

Trial #	9
Location	Southland
Province	Southland
Farm Type	Beef and Sheep
Product Trial	FPF Dry Matter Production
Date	1996 – 1998

Introduction: Several treatments were applied on country varying from heavy fattening country through to more elevated over-sown tussock to try and determine dry matter production attributable to FPF. Some granular treatments were also applied to help establish the comparative cost of FPF and granular fertiliser. Fertiliser was applied on 12 April 1996. Nine fertiliser treatments were applied with 2 replications. Plots were 2m x 2m. Dry matter was assessed regularly using an electronic probe.

Treatments:

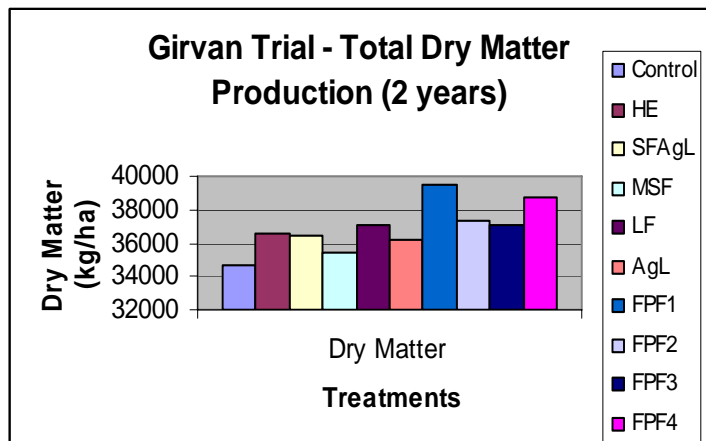
1. Control
2. HE - Humic extra (a soil conditioner) – only 1 plot
3. SFAGL – 1 tonne/ha AgLime + 375kg/ha of superphosphate
4. MSF – 375kg/ha of Molybdenum superphosphate
5. LF – Limeflour at 100kg/ha – only 1 plot
6. AgL – 500kg/ha - only 1 plot
7. FPF1 – 50kg/ha
8. FPF2 – FPF at 25kg/ha + 40kg/ha of extra Limeflour
9. FPF3 – FPF at 50kg/ha + 500kg/ha of AgLime
10. FPF4 – FPF at 100kg/ha.

FPF was applied in the following proportions:

DAP	50%	Limeflour	20%
Elemental Sulphur	20%	Salt	10%
Trace Elements at 2.5kg/ha			

Results:

Total Dry Matter Produced (kg/ha) - April 96 to April 98		
Treatment	Dry Matter	Extra DM (%)
Control	34671	0
HE	36550	5.4
SFAGL	36502	5
MSF	35472	2.2
LF	37054	6.9
AgL	36207	4.4
FPF1	39441	13.8
FPF2	37358	7.7
FPF3	37102	7
FPF4	38700	11.6



The % extra dry matter grown in the table above is correlated with the control. The cost of this extra dry matter was determined for 3 of the treatments.

FPF1 **1.3 cents/kg extra DM** SFAGL 7.5 cents/kg extra DM
FPF4 2.8 cents/kg extra DM

FPF produced more dry matter than the other treatments tested. The cost benefit of this was proven on the basis of the extra dry matter grown.