# The Mixture.

It has frequently been remarked that in many dairying districts, regardless of other species included in a mixture, the sward under good grazing management ultimately becomes rye-grass - white clover dominant. While admitting that this statement is frequently correct, good dairying pastures will frequently be found in which other species, such as cocksfoot, timothy, and meadow foxtail, play a very useful part, and on land where these are known to succeed they should certainly be included in the mixture sown.

Although it may be contended that on good land the pasture to aim for is predominantly rye-grass and white clover, even the best-aimed arrow may sometimes be deflected from its mark, and because of the risk of some fault in management resulting in poor establishment, smothering of clovers or a fall in fertility it may sometimes be wise, on the second-rate soils at any rate, to include also species which, while less valuable, are easier to establish, or which readily succeed on soils of lower fertility.

This is particularly important in regard to the clovers, on the establishment of which the success of the pasture must depend, and it affords some justification for the inclusion of alsike, subterranean clover, or *Lotus major*. The additional cost of those seeds may be regarded in some measure as an insurance premium, to be paid where it is not definitely known that rye-grass and white clover are certain to establish and can be relied upon to hold their ground.

# Suggested Mixtures.

The following mixtures are suggested as suitable, with slight modifications for the general range of dairying country, and may serve as a useful guide :---

## Permanent Pasture for Soils of High Fertility.

			10.	
Certified perennial rye grass		 	25	
Certified cocksfoot		 	10	
Crested dogstail		 	2	
Certified Montgomery re-	d clover	 	2	
Certified white clover		 	2	
			-	
			AT	

### Permanent Pasture Mixture for Rich Moist Soils.

			110.	
Certified perennial rye-gra	 	15		
Certified cocksfoot		 	8	
Timothy		 	4	
Certified Italian rye-grass		 	5	
Meadow foxtail		 	4	
Poa trivialis		 	2	
Certified Montgomery red clover		 	2	
Alsike		 	2	
Certified white clover		 	2	
			-	

#### Mixture for Gumland Soils.

44

41

1b

30

				10 -
Perennial rye-grass (cer	tified)			20-25
Paspalum (Australian)				6
Crested dogstail				2
White clover (certified)				2
Red clover				2
Lotus major (colonial)			**	I
Certified New Zealand	cocksfo	ot*		7
	- 4			40-46

\*May omit and sow 25 lb. perennial rye-grass.

#### Mixture for Paspalum-ryegrass-white clover Sward on Moist Soils.

			10
Certified perennial rye-gras		 	15
Certified New Zealand cocksfoot		 	5
Paspalum		 	28
Certified Italian rye-grass		 	5
Timothy		 	2
Red clover (certified Montgomery)		 	2
Alsike		 	2
Certified white clover		 14	2

#### Pumice Land P.P. Mixture.

Certified perennial rye-grass		 	25	
Certified New Zealand co	ocksfoot	 	8	
Crested dogstail		 	3	
Certified white clover		 	2	
Certified Montgomery red clover		 	2	
			-	
			40	

### Mixture for Peat Soil (Unconsolidated).

				10.	
Perennial rye-gra	ass (certifie	ed)	 	IO	
Yorkshire fog			 	6	
Certified Italian	rye-grass		 	6	
Paspalum			 	5	
Brown-top			 	I	
Lotus major			 	2	
				-	

(To be continued.)

On the fertile Coal Creek flats outside Greymouth dairymen are faced with the problem of keeping down white clover to obviate bloat danger in the spring. One farmer has adopted a policy of very light winter grazing (one hour per day) in selected paddocks, following autumn top-dressing with ammoniated super. These now show a 6 in. to 8 in. growth of rye, timothy, and cocksfoot, with no likelihood of white-clover growth.



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