

Summary. Discharge drains

1/ Please leave your neighbour on the lower sides of your property responsible to give you outlets for water.

2/ Discharge effluent

Take into account the amount of nutrients grass or crop can uptake per day to work out per HA application ~~rate~~ not yearly application rate. A higher rate per application will only allow more loss into water ways.

3/ Winter grazing

What will work better for water is the opposite to what is proposed.

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4/ Management plan

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This is very important if we are going to make progress it must be a document which applies to day to day running of the farm which every person can understand and take responsibility for. Not a document only for E.B. staff and farm consultants. The plan required on request by E.B. is not good enough. don't use rules

It seems most of these rules will be controlled by a consent. If there is a problem by buying a consent will this fix it. I do have trouble understanding this process.

pre ambly

My concerns we have had consents on dairy effluent for a long time why are our water way in such a state, Should we look closer at why can we improve on our consents, what our consents tell us needs change. We must work closer together if there is a problem fix it together not you and us.

Farms owner

Top soil
waste into fuel
soils not able to grow.

No Flooding of any other landholding (Do we have to build a wall similar to Donald T. ? (Nature will take its course)

S.D.C. has a long term plan landowners on the ^{lower} ~~bottom~~ sides to give ~~outfall~~ outlet

If this over rises S.D.C. very difficult to survive

Rule 35 page 61 Policy 17 page 31
(Discharge effluent to land) (Effluent management)

- 1, Maximum discharge of effluent is 10 millimetres per application
- 2, Not to exceed 150 Kilograms ^{nitrogen} per Hectare per yr.
- 3, Minimum return period for discharge is 28 days.

Maximum nitrogen up take for plants per day

① ~~a~~^a hectare is only 2-5 Kilograms of effluent if the 150 kg per HA on 1 application it would take 60 days for the plants to use it all. this is ~~only~~^{one} reason why nutrients get into water ways.

② 10 millilitres per application is also allowing nutrients to go into water way. If all dairy farmers empty their holding ponds and there was heavy rain after completion it would cause huge loss of nitrates straight into waterways. Then in 28 days we repeat the process, this is not good practice. There are farmers putting on as low as .8 ml ~~no~~ no loss. Effluent management is controlled by E. L. consents which farmers ~~are~~ ~~about~~ ~~to~~ use as this is law. Their can be no objection.

Rule 23 page 52

Always been a problem but by ~~a~~ putting
number on HA ^{performance} will ~~only~~ ~~on~~ have mainly two problems
growing higher yielding crops or increase amount
of food purchased as both of these have negative
effects on our water with higher concentration of atoms
if larger areas are required.

Management Plan Page 198 to 202

This appears to be a very complex document
the cost for ~~the~~ producing this document
requires dairy farmers to milk a extra 5 to 7 cows
which adds to our problem. Also a document
which could ~~not~~ be understood by farmers and staff
because there are very hard working busy people
main points to stop losses being how to elaborate
your effluent applicator maintain fences around water
ways etc on farm monitoring what these people
are trained for. ~~Leave~~ leave the complexity
to the consent process, do not over complicate.
nutrients budget by using the overseer model
~~for~~ best practice data only tells you how much
fertiliser to apply for the amount of stock
you want to run on your farm it very
little to do with amount of nutrients losses
^{into water ways}.
Next year the tool ~~to use~~ ^{available} will be the
mitigator this will tell each farmer exactly
how much loss of ^{nutrients and} ~~contaminants~~ are getting
into water ways ^{at} present and post by the accurate numbers