

Liming pastures – the soil-plant-producer continuum

Jason Condon – Charles Sturt University

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John Jervois – Jervois Pastoral

Liming pastures – the soil-plant-producer continuum



Charles Sturt
University

Soil

A/Prof Jason Condon
Charles Sturt University

Plant

Dr Richard Hayes
NSW DPIRD

Producer

John Jervois
Jervois Pastoral

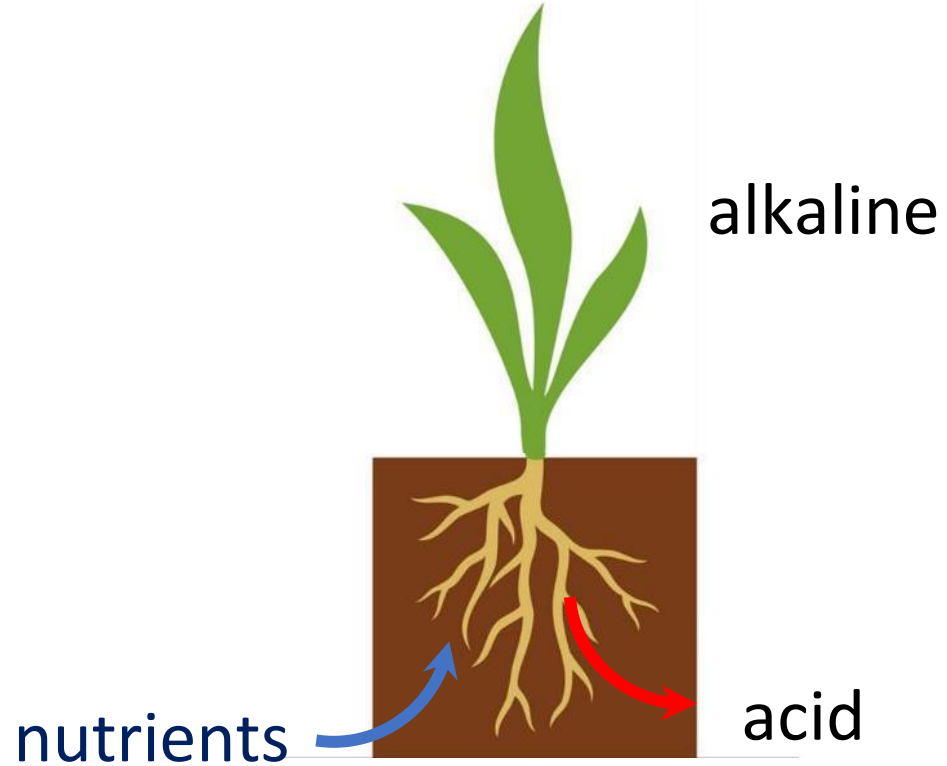
Liming pastures – the soil-plant-producer continuum

The Soil

A/Prof Jason Condon
Charles Sturt University



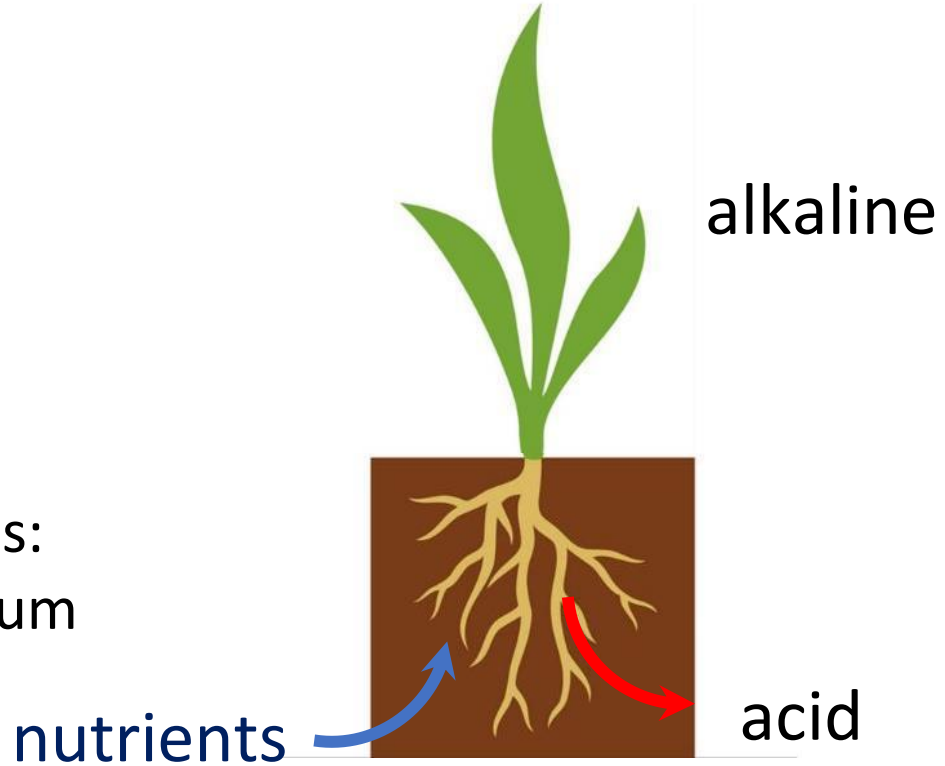
How did we get to this?



How did we get to this?

Grain
Hay
Meat
Wool

Nitrogen inputs:
Urea, ammonium
Legumes



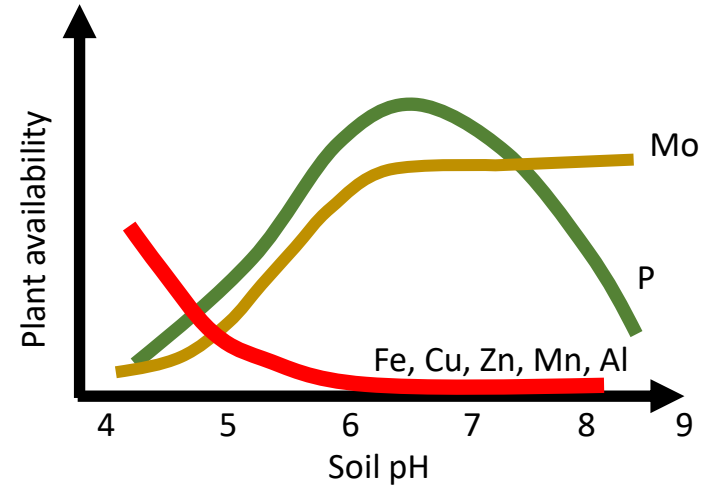
We are all on the same track



What happens at the destination Acidity?

Affects plant growth

Nutrient availability



What happens at the destination Acidity?

Affects plant growth

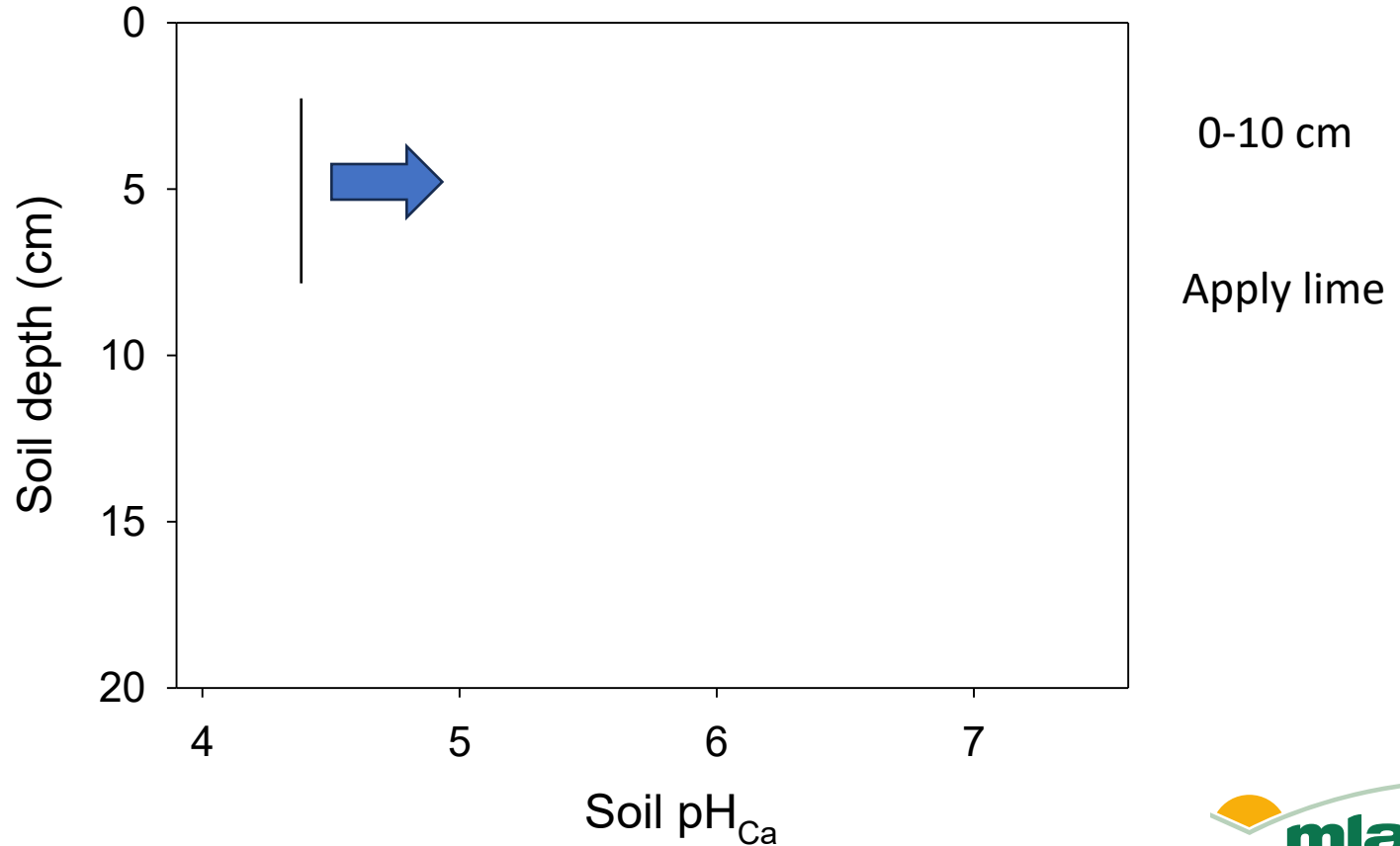
Nutrient availability

Root growth decreased

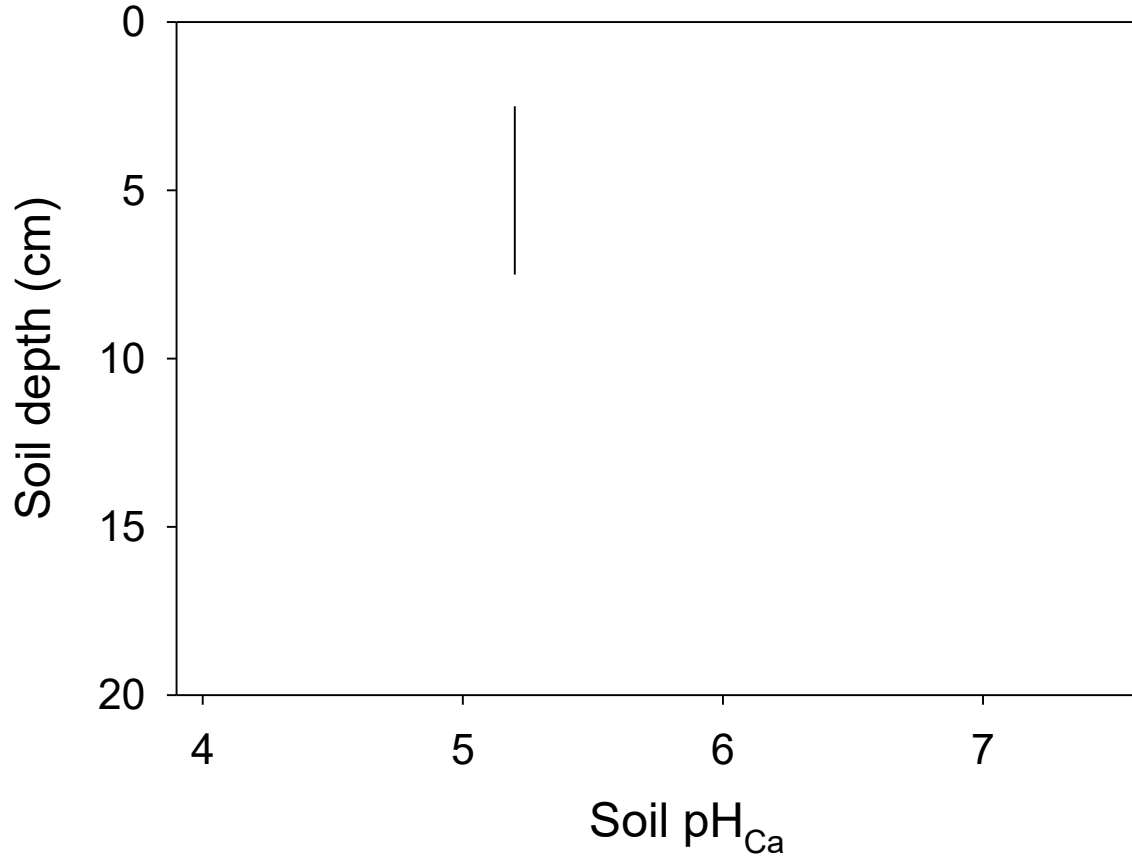
Nodulation decreases



Do I have an acid soil?



Do I have an acid soil? pH 5.2

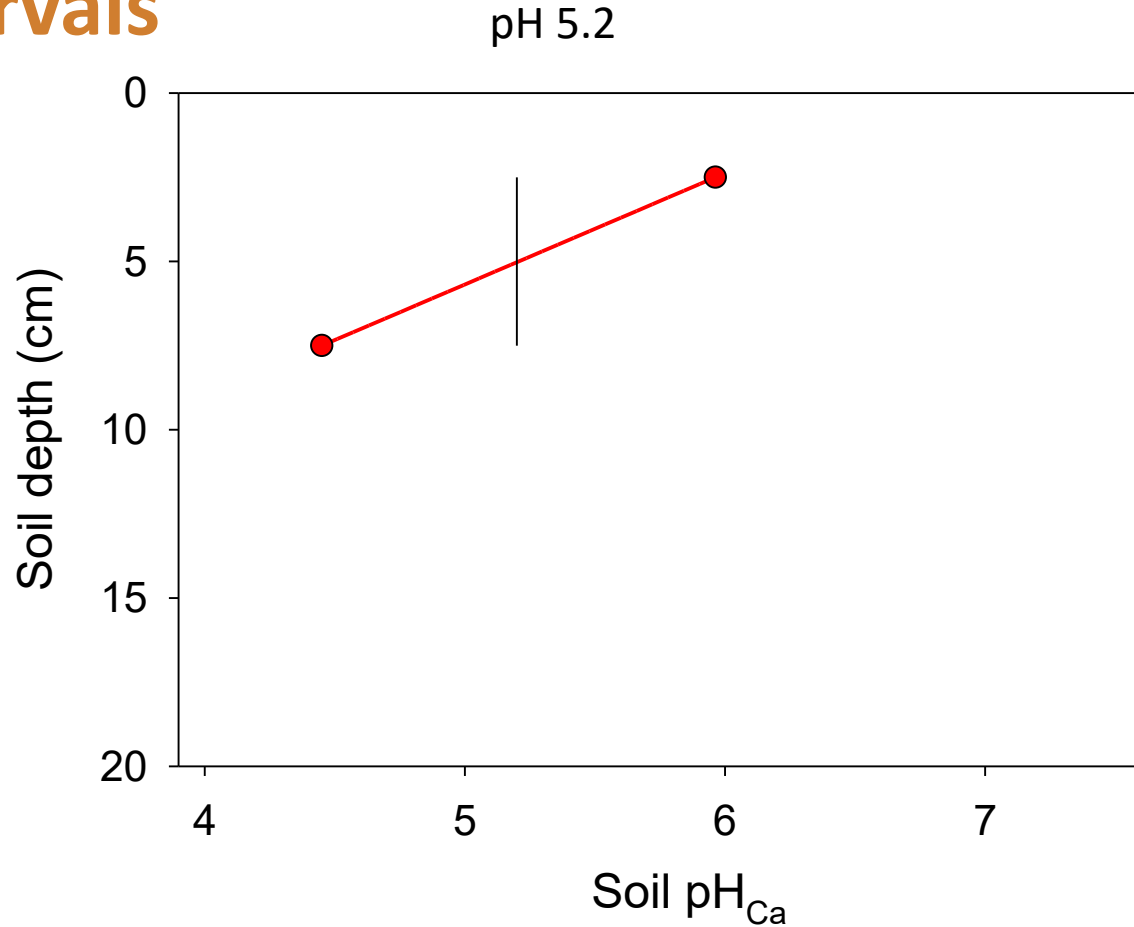


0-10 cm

Lime worked

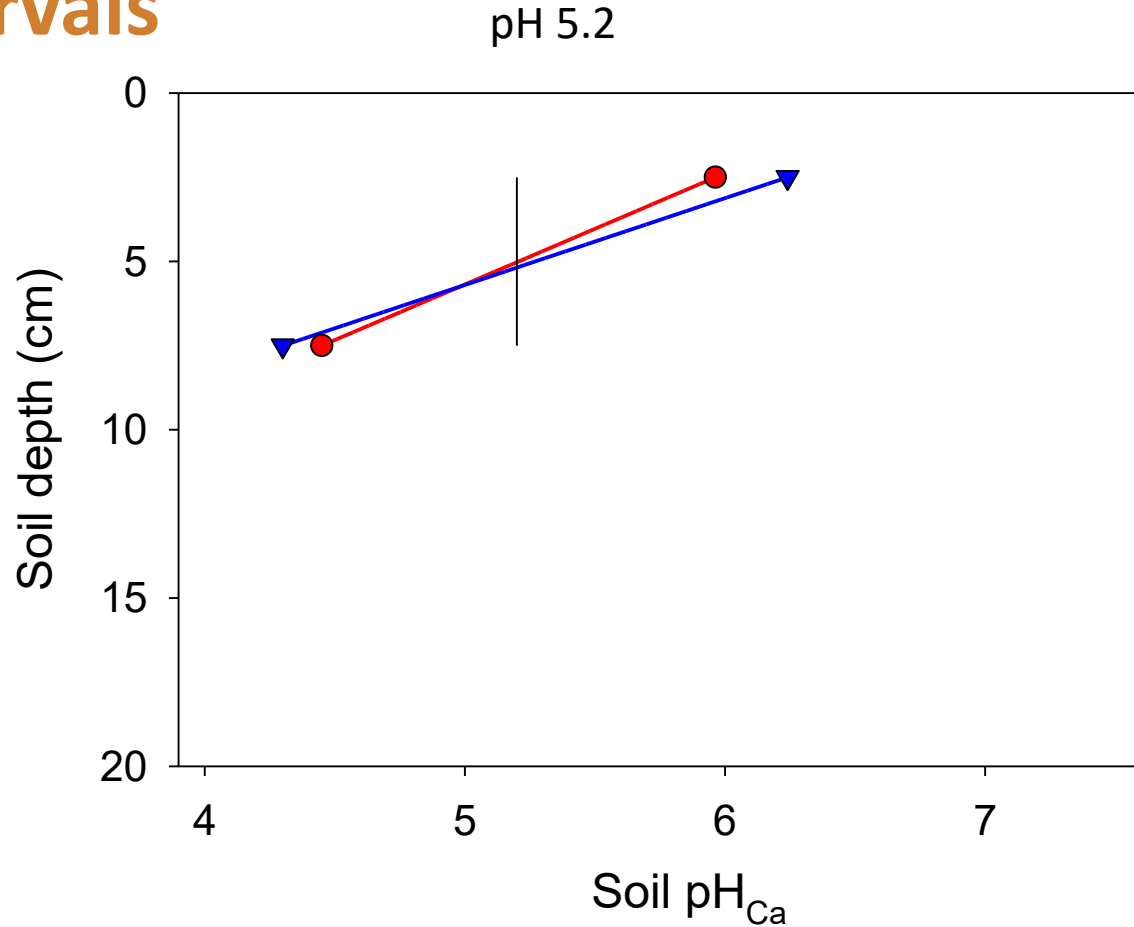
But did it?

5 cm intervals



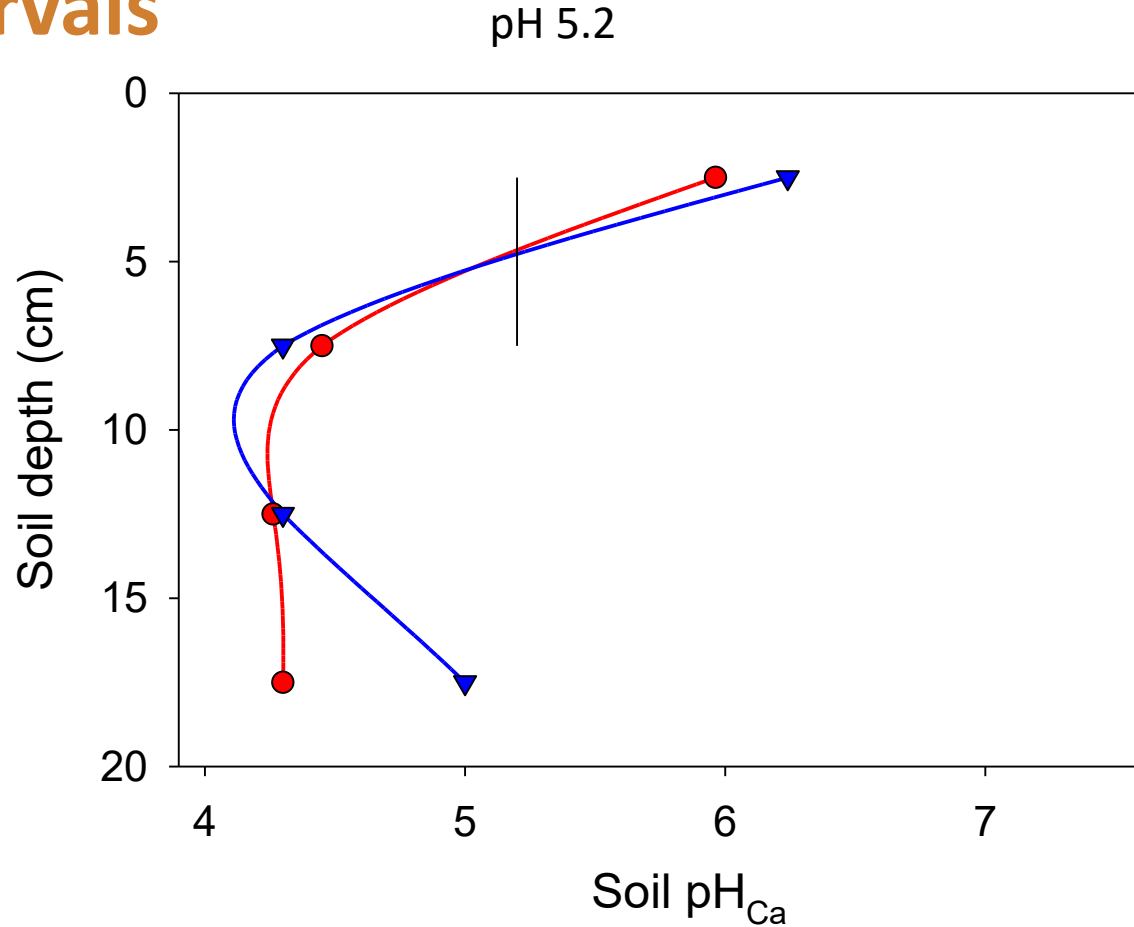
Lime = pH
change at the
surface only

5 cm intervals



Many ways to
get the same
average

5 cm intervals



Different needs

Different outcomes

New pH targets

pH_{Ca} 6.0 if you want lime to move

Lime = Calcium carbonate
(insoluble)



Calcium & 2 x alkali



pH 8

pH 7

pH 6

pH 5

Calcium carbonate
(insoluble)



Calcium bicarbonate + alkali
(Soluble)



Calcium & alkali

Take home messages

- We are all on the same tracks – destination acidity
- Testing in 5 cm intervals finds if you have acidity
- New target pH 6 IF you want lime effect to move

Liming pastures – the soil-plant-producer continuum

The Plant

Richard Hayes

Research Agronomist



Charles Sturt
University



meatup
FORUM

mla
MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA



Australian Wool
Innovation Limited

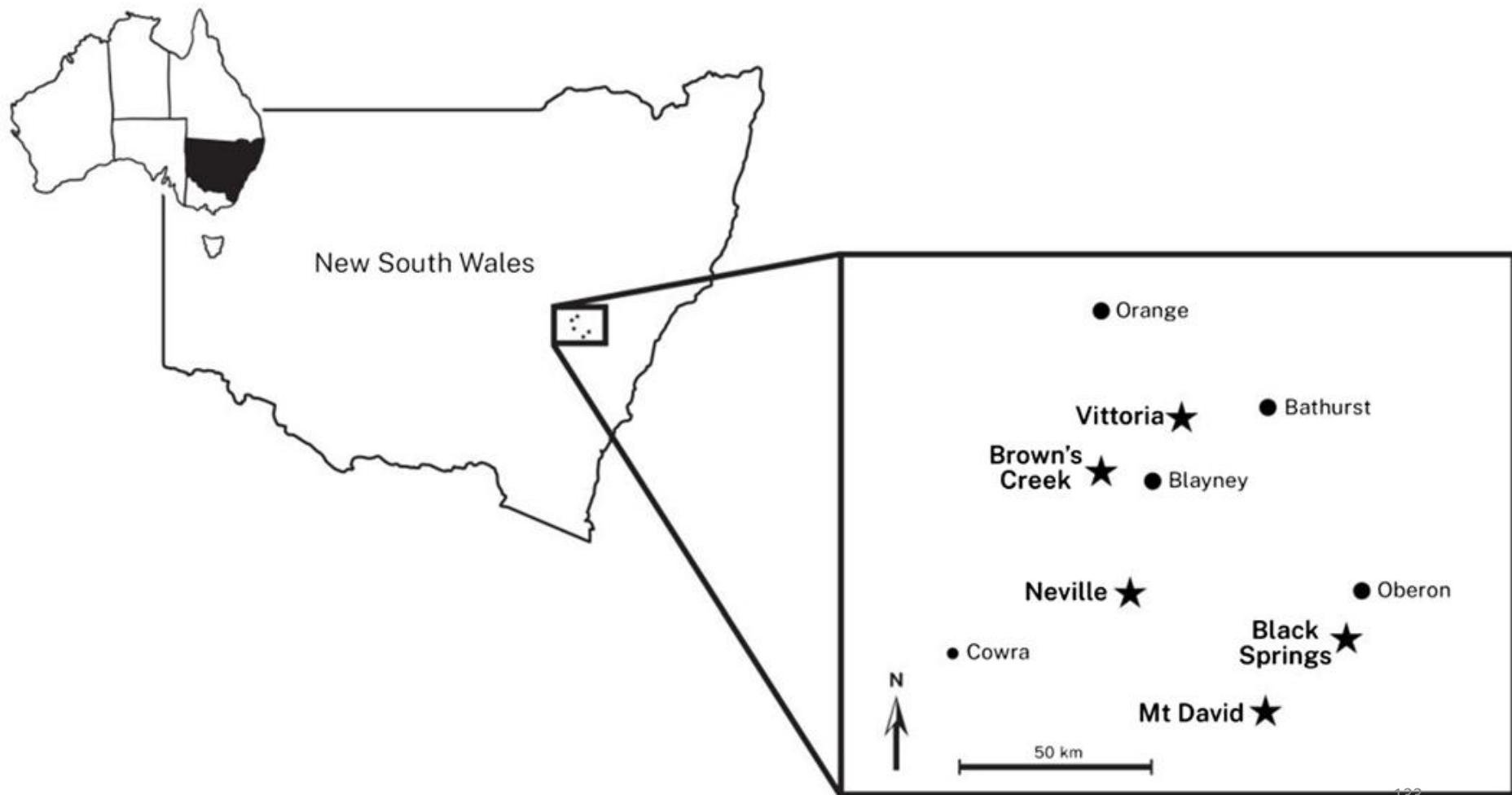


<https://www.publish.csiro.au/CP/CP24336>

• Dr Peter Dowling

Changes in pasture and soil properties with liming and superphosphate application on five soils in the Central Tablelands of New South Wales over 12 years

P. M. Dowling^{A,B,F}, I. A. Vimpany^{C,D,F}, M. K. Conyers^{E,F} , G. D. Millar^A, K. R. Helyar^{E,F}, D. L. Michalk^{A,F}, H. I. Nicol^{A,F}, J. Bradley^{D,F}, P. J. Milham^{D,F,G} and R. C. Hayes^{E,*} 



Experimental design

5 sites

2 experiments (Acid sensitive/Acid tolerant spp.)

5 lime rates: 0, 0.63, 1.25, 2.5, 5.0 t/ha – applied once

3 superphosphate rates: 0, 125, 250 kg/ha – applied annually

2 replicates

12 Years: 1979-1990

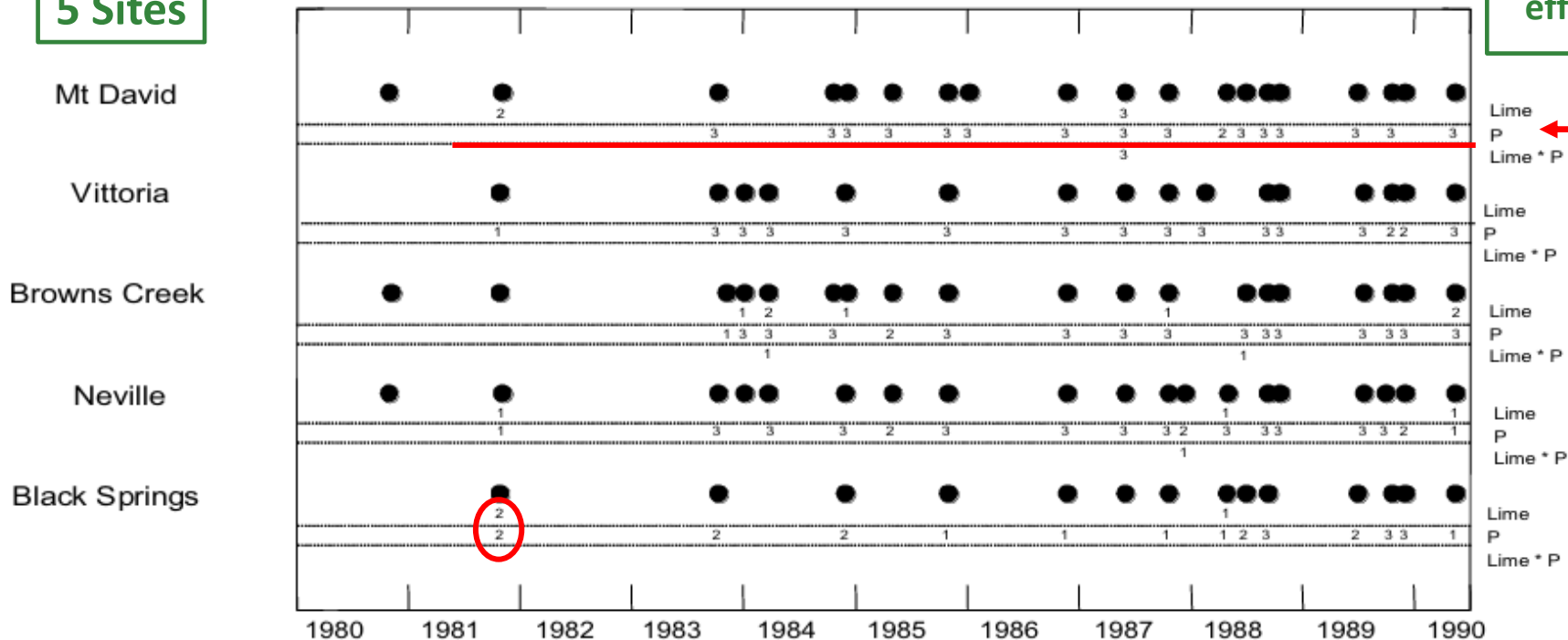
Plot size: 5 × 3 m

Biomass harvests

5 Sites

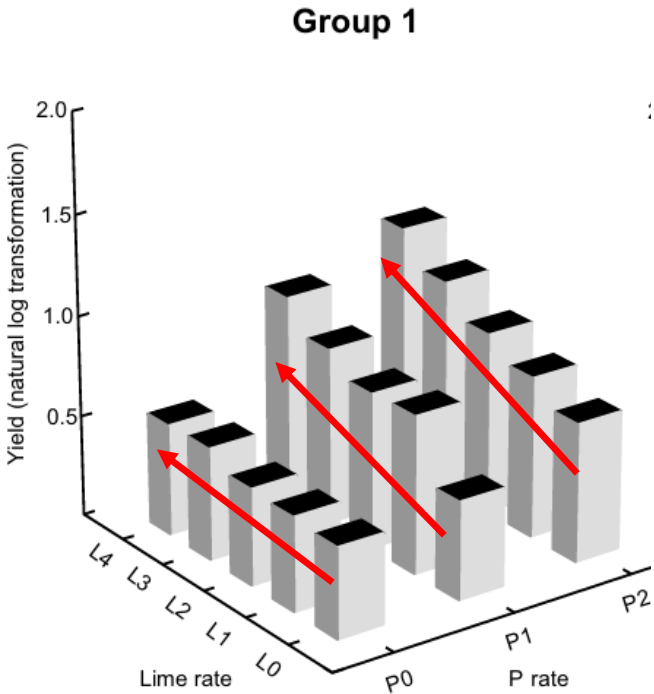
Experiment 1

Treatment effects



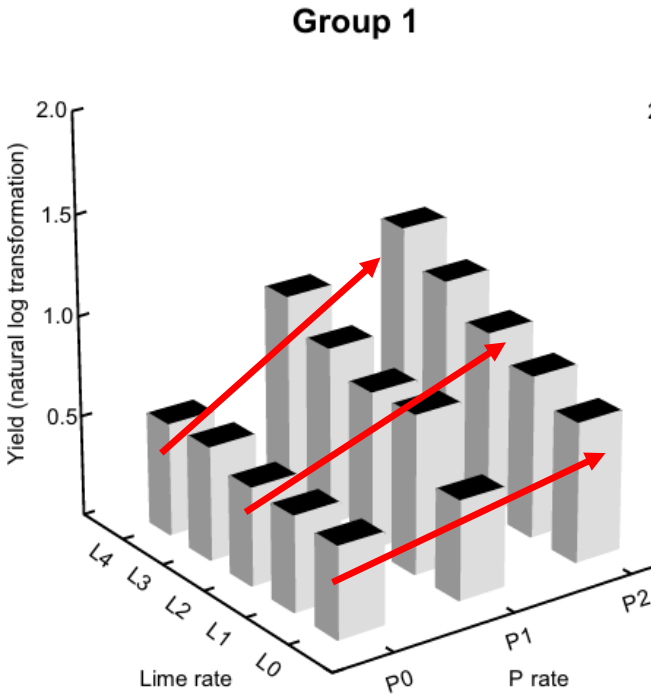
+ve response to lime with SSP

+ve response to SSP at L0-4

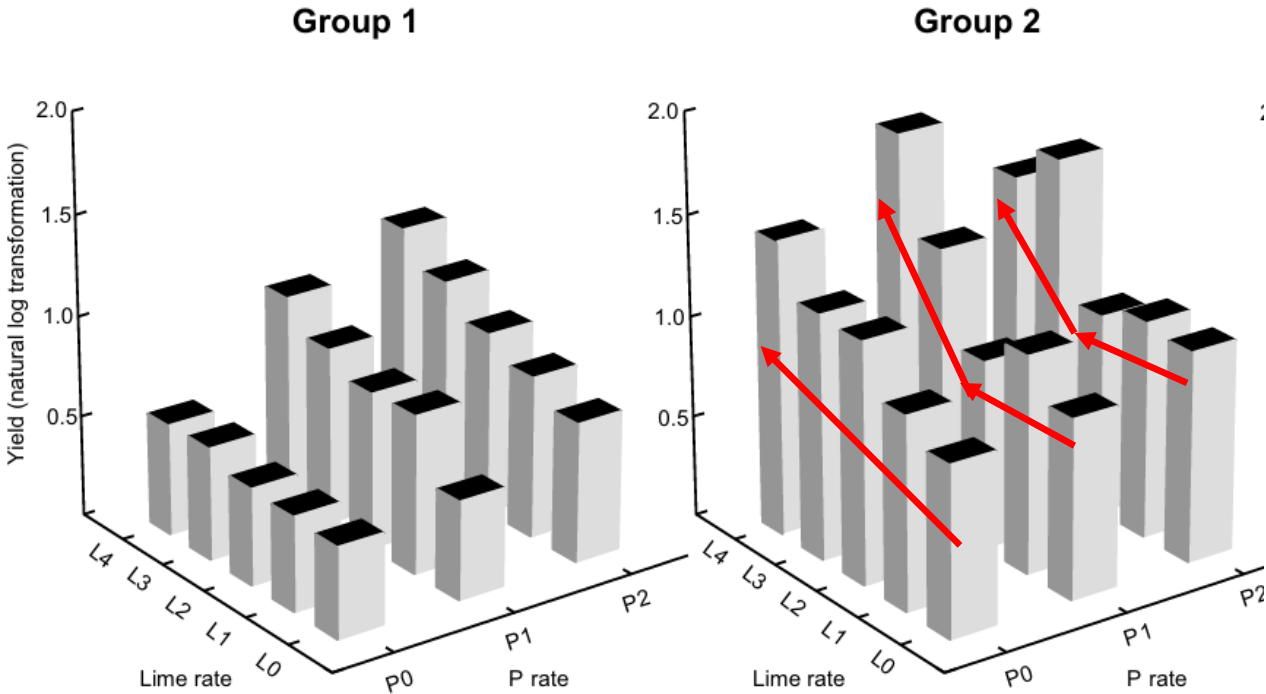


+ve response to lime with SSP

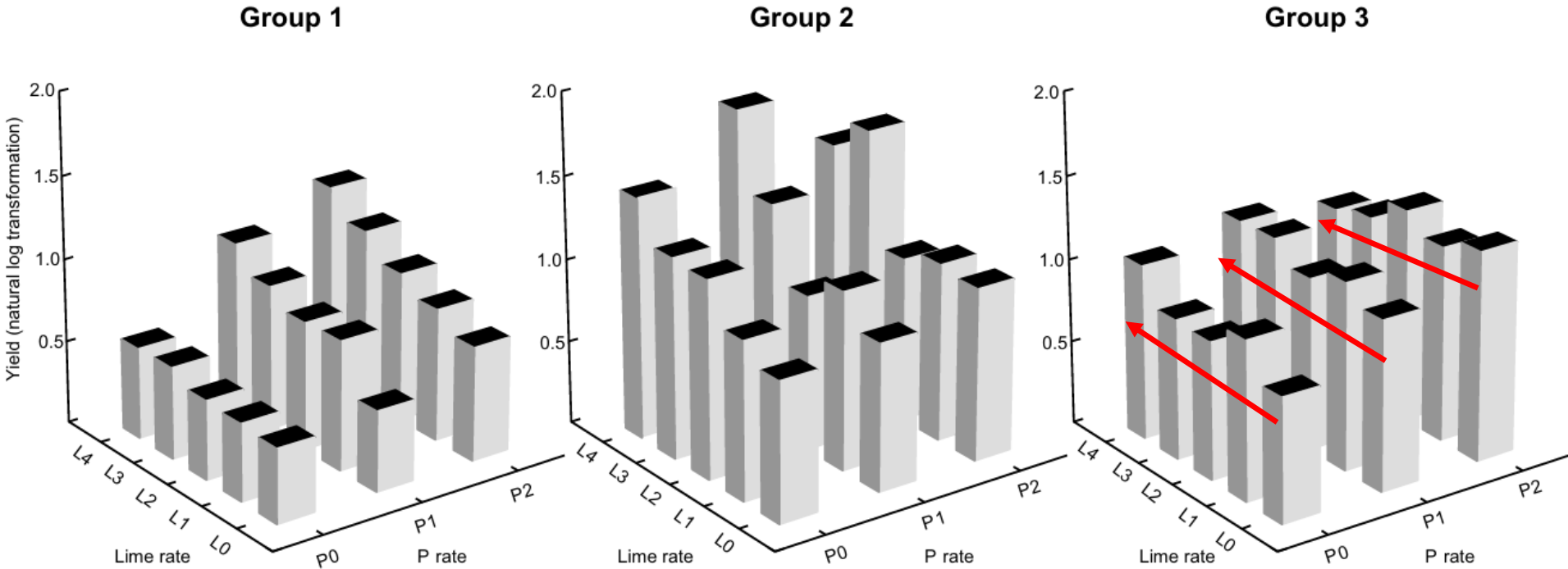
+ve response to SSP at L0-4



lime $\uparrow$ DM @ P0
@ P1-P2, $\uparrow$ DM only @ L3-4



Limited lime response
-ve lime response @ P2



Botanical composition, E2

Site	Component	1987	
		Mean kg/ha	%
Mt David	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	28	0.7
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	191	4.1
	<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	423	12.0
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	195	4.1
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	183	4.0
	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	2936	73.4
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	21	0.5
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	7	0.3

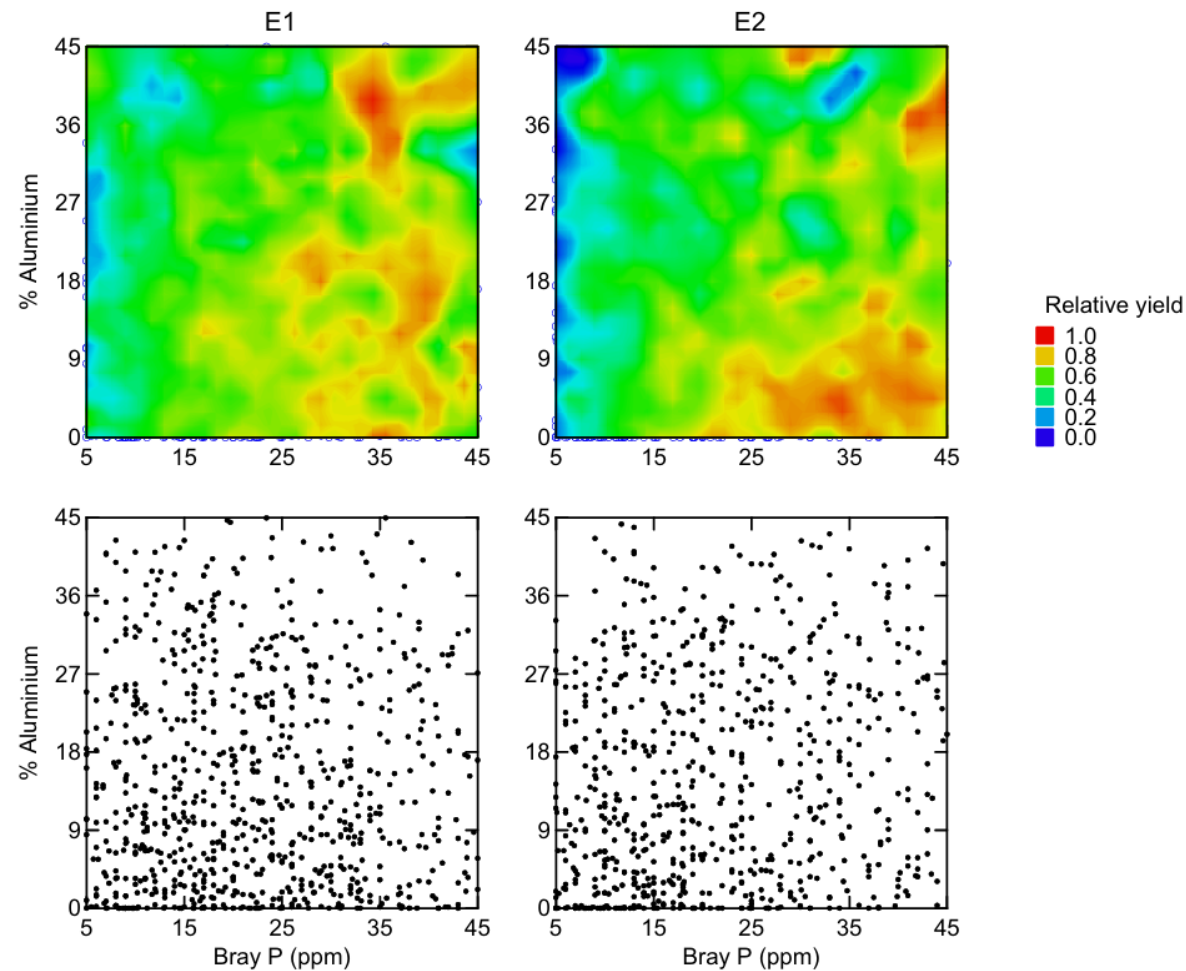
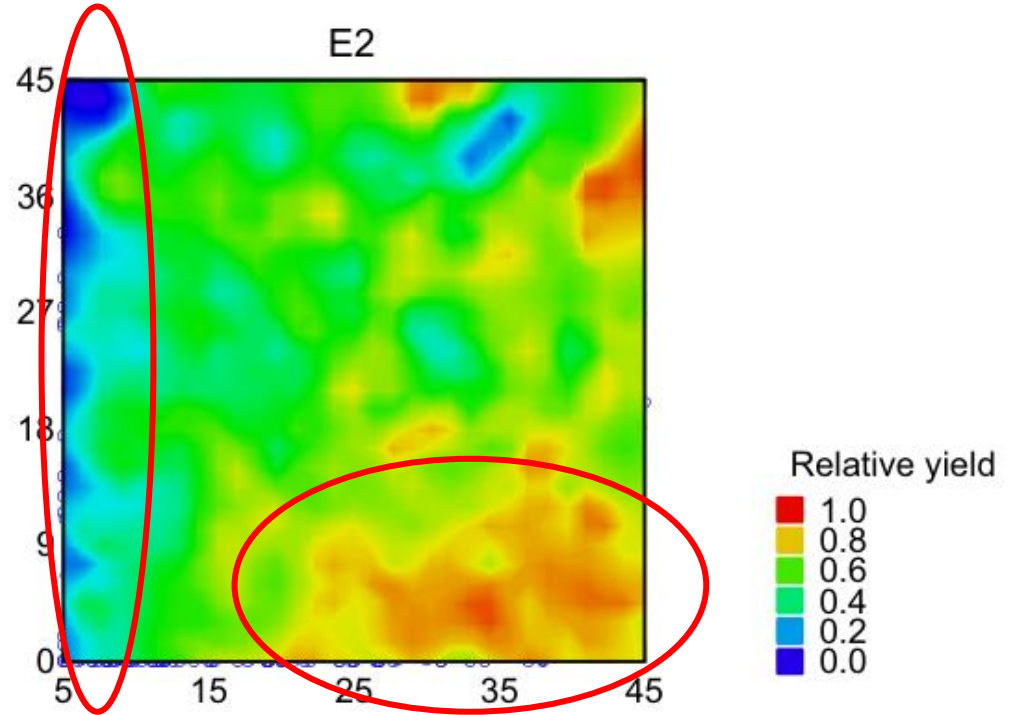
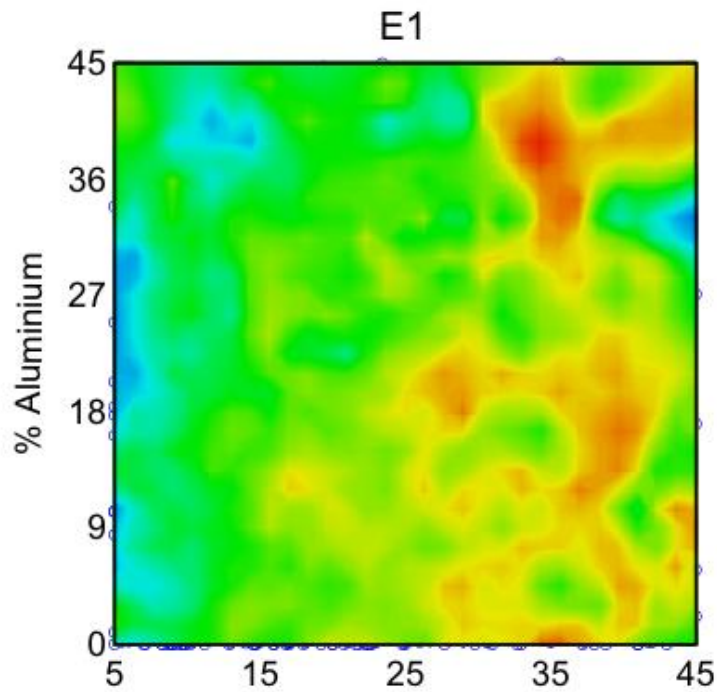


Fig. 7. 3D response of relative yield (all years; Z-axis, coloured) to Bray-1 P (X-axis) and %Al (Y-axis) in E1 and E2. Dots represent individual points. Data restricted to 5–45 Bray P mg/kg, and 0–45% Al.



Compared to E1, E2 species are more sensitive to:

- High %Al
- Low soil P

Responsive species?



Responsive pasture species ...in mixtures?

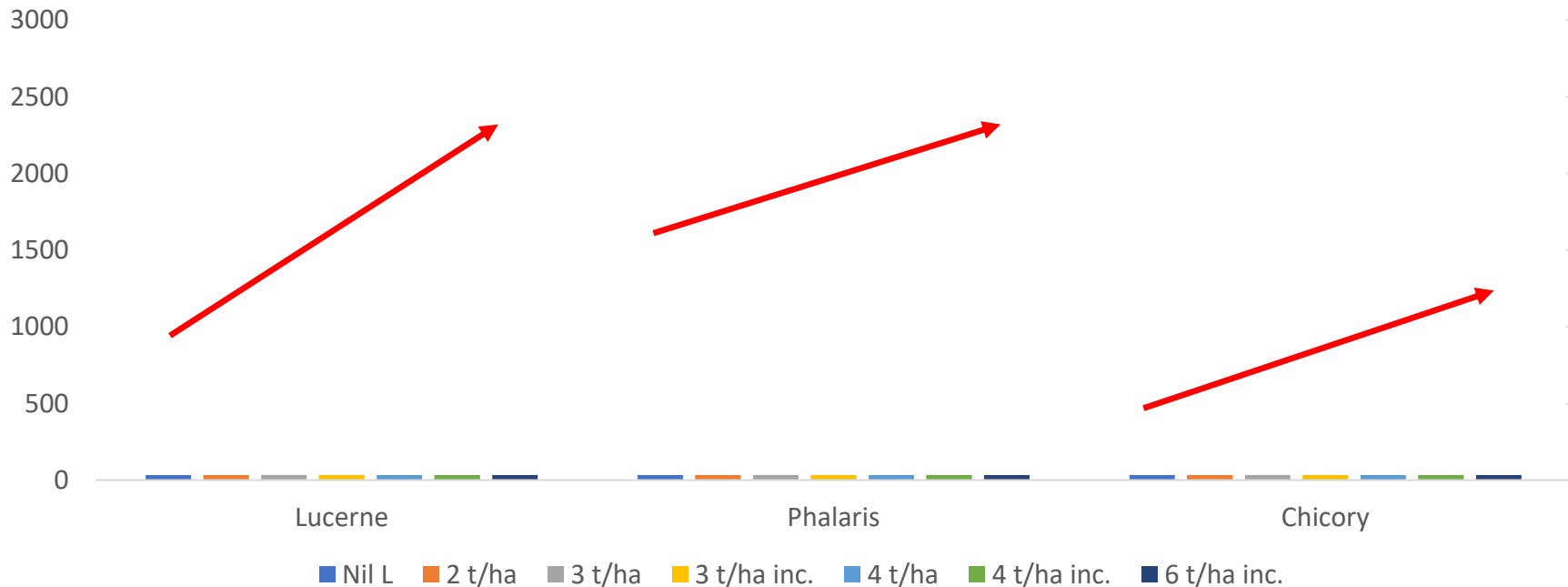
AI Tolerance category (AI_{Ca} mg/L)	Pasture species
Highly sensitive (0.1-0.4)	<u>Lucerne</u> , medics, strawberry clover, Buffel grass, tall wheatgrass
Sensitive (0.5-0.8)	<u>Phalaris</u> , balansa, white Caucasian & red, clovers
Tolerant (0.9-1.6)	<u>Chicory</u> , sub clover, tall fescue, ryegrass
Highly tolerant (1.7-2.7)	Cocksfoot, kikuyu, paspalum yellow serradella



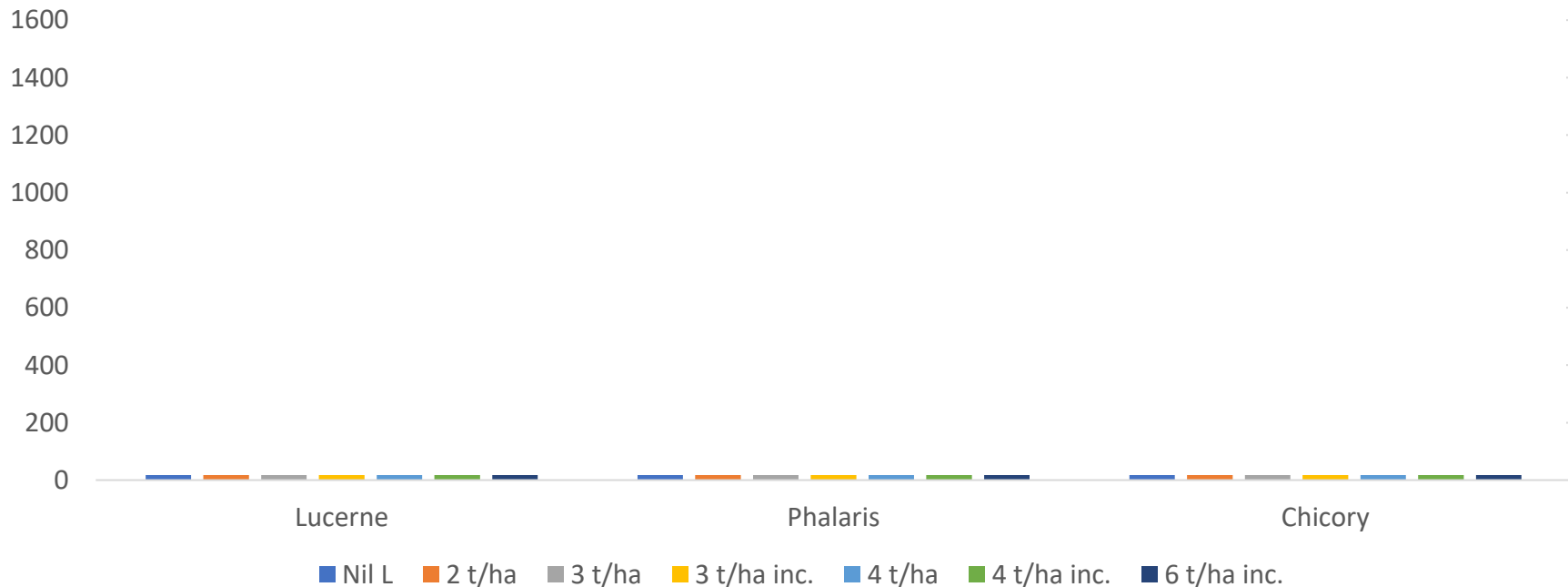
Upjohn *et al.* 2005

1. Lucerne
2. Phalaris
3. Chicory
4. Lucerne + Phalaris + Chicory

Response of perennials to soil treatment



Response of perennials... in a mix



Summary

- Response to lime may be variable
- Acid soil tolerance is not the only game in town
 - Response of companions
 - Agronomy (e.g. sowing time)
 - Grazing management
- Maximise the response to lime
 - Responsive species
 - ↓ weed content
 - Good agronomy (e.g. P fertiliser)
 - Grazing management (e.g. ↑ clover)



In Mixed Pastures...

Conclusion

- Lime works!
- Its pasture management that makes lime pay
- The trick is to fit liming into your long-term program



Liming

A producer's experience of tackling soil acidity

John Jervois
Jervois Pastoral

About us...

- Tumbarumba NSW – Average Annual Rainfall – 980mm
- Currently approx. 18000 DSE (Mid winter DSE) 95% Beef 5% Composite Ewes producing Prime Lambs (PL)
- Beef: Target – 440kg Feeder Steers (15-17mths Age) Joining 95-100% Heifers 5 weeks, Cows Join 7 weeks, Calve 1st Sept, All dries sold
- PL: 5 week Joining – Lamb July 1, Everything gone by Christmas @ Target 25kg dressed Avg/Lamb on grass and some grain.
- 2016 – 650 Effective/ha
- 2017 - 880 Effective/ha
- Currently 1150 Effective/ha

Our Acid Soil Management Journey..

- Early days of liming late 90s early 2000s – Lime to establish pastures (after experiencing some failures)
- 2.5t/ha (Best practice rate every 10 years or so)
- Budget strategy was “what we save in commission, we will try to put that back into lime”
- Dad involved in PPP, Early Acid soils programs – Looked internally within business to increase productivity.
- What we were dealing with.. The Average values then...
- pH (CaCl₂) 0-10cm 3.9-4.2, Aluminium 0-10cm 18% 10-20cm 27%, Colwell P 18
- Gravel Yard Pdk – pH (CaCl₂) 0-10cm 3.9 Al 0-10 50% Al 10-20 72%



Mid way (2010 – 14)

- Continued lime pre new pasture (2.5t/ha)
- Declining pasture composition and productivity (measured in soil testing – good old “gut feel”) increased amount of annual weeds (end of that liming cycle)
- Expand liming program from establishment pastures > liming existing pastures
- Topdressing of old pastures started 2.5-3t/ha
- Benchmarking our business started in 2013/14



2014 - Current

- Liming program expanded to more existing perennial pasture
- Base pastures of Phalaris, Perennial Rye. Whiteclover and Subclover – Limed for Second & third time
- Pasture response – Increased Perennial Component, Sub clover initially then Perennial grasses. Decrease in perennial weeds (Bent and Cooch). Decrease in Annual grass weeds. More P & N applications.
- Pasture response = increased stocking rate, “broaden the shoulders” of the season
- Property purchases started to happen 2016 – Current
- “Woodstock South” Purchased
- Involvement – “Core Producer” HLN MLA





Our decision process to go harder with lime.
(Remember the Gravel Yard pdk?)

Going harder with lime

“Woodstock South aka The swamp”

- Back to front transformation discussion with bank
- Lime and new Pastures (plus some cultivation)
- Lime at rates which we had never considered before, and the frequency not done before
- 3t/ha new pastures
- 3t/ha Existing pastures and again within 3 years 3t/ha again
- Higher \$/DSE profit but higher land purchase price/acre
- Visual appearance – dried out the pdks, better water use? Deeper roots?



Looking back..

- Evaluate what pasture you have (Just this once.. Getting bogged payed off!)
- Seek advice (Farmer & Industry)
- Know your numbers.
- Liming –slow burn.. Increasing soil pH and increasing fertility – Increase DSE/ha



Thanks!

- HLN & MLA “Producer Demonstration site “Managing Soil Acidity in Permanent Pastures (L.PDS.2209)
- Jervois Family

