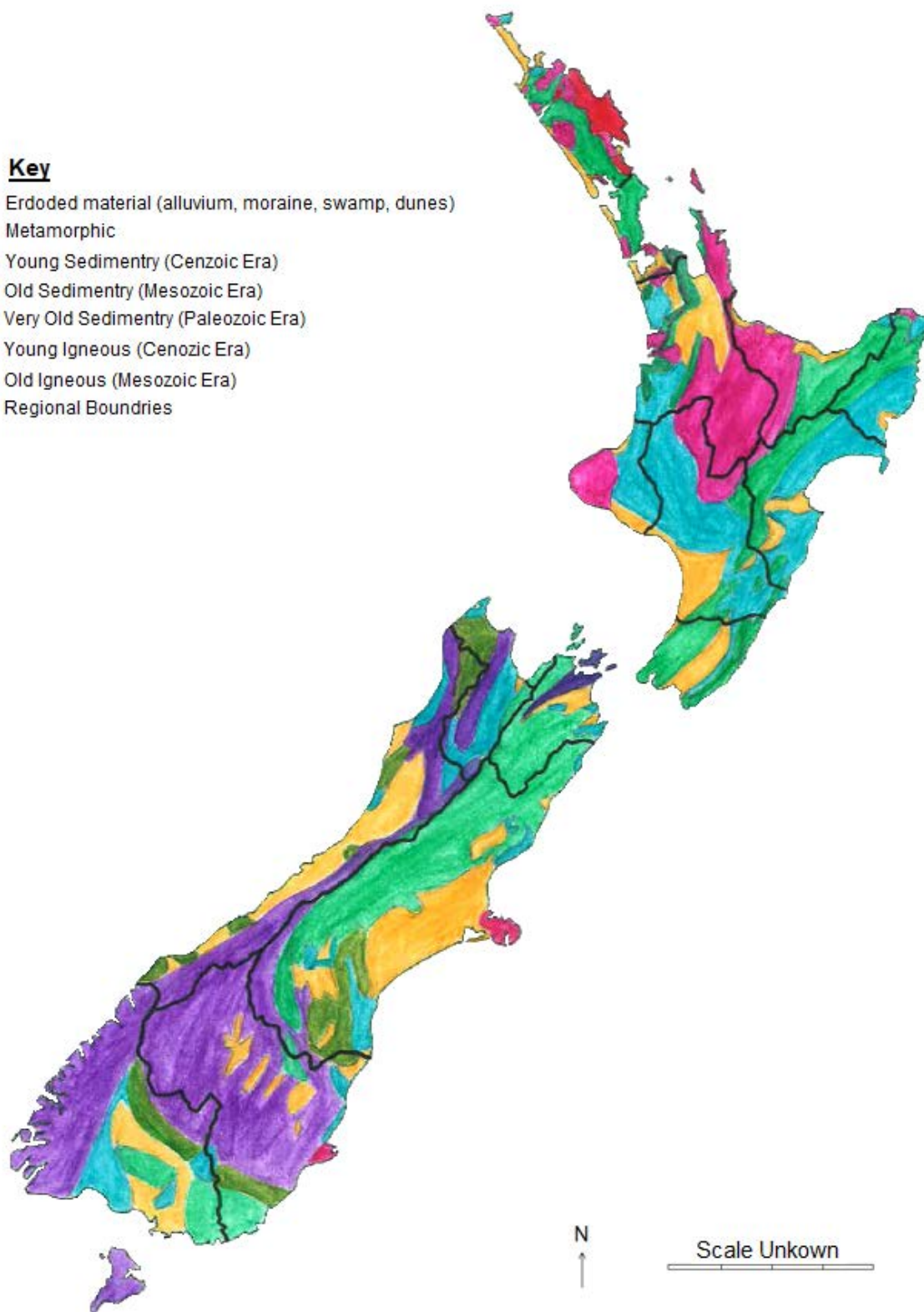




Soils Map

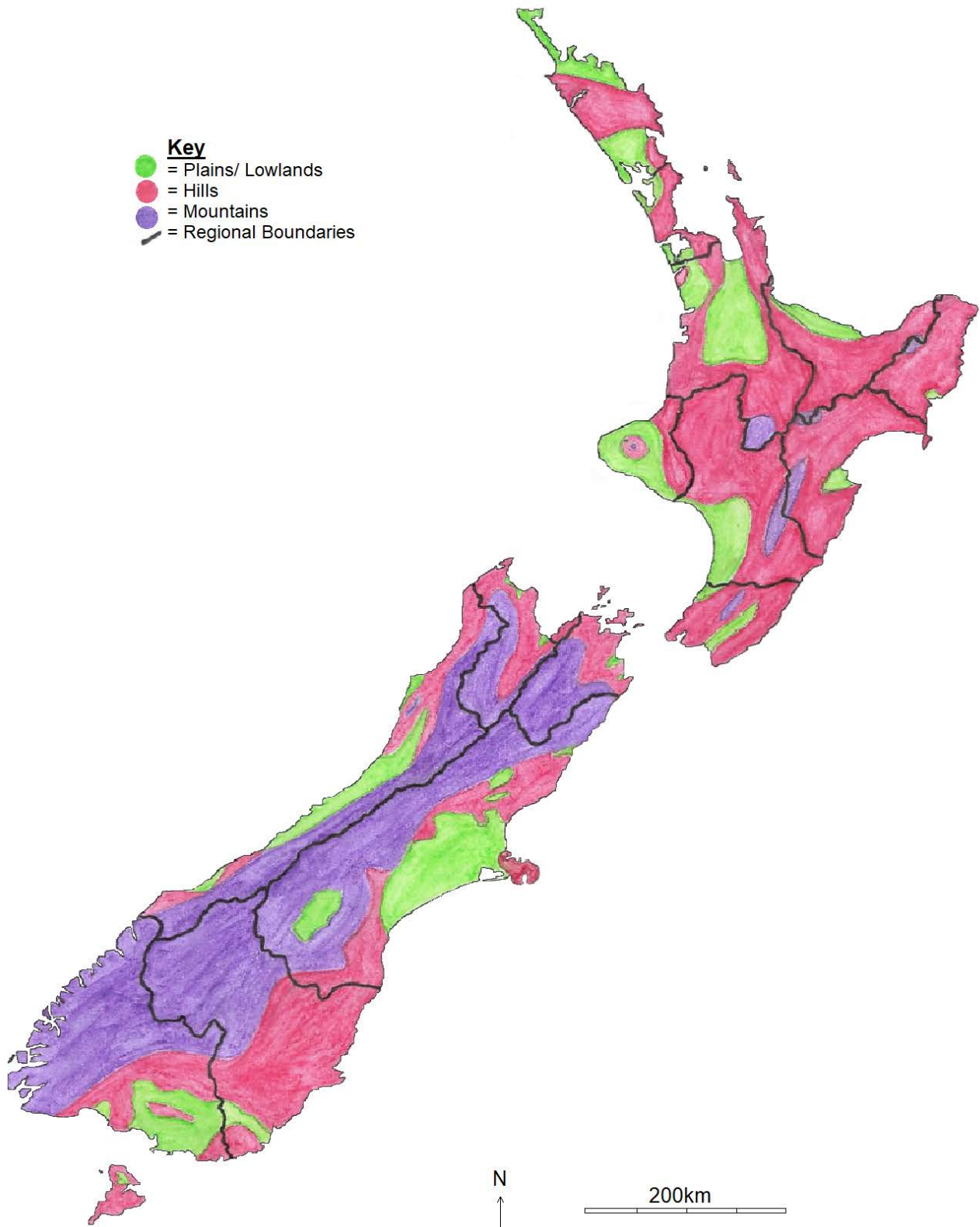
Key

- Erdoded material (alluvium, moraine, swamp, dunes)
- Metamorphic
- Young Sedimentry (Cenzoic Era)
- Old Sedimentry (Mesozoic Era)
- Very Old Sedimentry (Paleozoic Era)
- Young Igneous (Cenzoic Era)
- Old Igneous (Mesozoic Era)
- Regional Boundaries





Landforms Map





Requirement	Reason
Cow comfort and accessibility.	Flat land has more uniform growing conditions for plants, making it easier to manage plant growth. It is easier for farm machinery to access paddocks and do farm tasks. Cows need to visit the milking shed once or twice a day during the milking season, so the shed needs to be easily accessible.
Phosphorous.	Phosphorous is an essential nutrient and is needed so the plant can convert other nutrients into usable building blocks so it can grow. It is found in the rocks and material that form soil. - Sedimentary rock has already gone through the rock cycle so nutrients have been lost. - Igneous rock comes from volcanic activity. Air born material has low levels of phosphorus. While lava flows have high levels of phosphorus as it comes directly from the mantle. - Metamorphic rock has low fertility and is made out of igneous or sedimentary rock that has been compressed within the earth's crust and uplifted. - Generally eroded material has low phosphorus levels (as most source material has low phosphorus levels). However swamps, including those that have been drained, can have reasonable phosphorus levels due to accumulation of material.
Grass growth.	It is important that enough stock food is produced so livestock have good health and high productivity. New Zealand is a pasture based system which means the majority of food provided is grass, and dairy cows require a lot of food throughout the milking season (spring-summer). New Zealand has a temperate climate, with most areas having an average temperature between 6°- 18°C. Perennial ryegrass grows best in the range 5°- 18°C, while clovers grow best in the range 8°- 23°C. New Zealand's temperate weather means grass will grow and the average regional temperature will influence how much grass is grown over a year. The most important factor for grass growth is enough rainfall. At least 1000ml of rainfall over the year will provide sufficient grass growth for dairy farming.
Amenities.	Milk tankers visit dairy farms once every 24 hours to pick up milk so it can be processed at the factory. Dairy factories need to be close to dairy farms but also near towns to access labour, and have connections with ports to export the finished product.



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