

Pasture Fact Sheet

RLF Specialty Fertilisers for Crop Nutrition

Pasture underpins many world markets and animal enterprises account for 70% of agrarian land use. RLF products deliver significant benefits for pasture.

Overview

Pasture is agricultural land dedicated to either animal grazing or for the production of animal feed for storage. As a percentage of the world's agricultural and primary production businesses, livestock management and pasture crop production for animal feed is extensive. It could well account for up to 70% of world agricultural land use. There is considerable investment in pasture crops.

Whilst grasses are a common pasture, there are many other kinds of plants that livestock eat. It is often the choice of farmers and graziers as to what the best plants are for their particular livestock business. Clover, legumes, lucerne and other hay crops are often used and native species are relied upon too. Factors such as climate, weather patterns and soil types will also determine the best pasture crop to use that will provide a reliable and sustainable supply of animal food.

Animal production is an imperative for continued food security for the world and as an agricultural sector it underpins the economic survival of many marketplaces across the globe.

RLF has Specialty Liquid Fertiliser products that provide significant support for pasture crops. They are successful with

reliable trial data. It has been scientifically demonstrated that RLF Specialty Liquid Fertiliser products for pasture improve the quality of animal feed that deliver greater nutritional benefits to the livestock. Ultra and Crop-Specific Foliar products deliver so many benefits for pasture and are available in a range of sizes and up to bulk quantities.











Fast Facts

World production figures for pasture crops are not easily defined, so unlike other crop types or categories it cannot truly be quantified in a table of Top 10 producing countries. There are so many variables into pasture and grazing systems across different regions of the world, and each country or region as it unique challenges in this regard.

However some facts about worldwide pasture lands and systems are :

- It is estimated that at least 70% of the world's grazing land has deteriorated to such an extent that it has lost at least 25% of its animal carrying capacity.
- The balance between the traditional or indigenous livestock cultures and the modern western-style grazing cultures is also at risk of becoming a destabilising factor. Strong measures are needed to ensure the balance is maintained so that food security targets can be met and available to all.
- A risk for the continued success of animal production as a primary food source for the world is the destruction of natural soil fertility following the deforestation of land systems for grazing. The consequence is often the abandonment of land and ongoing clearance of more land as new pastures are sought.
- Overgrazing by too many stock, for too long a period, often leads to the natural vegetation being unable to recover.
- There are many different words for pasture environments around the world such as savannah, plains, scrubland, shrubland, steppes, prairies, veldts, pampas and campos – all cultural or language-based expressions for the same environmental structure.
- Pasture can also include range lands or pasture land that is not considered appropriate for cropping if animals are free to forage.
- When selecting species for quantity different pasture species are chosen (i.e. forage sorghums or tropical grasses). When selecting for quality, particularly protein content, other species are selected (i.e. annual forages or tropical/temperate legumes).
- Before deciding on a pasture mix it is important that consideration be given to the climate (especially rainfall and frost), land type, those native and sown pasture species that are known to grow well locally, the soil type and health of natural soil fertility, the type of animals to be grazed, existing pasture, how the grazing will be managed and the best sowing and/or fertiliser methods to maximise establishment costs.

RLF Products for Pasture Crops

SEED OR SOAK	CROP NUTRITION	FOLIAR NPK	OTHER
 	 	 	 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fertiliser for seeds ■ Easy to apply with quick uptake of nutrient ■ Increases the available (inorganic) phosphorus of the seed ■ 'kick-starts' germination and supplies energy for robust early growth and setting higher yield potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1 specific Ultra Foliar fertiliser with 12 essential nutrients ■ Designed specifically for animal carrying pasture and feed crops ■ Protective qualities that guard against soil nutrient variability and deficiency ■ Delivers root mass of greater size and volume, returning more matter to the soil and enhancing natural soil fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Highly concentrated liquid phosphorus and potassium ■ Imminently versatile – suitable for furrow injection, fertigation or foliar ■ Near neutral pH and free of chloride and sulphate ■ Easily mixed with UAN and urea for foliar spraying and with high citric acid content is highly suitable for foliar tank mixes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Highly concentrated liquid nitrogen designed for safe foliar application or furrow injection ■ Easy to manage and meet the crop demand with targeted or 'little or often' split applications ■ Does not deteriorate and is easy to store and transfer ■ Flexible and efficient for a wide range of irrigation equipment and application practices



Rural Liquid Fertilisers

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