

careful cultivation aiming at a good firm seed-bed, followed by adequate phosphatic manuring. Grassing can be done in three ways:—

(1) After clearing and burning, the land can be lightly surface-cultivated and a cheap temporary pasture-mixture consisting chiefly of *Lotus hispidus* can be sown. This temporary pasture builds up fertility and makes subsequent permanent grassing easier.



FIG. 10. THE SEED-BED MUST BE CONSOLIDATED FOR GOOD WHITE-CLOVER ESTABLISHMENT.

Picture shows establishment of pasture on Red Hill sand six months after sowing. Right-hand portion shows good establishment on a consolidated seed-bed, while poor establishment, especially clover, is seen on the left-hand portion of the picture where consolidation is poor.

(2) After clearing and burning the land can be ploughed, sown in permanent grass, and fertility raised by heavy applications of phosphates. This method is dependent on a good initial strike of white clover—further phosphates encourage the clover and the clover in turn encourages the grass. For this method to succeed it is necessary that the land be ploughed early, cultivated thoroughly throughout the summer months to a firm seed-bed, and the grass and clover sown early in the autumn so that plants become well established before the cold winter westerly winds start to blow.

(3) After clearing and burning, the land can be ploughed during the late autumn or early winter and then sown in root crops, such as soft turnips, for summer feeding. Here, again, it is necessary to raise the fertility for successful permanent pasture establishment by good cultivation and heavy applications of phosphatic fertilizers. This method is perhaps the most economical—the Red