



# **Climate Clever Beef**

# Finding the win-win

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Australian Government





Northern Territory Government



#### **Regional Group Collaboration**

- Fitzroy Basin Association
- Queensland Murray-Darling Committee
- Desert Channels Qld
- Northern Gulf Resource Management Group

# Northern beef impact

- Aust. beef industry 7<sup>th</sup> largest in world.
- Nth ~14 million head, ~250 million ha land use

#### There will be impacts

- Water quality (e.g. sediment on Great Barrier Reef)
- Land condition
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Tree clearing
- Biodiversity
- Animal welfare







# **Northern beef problems**



- Climate variability
- Productivity
- Profitability
- Pasture growth kg/ha Declining terms of trade
- Debt
- Succession
- Market volatility
- **Public perception**
- Government intervention

Management change needs to be carefully considered to ensure appropriate profitability and environmental outcomes at the individual business scale

Pasture growth highly variable 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 Year

### The exceptional collaborative team

#### Northern Gulf

• Joe Rolfe, Bernie English, Kiri Broad, Emma Hegarty, Rebecca Gunther, Tim McGrath

#### **Mitchell grass and Channel Country**

• David Phelps, Ian Houston

#### Maranoa Balonne

• Kiri Broad, Tim Emery, Roger Sneath

#### Fitzroy

• Steven Bray, Byrony Daniels, Rebecca Gowen

#### VRD, Barkly and Douglas Daly Northern Territory

Dionne Walsh, Robyn Cowley, David Ffoulkes, Peter Shotton

#### Modelling

• Giselle Whish, Lester Pahl

#### **Project Reviewer**

Mick Quirk

**Regional Group Collaboration** 

Douglas Dal

- Fitzroy Basin Association



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Gulf

Barkly

Six regions, but

rural and urban

QId DAF Policy.

Brisbane community

Burdekin

Fitzro

Australian DAFF

demonstrating to all of Australia -

# How the project was run



- Regional teams with some autonomy
- Yearly get-togethers
  - Project planning, team building and learning
  - Showcase regional activities and issues
  - Expensive, require a time commitment, but worth it



### Where did the method come from?





### **Climate Clever Beef project**



- What impact will 'Carbon Farming' options have on the business?
- Focus on improving business efficiency and profitability
  - livestock methane, soil carbon and regrowth
- Find the **win-win** and encourage practice change
- Funding enabled one-on-one and small group work
- 6 regions, 35 businesses
- Link to other projects
  - Spelling strategies
  - Wambiana
  - Pasture rundown
  - Soil carbon



#### Framework – Climate Clever Beef



Framework to systematically assess which management options are likely to have the best outcomes for a beef business and increase likelihood of practice change.



### **Extension reach**



- Practice change demonstrated by 78 people from 35 businesses managing more than 1,272,000 ha and 132,000 cattle
- Project findings communicated to over 2,600 people and 1,100 businesses
- 67 field days and industry events
- 90 publications (documented legacy)
  - The Rangeland Journal special issue
  - Case studies on the Climate Clever Beef webpage

### **Summary**



- An enthusiastic, collaborative team is an great asset
- Incorporating business analysis and on-property trialling into the personalised adoption pathway was a powerful way to increase the likelihood of uptake of alternate management options and technologies for long term practice change.
- Questions?



# **Carbon farming case study**

### Oaklands

- Livestock methane
- Regrowth carbon
- Pasture carbon
- Soil carbon



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 Potential for carbon income through the Australian Government's Emission Reduction Fund (ERF)

# Industry growth dilemma



Infrastructure development and pasture development

- Increased carrying capacity = increased total emissions
- Goal is to improve emissions intensity (emissions per t liveweight sold)



# **Carbon farming on Oaklands**



#### Situation (discussed with the Dunne family)

15-year-old Box regrowth, C land condition, cattle productivity less than desired

#### Linked in with Mimosa landcare group

#### Objective

Understand impact of regrowth retention and pasture spelling on livestock profitability, carbon stocks and potential for carbon farming



# **Carbon farming on Oaklands**



#### What we did

- Breedcow Dynama analysis on herd, ID options
- Research site, tree clearing treatments and pasture spelling
- Measured trees, pasture, soil carbon
- Bioeconomic modelling to evaluate regrowth management and pasture spelling at the whole-property scale
- Breeder management days, support to attend EDGE courses
- Field day, Beef week tour, Landcare group presentations
- Case study, conference and journal paper

# **Oaklands – Livestock**



Scenario	GM/AE	GM herd	Herd emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions intensity (t CO <sub>2</sub> e per t LW sold)
Current Situation 1,552 AE	\$125	\$194,000	2,606	13.6 (191 t LW)
Reduce stocking rate by 10% increase weaning rates, supplement 4 months of year	\$130	\$182,000	2,324	12.6 (184 t LW)

Project scale is an issue ( $300 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} = $3000$ )

What did the Landholder do:

•Lowered stocking rate to improve land condition and breeder performance

Improved herd recording

•Built a laneway to split paddock and improve labour efficiency





#### Treatment and year

5-8 times more carbon in the remnant woodland vegetation

#### **Oaklands - Regrowth management**

Whish, Pahl and Bray 2016



- 100%, 75%, 50%, 25% or 0% of regrowth retained
- As more regrowth was retained, the cattle herd declined: 1200 AE to 900 AE Cattle are still a significant income
- Regrowth was valued at ~\$2M over 20 years (at \$10 t CO<sub>2</sub>e) increasing accumulated total gross margin by 50% over business-as -usual
- Breakeven carbon price \$3 per t CO<sub>2</sub>e on this eucalypt land type
- Cost and benefits will vary as markets evolve, as carbon prices change, as tree growth rates vary, and with the amount of regrowth retained

What did the Landholder do? Pulled regrowth in improve pasture, but allows future regrowth options



# **Oaklands - Pasture**

Jones and Johnstone



Treatment	Change in yield (kg/DM)		
Recently cleared and grazed	920.0	$2 \pm CO \alpha/ba more$	
Recently cleared and spelled	2324.6	St CO <sub>2</sub> e/na more	
Remnant and grazed	-316.4		
Remnant and spelled	54.3	-0.2 t CO <sub>2</sub> e/na Little change	

- Pasture condition is improving slowly with spelling and clearing
- More pasture equals more carbon, drought resilience, reef water quality, leasehold land condition, per head productivity
- Potential win-win

What did the Landholder do: reduced stocking rates and is watching/considering spelling, participating in spelling modelling exercise



### **Oaklands – Soil carbon**

Diane Allen DSITI

#### • No consistent trends

• Supports findings from 329 sites





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What did the Landholder do: Knows to be wary of 'carbon baggers' promoting soil carbon sequestration projects

# Conclusion



- Will reduction in greenhouse gas emissions be achieved
  - Regrowth may provide options, but cattle trade-off
  - Improving herd efficiency and GHG intensity should be a goal for all beef businesses Win-win
  - Improving pasture condition and biomass has benefits but currently no potential for carbon income Win-win?
  - Soil carbon is highly variable and inconsistent, high risk

- Process used in Climate Clever Beef utilising business analysis was successful in achieving practice change
- Industry demonstrating it is doing something about greenhouse gas emissions





# Other case studies and reports are available on Climate Clever Beef webpage.

### **Questions?**



