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A STUDY OF
THE EFFECT OF THINNING ON THE
YIELD, COMPOSITION, PALATABILITY
AND DIGESTIBILITY OF
MARROW-STEM KALE

A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Agricultural Science in the University of New Zealand

by

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October 1957

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Due to climate and other natural advantages, the
livestock industry in New Zealand is based upon a pastoral
economy. The large-scale use of grassland and its products, hay
and silage, for feeding the livestock, gives the industry its
low-cost production structure. However, one of the problems
associated with this dependency upon grassland is that of
fitting seasonal production of pasture to stock requirements.
McMeckan (1952) has listed the methods through which the solution
may be sought. One of these is the use of supplementary crops.
Hadfield (1952) estimated that 75% of the million acres devoted
to cropping in New Zealand was used to supplement pasture.

In late summer and autumn, two periods when pasture production is unreliable, one of the most suitable crops for the provision of supplementary fodder is marrow-stem kale. Evidence of this is afforded, at least in part, by the increased acreage of marrow-stem kale grown over the past few years. According to a supplementary report on the Farm Production Statistics of New Zealand (1954), 8000 acres of marrow-stem kale were grown in 1933, whilst by 1954, the acreage had expanded to 110,000.

There is a distinct paucity of published literature concerning marrow-stem kale, compared with that dealing with other crop species, possibly because it is a relative newcomer to agriculture; it was introduced to commerce at the beginning of this century. European authorities are responsible for the bulk of experimentation on this crop. Calder (1939, 1944) has

published data on marrow-stem kale trials in New Zealand.

Robinson at Massey Agricultural College has also studied certain aspects of marrow-stem kale growth in recent years. The experiment, which is the subject of this thesis, was designed to add to existing knowledge of this crop under New Zealand conditions.

Experimental work was undertaken to determine the effect of different thinning treatments on the yield, composition, palatability and digestibility of marrow-stem kale grown in rows.