Hill-country Pastures of Northern Raglan

safeguard, particularly after crops of the turnip family. However, to do well chou moellier requires liberal dressings of both lime and phosphates. Therefore on areas not previously cropped, particularly in the raw initial breaking-in stages, swedes are better. The seed is better drilled, although it may be sown broadcast immediately after mixing with the fertiliser. After the crop is eaten off, the area can be reploughed or disced, limed at ½ ton per acre, and prepared for another crop. Soft turnips at 1lb. or rape with 2½lb. of seed and 3cwt. of serpentine superphosphate are popular. Rape, provided it ripens properly, will prove useful in topping off stores and in flushing ewes before tupping.

After the crop is removed, the area can be lightly disced, well harrowed, and sown to pasture. Consolidation is vital and when use of a roller is not practical sheep should be herded on to the area before sowing. On very light fluffy soils or ridges liable to blow or scour excellent results have been achieved from broadcasting seed in the remnants of a crop, thus allowing the stock to trample it in when cleaning up a paddock. The following seed mixture should be sown in March:—

	lb.
Certified perennial ryegrass	25
Certified white clover	2
Certified red clover	3
Certified cocksfoot	4
Paspalum	4
Crested dogstail	3
Mixed Mt. Barker and Tallarook subterranean clover	3
	44lb. per acre

The heavier soils should be limed at 1 ton per acre before sowing and phosphate applied at 3cwt. per acre on both light and heavy soils. The area should be moderately grazed with sheep throughout winter and given another dressing of 3cwt. of phosphate in early spring. After that annual dressings of phosphate at 3cwt. per acre plus lime every 2 years at 10cwt. or every 4 years at 1 ton, particularly on the heavier soils, will be required.

Land Not Ploughable

On non-ploughable areas or those which will not be ploughed for some time careful examination should be made of the pasture to see what species are present and what require introduction. White clover is the most important and should be introduced if it is not present. *Lotus major* should be introduced in wet areas and very shady faces that are neglected by stock, and subterranean clover should be introduced on dry sunny faces if not already present. The introduction of clover by surface sowing is fairly uncertain and the introduction of grasses is more difficult still. Subterranean clover is more easily established than white clover or *Lotus major*. However, an attempt should be made to introduce clovers not present and if none of the three

Area typical of many acres of hill country, showing strong hold of bracken and hard fern.