



NORTHERN AUSTRALIA
FOOD FUTURES
CONFERENCE 2023

22 - 25 MAY 2023

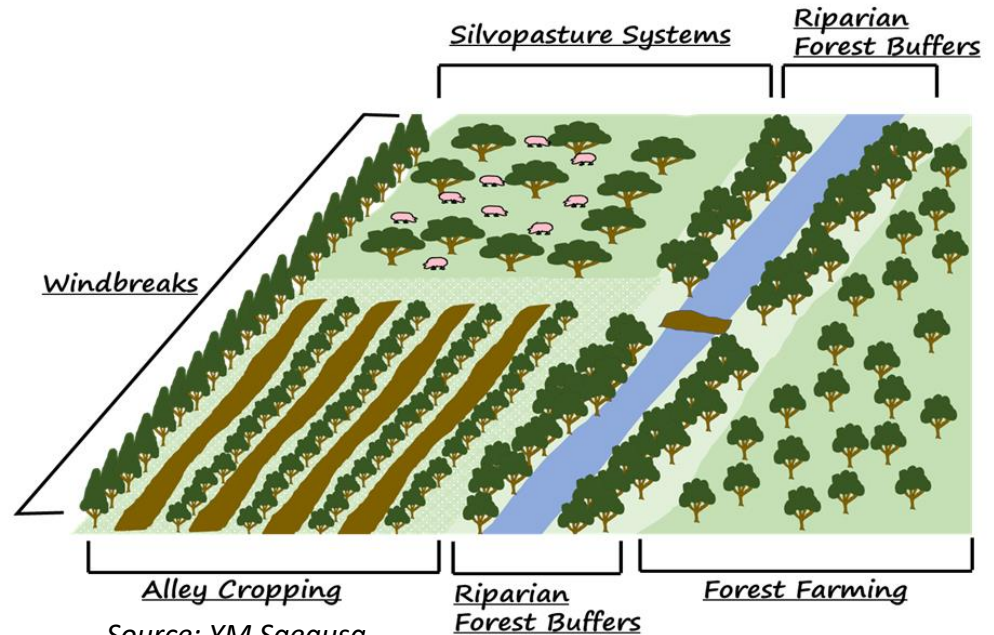
Silvopastoral Opportunities

Mick Stephens
Chief Executive Officer
Timber Queensland

Silvopastoralism – a form of agroforestry

- practice of integrating trees, forage and grazing in a beneficial way
- variety of forms
 - wide spaced trees
 - tree rows with pasture alleys
 - riparian zones
 - patches
- livestock (cattle, goats, sheep)

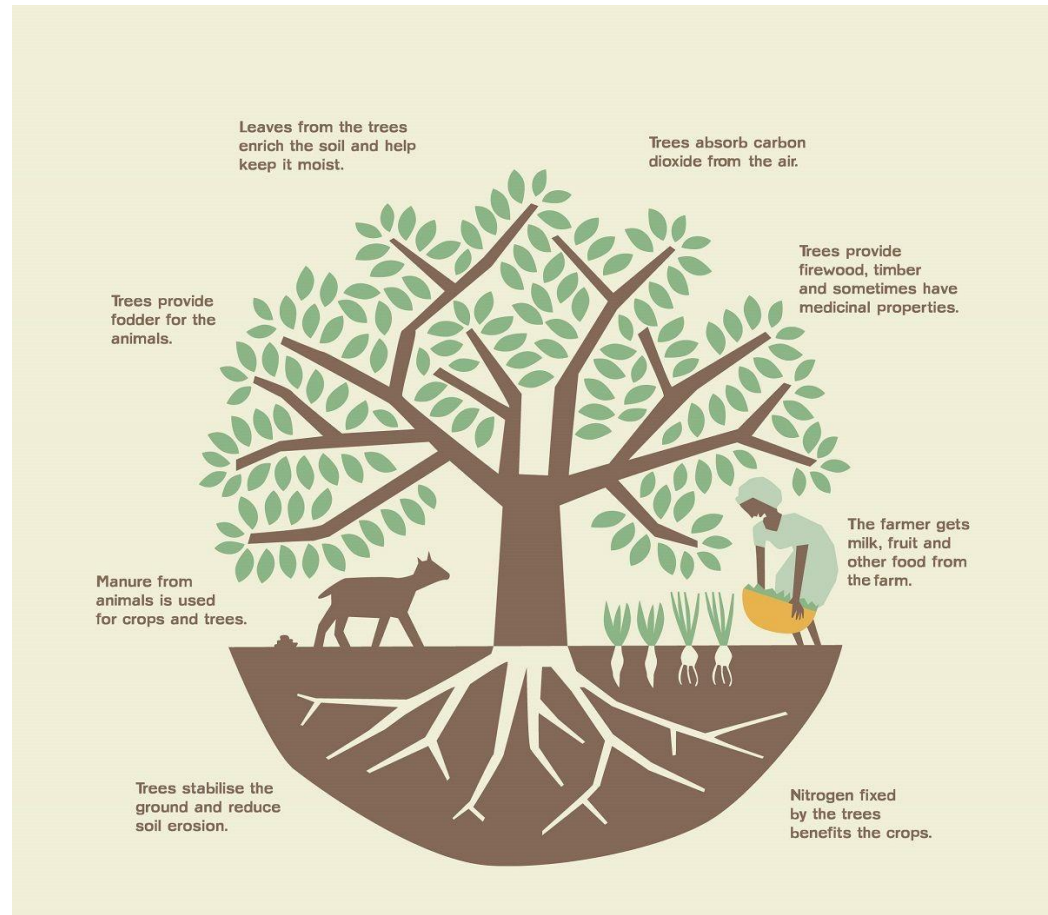
Agroforestry Basics



Source: YM Saegusa

Overseas

- higher adoption rate than Australia
- widely used in developing countries (Africa, Asia)
- Europe has a long history in certain regions (e.g. Portugal)
- South American trials - pine and eucalyptus with cattle



Churchill fellowship 2008



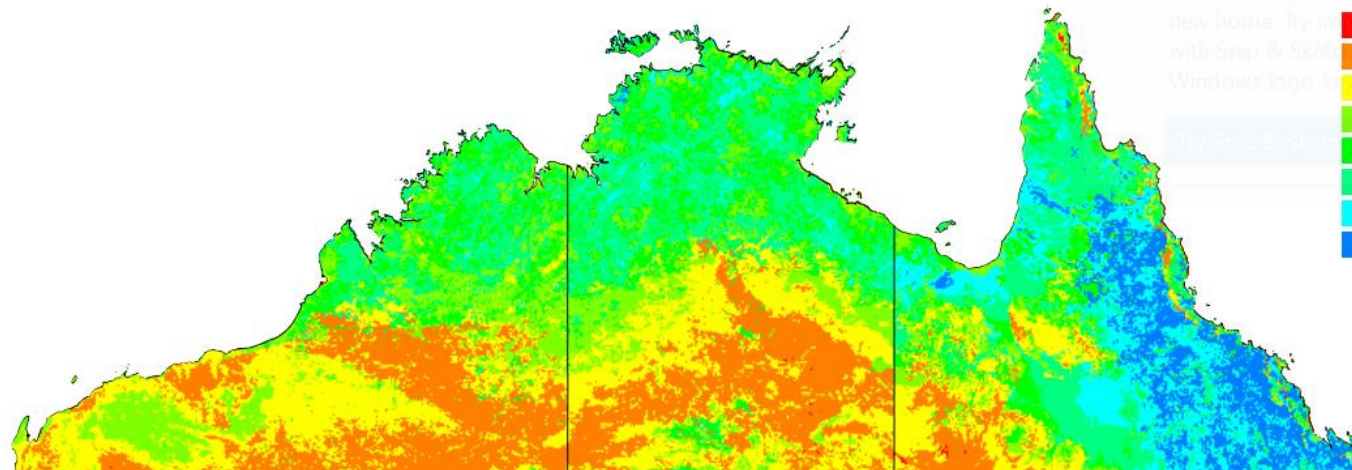
Why silvopastoral systems in the North

- extensive grazing already occurs (savannahs)
- farmers looking at ways to become carbon neutral
- mitigation and adaptation benefits
- income diversification with carbon and wood products
- agricultural productivity
 - shade and shelter for livestock
 - calving rates
 - soil and water conservation
 - pasture growth
- biodiversity



Grazing

Total Pasture Growth (kg DM/ha) February 2021 to January 2023



www.LongPaddock.qld.gov.au

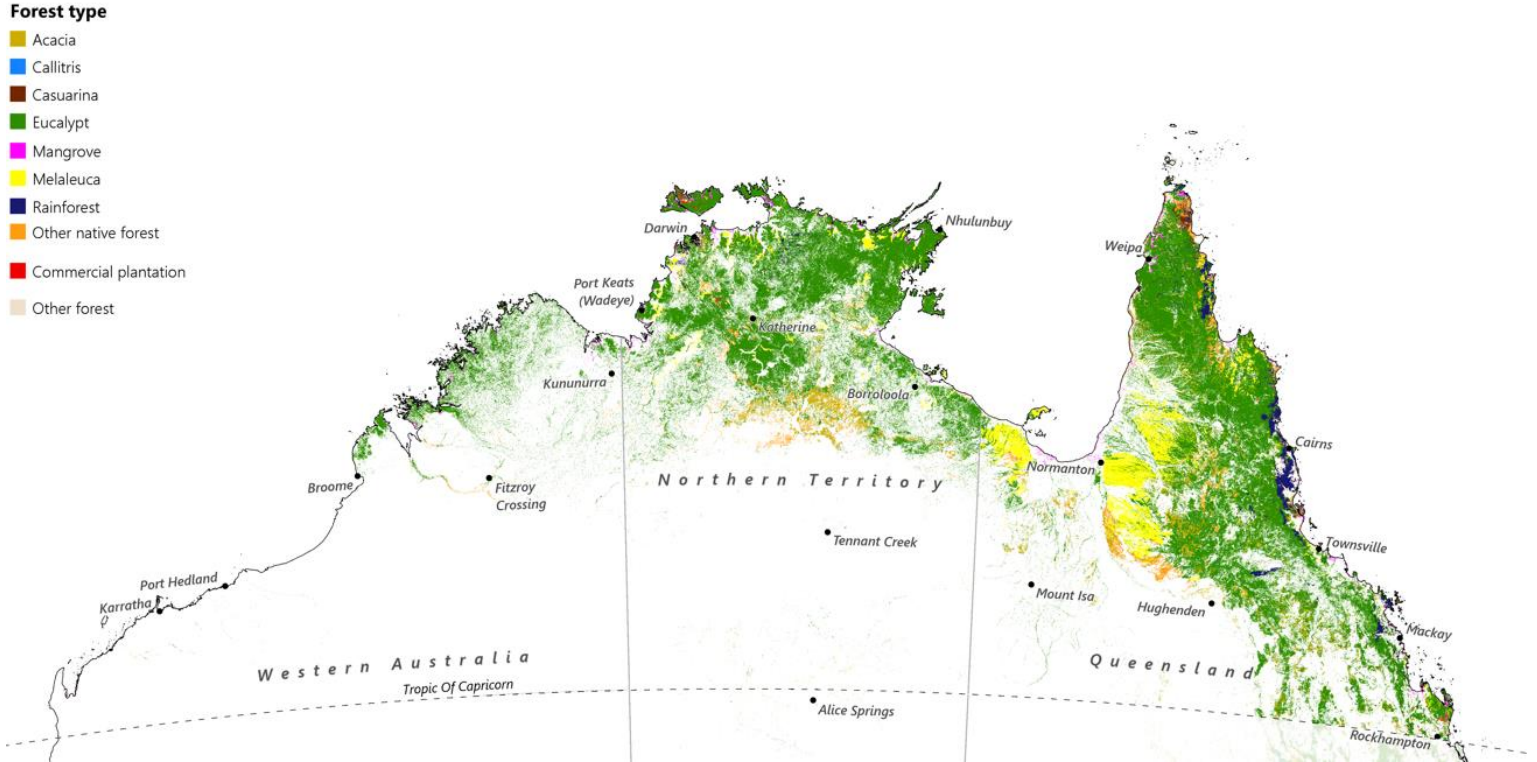
Forests

6 Mha
commercially
viable PNF

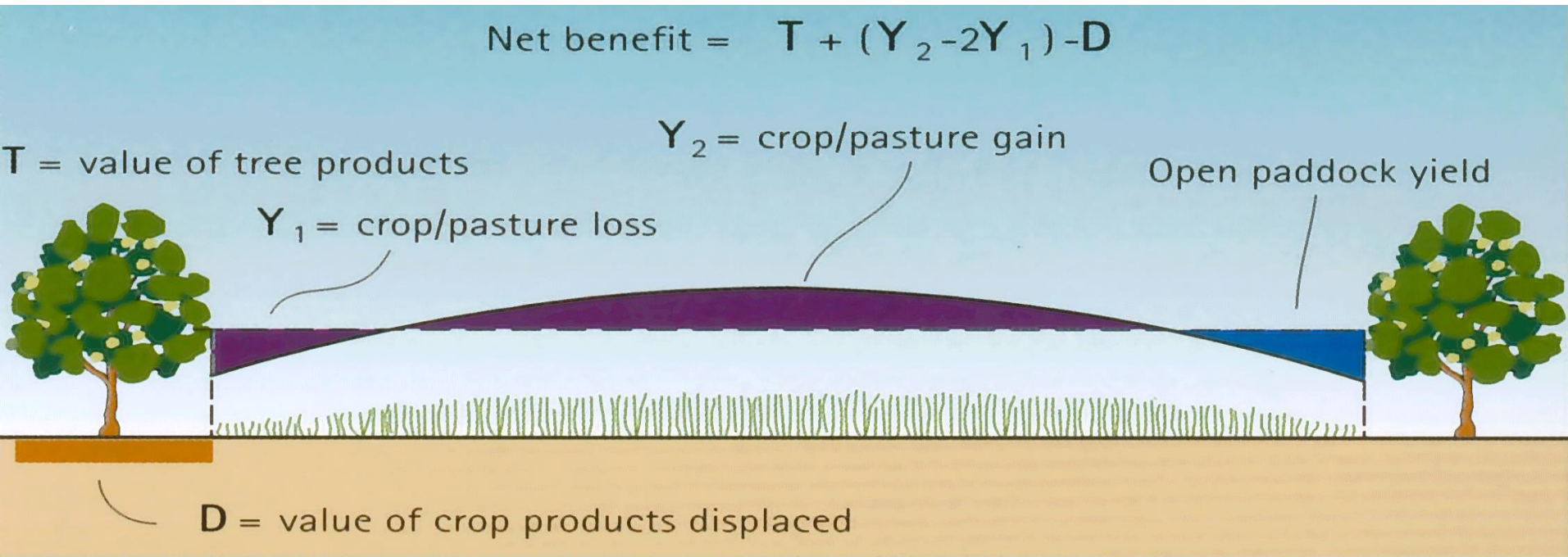
70% of forest
indigenous owned
or co-managed

CRCNA forestry and
forest products industry
situational analysis
(Stephens et al 2020)

Forests in northern Australia, by forest type

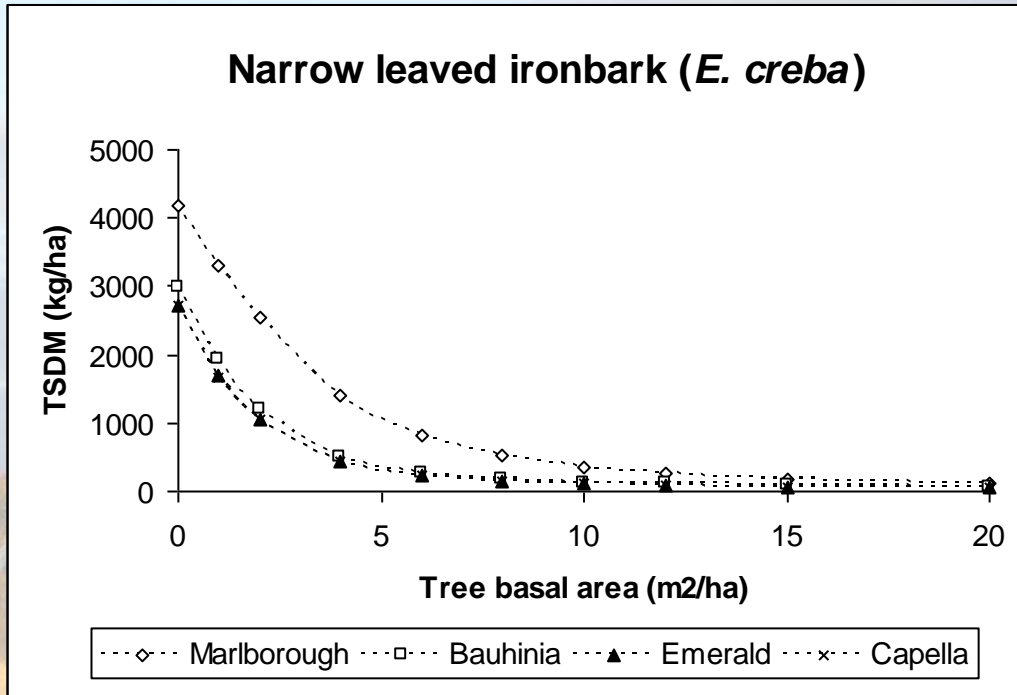


Trade-offs



Source: Abadi *et al* (2006)

Tree density and pasture growth



Source: McKeon et al (2008)

Silvopastoral systems can apply to:

- native woodlands and forests
- planted forests

Tree growers – synergies



African Mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*) - NT

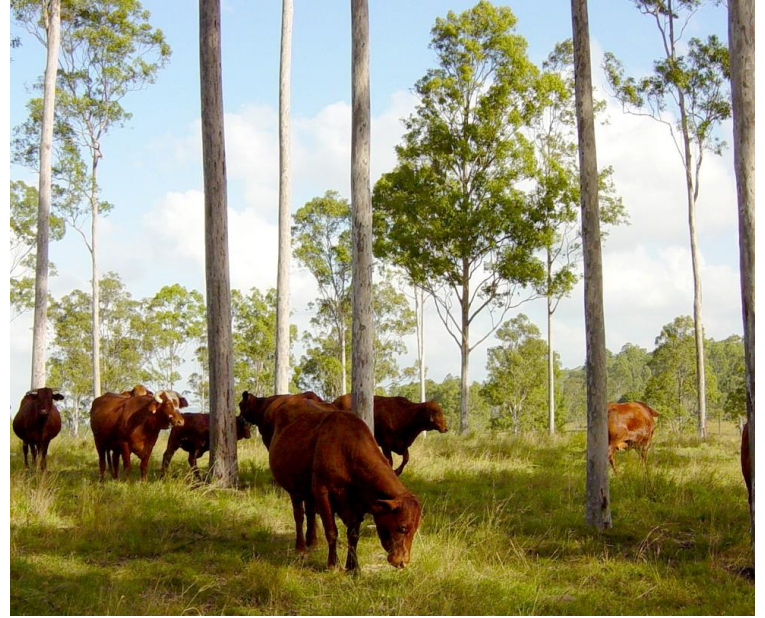


Indian sandalwood (*Santalum album*) - WA

Tree growers – synergies



Hybrid pine (*Pinus elliottii* × *Pinus caribaea*) - QLD



Spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata*) - QLD

R&D, trials and field experiments



- general principles to region specific
- biophysical and market information needed
- carbon data
- LWG data
- tree growth data
- **net financial returns**

Research



Chinchilla white gum (*Eucalyptus argophloia*)

UQ Centre for Natural Gas - potential for carbon sequestration, timber and cattle in planted forests in Surat Basin



Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) belts in Central Queensland

- silvopasture viable at modest carbon prices
- 600 – 750 mm rainfall
- Donaghy et al 2012

Silvopastoral trials of commercial pine systems in North Queensland

Treatments

- Control - no alleys 808 stems
- Light - 10m alleys 422 stems (52%)
- Heavy - 20m alleys 364 stems (45%)



0 125 250 500 Meters

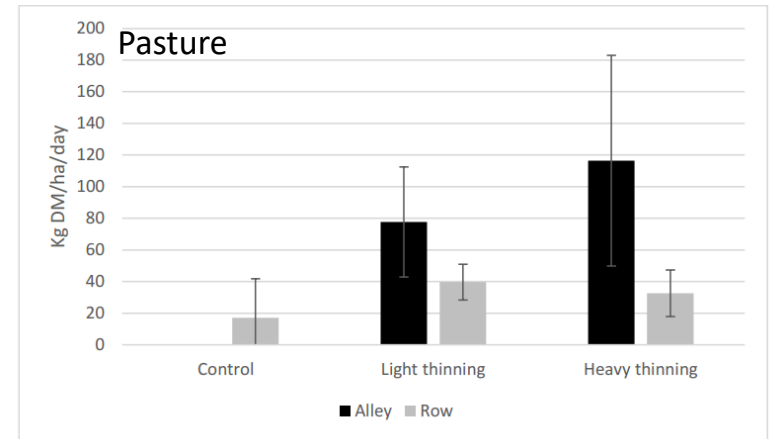
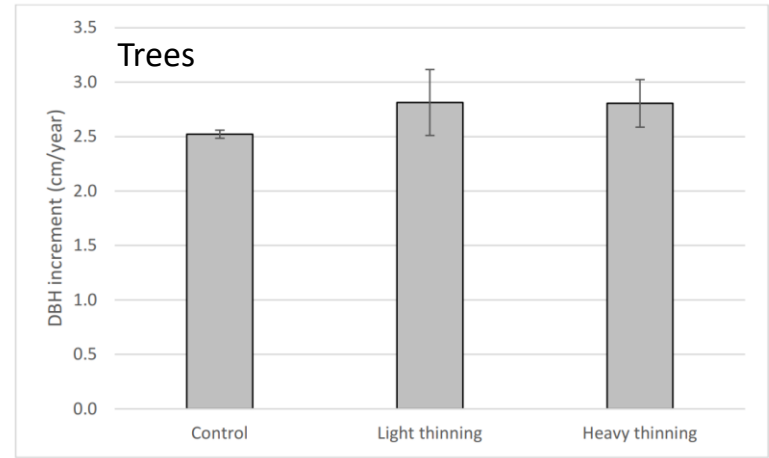
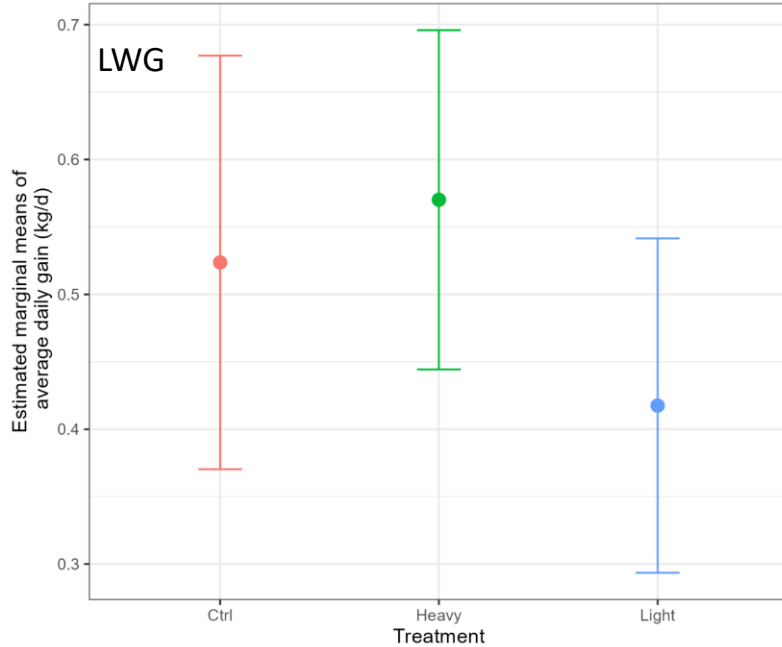
Cardwell forest treatments and plots

- Plot
- Control
- Heavy thinning
- Light thinning

Pasture alleys



Early measurements



Native regrowth - QLD



Typical unmanaged native stand



Treated site (150 stems/ha) 6 years later

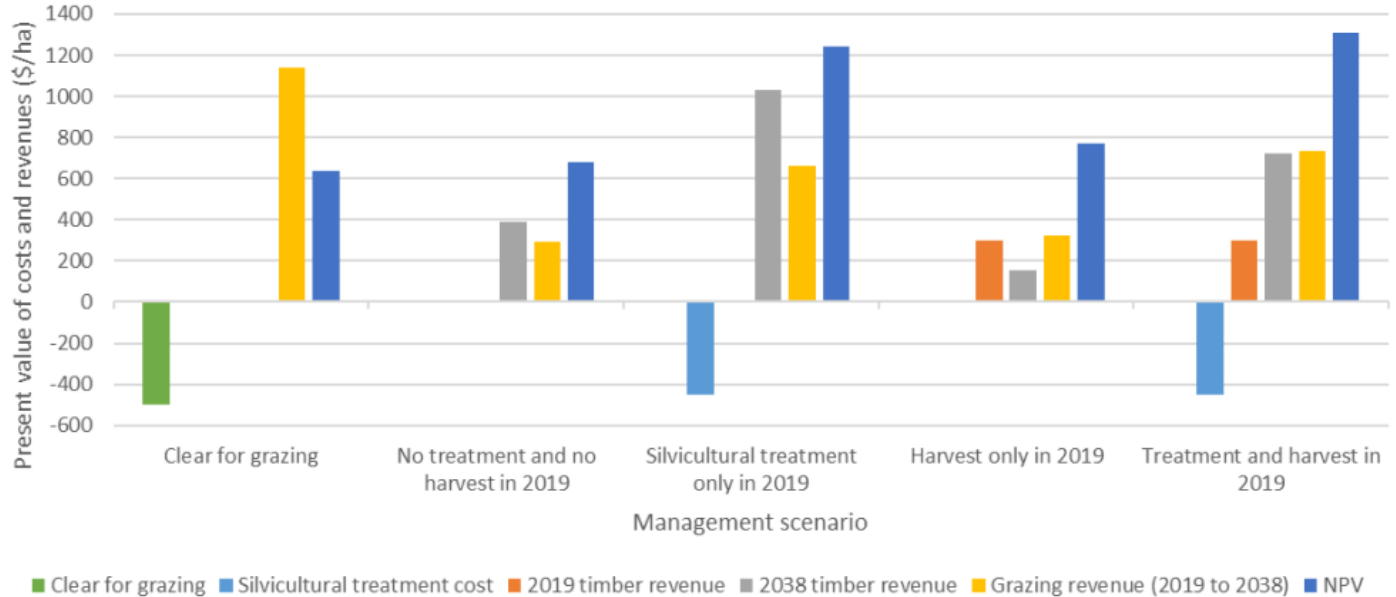
PNF study - QLD & NNSW

Improving productivity of the private native forest resource in southern Queensland and northern NSW (Lewis *et al* 2020)

2 Mha commercially viable PNF in SEQ



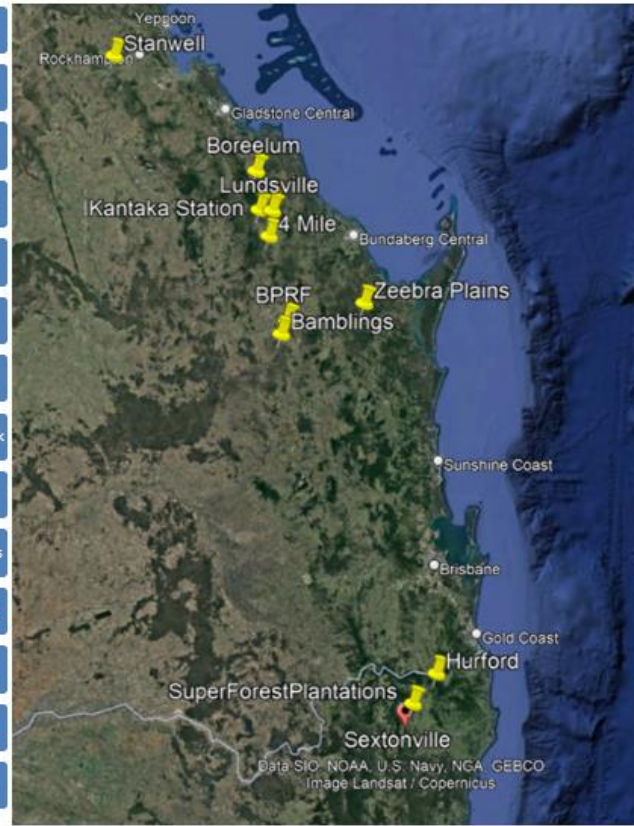
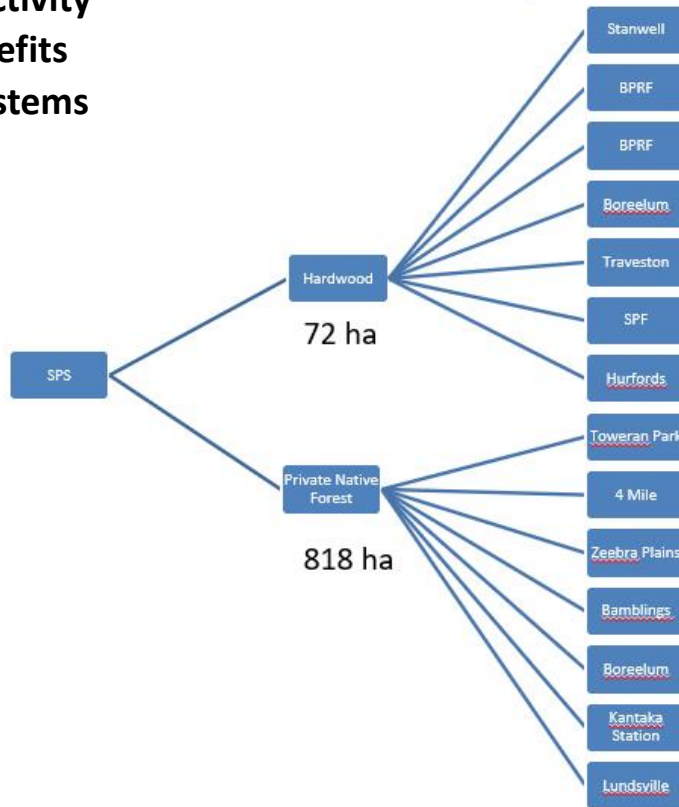
Gayndah case study – grazing with supplementary timber income



Thinning and silviculture generated highest NPV across all 4 case studies than grazing only (20 years, 5% discount rate)

Steak 'n wood project: demonstrating livestock productivity and environmental service benefits of trees on farm in northern systems

14 sites carrying out experiments with PNF and planted trees (5 years)



PNF (Four Mile property)

- long history of timber and livestock integration, effectively has silvopastoral system in place

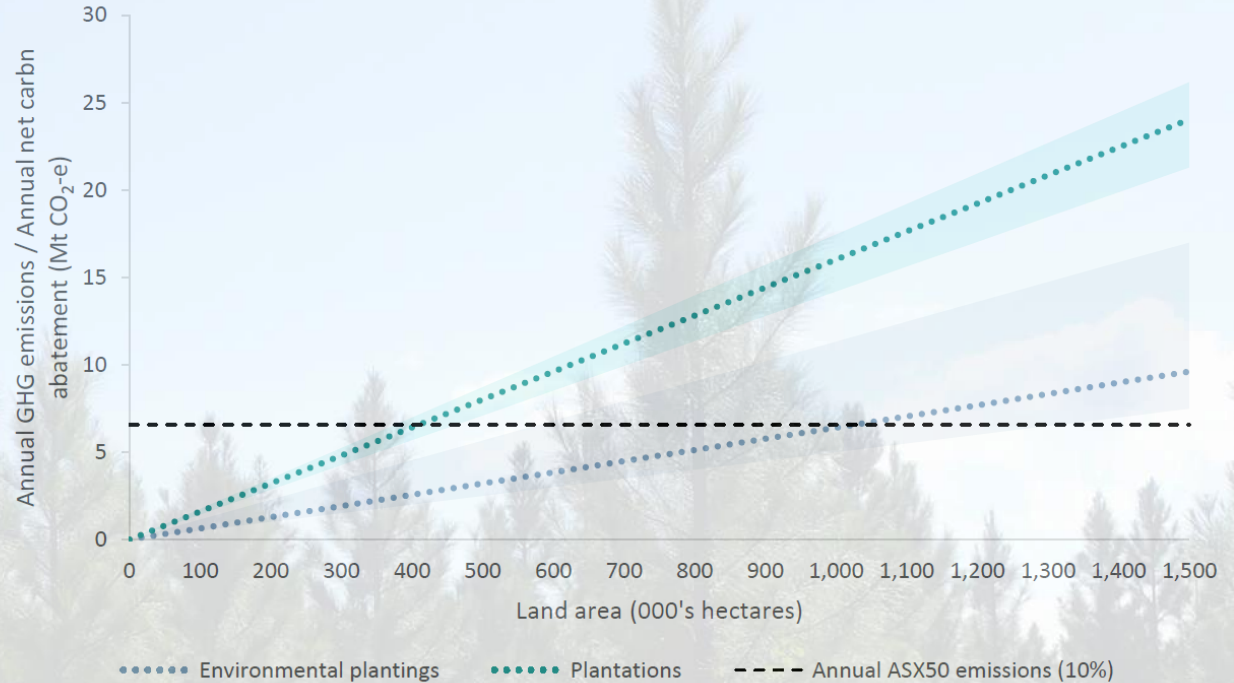


Planted forest (Hurford's)



Carbon

- potential game changer
- ESG and ERF markets
- production trees higher carbon benefits than environmental plantings
- above & below ground carbon + HWPs



FWPA Report – *Estimating the implications of net zero targets.* Figure 5. Estimated land requirements to offset 10% of ASX50 emissions for the next 25 years

Summary

- silvopastoralism offers significant potential in Northern Australia
- can provide a range of benefits
 - farm productivity, carbon sequestration, climate resilience, wood production, income diversification, regenerative agriculture
 - still an emerging land use - need more R&D, demonstration sites and extension
- better quantification of benefits to inform farmers
- not a panacea for all land types but applicable to many areas
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