

Why are we doing this?

New Zealand is internationally recognised for its very high environmental standards and values and this fact plays a key part in the New Zealand Dairy Board's marketing strategy. We see the environment encompassing the land, the water, the air, our animals and the community. By protecting our environment we will maintain a position of leadership in our markets.

As an industry we have a social responsibility to protect the environment in which we pride ourselves, and to continue to uphold New Zealand's 'clean green' image on which we market our products. The natural environment is the backbone of our industry and as such, the New Zealand dairy industry is fully committed to delivering sound environmental management and values.

The maintenance and enhancement of this natural environment will continue to provide a solid international marketing platform to provide sustainable wealth for our shareholders – the dairy farmers of New Zealand.

What is 'market focused'?

Module One: (Third party audit status)

The dairy industry policies and guidelines on the following page are the starting point for effective environmental and animal welfare management – on farm. This system provides you the farmer with a process of meeting the requirements of your industry - now and in the future.

Module One allows the industry policies and guidelines to be addressed in conjunction with the significant activities that are specific to individual farmers and their farms. It gathers the significant areas of environment and animal welfare under suitable headings for the industry, for local regional concerns and your own individual and business needs.

Module Two: (International recognition status)

Module Two is the logical progression for those farmers who have completed Module One, and/or are just starting out and are looking for a more comprehensive means of managing business risk. Both modules are entirely compatible so you don't have to "re learn the system" if you decide to change from Module One to Module Two.

Module Two is based on a more critical and comprehensive identification and analysis of individual farm environmental issues. This gives you that greater surety that you are tackling the issues that are of most significance to your property and your business operation,

Module Two can also lead on to full accreditation status which can be used to your advantage when marketing your products. Full details on Module Two and how to prepare a plan using Module Two are enclosed on the attached CD.

How do I use 'market focused' Module One?

To use 'market focused' Module One I need to complete a number of template pages in the following manner:

1. Think about why this farm would want to carry out a particular practice (farm and industry objectives)
2. What can I do to make that happen (best management practice)
3. I then need to note how I monitor that, and where these records that verify my actions are kept
4. I then need to have a critical look at these and think about whether I'm meeting the objectives I set. If I see room for improvement, then this should be noted with a future action date.

Examples on the back of each template page provide guidance on objectives, best management practices and where monitoring and/or records may be found.

A Tick (J) means that the policy is derived from the New Zealand Dairy industry On-Farm Environment Policies and Guidelines or the Five Basic Principles for animal welfare.

Effluent Management

- ✓ To have a treatment system that complies with industry standards and outputs and meets the requirements of the Resource Management Act in regards to environmental effects

Water Management

- ✓ To control stock access to waterways to avoid degradation of water quality
- ✓ To control stock access to significant natural wetlands to avoid destruction of native flora and fauna
- ✓ To only modify or drain significant natural wetlands if in compliance with regional / district plans

Fertiliser Management

- ✓ To carry out an annual nutrient budget and ensure proper execution of budget outcomes and fertiliser application to avoid unnecessary or excessive leaching from the soil

Waste Management

- ✓ To have human waste from dairy farms treated at commercial facilities
- ✓ To ensure no human waste or industrial wastewaters containing toxic contaminants are applied to the surface of grazed dairy pasture
- ✓ To not feed dairy animals any supplements that have been grown on land which has had human waste or industrial wastewaters containing toxic contaminants applied to it
- ✓ To ensure the collection point of casualty cattle is screened from the roadside

Soil Management

To implement management practices that nurture and improve the soil qualities

Pesticide/Agrichemical Management

To implement agrichemical management programmes to minimise adverse impacts on people or the environment

Animal Husbandry

- ✓ To not carry out tail docking
- ✓ To minimise the use of inductions

Animal Feeding Practices

- ✓ To provide proper and sufficient levels of food and water

Disease & Injury Control

- ✓ To prevent significant injury or disease and rapidly diagnose and treat if required

Animal Environment

- ✓ To manage the animals to avoid undue stress or cruelty
- ✓ To provide an on-farm collection point for bobby calves that is not readily visible from the roadside

The following should be kept as part of your resource care records (those marked with * must be kept)

*** Water quality (If you can not meet dairy company assessment status)**

This requirement is for water that is used in the farm dairy that comes into contact with raw milk

Records held in: _____

*** Nutrient Budget records: (fertiliser use)**

These can include:
fertiliser inputs
production sold/moved off the farm
soil test data

Records held in: _____

Waterway/ Farm Drain care:

Percentage/length of waterways/farm drains protected from stock access

Records (%). _____

Systems for Risk Prevention

Effluent use:

*Compliance records/consents with regional/territorial authority
Spray irrigation map/dates/rate

Records held in. _____

Waste management:

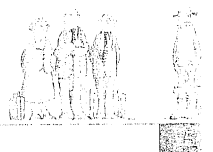
Records of casualty stock
Records of community/private rubbish disposal

Records held in: _____

Pesticides/Agrichemicals:

Storage and application (eg herbicides and insecticides)
Records of blanket application
Records of pesticide inventory

Records held in: _____



The following should be kept as part of your Animal Care records (Those marked with * must be kept)

***Calving dates and date of entry to milking herd**

Unique identification numbers for individual animals (including herd identifier)

Records held in: _____

***Treatments (including product name, when used, withholding times) for:**

*Sickness - type of sickness

*Disease - type of disease (including mastitis)

*Injury

Records held in: _____

Veterinary intervention for:

*inductions (numbers induced as percentage of herd)

Calving problems

Pre-mating treatments – CDIR's etc

Metabolic – milk fever etc

Records held in: _____

Risk prevention inputs:

*TB test / status

Mineral trace elements - Zinc, Copper, Selenium, Cobalt (Vitamin B12)

*Leptospirosis vaccinations

*EBL status

Records held in: _____

Industry Objectives

- ✓ To have a treatment system that complies with industry standards and outputs and meets the requirements of the Resource Management Act in regards to environmental effects

Other Farmer Objectives *(What else I'm trying to achieve)*

Farm Practices (Best Management Practices) *(List of practices I carry out)*

Monitoring *(What I monitor and where I keep the records)*

Self-Assessment

Do my management practices achieve the objectives listed above?

Yes Objectives addressed

No Please fill out table below

List Actions Required	Person Responsible	Timeframe for Completion	Completion Tick/Date

An example of information found in a completed template is given below:

Industry Objectives

- ✓ To have a treatment system that complies with industry standards and outputs and meets the requirements of the Resource Management Act in regards to environmental effects

Other Farmer Objectives *(What else I'm trying to achieve)*

- "To utilise the fertiliser value of my effluent"

Farm Practices (Best Management Practices) *(These are examples of BMP's)*

Operate in accordance with regulatory requirements

Do not apply effluent where contamination of waterways is possible

Land Based:

Regularly check application rate of effluent spreader to comply with fertiliser recommendations

Use an effluent holding pond (3 weeks volume) for extra wet periods

Regular visual check of system

Pond Based:

Desludge or spread sludge whenever sludge levels in the pond reaches half the normal effluent depth

Eliminate surface weed growth regularly

Regular visual check of system

Recording

Annual audit records (information held in office files)

Record which paddocks were used and when (information held in office files)

Keep a diary record of system maintenance

FURTHER INFORMATION SOURCES CAN BE FOUND AT THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET