



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

Protect
Grow
Innovate

Adapting and advancing

How is investment into irrigation in northern WA shaping the future of pastoralism?

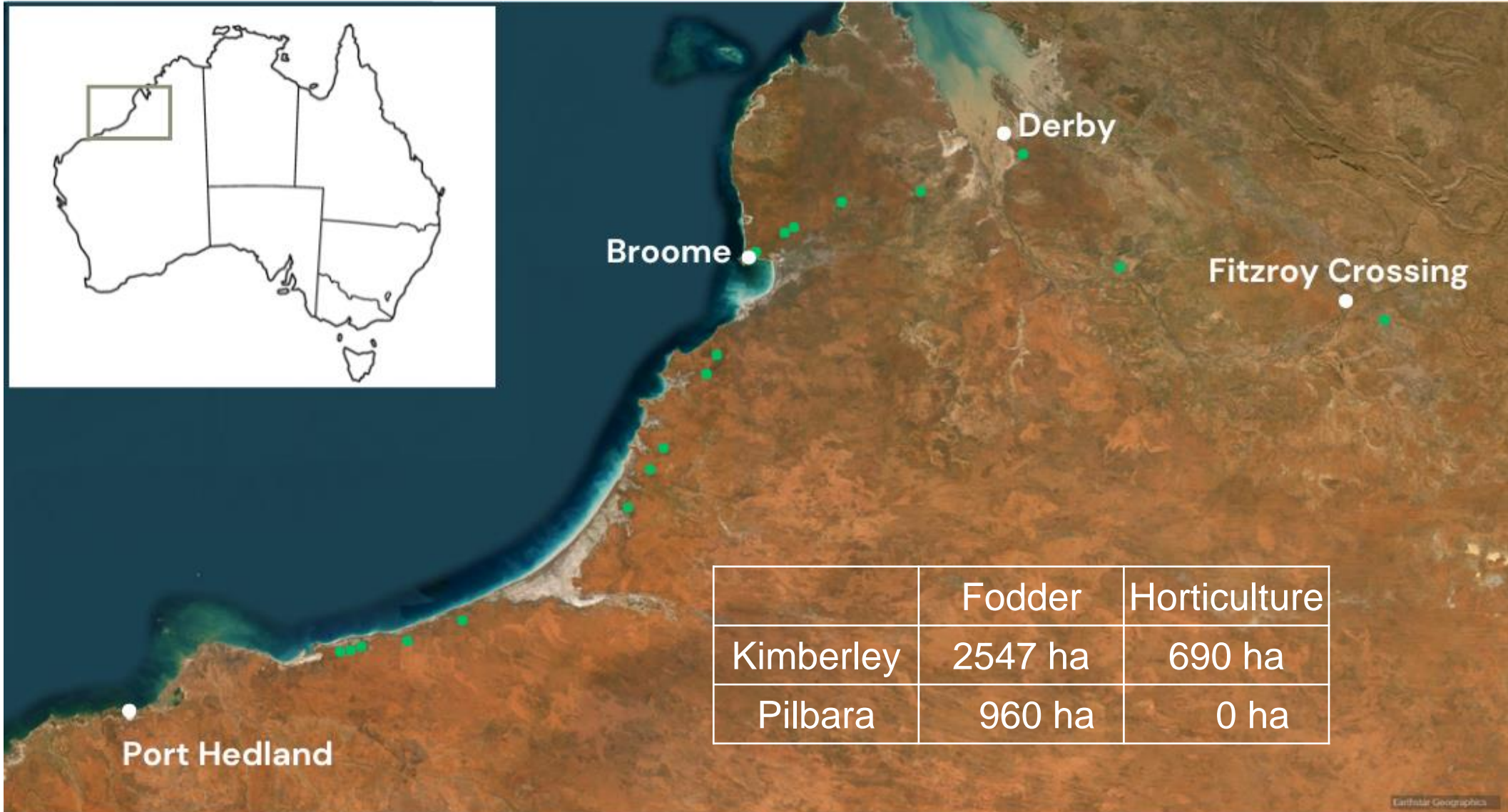


Chris
Ham



Carla
Milazzo

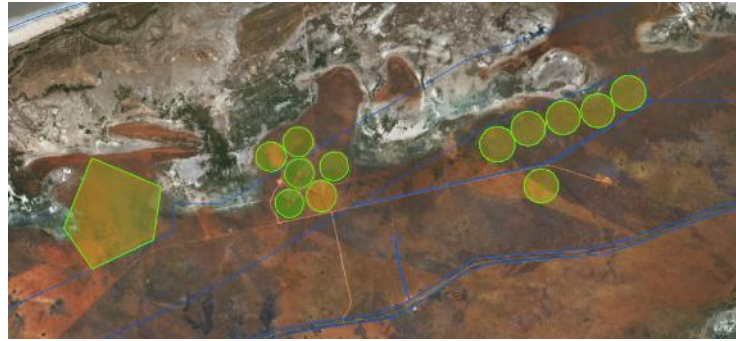
Pastoral Irrigated Agriculture (& Horticulture)



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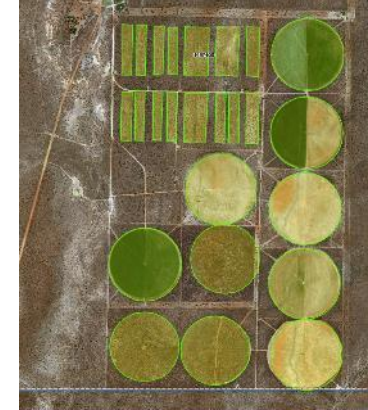
Shelamar Horticulture



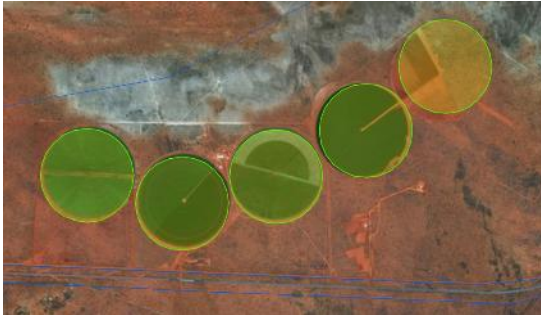
Pardoo Stages 1, 2 & 3



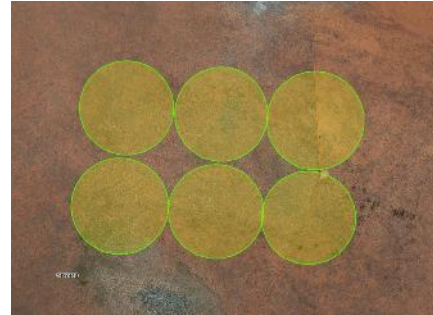
Shamrock Gardens



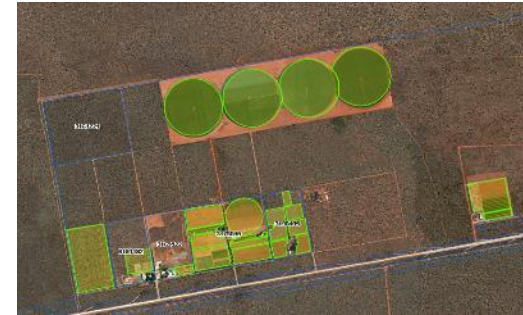
Killo Station



Wallal Downs Stage 1



Wallal Downs Stage 2



Skuthorpe Stage 1

Anna Plains
Shamrock Station
Nita Downs
Mowanjum
Liveringa
Gogo
and others...

So, why would you invest in irrigation?



- There is no romance involved...
- Approvals take time and \$\$
- Can operate 365 days/yr
- Requires skilled management
- Workforce can be challenging
- Potentially good returns
- Individual benefits vary

What is driving the investment?

- Isolation and freight costs
- Limited rainfall (<800 mm)
- Limitations of natural pastures
- Pastoral tenure & policy
- Supply chain & abattoirs
- Market forces

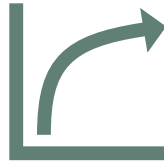


Carla Milazzo – sweet sorghum trial, DPIRD Broome

Regional changes



First Nations led
projects



Rate of
development



Tenure options &
Water planning



Political support
& social licence

Advancements

Kimberley &
Pilbara cropping
systems differ

Synergy
between these
is promising

Building
capacity and
knowledge

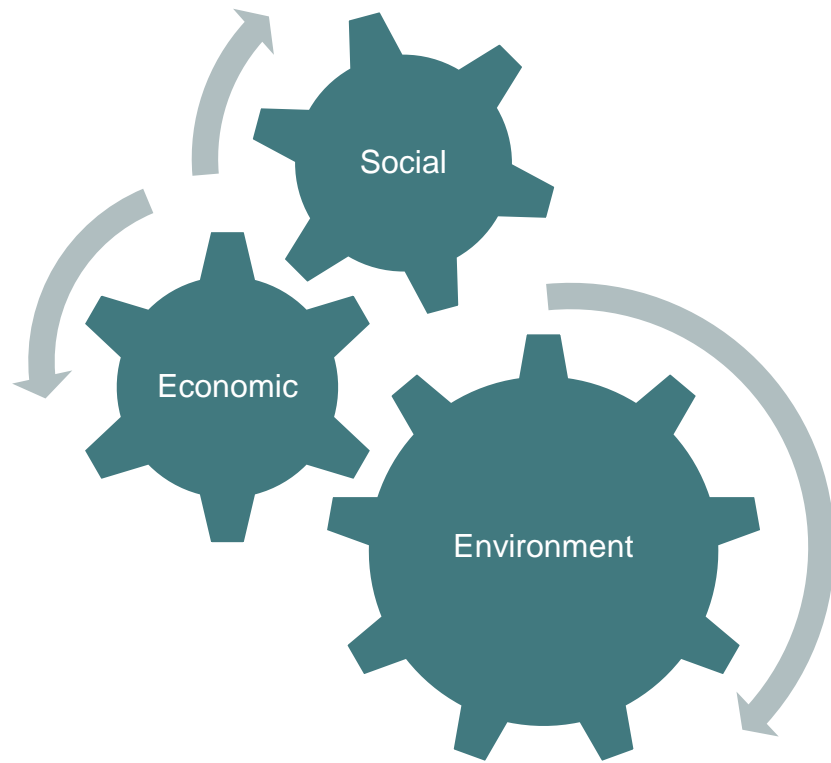
Service
provision
increasing

Expert
engagement
increasing

Research
capacity
increasing

Industry
collaboration
increasing

Complexity is daunting – resilience and perseverance required



Political support – protection v development
- need balanced approach

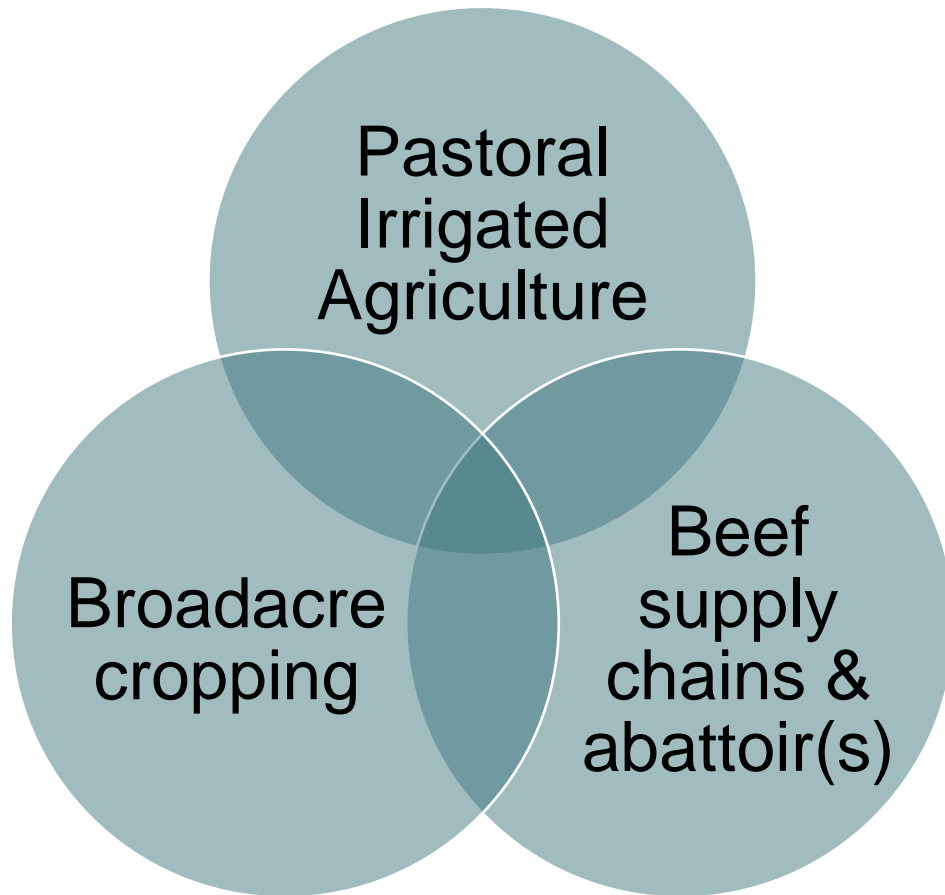
Regulation increasingly complex & often
disconnected

Focus on policy and process improvements

Secure capital investment requires certainty
and tenure – rethink development models

Embrace need for consultation, consent &
social licence & environmental impacts

Regional synergies & local supply chains



Cotton/ cattle/ corn/ fodder – WA and NT

Fodder supply chains

Meat – local supply chains – Station store, KAPCCO, KMC

Cotton seed and (potentially) meal

Grain (local and imported)

Feedyards and feedlots

Alternative markets for cull cows and heavier animals

Pastoral Irrigated Agriculture Project

- Funded by Royalties for Regions
 - Northern Beef Development program
 - 2020 to 2025 - \$800K
 - Set up research site – Broome
 - Field trials
 - Policy improvements
 - Information to support managers and investors
 - Local data
- 

To gain >1.0 kg/day need both quality and quantity!

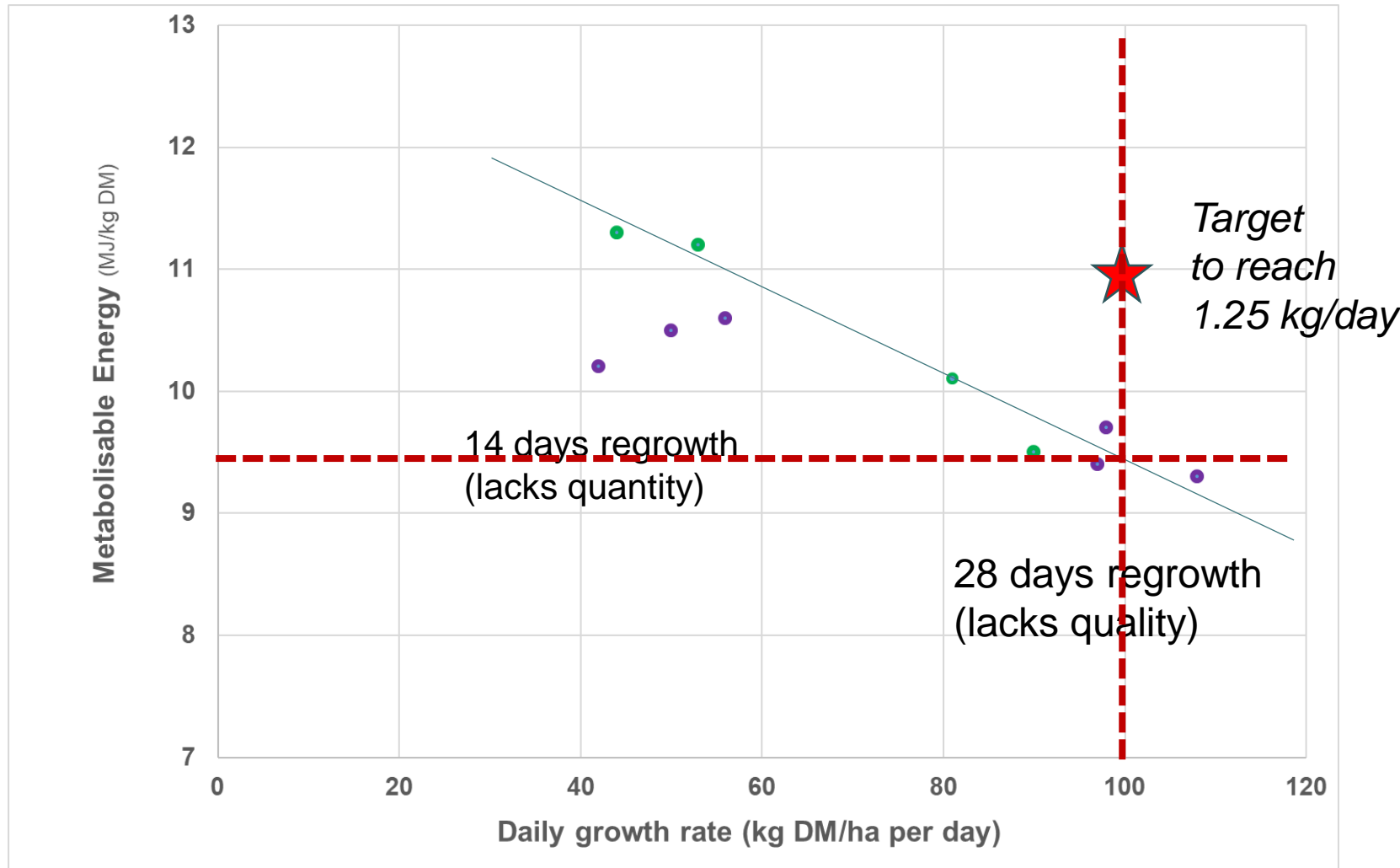
Cattle live-weight	DMD 50% ME 7 MJ	DMD 62% ME 9 MJ	DMD 74% ME 11 MJ
200 kg	– (3.8 kg)	0.6 kg (5 kg eaten)	1.25 kg (6.3 kg eaten)
400 kg	– (6 kg)	0.5 kg (8 kg eaten)	1.25 kg (10 kg eaten)
600 kg	– (6 kg)	0.5 kg (9 kg eaten)	1.0 kg (10.5 kg eaten)

Calculated from “**MLA Beef Cattle Nutrition**” Table 1 ME requirements and Figure on page 17 on Intake versus Digestibility

Assumes adequate protein

Compiled by Geoff Moore DPIRD Senior Research Officer

Digestibility/energy limitations of tropical grass



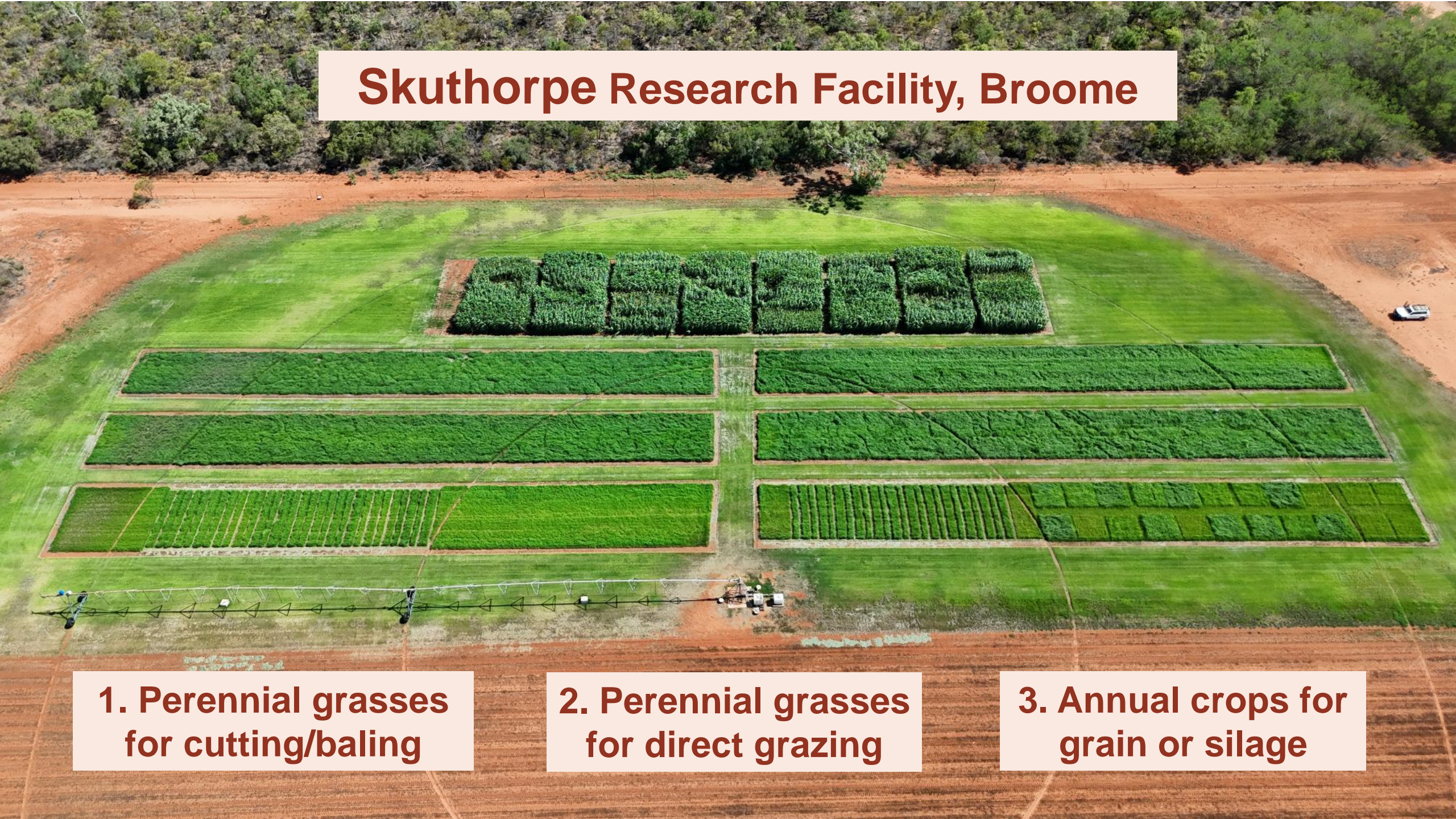
There are limits to what a tropical pasture can achieve compared to temperate grazing systems even under irrigation

Skuthorpe Research Facility, Broome

**1. Perennial grasses
for cutting/baling**

**2. Perennial grasses
for direct grazing**

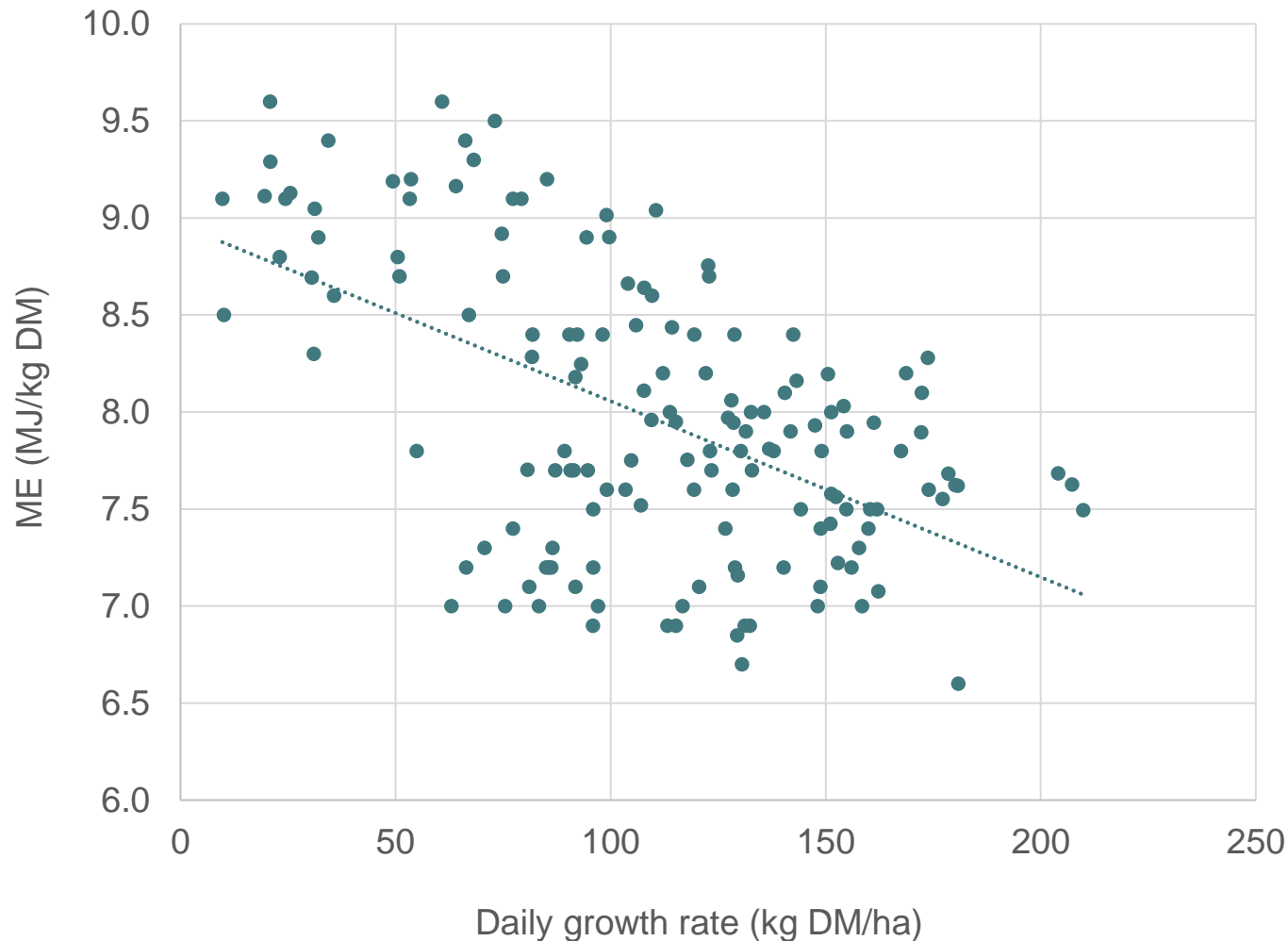
**3. Annual crops for
grain or silage**



Perennial grasses are highly productive

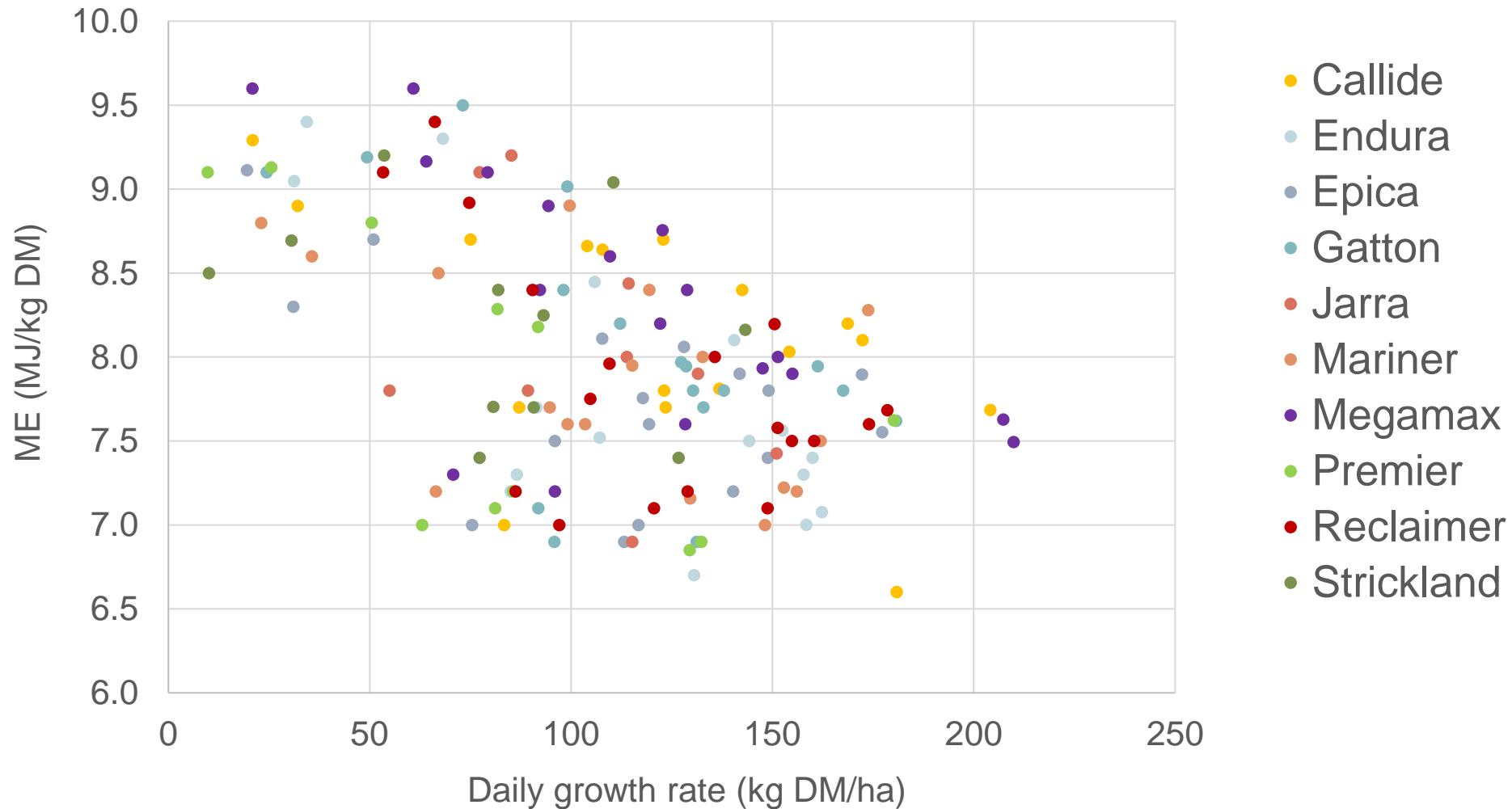
Cultivar	Species	kg DM/ha/day	t DM/ha/year
Reclamer	Rhodes (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	117.7	43.0
Callide	Rhodes (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	114.8	41.9
Gatton	Panic (<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>)	114.3	41.7
Megamax 059	Panic (<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>)	111.8	40.8
Epica	Rhodes (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	111.5	40.7
Mariner	Rhodes (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	110.8	40.4
Endura	Rhodes (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	110.6	40.4
Strickland	Digit (<i>Digitaria milanjana</i>)	92.2	33.7
Premier	Digit (<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>)	82.0	29.9
Jarra	Digit (<i>Digitaria milanjana</i>)	39.5	14.4
Splenda	Setaria (<i>Setaria splendida</i>)	—	—
Humidicola	(<i>Brachiaria humidicola</i>)	—	—

Perennial grass varieties – ME x growth rate



- Data points taken at harvest (ranges from 23–34 days regrowth)
- ME levels below 10 MJ/kg DM

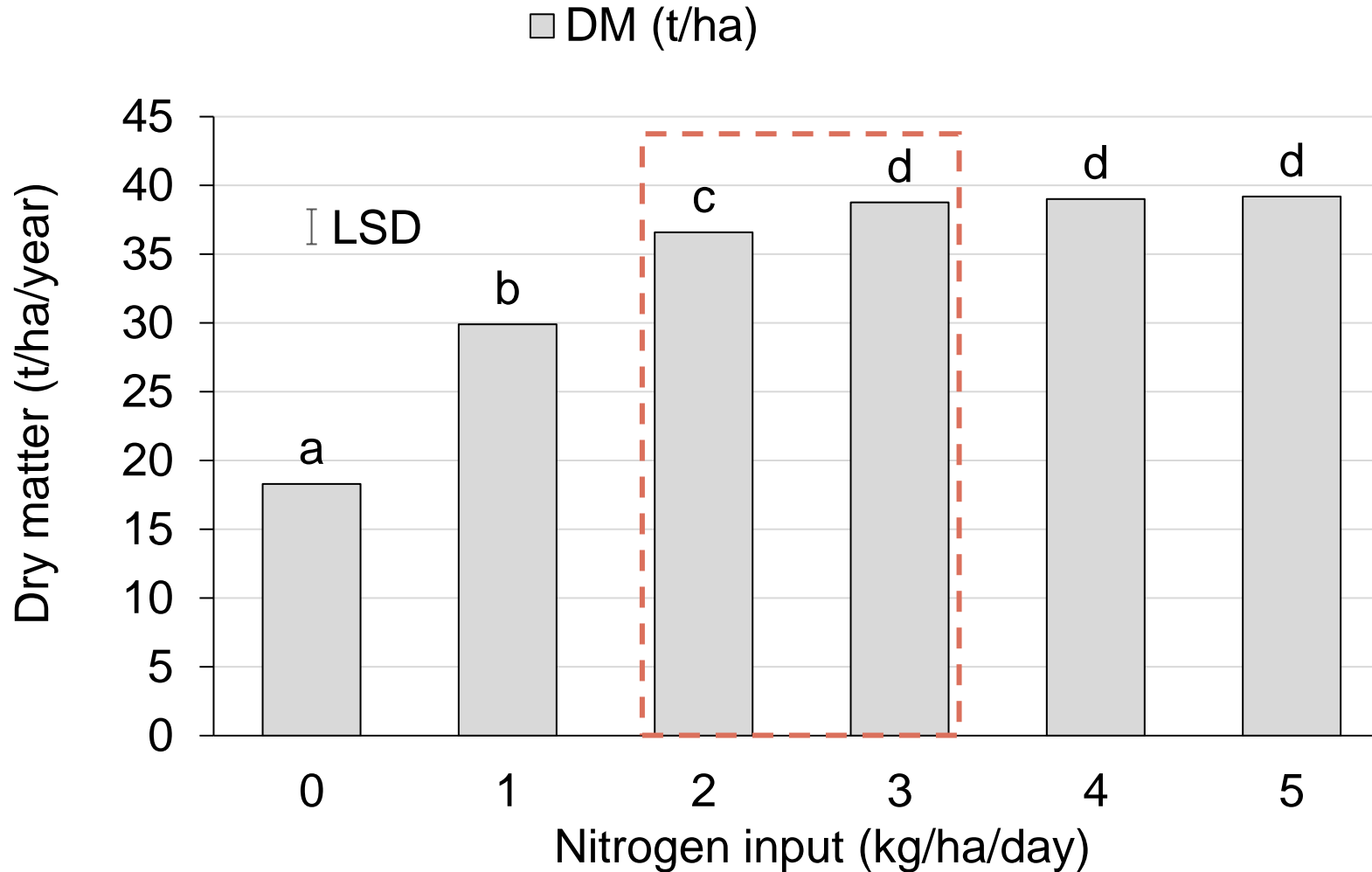
Variability is not explained by pasture variety



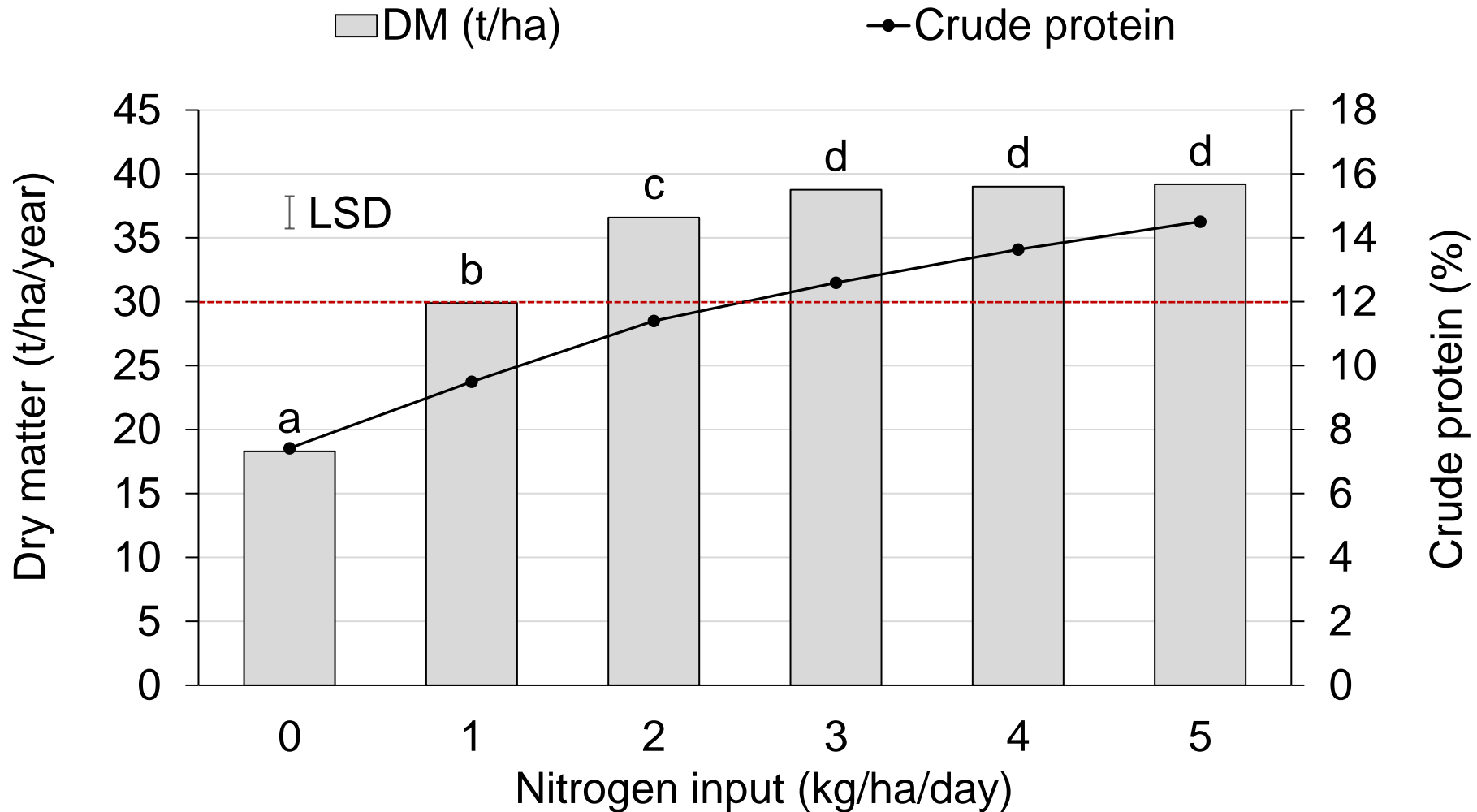
Nitrogen response in Rhodes grass



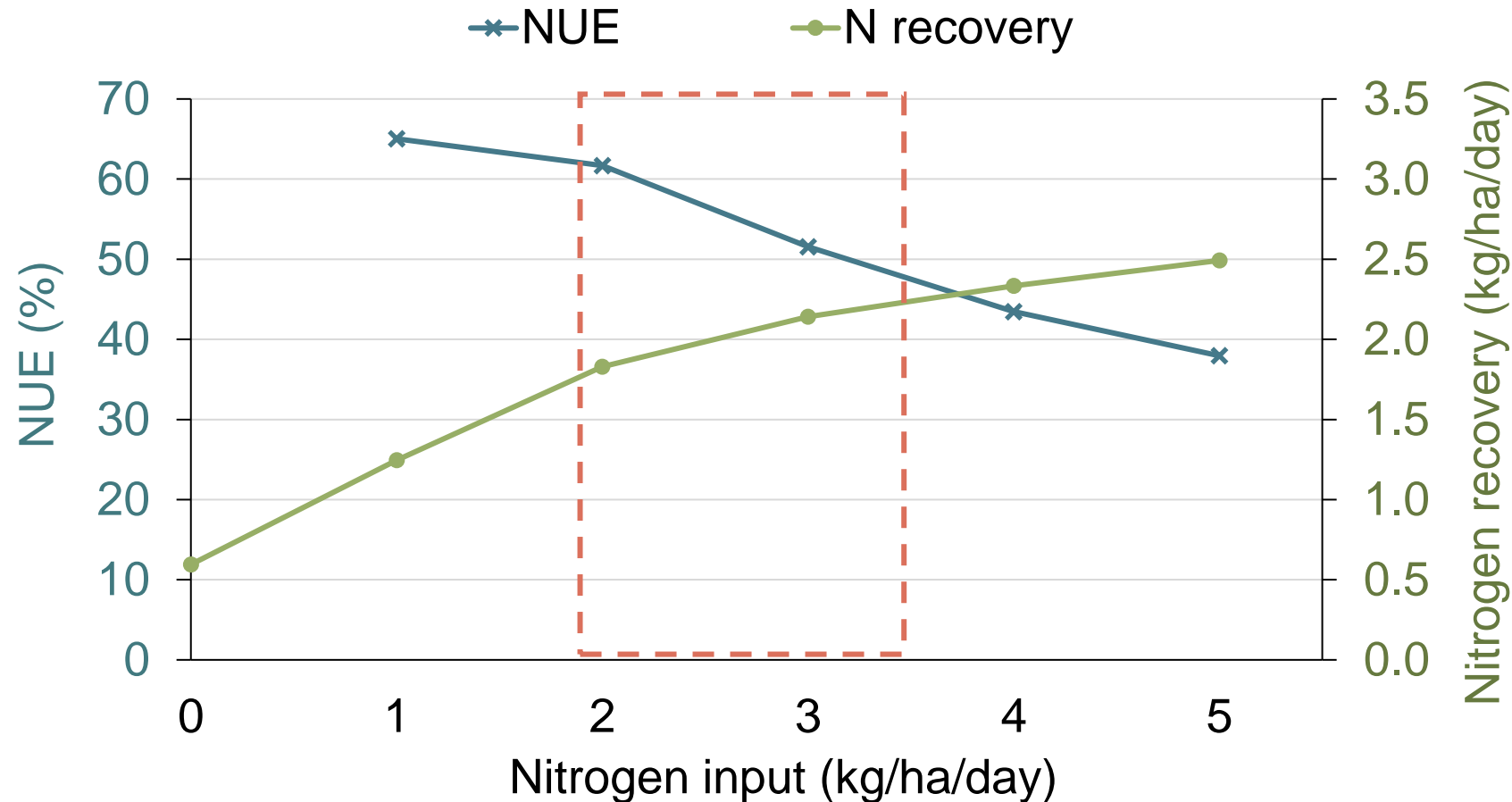
Nitrogen productivity response in Rhodes grass



Nitrogen productivity response in Rhodes grass



Nitrogen-use efficiency (of urea) declines as input level increases





Grazing irrigated pastures in northern Australia – Key principles



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Turning leaf into beef? Direct grazing or 'stand and graze' of irrigated pastures in northern Australia can be highly productive. The combination of warm to high year-round temperatures,...



Grazing irrigated pastures in northern Australia – Best management practice



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Turning leaf into beef? Direct grazing or 'stand and graze' of irrigated pastures in northern Australia can be highly productive. The combination of warm to high year-round temperatures,...



Grazing irrigated pastures in northern Australia – Troubleshooting



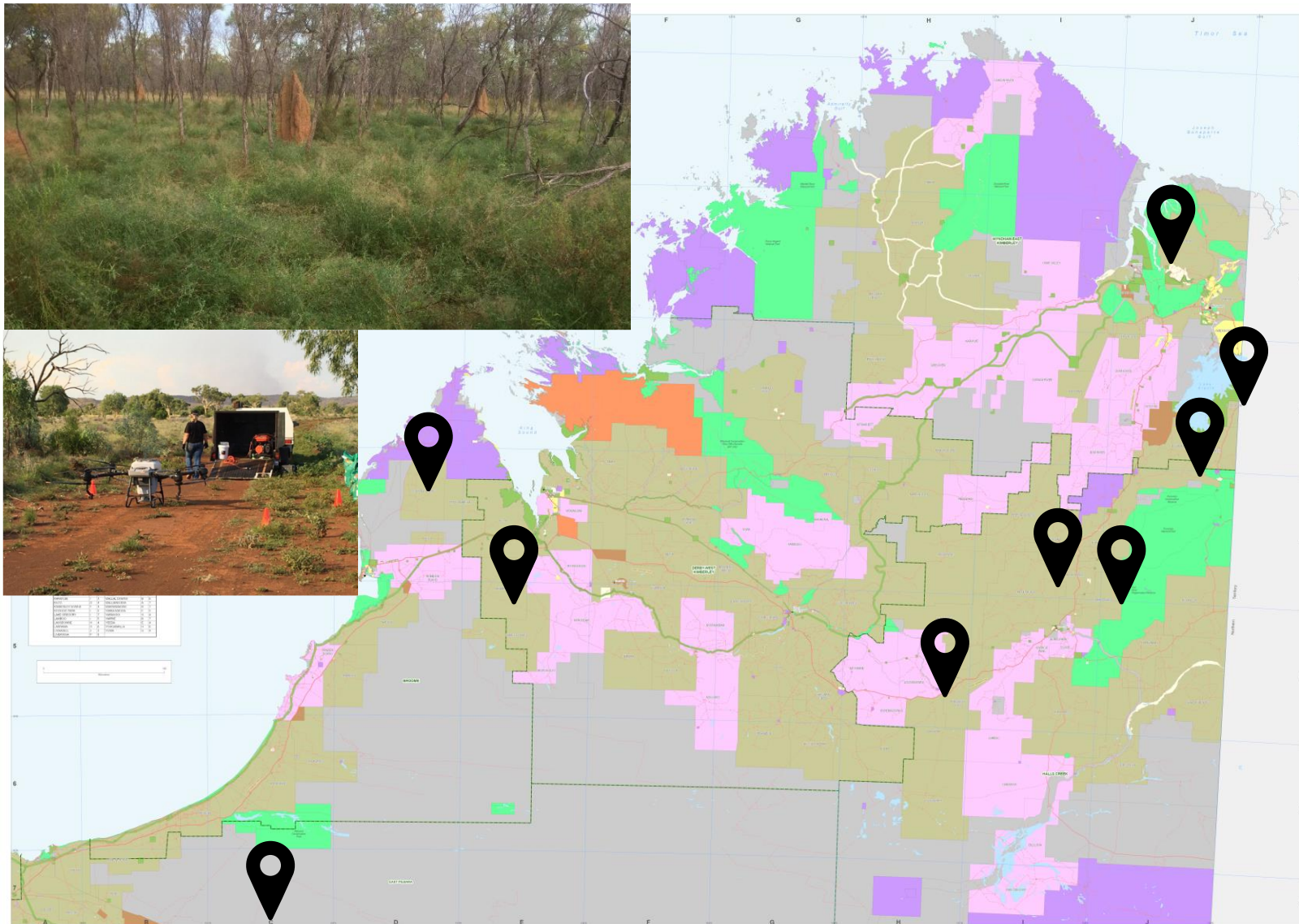
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Turning leaf into beef? Direct grazing or 'stand and graze' of irrigated pastures in northern Australia can be highly productive. The combination of warm to high year-round temperatures,...





Feedbase – Dryland Stylo Project



- Trial and demonstration work to look at innovative, cost-effective methods to establish Stylo.
- Project Funders
- Northern Hub/DPIRD/RfR

Project Lead
Geoff Moore, DPIRD

Adapting and adopting



Build on strengths
& synergies



Energy & fertiliser
use efficiency



Biodiversity and
soil health



Integrated Pest
Management



Cropping
capability



Service provision
& expertise



Long term data on
resource use &
impacts

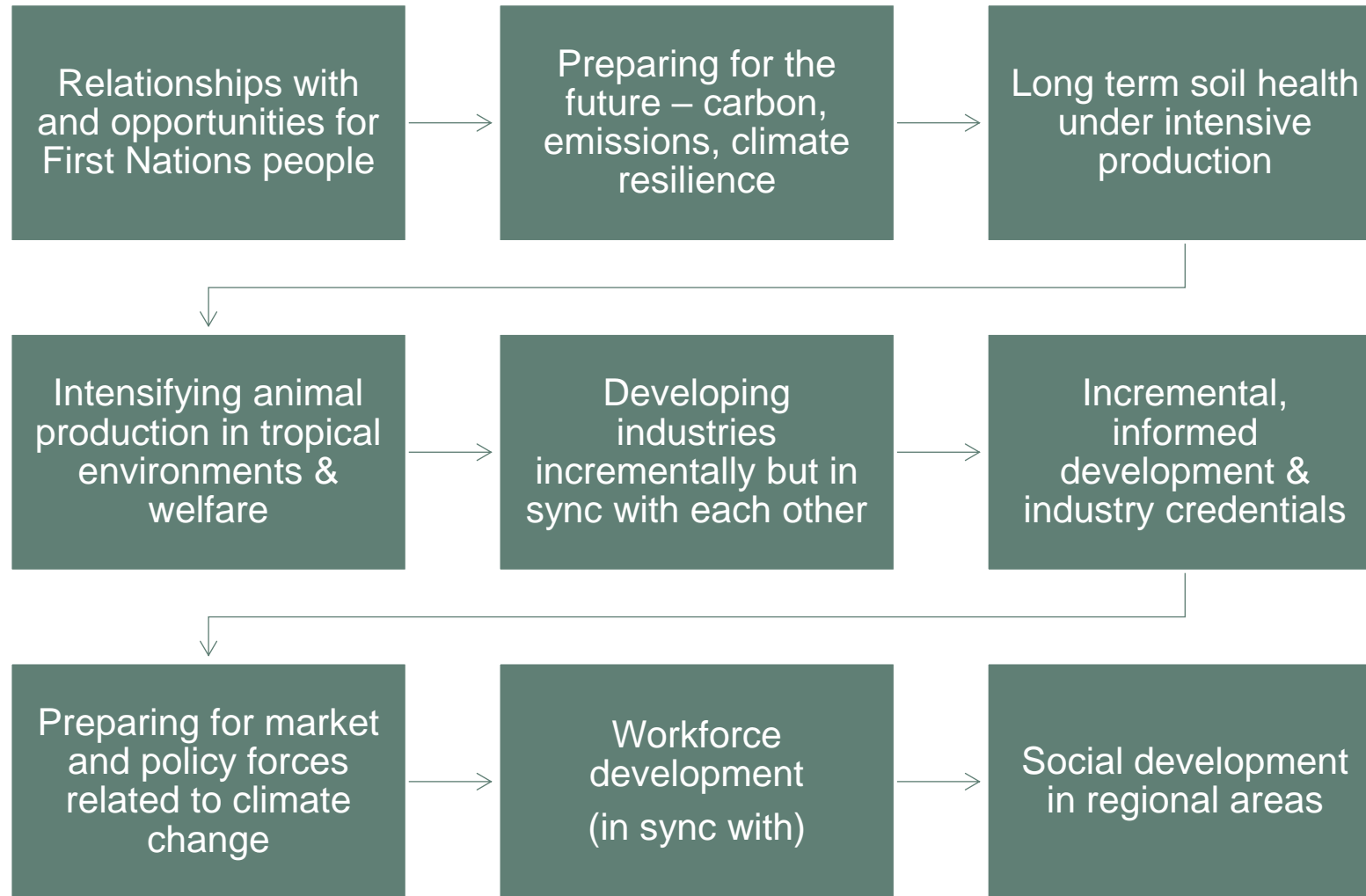


Success is more
important than
speed or scale



Evidence based
decision making

Future direction



Thank you

dpird.wa.gov.au    

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