Appendix 3 **Definitions**

Outdoor I Intensive stock	means:
farming	1. any stock grazed on irrigated land in or adjoining the bed of a river or lake, in a wetland or adjacent to a wetland boundary;
	2. cows, whether dry or milking and calves at hoof, in a dairy herd;
	3. farmed pigs <u>. cattle or deer</u> ; or
	4. livestock contained for break-feeding of winter feed crops in or adjacent to the bed of a river or lake, in a wetland or adjacent to a wetland boundary
Active bed	Means part or all of the bed of a river where the bed is predominantly unvegetated and comprises sand, gravel, boulders or similar material. Predominantly unvegetated bed includes areas that are partially vegetated with pioneer grasses, herbs and shrubs.
Earthworks	means the excavation of, and/or filling with topsoil, subsoil, sediments, rock and/or other underlying materials on which the soil is formed. Earthworks include, but are not limited to, the construction of roads, tracks, firebreaks and landings, and ground shaping (recontouring), root raking, and blading. Earthworks excludes and cultivation of the soil for the establishment of crops or pasture.
Vegetation clearance	means removal of vegetation by physical, mechanical, chemical or other means except burning by fire .
Farm Environment Plan	means a plan prepared annually in accordance with Schedule 7 of this Plan and which records (including copies of the OVERSEER® input and output files used to prepare the plan) and takes into account all sources of nutrients for farming and identifies all relevant nutrient management practices and mitigations
<u>Stock</u>	Means animals that are kept, fed or housed on production land for the purpose of producing meat, fibre, milk or other animal products for sale. This includes cattle, sheep, deer, pigs, alpaca, goats and also includes replacement and breeding stock.
Animal effluent	means liquid faeces and urine from animals other than humans, including associated process water,

	washdown water, contaminants and sludge.
Solid animal waste	Means solid waste of animal (other than human)
	origin, including manure, but does not include dead
	animals or animal parts.
Solid vegetative waste	Means solid waste of plant origin, but does not
	include solid animal waste or animal effluent
Farming	Means the use of production land where the
	property is larger than 5 hectares in area.
Red catchment	Means:
	(a) <u>a river catchment in which the water quality</u> <u>limits in Table 1 (a) of Policy 4.1 are not met</u>
	and therefore the catchment is over-
	allocated.
	(b) A Lake Zone that is identified on the
	Planning Maps
Orange catchment	Means a river catchment in which the water quality
	limits in Table 1(a) of Policy 4.1 are met but are at
	risk of being exceeded, therefore the catchment is
	fully allocated and at risk of becoming over-
	allocated.
Green catchment	Means a river catchment in which the water quality
	limits in Table 1(a) of Policy 4.1 are met and are not
	at risk of being exceeded, therefore the catchment is under allocated.
Blue catchment	Means a river catchment that is unclassified in
<u>brue caterinient</u>	terms of the water quality limits in Table 1(a) of
	Policy 4.1.
Changed or new farming	Means farming that:
	(a) Has been granted a resource consent to use
	or increase the volume of water for
	irrigation on the property after 1 August
	2012; or
	(b) On a per property basis, has increased by
	greater than 10% the loss of nitrogen
	compared with the loss of nitrogen for the
	same land for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. The annual average amount of
	nitrogen lost shall be calculated using the
	OVERSEER® nutrient model for the 12
	months preceding 1 July in any year and
	expressed in kilograms per hectare per
	<u>year.</u>
	(c) Takes place on land which was not used for
	<u>farming at 1 August 2012.</u>