

Insect populations of six dryland pastures grown in Canterbury

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Introduction

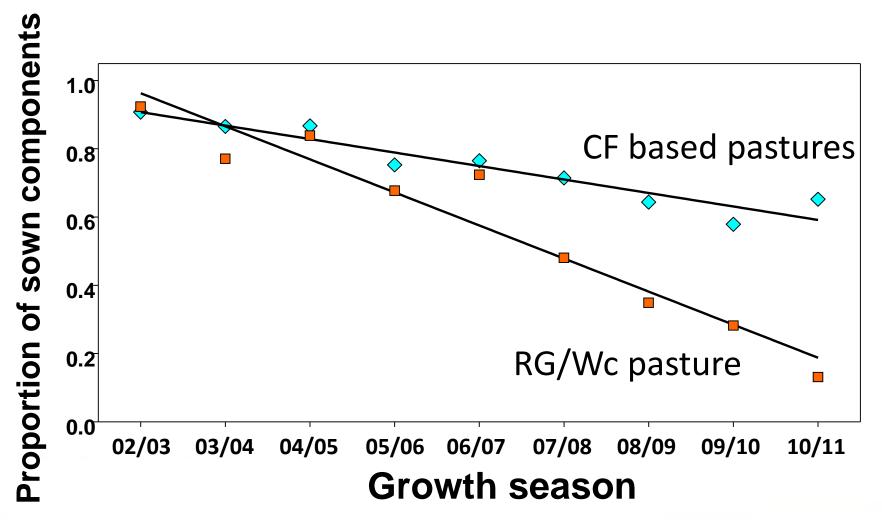


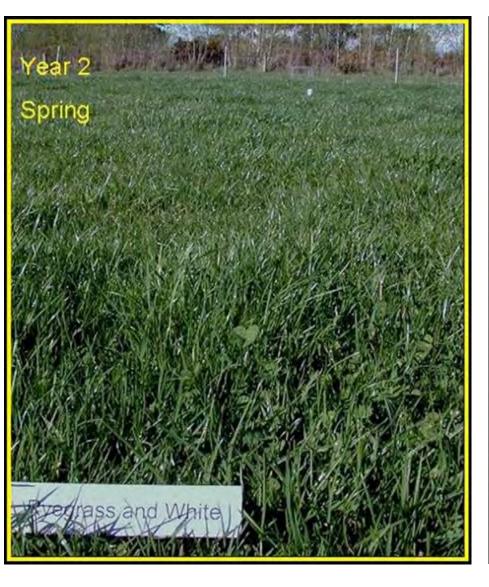
 To determine whether 'MaxClover' autumn and winter pest populations may have contributed to differences in pasture persistence from Years 5 to 9.

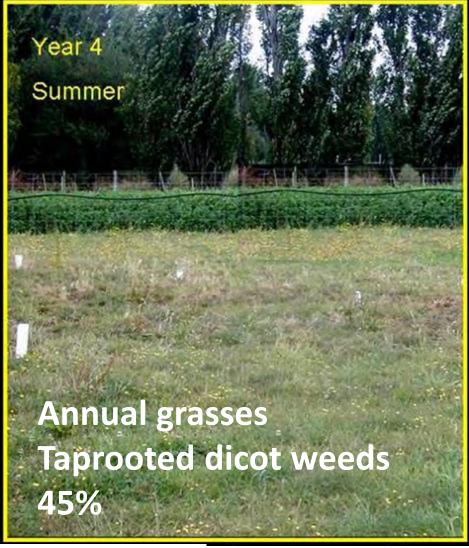
 Sown species declined ~10% per year in RG/Wc pastures compared with 4% per year in CF based pastures (Mills et al. 2014).

Change in the proportion of sown pasture components (grass + clover) over time









RG/Wc pastures



Exotic pasture pests















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Native pasture pests





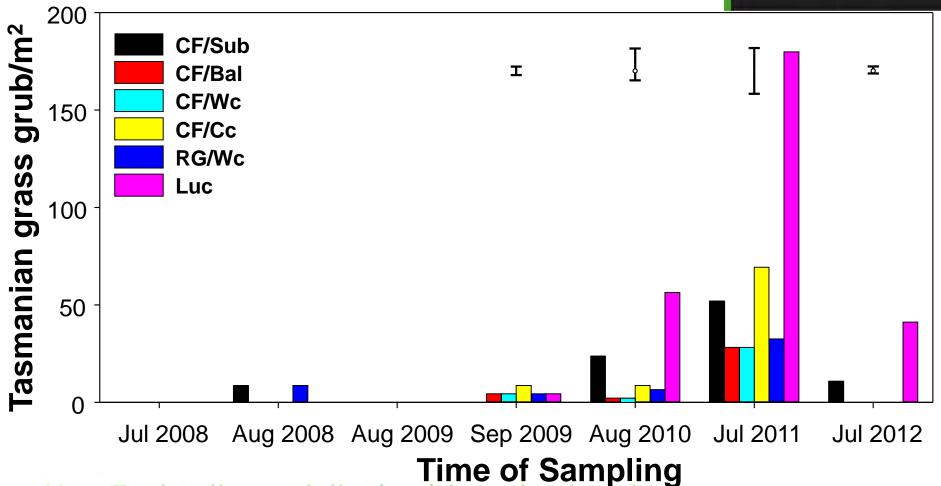






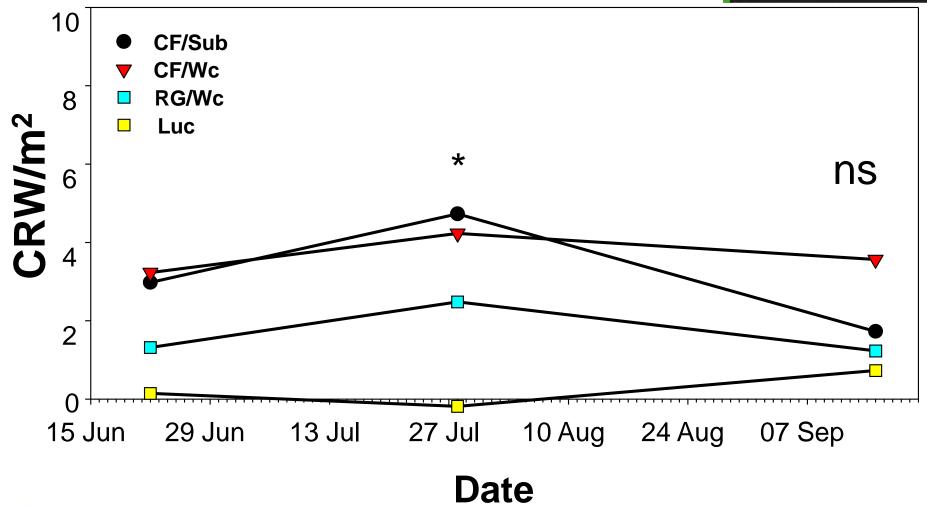
Tasmanian grass grub





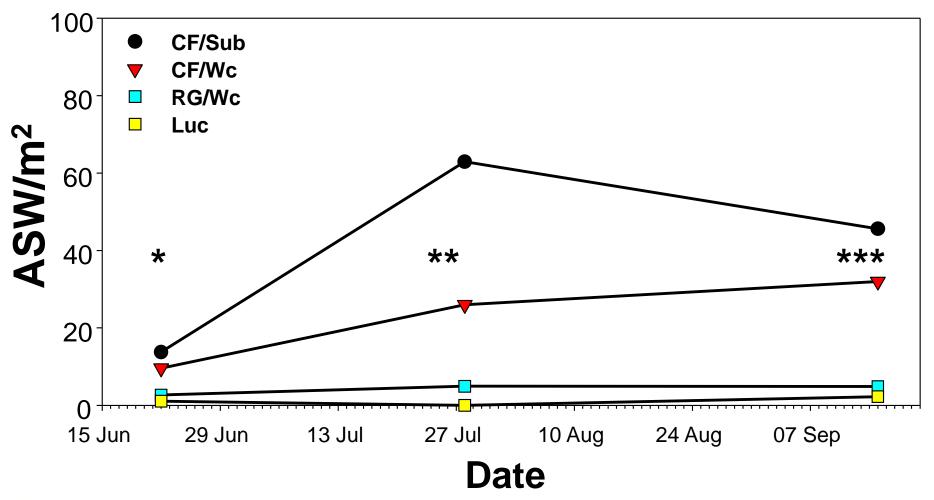
Clover root weevil





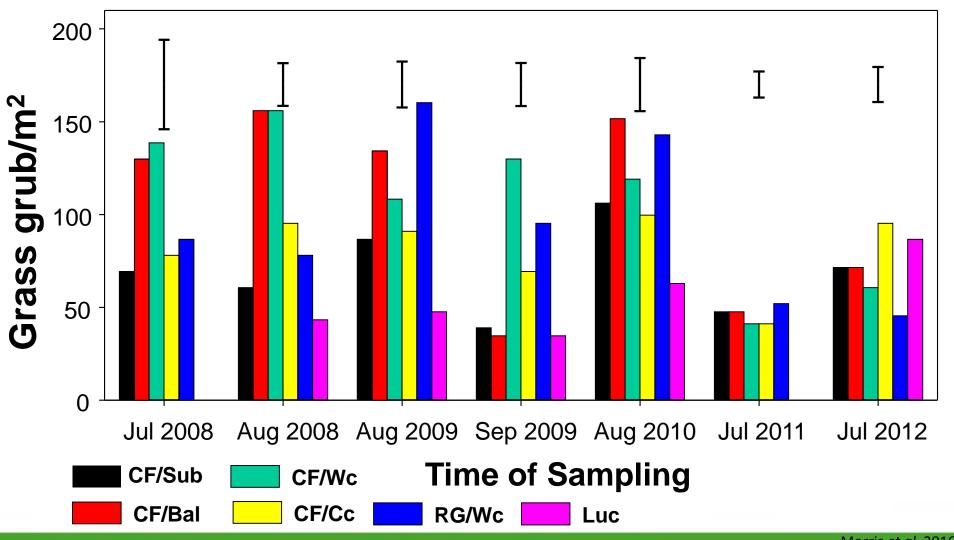
Argentine stem weevil





Grass grub





Conclusions



- Grass grub only species present above reported damaging threshold levels
- RG/Wc pastures less tolerant to grass grub than CF under similar levels of insect pressure and abiotic stress
- White clover target species for grass grub
- ASW at high populations in CF pastures in 2010 contributed to long-term decline in these pastures
- CRW was well under damaging threshold levels

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