

## Intensive Winter Grazing (IWG) Management Plan Full Farm

### A: Administration Information

(THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED IN FULL)

1. Years covered by this plan:

2. Farm Name:

3. Property Owner Full Name  
(if applicable):

4. Manager Full Name:

5. **Main Contact Details**

The full names (first middle & last) and contact details:

Main Contact Name:

Cell Phone Number:

Home/Work phone  
number:

Email:

Postal Address:

**6. Location of property:**

(a different management plan is expected to be completed per property)

**7. Legal description and  
Agri Base Number:**

**8. Water Management Zone:**

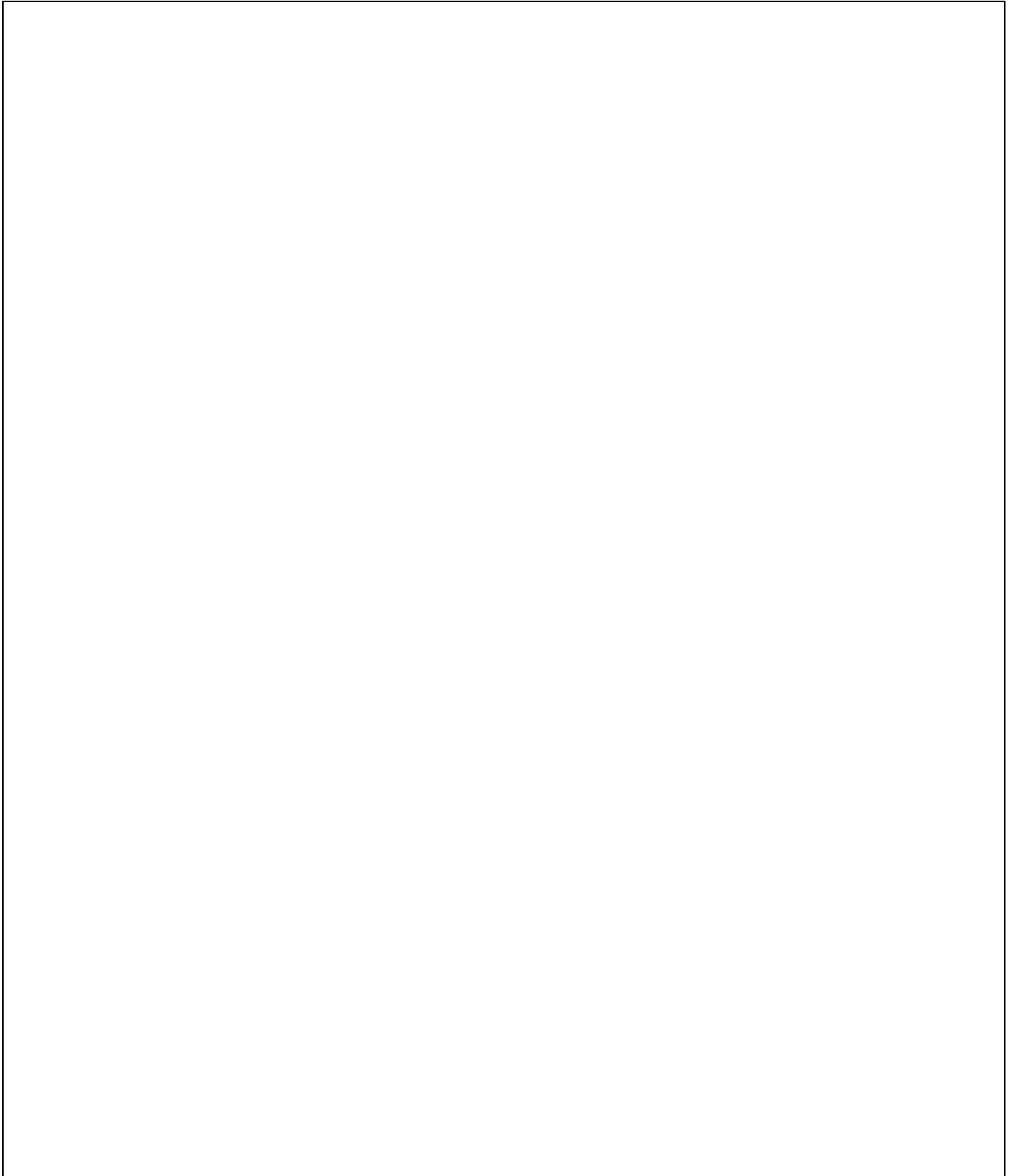
**9. Water management sub-zone:**

**10. Groundwater management  
zone:**

**Note:** *This is the reference period for the interim intensification rules in the NES-F for winter grazing. Under the new rules the area of the farm that is used for intensive winter grazing must not be greater than the maximum area of the farm that was used during the reference period. Any additional intensive winter grazing will require a consent.*

## **B: Farm Mapping and Paddock Selection**

All areas proposed to be winter cropped and grazed on the farm need to be identified on a map. Use this section to include your whole farm map and annotate with key features: Paddock boundaries, waterways, wetland, bores and drains. Or your annotated farm map can be attached to this document.



## C: General wintering information

1. List all stock classes you intend to intensively winter graze throughout the consent period:

Select Options	Tick	Select options	Tick
Lambs		Beef r1/r2	
Mixed age sheep		Beef adult cattle	
Deer R1/R2		Dairy R1/R2	
Deer hinds/stags		Dairy adult cattle	

2. Commentary on livestock grazed on crop:

3. Feed System

List all possible intensive winter grazing crops you might grow throughout the entire consenting period:

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

4. Commentary on annual forage crops likely to be grown:

## D: Mandatory Good Management Practices

All intensive winter grazing activities are expected to meet the below minimum Good Management Practice requirements (also record in Appendix 1 of Form B).

GMP (farm scale)	Yes	No	NA	Explanation if not met
Leave an ungrazed buffer of at least 5m from waterways at any point				
Critical Source Areas <sup>1</sup> will be left uncultivated and ungrazed with pasture maintained as groundcover				
Strategic grazing from top of paddock down slope when critical source areas or waterways are present				

**Other Good Management Practice (GMP) and mitigations to be used for the cropped area (see Appendix 1)**

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<sup>1</sup> Critical Source Areas (CSAs) are landscape features such as gullies, swales or depressions that accumulate runoff and deliver it to surface waterways (streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands)

## E: Adverse Weather Plan

What is the contingency plan for periods of bad weather? Consider options such as moving stock to minimize environmental damage, availability of move off paddocks, use of stand off areas.

*Example: when heavy rain is forecast I will prepare laneways and grassed paddocks to take on stock as needed. If soils become too pugged or stock health is at risk due to flooding or excess water I will shift my stock to a grassed paddock*

### Documentation and reporting

Information	Explanation/Description
Evidence you will keep showing you are following good management practice	
What is the future plan to review the coming winters plan?	

## Appendix 1: List of Potential Mitigation and Management Options

Potential management action/mitigation options	Yes/No if 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.	
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 <sup>2</sup> .	
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 (or more) from waterways and CSA's	
CSAs will not be grazed during the IWG season	
Strategically grazing stock in the paddocks.	
Blocks prone to erosion will not be grazed.	
Use of strategic grazing towards CSAs and waterways.	
A catch crop will be planted to reduce nitrogen loss and reduce sediment loss by stabilising the soil.	
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.	
Other (please list)	