FARM ENVIRONMENT PLAN

FOUNDATION FOR ARABLE RESEARCH

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Canterbury Arable Farms

Addendum for Winter Dairy Grazing

Management Section for the Freshwater Plan

Winter Dairy Grazing

Management Objective	Winter dairy grazing is managed with consideration of the associated environmental risks and animal welfare.
Targets	1. The national freshwater regulations pertaining to winter dairy grazing are understood and followed. 2. Sediment losses and faecal contamination into waterways is minimised. 3. Soil degradation and loss of quality from pugging is minimised. 4. Nutrient loading after the grazing event is managed to minimise nitrogen losses. 5. The welfare and productivity of the animals is managed.
Identified Risks	

Key Actions Management changes to reduce environmental risks associated with all point sources.	**When by**	**Evidence of completion**

Requirements and Good management practices associated with winter dairy grazing 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.	**Level (Indicate answer)** Y = Yes S = Sometimes N = No NA = Not applicable
Consider the paddock selection for winter grazing. *Wherever possible, select paddocks with soils that are not vulnerable to leaching, pugging and compaction, and do not have significant artificial drainage via mole and tile drains, waterways, temporary streams or natural drainage channels.*	
There is a feed-plan in place for the stock. *Consider using the B+LNZ FeedSmart app. www.feedsmart.co.nz.*	
There is an ungrazed vegetated buffer zone of crop between the livestock and any waterways. *5 metres is a good starting point (Southland's Water and Land Plan minimum buffer is 5 m). Increase this distance with slope and soil type risk.*	
Critical source areas where soil, nutrients and faecal matter to can enter waterways are identified and fenced off. These are grazed last or quickly and lightly when soil and weather conditions allow. *This is potentially a requirement and not a GMP, if grazing is within 5-20 m from a waterway.*	
Graze stock on sloping ground from the top of the slope towards the bottom; Leave a 20 m 'last bite' buffer at the base of the slope. *The standing crop acts as a filter.* *This is potentially a requirement if grazing is within 5-20 m from a waterway.*	
If there is a waterway present, grazing is started at the opposite end of the paddock to the waterway.	
If there is a regionally significant wetland, sensitive waterbody, estuary or coastal marine area adjacent to grazing area, there is a 20 m buffer between the grazing area and the water.	
Feed breaks have a long grazing face – Research shows that the crop will be utilised more efficiently.	
Back fencing is used to prevent stock access to the grazed breaks. This helps to minimise pugging damage and reduces the risk of run off from the bare, recently grazed soil.	
Transportable water troughs and portable feeders for supplementary feed are used. Portable troughs and feeders are moved with the breaks and kept away from critical source areas. *Regular movement reduces the risk of soil damage from pugging and run-off from compacted soils.*	
Test the soil for mineral N and potentially available mineral N prior to the next crop being planted. Adjust the crop's fertiliser requirement to capture the soil supply of nitrogen.	

Livestock Records

Use this table to record the stock numbers on the farm.

Year:

Stock class	Stock Number											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Livestock Records

Fill this record in if you have winter grazing on your farm.

Forage Crop Information	Stock Information	
Location (block names)	Stock class	
Plant Date	Number	Stocking rate
Maturity Date:	Arrival Date	
DM production: Yield/ha	Departure Date	

Crop 2	Owner	
Location (block names)	Stock class	
Plant Date	Number	Stocking rate
Maturity Date:	Arrival Date.	
DM production: Yield/ha	Departure Date	

Crop 3	Owner	
Location (block names)	Stock class	
Plant Date	Number	Stocking rate
Maturity Date:	Arrival Date	
DM production: Yield/ha	Departure Date	

Imported Supplementary Feed	
Feed Type	Feed amount (Tons DM)
Feed Type	Feed amount (Tons DM)
Feed Type	Feed amount (Tons DM)
Feed Type	Feed amount (Tons DM)