
HOW GOOD IS TAMA RYEGRASS?

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INTRODUCTION

'GRASSLANDS TAMA' Westerwolds ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* Lam.) is a tetraploid cultivar of an extreme annual form of Italian ryegrass, bred in New Zealand and released into certification in 1967 (Barclay and Vartha, 1966). Tama has been used mainly as a greenfeed crop to provide high quality production feed for use in late pregnancy and early lactation and should not be confused with winter maintenance feed crops such as swedes and turnips.

Seed sales of Tama on the domestic market have declined in recent years, no doubt caused in part by the high cost of seed and by poor performance from sowings in dry autumns. To ensure reliability of Tama feed supply in late winter-early spring, correct husbandry in the previous months is required. It is the purpose of this paper to review this husbandry in the light of recent research findings.

SOWING AND SEEDLING ESTABLISHMENT

If there is a catch phrase which has meaning for successful Tama growing, it must be "Get Tama moving early."

Unsatisfactory late winter-early spring production can usually be traced back to lack of plant development in the first 6 to 7 weeks following sowing. Late sowing at the end of April through May is a major cause of delayed growth. The most appropriate time for sowing Tama in the South Island has been shown to be late summer-early autumn, *i.e.*, February-March (Harris *et al.*, 1973), although later sowings may be satisfactory in the North Island.

In regions where soil moisture is adequate for germination, seedling emergence, and seedling survival and growth, February-March sowings pose few problems. However, in dryland regions such as the Canterbury Plains, early sowing, and indeed the use of Tama, can be ruled out if simple precautions are not taken.

TABLE 3: INTENSITY OF SPRING GRAZING

<i>Intensify</i>	<i>Yield (kg DM/ha)</i>	
	<i>7/8-29/9/78</i>	<i>29/9-1/11/78</i>
Hard	1880	1700
Lax	3480	3160

tion over the two subsequent recovery periods (Table 3). However, in many instances grazing frequency is much shorter than that shown in Table 3, and it has been shown that, when compared with infrequent hard grazing, frequent hard grazing is detrimental to Tama production (Harris et al., 1973).

NITROGEN AND TAMA PRODUCTION

The effect of N on Tama yield is variable: applications at sowing, in late autumn, and in spring have varied from no effect (Vartha and Allison, 1973) to marked responses (Vartha and Rae, 1973; Harris et al., 1973). Many farmers, particularly in Canterbury, have used a mid-winter (June) application to boost early spring production. Vartha and Rae (1973) have shown positive responses to nitrogen applied at this time, but have also reported no response in an extremely wet winter. At Kirwee in 1978, a mid-winter (June) application of N was compared with a late winter-early spring (2nd week of August) application, the latter being applied immediately after the first late winter-early spring grazing. The winter was wet and by early August there was no response to mid-winter N, in contrast to the 50% yield increase over the 8 weeks following the August N application (Table 4).

TABLE 4: NITROGEN FOR EARLY SPRING PRODUCTION

<i>Time of N Application</i>	<i>Yield (kg DM/ha)</i>		
	<i>At 7/8/78</i>	<i>7/8-29/9/78</i>	<i>29/9-1/11/78</i>
Mid-June	1390	1430	3210
Early August	1460	2150	3430

SEED SIZE

At both Palmerston North and Lincoln, Tama produced yields between 7000 and 9000 kg DM/ha by late August during the years preceding its release into certification (Barclay and Vartha, 1966). Subsequent yields have been considerably less, even in years with reasonable rainfall (Harris and Johnston, 1969; Crouchley and Bircham, 1971; Vartha and Rae, 1973; Vartha and