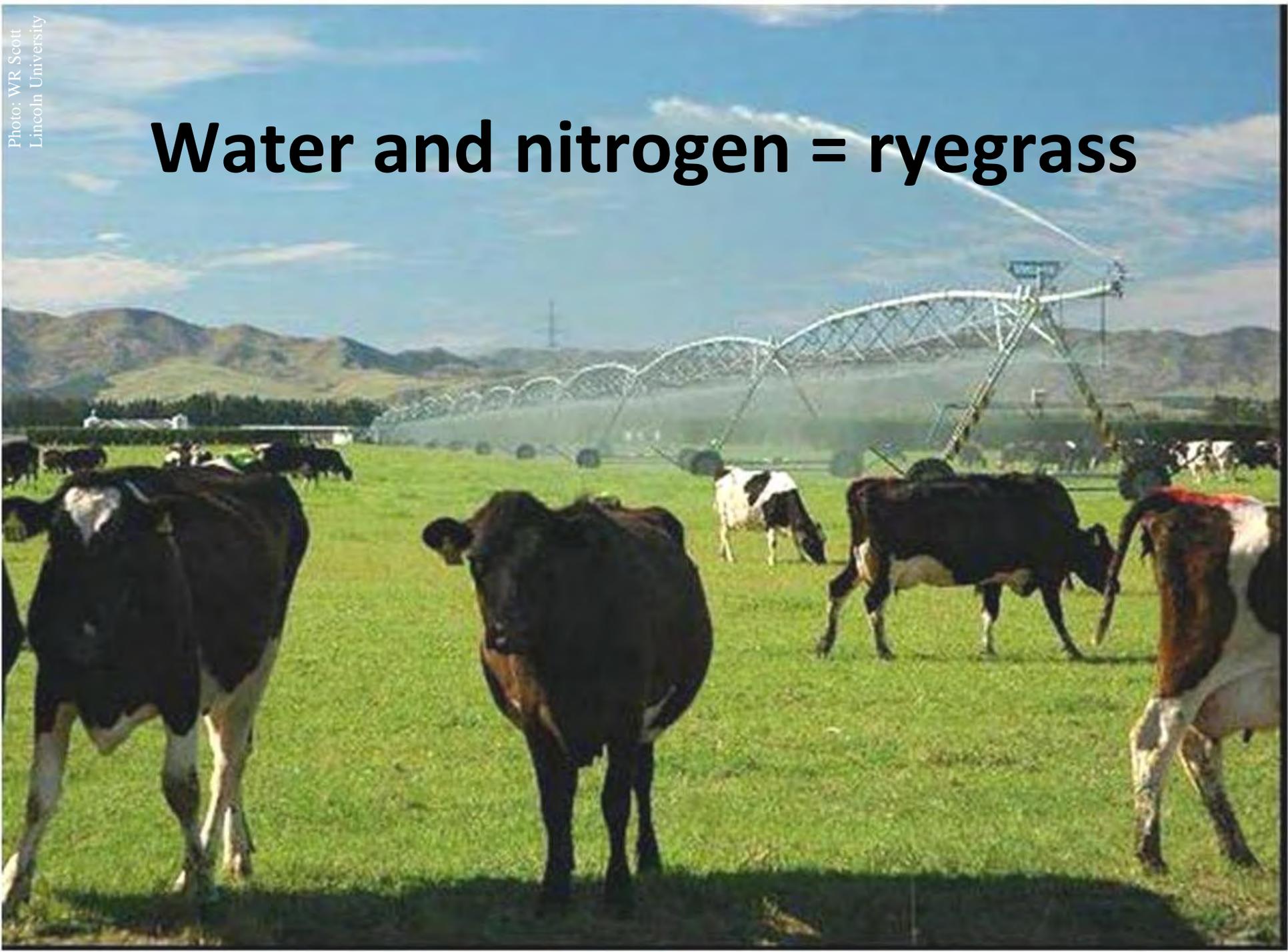
Canterbury.....sheep numbers



Canterbury...deer & cattle numbers



Water and nitrogen = ryegrass

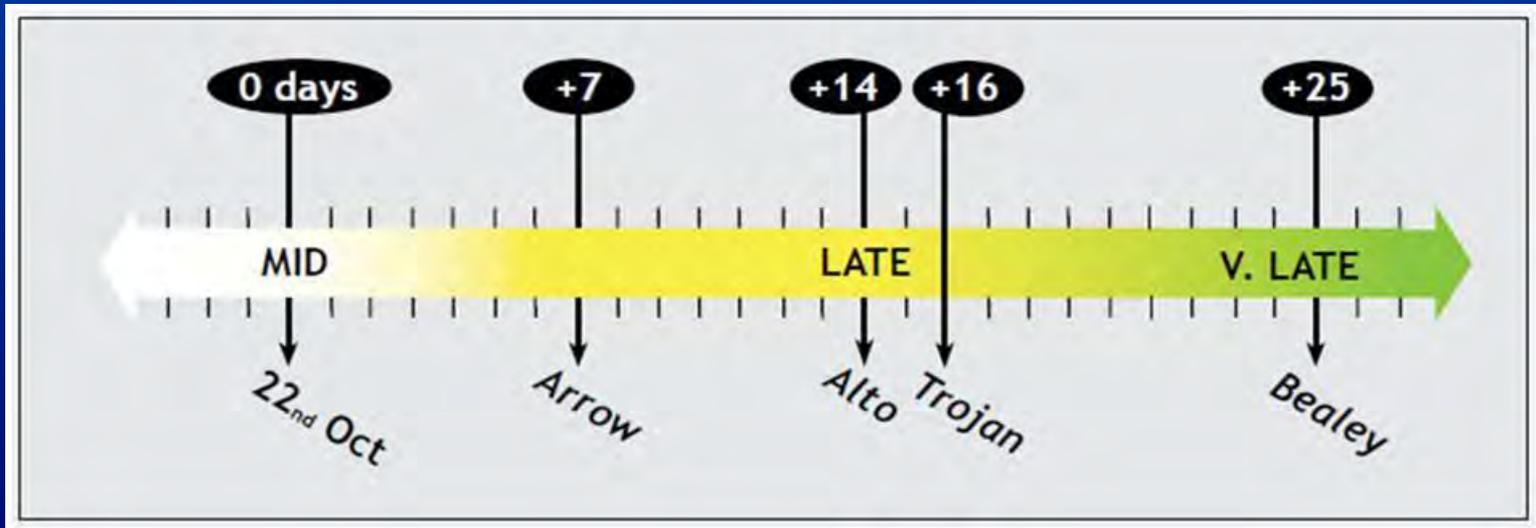


The ryegrass continuum

Most persistent  Least persistent	Lowest winter growth  Highest winter growth	Lowest nutritive value  Highest nutritive value	Perennial ryegrass
			Long rotation ryegrass
			Short rotation ryegrass
			Italian ryegrass
			Annual ryegrass

Heading date

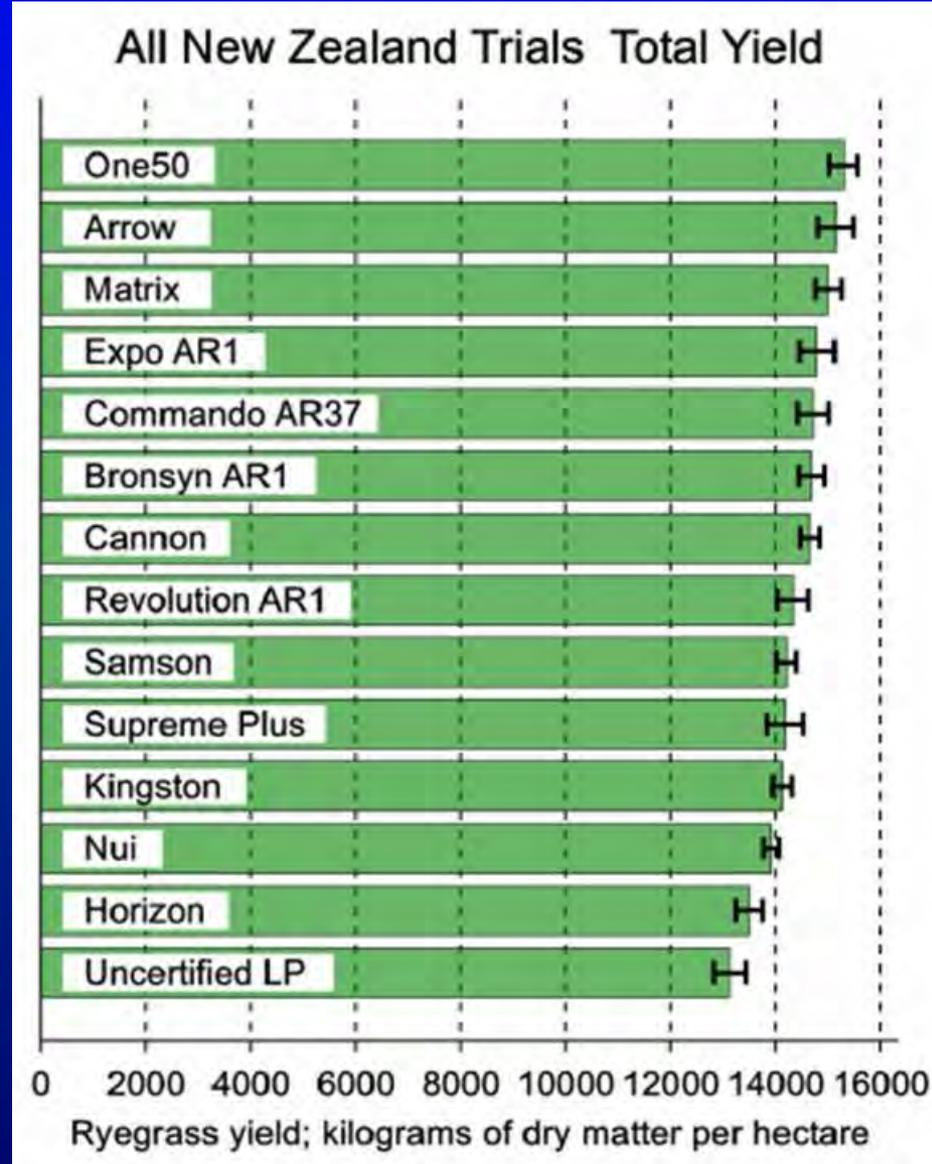
- Heading = flowering time in spring.
- Early heading - higher early spring growth.
- Late heading - late spring quality.





Forage variety trials

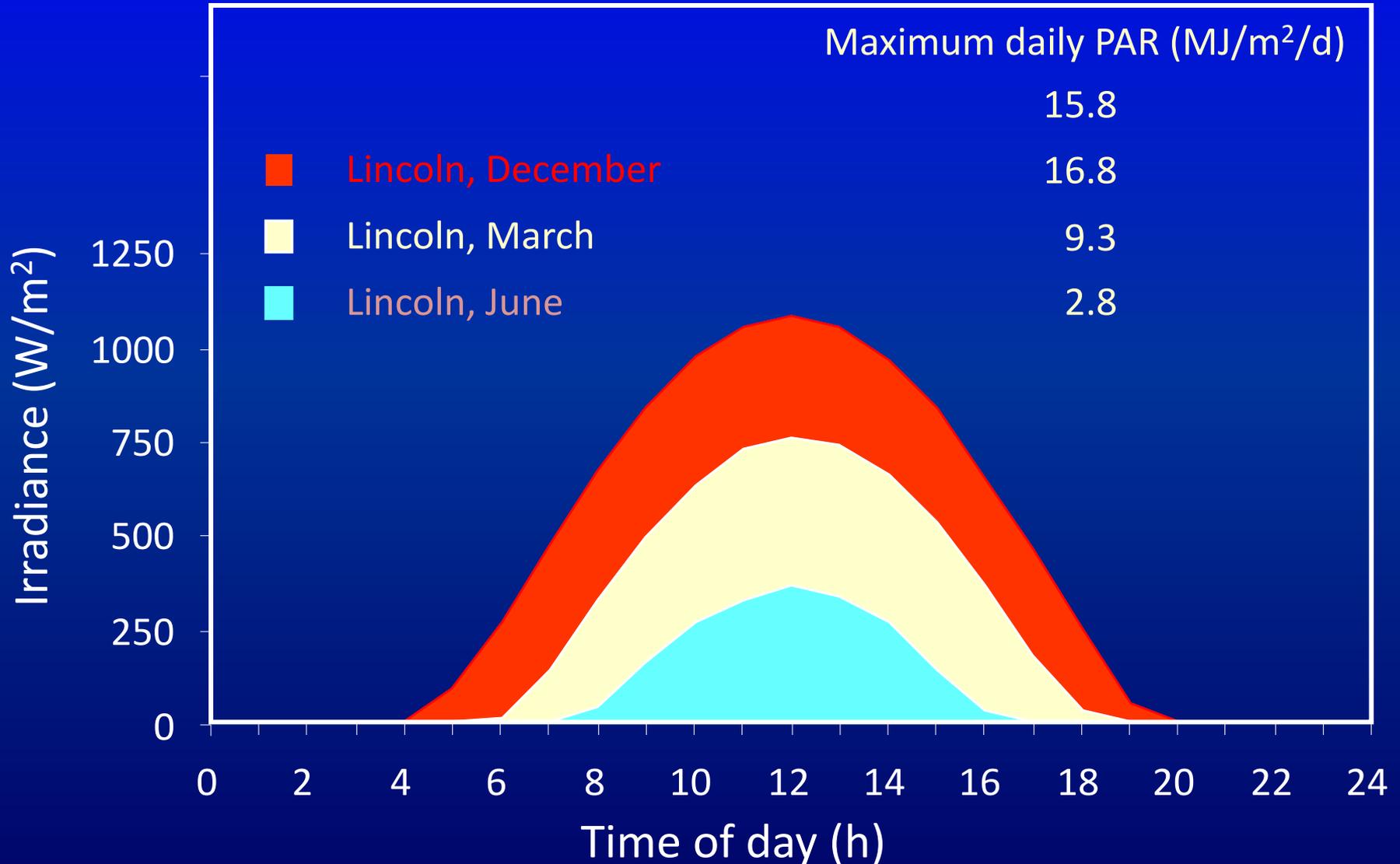
Perennial ryegrass cultivars



Light

- Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) is in the visible range (400-700nm).
- Conversion of PAR to DM
 - ~2.5 g DM/MJ/m² for C3 plants
 - ~3.8 g DM/MJ/m² for C4 plants

Clear sky global irradiance (W/m^2)



Pasture production in Canterbury

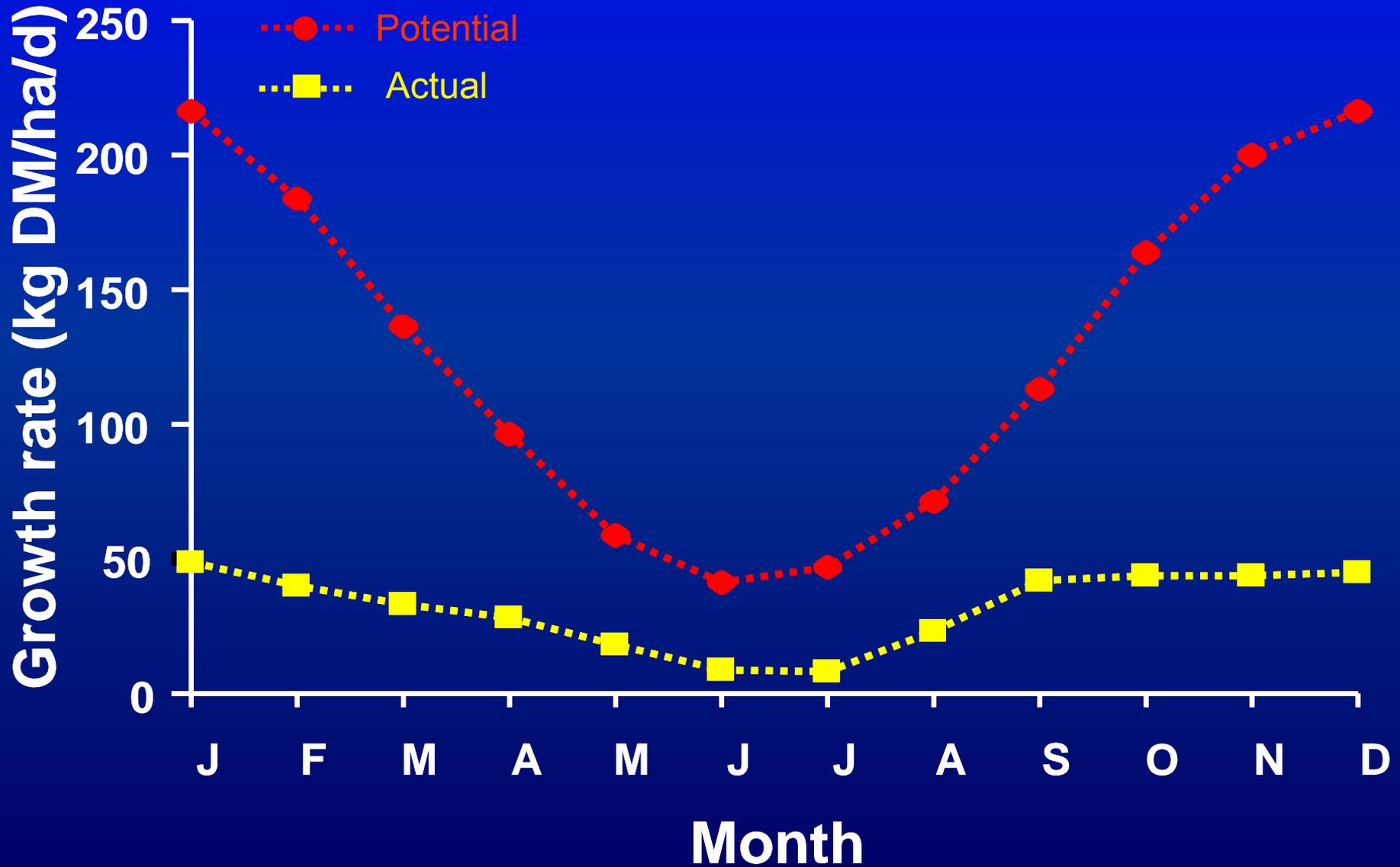




Photo: A Black
Lincoln University

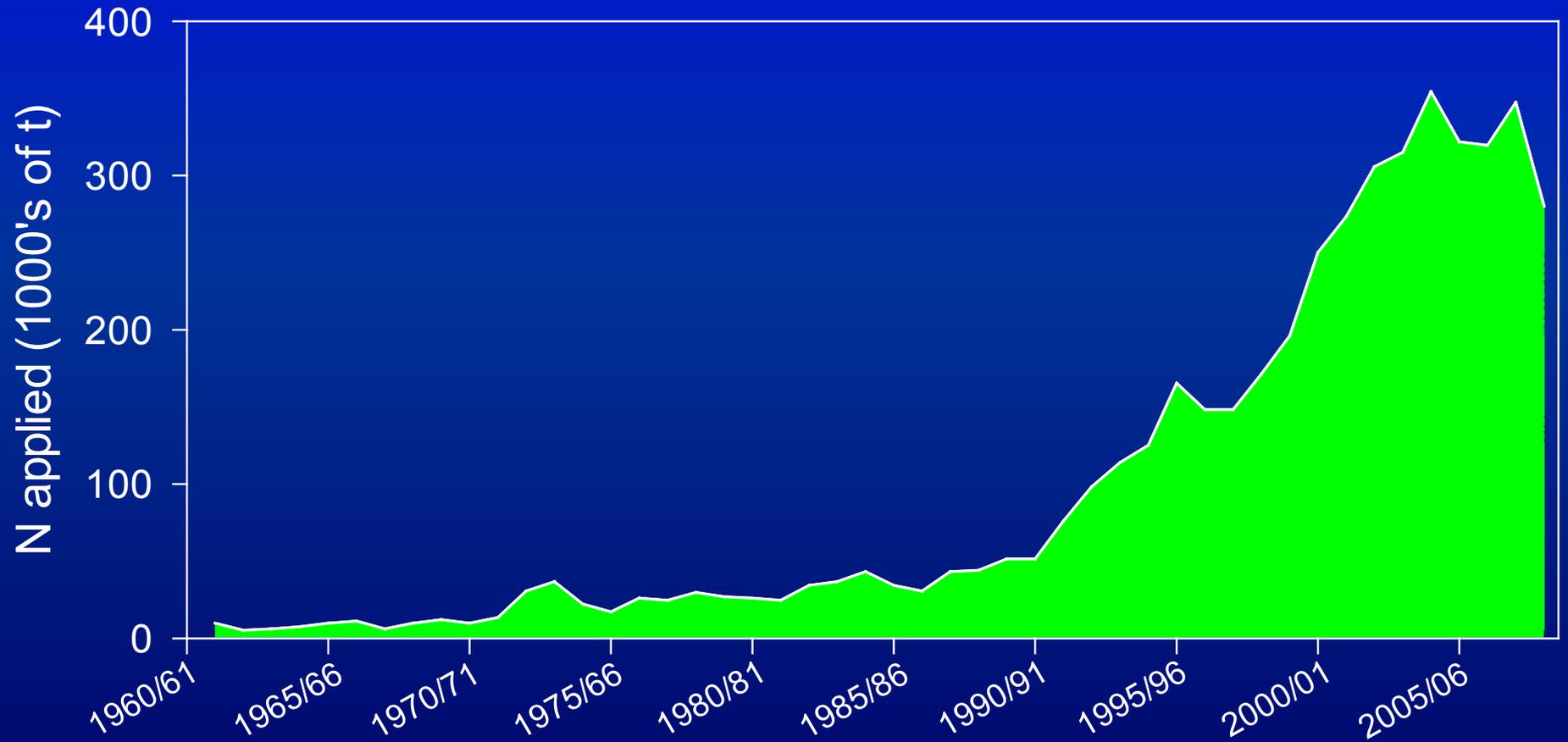
Growing point

Nitrogen deficient pasture



1000 kg N/ha

Nitrogen fertiliser use



Clover content & milksolids production

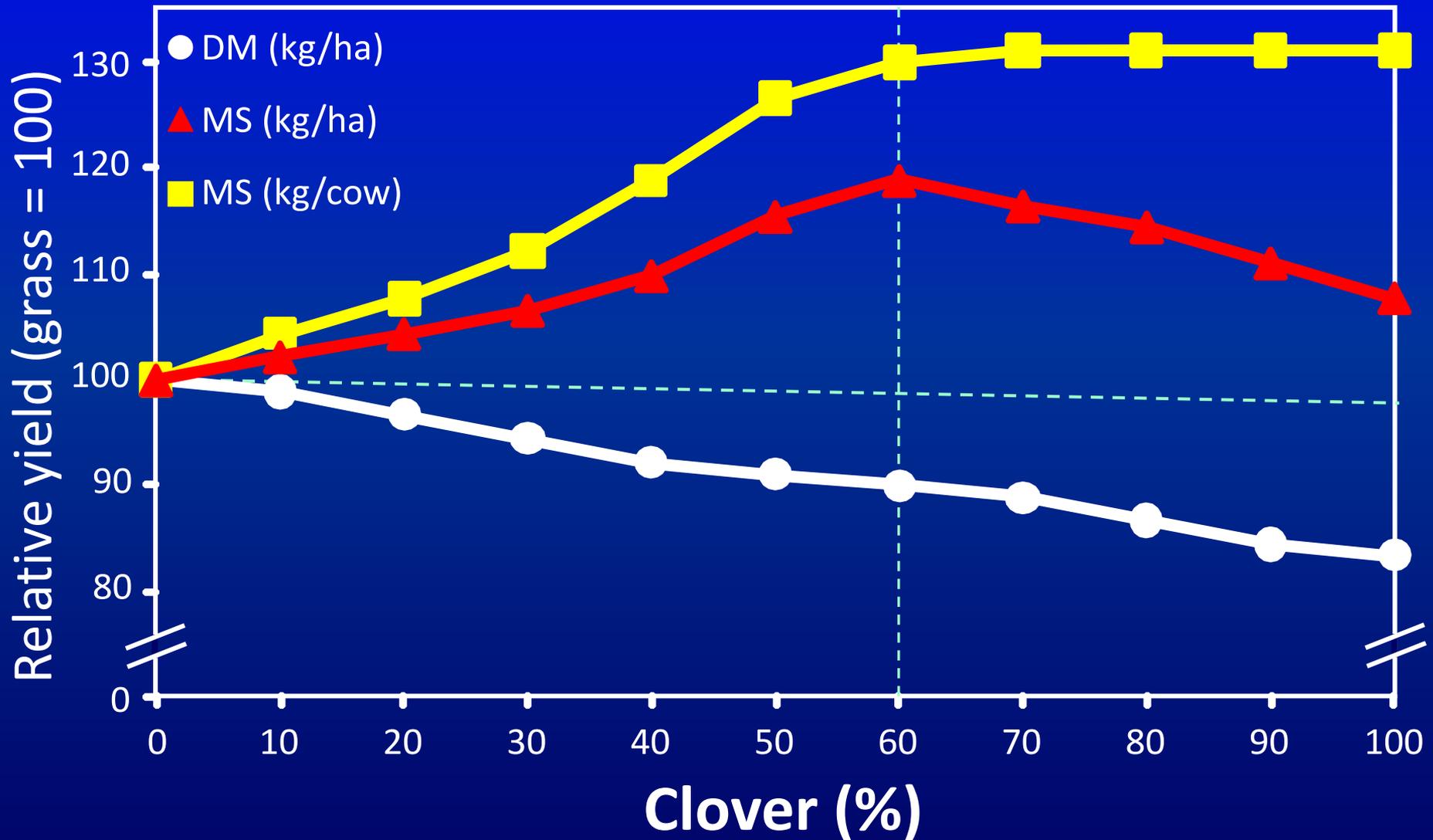




Photo: Jo Grigg
Tempello

Sheep prefer 70% legume, 30% grass

RG/Wc pastures

Unsown species

<5% in Year 1

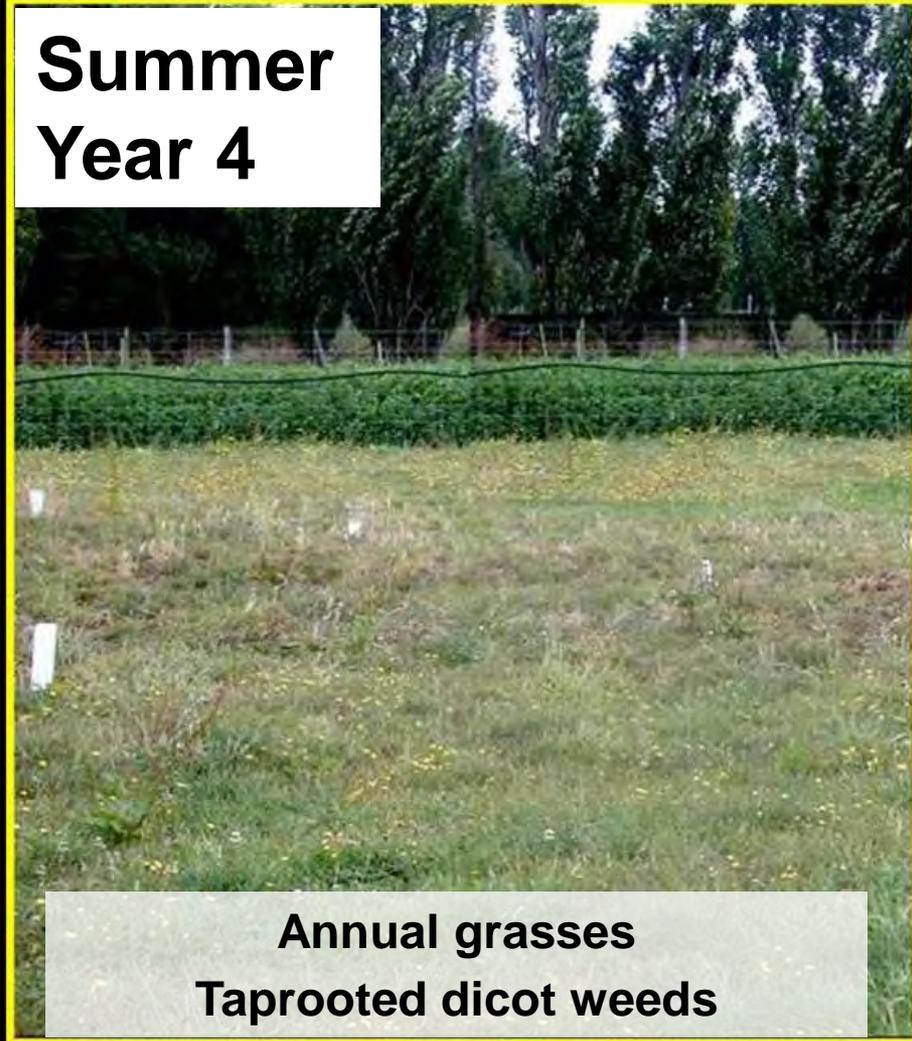
>45% in Year 6

**Spring
Year 2**

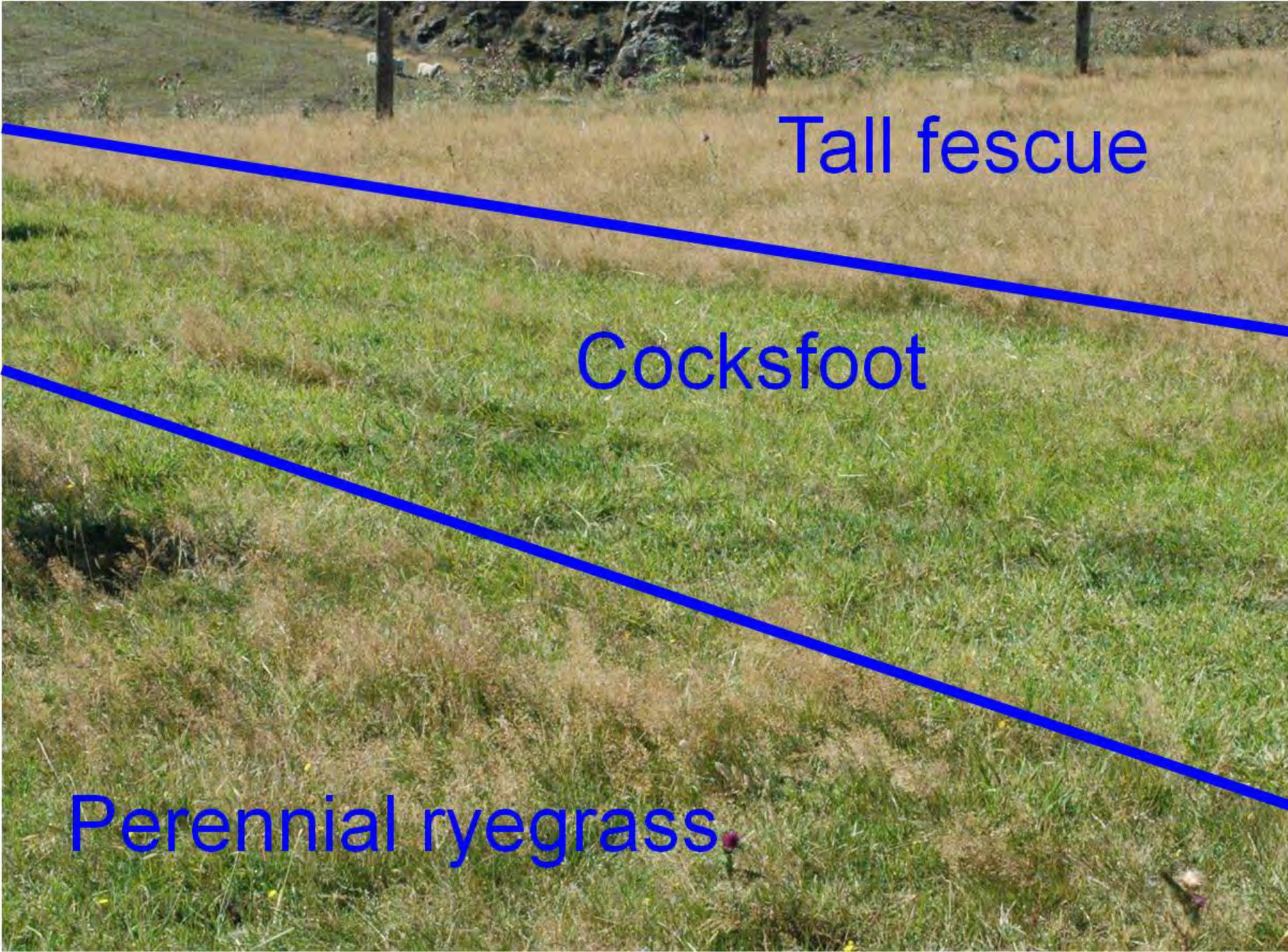


Ryegrass and White

**Summer
Year 4**



**Annual grasses
Taprooted dicot weeds**



Tall fescue

Cocksfoot

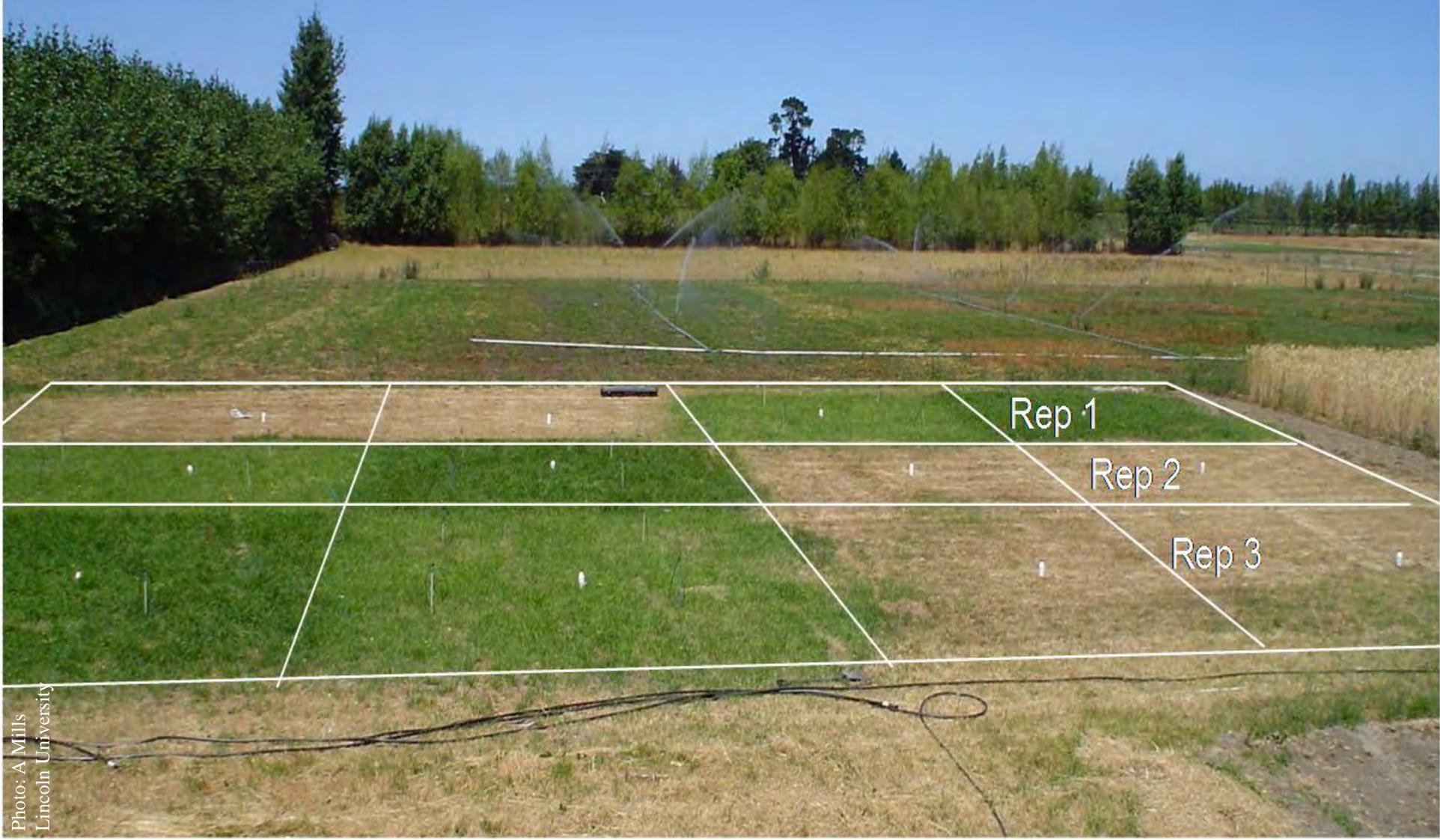
Perennial ryegrass

Objective

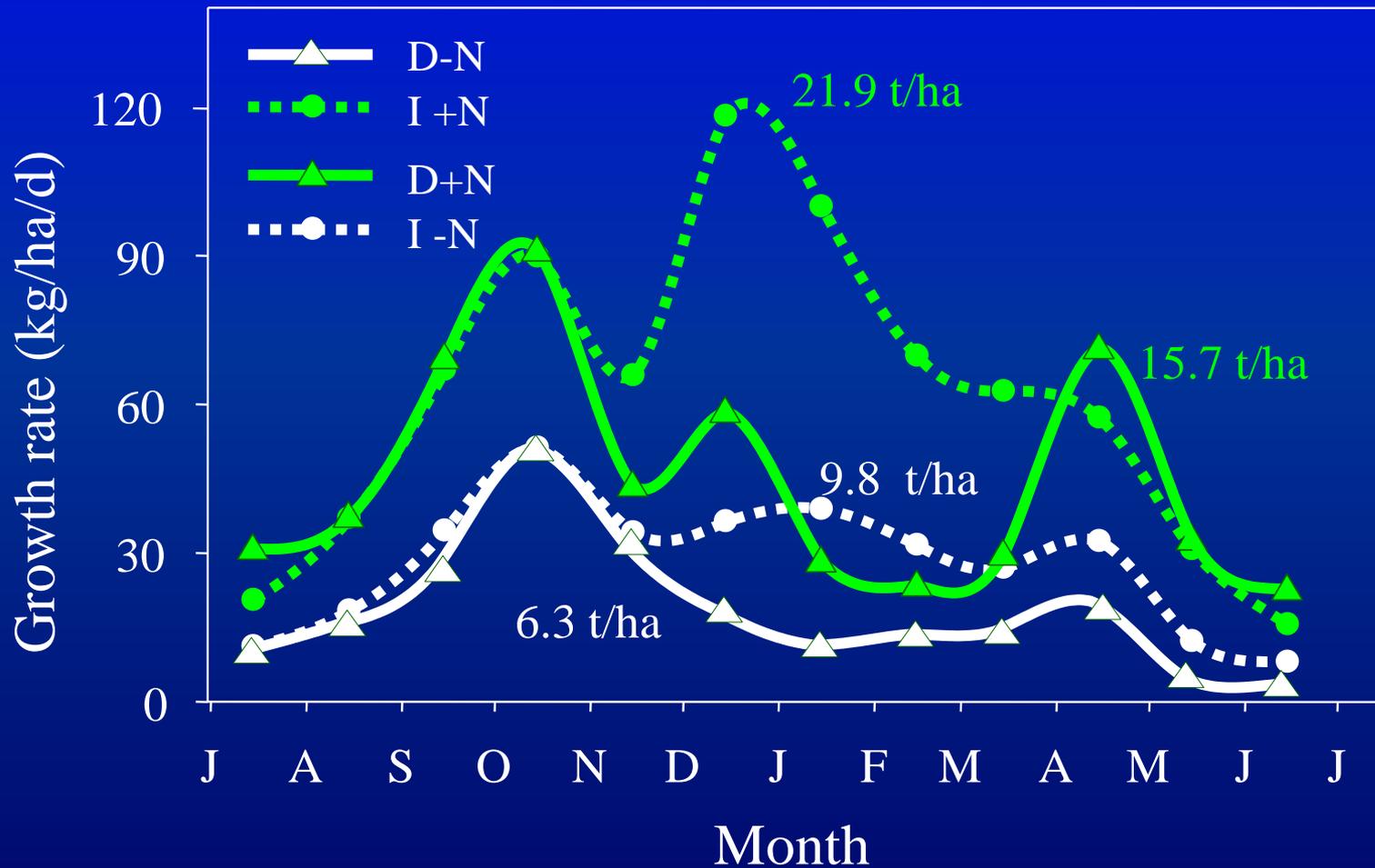
Quantify the effect of temperature, moisture and nitrogen on cocksfoot yields.



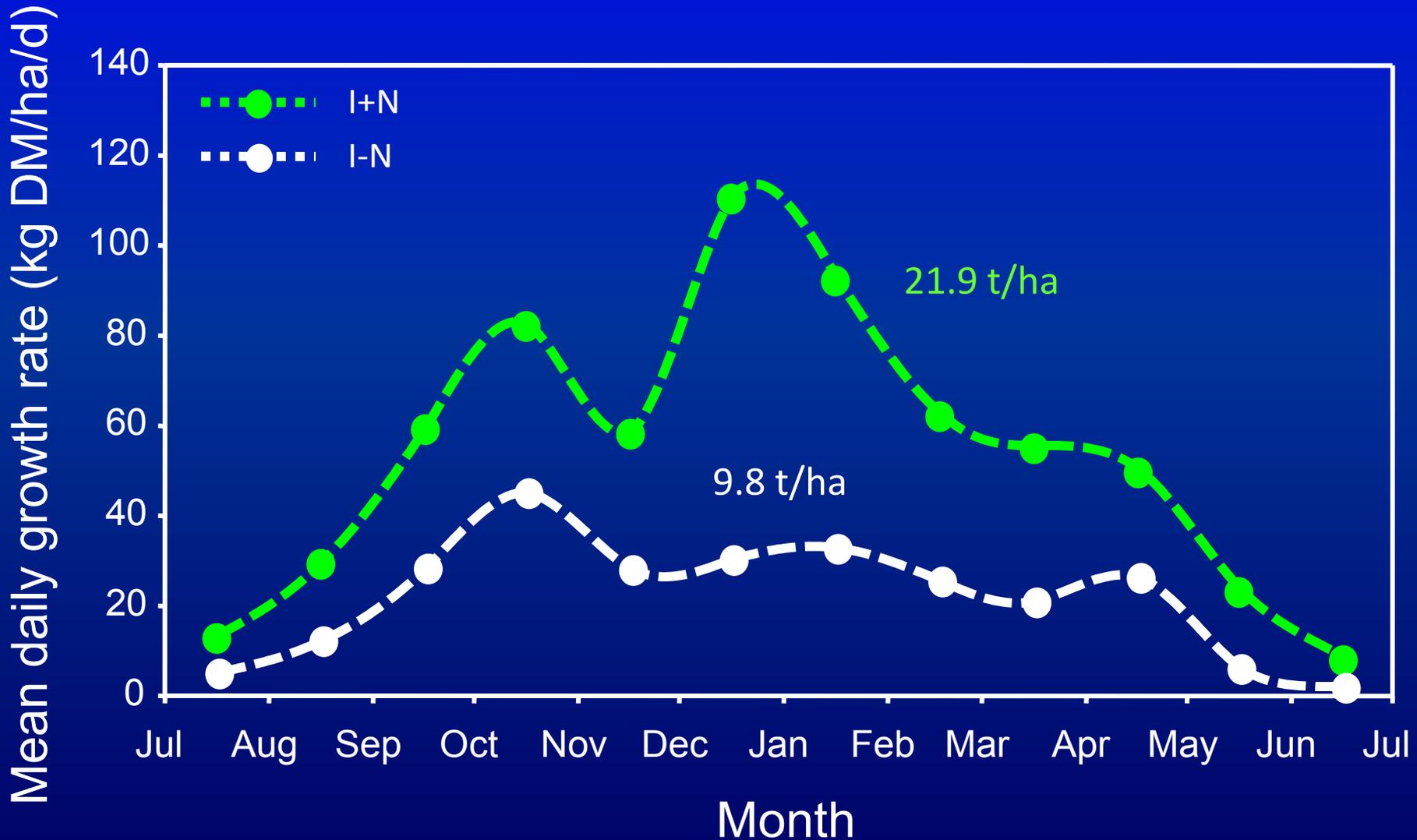
Experiment site



Growth rates (2 year means)



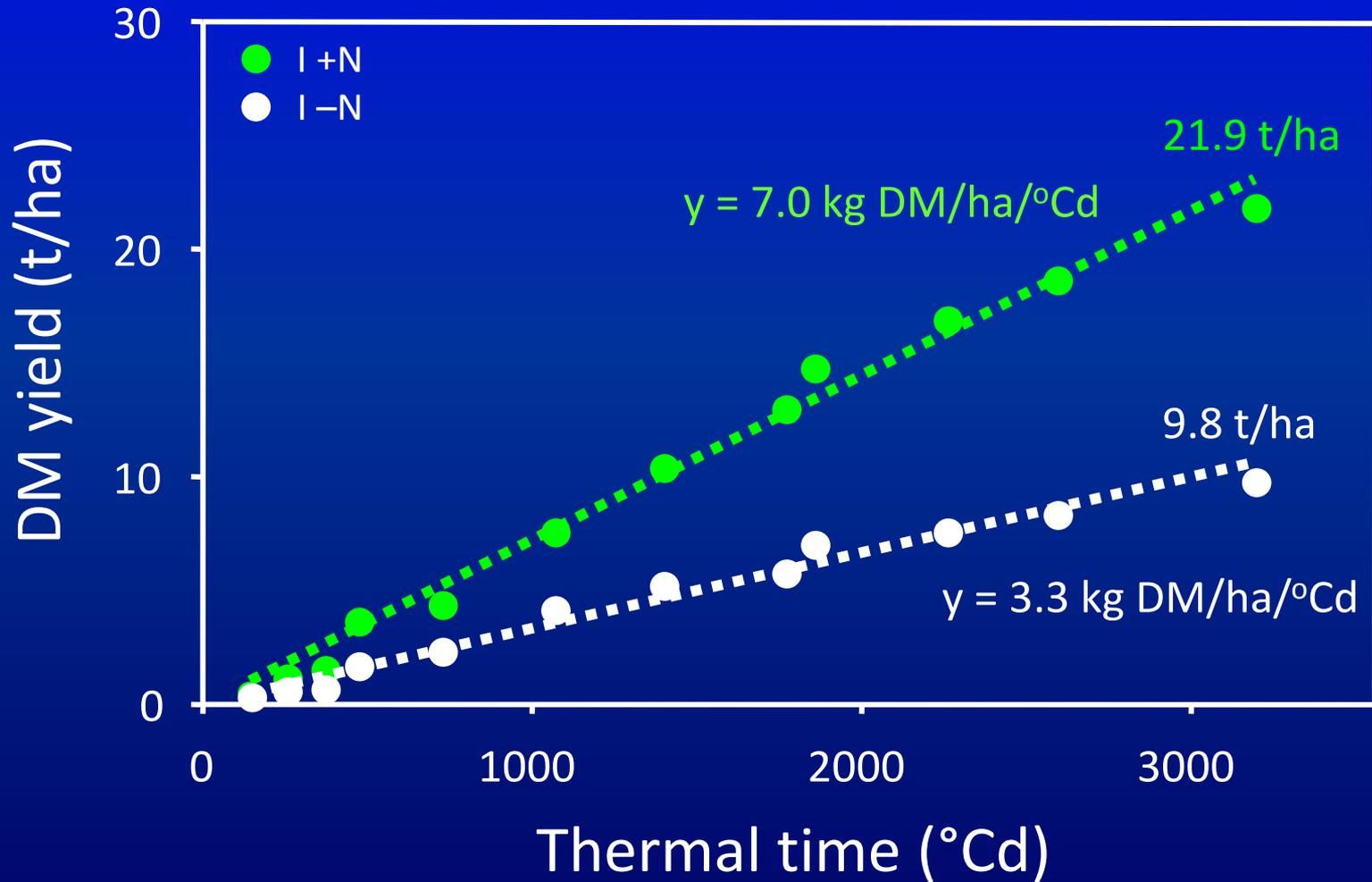
Pasture Growth Rates – 2 yr mean



Winter \Rightarrow temperature response



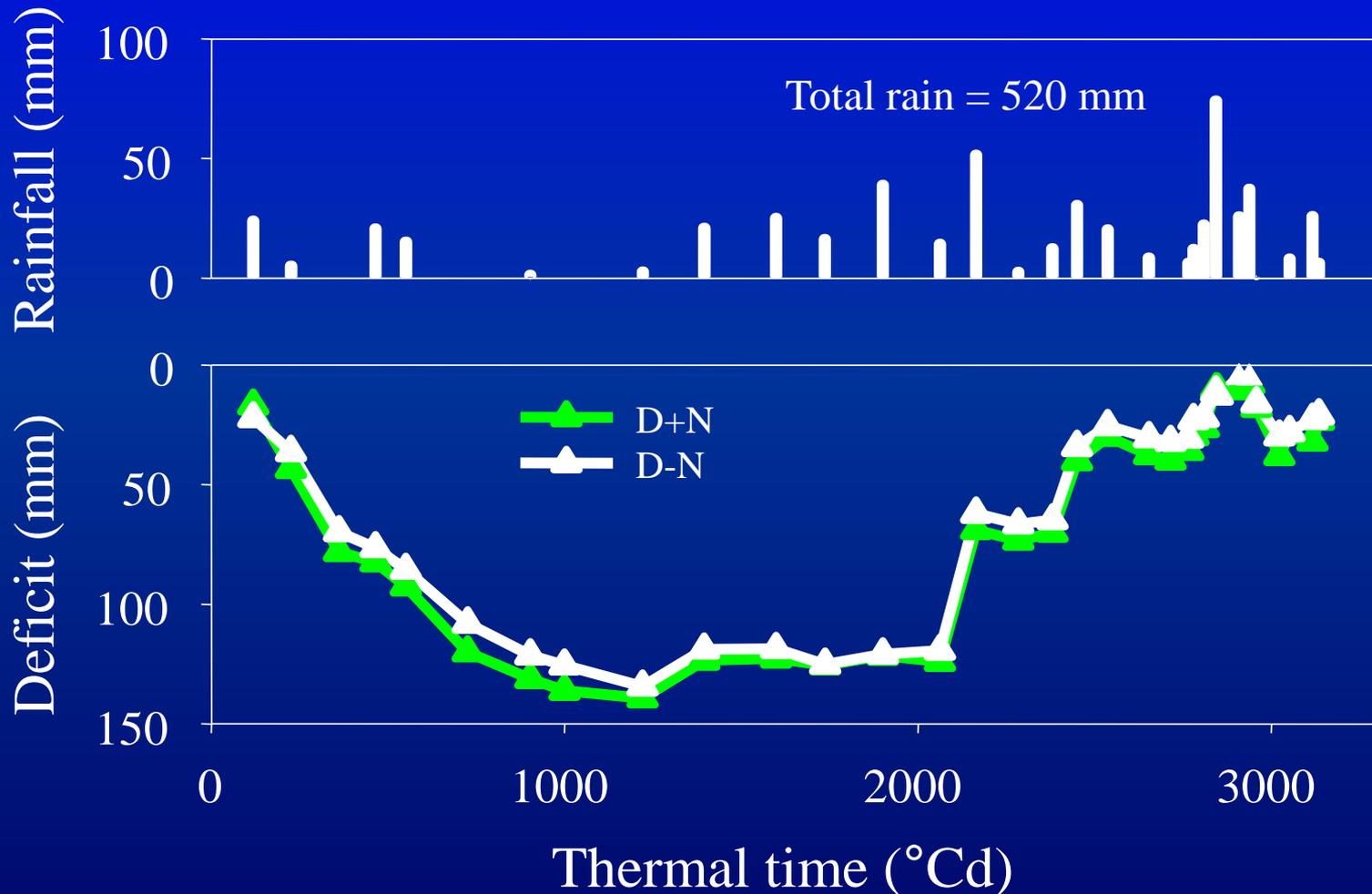
The Nitrogen gap

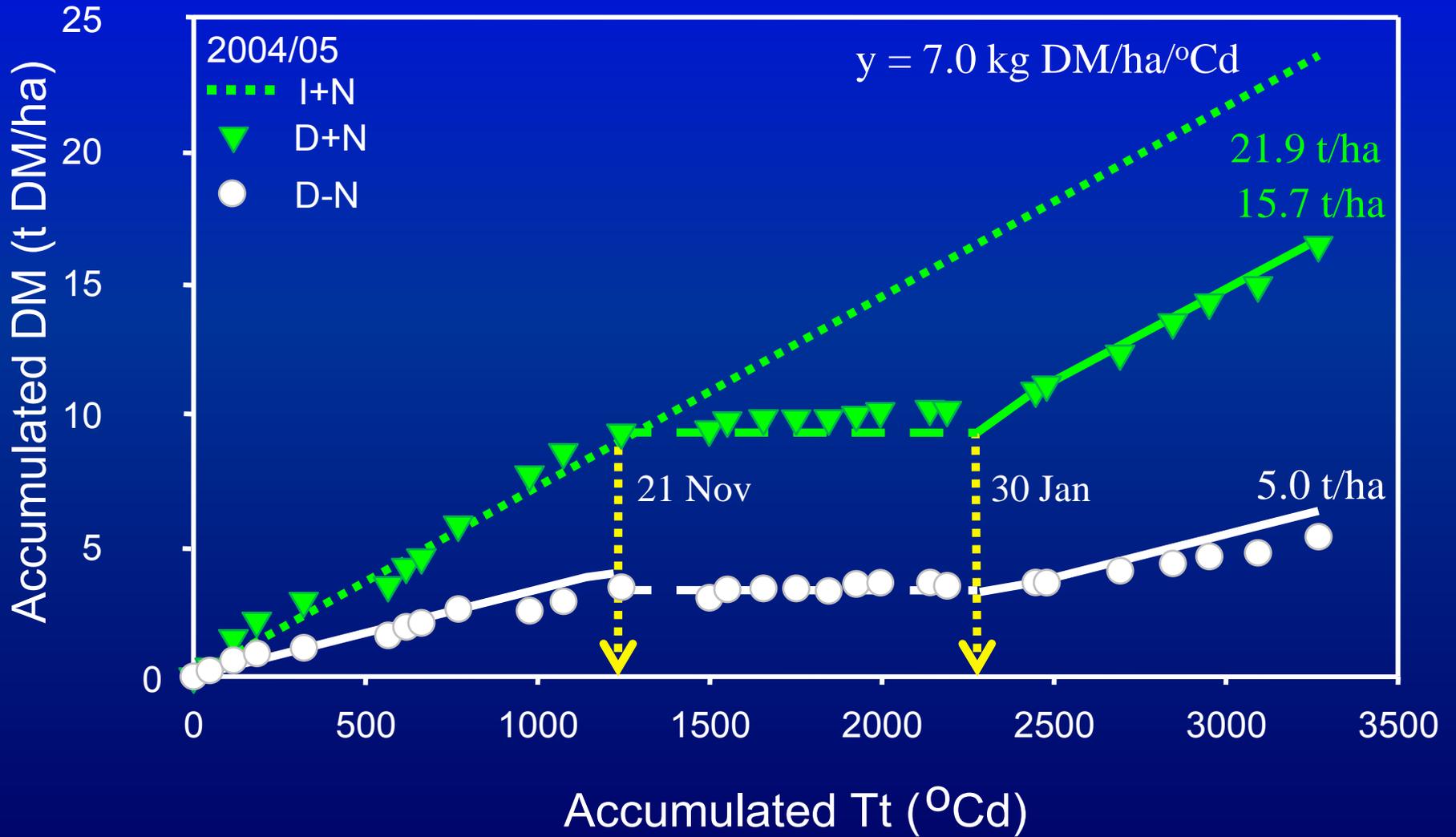


Summer \Rightarrow moisture response



Soil moisture deficit 2003/04

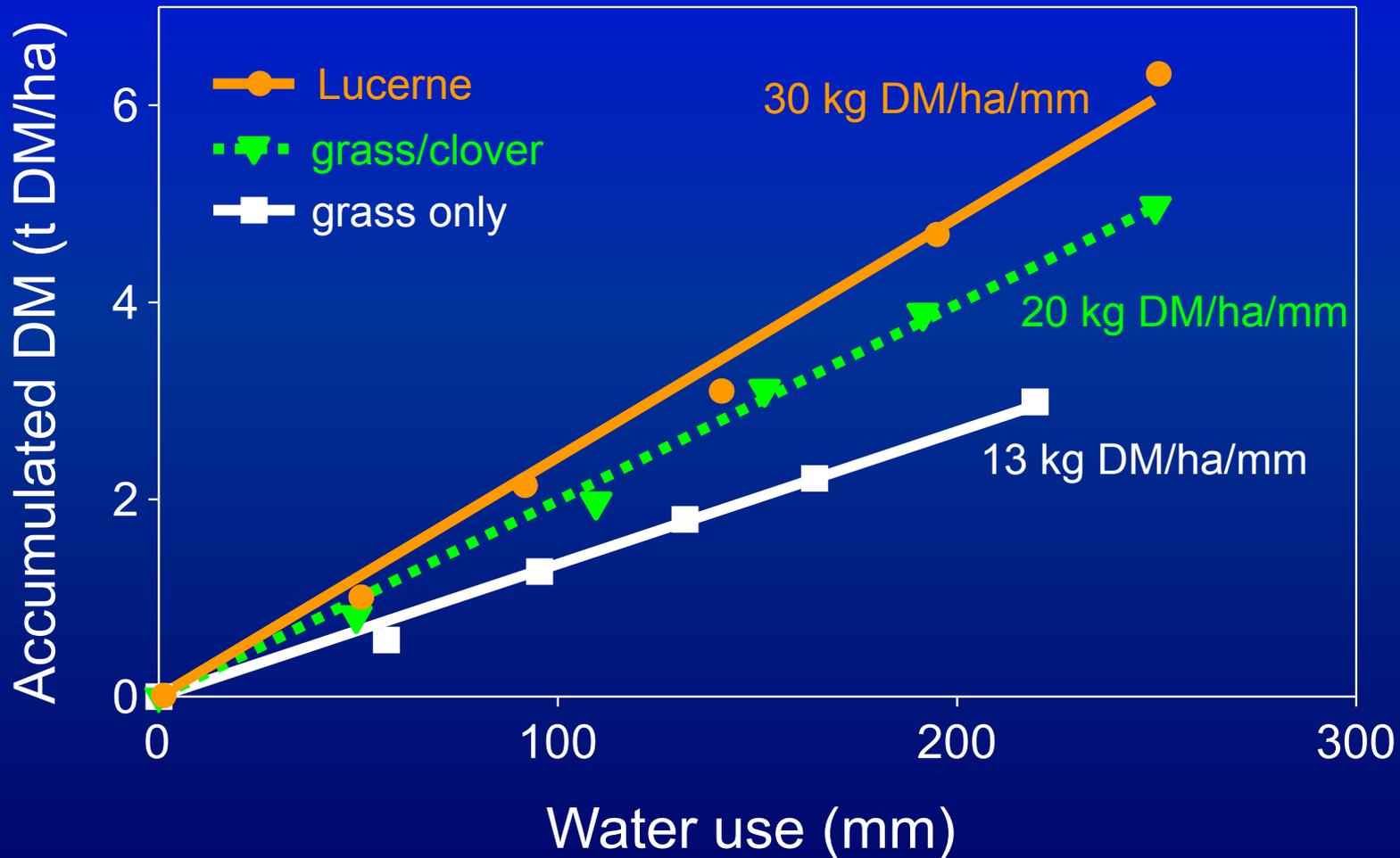




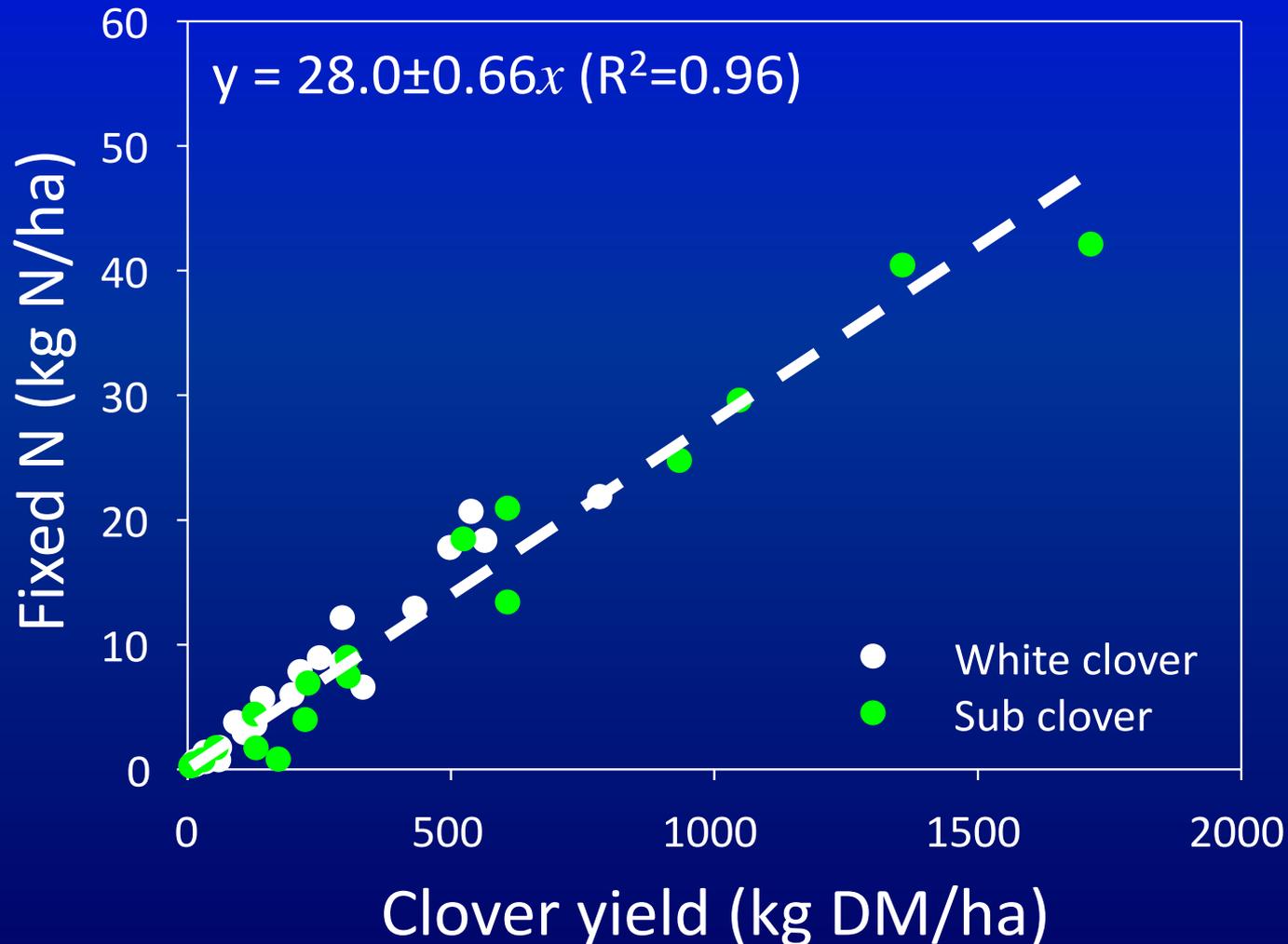


Nitrogen fixation
25 kg N/t DM

Spring WUE: legume = (nitrogen)



Biological N fixation



**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 -



**Doug and Fraser Avery “Bonavaree”
1100 ha 25% lucerne (55% of easier country)**

23/01/2005

Lucerne + cocksfoot



Lucerne + Prairie grass





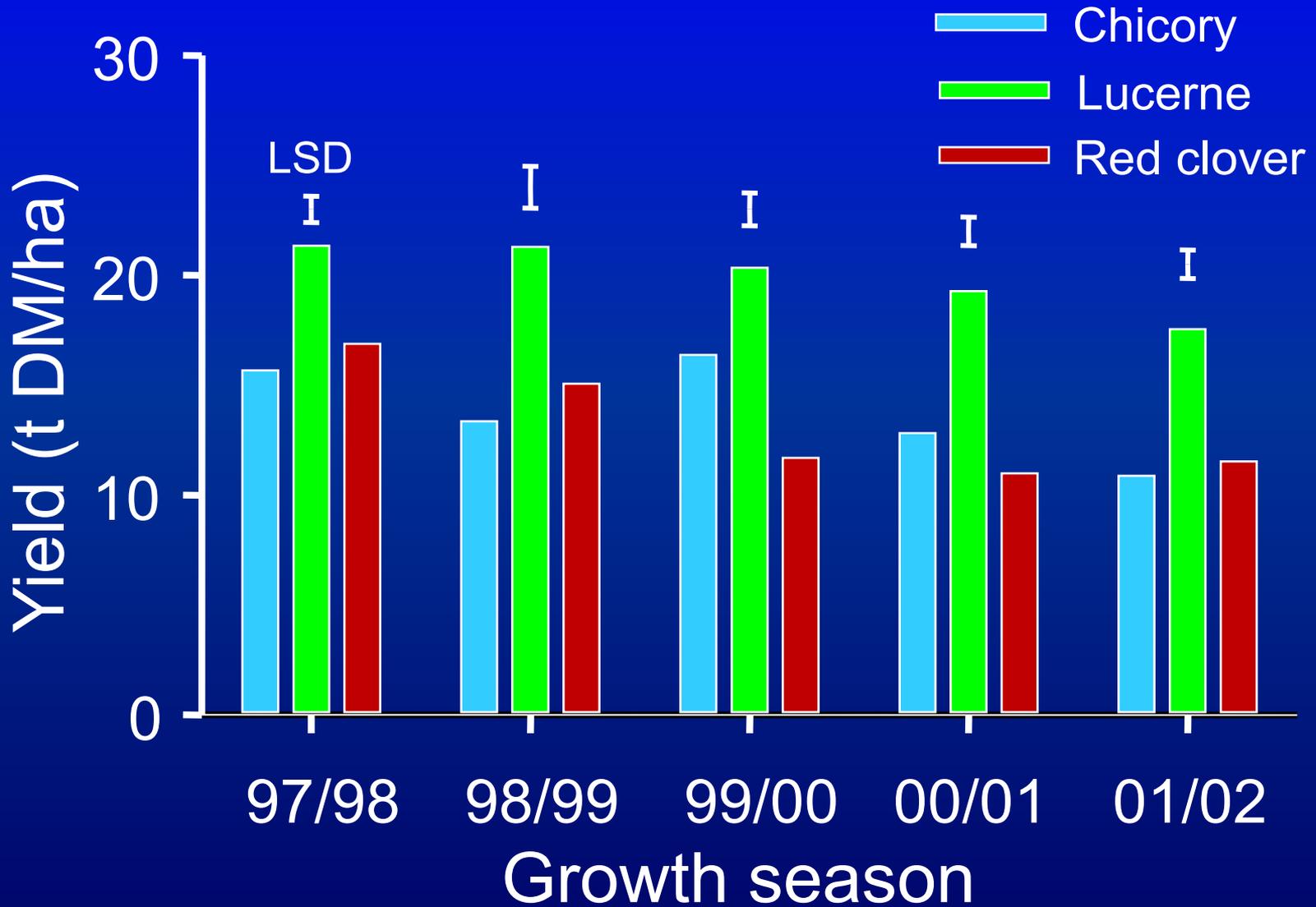
Growth in the field

20 month old plants –
grazed by sheep

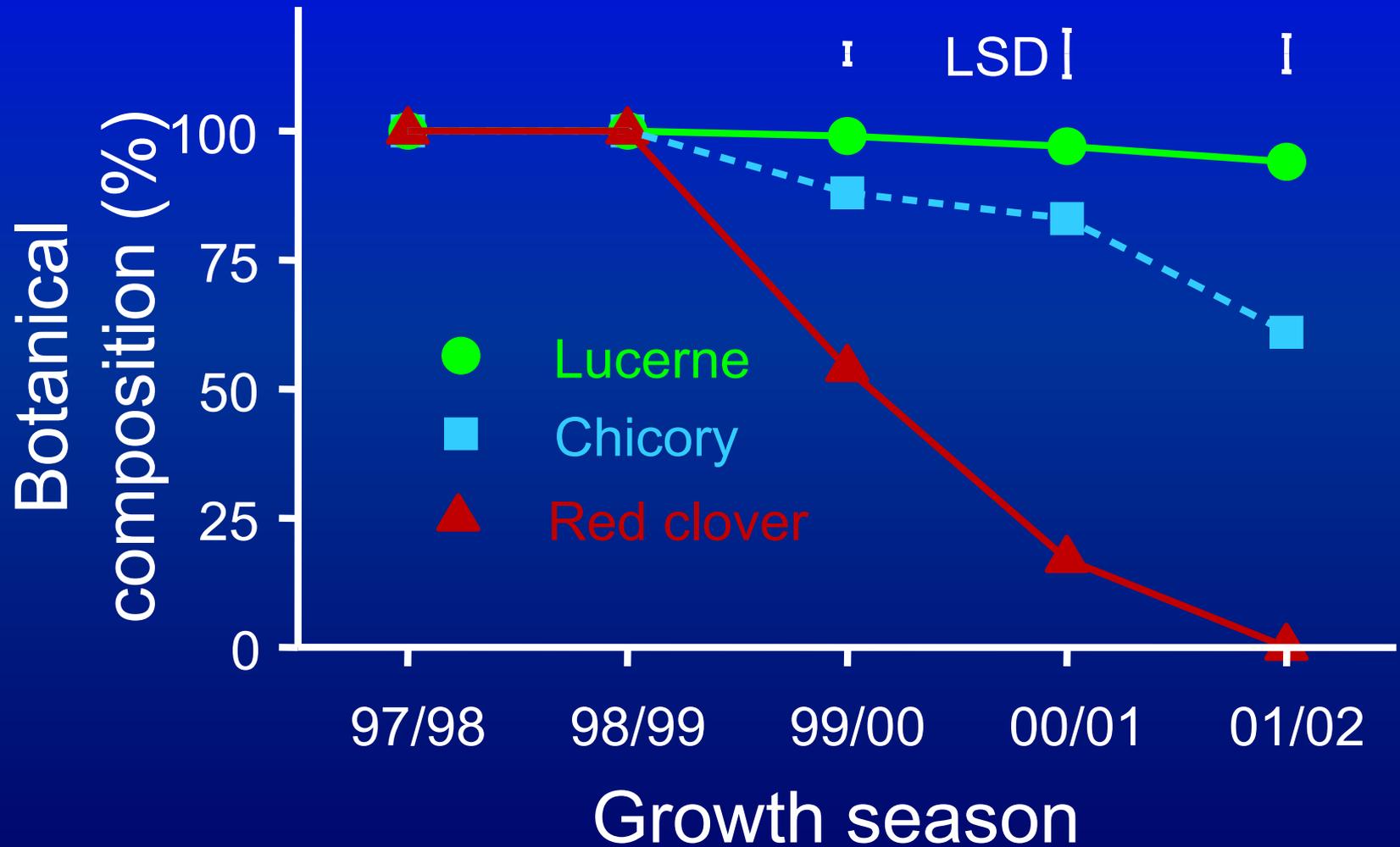


Photo: K Widdup
AgResearch

Annual dry matter yields



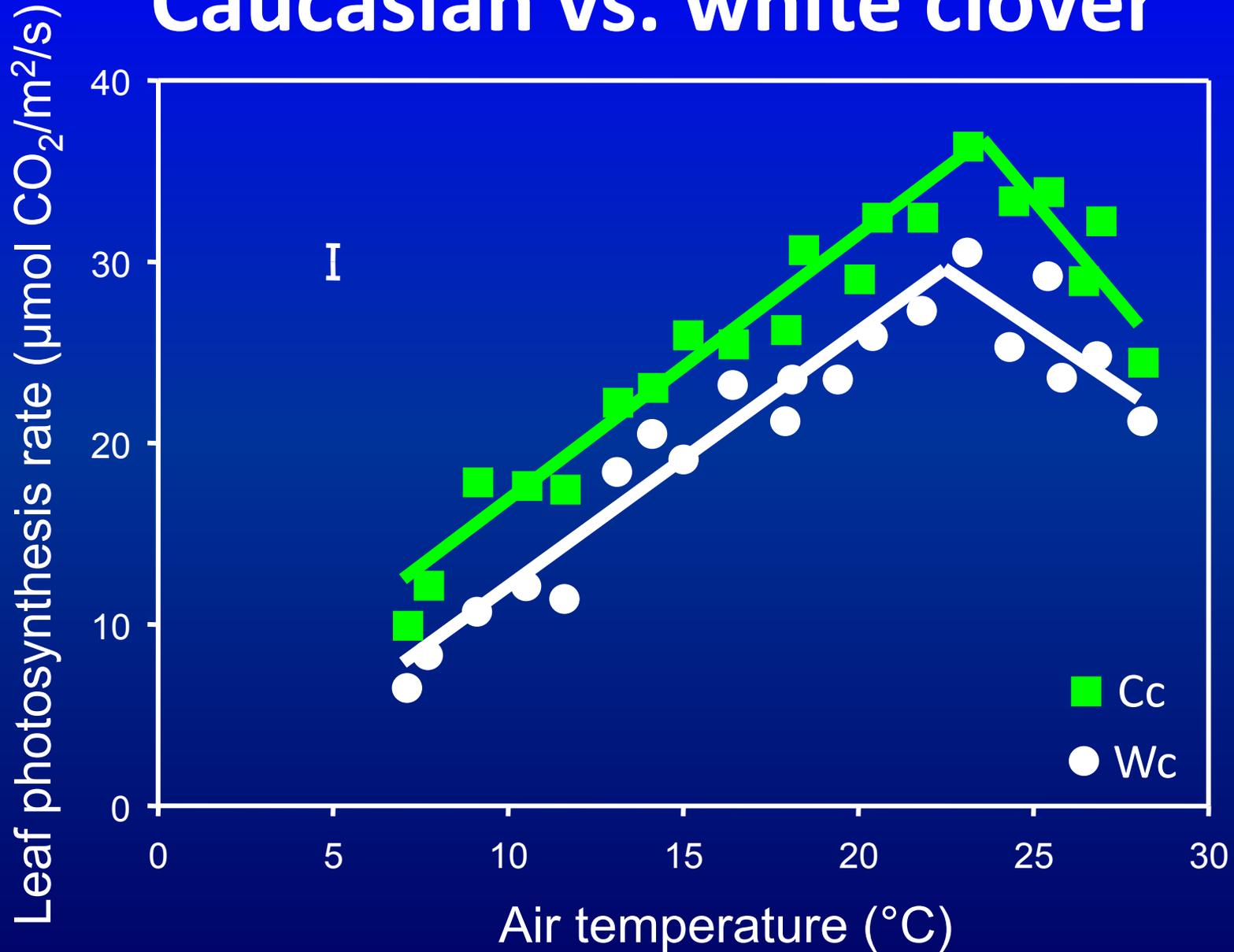
Persistence



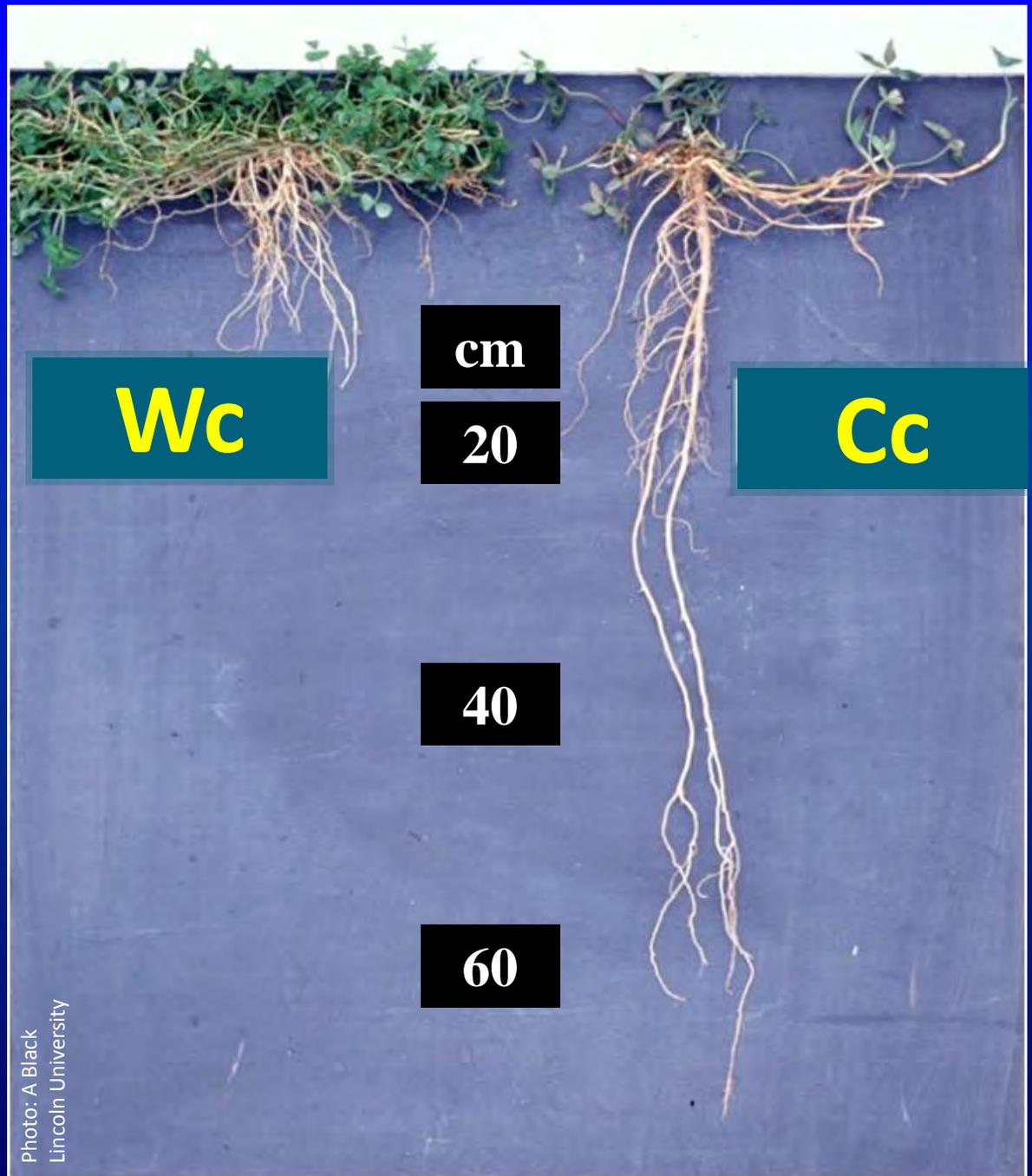
Caucasian clover



Caucasian vs. white clover



2 years after sowing





8 kg perennial RG
4 kg Caucasian clover
2 kg white clover



9 year old pasture



Tall fescue/Caucasian

90% cover, 60% clover DM on offer



Temporal separation



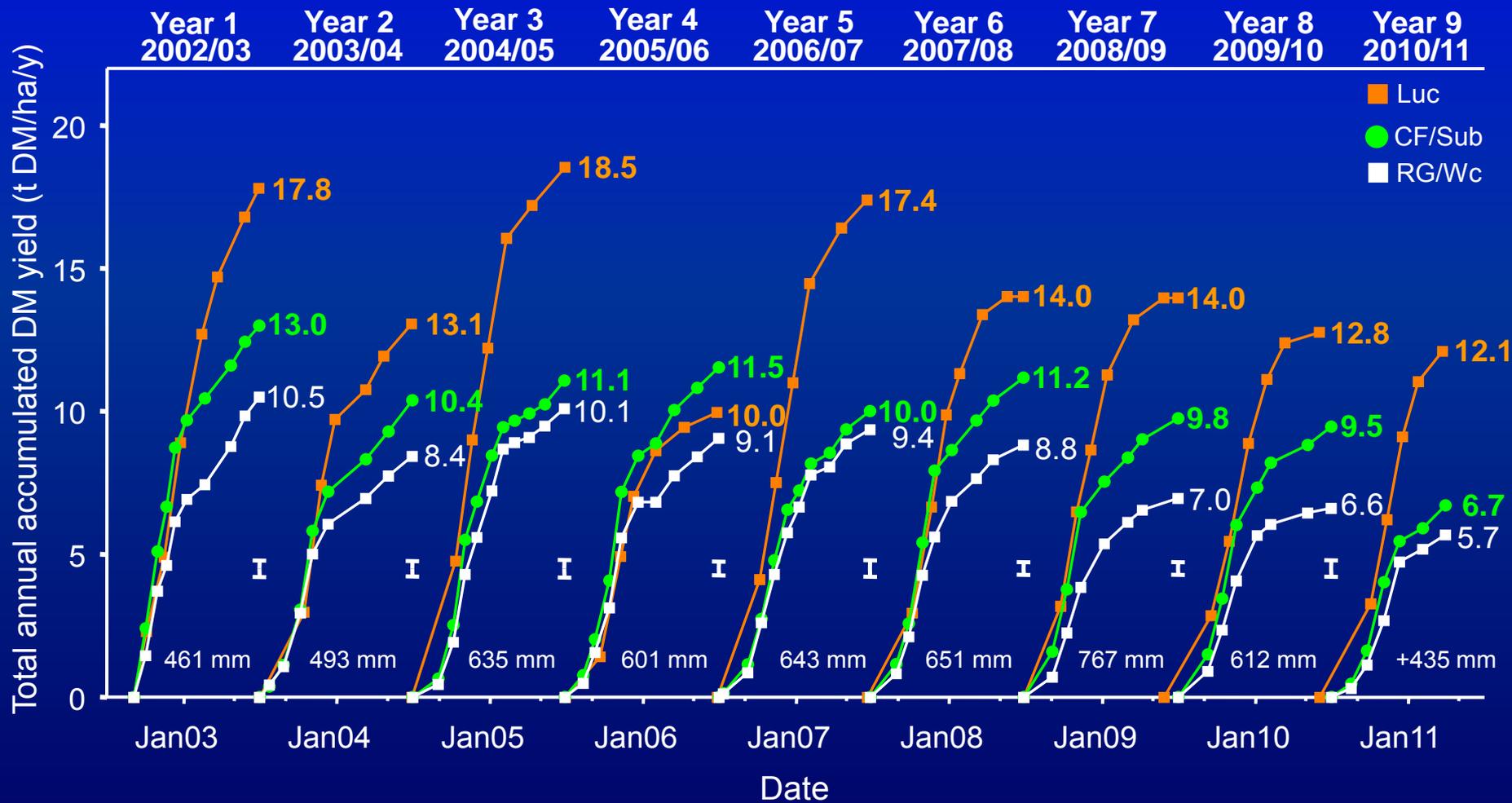
Olsen P <6



Olsen P >20

'MaxClover' Total DM Yields

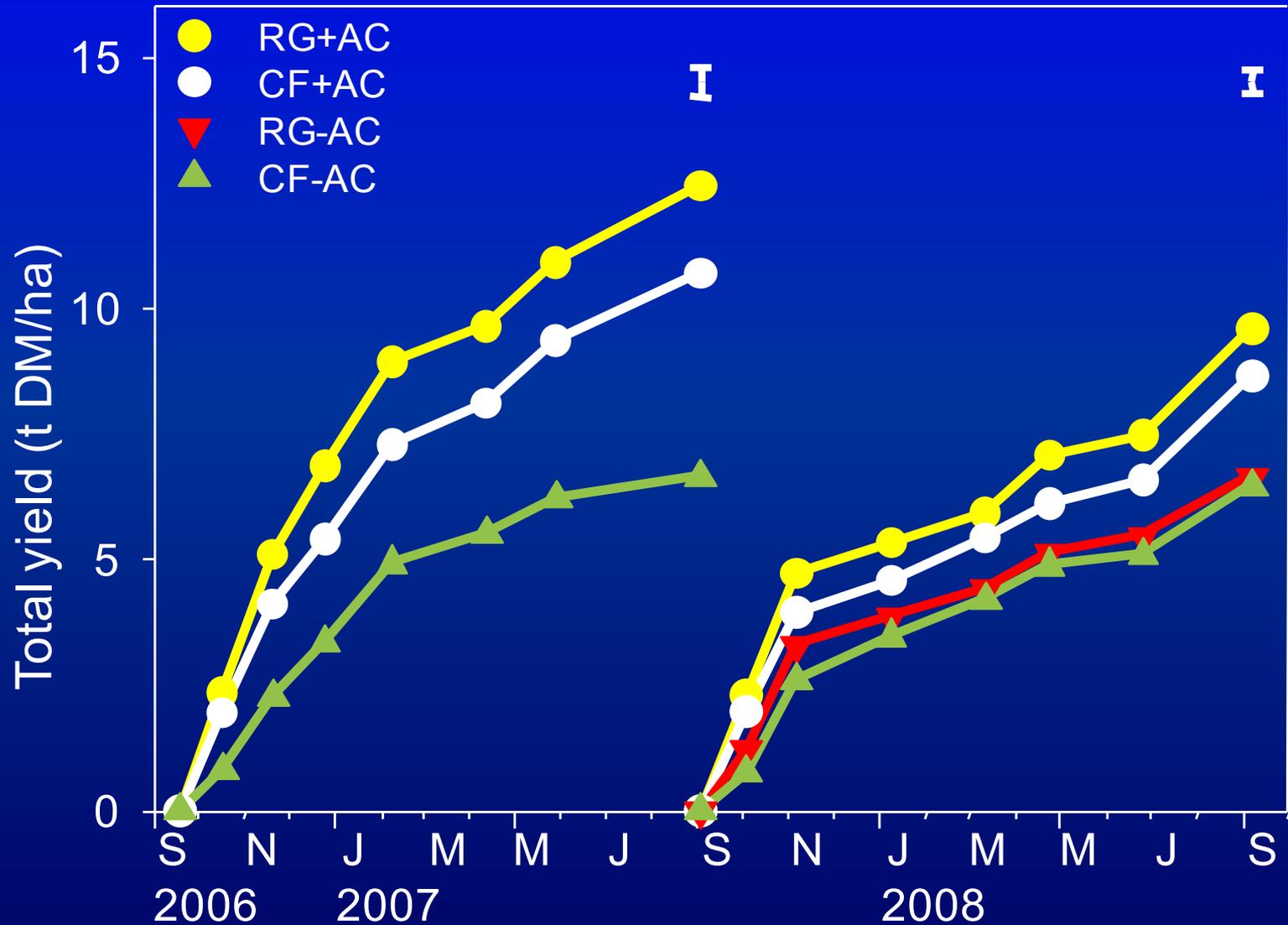
(to 30 March 2011)



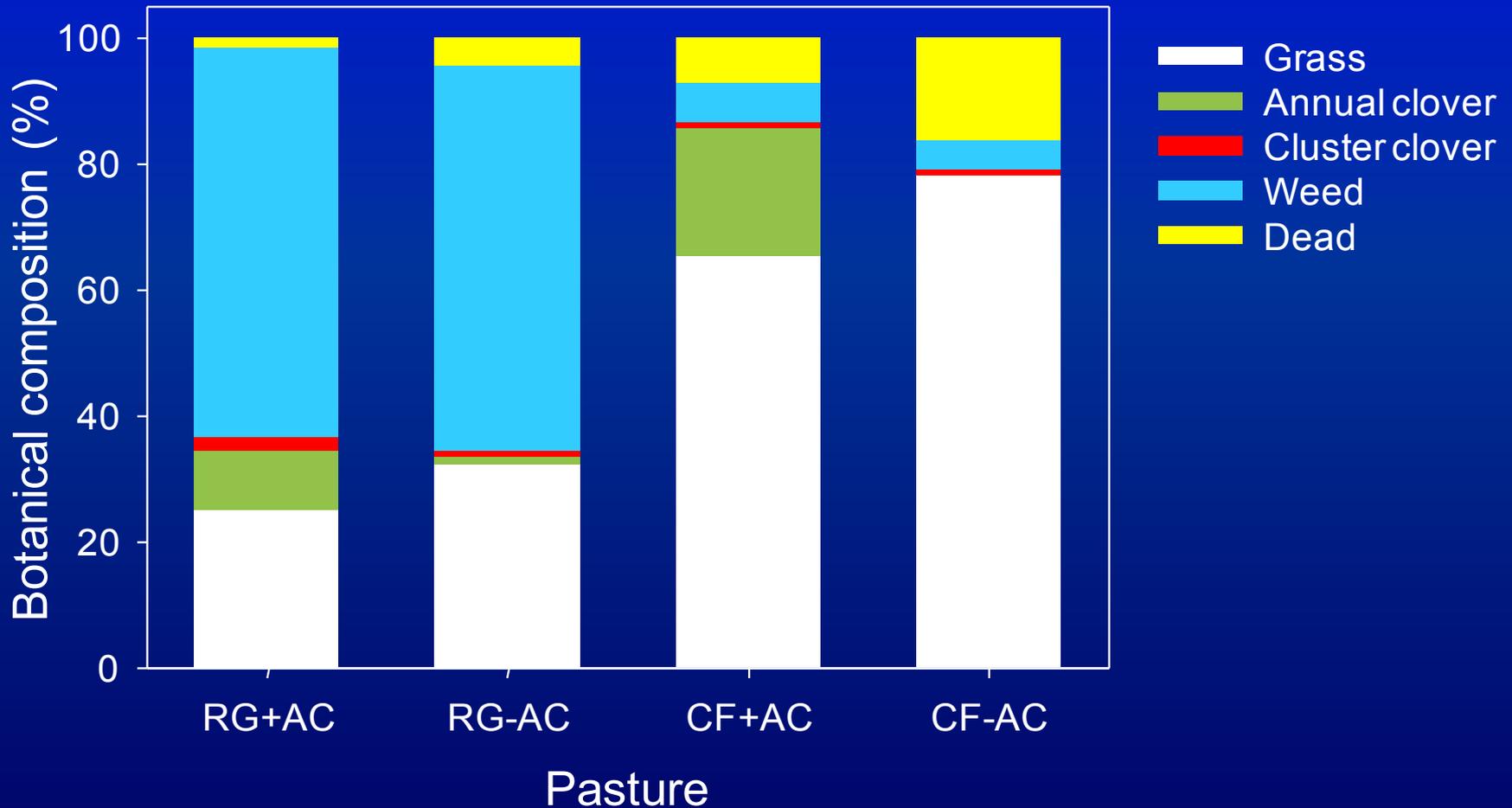


27. 10. 2003

Total DM yield



Botanical composition – 26 June 08



Balansa clover + annual forages



'Bolta' balansa clover: 25th Sept '06



Flowering is essential in estab. year



End of summer must have 50% bare



21 Feb



Photo: DP Monks
Lincoln University

21 Feb

Gland clover



Arrowleaf clover



15. 12. 2008



?????

Build seed bank in first year



Early flower – late Sept



Late flower – mid Oct



Seed maturing – early Nov



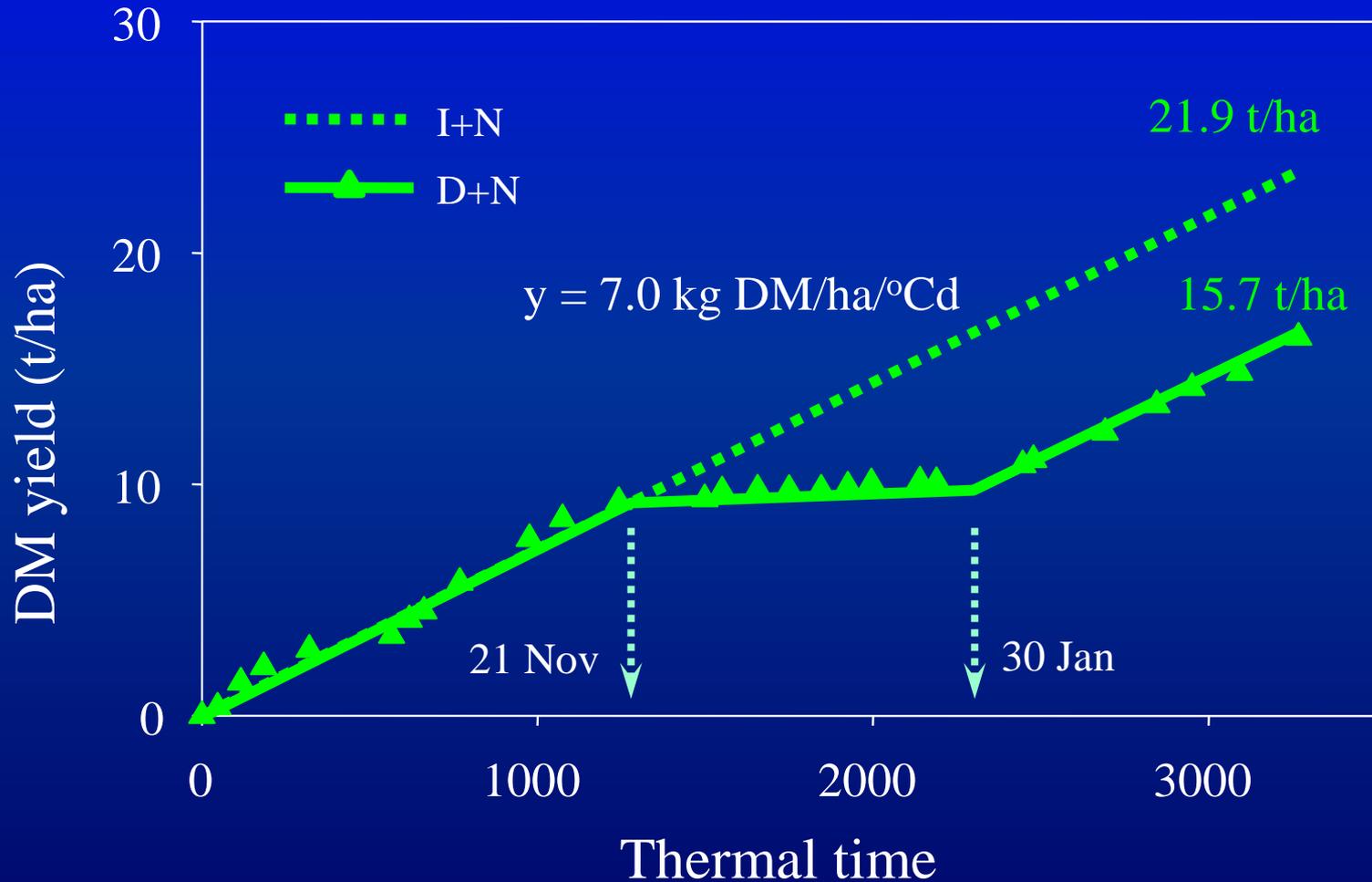
Mature seed – late Nov

Acknowledgements

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



Water stress effect on yield



References

- Ates, S., Tongel, M. O. and Moot, D. J. 2010. Annual herbage production increased 40% when subterranean clover was over-drilled into grass-dominant dryland pastures. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **72**, 3-9.
- Black, A. D., Moot, D. J. and Lucas, R. J. 2003. Seasonal growth and development of Caucasian and white clover swards in irrigated and dryland conditions. *Legumes for dryland pastures. Proceedings of a New Zealand Grassland Association (Inc.) Symposium held at Lincoln University, New Zealand, 18-19 November 2003*, **11**, 81-90.
- Brown, H. E. and Moot, D. J. 2004. Quality and quantity of chicory, lucerne and red clover production under irrigation. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **66**, 257-264.
- Brown, H. E., Moot, D. J. and Pollock, K. M. 2005. Herbage production, persistence, nutritive characteristics and water use of perennial forages grown over 6 years on a Wakanui silt loam. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research*, **48**, 423-429.
- Cosgrove, G. 2005. Novel grazing management: making better use of white clover. *Proceedings of the 2005 SIDE Conference*, Online: http://www.side.org.nz/IM_Custom/ContentStore/Assets/7/43/5084880571838b5084880571839ff5084880577514c5084880571830efc5084880522097d/Novel%5084880571820grazing%5084880571820management%5084880571820options.pdf.
- Costello, T. and Costello, A. 2003. Subterranean clover in North Canterbury sheep pastures. In: D. J. Moot (ed). Legumes for dryland pastures. Proceedings of a New Zealand Grassland Association (Inc.) Symposium held at Lincoln University, New Zealand, 18-19 November 2003. Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Grassland Association. Grassland Research and Practice Series, **Vol. 11**, 189-192.
- Department of Statistics. 2009. Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2008 (provisional). Date Accessed: 10/2/2009. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/>. Last Updated: 10/2/2009.
- Hurst, R. G. M., Black, A. D., Lucas, R. J. and Moot, D. J. 2000. Sowing strategies for slow-establishing pasture species on a North Otago Dairy farm. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **62**, 129-135.
- Kearney, J. K., Moot, D. J. and Pollock, K. M. 2010. Dryland lucerne production in Central Otago. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **72**, 121-126.
- Lucas, R. J., Smith, M. C., Jarvis, P., Mills, A. and Moot, D. J. 2010. Nitrogen fixation by subterranean and white clovers in dryland cocksfoot pastures. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **72**, 141-146.
- Mills, A., Moot, D. J. and McKenzie, B. A. 2006. Cocksfoot pasture production in relation to environmental variables. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **68**, 89-94.
- Monks, D. P., Moot, D. J., Smith, M. C. and Lucas, R. J. 2008. 'Bolta' balansa clover persistence in a grazed cocksfoot pasture depended on spring and summer grazing management. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **70**, 233-238.
- Moot, D. J. 2012. An overview of dryland legume research in New Zealand. *Crop and Pasture Science*, **(In Press)**.
- Moot, D. J., Brown, H. E., Pollock, K. and Mills, A. 2008. Yield and water use of temperate pastures in summer dry environments. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association*, **70**, 51-57.
- New Zealand Fertiliser Manufacturers' Research Association. 2011. Annual update (New Zealand Fertiliser Manufacturers' Research Association). 15 pp. Date Accessed: 5/5/2011. <http://www.fertresearch.org.nz/resource-centre/annual-updates>. Last Updated: Dec 2009.
- Widdup, K. H., Hussain, S. W., Williams, W. M., Lowther, W. L., Pryor, H. N. and Sutherland, B. L. 2003. The development and plant characteristics of interspecific hybrids between white and caucasian clover. In: Legumes for dryland pastures. Proceedings of a New Zealand Grassland Association. Palmerston North New Zealand: New Zealand Grassland Association, 143-148.

Pasture responses to environment

Professor Moot gave this presentation at:
Lincoln University

On:
24 June 2011

For the:
**Beef & Lamb New Zealand
Science Day**