Fonterra
Dairy for life

The Co-operative Difference

Your Winter Grazing Management Plan

Farm: Toggenburg Trust

Person in charge: Anthony Lopes

Property Address: 4533 SH 29, Matamata

Dairy Supply Number: 77340

Wintering area (ha): 70ha

No. of paddocks wintered on: 34

Plan time frame - Months: Years: 1

When completing this plan please ensure all fields are addressed, including entering N/A where applicable

Step 1: Describe your grazing management over the winter months

Over the winter months (between 1 June and 30 August) our cows are grazed on: *E.g., 100 cows (mid calvers) - 70ha of rotational grazing on top paddocks with 5 ha fodder beet for 6 weeks June/July*	200 cows - 60 ha of rotational grazing on paddocks with silage & truck & trailer (75 large bales) of hay

Step 2: Identify the paddocks used for Winter Grazing

Attached is a farm map which identifies the paddocks that are planned to be used for winter grazing this season:	*Refer to an example for a farm scale map on the next page* *NOTE: If all paddocks are used for grazing over these winter months – please attach a whole farm map*
Critical Source Areas will be protected in paddocks that are being winter grazed by: *To meet The Co-operative Difference achievement you will need to ensure, Critical Source Areas must be left unsprayed, uncultivated, and stock must be excluded from these areas from June-August.* **Critical Source Areas are defined as small, low-lying parts of farms such as gullies and swales where runoff accumulates in high concentration, and significant contaminant loads occur that may be delivered to water.*	Cows do not graze these any time of the year

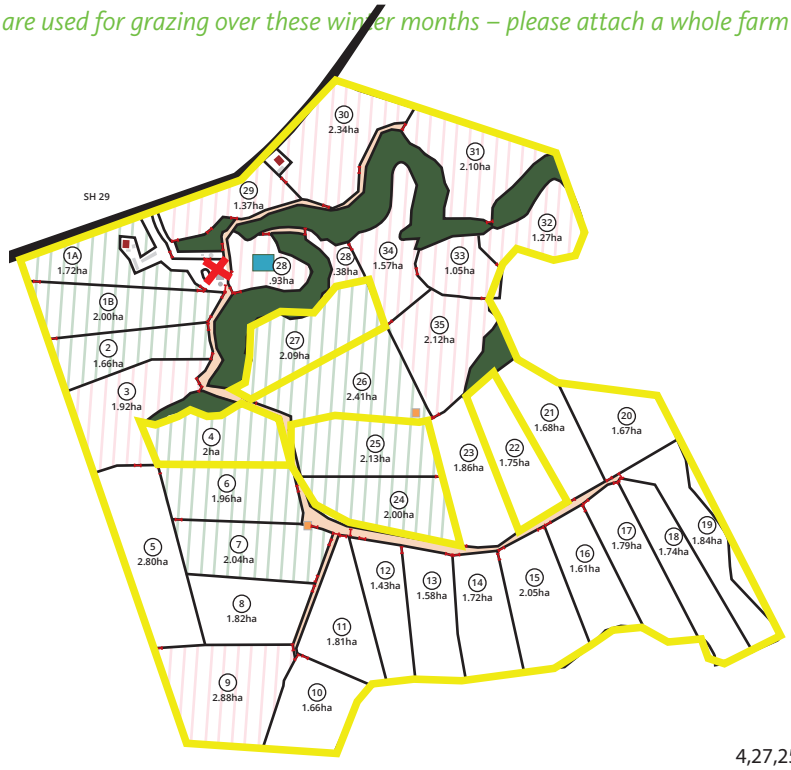
Step 3: Management of grazing buffer distances

We will reduce the risk of waterway contamination when winter grazing paddocks adjacent to or close to waterways by: *To meet The Co-operative Difference achievement you will need to ensure, no grazing can occur within 5m from the edge of the bank of any waterway on flat land (less than 5 degrees) and 10m from the edge of the bank on sloping land (greater than 5 degrees).* **Waterway is defined as any river, stream, drain or canal and any lake or wetland to its fullest wetted extent, that flows or contains water at least once annually.*	*NOTE: Where regional rules or national standards are more stringent, these will take precedence.* Fencing off the approite distances from any waterways

Farm Map - Identify the paddocks used for Winter Grazing

EXAMPLE

NOTE: If all paddocks are used for grazing over these winter months – please attach a whole farm map.



4,27,25,24,22 will not be grazed during this winter

Feature	Symbol
Paddocks used for winter grazing (if not the whole farm)	
Dairy shed	

Step 4: Management of grazing steep slopes

We manage grazing on steeper paddocks to avoid sediment run-off by:

To meet The Co-operative Difference achievement you will need to ensure, no break feeding or mob stocking of cattle on slopes greater than 20 degrees. No winter grazing of crops on slopes greater than 10 degrees is permitted.*

**Mob stocking is defined as the high density grazing of stock where they are restricted to a small area for a short period of time.*

NOTE: If crops are used, please fill out the additional crop section below

Giving them more access to land to spread out. Or stand off if required

Step 5: Animal Management

We estimate and manage our animal feed requirements to ensure that there is adequate feed available for the winter period by:

E.g., Additional feed provided in poor weather, feed budget & monitoring, etc.

Truck and Trailer of Hay + additional Silage purchased to ensure winter feed - 75 big bales of hay & 90 bales of silage, can use 40 ton maize when required.

Step 6: Adverse Weather Event Plan

We will implement our adverse weather plan when: *E.g., There has been, or is going to be a storm event, or there is not enough dry ground for the cows to lie down.*	Giving them more access to land to spread out. Or stand off.
Our adverse weather event plan that ensures the increased environmental risks are managed requires us to: *E.g., Move cows to top paddocks closer to the road and shed away from the main waterways etc.*	Move cows to top paddocks closer to the road and shed away from main waterways
Our adverse weather event plan that ensures animal welfare requirements continue to be met is:	Shelter: when able use paddocks that provide shelter from direct wind Lying time: allow as much space as possible to be able to give them clean space to lye down in Access to Water: All paddocks have bore water souce Feeding: Silage or hay or maize

Step 7: Additional Management

Additional management practices we utilise to minimise the impacts of winter grazing are: *E.g., Stock grazed off farm, running a lower stocking rate than at peak. Baleage laid out prior to winter.*	

Step 8: Documentation

The evidence we have to show we are following good management practices include: *E.g., We will take photos periodically –This will show the use of good buffers and show healthy content well fed cows.*	Online onsite records and will take photos perodically - to show use of good buffers and healthy content well fed cows

Winter Crop Management

Only complete if grazing crops between 1 June - 31 August	
For paddocks where crops are being grazed, what extra management strategies do you use to minimize the impacts of the winter grazing. *E.g., Cows are grazed in a direction of down the slope so there is always a buffer present and back fences, and portable troughs are used.*	
For paddocks where crops are being grazed where there is a higher risk e.g., a major waterway is present, we have a paddock level plan showing: • How the paddock will be grazed • Any waterways present • Critical source areas • Layout of feed • Back fencing • Water troughs • Stock shelter • Steeper slope • Buffer zones	*Refer to DairyNZ template for how to complete a paddock wintering plan*
We reduce the risk of calving on crop by: *E.g., Cows will be transitioned off crop 10-14 days before their due date. We will look every day for signs of animals springing up and any animals identified will immediately be taken off crop.*	
Our transition plan for stock is: *E.g., Transition over 7 days. There is extra baleage in the first weeks' breaks. 1st day will be 4 bales and 5m crop. Cows will be monitored each day for mastitis, lameness, poor gut transition and general poor health. Any animal that does not adapt well will be drafted out and treated if appropriate.*	
The evidence we have to show we are following good management practices include: *E.g., We will take photos periodically –before, during and after grazing.*	

N/A

Paddock Wintering Plan

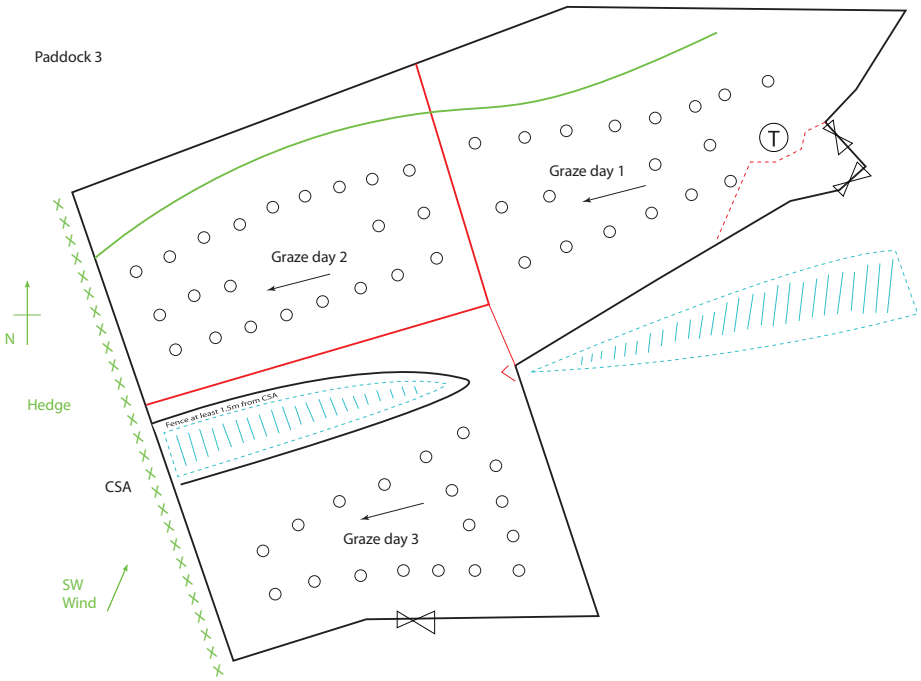
DairyNZ - https://www.dairynz.co.nz/feed/crops/wintering/

EXAMPLE PADDOCK

Paddock wintering plan for paddock number 3

Mob name and size 200 cows

Diet following transition Bale silage & half hay - pending weather - more hay on rainy days



Step 1: Draw an outline of the paddock	Symbol or Complete (✓)
Note map direction (e.g. North arrow)	N
Mark on obvious features (e.g. hills)	
Direction prevailing wind	SW

Step 2: Identify risk areas/paddock features	Symbol or Complete (✓)
Critical Source Areas and wet areas	
Areas of slope	
Waterways and wetlands	
Gateways	
Permanent water troughs	T
Shelter	

Step 3: Grazing plan	Symbol or Complete (✓)
Semi-permanent fences for winter	
Direction of grazing	
Buffer zones to critical source areas / waterways	
Baleage placement	
Portable troughs and hoses	PT
Back fence	
Front grazing fence	
Break out fence	

Step 4: Day to day management	
Cows will be fed	*Daily in the morning and checked each afternoon*
Back fences will be moved	*2x/week*
Portable troughs will be moved	*2x/week with the back fence*

Paddock Wintering Plan

DairyNZ - https://www.dairynz.co.nz/feed/crops/wintering/

Only complete if grazing crops between 1 June - 31 August

Paddock wintering plan for paddock number .....

Mob name and size .....

Diet following transition .....

N/A

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