



B+LNZ FARM ENVIRONMENTAL WORKSHOP PRE-WORK GUIDE

Ahead of attending one of the B+LNZ farm environmental workshops there are a few things you need to know and do to ensure you get the most out of the workshop.

- 1.** We encourage 2 attendees from each farm – it's great to brainstorm ideas, share, and is a chance for everyone to learn.
- 2.** You will need to do some preparation prior to the workshop.
 - Follow the how to guides sent with this guide to:
 - Create a basemap of your property & bring 5 copies to the workshop.
 - Create a tile drain map
- 3. Optional:** either before or after the workshop: Your farm plan needs to include a soils map and a map of the physiographic zones on your farm. You can either print these off before the workshop or it's ok to do this after the workshop. If need a hand to source these, check out our attached instructions. Otherwise we can help you with this during the workshop. You will be provided with a farm plan template package when you arrive.
- 4.** To save time please look over guide on the next pages to create your base farm plan map for your property.

On the day:

- 1.** A light lunch & tea & coffee will be provided.
- 2. Optional:** Bring along a folder and file divider if you would like to put your maps and plan in one place (not compulsory but can be useful)
- 3. Optional:** Bring along coloured pens for drawing on maps – there will also be some to use at the workshop.
- 4. Optional:** There is an opportunity to bring along a photo(s) of an environmental issue(s) on farm that you would like advice on – send a jpg through to nicola@creeksideconsulting.co.nz prior to the workshop if you want to find out more.

Look forward to the day - we aim to make this workshop stress-free, enjoyable and productive.



What others have said about this workshop:

"Good starting point. Made it manageable for me to do the farm plan. Wouldn't have known where to start otherwise"

"Really informative and template there all ready to go -on the day had the support to start to put it all together"

"Has involved me more. I don't go to farm discussion groups – that's a blokes day out. It has involved me more in land

management, rather than just helping with shearing and drenching"

"Better understanding of farm plans - not the big nightmare that most farmers expect it to be"

"Easier with the wife there"

Bringing the worker along – "It brings the worker into the same way of thinking".

Step 1: Creating your 5 Farm Base Maps

You will use these in the workshop to develop your farm plan.

1. What do I do? Print off ONE copy of an aerial photo of your farm (see instructions below and attached for sourcing an aerial photo of your farm if you don't have an aerial already).
2. Using the Aerial photo, prepare your base farm map by drawing on the relevant features (see the "Prepare a Farm Map" next page). You can also see a copy of an example farm map attached. This is where you add waterways, fencelines etc.
3. Once you have base farm map (with key features on it), make **5 COPIES**.
4. Using one of the copies, draw your tile drains on the aerial map. This map will be included in your finished farm plan. If you don't have many tile drains they might fit on your base map, but otherwise its useful to create a separate map.
5. Bring the 4 remaining copies AND your tile drain map to the workshop. We will use these maps to create your farm plan.

What size should your aerial photos be printed out? A3 size or bigger is good as it needs to be big enough to draw on in the workshop. If you are printing out onto A4, think about printing parts of your farm on separate A4s, rather than trying to squeeze it all onto one A4. Alternatively save your map, put it on a data stick and take it to a photography outlet or copy centre and get it printed at A3 or larger. We've attached an example as a guide.

Where do I source an aerial photo?

- > You might already have an aerial map within a farm mapping programme, with farm boundaries already on it – if you do print it off, add features & bring it along.
- > Google maps - <https://www.google.com/maps> (detailed instructions attached if required).
- > Southland District Council maps - <https://www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/>
- > Alternatively, if you have no success with the online maps and want a hand – contact the Land Sustainability Team at Environment Southland either call **03 211 511** and ask for one of the team for assistance or email service@es.govt.nz



Remember to bring your farm map copies to the workshop – you need them to create your farm plan



1) Prepare a farm map

Create a farm map that shows sites of interest for land and environment planning.

a) Obtain an aerial photo (copy)

- Many farmers already have an aerial photo or an orthophoto of their farm. These can be obtained online (e.g. Google Earth), from commercial suppliers, rural practitioners, or your local regional council may be able to help. Photography outlets, printers, copy centres and desktop publishers can provide large format copies and resizing. Some regional council's will provide you with suitable aerial photos or mapping. The Beef + Lamb New Zealand Mapping Reference may help you.
- Orthophotos are strongly recommended because they have been digitally corrected to remove distortions caused by camera tilt, lens curvature, and terrain unevenness.
- Make at least three copies of the farm photo. Minimum size should be A3 (297 x 420 mm), but bigger is always better for farm mapping. Spanning the farm photo across two or three A3 size pages achieves a detailed scale but also retains manageability.
- Increasingly there are electronic mapping or planning packages available so you can create your map on your computer, including separate layers for different features e.g. waterways, fences, pipelines. Most packages can be integrated with other software such as Overseer® for nutrient budgeting, or farm business planning packages.

b) Map relevant features

- Mark in a North arrow and give the map a name (e.g. Smith's Farm Map).
- Map features of interest. These can be natural (e.g. wetlands, waterways) or constructed (e.g. buildings, tracks). Minimum features to map include:
 - The farm boundary.
 - All fencelines, including those adjacent to waterbodies.
 - Key structures like buildings, storage sheds and yards, raceways, tracks, bridges, crossings or fords.
 - Permanent and intermittent water courses, streams, drains (including tile drains), lakes, ponds or wetlands.
 - Silage, offal or refuse pits, feeding or stock holding areas, effluent storage ponds, effluent blocks.
 - Location of riparian vegetation adjacent to waterways, areas of significant indigenous biodiversity (identified in your local District Plan) or protected (covenanted or fenced) bush or landscapes.

- Woodlots or forestry, and sizeable areas of bush and scrub.
- Any other relevant features, such as those listed below.

- Use symbols, lines, hatching and colour to differentiate features.
- Create a legend that lists and describes what each map symbol represents.



Additional features for consideration

- Riparian zones
- Wetlands
- Fenced bush (QE II)
- Shelterbelts
- Stock fords
- Bores
- Waterways and unprotected riparian areas
- Conservation trees
- Woodlots/forestry
- Detention dams and other structures
- Dumps, offal holes
- Prevailing wind direction
- Archaeological sites
- Chemical storage sheds
- Runoff points to water (dips, yards, tracks)
- Power pylons, pipelines, easements
- Cultural sites
- Pest control areas