

Lateral and deep drainage of phosphorus and microbes

Lateral drainage and deep drainage through the soil are key transport pathways for phosphorus and microbes in the Peat Wetlands physiographic zone.

Some example good management practices for lateral and deep drainage of phosphorus and microbes which could be included in your Farm Environmental Management Plan include¹:

Please note

The factsheet on General Good Management Practices is applicable everywhere, and should be referred to in conjunction with this factsheet. There may also be other key transport pathways and associated good management practices which are relevant to your property, depending on which physiographic zones and variants are present.

You can search for your property and view the physiographic zones map on <http://gis.es.govt.nz>

Mitigation	Example GMPs	✓
Reduce P use or loss	Reduce use of P fertiliser where Olsen P values are above agronomic optimum	
	Use low solubility P fertiliser forms if runoff risk is high; or fertilise outside risk months (May to September inclusive)	
	Plant split grass/clover swards in near-stream areas	
Reduce transport of microbes	Defer effluent application when soil conditions unsuitable	
	Apply effluent at low rates and depths	

¹Regardless of the good management practices chosen, the entire farm environmental management plan must be prepared in accordance with Appendix N. On-farm actions must comply with all relevant rules in the Southland Water and Land Plan 2016, and any relevant resource consent conditions.