

# What will Anameka™ do....

- Fill the late summer to early winter feed gap.
- Substantially reduce supplementary feeding costs
- Allow deferred grazing of winter pastures, boosting pasture productivity.
- Give you a LIVING HAYSTACK
- Give your stock consistent nutrition with each plant.
- High in vitamin E for healthier animals and better meat quality (See Pearce et al, 2010)
- A good source of other essential minerals
- Responds well to summer rainfall.
- 19-24% increase wool production when compared to sheep grazing stubbles, dry pastures or moderate quality cereal hay. (See Li et al, 2017)
- After initial planting, there are very few extra costs.
- 20+ years if managed well. (based on Atriplex nummularia field plots)
- Deep rooted- grows in sandy soil to heavy clay.
- It does not need salt but happily grows in saline areas (where you would plant other Oldman saltbushes).
- Plant where there is still barley grass - it won't grow in bare salt.
- Persistent waterlogging will kill it (there are better species for waterlogged areas).

Anameka™, like other oldman saltbushes, uses out-of-season rainfall. Over time, this reduces water table recharge and allows salt to be washed back down the soil profile.

Ultimately, highly productive but salt sensitive grass pasture species can recolonise the pasture. These systems have been shown to quadruple sheep grazing days in autumn



# What is Anameka™???

## What do I do with it?????

- Anameka™ is an OLDMAN saltbush - fodder shrub.
- It is one female individual from 60 000 plants that were collected across Australia
- It was selected for higher nutritional value, greater relative palatability and greater biomass growth rates after grazing.
- Anameka™ originated in NSW, the populations of WA oldman saltbush that were tested had much lower nutritional value and were not liked by sheep.
- It is propagated from cuttings to guarantee quality.
- The breeding system of oldman saltbush is complex, with separate male and female plants and 4 sets of chromosomes (compared to our 2).
- Seed from Anameka™ crossed with local shrubs is unlikely to produce shrubs with similar nutritional traits.
- The better area you plant it in – the better the quality growth you will have.
- Plant up to 1200 stems per Ha in optimal conditions to 700 stems per Ha for saline or very dry areas.
- Establishment is expensive so get it right with good site selection, preparation and rip to allow rapid root growth.
- Plant DEEP – leave a few centimetres at the top (maximize sub soil moisture).
- If there is a dry spring and no rainfall during the first summer, consider getting the fire unit out. One drink may save you the cost and hassle of replanting or managing patchy stands.
- First graze for sheep at knee height – for cattle at hip height.
- Manage grazing to keep plant under the head height of the stock – to ensure new growth is eaten.
- Use it or lose it - If the shrubs are not utilised each year, their growth rates slow down and they can get tall and woody.
- Don't forget to use it in good years so you have it in the bad.
- Remember that saltbush is the supplement in your system and stock should have access to understorey, adjacent crop stubble or provide other feed like hay, lupins or straw.

