

## NZIPIM Dairy Farm Systems Certification Scheme Assessment Criteria

## Updated 7 October 2021

NZIPIM Dairy Farm Systems Certification Scheme assesses the competency and knowledge base of new and experienced dairy farm systems consultants against an industry agreed benchmark.

Supported by training programme on offer such as DairyNZ's foundation training programme, junior consultants would be required to complete the following criteria to obtain a **Certificate in Dairy Farm Systems (Level 1)**:

- Be a member of NZIPIM and successfully complete NZIPIM's on-line Ethics module;
- Successfully complete an on-line assessment test to assess the applicant's technical competency in farm systems components as prescribed in the Assessment Criteria (described below); and
- Meet NZIPIM's ongoing Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements of 20 hours/year

Once the junior consultants has completed Level 1 requirements and after completing 12 months as a dairy farm systems consultant, they can apply to become a **Certified Dairy Farm Systems Consultant (Level 2)**. To become a Certified Dairy Farm Systems Consultant, applicants are required to complete the following requirements in demonstrated the competency of a practicing (experienced/senior) dairy farm systems consultant.

- Be a member of NZIPIM and confirm they undertake 600 hours/year of paid consultancy work in dairy farm systems
- Submit one Whole Farm Assessment report undertaken with a client for review;
- Provide two referee contact details one from the client of the completed Whole Farm Assessment, and the other from a Member of the Institute that is not directly associated with the applicant (i.e. not a business associate).
- Maintenance of NZIPIM's CPD requirements of 20 hours/year.

Applicants will also be asked whether they have Professional Indemnity Insurance cover

The following table contains competencies assessed as being applicable to both a junior consultant or senior consultant. In terms of the relevancy of each competency, these have been coded green - highly relevant, or orange - moderate relevance.



Topic area and	Sub-topic area	Existin	g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2)
overall expectation					criteria
1. Consultant Skills	1.1 Professionalism	1.1.1	Ethics: Successfully completed	Ethics: Successfully completed	Ethics: Successfully completed
			NZIPIM's online Ethics Module	NZIPIM's online Ethics Module	NZIPIM's online Ethics Module
		1.1.2	Building positive client	Developing skills in building	Building positive client
			relationships: Clients have	positive client relationships by time	relationships: Clients have
			confidence in the etiquette of	in the role and through training	confidence in the etiquette of the
			the candidate, including		consultant, including
			confidentiality, timeliness,		confidentiality, timeliness,
			preparation and adhering to		preparation and adhering to
			agreed scope of work and		agreed scope of work and charge-
			charge-out rates.		out rates
		1.1.3	Referral: Can identify when to	Referral: Can identify when to refer	Referral: Can identify when to refer
			refer clients to appropriate	clients to appropriate specialists	clients to appropriate specialists
			specialists for advice outside of	for advice outside of their expertise	for advice outside of their
			their expertise		expertise
	1.2 Process	1.2.1	Outputs: Can apply appropriate	Outputs: Developing an	Outputs: Advanced knowledge in
			outputs when required such as	understanding of operational	the production and application of
			operational report, financial	report, financial analysis & plan,	operational reports, financial
			analysis & plan, strategic plan,	strategic plan, action plan, etc	analysis & plans, strategic plans,
			action plan		action plans, etc
	1.3 Communication	1.3.1	Communicates verbal and	Communicates verbal and written	Communicates verbal and written
			written information effectively	information effectively in a manner	information effectively and at a
			in a manner that the client can	that the client can understand	high level of competency in that
			understand and act upon advice		the client can clearly understand
			provided		and act upon advice provided
		1.3.2	Questioning and listening:	Questioning and listening:	Questioning and listening:
			Clients are confident in the	Developing questioning and	Advanced questioning and listening
			ability of the applicant to use	listening skills: Clients are	skills to define problems and
			questioning and listening skills	confident in the ability of the	facilitate solutions with clients
			to facilitate solutions	adviser to use questioning and	
				listening skills	



	pic area and	Sub-topic area	Existing	g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2)
ov	erall expectation					criteria
		1.4 Strategic management	1.4.1	Strategic management: For a given scenario, can account for a dairy farmer's goals, values, cash flow, risk profile, lifestyle, skill set and management preferences to determine the feasibility of change options	Strategic management: Can engage with a farmer on their goals, values, cash flow, risk profile, lifestyle, skill set and management strategies	Strategic management: For a given scenario, can apply advance knowledge in analysing a dairy farmer's goals, values, objectives, financial management strategy (cash flow), risk profile, lifestyle aspirations, skill set and management preferences to determine the feasibility of change options
2.	Farm People Management, Health and Safety	2.1 Farm people management	2.1.1	Staff management: Can determine from a given scenario whether staff turnover on a farm is likely to be negatively impacting performance	Basic understanding of employer obligations under employment law/regs (requirement for employment agreements, paying minimum wage, record keeping)	Can identify and engage with the farmer where there may be breaches with their obligations under employment law/regs.
			2.1.2	Recruitment: Can identify all steps that should be followed in a successful recruitment process		Recruitment: Can refer to appropriate practices and/or practitioners that should be followed in a successful recruitment process
			2.1.3	Orientation: Can identify best practices for orientation of new employees	Understands the purpose of applying best practices for orientation of new employees	Can identify and describe best practices for orientation of new employees and for sustaining a high performing farm teams
		2.2 Health and Safety		Hazards and unsafe practices: Can identify significant hazards and unsafe working practices (to farm staff and themselves), and know where to refer farmers for assistance	Hazards and unsafe practices: Can identify significant hazards and unsafe working practices (to farm staff and themselves), and know where to refer farmers for assistance	Hazards and unsafe practices: Can identify significant hazards and unsafe working practices (to farm staff and themselves), and know where to refer farmers for assistance



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		stressed/dise lead to healt	ellness: identify key here clients are engaged that could in and wellness im and where to go	Health and wellness: Can identify key indicators where clients are stressed/disengaged that could lead to health and wellness issues on-farm and where to go for help	Health and wellness: Can identify key indicators where clients are stressed/disengaged that could lead to health and wellness issues on-farm and where to go for help
3. Animal Management	3.1 Fertility and reproductive performance	<ul> <li>'InCalf steps process (fro options) for with reprod on their farr</li> <li>3.1.2 Fertility Foct determine t Fertility Foct identify how the correct of 3.1.3 Reproduction each of the presented in Report and derived</li> <li>3.1.4 Identifying is improvement Fertility Foct context from determine p fertility implicition</li> </ul>	us Reports: Can he validity of a us Report and v a farmer can access version of a report on KPIs: Can define	Decision cycle: Is aware of InCalf steps in assisting farmers with reproductive performance on their farm Fertility Focus Reports: Can interpret Fertility Focus Reports and identify potential issues.	Decision cycle: Can apply the InCalf steps to select a suitable process (from a range of options) for assisting a farmer with reproductive performance on their farm. Fertility Focus Reports: Can accurately evaluate the validity of a Fertility Focus Report and define each of the parameters presented and how they are derived. Identifying issues and scope for improvement: Can combine Fertility Focus Report data with context from a case study to determine potential for herd fertility improvements and priority issues to be addressed.



Topic area and	Sub-topic area	Existin	g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2)
overall expectation					criteria
		3.1.5	Value of improvement: Can use	Value of improvement: Can use the	Value of improvement: Is highly
			the InCalf tools to calculate the	InCalf tools to identify the potential	proficient in the use of InCalf tools
			potential value of closing the	value of closing fertility gaps on-	to calculate the potential value of
			fertility gap for a given farm	farm	closing fertility gaps for a given
			scenario		farm scenario
	3.2 Growing young	3.2.1	Calf rearing: Can identify best	Calf rearing: Can identify best	Calf rearing: Can identify and
	stock		practices for heifer rearing from	practices for heifer rearing from	describe best practices and
			birth to weaning	birth to weaning	management strategies for heifer
					rearing from birth to weaning
		3.2.2	Growth path: Can determine	Growth path: Can determine heifer	Growth path: Can determine heifer
			heifer weight targets and	weight targets and corresponding	weight targets and corresponding
			corresponding required daily	required daily gain (use tools like	required daily gain (use tools like
			gain (use tools like MINDA	MINDA weights)	MINDA weights)
			weights)		
		3.2.3	Feeding to achieve targets: Can	Feeding to achieve targets: Based	Feeding to achieve targets: Can
			determine heifer feeding	on good practice, can identify	accurately determine heifer
			requirements based on current	heifer feeding requirements based	feeding requirements based on
			weights compared to growth	on current weights compared to	current weights compared to
			targets for a given scenario	growth targets	growth targets for a given scenario
		3.2.4	Value of improvement: Can use	Value of improvement: Can use the	Value of improvement: Is highly
			the InCalf Heifer Rearing tool to	InCalf Heifer Rearing tool to assess	proficient in the use of the InCalf
			determine the cost of not	the cost of not meeting heifer	Heifer Rearing tool to accurately
			meeting heifer weight targets	weight targets	determine the cost of not meeting
					heifer weight targets for a given
					scenario
	3.3 Animal	3.3.1	Animal evaluation KPIs: Can	Animal evaluation KPIs:	Animal evaluation KPIs: Can
	evaluation		identify the correct definitions	Understands the correct definitions	describe the correct definitions for
			for BW, PW, LW and Reliability	for BW, PW, LW and Reliability and	BW, PW, LW and Reliability and
			and which farm management	how these are used to guide	apply this knowledge in assisting
			decisions they should be used	management decisions	farmers with their farm
			for		management decisions



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	3.4 Management strategies	3.4.1	Can identify good management practices (based on InCalf research) for each of the eight key areas of farm management contributing to fertility results: calf and heifer management; body condition and nutrition; heat detection; dealing with non-cyclers; sire selection and AB; bull management; cow	Is aware of good management practices (based on InCalf research) for each of the following eight key areas of farm management contributing to fertility results: calf and heifer management; body condition and nutrition; heat detection; dealing with non- cyclers; sire selection and AB; bull management; cow health; and	Advanced knowledge and can work with farmers in applying good management practices (based on InCalf research) for each of the eight key areas of farm management contributing to fertility results: calf and heifer management; body condition and nutrition; heat detection; dealing with non-cyclers; sire selection and
		3.4.2	health; and calving pattern Management strategies: Can identify and prioritise farm management options to address herd fertility issues for a given farm scenario	calving pattern Management strategies: Is aware of farm management options to address herd fertility issues	AB; bull management; cow health; and calving pattern Management strategies: Can evaluate and prioritise farm management options to address herd fertility issues for a given farm scenario
	3.2 Animal husbandry, health and welfare	3.2.1	Cow condition targets: Can identify best management practices for managing body condition, and describe the implications on production and animal welfare in not meeting condition targets	Cow condition targets: Can identify best management practices for managing body condition, and describe potential implications on production and animal welfare in not meeting condition targets	Cow condition targets: Can describe best management practices for managing body condition, and accurately describe the implications on production and animal welfare in not meeting condition targets
		3.2.2	Common diseases and ailments: Be able to generally identify symptoms, cause and prevention for common diseases and ailments of dairy cows (lameness, milk fever,	Has an awareness of symptoms, cause and prevention for common diseases and ailments of dairy cows (lameness, milk fever, grass staggers, ketosis, mastitis, worm burdens, facial eczema)	Common diseases and ailments: Able to clearly describe the symptoms, cause and prevention for common diseases and ailments of dairy cows (lameness, milk fever, grass staggers, ketosis,



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overall expectation			-		criteria
		3.2.3	grass staggers, ketosis, mastitis, worm burdens, facial eczema) Referral: Can identify when it is appropriate to refer to a veterinarian	Referral: Can identify when it is appropriate to refer to a veterinarian	mastitis, worm burdens, facial eczema) Referral: Can identify when it is appropriate to refer to a veterinarian
		3.2.4	Compliance: Can identify correct rules and procedures for meeting regulatory requirements (dairy), including animal welfare, animal identification and traceability	Compliance: Understanding of regulatory requirements applicable to animal husbandry (animal welfare, animal identification and traceability)	Compliance: Can describe the procedures for meeting regulatory requirements as it relates to animal husbandry (animal welfare, animal identification and traceability)
		3.2.5	Cow condition strategies: Can report on the pros and cons of milking once-a-day or other variable milking scenarios in terms of cow condition, feed requirements and productivity	Cow condition strategies: Is aware of the pros and cons of milking once-a-day or other variable milking scenarios in terms of cow condition, feed requirements , productivity and work/life balance	Cow condition strategies: Can critically evaluate the costs and benefits, and apply on-farm strategies for milking once-a-day, or other variable milking scenarios, for a given farm in terms of cow condition, feed requirements, productivity and work/life balance
4. Dairy Production Systems	4.1 Grazing management	4.1.1	Understanding grazing principles: Can identify the key principles of grazing management (leaf stage, the ideal grazing window for achieving maximum production and yields); the science-based evidence behind the principles; and how the principles can be applied to developing management policies throughout the year.	Understanding grazing principles: Can identify the key principles of grazing management (leaf stage, the ideal grazing window for achieving maximum production and yields); and understands how the principles can be applied to developing management policies throughout the year.	Advanced knowledge of grazing management principles and science-based evidence behind the principles.



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overall expectation					criteria
		4.1.2	Application of grazing principles: For a given scenario, can develop a spring management plan including: target average pasture covers at drying off, calving and balance date; rotation length; weekly target average pasture covers; and area grazed per day for each mob on the farm.	Application of grazing principles: Can describe grazing principles, including develop a spring management plan (target average pasture covers at drying off, calving and balance date; rotation length; weekly target average pasture covers; and area grazed per day for each mob on the farm).	Application of grazing principles: Advanced knowledge in the application of different grazing principles for any given on-farm scenario.
		4.1.3	Feed calculations: Can use feed wedges and other tools (eg Farmax) to make feed management decisions. Can derive the target line for a feed wedge.	Feed calculations: Can use feed wedges and other tools (eg Farmax) to make feed management recommendations. Can derive the target line for a feed wedge.	Feed calculations: Highly proficient in executing feed calculations in making feed management recommendations.
		4.1.4	Tactical management: Can identify management tactics for feed surpluses and deficits	Tactical management: Can identify management tactics for feed surpluses and deficits	Tactical management: Advance knowledge of management for feed surpluses and deficits
	4.2 Feeding	4.2.1	Feeding principles: Can determine which components (ME, protein, fibre, dry matter) are most important in meeting nutritional requirements of young stock and cows through supplements	Feeding principles: Can identify feed components (ME, protein, fibre, dry matter) that are important in meeting nutritional requirements of young stock and cows	Feeding principles: Can evaluate and analyse which feed components (ME, protein, fibre, dry matter) are most important in meeting nutritional requirements of young stock and cows when supplements might be applied, and make recommendations.
		4.2.2	Feed allocation: Can calculate required feed allocations (pasture and supplement) based on feed value and energy	Feed allocation: Can calculate required feed allocations (pasture and supplement) based on feed	Feed allocation: Can critically evaluate and analyse required feed allocations (pasture and supplement) based on feed value



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overall expectation						criteria
				requirements for maintenance	value and energy requirements for	and energy requirements for
				and condition gain	maintenance and condition gain	maintenance and condition gain
			4.2.3	Forage crops: Can estimate the	Forage crops: Can estimate the	Forage crops: Highly proficient in
				yield of a forage crop, the	yield of a forage crop, the number	determining the yield of a forage
				number of days the crop will last	of days the crop will last for a given	crop, the number of days the crop
				for a given number of cows, and	number of cows, and the area/day	will last for a given number of
				the area/day required for break	required for break feeding.	cows, and the area/day required
				feeding.		for break feeding.
			4.2.4	Can compare the value of	Can compare the value of different	Can rigorously evaluate the value
				different feed sources in	feed sources in relation to their	of different feed sources in relation
				relation to their cost by	cost by correctly calculating	to their cost by correctly
				correctly calculating c/MJME	c/MJME and c/kg DM.	calculating c/MJME and c/kg DM,
				and c/kg DM, including		including accounting for utilisation
				accounting for utilisation		
			4.2.5	Supplementary feed store: Can	Supplementary feed: Can estimate	Supplementary feed: Can analyse
				correctly estimate the volume	the volume (kg DM) of	and accurately estimate the
				(kg DM) of a silage stack and	supplementary feed stores (eg.	volume (kg DM) of supplementary
				bunker	silage stack and bunker)	feed stores (eg. silage stack and bunker)
	4.3	Dairy	4.3.1	Production systems: Can	Production systems: Can assess the	Production systems: Advanced
		production		correctly identify the	characteristics of production	knowledge in production systems
		systems		characteristics of production	systems (proportion of brought in	and can evaluate and advise on the
				systems (proportion of brought	feed, relative production and	strategic decision-making options
				in feed, relative production and	profitability KPIs) and understands	(system choice, risk management).
				profitability KPIs) and how these	how these influence tactical	
				influence the context of	decision-making (e.g. pasture	
				strategic (system choice, risk	management)	
				management) and tactical (e.g.		
				pasture management) decision-		
				making		



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			4.3.2	Pasture eaten: Can correctly	Pasture eaten: Can accurately	Pasture eaten: Can correctly
				calculate a pasture eaten	calculate a pasture eaten estimate	calculate a pasture eaten estimate
				estimate (see DNZ 'assessing	(see DNZ 'assessing and allocating	(see DNZ 'assessing and allocating
				and allocating pasture')	pasture')	pasture')
			4.3.3	Stocking rate: can accurately	Stocking rate: Can accurately	Stocking rate: Can accurately
				calculate stocking rate using the	calculate stocking rate using	calculate, evaluate and model
				different methods (cows/ha, kg	different methods (cows/ha, kg	different stocking rate scenarios
				<pre>lwt/ha, comparative stocking</pre>	lwt/ha, comparative stocking rate)	using different methods and tools
				rate)		
			4.3.4	Strategies for managing annual	Strategies for managing annual	Strategies for managing annual
				feed supply/demand: For a	feed supply/demand: Can assess	feed supply/demand: Can critically
				given annual feed	annual feed supply/demand	evaluate annual feed
				supply/demand profile, can	profile, to determine tactical	supply/demand profile for a given
				determine strategic	management options (e.g. stocking	scenario and determine strategic
				management options (e.g.	rate, calving date, wintering, feed	management options (e.g. stocking
				stocking rate, calving date,	input levels, surplus feed	rate, calving date, wintering, feed
				wintering, feed input levels,	conservation).	input levels, surplus feed
				surplus feed conservation) to		conservation) to maximise feed
				maximise feed conversion		conversion efficiency and meet
				efficiency and meet production		production targets
				targets		
			4.3.5	Autumn management: For a	Autumn management: Can develop	Autumn management: Can
				given scenario, can develop an	an autumn management plan to	critically evaluate and advise on an
				autumn management plan to	meet average pasture cover, cow	autumn management plan for a
				meet average pasture cover,	condition targets and drying off	given scenario in meeting average
				cow condition targets and	date (eg. DNZ Simple Feed Budget	pasture cover, cow condition
				drying off date (see DNZ Simple	with Cow Condition provided)	targets and drying off date.
				Feed Budget with Cow		
				Condition provided)		
	4.4	Pasture	4.4.1	Why renew pastures: Can use	Why renew pastures: Understands	Why renew pastures: Can apply
		renewal		paddock production data	the ideas of renewing pastures at	paddock production data together



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			together with a cost:benefit	paddock level (see DNZ pasture	with a cost:benefit analysis to
			analysis to determine the value	renewal)	determine the value of renewing
			of renewing pastures at		pastures at paddock level (see DNZ
			paddock level (see DNZ pasture		pasture renewal)
			renewal)		
		4.4.2	How much and which paddocks	How much and which paddocks to	How much and which paddocks to
			to renew: Can identify from a	renew: Can understand at systems	renew: Can evaluate from a given
			given scenario which paddocks	level pros and cons of renewing	scenario which paddocks are the
			are the most appropriate to	different proportions of the farm.	most appropriate to renew at a
			renew, and the system level		system level across different
			pros and cons of renewing		proportions of the farm.
			different proportions of the		
			farm.		
		4.4.3	Selecting pasture cultivars: Can	Selecting pasture cultivars: Can	Selecting pasture cultivars: Can
			identify the role of key	identify the role of key attributes	describe the role of key attributes
			attributes of ryegrass cultivars	of ryegrass cultivars (endophytes,	of ryegrass cultivars (endophytes,
			(endophytes, tetraploid vs.	tetraploid vs. diploid, relative	tetraploid vs. diploid, relative
			diploid, relative production and	production and persistence).	production and persistence), and
			persistence), and can use the		can use the Forage Value Index to
			Forage Value Index to select the		select the highest performing
			highest performing ryegrass		ryegrass cultivars for a case study
			cultivars for a case study farm.		farm.
		4.4.4	Reasons for pasture decline: Can	Reasons for pasture decline: Can	Reasons for pasture decline: Can
			determine the contributing	broadly identify factors	evaluate the contributing factors to
			factors to pasture decline and	contributing to pasture decline and	pasture decline and recommend
			management strategies to	recommend management	management strategies to increase
			increase pasture persistence	strategies to increase pasture	pasture persistence and
			and performance for a range of	persistence and performance.	performance for a range of
			scenarios.		scenarios.
	4.5 Milking cows	4.5.1	Design efficiency: Can identify		Design efficiency: Can identify
			common design faults affecting		common design faults affecting



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ove	erall expectation						criteria
					cow flow to, from and within the dairy		cow flow to, from and within the dairy
				4.5.2	Milking routines: Can identify milking routine strategies to improve milking efficiency and when they are applicable		Milking routines: Can identify milking routine strategies to improve milking efficiency and when they are applicable
				4.5.3	Referral: Can identify when it is appropriate to refer to a specialist to improve milking efficiency	Can identify when it is appropriate to refer to a specialist to improve milking efficiency	Can identify when it is appropriate to refer to a specialist to improve milking efficiency
5	Environmental Management and Regulations	5.1	Understanding Environmental Risks	5.1.1	Regulatory requirements under the RMA Section 9A - certifying Freshwater Farm Plans (FWFPs)	Aware of regulatory requirements for farmers to have FWFPs, and can identify where to seek environmental planning advice	Higher understanding of regulatory requirements for farmers to have FWFPs under the RMA S9A, and can identify where to seek environmental planning advice
				5.1.2	Aware of adverse environmental effects, risks and good management practices on-farm by asking the right questions and observing the right things Understand keys reasons and methods for farm environmental record keeping	Aware of farm management practices that cause adverse effects on water quality and understands good management practices to mitigate such risks Understand the reasons and methods for farm environmental record keeping	Aware of farm management practices that cause adverse effects on water quality and understands good management practices to mitigate such risks Understand the reasons and methods for farm environmental record keeping and assist/refer farmers in setting this up
		5.2	Environmental regulatory frameworks	5.2.1	Can identify, interpret and apply key aspects of regional environmental regulations to identify potential compliance requirements on farm	Aware of regional environmental regulations and potential areas of non-compliance on farm	Can identify, interpret and apply key aspects of regional environmental regulations to identify potential areas of non- compliance on farm and assist/refer farmers in mitigating such risks



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		5.2.2	Can identify evidence of effluent	Can identify signs of effluent	Can identify signs and collect
			system failure during a farm	system failure during a farm walk	information to assess if there is an
			environment walk		effluent system failure during a
					farm walk
		5.2.3	Land Applications: Can identify		Land Applications: Can describe
			good management practices for		good management practices for
			liquid effluent/effluent		liquid effluent/effluent
			solids/odour management		solids/odour management
		5.2.4	Water meters: Understands the		Water meters: Understands the
			purpose and identifies		purpose and placement of water
			appropriate placement of water		meters in dairy sheds (relates to
			meters in dairy sheds (relates to		council consent requirements)
			council consent requirements)		
	5.3 Nutrient	5.3.1	Nutrient cycles: Can explain the	Nutrient cycles: Can explain the	Nutrient cycles: Can explain the
	Management		nutrient cycle and behaviour of	nutrient cycle	nutrient cycle and chemical
	[Applicants		N, P, K, S, Mg and OM		behaviour of N, P, K, S, Mg and OM
	that have a	5.3.2	Nutrient management blocks:	Understands the purpose of a	Can interpret a nutrient budget or
	Certificate in		Can identify nutrient	nutrient budget or nutrient	nutrient management plan for
	Intermediate		management blocks within a	management plan	nutrient management blocks
	Sustainable		farm that may be used in		within a farm
	Management		preparation of a nutrient budget		
	will receive a		or nutrient management plan		
	cross credit]	5.3.3	Fertiliser Plan: Can identify		Fertiliser Plan: Can identify
			required changes to		required changes to maintenance
			maintenance and capital		and capital fertiliser use based on
			fertiliser use based on		interpretation of a nutrient budget,
			interpretation of a nutrient		soil test and management history
			budget, soil test and		
			management history		



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			5.3.4	Fertiliser application: Can identify good practice fertiliser application methods i.e. fertiliser industry code of good practice, Fertmark, SpreadMark	Can identify industry good practice guidelines in the application and storage of fertiliser.	Can identify industry good practice guidelines in the application and storage of fertiliser.
			5.3.5	Interpret Overseer: Can identify the assumptions made in Overseer and how to interpret an Overseer report	Can interpret an Overseer report	Can interpret an Overseer report and identify the assumptions and source information for a given scenario
			5.3.6	Use Overseer: Can identify relevant best practice Overseer input standards for a given scenario & source information on Overseer changes		
	5.4	On-farm Greenhouse Gases	5.4.1	Regulations: Obligations under the Zero Carbon Act, and He Waka Eke Noa	Regulations: Understands farmer obligations under the Zero Carbon Act, He Waka Eke Noa (including key milestone dates).	Regulations:Understands and can explain farmer obligations under the Zero Carbon Act, and He Waka Eke Noa (including key milestone dates).
			5.4.2	On-farm GHG emissions: Explain what sources of GHG emissions	Understands the main sources of on-farm GHG emissions (Methane, N2O, CO2)	Can identify main sources of on- farm GHG emissions and how these can be calculated (Overseer, Farmax and other online tools)
			5.4.3	Describe mitigation options currently available that can be applied at the farm level	Is aware of general mitigation options that can reduce on-farm GHG emissions and associated impacts	Can describe GHG mitigation strategies and evaluate implications to the productivity and profitability of adapting the farm system in meeting GHG targets.
			5.5.1	Erosion risks and management: Can identify areas where	Erosion risks and management: Aware of areas where erosion is a	Erosion risks and management: Can identify areas where erosion is



Topic area and	Sub-topic area		Existin	g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2)
overall expectation						criteria
	5.5	Biodiversity, Land and soil management		erosion is a high risk and methods to minimise the risk through erosion management practices (e.g. hillsides, rolling to steep country)	high risk and can identify general methods to minimise the risk	a high risk and can describe methods to minimise the risk through erosion management practices (e.g. hillsides, rolling to steep country)
			5.5.2	Cropping: Can identify management practices to minimise soil loss associated with cropping (cultivation/no- till, min-till, full cultivation, grazing and harvest)	Cropping: Aware of management practices to minimise soil loss associated with cropping (cultivation/no-till, min-till, full cultivation, grazing and harvest)	Cropping: Can describe management practices to minimise soil loss associated with cropping (cultivation/no-till, min-till, full cultivation, grazing and harvest)
			5.5.3	Wet areas: Can identify methods to manage laneways, gateways, low-lying areas, flood water-courses, and techniques for mitigating pugging, compaction and environmental effect (e.g. fencing)		Wet areas: Can describe methods to manage laneways, gateways, low-lying areas, flood water- courses, and techniques for mitigating pugging, compaction and environmental effect (e.g. fencing)
			5.5.4	Biodiversity and waterway management: Can identify issues, set objectives and identify methods and options to protect and/or enhance biodiversity and the condition of waterways		Biodiversity and waterway management: Can identify issues/adoptions to protect and/or enhance biodiversity and the condition of waterways
	5.6	Storage, infrastructure and waste management	5.6.1	Risks: Can identify risks associated with storage of bulk resources and disposal of waste on farm; including feed, fertiliser, chemical, fuel, dead animals, plastic waste and		Risks: Can identify risks associated with storage of bulk resources and disposal of waste on farm; including feed, chemical, fuel, dead animals, plastic and general waste, including options for recycling



Topic area and	Sub-topic area		Existin	g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2)
overall expectation						criteria
				general waste, including options		plastics, metals, chemicals and
				for recycling plastics, metals,		dead animals
				chemicals and dead animals		
			5.6.2	Leachate: Can identify methods		Leachates: Can describe and
				for minimising and managing		recommend (or refer on) methods
				silage leachate and		for minimising and managing
				contamination from other feed		leachates entering waterways (eg.
				storage facilities and in-paddock		silage leachates, offal pits)
				feeding		
	5.7	Irrigation	5.7.1	Irrigation Application: Can		Irrigation Application (regionally
		(regionally		identify correct processes for		specific): Can identify correct
		specific)		soil moisture monitoring and		processes for soil moisture
				scheduling and how these relate		monitoring and scheduling and
				to soil parameters. Identify		how these relate to soil
				correct procedures for		parameters. Identify correct
				measuring irrigation application		procedures for measuring irrigation
				and uniformity, including		application and uniformity,
				options and procedures for		including options and procedures
				optimisation.		for optimisation.
6 Financial	6.1	Scope and	6.1.1	Can define and explain the	Has a technical understanding of:	Demonstrate advanced knowledge
Management		purpose of		following key terms: annual	Annual budget; cashflow budget;	and can engage in rigorous analysis
		financial		budget; cashflow budget;	operating profit; operating profit	of: annual budget; cashflow
		management		operating profit; operating	margin; change in equity; return on	budget; operating profit; operating
				profit margin; change in equity;	assets; liabilities; debt:asset ratio;	profit margin; change in equity;
				return on assets; liabilities;	and interest cover. Not including	return on assets; liabilities;
				debt:asset ratio; and interest	tax.	debt:asset ratio; interest cover;
				cover.		and understanding of tax
						implications.
	6.2	Annual cash	6.2.1	Can accurately develop and list	Can accurately develop and list the	Critically evaluates and analyses
		forecast		the key elements of a cash	key elements of an annual budget	annual forecast budgets for a dairy
		budgets		forecast budget for a dairy farm	for a dairy farm using industry	farm using industry accepted tools



Topic area and	Sub-topic area			g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2)	
overall expectation						criteria	
				[Mark and measure - use	accepted tools (DairyBase, Figured,	and external economic and market	
				DairyBase/ figured/economic	etc).	data.	
				survey – recognise when			
				variations occur]			
			6.2.2	Can develop a cash budget for a	Can develop a cash budget for a	Applies advanced knowledge in	
				farm to calculate and report on	farm to calculate and report on	developing a cash budget for a	
				cash operating surplus;	cash operating surplus; accounting	farm and undertake rigorous	
				accounting for income, farm	for income, farm working expenses	analysis on cash operating surplus;	
				working expenses and other	and other expenses less tax,	accounting for income, taxation,	
				expenses less tax, interest,	interest, principal, repayments,	farm working expenses and other	
				principal, repayments, drawings	personal drawings and capital	expenses, interest, principal,	
				and capital expenditure	expenditure	repayments, personal drawings	
						(and associated budget) and capital	
						expenditure	
	6.3	Cashflow	6.3.1	Can develop a cashflow budget,	Can develop a cashflow budget,	Can critically evaluate and analyse	
		budgets		accounting for the calendar of	accounting for the calendar of	a cashflow budget, and apply	
				activities for an example farm,	activities for an example farm,	problem solving skills and	
				highlighting the peaks and	highlighting the peaks and troughs	strategies in advising on cashflow	
				troughs of current account	of current account balance; can	budgets for a client.	
				balance; can provide a practical	provide a practical interpretation		
				interpretation of the results.	of the results.		
	6.4	Partial budget	6.4.1	Can use a partial budget to	Can complete partial budgets for a	Applies advanced knowledge and	
		and return on		calculate the impact of a	farm and calculate the impacts of a	understanding of likely impacts of a	
		investment		proposed change on the	proposed change on the	proposed change on the	
				profitability of the business and	profitability of the business and	profitability of the business and	
				take over to annual budgets	take through to annual budgets	demonstrate problem solving skills	
	Ļ					to address these	
	6.5	•	6.5.1	Can use a cash budget to	Understands and can communicate	Can apply advanced knowledge in	
		Analysis		develop a sensitivity analysis for	the purpose of using a cash budget	using a cash budget to develop a	
				key variables	to develop a sensitivity analysis for	sensitivity analysis for key variables	
					a farm		



Topic area and overall expectation	Sub	-topic area	Existin	g Assessment criteria	Certificate in DFS (Level 1) criteria	Certified DFS Consultant (Level 2) criteria
overall expectation	6.6	Accounts	6.6.1	Can use a set of accounts to	Understands the use a set of	Can use a set of accounts to
	0.0		0.0.1			
		analysis -profit		calculate cash operating surplus	accounts to calculate cash	calculate cash operating surplus
		& loss and		and make non-cash adjustments	operating surplus and make non-	and make non-cash adjustments
		balance sheet		(livestock, feed inventory,	cash adjustments (livestock, feed	(livestock, feed inventory, unpaid
				unpaid family labour, support	inventory, unpaid family labour,	family labour, support block and
				block and depreciation) to	support block and depreciation) to	depreciation) to enable calculation
				enable calculation of operating	enable calculation of operating	of operating profit
				profit	profit	
	6.7	Business	6.7.1	Can identify the relevance of the	Can identify the relevance of the	Using relevant key performance
		economic		key performance indicators for	key performance indicators for the	indicators can critically analyse a
		analysis using		the farm business using industry	farm business using industry	farm business using industry
		accepted		accepted financial tools	accepted financial tools	accepted financial tools
		financial tools	6.7.2	Can identify and apply accepted	Is aware of industry benchmarks in	Can identify and apply accepted
		(eg DairyBase)		industry benchmarks in	assessing business performance	industry benchmarks in assessing
				assessing business performance		business performance
			6.7.3	Can use financial and physical		Can use financial and physical data
				data obtained from financial		obtained from financial report to
				report to identify strengths and		evaluate and identify strengths and
				weaknesses in the business		weaknesses in the business relative
				relative to benchmarks (eg. via		to benchmarks (eg. via Whole Farm
				Whole Farm Assessment)		Assessment)
	1		6.7.4	Can use a benchmarking report		Can use a benchmarking report to
	1			to describe financial position		analyse and describe the financial
				and performance in terms of,		position and performance in terms
	1			cash flow, profit and physical		of; cash flow, profit and physical
	1			performance (assessed via		performance (assessed via Whole
				Whole Farm Assessment)		Farm Assessment)
			6.7.5	Can calculate the growth in		Can evaluate and calculate the
				equity required to reach a		growth in equity required to reach
	1			wealth target such as paying off		a wealth targets (such as paying off
	1			debt or purchasing a farm		debt or purchasing a farm)
	1					acoust of parenasing a failing



Completion of Whole Farm Assessment for L	evel 2	
7 Whole farm assessment and planning	7.1.1	Can <u>describe the farm system</u> in terms of goals; values; farm and business principles; financial position; on- farm capabilities; business structure; identified risks and opportunities; management preferences; identified
Download Whole Farm Assessment Guide		issues; and capacity to change.
and Questionnaire <u>HERE</u> .	7.1.2	Can <u>triangulate analysis</u> of farm physical and financial benchmarking reports and other farm data (e.g. Fertility Focus Report); farmer responses to questions covering all farm system components; and observation of farm management practices to identify key on-farm issues and opportunities and their route cause.
	7.1.3	Can assist a farmer to <u>prioritise</u> which areas are most important to address and within what timeframe based on the farm and farmer context, the complexity and cost of the changes required and the impacts on the farm business and environment.
	7.1.4	Can facilitate an agreed, context specific and <u>SMART action plan</u> with a farmer to address the issues identified
	7.1.5	<ul> <li>Can write a report which is clearly understood by a farmer, and includes the following elements:</li> <li>Very short background to the purpose of the report and the process undertaken</li> <li>Summary of key strengths</li> <li>Summary of focus areas identified and recommended actions (approx. 1 page)</li> <li>Brief farm business description (suitable for an outside reader such as a bank to understand context)</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Brief description of business strategy including vision, principles, goals, risks and opportunities as identified by the farmer and interpreted by the consultant during the interview and pre-assessment.</li> <li>Business performance summary including key benchmarks and commentary on wealth creation, cashflow, profit, and physical performance. Should include 2-3 years of benchmarking data and an annual budget looking forward (provide the full annual budget as an appendix).</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Summary assessment against each farm system component (traffic light system in a table is appropriate) including</li> <li>Strategic management and governance</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Advice and support</li> <li>Financial performance and management</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>People recruitment and management (including employment compliance)</li> <li>Pasture management</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Supplements</li> </ul>



<ul> <li>Stock management, reproduction and compliance</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Environment, soils and fertiliser (including compliance)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Infrastructure</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Detailed analysis and recommendations/options to address priority focus areas</li> </ul>
• Action plan to address the issues (developed with the farmer after they have reviewed the report)
Appendix including benchmarking report, other farm data reports (e.g. Fertility Focus Report), pre-visit
questionnaire and any analysis conducted to assist in decision-making.