



TECH SHEET:

New Grass Paddock

Successful pasture renewal can be defined as when the farmer's expectations of a productive and persistent new pasture have been met; often these expectations are not met because of mistakes made in the early establishment, exacerbated by factors such as poor sprayout, early weed competition, high insect pest populations and droughts.

This tech sheet focuses on some evidence-based principles that must not be overlooked when renewing pastures.

New pasture requires special management in the first year.

NOTES:

- Spray out as early as possible noting the weeds that are present. At AGPRO we have several options as additives to be mixed with Glyphosate to improve overall weed control.
- Aim to have your new pasture established before winter, when cooler, wet conditions can reduce overall establishment population.
- Graze for the first time when new seedlings cannot be pulled out by hand plucking, usually five to seven weeks after drilling.
- Graze regularly once it is determined DM is above 1000kg/ha (e.g. when pasture height reaches 10-15 cm) leaving a 4 cm stubble during the winter/spring following drilling. This encourages growth of new ryegrass and white clover seedlings. Due to the shading effect of existing plants, undersowing is a much less effective way to establish new seedlings.
- Aim to have your first weed spray applied at first signs of weed emergence at cotyledon stage. Make a note of what weeds are there, take photos, send to one of our team and we can discuss/advise as to what should be applied.
- Small applications of nitrogen fertiliser (e.g. 25-30 kg/ha) six to eight weeks after drilling will increase seedling size, especially where the existing pasture was killed before drilling.
- Review the results of your pasture renewal after the first summer. Identify what went well and what did not and make necessary adjustments to improve results, we are happy to discuss any specific weed issues.



AGPRO HORTICULTURE
Freephone 0508 536 536
for technical assistance



AGPRO DIRECT

TECH SHEET:

New Grass Paddock

SUGGESTED AGPRO SPRAY PROGRAMME

The AGPRO programme below aims to give you a guide on how to best “establish a new grass paddock” by eliminating/reducing weed competition.

SPRAYOUT PRIOR TO PLANTING:

Product	Application timing	Purpose	Rate/ha	Comments
AGPRO Glyphosate 510	Sprayout early	Remove weeds and old pasture	3-5L/ha	Additives can be included to improve overall kill

Recheck the paddock 14-21 days after the application to ensure there is no weeds or grass remaining.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME POST EMERGENCE GRASS/CLOVER EMERGENCE:

NOTE: Not all newly sown grass paddocks will be weed infested, so it pays to monitor it regularly. The earlier you can remove seedlings weeds, the lower your chemical rates will be, minimising ryegrass and clover damage.

Product	Application timing	Purpose	Rate/ha
AGPRO MCPB	Once clover has developed two trifoliolate leaves	Remove seedling weeds	3-4L/ha
AGPRO Flumetsulam	Generally applied in combination with MCPB	A range of difficult to control weeds	40-60g/ha
AGPRO 2,4-D Amine	Once new pasture is 3-6 months old	Removes more established weeds	1-1.5kg/ha
AGPRO Bifenthrin	If required add to either of the above	Prevention of pest damage	250-500ml/ha

OTHER CHEMICAL OPTIONS:

- When applying any herbicides to new grass/clover paddocks soil temperatures should be preferably over 10 C. Do not apply if the pasture and weeds are under stress, from frost, or drought conditions.
- When applying Flumetsulam either in combination with MCPB or 2,4-D or alone the addition of AGPRO Crop oil is essential for coverage and improved weed control.
- AGPRO Bifenthrin controls a range of pests that can be damaging to new grass. Stem weevil, porina caterpillar, and springtail are all controlled with the application of Bifenthrin, at this early stage.



AGPRO HORTICULTURE
Freephone 0508 536 536
for technical assistance

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE