

Resource Consent Application Form – Intensive Winter Grazing

Use of land for and discharge of contaminants from intensive winter grazing. This application is made under section 88 of the RMA.



Otago Regional Council

Phone: 0800 474 082

Website: www.orc.govt.nz

To apply for a consent for intensive grazing you must fill in this form. More information about the consent process can be found on our Consent Process guide. Key definitions and information about IWG can be found in our grazing factsheet. A deposit of \$1900 must be paid and you may receive an invoice for additional costs.

Please do not use this form if you are looking to graze an area greater than what has been used in the reference period, or land was not used for grazing during the reference period. More information is needed for this specific type of application.

Applicant's details:

Full name(s) including if a registered company or Trust (including Trustees in full names)

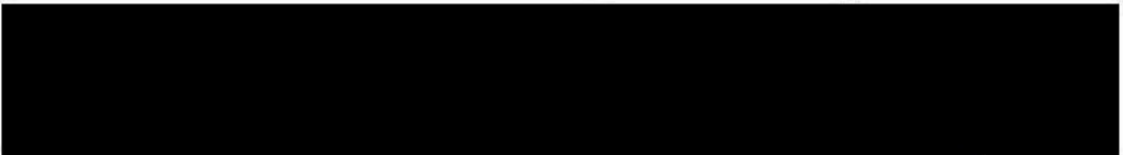
Toko Farms Ltd

Postal address and physical address of the property:



Legal descriptions of areas to be grazed (if known)

Phone number:



Email address:



I am the (circle one)



Owner/occupier



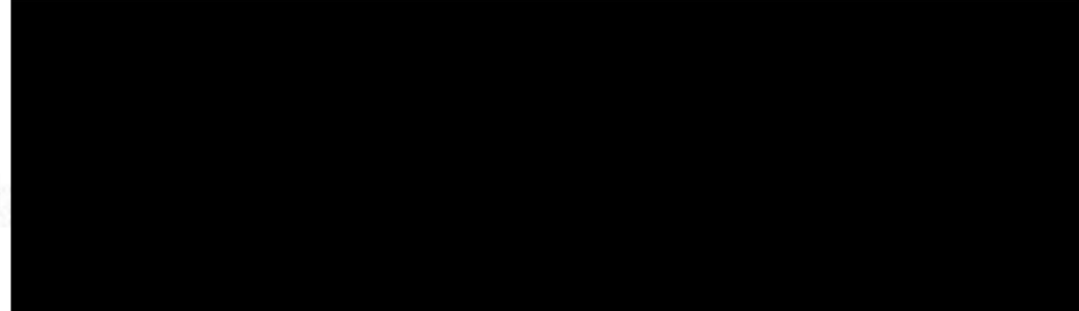
Lease holder



Prospective owner

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is true and correct and undertake to pay all actual and reasonable application processing costs.

Signature



What is the reason you require consent? Please indicate whether you are able to comply with the permitted activity criteria within the National Environmental Standards. This will identify your reasons for consent.

Regulation	I can comply	I cannot comply
At all times the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must be no greater than 50 ha or 10% of the area of the farm, whichever is greater	✓	
The slope of any land under an annual forage crop that is used for intensive winter grazing must be 10 degrees or less, determined by measuring the slope over any 20m distance of the land		✓
Livestock must be kept at least 5m away from the bed of any river, lake, wetland, or drain (regardless of whether there is any water in it at the time)	✓	
On and from 1 May to 30 September of any year, in relation to any critical source area that is within, or adjacent to, any area of land that is used for intensive winter grazing on a farm,— (i) the critical source area must not be grazed; and (ii) vegetation must be maintained as ground cover over all of the critical source area; and (iii) maintaining that vegetation must not include any cultivation or harvesting of annual forage crops.	✓	

PART A: LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

Total farm area that may be used for intensive winter grazing over the life of the consent?	525 Hectares	
Maximum area of land to be used for IWG each year?	75 Hectares	
How long do you want your consent for?	7 Years	
What is the slope of the paddocks where the grazing will occur? please provide this in degrees.	Ranges from 0° up to 15°	
What is the soil type of the paddocks that you will be grazing on? Include this here if you know this information.	Silt loams	
Land Use Class (LUC) of the paddocks that you will be grazing on (if known)?	3 - 4	
What are the drainage properties of the soil that you will be grazing on?	<input type="checkbox"/> Free draining <input type="checkbox"/> Artificially drained or coarse soil structure <input type="checkbox"/> Well drained flat land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impeded draining or low infiltration rate	
Stock type to be grazed/stock class	Stock numbers	Duration of grazing (days)
R1 Cattle	370	100
Mixed Age Sheep	2750	4-6 weeks

Farm map or aerial image of where you will graze

Please attach a farm map or aerial image of where you will graze over the proposed length of your consent. This map needs to show the features listed below. Not all of the below will apply to your farm. The ORC maps database or Google Maps are useful starting points for getting aerial imagery for your property. If you need assistance with getting a map of your property, please contact us.

- The farm boundary *See attached file "Toko farms"*
- ① All areas within your property that may be used for intensive grazing over the period of your consent "
- ② Adjacent to and downslope from your grazing areas, identify
- Any critical source areas
 - Any water bodies (including rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands and streams)
 - Areas of particular cultural value to Kai Tahu (if known), areas of bird nesting habitat, sports fishing areas or signs of sports fish such as Trout
 - Any bores or soak holes
 - Areas where food is gathered from a water body or where people swim

If any of the above features are present, please provide some further details below:

① Please look at "Winter grazing area" file

② This information is in paddock plans in Management Plan

PART B: MANAGEMENT PLAN

Please attach a copy of an intensive winter grazing management plan that includes the below. This plan can be a draft management plan that is finalised once consent is approved. If you do not have a management plan yet, you can still

apply for consent, but you will need to do one as part of your consent conditions. The Management Plan must contain the following at a minimum:

- Contact details
- Paddock scale wintering plan for the paddocks to be used for the upcoming grazing season that shows (where applicable):
 - Critical source areas, buffer zones, areas of slope, gateways, permanent or portable water troughs, shelter, fencing (permanent/temporary), baleage placement and direction of grazing if break or block feeding.
 - risks at the paddock or farm scale e.g., what could go wrong in this paddock
- Management strategies and practices used to minimise pugging, soil damage and erosion.
- How you will undertake your grazing activity.
- An area to record changes you made to your management actions since the start of the season.
- How you will monitor your activity, records of what you did and the effectiveness of your strategies.

PART C: ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Please select which effects could happen as a result of your activity. Some of these effects will apply to your activity, even if you only need consent because of the area threshold. In Section D of this form you will tell us about how you will address these effects by your on farm actions.

Environmental Effect	√/× where applicable	Mitigation
<i>Effects on ecosystems, freshwater and waterbodies and susceptibility of land to erosion</i>		
If not carefully managed the use of land for IWG has the potential to result in erosion and compaction of the soil affecting water quality, ecosystems and the waterbodies as a result of increased contaminants entering the waterbodies.		The use of management strategies, on farm actions and mitigation measures in my grazing plan will avoid or mitigate this effect. These measures are included in Section D of this form and/or in my grazing management plan.
Poor management of IWG on forage crops can result in animals trampling paddocks to deep mud and stripping the land of vegetative cover. Bare land and erosion can result in water quality issues due to increased runoff, erosion, and leaching of contaminants.	✓	
Grazing close to waterways and not leaving appropriately sized buffers to features such as waterways and wetlands can result in water quality issues due to sediment, bacteria and other nutrients entering water as a result of the grazing activity.	✓	
Grazing on slopes over 10 degrees, depending on the soil type and management practices may increase the risk of overland flow of contaminants and increase the losses of sediment and contaminants to water.	✓	
Soils where grazing will be undertaken may be of high risk to erosion, pugging or overland flow. There is the risk of sedimentation of waterways and the discharge of contaminants.		
The use of land for intensive winter grazing has the potential to negatively impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients and sediment.	✓	
Cumulative effects can arise over time, in combination with other effects. These can be local including downstream environments such as estuaries. Water quality in the wider catchment, or estuary may be affected as a result of the activity.		
<i>Effects on water that affect the ability of people that come into contact with the water safely</i>		
Water can support native fish and invertebrates; sports fish and game; have cultural values; be used for communal, domestic use and for contact recreation activities. If not properly managed IWG can affect these uses or water where people come into contact with the water.		
The grazing activity could have an impact on native fish and invertebrates, recreational fish and game and waterbodies used for recreation. This is due to increased volume of sedimentation.		
<i>Adverse effects on Maori Cultural values</i>		
The activity has the potential to impact water quality through leaching and run-off of nutrients, bacteria and sediment. These impacts can build up over time. It could impact on Kai Tahu cultural values, beliefs and use. The activity could also affect Kaitiakitanga		

(the exercise of guardianship, and the ethic of stewardship), the mauri (life force, for example healthy and plentiful flow and ecosystem provides for mauri).		
Other effects including any positive effects– please include below if you want to		

PART D: ON FARM ACTIONS

Please tell us about your management solutions and mitigation measures for your grazing activity. You can do these one of three ways – please select which option you will be taking:

- These management solutions and mitigation measures are included in my grazing plan included under Part B.
- I have written these in the box below
- I have selected the ones that apply to my grazing activity in Appendix 1.

PART E: ALTERNATIVES AND DISCHARGES

Have any alternatives to intensive winter grazing been considered? Please tick the statement that applies to you:

- Yes, I considered other options but intensive winter grazing is the best option and IWG will be carefully managed
- No, I did not consider other options but IWG will be carefully managed

PART F: CONSULTATION AND WRITTEN APPROVALS

Please describe any consultation undertaken with persons/parties potentially affected by your activity. You do not need to consult, but if you do please include evidence of this.

PART G: PLANNING ASSESSMENT

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires you to make your own assessment of your proposal against relevant policies. A planning assessment is provided for you, or you can do your own assessment. Please tick if you agree with the below assessments. If not, then complete your own assessment and attach it to this application form.

- I agree with the assessment below and adopt it as my own. It applies to my application.
- I have written my own policy assessment and it is attached.

Part 2 of the RMA 1991

The discharge and use of land for IWG is consistent with the purpose and principles of the Act as outlined in **Sections 5-8**. My IWG activity is consistent with sustaining the potential of natural resources to meet the needs of future generations, the safeguarding of the life-supporting capacity of water and avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the environment. The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi have been taken into account. Overall, my application is consistent with Part 2 of the Act, given the minor nature of the activity and the proposed conditions of consent.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

The NPS-FM 2020 sets out a framework of objectives and policies to manage activities affecting freshwater in a way that prioritises first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, second, the health needs of people, and third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. My application is consistent with **Objective 1 and Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8,9, 10 and 15** of the NPS-FW 2020. This is because of how I will undertake my grazing activity and the mitigation measures I am using. As a result my activity will aid in improving water quality through improvements in the management of the IWG activity from the status quo.

Iwi Management Plans

An Iwi Management Plan identifies important issues regarding the use of natural and physical resources and must be considered for all consent applications. In Otago there are three Iwi Management Plans.

If you are in the Waitaki area then the below is relevant.

Waitaki Iwi Management Plan 2019

Policy 5.2.1.1 and Objectives 5.2.2.1.3 and 5.2.5.1

My application is consistent with this policy and objectives, protecting rivers, springs, lakes and wetlands that have high water quality through the mitigation I have proposed.

If you are south of the Clutha River / Mata-Au:

The Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 reflects the attitudes and values of the four Runanga Papatipu o Murihiku – Awarua, Hokonui, Oraka/Aparima and Waihopai.

Policies 3.4.1.5, 3.4.1.12, 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.7

The application is consistent with these policies, specifically by ensuring appropriate mitigation reducing impacts on water quality.

For all of Otago:

The Kai Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005 expresses the attitudes and values of the four Papatipu Rūnaka: Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga,

Objectives 5.3.3 (ii) and 5.3.3 (iv), Policies 5.3.4.4. and 5.3.4.11.

The application is consistent with these policies and objectives, specifically by not discharging contaminants directly to water and appropriate mitigation measures will be used.

PART H: CHECK LIST

Have you provided all of the relevant information:

- Fully completed this application form A management plan relevant photos site map

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF POTENTIAL MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

These are some potential management options and things you may want to do on site:

Potential management action/mitigation options	√/x where applicable
I am not grazing on slopes over 10 degrees	
The soils I am grazing on are not high risk for pugging or erosion.	✓

The winter grazing area will be checked at least once daily during grazing to ensure all environmental effects are being minimised and avoided.	For cattle grazing
Groundcover will be planted and established as soon as is practicable after IWG to reduce the risk of sediment discharge and erosion.	✓
Long and narrow breaks will be used so that stock utilise crop more efficiently and reduce feed wastage.	✓
Portable troughs and supplementary feed will be placed in a dry part of the paddock away from waterways and CSA's.	✓
Leaving an un-grazed buffer from waterways of a minimum of 5 metres or more	✓
I am grazing on slopes over 10 degrees so will have buffers of 10 metres from waterways and CSA's	✓
CSAs will not be cultivated or grazed during the IWG season	✓
Blocks prone to erosion will not be grazed.	
A catch crop (e.g., oats) will be planted to reduce nitrogen loss and reduce sediment loss by stabilising the soil.	Where Suitable
Crops have been sown along the contour, rather than up and down the slope of a paddock. When grazed this will help manage risks to soil and water quality.	
Back fencing will be used to minimize animal movement but does not restrict access to shelter or drier lying areas where possible. <i>Note: Back fencing is not appropriate for deer.</i>	✓
A nutrient modelling tool will be used to check and manage nitrogen losses occurring on-farm over winter and spring. Soil nutrient testing will be done prior to establishing the crop to help ensure fertiliser inputs align with crop requirements	
sediment traps/constructed wetlands/retention bunds will be installed to minimise soil runoff from the cropped area into waterways and CSAs. * <i>There are rules in the Water Plan about sediment traps</i>	✓
Grass strips have been left across slopes or cultivated paddocks to act as filters to trap sediment running off cultivated areas.	
Back fencing will happen every 4-5 days and final time-restricted grazing will happen when soil conditions are suitable.	
A stand off area will be used if conditions are unsuitable.	✓
Back fencing will ensure animals cannot access land which has already been grazed (bare soil) which will mean if there's a lot of rain pugging will be minimised only to the area the animals are confined to.	
Stock will enter at the top end of the paddock and be strip grazed moving in a downhill direction.	Generally where practical
Other (please list) E.g., <i>permanently retiring high risk areas from cultivation and IWG</i> <i>Reducing synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to less than 190kgN/ha/year</i> <i>Utilising plantain in the re-grassing programme</i> <i>Using minimum tillage cultivating method, such as direct drilling</i> <i>Decreasing Olsen P to agronomic optimum</i>	



Legend

- ▼ Features
- Grazing direction (10352.6m)
- A water trough (5)
- Critical source area (8.5ha)
- Pick new colours

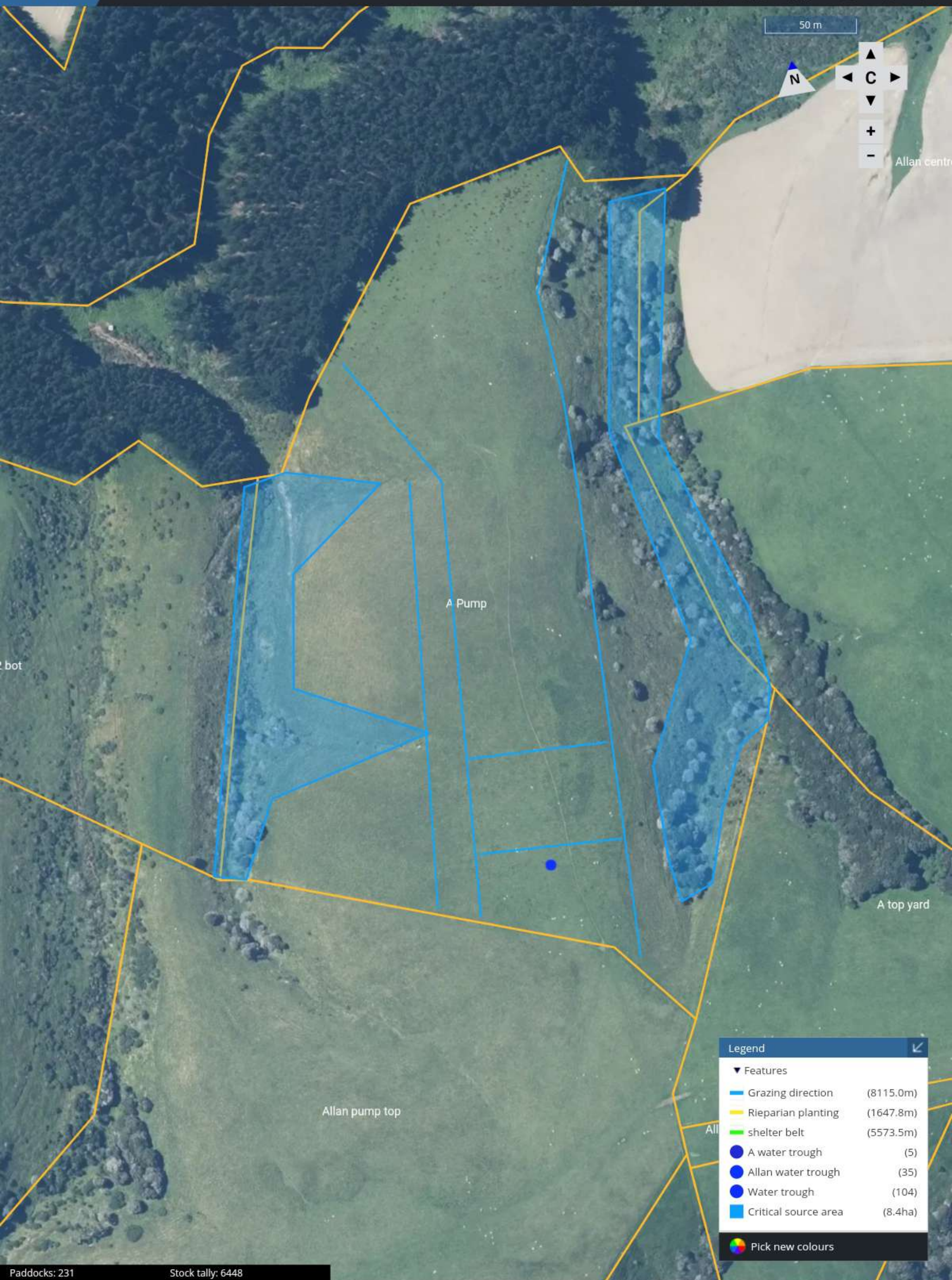
Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

Total area	1382.83ha		Cattle	434
Effective	1212.87ha		Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha			



Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

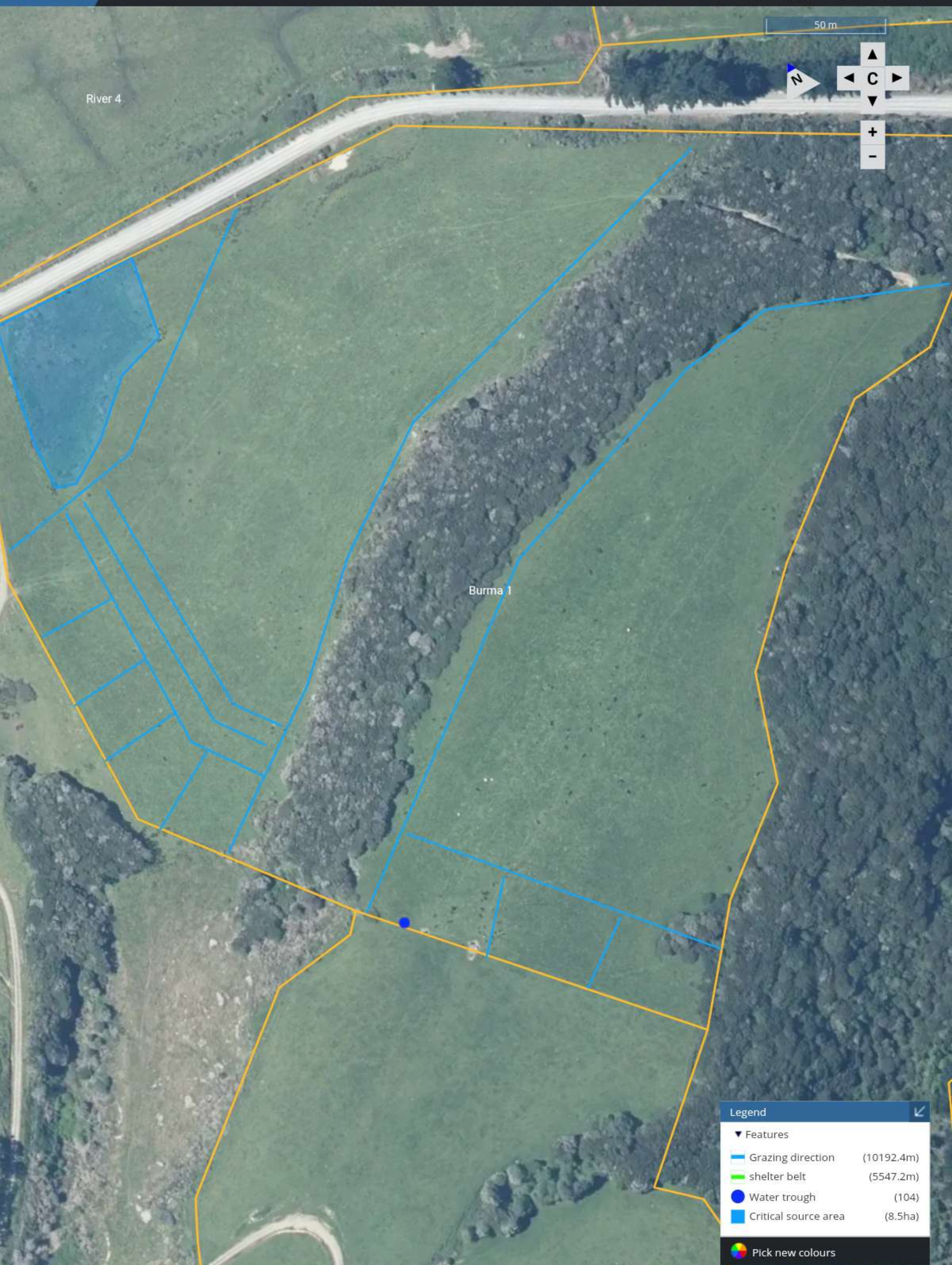
Total area	1382.84ha	Cattle	434
Effective	1213.08ha	Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha		



Legend	
▼ Features	
— Grazing direction	(8115.0m)
— Rieparian planting	(1647.8m)
— shelter belt	(5573.5m)
● A water trough	(5)
● Allan water trough	(35)
● Water trough	(104)
■ Critical source area	(8.4ha)
Pick new colours	

Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

Total area	1382.84ha		Cattle	434
Effective	1213.08ha		Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha			



Legend

- ▼ Features
- Grazing direction (10192.4m)
- shelter belt (5547.2m)
- Water trough (104)
- Critical source area (8.5ha)
- Pick new colours

Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

Total area	1382.83ha		Cattle	434
Effective	1212.87ha		Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha			

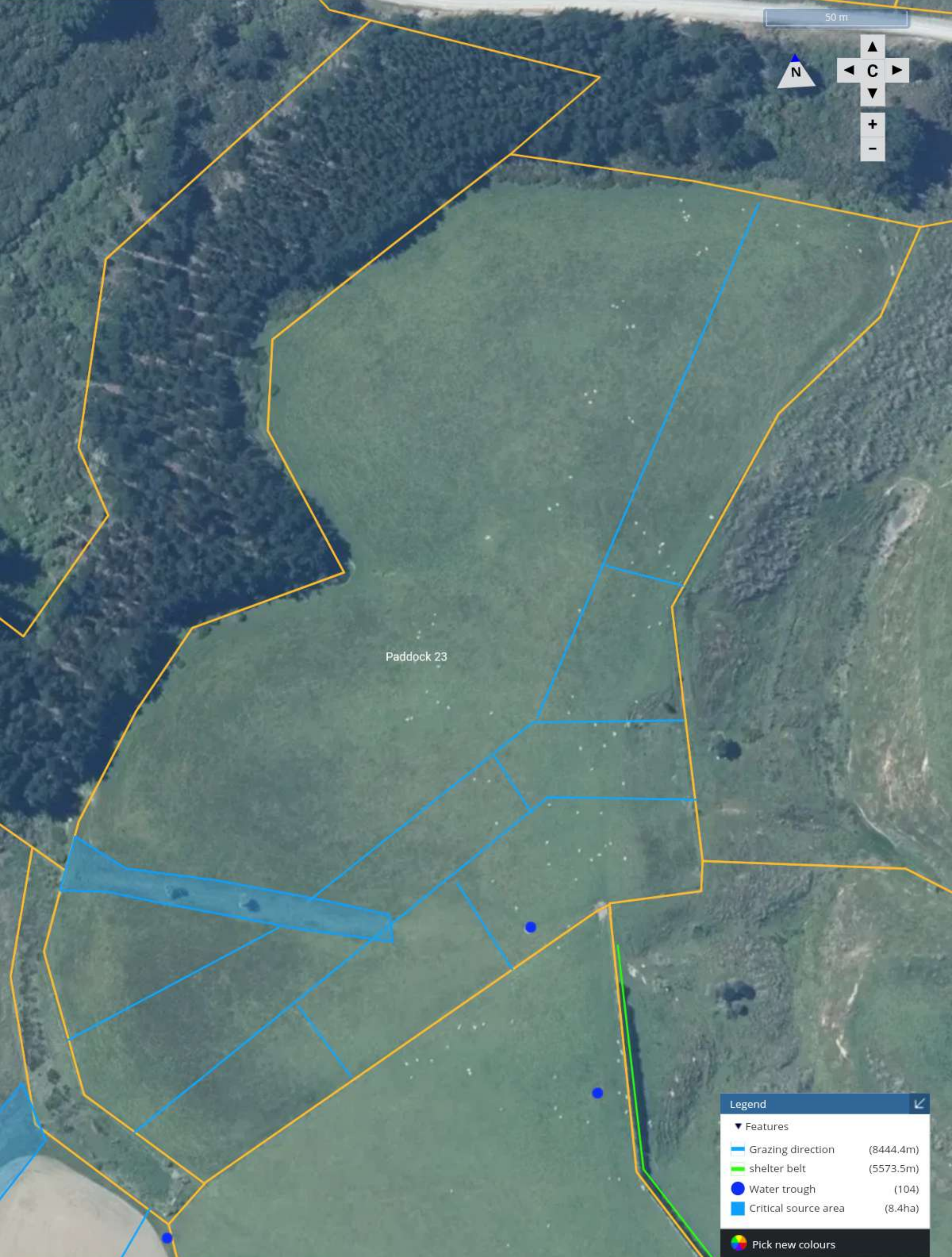


Legend

- ▼ Features
- Grazing direction (9034.0m)
- shelter belt (5573.5m)
- Water trough (104)
- Critical source area (8.4ha)
- Pick new colours

Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

Total area	1382.83ha		Cattle	434
Effective	1212.87ha		Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha			

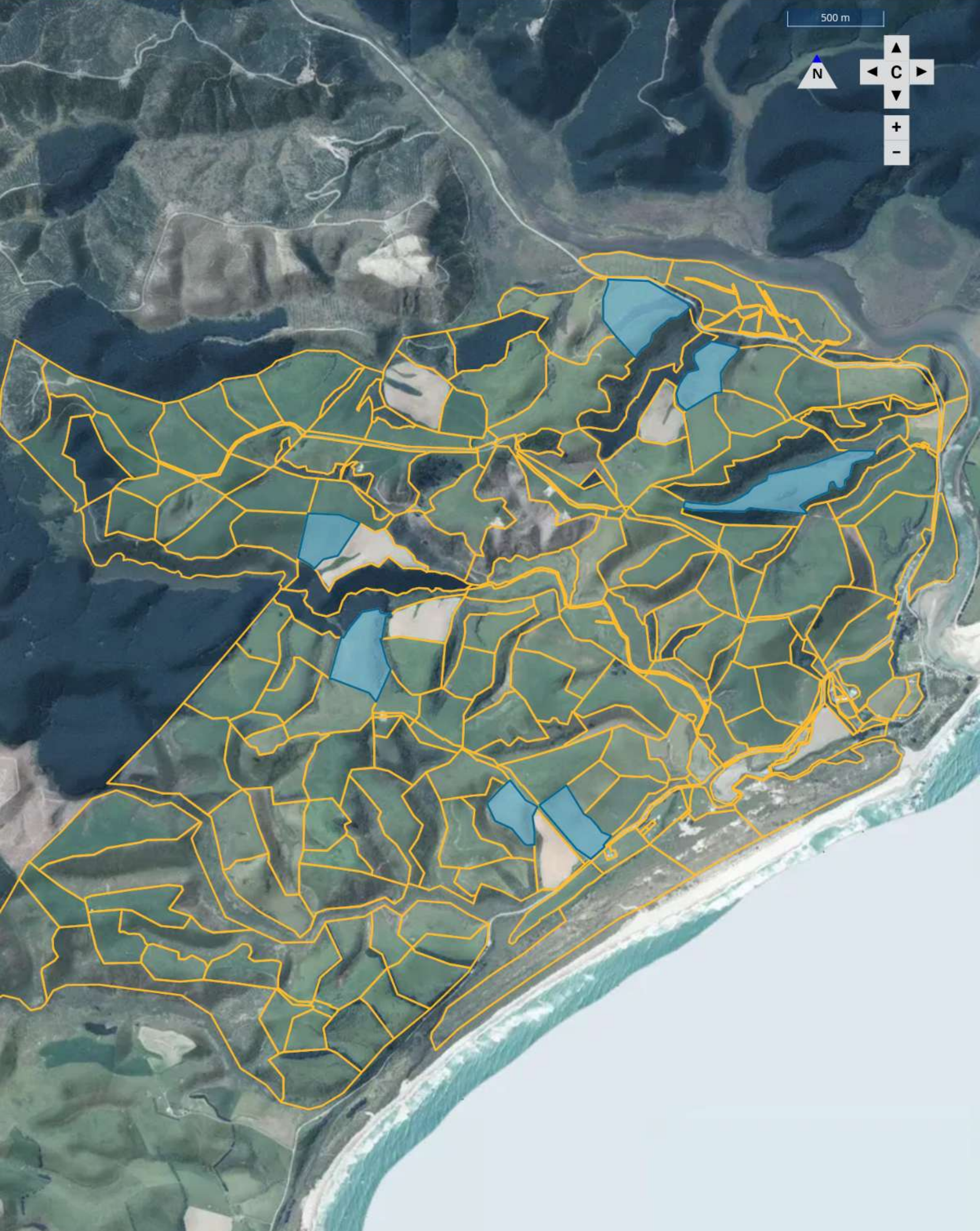


Legend

- ▼ Features
- Grazing direction (8444.4m)
- shelter belt (5573.5m)
- Water trough (104)
- Critical source area (8.4ha)
- Pick new colours

Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

Total area	1382.83ha		Cattle	434
Effective	1212.87ha		Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha			



Paddocks: 7 Stock tally: 0

Land activities Stock activities

Total area	54.52ha		Cattle	0
Effective	52.07ha		Sheep	0
Cultivable	48.21ha			

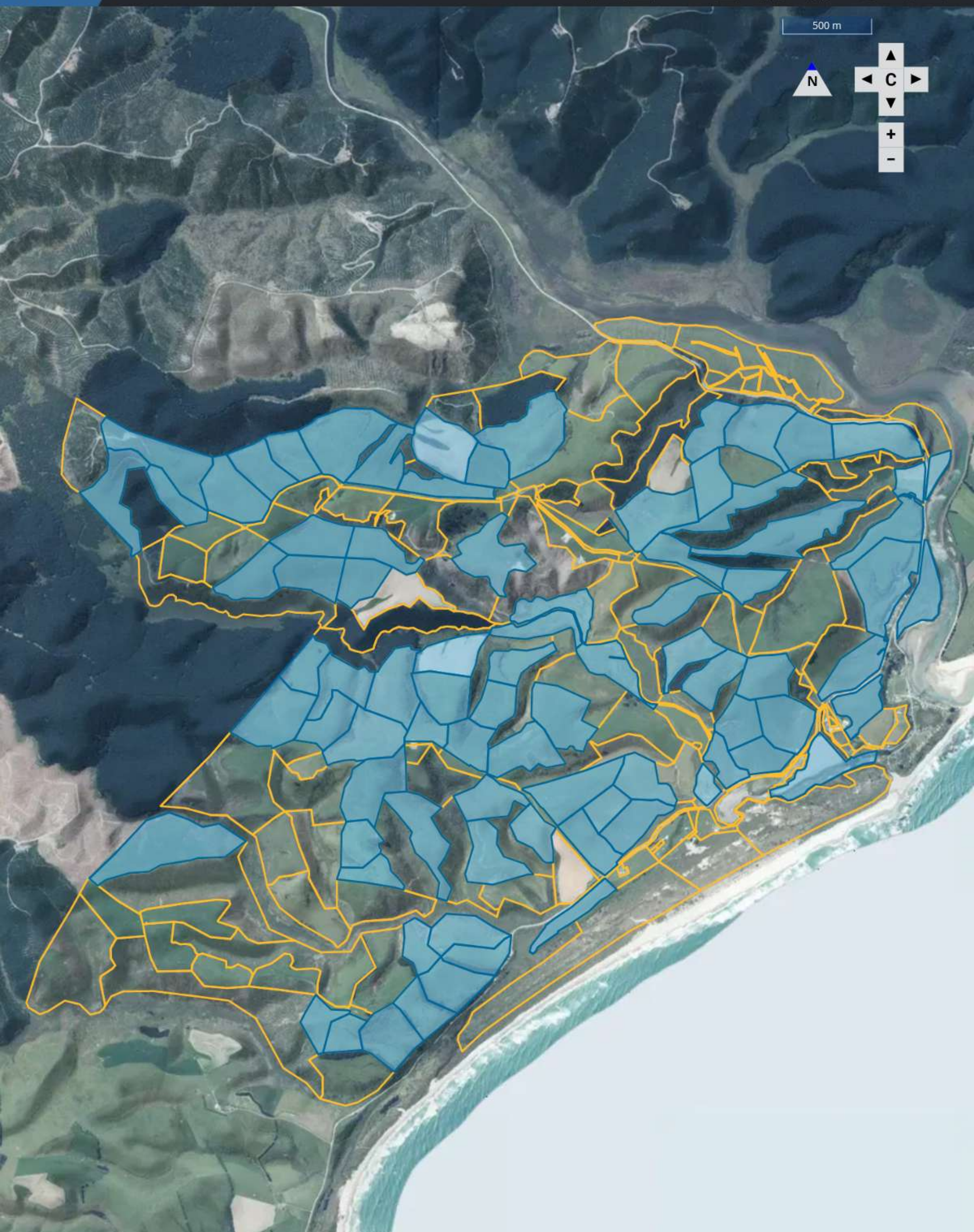


Legend

- ▼ Features
- Grazing direction (9034.0m)
- shelter belt (5577.6m)
- Water trough (104)
- Critical source area (8.4ha)
- Pick new colours

Paddocks: 231 Stock tally: 6448

Total area	1382.83ha		Cattle	434
Effective	1212.87ha		Sheep	6014
Cultivable	954.34ha			



Paddocks: 84 Stock tally: 9459

Land activities Stock activities

Total area	580.99ha		Cattle	342
Effective	565.47ha		Sheep	9117
Cultivable	515.20ha			

Toko farms Winter grazing management plan 2023

1296 Coast road, RD 2, Milton, 9292

Owner: [REDACTED] Size: 1200ha

Wintering area: 75ha Number of Paddocks 7-8

Overall wintering plan:

Wintering approx 300 R1 dairy heifers for 100 days on fodder beet, 70 beef R1 weaners for 100 days on kale. Grazing 850 ewes on fodder beet for 6 weeks, 1900 ewes in 3 mobs for 4-6 weeks on kale.

Winter plan for paddock: A Front

Mob name and size; Kelly R1 145 heifers

Diet following transition: 6 (dry matter)kg of fodder beet and 2 kg of balage per day per head, for approximately 100 days

See attached file: "A Front" for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, after establishing a break front across the paddock, daily shift the entire fence forward. Balage fed every 2nd day. Will start paddock at the bottom south corner with portable trough. This area of paddock has the best shelter for stock. Back/ temporary fences and portable troughs established and managed appropriately for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes.

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

Break feed stock on grass only in a nearby paddock, with balage for 7 days, bringing beet to the stock (cut up bulbs for the first few days). After 7 days move mob into crop paddock. Present approx 2kg of beet per head per day for 7 days with a constant supply of balage. After 7 days we will increase the amount of beet presented, over a few days, up to the required daily amount, while reducing the amount of balage.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled the entire paddock 12 months prior to planting crop to improve drainage.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock everyday, as on daily shifts. Limited shelter in this paddock. Prepared to run stock off paddock to sheltered area either in paddock next door or across the road.

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are not pregnant, so will not calve.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Daily monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to feeding

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Transition and wintering plan for each mob of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run cattle off crop paddock, and supplement feed in dry sheltered paddock next door or across the road.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.

Winter plan for paddock: Buma 1

Mob name and size; Stafford R1 145 heifers

Diet following transition: 6 (dry matter)kg of fodder beet and 2 kg of balage per day per head, for 100 days

See attached file: “**Buma 1**” for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, after establishing a break front across the paddock, daily shift the entire fence forward. Balage fed every 2nd day. Will start paddock at the south edge of paddock by water trough. This area of paddock has good shelter and water for stock. Back/ temporary fences and portable troughs established and managed appropriately for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes.

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

Break feed stock on grass only in a nearby paddock, with balage for 7 days, bringing beet to the stock (cut up bulbs for the first few days). After 7 days move mob into crop paddock. Present approx 2kg of beet per head per day for 7 days with a constant supply of balage. After 7 days we will increase the amount of beet presented, over a few days, up to the required daily amount, while reducing the amount of balage.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled poor draining areas of the paddock 12 months prior to planting crop to improve drainage.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock everyday, as on daily shifts. Good natural shelter in this paddock. Prepared allow stock into Kanuka areas as required for shelter.

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are not pregnant, so will not calve.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Daily monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to feeding

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Transition and wintering plan for each mob of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run cattle into natural shelter in the paddock, with has good under foot conditions. Alternatively can run cattle off paddock and supplement feed in dry sheltered paddock next door.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.

Winter plan for paddock: Manaku ridge

Mob name and size; Beef R1 weaners

Diet following transition: 7 (dry matter)kg of kale and 1 kg of balage per day per head, for 100 days

See attached file: “**Manaku ridge**” for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, after establishing a break front across the paddock, daily shift the entire fence forward. Balage fed every 2nd day. Will start paddock at the western end of paddock by water trough. This area of paddock has good shelter and water for stock. Back/ temporary fences and portable troughs established and managed appropriately for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes.

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

Break feed stock on grass only in the paddock next to Manuka ridge, with balage for 7 days. After 7 day open gate into crop paddock. Present approx 2kg of kale per head per day for 7 days with a constant supply of balage. After 7 days we will increase the amount of kale presented, over a few days, up to the required daily amount, while reducing the amount of balage.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled the entire paddock 12 months prior to planting crop to improve drainage.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock everyday, as on daily shifts. Good natural shelter in this paddock. Prepared allow stock into pine plantation on South-western edge of paddock as required for additional shelter.

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are not pregnant, so will not calve.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Daily monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to feeding

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Transition and wintering plan for each mon of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run cattle into pine block adjacent to the paddock, for additional shelter, with has good under foot conditions. Alternatively can run cattle off paddock and supplement feed in dry sheltered paddock next door.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.

Winter plan for paddock: Paddock 23

Mob name and size; 850 Mixed age ewes for approx. 6 weeks

Diet following transition: 1 (dry matter)kg of fodder beet per day per head

See attached file: “**Paddock 23**” for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, 3 day breaks will be used. Wide strips (SW-NE) across the paddock will be established which are then divided into appropriate sized breaks. Will start paddock at the south eastern corner of paddock by water trough. This allows a transition period utilizing the adjoining paddock for grass grazing and shelter for stock. Utilizing back/ temporary fences and the adjoining paddock as a run off paddock for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes .

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

Break feed stock on grass only in the paddock next to paddock 23. On day 2 open gate into crop paddock. Present approx. 0.5 kg of beet per head per day for 3 days. After 3 days we will increase the amount of beet presented, up to the required daily amount and then shut the ewes on crop.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled the entire paddock 12 months prior to planting crop to improve drainage.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock every 3 days. If poor weather view daily. Initially poor natural shelter in this paddock, hence the ability to run off to adjacent paddock. Prepared allow stock into runoff paddock for additional shelter or grass feed as required. Animals which are showing signs of distress will be removed from crop paddock

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are expected to lamb around the 7th of September. Target to have completed the crop and remove stock 2 weeks prior (24th August) to vaccinate and set stock for lambing.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to new break.

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Transition and wintering plan for each mob of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run sheep off, into adjacent paddock, which has shelter belts on south western and eastern edges of paddock for shelter. This paddock will be kept free for the duration of the winter to allow for emergency feed/or grass area for stock in adverse weather.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.

Winter plan for paddock: A Pump

Mob name and size; 1100 2 tooth ewes for approx 3 weeks

Diet following transition: 1.1 (dry matter)kg of kale per day per head

See attached file: “**A pump**” for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, 3 day breaks will be used. Wide strips across the paddock (N to S) will be established which are then dived into appropriate sized breaks. Will start paddock at the south eastern corner of paddock by water trough. This allows a transition period utilizing the adjoining paddock (A top yard) for grass grazing and shelter for stock. Utilizing back/ temporary fences and the adjoining paddock as a run off paddock for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes .

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

Break feed stock on grass only in the paddock next to A Pump. On day 2 open gate into crop paddock. Present approx. 0.5 kg of kale per head per day for 3 days. After 3 days we will increase the amount of kale presented, up to the required daily amount and then shut the ewes on crop.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled the entire prior to planting crop to improve drainage. Crop was established in this paddock using minimal tillage (spray and direct drilling) to aid in maintaining soil structure.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock every 3 days. If poor weather view daily. Initially poor natural shelter in this paddock, hence the ability to run off to adjacent paddock. Prepared to allow stock into top of eastern face (above critical source area) paddock for additional shelter or grass feed as required. Animals which are showing signs of distress will be removed from crop paddock

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are expected to lamb around the 7th of September. Target to have completed the crop and remove stock 2 weeks prior (24th August) to vaccinate and set stock for lambing.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to new break.

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Transition and wintering plan for each mob of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run sheep off, into adjacent paddock (A top yard), which has good natural shelter on northern and eastern edges of paddock. This paddock will be keep stock free for the duration of the winter to allow for emergency feed/or grass area for stock in adverse weather.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.

Winter plan for paddock: A little airstrip

Mob name and size; 1100 2 tooth ewes for approx 3 weeks

Diet following transition: 1.1 (dry matter)kg of kale per day per head

See attached file: **“A little airstrip”** for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, 3 day breaks will be used. Wide strips across the paddock (NE to SW) will be established which are then dived into appropriate sized breaks. Will start paddock at the north eastern corner of paddock by water trough. This the adjoining paddock to be accessed for grass grazing and shelter for stock. Utilizing back/ temporary fences and the adjoining paddock as a run off paddock for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes .

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

This is likely to be the second paddock of crop for these ewes, so no transition will be required. However will have the ability to run the stock off paddock if required.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled the entire prior to planting crop to improve drainage. Will utilize the adjoining paddock as a runoff paddock if weather and conditions require. Crop was established in this paddock using minimal tillage (spray and direct drilling) to aid in maintaining soil structure.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock every 3 days. If poor weather view daily. Poor natural shelter in this paddock, hence the ability to run off to adjacent paddock. Prepared allow stock into adjoining paddock for shelter or grass feed as required. Animals which are showing signs of distress will be removed from crop paddock

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are expected to lamb around the 7th of September. Target to have completed the crop and remove stock 2 weeks prior (24th August) to vaccinate and set stock for lambing.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to new break.

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Transition and wintering plan for each mob of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run sheep off, into adjacent paddock A little airstrip gully, (West of A little airstrip) which has good natural shelter. This paddock will be keep stock free for the duration of the winter to allow for emergency feed/or grass area for stock in adverse weather.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.

Winter plan for paddock: Wet pd

Mob name and size; 800 MA ewes for approx 6 weeks

Diet following transition: 1.1 (dry matter)kg of kale per day per head

See attached file: “**Wet pd**” for paddock plan

Day to day management:

Post transition, 3 day breaks will be used. Wide strips across the paddock (W to E) will be established which are then dived into appropriate sized breaks. Will start paddock at the north western corner of paddock by water trough. The adjoining paddock (pd 47) to be accessed for grass grazing and additional shelter for stock. Utilizing back/ temporary fences and the adjoining paddock as a run off paddock for best environmental and animal welfare outcomes .

Executing of your paddock plan :

Transition plan:

Break feed stock on grass only in the paddock next to A Pump. On day 2 open gate into crop paddock. Present approx. 0.5 kg of kale per head per day for 3 days. After 3 days we will increase the amount of kale presented, up to the required daily amount and then shut the ewes on crop.

We will reduce the mud in the paddock by.....

Manipulating both the feed front and back fences to avoid/reduce time in wet areas of the paddock. Have sub soiled the entire prior to planting crop to improve drainage. Will utilize the adjoining (pd 47) paddock as a runoff paddock if weather and conditions require. Crop was established in this paddock using minimal tillage (spray and direct drilling) to aid in maintaining soil structure.

We monitor animal health and welfare by.....

View the stock every 3 days. If poor weather view daily. There is a shelter belt on the Eastern and Western sides of this paddock. Prepared allow stock into adjoining paddock for additional shelter or grass feed as required. Animals which are showing signs of distress will be removed from crop paddock

We reduce the risk of calving /lambing on the crop by.....

These stock are expected to lamb around the 7th of September. Target to have completed the crop and remove stock 2 weeks prior (24th August) to vaccinate and set stock for lambing.

We ensure stock are well fed by.....

Monitoring of both residual feed remaining and the gut fill prior to new break.

We ensure everyone understands the plan by.....

Toko farms Winter Management plan 2023

Transition and wintering plan for each mon of stock is discussed in team meetings pre-transition and paddock setup. Reviewed weekly and revised as necessary.

Our plan for wet weather and poor soil conditions (Adverse events plan):

Our wet/cold weather plan will be implemented.....

If we get a prolonged period of wet cold weather, particularly if wind is from the south.

Our wet weather and poor soil conditions plan is.....

If required, can run sheep off, into adjacent paddock A little airstrip gully, (West of A little airstrip) which has good natural shelter. This paddock will be keep stock free for the duration of the winter to allow for emergency feed/or grass area for stock in adverse weather.

Document and review:

Evidence we have to show we are following good management practices....

Photos

Our plan to review this winter's winter grazing plan.....

Weekly discussions with team members. Adjust management as required. Post winter grazing, assess management and results of winter grazing. Take learning and apply to winter grazing plans for 2024, both winter grazing paddock selection, setup and grazing management.