

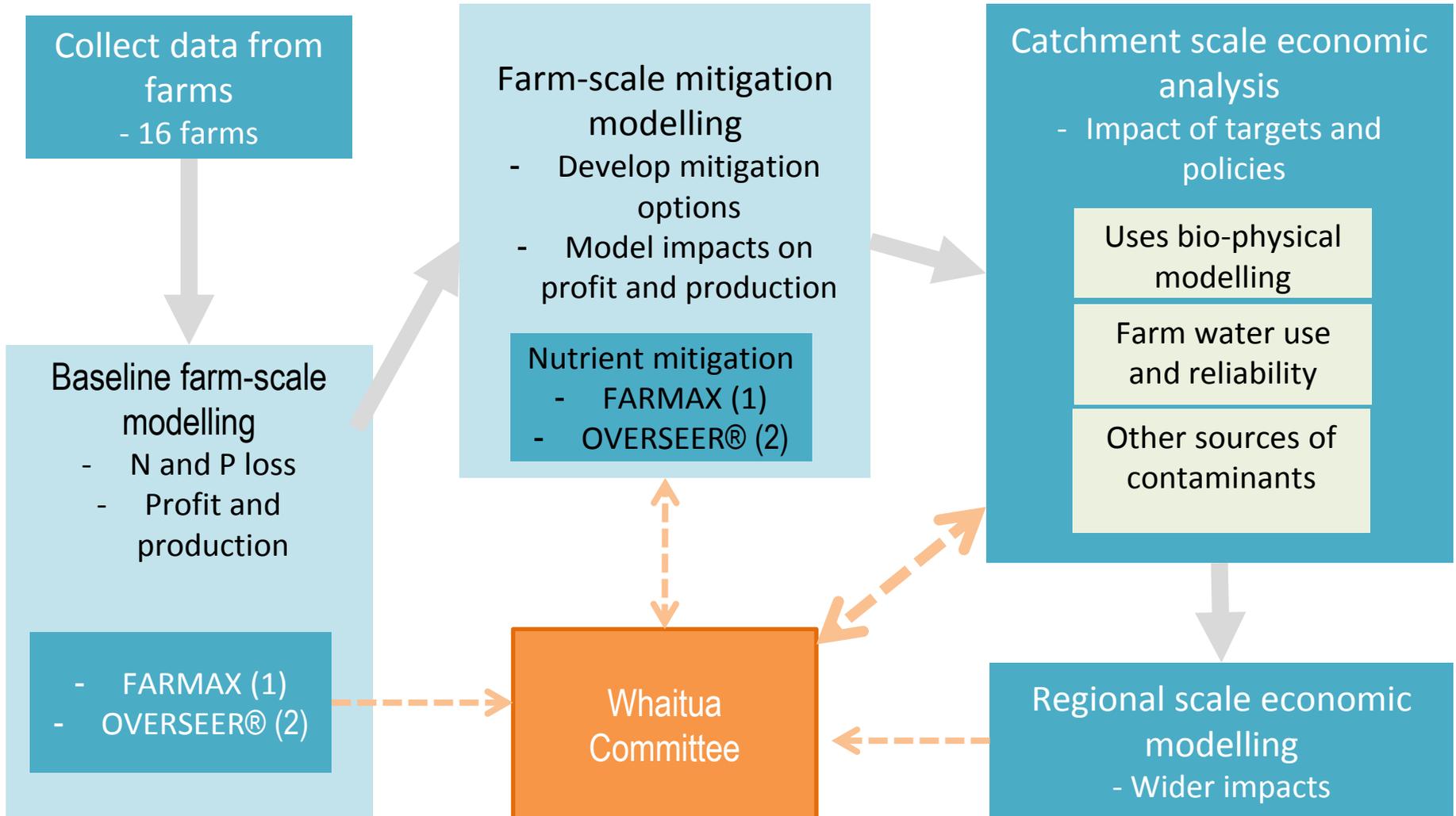
Collaborative Modelling Project

Farm-Scale Modelling



Terry Parminter
for
Ministry for Primary Industries
and
Ministry for the Environment

Economic Modelling Process – Phase 1



Methods

Tryangulated critical methodology: Terry Parminter (KapAg), Martin Boyle (BakerAg), and John Stantiall (Stantiall & Associates)

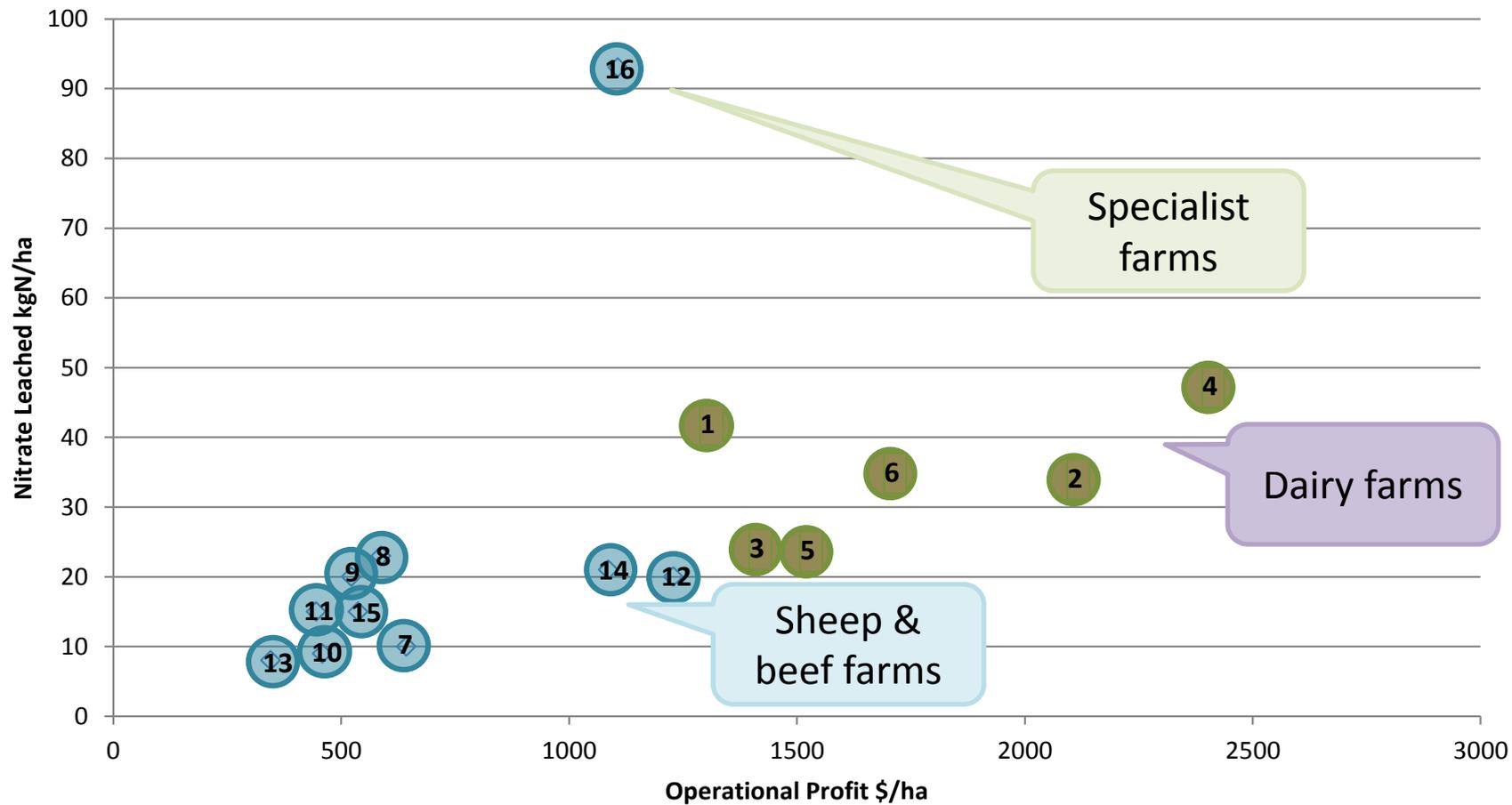
1. Identify the groups of farm types in the catchment
2. Collect farm system data for Example Farms
3. Develop Representative Farms – nutrient budgets, financial accounts
4. Match representative farms to mapped landuses as Virtual Farms

Representative Farms

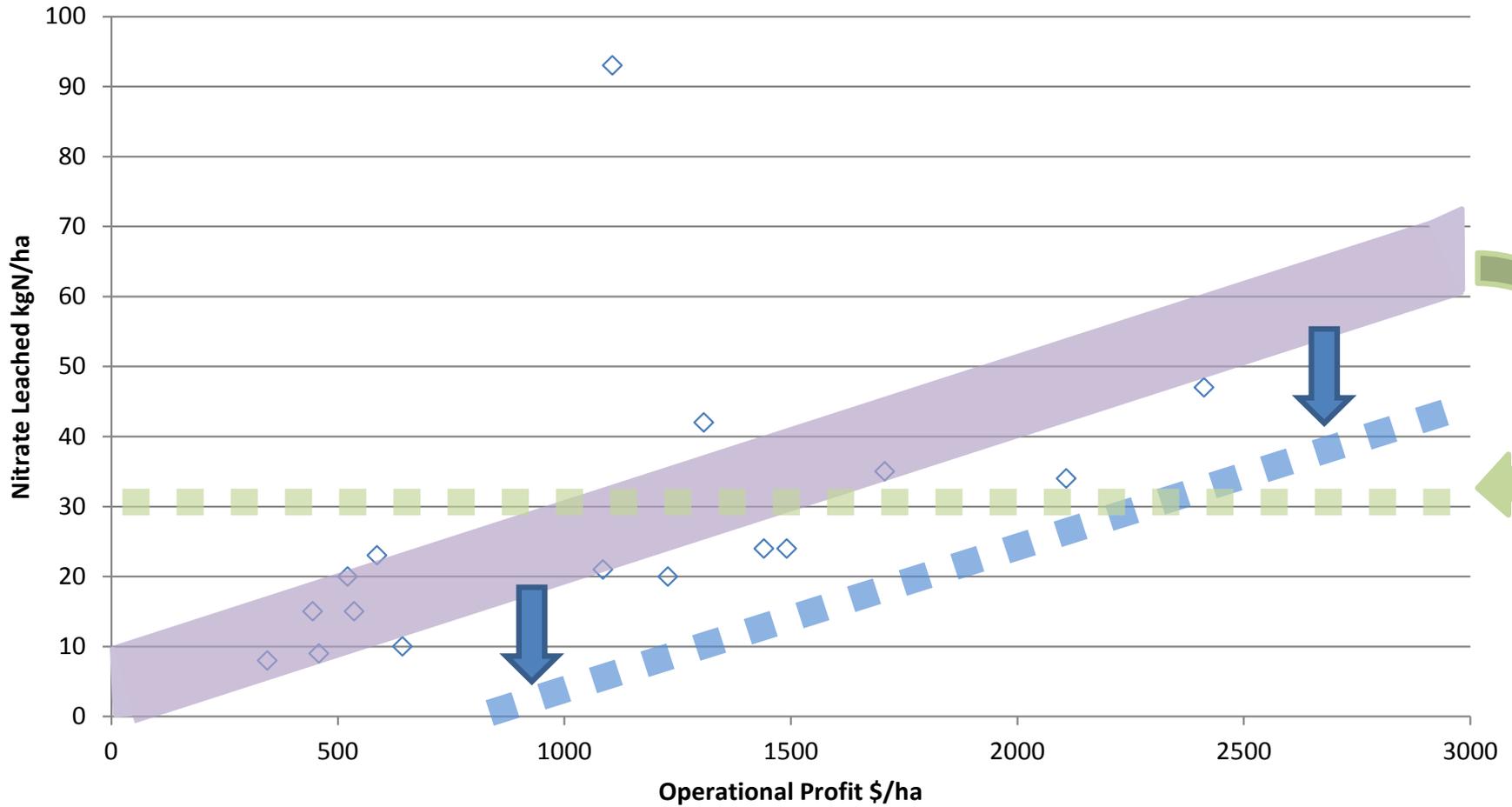
- 4.1_(1b1) low rain dairy, T3
- 4.2_(1b2) low rain dairy, T2
- 4.3_(1a) mod. rain dairy, T4
- 4.4_(3) high rain dairy, T3
- 4.5_(2) irrigated dairy, T4
- 4.6_(4) organic dairy, T2
- 4.7_(5) S&B finishing, dry, T3
- 4.8_(6a) S&B breeding, wet, T2
- 4.9_(6b) S&B finishing, wet, T3
- 4.10_(7) S&Bull finishing, T3
- 4.11_(8a) S&B irrigated trading, T4
- 4.12_(8b) lb&bl trading 20% cropping, T4
- 4.13_(9) S&B breeding dry, T2
- 4.14_(10) beef finishing 65% cropping, T3
- 4.15_(11b) dairy support 15% cropping, T4
- 4.16_(11a) dairy support 48% cropping, T4



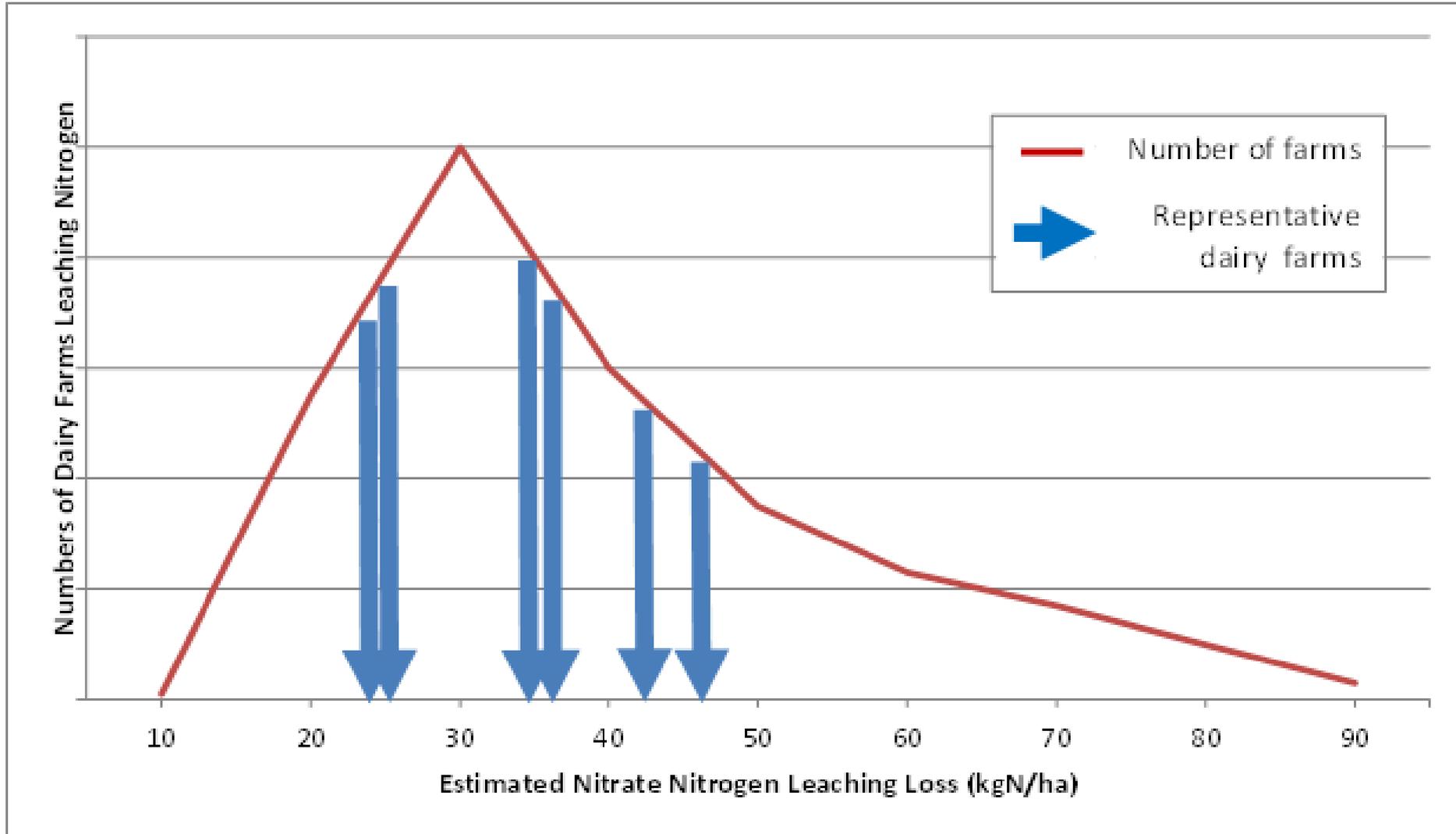
Relationship Between Profitability and Nitrate Leaching



Direction of Change Within Nutrient Limits



Dairy farm nitrate leaching with Representative Farm results super-imposed on a diagrammatic distribution of Wairarapa results



What Happens Next

- The mitigation bundles are introduced and their catchment scale effects modelled
- The economic consequences are modelled at a catchment scale
- Whaitua committee use this information to inform their decision making

