MIXES

# Equi1st Pasture Mix

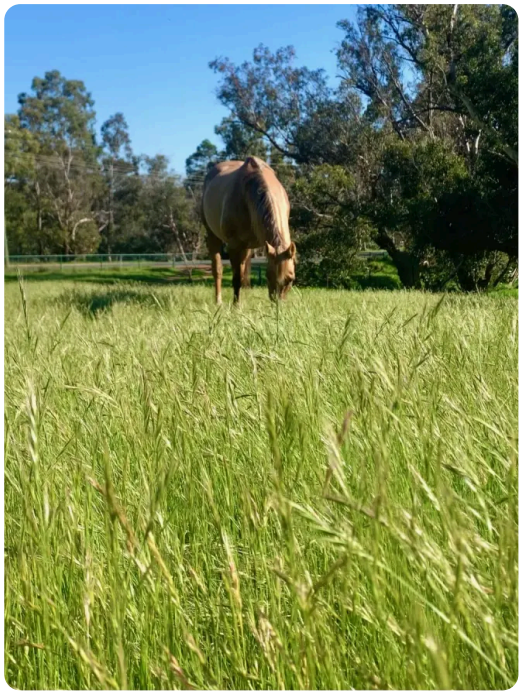
## The horse's choice, suitable for all livestock

**The No. 1 choice for equine enthusiasts. A scientifically developed combination of selected legumes and annual and perennial grasses, providing your horses with nutritional, healthy feed. Equi1st is also suitable for all livestock and is a perennial option, providing all year round production based on the availability of soil moisture.**

## ABOUT THIS VARIETY

IH Seeds Equi1st Mix is a scientifically designed equine pasture seed mix. Many horse pasture mixes contain varieties that are highly suited to fattening livestock, but horses are not physiologically designed to cope with high levels of sugars and proteins as provided by traditional mixes, so more appropriate species are needed for the safe feeding of horses.

An ideal horse pasture should be relatively low in sugars and starch, moderate in protein but still highly palatable, resistant to traffic and grazing, and of benefit to both the animal and the soil. Equi1st is built around grasses and legumes chosen for exactly that, including prairie grass, serradella, tall fescue, Rhodes grasses, cocksfoot, teff and lucerne.



### QUICK FACTS

- TYPE & PERSISTENCY
  Perennial
- MIN RAINFALL
  400 mm+
- SOIL & PH
  Soil range: Sand to Heavy · pH 5+ ($CaCl_2$)
- SOWING RATE
  25–35 kg/ha General
- END USE
  Hay, Grazing
- LIVESTOCK
  Equine, Beef, Sheep, Goat, Alpaca
- CARBON CREDIT
  Eligible

## KEY ATTRIBUTES

- Formulated specifically for horses
- Moderate protein
- Tolerant of animal traffic and grazing
- Low sugar and low starch
- Highly palatable pasture feed
- Perennial production with soil moisture

## MIX COMPONENTS

Formulation 2025

| COMPONENT |
| --- |
| **Prairie Grass**<br>Tolerant of drier conditions due to its deep root system. Its sugar and starch concentrations average around 10 to 15%, compared with ryegrass at 30%+, and it is highly palatable to the horse. Protein levels as high as 12% are achieved at certain stages of growth. |
| **Serradella**<br>A winter dominant, deep rooted annual legume growing mainly in autumn, winter and spring. It has good levels of protein, is consistently low in sugars and starch, highly palatable, and fixes nitrogen to improve the soil. |
| **Tall Fescue**<br>A common horse pasture with reasonable (around 15%) sugar and starch levels, highly palatable for horses. Grows reasonably well in drier conditions thanks to its deep root system; its main growing period is late spring/early summer. |
| **Teff Grass**<br>Naturally low in sugars through most of the growing season, with fair protein levels (around 9%), and very palatable while young. As it matures and dries off, both its palatability and nutrient value start to fall. Like most C4 tropical grasses it contains some oxalate, so teff should not be the only pasture species in the grazing paddock. |
| **Finecut Rhodes Grass**<br>Very resilient to drought and heavy traffic, doing most of its growing in later spring and summer. Rhodes grass retains very low sugar levels in the leaves and very low oxalates, making it an ideal horse safe pasture species. |
| **Cocksfoot**<br>A hardy, drought resistant, deep rooted perennial tufted grass, best grazed before flowering and no lower than 5cm to allow regrowth. Endophyte free and tolerant to pest attack, but can suffer from rust until established. |

## MIX COMPONENTS (CONTINUED)

| COMPONENT |
| --- |
| **Callide Rhodes Grass**<br>Being a tetraploid, Callide is more palatable and tends to be preferentially grazed when sown with other sub-tropical grasses. Summer active where soil moisture is available. |
| **Lucerne**<br>A beneficial perennial legume and a very nutritious source of fibre, with about 18% high-quality protein providing essential amino acids for horses, including lysine. High in digestible fibre, including pectin, which provides sustained energy and is very good for digestive health because it promotes beneficial gut microflora. Very palatable. |

## PLANTING & GRAZING NOTES

Optimal sowing time is autumn or early spring; sow when soil temperatures are 16˚C and rising, as some species in the mix are tropical. Seeds should be planted as shallow as possible into a well-prepared seed bed. Care should be taken when planting into sandy soils, as some seeding methods can form troughs and if wind-blown, these troughs fill with sand and it can result in the seed planting depth being substantially more, therefore resulting in poor germination and establishment. If broadcasting the seed, to increase seed to soil contact it is often beneficial to drag a light rubber tyre roller or similar behind your seed drill (not advised for wet soils that may crust). Depending on the soil structure, it is best not to graze the paddock for 4 to 6 months after planting and up to 8 months on very sandy soils, to allow the root structure to establish. Refrain from cutting for hay in the first year to encourage persistence. Introduce your horses to the lush green pasture gradually over several days. Rotate or strip graze to give the pasture time to recover, and mow down unpalatable clumps not grazed by horses, as horses are preferential grazers.

## STAND LIFE

A perennial option providing year round production based on the availability of soil moisture.

## CARBON FARMING & PASTURE DIVERSITY

Carbon farming offers farmers the opportunity to improve soil health, build soil carbon and support more sustainable farming systems. Many of IH Seeds pasture mixes feature a diverse range of grasses, legumes and herbs that can support productive pastures, encourage deeper root growth, and contribute to soil carbon sequestration. Diverse pastures may help farmers meet the requirements of eligible carbon farming projects under Australia's Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF), with the potential to earn Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) where approved methods and eligibility criteria are met.

## HOW IT'S SOLD

| FORM | PACK |
|---|---|
| Bare | 25 kg |

Certification: ASF Code of Practice