

Generator Horse Pasture Seed Mix

The Seed	Seed Information	Use For
Bareno Brome Grass	A standout high quality and persistent brome grass. Can be either set stocked or rotationally grazed.	A horse specific pasture seed blend. Contains no ryegrass or clovers. The grasses used have no harmful endophyte within them. Suitable as a new pasture or to renovate existing poor performing pastures. (We recommend the use of Poncho Seed Treatment for seedling insect protection.)
Ella Cocksfoot	When compared to older cultivars Ella has finer leaves and is less clumpy.	
Vision Cooksfoot	High dry matter yield, increased palatability and is less invasive.	
Massey Basyn Yorkshire Fog	Containing high levels of condensed tannins which improves animal health.	
Kahu Timothy	High Summer feed value.	
NZ Browntop	A slow growing and dense cultivar.	
Recommended sowing at 25kgs per hectare / or more with options.		

Recommended extras for this mix

Suitable Products	Cultivar Description	Recommended use rate
Chicory	Deep tap like rooting system with excellent stock health attributes and Summer performance. Recommended cultivars: Punter, Choice or Chico.	Between 1 - 2kgs per hectare
Plantains	A fibrous broadleaf mineral pasture herb. Recommended cultivars: Boston or Tonic.	Between 500grams - 1kg per hectare
White Clover	A base legume for more pastures in New Zealand. Persistent and leafy cultivar that fixes atmospheric nitrogen. Recommended cultivars: Weka, Tribune or Demand.	Between 2 - 4kgs per hectare
Red Clover	A tap rooted clover with very high feed value, with excellent Summer production. Recommended cultivars: Tuscan, Sensation or Hamua.	Between 2 - 5kgs per hectare
Kentucky Blue Grass	Added to both our horse mixes for high fibre. Recommended cultivar: Conni.	Between 1.5 - 2kgs per hectare

Should you wish to add any of these extras to our standard mix please allow 5 - 7 working days from ordering.

To order or for more information and advice please call

0800 PASTURE_{7 2 7 8 8 7 3}

Specialty Seeds Ltd

76a Hayton Road, Sockburn
PO Box 8715, Riccarton
Christchurch, New Zealand

Freephone: 0800 727 8873
Freefax: 0800 365 6663
Email: specseed@paradise.net.nz
Website: www.specseed.co.nz



HORSE
SPECIFIC
MIX

RYEGRASS
& CLOVER
FREE

IMPROVES
ANIMAL
HEALTH

Horse Pasture Seed Mix

A standout high quality and persistent blend



specialtyseeds

NZ'S INDEPENDENT SEED SUPPLIER



specialtyseeds

NZ'S INDEPENDENT SEED SUPPLIER

www.specseed.co.nz

Horse Pasture Management Guide



The average horse needs about 0.75 of a hectare of good pasture for grazing (that's per horse). So, if you own five horses, you will need around 4 hectares of pasture to adequately take care of their needs.

Step 1: Fertilise

A pasture can become very productive if the plants are fed. When comparing feed costs to maintaining a fertile, productive pasture, a few dollars spent on soil nutrients is a wise investment. Your cheapest feed is under your horse's hooves. Before fertilising, have soil samples taken to determine the pH of the soil and the levels of phosphorous and potassium. Have your local fertiliser representative evaluate your soil samples and recommend the best fertiliser for your pastures. Since horse pastures consist mainly of grasses, nitrogen applications will be very helpful. Fertiliser applications will ensure ample grass production all season long, keeping your pastures healthy and prolific.

Step 2: Practice rotational grazing

Every pasture needs a break to re-grow, recover, and be fertilised. This can be accomplished easily by

breaking a pasture into two or more sub-pastures, using either temporary or permanent fencing. Ideally, horses should be rotated from one pasture to another when the pasture is grazed down 75 – 100 mm and the next pasture has grown to at least 150-200 mm. In the spring there may be too much forage growing for the horses to keep up with. If so, the number of hectare's being grazed needs to be reduced, made into hay, or mowed off. In contrast, summer rotations will be longer, and supplemental hay feeding may be needed. The more a pasture can be divided, the easier it will be to manage. Electric fencing can be very helpful for pasture subdivisions.

Keeping the pasture mown will help reduce the problem of selective grazing and keep the whole pasture in the vegetative, edible stage. Use the easiest, most efficient way available to mow down the tall grass, weeds, and undesirable plants. Spot spraying with a selective herbicide can also be helpful for weed control.

Step 2: Overseed when applicable

Even good pastures thin out over time. New seed should be added annually to ensure that your pastures produce

good grass. Existing grasses may re-seed themselves, but they probably won't be the ones you, or your horses are looking for. Naturally, the weeds will easily re-seed and spread. Don't wait until the weeds take over. Be proactive and regularly add quality forage seeds.

The best time to overseed is either spring or autumn. Autumn is preferable because the weed pressure will be less. Ideally you should "scratch" or disturb the surface enough to ensure good seed-to-soil contact. All you'll need is a broadcast spreader and seed. Red and White clovers and some grasses (especially ryegrasses) are well adapted to this practice.

A newly treated pasture must be handled carefully. The seedlings will not tolerate grazing until approximately six weeks after they have emerged. When choosing seed for new pastures or for renovating existing pastures, always choose an improved 'Novel' endophyte or endophyte-free cultivars. Always consult a pasture seed expert on the best cultivars for your situation.

Horses are tough on pastures, but with proper management, basic "horse-sense," and patience, you can enjoy a successful and productive horse pasture.