Intensive Winter Grazing (IWG) Management Plan

PART 1

1.1 FARM DETAILS ADMINISTRATION

Consent Holder Name:

Contact details:

Physical Address of the IWG activity:

Title legal descriptions:

1.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN DETAILS

Consent authorisation: .....

Total farm area, ha: .....

Consented annual maximum IWG area, ha/year: .....

Management plan version number	Version	Date certified	Total assessed area, ha

Version audited	Dates audited	Audited by	Final outcome

Note: Part 1 is a cover page.

Part 2 is the Management Plan and

Part 3 is Monitoring and compliance information kept by the farmer.

2.1 CATCHMENT VALUES

Refer to Schedule B of the One Plan for the Surface Water Management Values. Identify the community values for freshwater for your catchment and how your IWG activities might impact on those values. Values can include swimming, maintaining or improving ecosystem health, providing for Mahinga kai, fishing and drinking water.

Surface Water Management Zone:
Commentary on catchment values:

2.2 LIVESTOCK GRAZED ON WINTER CROP

List all stock classes of animals you intend to intensively winter graze throughout the consent period.

Select options	Tick	Select options	Tick
Lambs	☐	Mixed age sheep	☐
Deer R1/R2	☐	Deer hinds	☐
Beef R1/R2	☐	Deer Stags	☐
Dairy R1/R2	☐	Beef adult cattle	☐
Others (specify):	☐	Dairy adult cattle	☐

Commentary on livestock grazed on crop:

2.3 FEED SYSTEM

List all possible intensive winter grazing crops you might grow throughout the entire consent period.

Annual forage crop 1:	
Annual forage crop 2:	
Annual forage crop 3:	
Annual forage crop 4:	
Annual forage crop 5:	

Commentary on annual forage crops:

List supplements and the available infrastructure you intend to use on the winter grazed crop throughout the entire consent period.

Supplementary feed	Feeding infrastructure on farm

Commentary on supplementary feeding systems:

2.4 MANDATORY GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

All IWG operations are expected to meet the below minimum GMP requirements.

Farm scale mandatory good management practices	Yes	No	NA	Please provide an explanation if GMP cannot be met
Leave an ungrazed buffer from waterways of not less than 5m at any point	☐	☐	☐	
Critical source areas will be grazed last only when soil and weather conditions allow	☐	☐	☐	
Portable troughs and supplementary feed sites where stock tend to congregate are located away from waterways and critical source areas	☐	☐	☐	
Strategic grazing from top of paddock down the slope when critical source areas and waterways are present	☐	☐	☐	
Strategic grazing towards critical source areas and waterways	☐	☐	☐	

Commentary on GMP practices:

2.5 CONTINGENCY PLANS

Adverse weather plan. What is the contingency plan for periods of adverse or bad weather? Consider options to move stock so as to minimise environmental damage, such as the availability of alternative paddocks or other locations, use of feedpads and other standoff areas, or the ability to lift feed such as fodder beet.

2.6 NITROGEN RISK MITIGATION

IWG is inherently a high risk activity for nitrogen leaching. It makes a disproportionately large contribution to annual nitrogen leaching despite representing a relatively small area of the farm. This is attributed to the high amounts of excreta due to increased stocking densities, which occurs on bare wet soils with little plant uptake and increased soil drainage.

The nitrogen mitigations proposed must be commensurate to the risk of your IWG activity.

Nitrogen mitigation	Yes	No	NA	Notes
Soil nutrient status is used to guide plant nutrient requirements and post-grazing planting.	☐	☐	☐	
Establishment of 'catch crop' to soak up excess nutrients remaining in soil	☐	☐	☐	
Use of nutrient modelling tool to understand and manage nitrogen losses occurring on-farm	☐	☐	☐	
Nitrification inhibitors used to reduce nitrate loss over winter and early spring	☐	☐	☐	
Use on-off grazing to distribute urine patches more widely	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	

Commentary on nitrogen risk:

FARM SCALE MAPS REQUIRED

Farm scale maps required	Tick
Farm map boundary, titles	☐
Slope map	☐
Soil types	☐
Erosion susceptibility map	☐
Location of waterways; permanent, intermittent and modified waterways	☐
Location of wetlands	☐
Indigenous biodiversity areas on the farm including Schedule F	☐

2.7 PADDOCK SCALE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SEDIMENT, PHOSPHORUS AND E. COLI

Paddock Key / Legend	Tick	Symbol
Boundary of grazed areas showing buffer distances from CSA	☐	
All CSA identified	☐	
All surface, subsurface drains and waterways identified	☐	
Location of fixed structures, water troughs, feeding infrastructure and gateways	☐	
Location of bores, wells	☐	
GMPs identified e.g. grazing direction, cultivation direction	☐	
Mitigations identified e.g. sediment traps, bunds	☐	
	☐	
	☐	
	☐	
	☐	
	☐	

2.7 PADDOCK SCALE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SEDIMENT, PHOSPHORUS AND E. COLI

Assessment can be completed at paddock scale, block level or land management unit where appropriate.

Paddock or block name:		**Cropped area, ha:**	

Paddock drawing:

2.8 RISK ASSESSMENT OF CROPPED AREA

Sediment, phosphorus and *E. coli* risk assessment at paddock scale. Risk assessment must be completed using Horizons IWG APP or visit horizons.govt.nz

slope of cropped area	☐ Flat 0-7 deg	☐ Rolling 8-15 deg	☐ Easy Hill 16-25 deg	☐ Steep Hill>26 deg	
Soil erosion susceptibility	☐ Low	☐ Moderate	☐ High	☐ Very high	
Soil drainage class	☐ Well	☐ Imperfect	☐ Poor	☐ Very poor	
Presence of waterways within (or 10m outside of) paddock	☐ Yes	☐ No			
Presence of critical source areas within paddock boundary	☐ Yes	☐ No			
Stock class	☐ 1. Lambs	☐ 2. Sheep	☐ 3. Young cattle & deer	☐ 4. Mature Deer	☐ 5. Mature Cattle
Inherent cropped area risk assessment	☐ Low risk	☐ Medium risk	☐ High risk		

2.9 SITE SPECIFIC GMP AND MITIGATIONS PRACTICES FOR THIS CROPPED AREA

GMP and mitigations in this section are specific to the above cropped area. If the area is low risk, farm scale GMP in Section 2.4 may be sufficient. However, medium or high risk areas will require further action above GMP specific to the paddock/cropped area

Phosphorus, sediment and *E. coli* risk assessment after mitigations	☐ **Low**	☐ **Medium**	☐ **High**

Note: Ensure proposed actions are

i. appropriate for the purpose of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the adverse effects on freshwater and freshwater ecosystems;
ii. are clear and measurable

Include science, evidence-based reports and references, discuss the efficiency and effectiveness of proposed mitigations, and attach details such as sediment trap designs where proposed.

3.0 PADDOCK SCALE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SEDIMENT, PHOSPHORUS AND E. COLI

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Paddock or block name:		**Cropped area, ha:**	

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Paddock drawing:

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3.6 CROPPED AREA RISK SUMMARY

A cropped area cannot graze stock class higher than what has been assessed, but it can graze a lower stock class.
If grazing a lower stock class than what is assessed, all GMPs and mitigations proposed must still be implemented.

Paddock/block Name	**Rated Stock Class**					**Inherent Risk**			**Mitigated Risk**			**Cropped area, ha**
	1	2	3	4	5	LOW	MED	HIGH	LOW	MED	HIGH	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Total mitigated risk and total assessed area in ha	LOW ☐	MED ☐	HIGH ☐	**Total ha:**	

Comment on the total mitigated risk and an assessment of environmental effects. Ensure that the adverse effects (if any) allowed for by this plan in relation to the intensive winter grazing activity are less than minor, i.e. the total mitigated risk must be low.

3.7 MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

Evidence provided/collected can include; geotagged photos, mitigation evidence, soil tests, seed, fertiliser and contractor receipts, proof of placement/cultivation maps etc

Season - dates grazed	Paddock/block names	Cropped area, ha	Stock class	Practice and mitigation evidence collected

Note: A cropped area must not graze stock class higher than what has been assessed, but it can graze a lower stock class. If grazing a lower stock class than what is assessed, all GMPs and mitigations proposed must still be implemented.