



Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Department of **Primary Industries and Regional Development**



# Nutrient Best Management Practices

for beef, sheep and dairy grazing enterprises in south-west Western Australia



Revitalising Geographe  
Waterways

VASSE  
taskFORCE

# Contents

02	About this guideline
03	Background
05	1 - Farm record keeping
07	2 - Right source/Right rate
16	3 - Right place
19	4 - Right time
22	5 - Storing and transporting fertiliser
23	6 - Spreading fertiliser
25	7 - Riparian management
26	8 - Grazing management
28	Catchment group contacts



## 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.



## ***Best Management Practices***

# 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	Why should I do this?	How can I do this?	Reference
<p><b>Create a farm map showing paddock boundaries, soil testing transects or locations, soil types, watercourses and environmentally sensitive areas, and infrastructure</b></p>	<p>A good map helps plan farm management and identifies areas of high nutrient risk, including environmentally sensitive areas, waterways and drains.</p>	<p>Create your own maps with free online mapping platforms like <a href="#">Google Earth</a>, <a href="#">Google Maps</a> or <a href="#">QGIS</a>.</p> <p>Contact your <a href="#">local catchment group</a> for assistance.</p>	<p><a href="#">QGIS</a></p>  <p><a href="#">Google Earth</a></p> 
<p><b>Develop a whole farm nutrient plan including farm map, soil test results, nutrient inputs and outputs, and actions for minimising nutrient loss</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Use a <a href="#">Fertcare® Accredited Advisor</a> to prepare a nutrient management plan to meet the minimum standard for dairy farms.</p> <p>Contact your <a href="#">local catchment group</a> for help to develop a whole farm nutrient plan.</p>	<p><a href="#">Fertcare® technical standard for dairy farming nutrient management plan</a></p> 

## BMP

**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 [Back Paddock](#) or [Agworld](#) to keep track of soil test results, rotations, inputs and yields.

## Reference

[Back Paddock](#)



[Agworld](#)



## 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 [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#) 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.



## BMP

### 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?

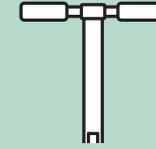
Soil testing is the only way to accurately establish the nutrient status of your soil to determine the right product and rate of fertiliser to address nutrient deficiencies.

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](#)



## BMP

### 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 [ASPAC website](#).

#### 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) [Nutrient Calculator](#) 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.



## BMP

**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](#)





## BMP

**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](#)



[uPtake website](#)



[Critical P values](#)



[Phosphorus for high rainfall pastures](#)



## BMP

### 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 [DPIRD Nutrient Calculator](#) 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.

**BMP**

**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.

**How can I do this?**

Use N look-up tables or seek advice from a [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#) to compare cost of N versus feed.

Consider the guidelines in the [Fert\\$mart Nitrogen Pocket Guide](#)

**Reference**

[Nitrogen for high rainfall pastures](#)



[Fert\\$mart Nitrogen Pocket Guide](#)



[Fertcare website](#)



[Nitrogen for high rainfall pastures](#)



[Dairy Nitrogen Advisor Tool](#)



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 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 [Dairy Nitrogen Fertiliser Advisor Tool](#) to fine-tune dairy nitrogen fertiliser rates.

Seek advice from a [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#).



## BMP

### 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 [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#) or use apps to determine liming strategies for your paddocks:

- Use the [iLime calculator app](#)
- Use the [Lime Comparison Calculator](#) to identify which lime product is the best value for money
- Access the [Lime WA Inc](#) site for lime quality information from many lime producers

[LimeMate](#) calculates required rates of lime to achieve target pH values.

## Reference

[Soil Acidity Guide](#)



[Soil Acidity ebook](#)



[iLime](#)



[Lime Comparison Calculator](#)



[Lime WA Inc](#)



[LimeMate](#)



**BMP**

**Why should I do this?**

**How can I do this?**

**Reference**

**Take plant tissue tests in spring on actively growing plants**

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

Work with a [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#) for advice on interpreting plant tissue tests.

[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 non-waterlogged 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.

**BMP**

**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 [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#) 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.





## BMP

**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 Index less than 0.75), apply P in autumn when pasture is growing and again in spring**

## 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 [Fertcare® Accredited Advisor](#) to interpret soil tests to assess P and K requirements against critical soil test values.

Assess your P and K levels in the soil against national critical values using the DPIRD [Nutrient Calculator](#).

## Reference

[Phosphorus for high rainfall pastures](#)



[Potassium for high rainfall pastures](#)



[Better Fertiliser Decisions for Pasture](#)



[DPIRD Nutrient Calculator](#)



**BMP**

**Apply nitrogen (N) when pasture is actively growing**

**Why should I do this?**

If plants are not actively growing they will not use N and any excess N will be lost to the environment.

**How can I do this?**

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

**Reference**

[Nitrogen for high rainfall pastures in WA](#)



Consider guidelines: [Fert\\$mart Nitrogen 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.*

### BMP

**Store fertiliser in above-ground 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.

## 6 - Spreading fertiliser

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

BMP	Why should I do this?	How can I do this?	Reference
<p><b>Use a variable-rate spreader to spread fertiliser</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Calibrate your fertiliser spreader annually to check for accuracy, evenness of spreading and set up</b></p>	<p>A highly variable spread pattern compromises production rates and farm profitability as some areas receive too much fertiliser and others too little. Over- or under-fertilising can lead to nutrient and productivity loss.</p>	<p>Consult your fertiliser spreader manual for calibration instructions.</p> <p>For Marshall multi-spreaders, use the <a href="#">Marshall Multispreader App</a> to help calibrate your spreader for a range of fertiliser types and spread widths.</p>	<p><a href="#">Marshall Multi-spreader App</a></p> <p><a href="#">Accu-Spread</a></p>  

**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).



## BMP

**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 [Accu-Spread contractor](#).

## 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.*

BMP	Why should I do this?	How can I do this?	Reference
<p><b>Install stock exclusion fencing at least 10 m from waterways and build stock crossings and/or off-stream watering points if required</b></p>	<p>Fencing to keep stock out of waterways reduces bank erosion and stops animal waste deposition directly into the waterway.</p>	<p>Contact your local catchment group to get assistance with your stock exclusion fencing project and see if funding subsidies are available.</p> <p>Visit <a href="#">Healthy Estuaries WA</a> for further information.</p>	<p>Hall 2021 (expected to be published in 2022)</p>
<p><b>Maintain and enhance at least 10 m of vegetation along waterways and major drains</b></p>	<p>Well-managed vegetated strips along waterways and major drains can reduce erosion, provide a nutrient buffer, improve biodiversity, provide shade, and enhance your property.</p>	<p>Contact your local catchment group to get assistance with revegetation and see if funding subsidies are available.</p>	<p><a href="#">River Restoration Manual</a></p> 

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](#)



**BMP**

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

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

**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.

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.

**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.

Use MLA tips and tools on how to [manage ground cover](#) to reduce runoff and water loss to maintain soil health and carbon.

**Reference**

[MLA Grazing Management](#)



[MLA Pasture Utilisation](#)



[Manage Ground 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](http://geocatch.asn.com)  
✉ [geocatch@dwer.wa.gov.au](mailto:geocatch@dwer.wa.gov.au)  
☎ (08) 9781 0111

## Leschenault Catchment Council

🌐 [leschenaultcc.org.au](http://leschenaultcc.org.au)  
✉ [reception@leschenaultcc.org.au](mailto:reception@leschenaultcc.org.au)  
☎ 0458 960 576

## Oyster Harbour Catchment Group

🌐 [ohcg.org.au](http://ohcg.org.au)  
✉ [bruce.radys@ohcg.org.au](mailto:bruce.radys@ohcg.org.au)  
☎ 0428 994 408

## South Coast NRM

🌐 [southcoastnrm.com.au](http://southcoastnrm.com.au)  
✉ [info@southcoastnrm.com.au](mailto:info@southcoastnrm.com.au)  
☎ (08) 9845 8537

## Wilson Inlet Catchment Committee

🌐 [wicc.org.au](http://wicc.org.au)  
✉ [info@wicc.org.au](mailto:info@wicc.org.au)  
☎ 0401 291 457

## South West Catchments Council

🌐 [swccnrm.org.au](http://swccnrm.org.au)  
✉ [swcc@swccnrm.org.au](mailto:swcc@swccnrm.org.au)  
☎ (08) 9724 2400

## Lower Blackwood LCDC

🌐 [lowerblackwood.com.au](http://lowerblackwood.com.au)  
✉ [info@lowerblackwood.com.au](mailto:info@lowerblackwood.com.au)  
☎ (08) 9758 4021

## Peel-Harvey Catchment Council

🌐 [peel-harvey.org.au](http://peel-harvey.org.au)  
✉ [admin@peel-harvey.org.au](mailto:admin@peel-harvey.org.au)  
☎ (08) 6369 8800

## Torbay Catchment Group

🌐 [torbaycatchment.org.au](http://torbaycatchment.org.au)  
✉ [info@torbaycatchment.org.au](mailto:info@torbaycatchment.org.au)  
☎ 0439 461 591





# Acknowledgements

GeoCatch would like to acknowledge all partners who contributed to the development of this Guide, particularly the BMP working group (representative logos below), Meat and Livestock Australia, Rachel Eberhard Consulting, Graham Mussell Consulting and local farmers.

This project is part of Healthy Estuaries WA and Revitalising Geographe Waterways. These State Government initiatives aim to support the long-term health of our south-west waterways.



Department of Water and Environmental Regulation  
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development



© Government of Western Australia

August 2022

This work is copyright. You may download, display, print and reproduce this material in unaltered form only (retaining this notice) for your personal, non-commercial use or use within your organisation. Apart from any use as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, all other rights are reserved. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

#### Disclaimer

This document has been published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation. Any representation, statement, opinion or advice expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith and on the basis that the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and its employees are not liable for any damage or loss whatsoever which may occur as a result of action taken or not taken, as the case may be in respect of any representation, statement, opinion or advice referred to herein. Professional advice should be obtained before applying the information contained in this document to particular circumstances.