

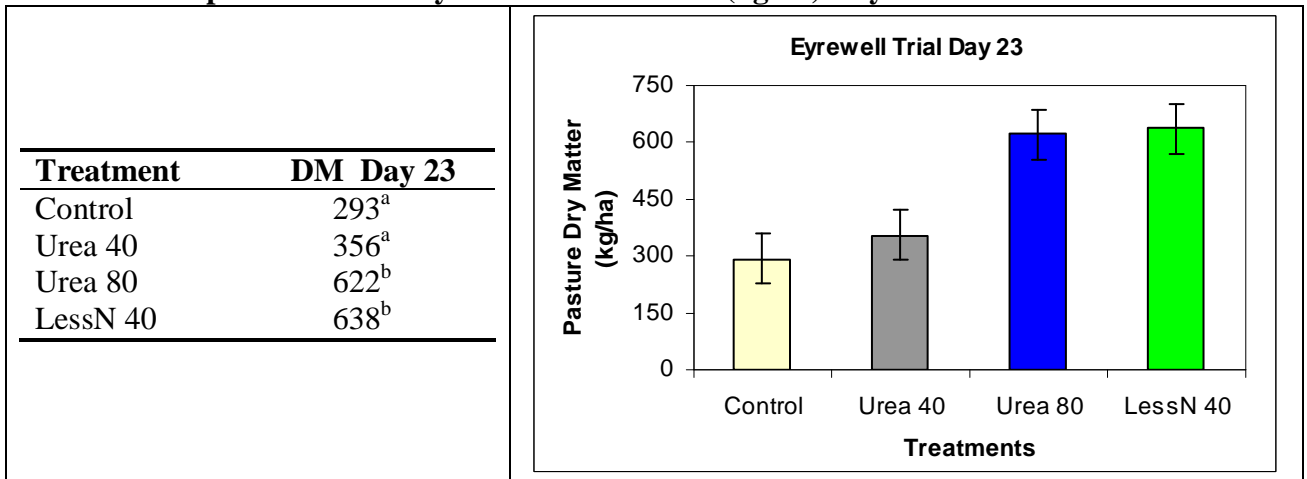


## Eyrewell Canterbury Trial

The trial was on an Eyrewell dairy farm. It was started on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2008 and finished on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2008. The trial area was borderdyke irrigated ryegrass-white clover based pasture under normal dairying conditions. Residual pasture dry matter base line was recorded on 8<sup>th</sup> October (soil temperature 10<sup>0</sup>C) and pasture growth was assessed on Day 23 and 42 without grazing.

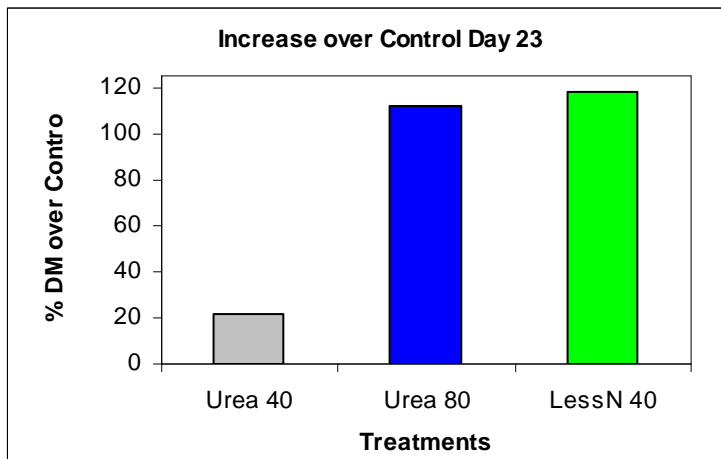
On Day 23 and 42, LessN 40 performed similarly to Urea 80 and both these treatments caused statistically significantly greater pasture growth than Control and Urea 40. Urea 40 and Control were not statistically significantly different in DM assessment.

**Table and Graph of Pasture Dry Matter Production (kg/ha) Day 23**



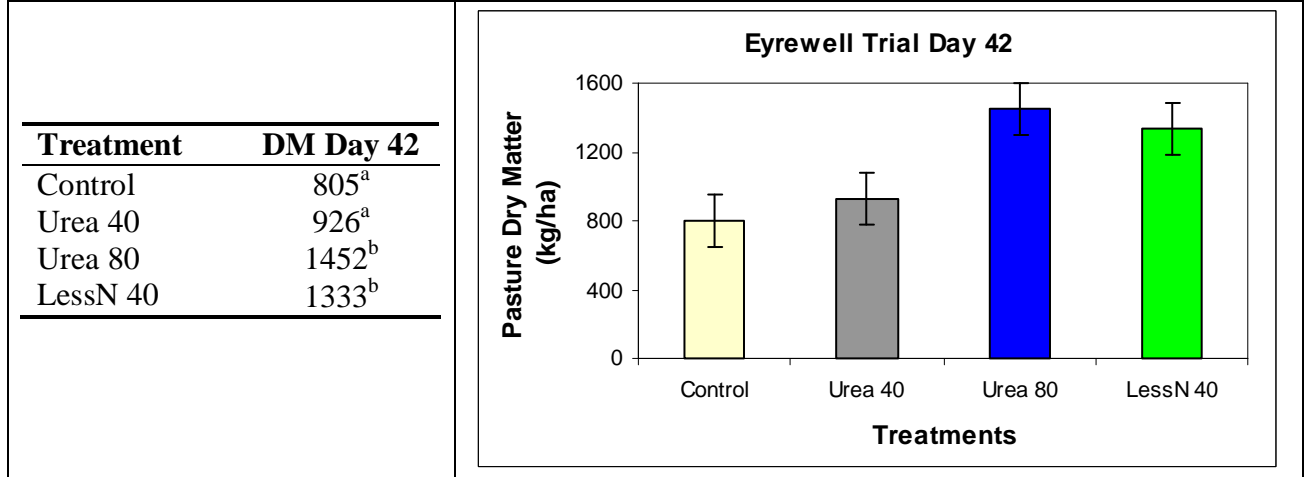
\* Treatments that share the same letter are not statistically significantly different from each other (95% confidence level).

**Graph of the Increase over Control (%) Day 23**



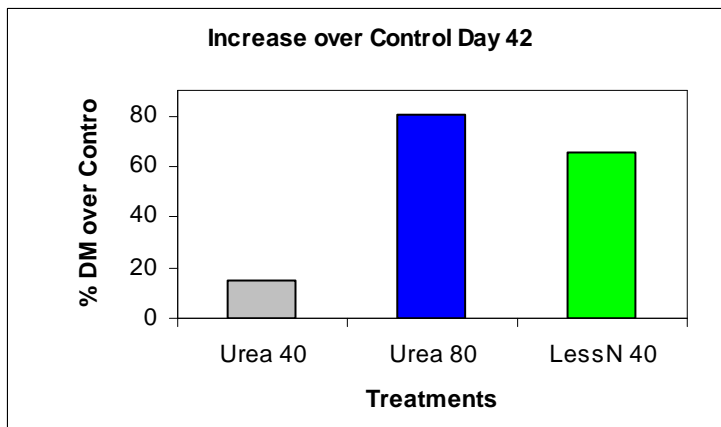


**Table and Graph of Pasture Dry Matter Production (kg/ha) Day 42**



\* Treatments that share the same letter are not statistically significantly different from each other (95% confidence level).

**Graph of the Increase over Control (%) Day 42**





### Soil test report (pre treatment application)

This site is on border dyke irrigated Lismore soil. This is naturally light stony silt loam formed of greywacke loess on gravel. Naturally fertility, with a quite low natural nitrogen level with expected high responses to nitrogen fertiliser as well as sulphur and phosphorus. Well drained soil with low moisture holding capacity. The soil will have received capital and maintenance fertiliser to increase soil chemical fertility.

The soil has a medium cation exchange capacity showing that it is not as light as some Lismore soils (perhaps partly related to the past forestry which will have altered soil somewhat). The soil test result shows a reasonable pH and moderately high phosphorus availability indicating that soil pH and phosphorus are not likely to be significantly limiting pasture growth. The level of available potassium shows moderately low on the soil test but clover growth does not seem significantly limiting and at this time of year there would generally be expected to be good high natural release of potassium from soil minerals. The Available N level is reasonable.

Analysis	Level Found	Medium Range	Low	Medium	High
pH	5.8	5.8 - 6.3			
Olsen P (mg/L)	38	20 - 30			
Potassium (me/100g)	0.43	0.50 - 0.80			
Calcium (me/100g)	8.9	6.0 - 12.0			
Magnesium (me/100g)	1.06	1.00 - 3.00			
Sodium (me/100g)	0.11	0.20 - 0.50			
CEC (me/100g)	18	12 - 25			
Base Saturation (%)	58	50 - 85			
Volume Weight (g/mL)	0.84	0.60 - 1.00			
Available N (15cm Depth) (kg/ha)	204	150 - 250			
Base Saturation	K 2.4 Ca 49 Mg 5.8 Na 0.6				
MAF Units	K 7 Ca 9 Mg 20 Na 4				
Anaerobically Mineralisable N	163 ug/g				