



FOUNDATION FOR ARABLE RESEARCH



Canterbury Arable Farms

Addendum for farms in the Selwyn Te Waihora sub region – Plan Change 5

Additional Requirements for Farms within the Selwyn Te Waihora Sub Region

Environment Canterbury's Plan Change 5 has additional objectives and targets for farms and farming enterprises within the Phosphorus Sediment Risk Area and the Cultural Landscape Values Management Area of the Selwyn Te Waihora sub region. These require an additional map and management section to be included in your farm environment plan.

If you have already developed an electronic copy of your farm environment plan on the previous FAR FEP template, use these additional pages to quickly update your farm environment plan.

Prepare an additional map and label it Map 4.

Map 4

On a map or aerial photograph of the property or properties, show the location of:

1. All waterways, drains (with water), wetlands, and spring.
2. Native vegetation and riparian areas.
3. Areas with mahinga kai species and their habitats.

Add the map scale and orientation to north.

Use this link to find out more about mahinga kai

<http://www.canterburywater.farm/fep/mahinga-kai/>

Fill in the HIGHLIGHTED parts of the template

Management Area

Protection of Mahinga Kai and Biodiversity

Refers to pages 22-23 in the Template Guide.

Management Objective	To protect mahinga kai and manage waterways and drains recognising their cultural and ecological sensitivity to discharges of contaminants.
Targets	<p>Mahinga kai values are protected by implementing all other Farm Environment Plan Objectives and Targets taking mahinga kai values into account.</p> <p>Mahinga kai species and habitats are protected when waterway (including drain) management and vegetation clearance occurs.</p> <p>Mahinga kai habitats and species are sustained through management of remnant native vegetation and wetlands.</p> <p>Properties within Selwyn District Council Drainage Scheme comply with any District Council Discharge of Land Drainage Water resource consent.</p>

Identified Risks and Key Actions	When by	Evidence of completion
<p>Management changes to reduce environmental risks associated with all point sources.</p>		

<p>Good management practices currently employed to address environmental risks associated with drain management</p> <p>Use this list of management practices to identify what is already being done on your farm and what you might consider changing in the future. Your answers will assist with the development of a plan to reduce and manage the environmental risks on your farm.</p>	<p>Level (Indicate answer)</p> <p>Y = Yes S = Sometimes N = No NA = Not applicable</p>
<p>Drain management practices are consistent with Selwyn-Waihora: A guide to managing your drains (Waihora Ellesmere Trust). www.wet.org.nz/projects/sustainable-drain-management-project</p>	
<p>Drain clearance is planned to avoid adverse effects on spawning times or migration of native fish (e.g. November to April are when young eels are present, Īnanga spawning season is March to May inclusive).</p>	
<p>Drain clearance is planned to avoid disturbance to key mahinga kai species including koura (freshwater crayfish) and kākahi (freshwater mussels) and key habitat for species such as lizards as far as practicable.</p>	
<p>Worksites are checked before starting drain clearance for any native nesting birds. If present, plan work to avoid disturbing them.</p>	
<p>If there is potential for fish to be stranded, have someone to recover fish and return them to an undisturbed area upstream during the work and for at least one day after work has been completed.</p>	
<p>Drain clearance material is disposed of so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment is not lost back into waterbodies; • Damage to mahinga kai species and/or habitats is avoided. 	
<p>Areas of remnant native vegetation, wetlands and springs are being protected.</p>	
<p>An active programme to control or remove pest species is in place.</p>	
<p>Consent conditions in any District Council Discharge of Land Drainage Water resource consent that apply to the property are being met (currently Osbornes drainage catchment only).</p>	
<p>Ways to enhance on farm biodiversity (e.g. habitats and/ or corridors) have been identified and over time continuous progress is being made.</p>	

Management Objective	To maximise the nutrient use efficiency while minimising nutrient losses to water.
Targets	Phosphorus and sediment losses are minimised within the Phosphorus Sediment Risk Area. Nutrient good management practices are achieved. Discharge from drains within the Lake area of the Cultural Landscape/Values Management Area are managed. Nitrogen losses, as measured by the farm's nitrogen loss calculation, are reducing to meet the limit of 15 kg of N/ha/year. Refer to the good management practice table for nutrients in the nutrient management section.
Identified Risks	The key risks for sediment and nutrient losses are covered in the soils and nutrient management sections. Additional risks associated with discharges from the drains on your property.

Key Actions	When by	Evidence of completion
Management changes to reduce environmental risks associated relating to drain discharges. The key actions for sediment and nutrient losses are covered in the soils and nutrient management sections. Key actions associated with any discharge from drains on your property.		

Disclaimer

While the information in this publication has been prepared with all reasonable skill and care, users of the information do so at their own risk. It is a base document which requires accurate completion by growers. The Foundation for Arable Research accepts no liability for any loss or damage, whether direct or indirect or consequential, arising out of the use of the information contained in the FEP Toolkit. The Foundation for Arable Research accepts no responsibility or liability where the actions outlined by a user in the FEP document do not comply with regulatory standards.