# NSW Grassland Society

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# Key Observations



- Traditionally, most soils are measured to 10cm yet most pastures grow well beyond 10cm
- Economic circumstances have driven change in the last 5-10 years
- We have great soils but don't maximise their potential
- Soil structure does not show in a conventional soil test

#### Soils are the Key

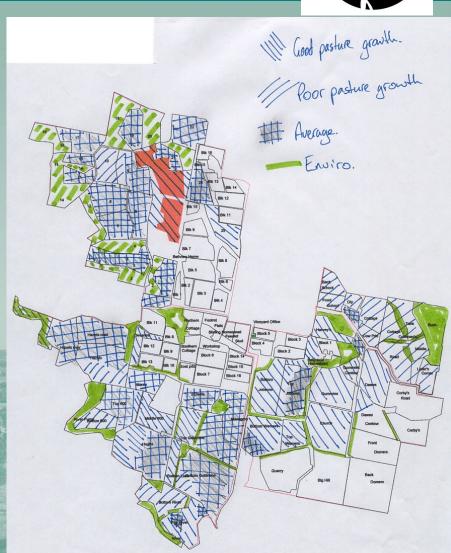
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- In tough times we stop developing our soils and pastures
- Without healthy soils, future performance will always be limited
- Other successful enterprises are concentrating on soil management

# Productivity Map

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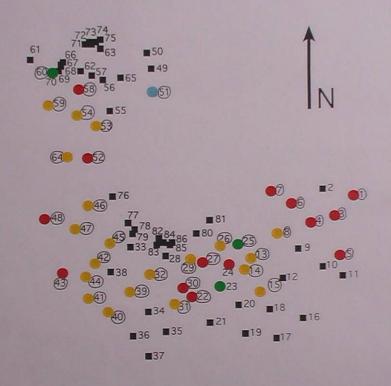
- Identify areas of varying production
- Serves as yield map
- Much cheaper than infra-red scans



# Using Soil Factor Maps



- pH
- Compaction Severity
- Ability of the soil to recover from compaction by shrink swell processes

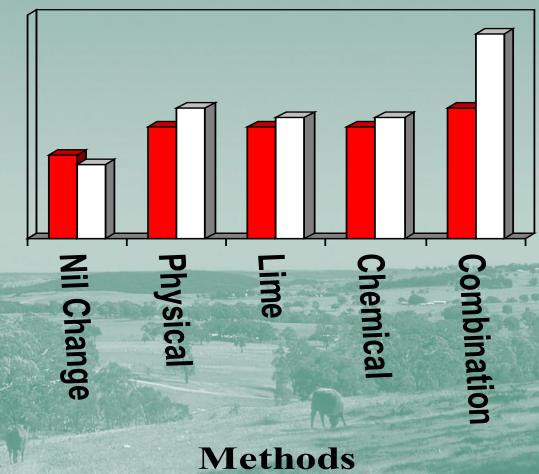


Attachment 9a, pH (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) of the topsoil (0-30 cm) (scale: 1:25,000). The colour codes are explained in Appendix 4.

#### Cost Benefit Ratios







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#### The real cost of failed pastures



Sowing an improved pasture in soils that can not support the plant species is a very costly mistake.

• A paddock of 25ha with a failed pasture can cost up to \$18,000 over the first two years and still requires a new pasture mix to be sown

# Mapping Profitability

- Create profitability maps that take into account current and potential pasture productivity
- Use this map to identify areas that can be taken out of production and used as environmental areas
- Concentrate efforts on soils that will give the largest improvement per dollar spent

#### Intensive verses Extensive

- Make soil suit
  improved pasture
  versus choose
  native pastures to
  suit soil.
- Return on capital invested (RCI)



## Soils Program



- Individual Paddock plans designed
- There is little benefit further improving soils with good pasture growth.
- The greatest gains have been made by improving the low production paddocks on Stirling.

#### Stock Benefits

- Increased carrying capacity
- Production increased as
- Fertility 40%
- Wool cut 15%
- Tensile strength 25%
- Weight gain 30%
- Worm resistance 50%





# **Business Benefits**

- Increased Wool Cut
- Higher value per Kg wool
- Improved Conception rate
- More lambs and calves
- Improved weight gains
- Higher value per Kg carcass
- More money on the bottom line

#### In Summary



- Working with knowledge of the entire soil profile means that the most limiting factor is dealt with physical and chemical.
- Money is spent where it will have most impact
- Animal production and health have both improved
- From an underutilized farm to a progressive business .