



Revitalising Geographe
Waterways

VASSE taskFORCE

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### About this guideline

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been developed to provide farmers with practical advice on managing nutrients on-farm to optimise nutrient use efficiency and reduce nutrient loss, saving farmers money and reducing impacts on the environment.

The BMPs are based on:

- scientific literature relevant to grazing properties in south-west Western Australia (WA) located in high rainfall (above 600 mm per year) areas,
- industry standards, and/or
- expert advice.

Where practical, industry guidelines and references have been included to provide farmers with additional information or easy access to supporting calculators or information. The guidelines have been developed with the input of scientists, catchment groups, grazing and fertiliser industry representatives, and farmers.



### **Background**

Beef, sheep and dairy enterprises are the most extensive land uses in south-west WA and are critical to the economy; supplying local, national, and international markets with high-quality produce.

Nutrient inputs, through fertiliser and/or feed, are one of the biggest costs to grazing farmers. Nutrient loss from grazing properties also makes up the largest source of nutrients entering south-west waterways and estuaries, contributing to algal blooms and occasional mass fish kills.

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) encompass the 4Rs of nutrient management: **Right source**, **Right rate**, **Right time**, **and Right place**. Additional farm management practices to keep nutrients on-farm and maximise productivity and profitability are also included.

The BMPs are categorised into the headings below with additional information on why the BMPs are important, how to undertake the BMPs and useful references.

- 1. Farm record keeping
- 2. Right source/Right rate
- 3. Right place
- 4. Right time
- 5. Storing fertiliser
- 6. Fertiliser application
- 7. Riparian management
- 8. Grazing management

The BMPs will be updated as new information and practices evolve to support farmers achieve sustainable, productive and profitable farming enterprises.



# 1 - Farm record keeping

Having farm maps and accurate records of on-farm activities provides an easy way to track and measure changes over time. Quality Assurance (QA) programs providing incentives require records to demonstrate environmental stewardship and sustainability.

#### **BMP**

Create a farm map showing paddock boundaries, soil testing transects or locations, soil types, watercourses and environmentally sensitive areas, and infrastructure

#### Why should I do this?

A good map helps plan farm management and identifies areas of high nutrient risk, including environmentally sensitive areas, waterways and drains.

#### How can I do this?

for assistance.

Create your own maps with free online mapping platforms like <u>Google Earth</u>, <u>Google Maps</u> or <u>QGIS</u>.

Contact your <u>local catchment group</u>

#### Reference

<u>QGIS</u>



<u>Google</u> <u>Earth</u>



Develop a whole farm nutrient plan including farm map, soil test results, nutrient inputs and outputs, and actions for minimising nutrient loss Having an up-to-date nutrient management plan will help prioritise ways to improve nutrient use efficiency, access funding incentives and demonstrate your on-farm environmental sustainability initiatives.

Use a <u>Fertcare® Accredited Advisor</u> to prepare a nutrient management plan to meet the minimum standard for dairy farms.

Contact your <u>local catchment group</u> for help to develop a whole farm nutrient plan.

Fertcare® pure technical standard of dairy farming nutrient management plan

Record soil and plant tissue testing results and fertiliser products used (including the rate and timing) for each paddock

#### Why should I do this?

Accurate records are essential for better decision-making and may be required for stewardship and QA programs.

#### How can I do this?

Develop your own spreadsheet to record results and management actions or use online platforms such as <u>Back Paddock</u> or <u>Agworld</u> to keep track of soil test results, rotations, inputs and yields.

#### Reference

Back Paddock



<u>Agworld</u>





### 2 - Right source/Right rate

Decisions about the source of fertiliser and rate of application should be based on evidence from soil and plant tissue testing results, as well as good agronomic advice. Applying the 4Rs (Right source, Right rate, Right place, Right time) will help optimise nutrient use efficiency, keep more nutrients and profits on-farm, and achieve better outcomes for the environment.

#### **BMP**

Determine production targets for each paddock based on stocking rate and feed requirements

**Production targets** are the percentage of the potential production achievable on a given paddock.

#### Why should I do this?

Knowing your production targets allows you to use soil test data to determine Fertility Index values for your paddocks. This better informs fertiliser rates, saving money and reducing nutrient loss to the environment.

#### How can I do this?

Work with a <u>Fertcare® Accredited</u> <u>Advisor</u> to assist you in determining your production target(s).

Production targets generally range from 80% of potential production for sheep and beef grazing up to about 95% for dairy or hay paddocks; however, your targets will depend on your goals and specific circumstances.

#### Reference

Go to the Fertilizer
Australia
Fertcare®
Accredited Advisors
List to find an advisor in your area.

See "How to" links in Section 8 on Grazing Management.



Soil test your whole farm at least every three years following the Fertcare® soil sampling guidelines

Contact your local catchment group to see if there are any soil testing programs available in your catchment.

#### Why should I do this?

Soil testing is the only way to accurately establish the nutrient status of your soil to determine the right product and rate of fertiliser to address nutrient deficiencies.

Following the Fertcare® sampling guidelines will reduce the variability of soil test results and enable long-term comparison of results, providing greater confidence in soil testing.

Soil testing across your whole farm every three years allows monitoring of soil nutrient status over time and adjustment of fertiliser requirements.

#### How can I do this?

Use appropriate sampling equipment.



Use safe and clean practices.



Collect a minimum of 20-40 cores depending on core diameter.



Sample to the correct depth for enterprise and issues.



Avoid atypical areas such as stock camps.



Record sampling locations, equipment, depths, date and conditions.



#### Reference

Soil
sampling
high rainfall
pastures in WA

A guide for 'fit for purpose' soil sampling



Accurate soil sampling



DPIRD
Whole
Farm
Nutrient
Mapping



Use an Australasian Soil and Plant Analysis Council (ASPAC) laboratory to analyse soil

#### Why should I do this?

Using an ASPAC certified laboratory ensures soil test analysis are accurate.

#### How can I do this?

To find a laboratory in WA go to the <u>ASPAC website</u>.

#### Reference

**ASPAC** 



Determine Fertility Index of paddocks for phosphorus (P), sulfur (S) and potassium (K)

Fertility Index is the nutrient level measured in your soil test result divided by the critical value of that nutrient for your target production

Knowing the Fertility Index of your soil is critical to ensuring adequate nutrients are applied to address deficiencies, and unnecessary nutrients are not applied that may cause environmental harm or add to farm input costs.

Use the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) <u>Nutrient Calculator</u> or a Fertcare® Accredited Advisor to calculate your fertiliser requirements based on Fertility Index.

Farm nutrient maps provided as part of the subsidised soil testing program will also include the Fertility Index.

Better
Fertiliser
Decisions
for Pasture



DPIRD
Whole
Farm
Nutrient
Mapping



A **critical value** is the level of fertility measured in a soil test that you will need for your soil type to achieve your target production. Critical values for high rainfall pastures have been developed for phosphorus, sulfur and potassium in Making Better Fertiliser Decisions for Grazed Pastures in Australia.

Use a Fertcare®
Accredited Advisor to help
interpret soil test results
and provide agronomic
advice

#### Why should I do this?

Fertcare® Accredited
Advisors are trained to
national standards for
nutrient advice to farmers,
considering both
productivity and the
environment. They are
audited every two years by a
Fertcare® Approved Auditor
to ensure sound advice is
provided to farmers based
on objective measures.

#### How can I do this?

Go to the Fertilizer Australia Fertcare® Accredited Advisors list to find an advisor in your area.

#### Reference

Fertcare® website



Fertcare®
Accredited
Advisors







Apply phosphorus (P) only to paddocks that are deficient in P where soil testing shows P Fertility Index is less than 1

A **Fertility Index of 1** is considered optimal.

#### Why should I do this?

P trials across south-west WA have shown that adding P above a Fertility Index of 1 does not increase productivity.

Adding unnecessary P increases input costs and contributes to poor water quality in waterways.

#### How can I do this?

If the P Fertility Index of your paddock is greater than 1, do not apply P.

Work with a Fertcare® Accredited Advisor to determine the most suitable fertiliser product or use the DPIRD Nutrient Calculator.

Your fertiliser representative or reseller can help order a custom blend based on your soil test results.

#### Reference

DPIRD
Nutrient
Calculator



<u>uPtake</u> <u>website</u>



<u>Critical</u> <u>P values</u>



Phosphorus for high rainfall pastures



Apply sulfur (S) and potassium (K) to paddocks deficient in S or K where soil testing shows Fertility Index of less than 1

#### Why should I do this?

Maximise production by choosing fertilisers that address nutrient deficiencies determined by soil testing.

Applying fertiliser products that meet your soil and pasture requirements is cost-effective and reduces impacts to the environment.

#### How can I do this?

Choose the most appropriate fertiliser product to address nutrient deficiencies.

Work with a Fertcare® Accredited Advisor or use the <u>DPIRD Nutrient</u> <u>Calculator</u> to determine the ideal nutrient blend and the fertiliser products or quantities to supply those nutrients.

#### Reference

DPIRD
Nutrient
Calculator



Potassium for high rainfall pastures



Sulfur for high rainfall pastures



Use low water-soluble phosphorus (P) fertiliser on soil with Phosphorus Buffering Index (PBI) below 35 where there is a high risk of P leaching if P is required (Fertility Index is less than 1)

Low water-soluble P fertilisers can decrease P losses off-farm from sandy soils with low PBI when paired with an appropriate fertiliser management program.

If your P Fertility Index is less than 1 and you intend to apply P fertiliser, identify paddocks where BPI is below 35 and use low water-soluble P fertiliser on those paddocks.

**PBI** is a measurement of your soil's tendency to chemically adsorb phosphorus.

# Match nitrogen (N) application to pasture demand

#### Why should I do this?

Nitrogen can dramatically increase production but only when applied at the right time. Supplementing feed may be a more economical option.

Before applying N, estimate the likely N response (use look-up tables, experience, consultants) and compare the cost of the additional pasture produced with other

#### How can I do this?

Use N look-up tables or seek advice from a <u>Fertcare® Accredited Advisor</u> to compare cost of N versus feed.

Consider the guidelines in the <u>Fert\$mart Nitrogen Pocket Guide</u>

#### Reference

Nitrogen for high rainfall pastures



Fert\$mart Nitrogen Pocket Guide



<u>Fertcare</u> website



purchased feed options.

Apply N at rates of 25 to 50 kg/ha per application, no closer than 21 to 28 days apart and no more than 50 kg/ha in a single application

Over-application of N and poor timing can increase N losses exponentially and have a negative impact on the environment (water and air) and human health.

Use the <u>Dairy Nitrogen Fertiliser</u> <u>Advisor</u> Tool to fine-tune dairy nitrogen fertiliser rates.

Seek advice from a <u>Fertcare®</u> <u>Accredited Advisor.</u>

Nitrogen for high rainfall pastures



<u>Dairy</u>
<u>Nitrogen</u>
<u>Advisor</u>
Tool



Maintain soil pH in the range of 5 - 7 (as measured in CaCl)

#### Why should I do this?

Optimum plant growth and nutrient availability occurs in the pH range 5.5 - 7. At low pH, some nutrients, such as aluminium, become available to plants at toxic quantities and other nutrients become less available.

#### How can I do this?

Add lime to low-pH soils on advice from a <u>Fertcare® Accredited</u>
<u>Advisor</u> or use apps to determine liming strategies for your paddocks:

- Use the <u>iLime calculator app</u>
- Use the <u>Lime Comparison</u>
   <u>Calculator</u> to identify which lime product is the best value for money
- Access the <u>Lime WA Inc</u> site for lime quality information from many lime producers

<u>LimeMate</u> calculates required rates of lime to achieve target pH values.

#### Reference

Soil Acidity
Guide



Soil Acidity ebook



<u>iLime</u>



<u>Lime</u> <u>Comparison</u> <u>Calculator</u>



Lime WA Inc



LimeMate





Take plant tissue tests in spring on actively growing plants

#### Why should I do this?

Tissue testing can identify plant nutrient deficiencies or imbalances of macro or micronutrients that affect plant health and may impact production.

#### How can I do this?

Work with a <u>Fertcare® Accredited</u> <u>Advisor</u> for advice on interpreting plant tissue tests.

#### Reference

Tissue
sampling
and testing
for high
rainfall pastures in
WA

Fertcare website







### 3 - Right place

Knowing where you are placing fertiliser in the landscape is key to optimising productivity and reducing nutrient loss off-farm. Surface runoff and leaching can shift nutrients away from where plants need them.

#### **BMP**

Spread fertiliser using GPS guidance with at least a 10 m mapped buffer away from waterways and other environmentally sensitive areas

#### Why should I do this?

A minimum 10 m buffer reduces the risk of nutrient runoff into waterways and environmentally sensitive areas.

#### How can I do this?

Use GPS guidance with a mapped buffer when spreading.

**Environmentally sensitive areas** include waterways, wetlands or remnant native vegetation

### Apply fertiliser to nonwaterlogged soils

Growth of pasture is usually poor in waterlogged soils and nutrients will not be utilised. Nutrients applied to waterlogged soil may be lost to the environment.

Mark seasonally waterlogged areas on maps and/or fence the inundated area for easier management.

Apply nitrogen (N) fertiliser to grass-dominated areas with good ground cover (at least 70%) to actively growing plants

Avoid applying fertiliser to potentially high nutrient areas (e.g. stock camps, gateways, feed pads)

#### Why should I do this?

Nitrogen loss through leaching or volatilisation is likely to be high if fertiliser is applied to bare soil. Clover-dominant pastures tend to respond to less N application.

These areas are already getting nutrients transferred by animals and are unlikely to need additional fertiliser.

#### How can I do this?

Avoid areas with bare soil.

See a <u>Fertcare® Accredited Advisor</u> for advice on applying N.

Mark these areas on the map to remind all machinery users to avoid applying fertiliser to them.

#### Reference

Nitrogen for high rainfall pastures in WA







# 4 - Right time

Applying fertiliser at the right time will optimise productivity and minimise loss to the environment.

#### **BMP**

Apply fertiliser on still days (wind speed less than 15 km/h)

#### Why should I do this?

Fertiliser drift will be higher on windy days, potentially leading to uneven spread and loss to waterways and environmentally sensitive areas.

#### How can I do this?

Check the weather forecast before spreading.

The loss of ammonia from surface-applied N fertiliser increases under warm, windy conditions.

Apply fertiliser on dry days and avoid applying fertiliser if more than 20 mm rain is forecast Applying fertiliser immediately before **heavy** rains increases the risk of nutrient loss off-farm.

Check seven-day weather forecast to help plan fertiliser application outside of heavy-rain events.





Apply phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) in spring if soil testing shows a marginal deficiency (Fertility Index 0.75 - 1)

If P is deficient (Fertility

apply P in autumn when

pasture is growing and

again in spring

Index less than 0.75),

#### Why should I do this?

The highest nutrient demand from pasture is in spring. Applying fertiliser in spring provides plants with nutrients during periods of highest demand, resulting in greater uptake by the plant. Lower rainfall in spring will also reduce nutrient loss to the environment. In marginally deficient soil, there are enough nutrients in the soil and seed to carry the pasture to spring.

Autumn application of P is only required if P is highly deficient in the soil. Splitting a high-P application reduces the risk of nutrient loss to the environment.

#### How can I do this?

Work with a <u>Fertcare® Accredited</u>
<u>Advisor</u> to interpret soil tests to
assess P and K requirements against
critical soil test values.

highest demand, resulting in Assess your P and K levels in the soil greater uptake by the plant. against national critical values using Lower rainfall in spring will the DPIRD <u>Nutrient Calculator</u>.

#### Reference

Phosphorus
for high
rainfall
pastures



Potassium for high rainfall pastures



Better
Fertiliser
Decisions
for Pasture



<u>DPIRD</u>

<u>Nutrient</u>

Calculator



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Apply nitrogen (N) when pasture is actively growing

#### Why should I do this?

If plants are not actively growing they will not use N to the environment.

#### How can I do this?

Check that soil moisture is adequate to sustain the regrowth, rainfall is likely and any excess N will be lost in the regrowth period, temperatures are conducive to good pasture growth, there is good species composition and other major soil nutrients are optimal.

#### Reference

<u>Nitrogen</u> for high rainfall



pastures in WA

Consider guidelines: Fert\$mart <u>Nitrogen</u> Pocket Guide





# 5 - Storing and transporting fertiliser

Good storage facilities keep fertiliser away from moisture and wind and allow fertiliser spills to be contained and cleaned up, preventing loss to the environment.

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Store fertiliser in aboveground pits, bunkers, or sheds with a concrete floor, impermeable cover, with separation between products

#### Why should I do this?

Keeping fertiliser dry and free from moisture will limit nutrient runoff, reduce atmospheric losses, and improve handling. Storage facilities should be sealed to avoid runoff.

#### How can I do this?

Fertcare Guidelines on fertiliser storage

Fertcare Guidelines on fertiliser handling

#### Reference

Guidelines on fertiliser storage

Guidelines on fertiliser

handling



Mix and store fertilisers at least 30 m away from surface water bodies. including drains, and clean up spills

Contamination can result from small quantities spilled regularly in the same place. Fertilisers can cause harm if the nutrients they contain reach surface or groundwater.

Fertcare Guidelines on fertiliser handling

### Guidelines on fertiliser

handling



Cover fertiliser when travelling on public roads

Fertiliser lost during transport is a waste of money and may go directly into drainage systems or waterways.

STORAGE · TRANSPORT



# 6 - Spreading fertiliser

loss.

Spreaders vary in their distribution pattern of fertiliser. Don't waste valuable fertiliser dollars distributing the product unevenly or in the wrong areas.

ВМР	Why should I do this?	How can I do this?	Reference
Use a variable-rate spreader to spread fertiliser	A variable-rate spreader enables you to alter the rate of fertiliser application to meet nutrient requirements of individual paddocks and reduce the risk of nutrient loss off-farm.	Adjust your spreader manually for each paddock to match the required fertiliser rate. If you have the appropriate data and variable-rate spreader technology, use this to automatically adjust the rate.	
Calibrate your fertiliser spreader annually to check for accuracy, evenness of spreading and set up	A highly variable spread pattern compromises production rates and farm profitability as some areas receive too much fertiliser and others too little. Overor under-fertilising can lead to nutrient and productivity	Consult your fertiliser spreader manual for calibration instructions.  For Marshall multi-spreaders, use the Marshall Multispreader App to help calibrate your spreader for a range of fertiliser types and spread widths.	Marshall Multi- spreader App  Accu- Spread

**Coefficient of Variation (CV)** is a measure of how evenly the machine spreads fertiliser and is calculated as a percentage. The lower the value of the CV the more evenly the machine is spreading (with less than 15% CV being ideal).



Have your spreading equipment Accu-Spread® accredited

### Why should I do this?

Accu-Spread accredited machinery will ensure a more even distribution of fertiliser within the targeted application zone.

#### How can I do this?

Contact your local catchment group to attend an Accu-Spread field day to test your spreader.

Use an accredited <u>Accu-Spread</u> <u>contractor</u>.

#### Reference

Accu-Spread
Farmer
Testing
Considerations





# 7 - Riparian management

Healthy waterways are supported by well-designed and managed riparian, or riverbank, zones. Excluding stock through fencing and maintaining or enhancing native vegetation along waterways can reduce erosion and nutrient loss, improve biodiversity and support grazing management.

ВМР	Why should I do this?	How can I do this?	Reference
Install stock exclusion fencing at least 10 m from waterways and build stock crossings and/or off-stream	Fencing to keep stock out of waterways reduces bank erosion and stops animal waste deposition directly into the waterway.	Contact your local catchment group to get assistance with your stock exclusion fencing project and see if funding subsidies are available.	Hall 2021 (expected to be published in 2022)
watering points if required		Visit <u>Healthy Estuaries WA</u> for further information.	
Maintain and enhance	Well-managed vegetated	Contact your local catchment group to	River

at least 10 m of vegetation along waterways and major drains

strips along waterways and major drains can reduce erosion, provide a nutrient buffer, improve biodiversity, provide shade, and enhance your property.

A **riparian zone** is land alongside creeks, streams, gullies, rivers and wetlands.







# 8 - Grazing management

Optimising pasture growth through good grazing management maximises return on your investment in fertiliser.

#### **BMP**

Determine and implement a sustainable stocking rate for your farm

#### Why should I do this?

Determining your stocking rate is the essential link to match animal energy demands with pasture energy supply, optimising your fertiliser and feed inputs.

#### How can I do this?

Talk to a Fertcare® Accredited Advisor or use calculators below to determine your sustainable stocking rate:

MLA stocking rate calculator

Evergraze stocking rate calculator

DPIRD Stocking rate guidelines

#### Reference

MLA Stocking Rate



Evergraze
Stocking Rate



DPIRD Stocking Rate



**Implement an** appropriate grazing rotation to prevent overgrazing and improve pasture utilisation

#### Why should I do this?

Rotating animals allows you to optimise pasture productivity and utilisation, maximise nutrient distribution, minimise unnecessary loss to the environment and maintain animal health.

#### How can I do this?

Join a grazing group e.g. Dairy Australia Feeding Pastures for Profit or Grazing Matcher. For more information contact Western Dairy or your local Catchment Group.

#### Reference

MLA Grazing Management



MLA Pasture Utilisation



Maintain ground cover of at least 70% across the farm and 100% on slopes

Maintaining groundcover of at least 70% through appropriate pasture species and stocking rates increases water use efficiency and helps to reduce soil and nutrient loss, particularly in high-intensity rainfall events.

Use MLA tips and tools on how to manage ground cover to reduce runoff Ground and water loss to maintain soil health and carbon.

<u>Manage</u> Cover



**Rotational grazing** refers to moving livestock between paddocks for optimum use of available feed, preventing overgrazing and allowing time for pasture to recover.



### **Catchment Group Contacts**

#### GeoCatch

geocatch.asn.com

geocatch@dwer.wa.gov.au

(08) 9781 0111

#### **Leschenault Catchment Council**

leschenaultcc.org.au

☐ reception@leschenaultcc.org.au

0458 960 576

### **Oyster Harbour Catchment Group**

ohcg.org.au

☑ bruce.radys@ohcg.org.au

0428 994 408

#### **South Coast NRM**

southcoastnrm.com.au

☐ info@southcoastnrm.com.au

(08) 9845 8537

#### **Wilson Inlet Catchment Committee**

wicc.org.au

0401 291 457

#### **South West Catchments Council**

swccnrm.org.au

(08) 9724 2400

#### **Lower Blackwood LCDC**

lowerblackwood.com.au

☑ info@lowerblackwood.com.au

(08) 9758 4021

### **Peel-Harvey Catchment Council**

peel-harvey.org.au

☑ admin@peel-harvey.org.au

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### **Torbay Catchment Group**

torbaycatchment.org.au

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0439 461 591







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Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development



Revitalising Geographe
Waterways































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