







# BENEFITS DERIVED FROM IFM OF PASTURE CROPS

Rich and rewarding outcomes for you and your animal stock

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## What's in this Insight

This IN lists a range of benefits for grass and legume pasture crops when Pasture Plus is used as part of an Integrated Fertiliser Management (IFM) program.

#### Overview

Pasture Plus is a leaf applied Crop Specific Foliar (CSF) product. It is a High-analysis Broad-spectrum Solution (HBS) that contains up to 12 nutrient elements specially formulated to meet the crop needs of feed and animalcarrying pastures. All the nutrients needed by the plant are safely balanced and delivered through the leaf without any chemical antagonism. Pasture Plus delivers the required quantities to suit the plant's optimum requirements and promotes healthy and strong plant growth. This is vital, particularly considering the variables of the climate and other extreme environmental conditions that pasture and grazing lands are often subjected to.

Pasture Plus has been rigorously trialled and tested and recently released product evaluations outline the results in greater detail.

http://teamrlf.com/documentcheck/files/RLF V1 20160331 A PER8 Y.pdf



## The List of Benefits

The grazing and animal-production businesses form an important part of primary food production around the world. The benefits of producing more nutritionally balanced feed and pasture for stock can therefore have wide-ranging, value-added outcomes.

Pasture Plus has been developed to give farmers and growers one of the most modern farming practice fertilisers available, and the eighteen advantages listed below will give great benefit and support to the farmer in achieving practical and economical results.

The following list explains how these benefits work for the betterment of pasture crops:

- 1. the saving of energy (ATP), that is then used by the roots to take up nutrients from the soil
- the higher efficiency of nutrient uptake because of perfect coverage and penetration 2.
- the flexibility of applying the nutrient solution to plants from seedling stage to flowering stage 3.
- no lock-up of nutrients, (when contrasted with the fixation of nutrients in the soil) 4.
- the rapid uptake and translocation of nutrients by evading soil barriers 5.
- minimising the leaching of nitrogen and sulphur, as commonly occurs in soils 6.
- 7. eliminating the loss of phosphorus, as occurs in light sandy soils with granular soil application of fertiliser
- eliminating the loss of nitrogen as ammonia, that takes place during granular soil application of fertiliser
- the tank mixing of nitrogen with Pasture Plus for the speedy regrowth of pastures
- 10. the higher efficiency of nitrogen uptake and utilisation by foliar spraying leads to less soil acidification and saving on lime overheads















- 11. all RLF foliar products are buffered at low pH and equipped with a nutrient delivery system (NDS) that stimulates photosynthesis, sugar loading to phloem and sugar and phosphorus transport to root and rhizosphere
- 12. by stimulating the supply of phosphorus and sugar to the root zone (rhizosphere), induces soil bacterial activity and mineralisation
- 13. hydraulic remobilisation moves water from the leaves (after the foliar spraying) to the root dry zones making more nutrients available for plants
- 14. by stimulating passive exudation of organic acids like citric acid (due to the increased demand of feeding bacteria), phosphorus is unlocked in both acid and alkaline soils
- 15. by stimulating active exudation of organic acids, due to the stimulation of photosynthesis and phloem loading, sugar and phosphorus transport is increased from source (i.e. leaves) to sinks (i.e. root)
- 16. the increase in soil nitrogen, resulting from the activity of free-living nitrogen fixing bacteria
- 17. the increased organic acid levels provide plants and root rhizosphere with more natural chelates that assist in correcting trace element deficiency
- 18. the build-up of more humus in the rhizosphere increases plant tolerance to drought and supports a more sustainable ecosystem

### Summary

Livestock management and pasture crop production throughout the world is extensive and could well account for up to 70% of the world's agricultural land use.

Pastures, by definition, are the fields and paddocks on farms and pastoral properties where animals graze and feed or where sustaining food crops are grown, harvested and then stored. Farmers and graziers will choose the best plants for their particular animal livestock business however clover, grasses and legumes are most commonly planted. The factors of climate, weather patterns and soil types also play their part in determining the best pasture crop to use, but the implementation of fertiliser routines and programs that best support the specific crop are considered the most vital. An Integrated Fertiliser Management (IFM) program is the very best way to achieve the broadest range of healthy outcomes and returns. This link http://www.ruralliguidfertilisers.com/what-isfertiliser-integration/ gives an excellent account of how an integrated fertiliser program is implemented.

Pasture Plus is formulated to improve the volume of more palatable and more nutritionally balanced pasture and feed.

Pasture Plus as a leaf applied fertiliser product delivers 12 essential nutrient elements - all safely balanced without any chemical antagonism – and at the required quantities to suit the crop's optimum requirements.

When used as part of an RLF IFM program, the benefits to the crop, as outlined above, can be expected.



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