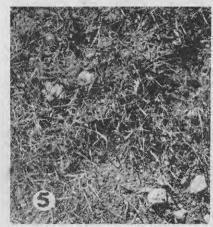
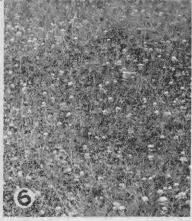
larly applies where the existing pastures are very poor. Surface sowing does, however, permit the introduction of the best species and strains of seeds, and in this respect it may have a decided advantage over topdressing alone as a means of pasture renova-

Select Species By Fertility

Although the practice of sowing a general mixture of both grasses and clovers is fairly common, it is apt to be wasteful. If the clover is seriously deficient and the fertility low, the sowing of high fertility grasses, such as perennial ryegrass, at this stage is likely to prove a mere waste of money. Under these conditions, an effort should first be made to build up the fertility by means of clovers before sowing the better grasses. If, however, the clovers are already fairly abundant, ryegrass may be sown with fair prospects of Success.

In selecting the grasses and clovers to be sown, preference should be given to the most valuable and productive species, having regard to the existing standard of fertility and the projected





Figs. 5 and 6.—Showing the effect of lenient grazing of a young pasture to permit re-seeding. The seed was sown under very adverse conditions and the original establishment (Fig. 4) was very thin and poor. Following careful management, the pasture re-seeded freely in the following autumn, and now carries an excellent rye-clover sward (Fig. 6).

topdressing programme. Although the wide range according to the varying soil conditions, in general practice perennial ryegrass and crested dogstail are probably those most commonly

The clovers are even more important choice of the grasses may cover a fairly than the grasses, and should receive special consideration. Where conditions are likely to favour its growth, a good strain of white clover should certainly receive first preference. Where conditions are somewhat too hard for

