Department of Primary Industries

Agricultural pastures of New South Wales

PASTURE LEGUMES

Arrowleaf clover *(Trifolium vesiculosum)*

Balansa clover *(Trifolium michelianum)*

Barrel medic *(Medicago truncatula)*

Burr medic *(Medicago polymorpha)*

Lucerne *(Medicago sativa)*

Strawberry clover *(Trifolium fragiferum)*

Subterranean clover *(Trifolium subterraneum)*

White clover *(Trifolium repens)*

Woollypod vetch *(Vicia villosa ssp varia)*

Yellow serradella *(Ornithopus compressus)*

PASTURE GRASSES

Bluegrass, creeping *(Bothriochloa insculpta)*

Brome, soft *(Bromus mollis)*

Cocksfoot *(Dactylis glomerata)*

Couch grass *(Cynodon dactylon)*

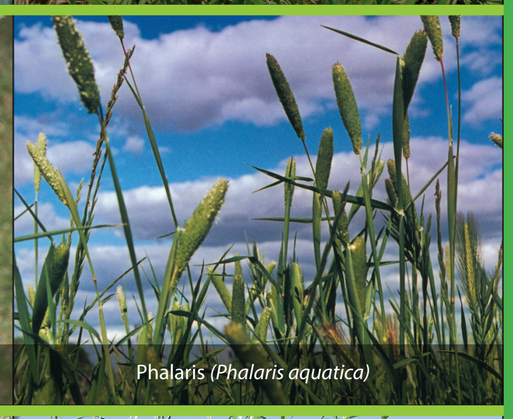
Kangaroo grass *(Themeda australis)*

Kikuyu *(Pennisetum clandestinum)*

Mitchell grass *(Astrebla lappacae)*

Panic *(Panicum coloratum)*

Paspalum *(Paspalum dilatum)*


Phalaris *(Phalaris aquatica)*

Prairie grass *(Bromus catharticus)*

Reed canary grass *(Phalaris arundinacae)*

Rhodes grass *(Chloris gayana)*

Perennial ryegrass *(Lolium perenne)*

Annual ryegrass *(Lolium rigidum)* weed

Tall fescue *(Festuca arundinacae)*

Tall wheatgrass *(Thinopyrum ponticum)*

Wallaby grass *(Austrodanthonia spp)*

Distribution of agricultural crops and pastures around NSW is governed by factors:

- climate
- soils
- topography
- insect pests
- plant diseases
- weeds
- economic conditions

Crops and pastures are used to:

- Produce grain, oil, fibre or fodder
- Grazed by livestock
- Fill a feed gap for grazing livestock, for example, winter crops can provide valuable feed when pasture growth is limited.
- Provide groundcover to prevent soil erosion.
- Improve soil structure.
- Increase biodiversity and soil microbial activity.
- Increase soil nutrient levels
- Provide a pest/disease/weed break in a cropping rotation.
- Increase productivity of saline and waterlogged land.

Plant based systems are the foundation of all agricultural production

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