

For payments from New Zealanders -

There is an Invoice/receipt in Free Items.

GST tax Invoice/Statement in New Zealand - GST 98-827-706

GrazingInfo Ltd, TSB bank transfer # 15-3972-0008107-00

The joining and annual fee for PDFs \$57.50 includes GST.

The spreadsheets cost is once only. Spreadsheet updates are free. \$230.00 includes GST.

Overseas subscribers -

To transfer payments from outside of New Zealand please use -

Swift code HSBCNZ2A for HSBC bank then enter our TSB Bank number 153959

then enter our TSB GrazingInfo Ltd account number 15-3972-0008107-00

Don't use IBAN. It is for within USA only.

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Maize growers

Many low yields of maize for decades have been caused by excessive side dressing with DAP. I'll show you evidence at our coming field days and there'll be photos and information in a new chapter called Trials. If you grew maize and are coming, please pull out the roots of an average harvested plant and bring it to compare with those I have here under different systems, good and bad. I'll need to know how much lime or LimeMagPlus and what fertilisers were applied, and cultivation and side dressing details. If you didn't grow maize, but one you know did, please bring one average plant's roots and the information.

Also tell me the amount of couch growing in the crop and what spraying was done before cultivating. Read Maize in Forage Crops. I believe that Glyphosates no longer control couch.

Low fertility farms and poor hills that don't hold ryegrasses

Don't blame the new ryegrasses. They are bred in fertile conditions so are not made for low fertility soils, which if on sheep and beef farms, are increasing because of not enough income to feed their soils. Broadcast with LimeMagPlus or fertiliser, 0.25 kg of Massey Basyn Velvet Grass (Yorkshire Fog), 0.25 kg Tonic Plantain and 0.5 kg Tahora II, a white clover from the hills behind Massey University. It is hardy and produces more nitrogen than any other clover, which these poor hills need.

Never sow Kopu white clover again because it has been proved to be another sad Grasslands disaster, which like their Matua prairie grass, lasts only about three years.

Autumn fertiliser

This is the most important application because correcting all levels before wintering and calving is essential.

If trace elements are needed in autumn, but P is adequate, as it is on 90% most farms, which can be proved by a pasture analyses, use LimeMagPlus as a carrier, and for oversowing if needed. Only 1% of the 500 farms I've consulted for had optimum calcium levels of 0.8%. 80% had too much potassium and nearly as many enough or too much phosphorus, which reduce red clovers and if P rises higher reduces white clovers.

Roks, Humates & similars give milk solids production per hectare at $\frac{2}{3}$ the average.

They are so low in useful minerals that it amazes me that they promote their analysis figures. Examples are 6 grams (one teaspoon) of copper per 300 kg or hectare and 9 grams of zinc and boron. These amounts are absolutely nothing. Most applications of these mineral rates are a thousand times more, i.e, 6 and 9 kilograms per application.

One recommended applying 330 grams of manganese per hectare. I've never seen a pasture tissue analysis showing a need for it (below 40 mg/kg or ppm) which is the level required, so applying Mn is a waste and the worst stresser of cows I know of. It can stress cows so much that milkers then become stressed. Your cows should be like puppies and gather around you. There'll be photos of tame cows in the Trials chapter.

Vaughan Jones
GrazingInfo Ltd