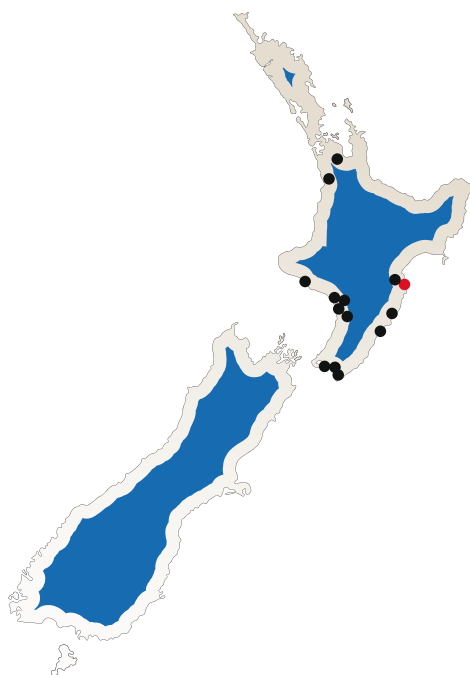
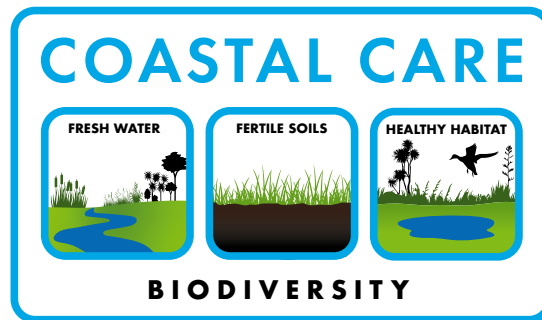


Feeding you sustainably



SEAFIELD AND OHITI

2022



Feeding you sustainably

Since inception the Coastal Lamb Brand has connected our customers to us as farmers. This connection is a key point of difference for our brand and something that is deeply valued by consumers.

Climate change is a worldwide phenomenon in 2022 and all countries are making moves to address this problem. Customers want to know who is producing their food and now more than ever want to know how their food is produced.

Communicating the focus we have on farming sustainably and the care we take of our farm environments is now essential. **Coastal Care** gives us a tool to communicate our sustainability stories effectively with our consumers.

In Hong Kong leading hotels have a **"Quota for Sustainably produced product"** Our **Coastal Care** programme gives us the ability to showcase our credentials and participate in this growth opportunity.

The focus of Coastal Care is looking at the following elements and how they combine to create biodiversity.

Fresh Water + Fertile Soils + Healthy Habitat = **BIODIVERSITY**

Biodiversity is a great measure of the health and sustainability of our farm environments.

Our aim is to document each farms current status and looking to the future, encourage anything that improves the sustainability of our farming systems.

Fresh Water

Fresh water is critical for the survival of all living organisms.

As with all agricultural operations, water is the most important aspect of our farm system. We can experience flooding or droughts at any time of the year, so we farm to minimise the risks of extreme weather events. We are very protective of our water resources to ensure that our farming business is sustainable, and we are making constant improvements to the environment.

- Multiple wetlands fenced off from stock and planted with native trees as well as the estuary and lake Runanga on the boundaries.
- Stock excluded from waterways by fencing.
- Riparian plantings along waterways provide wildlife habitat, reduce erosion and to reduce nutrients or sediment entering waterways.
- Dams used as backup stock water and nutrient traps.
- Reticulated stock water used over all of the farm to ensure livestock always have clean water available.



Fertile Soils

Land or soil that is fertile is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants.

The farm has a range of different soil types, but most are primarily heavy clay soils which have good nutrient levels but can become waterlogged in the winter and very dry in the summer. Soils are very important to the sustainability of our farm, so we take care to ensure that we look after them by minimising nutrient losses and fixing deficiencies.

- Direct drilling of new crops postures to reduce carbon loss, nutrient loss and moisture loss.
- Rest flats in wet conditions from heavy cattle to prevent soil structure damage and plugging.
- Rotational grazing is used to give soils and pastures time to rest and recover between grazing.
- Fertiliser is usually spread by topdressing plane, particularly in winter to reduce soil damage from heavy machinery.
- Soil tests are conducted regularly to ensure most the most efficient fertiliser regime is used.
- We work with the fertiliser reps to ensure the required nutrients are added or replaced to ensure soil fertility is maintained or improved.
- Extensive plantings of both natives and exotic trees to reduce erosion and make best use of marginal land types.
- Cattle kept off erosion prone areas.
- Pockets of original kanukas and cabbage trees remain throughout the farm, these area are fenced off or lax grazed to let seedlings regenerate.



Healthy Habitat

A diverse environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives, grows and reproduces.

We like to make sure that the farm is a healthy sustainable habitat for both introduced farm animals and native species. By protecting the habitat we currently have and making constant improvements, we can ensure that we farm in a sustainable way while also providing valuable habitat for native species. We have plans to continue to add to the native habitat by planting more native trees.

- Area of native Bush – 10Ha
- Area of shelter trees – 17Ha
- Area of wetlands – 14Ha
- Area of Pinus radiata (forestry) - 65Ha
- Shade and shelter trees for livestock
- Regular trapping and pest control
- Ahuriri estuary on the boundary
- Lake Rununga on the boundary.
- Pockets of original kanuka and cabbage trees remain throughout the farm, these area are fenced off or lax grazed to let seedlings regenerate.



Biodiversity

The amount of diversity between plants, animals and other species in a given habitat at a particular time.

There are few original native forest remnants on the farm but there are many recent plantings and we are lucky to have many native in endemic species present on the farm. Wetlands, native plantings and waterways provide excellent habitat for these species.

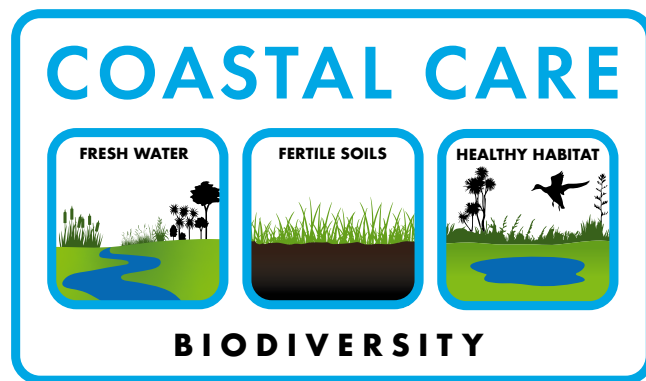
Water

- Short and Long-finned eels, Koura (freshwater crayfish), Inanga, Flounder, Bullies and Grey mullet.
- Native waterfowl including: Grey ducks, Grey teal, Shoveller ducks, Brown teal, Paradise Ducks, Dab chicks and Scaup.

Land

- Endangered native birds including: Australasian Bittern, spotless crake, Fern bird, white Heron, banded dotterel, NZ Falcon, Kereru, Kingfisher, Morepork, Shining Cuckoo, Kaka, Bellbird, Tui, Grey warbler, Pied stilt, Oyster catcher and fantail.





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