



The New Zealand Journal of Agriculture.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 5.

WELLINGTON, 20TH MAY, 1919.

COCKSFOOT.

ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE IN PASTURE.

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AMONG the main grasses used in the formation of New Zealand pastures cocksfoot, owing to its many valuable characters, is perhaps the most important. The large yield, high degree of palatability, great adaptation under varying conditions of soil and climate, and great permanence when rationally treated are among the many qualities that have rendered this grass essential in the production of much long-rotation and permanent grassland. In short-rotation pasture cocksfoot is not used to anything like the same extent as it is on leas of longer duration. There is very little doubt, however, that its use should be very greatly extended in all rotation grassland throughout New Zealand on soils where perennial rye-grass runs out within two to five years of sowing.

Although the value of cocksfoot is fully appreciated by New Zealand farmers, except those concerned only with short-rotation grassland, there are many points regarding its establishment and management that require elucidation. In this article it is proposed to deal with a few of the salient features regarding the production and maintenance of cocksfoot pastures, but in the first place it is well to outline some