

Rectify causes of poor performance

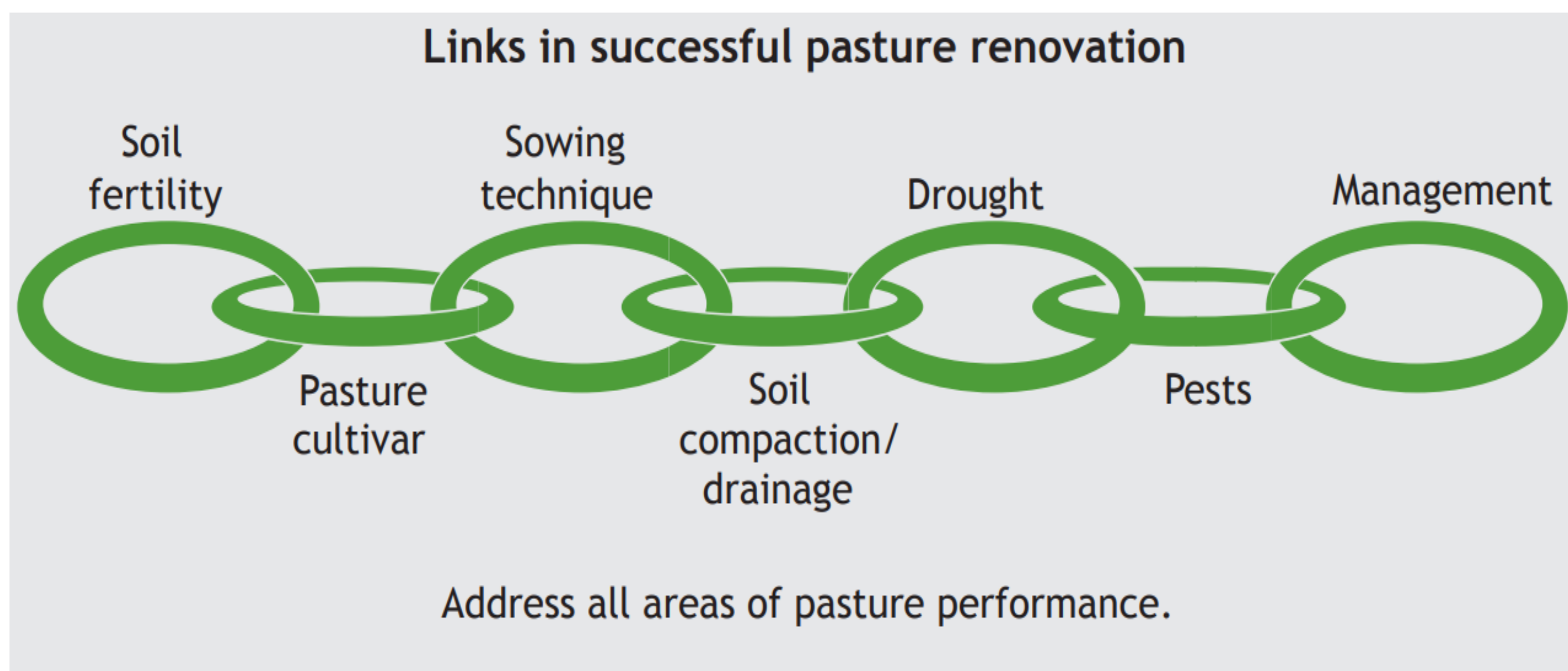
Renew pasture

Sow

Pasture renewal is not simple. Many factors can cause your existing pastures to perform poorly. Think of these like links in a chain. They must all be checked for consistently good results.

Address causes of poor pasture

Planning and attention to detail are key! One weak link in your renewal 'chain' can compromise your success, so all need to be addressed. There's no point sowing new pasture, for example, if soil phosphorus is too low. Several 'links' contribute to the success of pasture renewal (see diagram below).



Potential limiting factors

Areas that often need addressing include:

Soil fertility:	Test soils, apply fertiliser as necessary (see Soil fertility - new pasture).
Low soil pH:	Add lime (see Soil fertility - new pasture).
Poor drainage:	Improve drainage.

Soil compaction:	Aerate by subsoiling, cultivation (see Soil structure & health). Consider management change (e.g. feed pad, sacrifice paddock, on/off grazing).
Pugging:	Improve drainage or change management (e.g. feed pad, sacrifice paddock, on/off grazing; see Managing pasture in wet conditions).
Renewal technique:	Use most appropriate method (see Renewal methods).
Insect pests:	Use a crop to break insect cycle; use treated seed or insecticide (see Pasture pests).
Pasture cultivar:	Use quality cultivar (see Pasture cultivars, Clover & herb cultivars, Ryegrass endophyte) and certified seed (see Seed analysis certificate).
Weed invasion:	Apply spray-out herbicide. High weed pressure? Consider a break crop.
Management:	Change management to avoid pasture damage (e.g. avoid summer overgrazing by destocking or feeding summer crop).
Sowing technique:	Use most appropriate method (see technique, timing & depth)
Poor Clover:	Sow clover seed $\leq 10\text{mm}$ deep (often doesn't happen!) Check soil pH, fertility and molybdenum.