Western

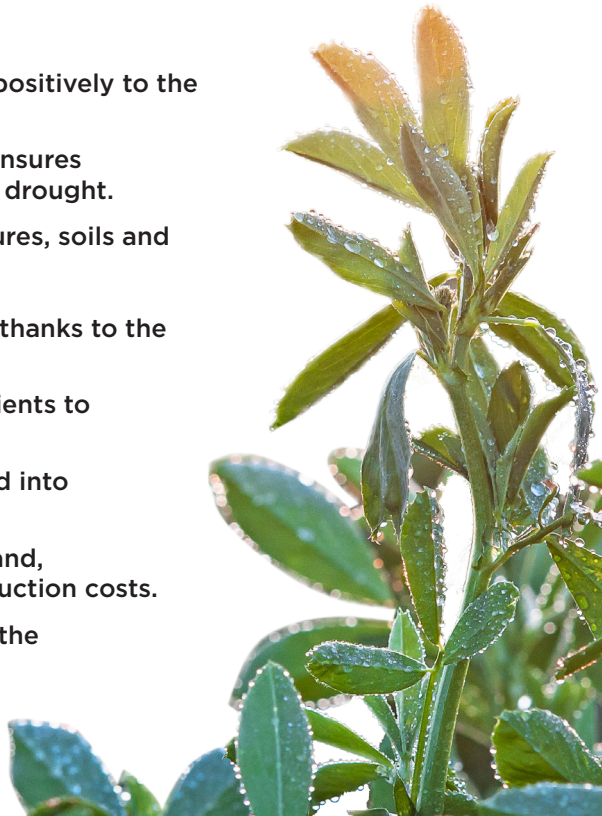
Pivot irrigation: Maximum Efficiency in Pastures.

Pivot irrigation in pastures is crucial to maintain **economic efficiency** and **sustainability** in livestock production.

- **Economically**, it guarantees a constant supply of high-quality forage, optimizing profitability.
- **In terms of sustainability**, it allows efficient water use and reduces water losses.
- **Facing climate change**, irrigation helps mitigate the effects of drought and climate variability, ensuring stable production while optimizing natural resources.

Benefits of using pivot in pasture:

1. **Optimal water supply:** provides water in the exact amount and at the exact time, with precise control over the amount supplied.
2. **High** irrigation **uniformity**.
3. **Improves the productivity and yield of grazing land**, contributing positively to the health and productivity of livestock.
4. **Prolonged grazing periods:** allows extended grazing periods and ensures continuous irrigation throughout the year, mitigating the effects of drought.
5. **Versatility of the system:** it adapts to a wide variety of crops, pastures, soils and slopes, and allows the application of irrigation in large areas.
6. **High automation:** offers high automation with low operating costs thanks to the use of iControl technology.
7. **Efficient fertigation:** facilitates fertigation, providing essential nutrients to plants and improving soil quality.
8. Facilitates direct grazing management as the field can be sectioned into grazing paddocks.
9. The pivot system **dissolves the feces** that cattle leave in the grassland, reducing the use of machinery to spread them and improving production costs.
10. **Contributes to the reduction of the meadow cutworm** by keeping the substrate continuously moist.



DID YOU KNOW THAT .....?

Thanks to pivot irrigation, you can reach the winter with a quality pasture, achieving:

- High dry matter potential
- Higher stocking rate on the same surface area
- Optimal grazing system

WHAT GRASS CROPS CAN BE PIVOT IRRIGATED?

Ray-grass (Lolium spp.)
Ideal for winter or fast-growing grasses in temperate climates.

Barleygrass (Bromus spp.)
Suitable for pasture in drier climate regions.

Festuca (Festuca spp.)
Good for permanent and mixed pastures.

Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)
Beneficial for pasture and hay production, especially in warmer climates.

Clover (Trifolium spp.)
Used both for pasture and to improve soil quality.

Sorghum (Sorghum spp.)
Based on intensive grazing systems, especially in warmer climates.

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