

**Land/Property Management Plan**

Having a detailed and up to date Land/ Property Management Plan will help you manage your property by identifying what your property’s current condition is, what you want it to become, and the tasks that should be prioritised in order to achieve this.

The following questions are only intended as a guide and you should adapt this plan to what is most useful for your property.

If you would like assistance developing this plan, call Hume’s Rural Environment Team on 9205 2200

Property:

Land Owner/Farm Manager:

# Current land use and condition

## Current property use

### E.g. “cattle grazing property with some paddocks left for baling…”

## Property objectives and intentions, or cash flow forecast

### E.g. “maintain head of cattle but improve fencing to introduce lamb production…”

## Existing buildings and structures

### E.g. “Fencing dividing property into 3 paddocks with water troughs plumbed into each one. Storage shed for fodder and equipment near to residential house…”

## Planned structures, fencing or other improvements

### E.g. “fencing to be extended to divide paddocks into 5…”

# Property layout

## Describe, sketch, or annotate an aerial map of your property, noting its physical characteristics.

### E.g.: soil types, slopes, escarpments, rocky non- arable land, creeks, rivers, dams, wood lots, scattered trees, fences, and any proposed improvements.

# Water storage and management

## Current water supply, storage, and infrastructure

### e.g. “2 dams holding approximately 1ML at capacity with pump installed…”

## Planned changes/maintenance to current water supply, storage, or infrastructure

### e.g. “pumps to be tested each spring, dams to be fenced with gravel ramps to reduce sedimentation and dam erosion…”

## Waterway management

### e.g. “livestock currently fenced out from creek, with revegetation to be undertaken on eroded banks…”

## What plans are in place to prepare for drought years

### e.g. “dedicated paddock to fodder production. Implementing rotational grazing to improve soil carbon and water retention…”

## What plans are in place to prepare for high rainfall or flood years

### e.g. “maintain regular stocking rates in wet years to build up fodder reserves and improve soil. High paddock used in case of flood…”

# Soil and pasture condition

## Soil description and condition

### e.g. “heavy clay with historically degraded topsoil, particularly on slopes. Rocky basalt subsoil…”

## Pasture description, condition, and species

### e.g. “predominantly cocksfoot and Phalaris pasture, degraded and overgrazed on steep slopes and around watering points. Good coverage in the southern flats…”

## Management plans to improve soil and pasture quality and water holding capacity

### e.g. “implement rotational grazing to increase soil organic matter, maintain more than 80% cover and build topsoil…”

## Erosion issues and management plans

### e.g. “grazing time will be reduced on slopes to increase grass cover and prevent topsoil erosion…”

## Intended stocking rates and hectares dedicated to grazing, including kangaroo and deer management.

### e.g. “keeping 2 head per ha cattle subject to seasonal conditions. Trialling restricting Kangaroo movement through fence extensions…”

# Crop and livestock management planner

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Season** | **Farm activities**  *E.g. livestock sold or purchased, cropping, paddock rotation, sowing.* |
| January | Summer |  |
| February | Summer |  |
| March | Autumn |  |
| April | Autumn |  |
| May | Autumn |  |
| June | Winter |  |
| July | Winter |  |
| August | Winter |  |
| September | Spring |  |
| October | Spring |  |
| November | Spring |  |
| December | Summer |  |

Weed control and Pest Animals

## Key weeds and control methods

### e.g. “serrated tussock: chip or glyphosate spray as required, boxthorn: cut and paint with Triclopyr…”

## Weed coverage and locations

### e.g. “small amounts of scattered serrated tussock in main paddocks, thick boxthorn along back fence…”

## Long term weed suppression strategies

### e.g. “maintaining above 70% competitive pasture to supress weeds. Planting northern shelterbelt to capture wind blowen weed seed…”

## Key Pest Animals and control methods

### e.g. “removal of fox harbour throughout the year and collapsing of rabbit warrens in late summer…”

# Weed and pest animal management calendar

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Weed or pest** | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| Summer | Summer | Autumn | Autumn | Autumn | Winter | Winter | Winter | Spring | Spring | Spring | Summer |
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# Environmental values and revegetation

## Description of any existing native vegetation or waterways present on the property

### e.g. “old remnant redgums in pasture with native shrubs and grasses along creek…”

## Management plan and intention of these areas (e.g. Improve, Extend, Maintain)?

*e.g. “tree guard will be erected around remnant pasture trees to protect them from ringbarking. Creek will be fenced off from cattle…”*

## Revegetation plan and objectives for areas currently without environmental values

*e.g. “indigenous shelterbelt to be established on north and western boundaries for stock wind and sun shelter. Diversity of plants will be used to encourage biodiversity…”*