



Final Report

DES21751 Measuring Natural Capital and LRF
Project Development using AgCarE

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1 Introduction

AgForce is highly appreciative of the Queensland Government's support through the Land Restoration Fund for testing a primary-producer-led approach to improving the management of the environment and our natural resource base in the State. *AgCarE* underpins AgForce's moves toward a Natural Capital approach to managing rural property and enable increased income streams for agriculture through:

1. Improved production on healthy landscapes
2. Payment for ecosystem services and,
3. Lower-risk finance from rural lenders.

AgForce promotes a Natural Capital approach through *AgCarE* seeking to increase recognition and rewards for landowners that care for land and reduce Government's reliance on regulatory control of vegetation management.

This report aims to outline how the project "Measuring Natural Capital and LRF Project Development using *AgCarE*" (the *AgCarE* LRF project) addressed the testing of the *AgCarE* method through AgForce's engagement with 25 members to assess the Natural Capital (NC) condition of their properties. A breakdown of project activities is provided along with an analysis of the feasibility and validity of the *AgCarE* model as a tool to assess and monitor NC. This includes a feasibility and validity analysis through using the *AgCarE* model on 25 properties as a tool to assess and monitor NC condition. *AgCarE* participants reflections and suggestions as well as and the results of this assessment are reported. Those landowners that were willing to participate in carbon projects and other natural capital markets, including those interested in entering into an LRF Investment Round, are outlined.

The prospects of further development of the natural capital marketplace appear very promising, as evidenced through landowner enthusiasm as well as the interest demonstrated through international project contracts within Australia and the groundswell of enthusiasm through Government, private sector, academic and community networks. The requirements for deeper review, adaptation and improvement of the *AgCarE* method are covered in this report, in addition to an outline of the emergent linkages developing with banks, different sections of Government, science and research bodies, rural knowledge brokerage/training service providers and other farmer organisations. Plans are outlined for the next round of *AgCarE* testing which will build on the learnings from this project and help mature the production, measurement and exchange of natural capital benefits from rural land holdings across Queensland.

2 *AgCarE* LRF Project Activities

2.1. Project Reference Group

An *AgCarE* LRF Project Reference Group (PRG) was developed to oversee direction and review achievement of project milestones, engagement with 25 properties, and review plan and logistics of project activities. Meetings on monthly basis were held (9th April, 4th May, 11th June and 15th July). While members of the PRG will planned to include representatives for the AgForce Landscape Management Committee, staff from

LRF, UQ and CSIRO, agreement with LRF was to keep the PRG focussed and contain only AgForce and LRF representatives. Members of the PRG:

1. Page Perry – Manager LRF
2. Dr Linda Lee - Chief Scientific Officer LRF
3. Michael Guerin – CEO AgForce
4. Noel Brinsmead – Projects Manager AgForce
5. Richard Bucknell – Chair AgForce Natural Resource Committee
6. Jacqui Tickell – Member AgForce Natural Resource Committee
7. Peter Mahony - Member AgForce Natural Resource Committee
8. Dr Greg Leach – Senior Policy Advisor AgForce

The AgForce AgCarE model was critiqued by leading natural capital and carbon accounting/modelling scientists and experts from CSIRO at the outset of the project, and later by the Accounting for Nature group. Other groups including the Australian Land Management System group, agricultural business managers at Rabobank and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries management staff from the Drought and Climate Adaptation Program also provided feedback on the AgCarE concept and approach to measuring natural capital condition.

The CSIRO feedback included strong overall support scientists including Dr Stuart Whitten, Dr Sue Ogilvy and Dr Maartje Sevenster. Specific questions related to the scoring of individual metrics, the proportional weightings given to different metrics on different property types, within different bioregions and the pathways available to landowners to ‘build’ on and improve their score. While there was no clear advice on how to refine scoring, the benefits of this early feedback from CSIRO were that engagements with potential participants were better framed regarding the potential pressure-points of the AgCarE method.

2.2. Engagement with 25 targeted AgForce member properties

A core group of members from the AgForce Landscape Management Committee planned and executed project operations, namely Richard Bucknell, Peter Mahony, Jacqui Tickell and Benn Knott (Greenfields Consulting). The majority of assessment work was performed by Benn Knott, Greg Leach assisted with securing AgForce member engagement and the collective group met on an as-needs basis to resolve emergent issues.

This group identified AgForce members from each of Queensland’s thirteen bioregions that had significant engagement within the organisation and proceeded to contact and seek engagement. While it was straightforward to engage with about ten members, it became apparent that data security, privacy and confidentiality was likely to be a significant concern for engaging all 25 landowners, or indeed for most AgForce landowners.

It was decided that an AgCarE Participant Agreement needed to be developed. AgForce consulted with McCullough and Robertson, a partner legal firm, to prepare an AgCarE Participant Agreement which explicitly outlines the rights of landowners, AgForce and the Government, under Queensland and Commonwealth law. This participant agreement was then provided to the landowners engaged with AgForce in undertaking AgCarE assessments on their property. Please see the agreement in Appendix 1.

This project aimed to test a baseline AgCarE assessment, outlined in Appendix 2. The development of the baseline AgCarE assessment was concerned with the issue of balancing the science, along with the need for ensuring representative, repeatable and verifiable appraisal against the need for simplicity, facilitating landowner engagement. The baseline assessment is comprised by a calculation of carbon sequestration at property level using on-property energy use data and publicly available information for use in the FAO EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool , along with responses to a series of questions in a Natural Capital checklist table. Data for the FAO model includes Regional Ecosystem mapping and soils mapping and a breakdown of forest, grassland and cropping areas along with metrics of stock numbers, fertilizer, chemical and energy (fuel, electricity) use.

2.3. Completion of all 25 AgCarE assessments

The AgCarE LRF project aimed to complete baseline assessments on 25 properties. While enthusiasm of AgForce members for being involved with the AgCarE LRF project in testing the methodology on their properties, it was ultimately decided that 21 property owners would be involved, several with multiple blocks, bringing the total number of properties to 37.

3 Emergent Developments

Advances within the Natural Capital arena in Australia have been progressing strongly over the preceding years. AgForce Board endorsement of Natural Capital and moves to embrace this approach to considering the production of benefits by the landscape saw the Landscape Management Committee (LMC) meet over 90 times to consider how to operationalize the concept. Additional to these were numerous meetings of a subset of enthusiastic LMC members along with a large number of engagements with recognized experts and knowledge centres concerning the development of property-level tools for measuring Natural Capital. As AgCarE LRF project implementation was taking place a number of significant developments occurred through these engagements and networks that have direct influence on the success of this project, the further testing and improvement of the AgCarE method, as well as preparing the marketplace and contextual environment within which AgCarE can assist agricultural landowners in building and supporting the health of Natural Capital on their property(s).

3.1. Accounting for Nature

Three meetings were conducted with Dr Adrian Ward CEO of Accounting for Nature (AfN), an operational unit of the Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists) and assessment of AgCarE by the Standards and Accreditation Committee (SAC). The SAC is a group of scientists that assesses the scientific integrity and rigour of methodologies developed to measure or account for the condition or change in natural assets. The SAC views AgCarE as being a whole-of-property-systems methodology that synthesizes and aggregates the outputs, products and outcomes of assessments of component systems, e.g. carbon, biodiversity, soils, vegetation.

AfN recommended that AgCarE participants be provided with the opportunity for using SAC recently accredited methodologies such as the Landcare, Vegetation and Soils methodologies. Adrian Ward advised that such methods will assist AgCarE participants in improving their ranking or the representativeness of their natural capital condition score.

In the next round of testing it has been agreed between AfN with AgForce, that Adrian Ward and other AfN staff will be involved in designing the linkage between AfN accredited methods and AgCarE and how scores can be incorporated in the overall AgCarE assessment. This will also involve the signing of an MoU between AfN and AgForce.

3.2. Rabobank

As instigated by James Henderson, an AgCarE participant and member of the AgForce Landscape Management Committee and Chair of the AgForce Young Producers Council, Rabobank managers engaged with rural lending offered to discuss linkages between the bank's client risk profiling tool and AgCarE. Lachlan Monsborough (manager of Rabobank rural lending in the Americas and Pacific), regional managers and financial data management experts met with the AgCarE team and discussed the rationale behind Client Photo, Rabobank's Excel spreadsheet based client risk profiling tool. They also offered to provide a blank template for AgForce to consider. The AgCarE team outlined the rationale behind the natural capital condition tool and explained how the metrics were calculated and how the ranking and scoring were aggregated.

Rabobank and AgForce agreed that examination of actual properties is required for deeper analysis of the beneficial linkages between Client Photo and AgCarE and synergies that can be exploited. Properties selected for this examination include those owned by James Henderson, Peter Mahony and Lachlan Campbell. Lachlan as a regional manager and user of Rabobank's Client Photo and Peter and James as developers of AgCarE are ideally suited to these detailed examinations.

3.3. National Farmers Federation and Australia National University Biodiversity Accreditation Project

Minister David Littleproud provided \$34 million to The NFF and to ANU to develop an accreditation methodology that enabled landowners to measure biodiversity on their properties, as a vehicle to assist the achievement of environmental sustainability in agriculture and ultimately the improvement of Natural Capital condition. The NFF received \$4 million to review existing methodologies and devise a biodiversity accreditation methodology and the ANU was tasked with on-property testing a methodology. As part of the NFF project, as well as key authors of the NFF Natural Capital; Policy, AgForce has been engaged in reviewing existing methodologies nationally and has helped identify the gaps. Development of the AgCarE methodology and testing has been significantly assisted by this NFF project.

The intermediate aim of the NFF project is to provide funding to AgForce to assist in further testing of AgCarE. AgForce also intends to meet with Dr Andrew McIntosh the leader of the ANU project to identify points of mutual benefit in rolling out methodologies that assist landowners in building natural capital health.

3.4. Land Management Alliance – Promoting AgCarE and including ISO14001

AgForce is participating in the Land Management Alliance (LMA) comprising Queensland Farmers Federation, Southern Queensland Landscapes, Lock the Gate and the Australian Land Management Group. The LMA sees AgCarE as a significant development in agricultural industry and seeks to draw on strengths

of each organisation to improve AgCarE. LMA plans are to begin this by ‘blending’ the strengths of the AgCarE methodology with those of CLM. Tony Gleeson from ALMG has been in liaison with AgForce to include ISO14001 environmental standards criteria within AgCarE.

The Australian Land Management Group (ALMG) developed the Conservation Land Management System (CLM) property-level certification system over a decade ago. The main drivers in the ALMG are Tony Gleeson and Jock Douglas, who developed CLM as an embodiment of the internationally recognized environmental management system ISO14001. CLM enabled a landowner to assess compliance of their property management against ISO14001 requirements and thereby identify limitations and areas for improvement. While the CLM tool was highly effective in providing participant landowners, companies and agricultural enterprises with an audited accreditation system, unfortunately it did not achieve a high level of adoption by the rural sector. It was suggested that a primary deficiency was the absence of a market incentive and the provision of a financial benefit for landowner involvement.

Tony Gleeson, as a member of the Land Management Alliance comprising Queensland Farmers Federation, Southern Qld Landscapes and AgForce, proposed that CLM could be aligned with AgCarE in the interests of capitalizing on the benefits of each program. Following initial meetings with Tony, further meetings with Professor Andrew McIntosh at Australia National University in Canberra are planned in August. Andrew McIntosh is at the ANU Institute for Climate, Energy & Disaster Solutions, the leader of projects in Minister Littleproud’s push for a Biodiversity Fund

3.5. Alignment with Grazing Best Management Practice

Bruce Lord from Healthy Land and Water, the Natural Resource Management regional body in south east Queensland, along with many deliverers and participants in the Grazing BMP program expressed concerns when AgForce deleted the database in 2019. The Grazing BMP database was deleted based on legal advice that changes to Environmental Protection Regulation in 2019 exposed significant confidentiality risks for participants. At the time of deletion, AgForce made the undertaking to replace the Grazing BMP program with a substitute which enabled landowners to draw comparison with their peers in a confidential manner.

With the development of AgForce’s Natural Capital program, the outcomes of Grazing BMP were mapped against those of AgCare and it was considered that, with minor additions to AgCarE there is a very close fit. This alignment was confirmed by Bruce Lord who supported plans to trial AgCarE with past Grazing BMP participants within the SEQ region in the next phases of testing.

3.6. Queensland Herbarium

Dr Theresa Eyre from the Queensland Herbarium has discussed the development of AgCarE with AgForce and is eager to trial biodiversity condition assessment tools that are currently under review in a further round of AgCarE testing. This will be of significant benefit because the current data collection within AgCarE for baseline assessment can benefit from more detailed, off-the-shelf tools and datasets that will reduce the need for detailed property and paddock-based biocondition surveys.

It is anticipated that the Queensland Herbarium’s on-ground biocondition assessment methodologies can also be used within AgCarE for landowners who wish to improve the representativeness and scientific

rigour of their AgCarE ranking and score. In further rounds of testing AgForce intends to work with Theresa and others in the Herbarium to trial these more rigorous assessments on member properties.

3.7. Landcare Farming

AgForce has been in ongoing contact with Mick Taylor, the leader of the Landcare Farming project that is being delivered under the auspices of Landcare Australia. Mick has identified that Landcare Farming is intended as an entry-level methodology for enabling landowners to become familiar with Natural Capital condition assessment and begin recording on-property measurement of Natural Capital features and condition. AgForce recognizes the significant overlap that exists between Landcare Farming and AgCarE and takes the policy position that Landcare has a challenged history and for many landowners the learning requirement enabling them to self-assess Natural Capital condition needs to be framed within an agricultural industry rather than Landcare context.

Notwithstanding these potential issues, AgForce is eager to work with Mick Taylor and the Landcare Farming program, as well as trial the Landcare, Vegetation and Soil Methodologies that the program has been developing with support of Adrian Ward and the Accounting for Nature group (mentioned above). As the Landcare Farming program is basing some of its approach upon the national Best Management Practices framework, the review and improvement of AgCare will consider the broader BMP data requirements.

3.8. Climate Works and Natural Capital Advisory Group

AgCare was involved as an invited participant in the Natural Capital Investment Initiative Advisory Group, which was comprised of national representatives in the sector and met four times to develop a Natural Capital Measurement Catalogue (NCMC). The NCMC is intended to define a set of natural capital measurements applicable to all private land use types and to facilitate the integration of natural capital considerations into land management, business, financial and government decision-making and encourage private and public incentives for land managers at all scales to regularly measure and improve natural capital.

The NCMC is a detailed assembly of measures and methodologies that can be used to assess Natural Capital features and their condition. AgCare was developed prior to the NCMC and inherently includes a number of the methods included in the catalogue, with the intention in a further round of testing to examine the most effective elements of the NCMC to be included in trials with landowners.

3.9. Drought Management Programs

AgForce has met with senior managers of the DAF drought and grazing management programs including Elton Miller, Wayne Hall, Vern Rudwick and Neil Cliffe about the AgCarE program and the preliminary outcomes of testing in the AgCarE LRF project. Within these meetings there has been strong support for

4 Reviewing Progress

Following are key outputs from AgCarE LRF project:

- Completed AgCarE surveys for 21 landholders – A total of 37 properties.
- Completed AgCarE surveys covers 12 LGA's including; Banana, North Burnett, South Burnett, Scenic Rim, Maranoa, Murweh, Winton, Cook, Mareeba, Goondiwindi, Balonne and Barcaldine.
- Completed AgCarE surveys cover a total area of 584 901 (ha)
- Completed AgCarE surveys total 502 111 tCO₂- eq sequestered in a 12 month period.
- Completed AgCarE surveys average .64 tCO₂ – eq per hectare sequestered in a 12 month period
- Total average carbon rating of the 21 landholders surveyed = CN+ or above -0.5 below -1
- Total average Natural Capital Rating of the 21 landholders surveyed = 16.5/30 or a silver rating
- Lowest natural capital rating recorded was 8.5 (bronze) and the highest was 21.5 (Gold)
- Lowest carbon sequestered was 0.2 tCO₂-eq per hectare with the highest recording 1.2 tCO₂-eq sequestered per hectare. No properties at the time of writing were net emitters.
- Of the 21 landholders surveyed, 4 landholders have requested further information in developing carbon projects.

Contact with AgForce participants in the AgCarE LRF project are ongoing at the time of writing this report, however detailed feedback has been provided on the questions in the survey, suggestions on the materials as well as impressions on the AgCarE result and potential for carbon projects or other opportunities..

It appears that the use of the internationally recognized FAO carbon assessment tool requires particular refinement for translation into the AgCarE survey. In assessing property business activities questions were raised by AgForce members about the following:

- Inclusion of chemical inputs and the appropriate measurement indices – some larger properties record by the tonne, others by the litre or kilogram.
- The question on perennial farming systems was vague to some, raising confusion between and not indicative of a permanent pasture system or a perennial agricultural or cropping system.
- The question on livestock concerning carbon mitigation practices was considered problematic, with no clear examples or indicators of how a landowner could rate themselves.
- Concerning assessment of groundcover some considered that Longpaddock is not good enough to monitor ground cover compared to visual inspection in the paddock.
- Considering rotational and spell/based grazing systems it was suggested that questions were poorly worded, as it is not length of time spelling but timing of the spell or rotation that is important, e.g. 3 month rest in a dormant period does nothing compared to 6 weeks immediately after rain.
- The questions about cover crops were viewed as problematic with the concern that diverse permanent pastures should not be penalised by those who choose not to sow cover crops.
- Concerning land that is converted from cropping land to pasture some believe that landowners with permanent pastures should not be penalised.
- In regards livestock purchase some believe that stock purchased using EBV data as an indicator of improved growth and fertility characteristics is contentious. Feed conversion efficiency is seen as a more important indicator of more effective use of feed.
- It was stressed that the question about feed supplements that reduce methane emissions requires examples to aid understanding.
- Concerns about formal biocondition tests representing condition against local benchmarks – when constant management and monitoring by eye is a arguably a better indicator.
- Question about cool burns needs to reflect the longer timeframe, as recent years have not permitted use of fire.
- Concern about questioning fencing of riparian zones, with some believing that protection of riparian areas is more complex and can be assisted by effective paddock rotations.

- One comment about questioning offer of farm-stays or agritourism saying that hosting of ecologists or botanists an advantage that needs to be included.
- An addition suggested to question about energy savings on property was to include options of rationalization of vehicle use and efficient vehicle purchase/use.
- With the question about demonstrated reduction over time of electricity or fuel usage, it was suggested that this does not take into account the spikes in energy use that accompany development in a particular year.
- Question on installation of contours and water slowing devices on sloping land seen as discriminating against those who ensure constant ground cover to prevent erosion/wash and improve infiltration.
- The question about an ECond or Biocondition score needs to be explained better to participants.
- In addition to the question about Nature Refuges, it was suggested that need to mention tree-planting, or assisting return to remnant status by allowing regrowth.
- The question on biodiversity training caused concern, with some suggesting the numerous tick-and-flick biodiversity accreditation modules are not representative of biodiversity training through a recognized training provider or university.

General concerns were raised regarding the scoring and weighting approach, with risks of poor representation of native vegetation grazing properties without improvements. Or that “someone cropping can theoretically score more than someone with permanent diverse pastures.

One suggestion was that there needs to be triangulation of subjective data with objective tools, like Queensland Globe to verify vegetation, etc. Also mentioned was the risk that the survey tends to steer landowners to Government or Industry research accreditation, which may in fact be contentious.

A number of corrections and editorial suggestions were made on the AgCarE survey document, including grammar, sentence construction and syntax.

The final version of this report will include further feedback from landowners and a compiled list of pressure point areas in the application of the AgCarE method that need to be further improved.

5 Next Phase of AgCarE Testing

5.1. Linkages with the Land Restoration Fund

Landowners commonly register interest in further engagement with Carbon projects and/or with the LRF, however are hesitant to ‘lock into’ long term carbon projects for various reasons. Of the landowners involved in the AgCarE LRF project, 4 have directly requested involvement in carbon projects and will be linked with LRF project staff.

Areas of particular interest for further engagement with the LRF are related to:

1. Further review of AgCarE and the linkages with LRF by referral to LRF projects
2. Use of the Carbon Farming Advice Rebate Program to enable landowners to engage with AgCarE and position their farming operations to include LRF carbon projects
3. Identification of ‘additional’ Natural Capital markets not currently included in the LRF program

As an indicator of enthusiasm for linkages with the LRF, and particularly for the identification of additional Natural Capital markets, Grant Maudsley the past president of AgForce seeks to organise engagements with LRF staff and management as soon as practical to discuss these points. Grant's enthusiasm is an example of the high level of intention that AgForce members have for development of a Natural Capital marketplace.

5.2. Strengthening Drought Mitigation with AgCarE

The Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) approached AgForce to progress a project investigating the drought management capabilities of AgCarE. Proposed project achievements include:

1. Engagement with 25 landowners and completion of AgCarE assessment of Natural Capital Condition with focus on carbon and biodiversity and inclusion of rigorous natural capital assessment methodologies.
2. Incorporate existing tools from the Grazing Futures and Business Resilience Programs that provide landowners with assistance in grazing management and preparation for drought.
3. Testing of financial tools that can be incorporated in AgCarE
4. Testing that AgCarE information is palatable to banks and investors in Natural Capital markets as well as with Government authorities.
5. Testing how tools can be integrated within whole property management focus of AgCarE and provide a clear pathway for engagement of a large landowner base.

Delivery of this second phase of testing will include planned linkages with the Accounting for Nature (AfN) Group and the Climate Works Natural Capital Management Catalogue project. AfN will be engaged to help design improved linkage of accredited natural capital accounting models with AgCarE, such as the Soils, Vegetation and Landcare models already accredited by the SAC. The Climate Works group will also be included to enable considered assessment of the variety of methodologies included in the Natural Capital Management Catalogue to identify those suitable for refining AgCarE scores and ranking.

To deliver achievements 3 and 4 above will include direct contact with DAF Grazing Futures and Farm Business Resilience staff to enable inclusion of recommended tools in AgCarE testing. Also preliminary plans will be developed with Ethical Fields around the marketing options available for AgCarE and with RaboBank around the alignment of AgCarE assessments with bank financial risk profiling tools such as Client Photo.

5.3. Verifying Carbon Status at Property-Level and Broader Industry Implications

This AgCarE LRF project has resulted in some interesting possibilities that need to be further verified. For instance it may be possible to measure the Queensland beef herd's carbon. Status. If we consider the accepted facts:

- The total area of **Queensland** is approximately 173 million hectares, with approximately 140 million hectares mapped as remnant **vegetation**, of which 70 million hectares is woody remnant **vegetation** and fully **regulated** by the **vegetation** management framework.
- The other 70 million hectares of remnant **vegetation** is not subject to the **vegetation** management framework as it comprises 60 million hectares of predominantly grasslands and 10 million hectares existing in the protected area estate

AgCarE shows that average sequestered amount per ha .67 t/ha, if we extrapolate that across 70,000,000 ha that equates to 46,900,000 t's. The average CO₂e output from a cow 2.3 t /yr, and there are 11,000,000 head in Queensland (11,000,000 x 2.3) = 25,300,000 t of CO₂e per yr.

Based on this assessment the QLD beef industry is not only carbon neutral but is sequestering 21,600,000 t's of carbon per year. The value of that carbon on the open market = 21,600,000 x \$15/t = \$324,000,000

per year. While this calculation is an extrapolation based on the aggregated position of 37 properties it may be used as a guide to provides a clear scope on how AgCarE may be used to present the carbon position of an individual property, or a region, or indeed the collective beef industry in Queensland.

5.4. Identified AgCarE Improvements, Review and Potential Linkages

Following are itemised recommended actions to improve the AgCarE methodology and its application:

- Review AgForce Natural Capital questionnaire, ensuring survey questions are measurable and accountable and suit specific agricultural enterprises.
- Refine the AgCarE scoring and ranking systems to effectively reflect Natural Capital condition and provide a reward mechanism for a landowner to improve the scientific measurement and integrity of the assessment.
- Investigate the potential to have industry specific AgCarE Assessments, for example AgCarE Beef, AgCarE Dairy, AgCarE Cropping, AgCarE Horticulture.
- AgCarE to be independently reviewed for scientific accuracy, specifically the carbon modelling (Note: this includes revisiting the CSIRO experts that provided preliminary feedback and ongoing scientific review).
- Outline the 'bolt on' options available, including linkage with ClimateWorks .
- Investigate the potential for automating the AgCarE assessment through AgForce online platforms, including potential client login, ability to access data from government databases, enable linkages with agriculture record keeping platforms, etc.
- Clarify potential issues associated with accounting for the sequestration of woody vegetation, including clear delineation about differences between Freehold – Leasehold.
- Investigate the role of AgForce in assisting landholders with development of the AgCarE sustainability plan following completion of initial AgCarE assessment.
- Investigate potential required auditing processes.
- Investigate potential default carbon sequestration rates for broad vegetation types.

5.5. AgCarE Business Development and Service Delivery Plan

The enduring success of the AgCarE methodology and its reach within the agricultural client base and community requires that the business offering:

- Coordinates the accreditation modules that are required by the markets, for which landholders want to access
- Provides the vehicle to improve landholders AgCarE ratings through planned management activities
- Has potential to fulfill state legislation requirements; for example Reef Regulations.
- Is capable of locking in clients via 'Pull Through' incentives.
- Is able to provide levels of assessment that appeals to investors with different needs, e.g.z:
 - Low level verification – Rabobank plus other banks.
 - Higher level verification – Coles, Nutrien, Qantas, BHP, McDonalds
 - Highest level verification. Carbon +. Microsoft, Amazon, Lindsay Fox,

5.6. Engagement and Advocacy Plan

Reaching the different segments of agricultural industry in Queensland with AgCarE will be a challenge. Preliminary plans on increasing engagement of landowners with AgCarE include:

- Advocate to rural audience after completion of first project to push:

- Carbon neutral property measurement.
- Widespread good land stewardship story.
- Value of healthy remnant timber.
- Good stories of open grasslands.
- Answer questions that are starting to resonate throughout the rural community.
- Advocate to mainstream press after securing some national clients and leverage success:
 - Create a wider story and generate interest for more 'pull through' to make this commercial.

6 Appendices

Appendix 1: AgCare Project Participation Terms

AgCarE Project Participation Terms

1 Application and scope

- 1.1. These terms and conditions set out the terms on which AgForce Queensland Farmers Limited (ABN 57 611 736 700) (**AgForce**) facilitates the AgCarE project (**Project**).
- 1.2. The Project, while made available in association with the Queensland Government's Land Restoration Fund (**LRF**), the Queensland Government is not a party to these terms.
- 1.3. The Project is designed to assist landholders in gathering data and assessing their business activities and their land's natural resources in order to identify, restore, build, and maintain Natural Capital (**Project Aims**).
- 1.4. AgForce will, in facilitating the Project:
 - (a) provide surveys and questionnaires to direct Participants in providing relevant data and considering relevant matters;
 - (b) make available tools and resources to assist Participants in self-assessing the Natural Capital of their land;
 - (c) provide general information and guidance to Participants in connection with the Project Aims; and
 - (d) make available to Participants a data gathering platform via website and/or mobile application, to which additional terms may apply;
 - (e) provide assistance to Participants to gather relevant data.
- 1.5. AgForce may add, remove, or modify any element of its Project facilitation under clause **Error! Reference source not found.** in its sole discretion at any time.

2 Registration

- 2.1. Landholders must register to participate in the Project.
- 2.2. AgForce will provide acknowledgement of registration to the landowner(s).
- 2.3. AgForce may provide registered landholders (**Participants**) with user credentials, including logins and passwords, to access and utilise elements of the Project (**User Credentials**).
- 2.4. AgForce may deny access to any element of the Project if appropriate User Credentials cannot be provided by a Participant, Authorised User, or any person purporting to be or act or behalf of a Participant or Authorised User.
- 2.5. Each Participant (and each of their Authorised Users) must:
 - (a) ensure that all User Credentials are kept secure and confidential, and take all steps necessary to ensure that User Credentials are not disclosed, provided or made available to, or otherwise accessed by, any person who is not an Authorised User;
 - (b) if an Authorised User ceases to be an Authorised User (including where they cease to work for the Participant), ensure that the relevant User Credentials are blocked, disabled or changed as soon as practicable; and
 - (c) notify AgForce immediately after becoming aware that any User Credentials have been disclosed, provided or made available to, or otherwise

accessed by, any person who is not an Authorised User.

3 Term

- 3.1. As between each Participant and AgForce, these terms commence when the Participant registers to participate in the Project, and continues until the Participant ceases participating in the Project, or until these terms are otherwise terminated in accordance with clause **Error! Reference source not found.** (Term).
- 3.2. AgForce is not required to accept any particular Participant's registration.
- 3.3. The Participant may cease participating in the Project at any time.

4 General obligations

- 4.1. Each Participant must:
 - (a) follow AgForce's directions in connection with the survey, questionnaire, tool, resources, access to and use of any website, application or other Material (**Project Materials**) made available to the Participant by AgForce in connection with the Project;
 - (b) comply with all applicable laws during its participation in the Project;
 - (c) not infringe of any third party's rights (including Intellectual Property Rights and privacy rights) in connection with its participation in the Project; and
 - (d) not do anything which may or does cause AgForce to be in breach of any applicable laws.
- 4.2. Each Participant is solely responsible for procuring and maintaining compatible internet accesses and connections to enable it to access and use elements of the Project made available online.

5 Access to and use of the Project Materials

- 5.1. Subject to the Participant complying with the terms of this agreement, AgForce grants the Participant a non-exclusive, non-transferable right and licence for the Term to:
 - (a) access and use the Project Materials for their intended purpose; and
 - (b) allow the Participant's Authorised Users to access and use the Project Materials for their intended purpose.

6 Restrictions

- 6.1. The Participant must not, and must ensure that its Authorised Users and Personnel do not:
 - (a) resupply, resell, sublicense or otherwise allow any other person to access or use the Project Materials;
 - (b) decompile, disassemble, reverse compile or otherwise reverse engineer all or any portion of assessment methodology or software comprised in the Project Materials, including any source code, object code, algorithms, methods or techniques used or embodied therein;
 - (c) use the Project Materials or participate in the Project:
 - (i) to engage in any fraudulent or unlawful behaviour, or to defame, menace or harass any third party;

- (ii) in a way that infringes the Intellectual Property Rights or any other rights of any person; or
- (iii) in any other manner that is otherwise unacceptable to AgForce (acting reasonably).

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1. The Participant acknowledges and agrees that:
- (a) to the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to clause **Error! Reference source not found.**:
 - (i) AgForce makes no representation or warranty that the Project Materials, or the information, guidance, or assistance provided by AgForce (**Project Guidance**) will be free from defects, errors or faults, or that they are fit for any particular purpose;
 - (ii) the Project Materials or Project Guidance may not be available from time to time, and AgForce makes no representation or warranty in relation to the availability of same; and
 - (b) the Participant is responsible for any data, information or other Material or content that the Participant or its Authorised Users provide to AgForce during its participation in the Project (including via upload to a data gathering platform).

8 Intellectual Property Rights and use of Participant Data

AgForce IP

- 8.1. AgForce owns all Intellectual Property Rights in the AgForce Materials (**AgForce IP**). All modifications and enhancements to the AgForce Materials are also to be treated as AgForce Materials. If the Participant modifies or enhances any AgForce Material or causes any AgForce Material to be modified or enhanced in any way (even though to do so would constitute a breach of these terms), the Participant assigns to AgForce all Intellectual Property Rights in those modifications or enhancements immediately from creation.

Participant Data

- 8.2. Subject to clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, the Participant retains all Intellectual Property Rights in its Participant Materials and any modification or enhancement to the Participant Materials (**Participant IP**).
- 8.3. The Participant grants AgForce a non-exclusive, royalty-free, sub-licensable licence to:
- (a) use, reproduce, modify, and disclose the Participant Materials strictly to the extent necessary for AgForce to facilitate the Project for the Participant; and
 - (b) de-identify Participant Data and use, reproduce, and disclose de-identified Participant Data in connection with the Project and AgForce's internal business purposes.
- 8.4. The Participant acknowledges that while AgForce will take reasonable steps to ensure that Participant Data remains confidential, AgForce (or the Participant itself) may be required by law to disclose Participant Data to a Government Authority or other third party. AgForce will, subject to any legal obligation to the contrary, notify the Participant if it becomes aware that a disclosure of Participant Data may be required by law. AgForce is not liable to the Participant, its officers, employees, volunteers, contractors or agents for any loss or damage suffered as a result of AgForce complying with its legal obligations.

9 Confidential Information

- 9.1. Each party must keep confidential and not use or disclose:
- (a) information it receives from another party to this document in connection to this document;
 - (b) information about the terms of this document, their negotiations, and the exercise of rights under this document;
 - (c) information that a party designates as confidential;
 - (d) any trade secrets, knowhow and other commercially valuable information of the other party; or
 - (e) any other information a party knows, or ought to know, is confidential,
- (**Confidential Information**).
- 9.2. Confidential information does not include information that is publicly known through no fault of the party to whom the information is disclosed.
- 9.3. A party may disclose and use confidential information of another party if it obtains the written consent of that party beforehand.
- 9.4. A party may disclose confidential information to its own officers, agents, professional advisors, employees, contractors, permitted subcontractors, or a related body corporate under section 9 Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) or any officers of that related body corporate, but only so as to exercise rights or perform obligations under this document.
- 9.5. A party may disclose the confidential information of a party if required to do so by law, court order, stock exchange or Government Agency. If so, it may only disclose the minimum amount of information required and must immediately notify the party of the requirement.
- 9.6. If a party discloses confidential information under clauses **Error! Reference source not found.** to **Error! Reference source not found.**, that party must ensure that the person to whom the information is disclosed keeps it confidential and complies with this clause **Error! Reference source not found.**.
- 9.7. Each party acknowledges and agrees that:
- (a) the other party may suffer loss if there is a breach or threatened to breach of this clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, and damages would be an insufficient remedy; and
 - (b) in addition to any other available remedy, the other party is entitled to specific performance and injunctive relief, to prevent a breach of, and to compel performance of, this clause **Error! Reference source not found.**.

10 Privacy

- 10.1. The Participant must:
- (a) obtain all required consents, and make all required disclosures and notifications, to ensure that:
 - (i) the Participant has the right to provide and disclose to AgForce all Personal Information that forms part of the Participant Data; and
 - (ii) AgForce has the right to use and disclose all such Personal Information for the purpose of facilitating the Project for the Participant and providing the Project Materials and Project Guidance.
- 10.2. AgForce will take all reasonable steps to ensure that:
- (a) it complies with the Privacy Laws;
 - (b) it uses and discloses Personal Information only as required by AgForce's privacy policy and the Privacy Laws; and
 - (c) the Personal Information it uses and discloses is protected against loss and against unauthorised

access, use, interference, modification, disclosure or other misuse.

- 10.3. AgForce will notify the Participant if it becomes aware that a disclosure of Personal Information may be required by law.

11 Liability

- 11.1. Subject to clauses **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**, AgForce's liability to the Participant (including its Authorised Users, in the aggregate) for any loss or damage that the Participant (including its Authorised Users, in the aggregate) suffers or incurs in connection with this agreement is limited to \$1000.
- 11.2. Neither party will be liable to the other whether in contract, tort (including negligence) or otherwise in connection with this document, for any loss or damage to the extent that the other party (or the other party's Personnel) contributed to the loss or damage.
- 11.3. A party who suffers any loss or damage in connection with this document must take reasonable steps to mitigate its loss or damage. The other party will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the extent that the injured party could have avoided or reduced the amount of the loss or damage by taking reasonable steps to mitigate it.
- 11.4. Subject to clause **Error! Reference source not found.**, neither party is liable for any Consequential Loss suffered by the other party that is caused by a breach of this document.

Australian Consumer Law

- 11.5. If the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth) or any other legislation provides that there is a guarantee in relation to any good or service supplied by AgForce in connection with this agreement and AgForce's liability for failing to comply with that guarantee cannot be excluded but may be limited, then clauses **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** do not apply to that liability and instead AgForce's liability for such failure is limited to (at AgForce's election):
- (a) in the case of a supply of goods, replacing the goods or supplying equivalent goods or repairing the goods; or
 - (b) in the case of a supply of services, supplying the services again or paying the cost of having the services supplied again.

12 Termination

- 12.1. A party may terminate this agreement by written notice to the other party if the other party commits a material breach of this agreement and does not remedy that breach within 15 days of receiving notice from the party requiring it to do so, in which case this agreement terminates immediately on giving of the notice to terminate.
- 12.2. On termination or expiry of this agreement: accrued rights or remedies of a party are not affected;
- (a) any right or licence granted to the Participant under this agreement ceases immediately, and the Participant and its Authorised Users must stop using the Project Materials; and
 - (b) each party must deliver to the other party any of the other party's Confidential Information, and any other property and materials.
- 12.3. AgForce will not return to the Participant any Participant Material submitted to the Platform and the Participant is responsible for making its own backups of that

Participant Material if the Participant requires it after the Term.

Survival

- 12.4. Termination or expiry of this agreement will not affect clauses **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**, this clause **Error! Reference source not found.** and any provision of this agreement which is expressly or by implication intended to come into force or continue on or after the termination or expiry.

13 General

- 13.1. A party will not be:
- (a) in breach of this agreement as a result of; or
 - (b) liable to the other party for,
- any failure or delay in the performance of its obligations under this agreement to the extent that such failure or delay is wholly or partially caused, directly or indirectly, by a Force Majeure Event.
- 13.2. The laws of Queensland, Australia govern this agreement, and each party irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of that place and courts competent to hear appeals from those courts.
- 13.3. A right under this agreement may only be waived in writing signed by the party granting the waiver, and is effective only to the extent specifically set out in the waiver.
- 13.4. The Participant acknowledges and agrees that AgForce may use subcontractors to provide the Platform to the Participant under this agreement.
- 13.5. A clause or part of a clause of this agreement that is illegal or unenforceable may be severed from this agreement and the remaining clauses or parts of the clause of this agreement continue in force.
- 13.6. This agreement supersedes all previous agreements about its subject matter. This agreement embodies the entire agreement between the parties.
- 13.7. This agreement may be signed in any number of counterparts. All counterparts together make one instrument.
- 13.8. If any document in this agreement is signed by any person using an Electronic Signature, the parties:
- (a) agree to enter into this agreement in electronic form; and
 - (b) consent to either or both parties signing the agreement using an Electronic Signature.

14 Definitions and interpretation

Definitions

- 14.1. In this agreement, the terms set out below have the following meaning:

AgForce Materials includes:

- (a) the Project Materials;
- (b) the Project Guidance; and
- (c) any Material that AgForce provides or makes available to the Participant.

Authorised User means any Personnel of the Participant whom the Participant authorises to access and use the Platform.

Consequential Loss means: (i) any indirect, special or consequential loss (being a loss that does not arise naturally, that is, according to the ordinary course of things, whether or not the parties were aware of the possibility of such loss); and (ii) any loss of revenues,

loss or corruption of data, loss of reputation, loss of profits, loss of bargain, loss of actual or anticipated savings, or lost opportunities (including opportunities to enter into arrangements with third parties).

Electronic Signature means an electronic method of signing that identifies the person and indicates their intention to sign the contract.

Force Majeure Event means any occurrence or omission outside a party's reasonable control, as a direct or indirect result of which the party relying on the event is prevented from or delayed in performing its obligations under this document (other than a payment obligation), and includes:

- (a) a physical natural disaster including fire, flood, lightning or earthquake;
- (b) war or other state of armed hostilities (whether war is declared or not), insurrection, riot, civil commotion, act of public enemies, national emergency (whether in fact or in law) or declaration of martial law;
- (c) breakdown of communication facilities, or generalised lack of availability of raw materials or energy;
- (d) epidemic, pandemic, quarantine restriction, outbreaks of infectious disease or any other public health crisis;
- (e) ionising radiation or contamination by radioactivity from any nuclear waste or from combustion of nuclear fuel;
- (f) confiscation, nationalisation, requisition, expropriation, prohibition, embargo, restraint or damage to property by or under the order of any government agency; and
- (g) law taking effect after the date of this document, or other Government Agency acts or omissions. .

Government Authority means any government or any public, statutory, governmental, semi-governmental, local governmental or judicial body, entity or authority anywhere in the world, including a Minister of the Crown (in any right).

Intellectual Property Rights means all industrial and intellectual property rights, both in Australia and throughout the world, and includes any copyright, Moral Right, patent, registered or unregistered trade mark, registered or unregistered design, registered or unregistered plant breeder's right, trade secret, knowhow, right in relation to semiconductors and circuit layouts, trade or business or company name, indication or source or appellation of origin or other proprietary right, or right of registration of those rights..

Material includes:

- (a) literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, sound recordings, cinematographic films, broadcasts, and published editions of works as defined by the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth);
- (b) anything capable of being registered as a trade mark under the *Trade Marks Act 1995* (Cth);
- (c) anything capable of being registered as a design under the *Designs Act 2003* (Cth);
- (d) anything capable of being registered as a patent under the *Patents Act 1990* (Cth); and
- (e) documents, manuscripts, reports, scientific and technical information, formulae, studies, plans, procedures, processes, methods, charts, drawings, diagrams, images, logos, designs, photographs, video, calculations, tables, schedules, source code, object code, software, test cases, tools, devices, substances, concepts, ideas, and data stored by any means.

Participant means any business, organisation, entity or person to whom AgForce has approved to register for participation in the Project on the terms of this agreement.

Participant Data means any data or information the Participant makes available to AgForce through or in connection with its participation (or its Authorised Users' use) in the Project.

Participant IP has the meaning given to it in clause **Error! Reference source not found..**

Participant Materials includes all Material the Participant provides to AgForce through or in connection with its participation (or its Authorised Users' use) in the Project, and includes the Participant Data.

Personal Information has the meaning given in the Privacy Laws.

Personnel means officers, directors, employees, volunteers, and agents.

Privacy Laws means:

- (a) the Privacy Act;
- (b) the Australian Privacy Principles (or APPs) contained in schedule 1 Privacy Act; and
- (c) all other applicable laws, regulations, registered privacy codes, privacy policies and contractual terms in respect of the processing of Personal Information.

Term means the term of this agreement, as contemplated in clause **Error! Reference source not found..**

User Credentials has the meaning given to it in clause **Error! Reference source not found..**

Interpretation

14.2. In this agreement:

- (a) the meaning of any general language is not restricted by any accompanying example, and the words 'includes', 'including', 'such as' or 'for example' (or similar phrases) do not limit what else might be included;
- (b) this agreement is not to be interpreted against the interests of a party merely because that party proposed this agreement or some provision in it or because that party relies on a provision of this agreement to protect itself;
- (c) a reference to this agreement includes the agreement recorded by this agreement;
- (d) a reference to a party is a reference to AgForce or the Participant, and a reference to the parties is a reference to both AgForce and the Participant;
- (e) a reference to a statute, code or other law includes regulations and other instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them;
- (f) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (g) a word which suggests one gender includes the other gender; and
- (h) clause headings are for convenient reference only and have no effect in limiting or extending the language to which they refer



Appendix 2: Examples of a completed series of data entries required for baseline AgCarE property-level natural capital condition assessment.

Broad Vegetation Types (BVT)		Fire Occurrence and Severity			Area (ha)	Total Emissions (tCO2 - eq)			
		Without Y/N	Periodically (Year's)	Impact (% Burnt)					
Eucalyptus Woodland		No	0	0%	42853	-56,802			
Grassland Description	Condition	Yes/No	Fire Interval (Years)	Yield (t/ha/yr)	Area (ha)	Total Emissions (tCO2 - eq)			
Annual Farming Systems									
Description	Improved Organic Practices	Nutrient Management	Management Options			Residue Management	Yield (t/ha/yr)	Area (ha)	Total Emissions (tCO2 - eq)
			No till & residue retention	Water Management	Manure application				
Perennial Farming Systems									
Description	System Type		Residue/ Biomass Burning				Yield (t/ha/yr)	Area (ha)	Total Emissions (tCO2 - eq)
Livestock	Head Number (Mean per year)		Carbon Mitigation Options			Production (Meat, Milk, etc) Tonnes per year	Total Emissions (tCO2 - eq)	Balance	
			Feeding Practices	Specific Agents	Breeding				

Beef Cattle	1500	0%	0%	60%		3915	0
Fertiser and Pesticide			Amount Applied Per Year	Total emissions at field level - (tCO2-eq)	Emissions from production, transport, storage and transfer (tCO2- eq)		Total emissions (tCO2- eq)
Lime Application							
Limestone - tonnes per year							
Dolomite - tonnes per year							
Not - specified - tonnes per year							
Fertiliser							
Urea - tonnes per year (47% of N)							
N - fertilisers (tonnes of N per year)							
Sewage (tonnes of N per year)							
Compost (tonnes of N per year)							
Phosphorus (tonnes of P2O5 per year)			9		7		7
Potassium (tonnes of k2O per year)							
Pesticides							
Herbicides (tonnes of active ingredient per year)			0.002				0
Insecticides (tonnes of active ingredient per year)			0.001				0
Fungicides (tonnes of active ingredient per year)							
Other (tonnes of active ingredient per year)							
Energy Inputs				Quantity consumed per year		Total emissions (tCO2-eq)	
Electricity (MWh per year)							
Liquid or Gas (in m3 per year)							
Diesel				3		8	
Petrol				2.8		8	
Gas (LPG or natural)				0.13		0	
Butane							
Propane							
Ethanol							
Solid (in tonnes of dry matter per year)							

Wood

Table 1: AgCarE property-level data inputs

The following table is an example of a completed AgCarE Natural Capital checklist table.

Questions	Answer Yes/No	Points	Details	Ratings
Groundcover - Soils				
Do you do conduct regular pasture monitoring in accordance with appropriate standards, BMP etc?	Yes	1		1/1
	No	0		0/.5
Do you utilise Longpaddock or similar satellite tools to monitor groundcover over time?	Yes	0.5		.5/.5
Have you maintained data from previous pasture monitoring programs that can verify/ground truth the satellite monitoring tools currently available?	Yes	1		1/1
Do you employ time controlled grazing either through cell or rotational grazing principals whereby all of the land involved has a minimum of three months rest each year?				
Sub Total		2.5		2.5/3
Soil Improvement				
Do you conduct soil tests of the land you manage?	Yes	0.5		0.5/.5
Do you apply compost and or natural fertilisers?	No	0		0/.5
	No	0		0/.5
Do you apply slow release fertilisers like lime, gypsum, rock phosphate?				
Sub Total		0.5		.5/1.5
Cover Crops				
Do you crop with oates, barley or wheat while maintaining ground cover for most of the year?	No	0		0/.5
Do you cover crop where one or more crops are turned in annually?	No	0		0/.5
Do you use multi- species cover crops?	No	0		0/.5
Do you grow winter cereals for stock grazing?	No	0		0/.5
Sub Total		0		0/2

Questions	Answer Yes/No	Points	Details	Ratings
Cropland to Pasture Conversion				
Have you converted cropping country to pasture/leuceana in the past 12 months?	No	0		0/1
Sub Total		0		0/1
Vegetation on Non-remnant Land				
Do you maintain trees on your non-remnant land?	Yes	1		1/1
Have you measured the volume of trees on non-remnant land using Forestry methodology or other on-ground monitoring?	No	0		0/1
Sub Total		1		1/2
Stock				
Do you maintain a stocktake of class and number of stock on hand at regular intervals? Are you able to provide a breakdown of class of cattle, age and weights over time?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Can you demonstrate a pattern of earlier turnoff and/or heavier weights or larger numbers carried?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Do you buy seedstock with EBV data? If so can you demonstrate a pattern of purchasing bulls/rams with higher than average data for growth and fertility?	No	0		0/5
Do you feed supplements that reduce the methane emissions from your stock? If so what and what volume do you feed annually?	No	0		0/5
Sub Total		1		1/2
Remnant Vegetation				
Do you actively manage any landscape designated remnant vegetation including activities such as weed management?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Have you ever completed a formal Bio-condition assessment of your remnant vegetation? If so how did your ecosystems rate against local benchmarks?	No	0		0/1
Do you conduct regular/semi-regular cool burns in those ecosystems that are adapted to fire (i.e. Eucalypt, Acacias)?	Yes	0.5		.5/5

Questions	Answer Yes/No	Points	Details	Ratings
Sub Total		1		1/2
Water Quality				
Fenced off riparian zones?	Yes	1		1/1
Do you perform any regular water monitoring of major streams or rivers that flow through the land you manage?	No	0		0/5
Do you have slopes of Greater than 10% from which water runs off into major streams and/or rivers? For those slopes would you consider most (>80% of the area) to have in excess of 70% groundcover at the start of the wet season?	Yes	1		1/1
Have you installed contours or other systems of mechanical water slowing on this sloping country?	No	0		0/5
Sub Total		2		2/3
High Value Agriculture				
Have you developed non-remnant land to be more productive by introducing legumes or introduced pasture that can increase long term biomass without urea fertiliser?	Yes	1		1/1
Sub Total		1		0/1
Social Education & Research				
Are you involved in on-property research that enhances biodiversity,best management practice and or improved farming techniques with bodies like GRDC, CSIRO, NRM Groups, univeristies etc?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Are you volunteer for any local or not for profit organisations?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Do you offer farm stay or similar agri-tourism?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Sub Total		1.5		1.5/1.5
Sustainable Natural Capital Property Plan				
Do you have a dedicated Natural Capital Property Plan which outlines the pathway to improved Natural Capital outcomes over a 15 year period?	No	0		0/2
Sub Total		0		0/2

Questions	Answer Yes/No	Points	Details	Ratings
Energy Savings				
Have you implemented energy saving processes that reduce your use of fuel and/or electricity? The use of solar, wind, ethanol etc?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Can you demonstrate a reduction over time in your use of electricity or fuel?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Sub Total		1		1/1
Biodiversity				
Have you implemented programs that actively increase the biodiversity of the land you manage?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Do you have and maintain wildlife corridors, essential habitat, koala habitat, protected plants etc on farm?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Do you have an E-Cond or Biocondition score?	No	0		0/3
Established a Nature Refuge?	No	0		0/5
Are you certified organic?	No	0		0/5
Do have any nationally threatened species that you are actively protecting on farm ?	Yes	1		1/1
Do you any have any RAMSAR or locally important wetlands that you are actively managing on farms?	Yes	1		1/1
Do you actively control feral animals on property?	Yes	0.5		.5/5
Have you or your staff completed any accredited biodiversity training ?	No	0		0/5
Sub Total		3.5		3.5/8
Total:				

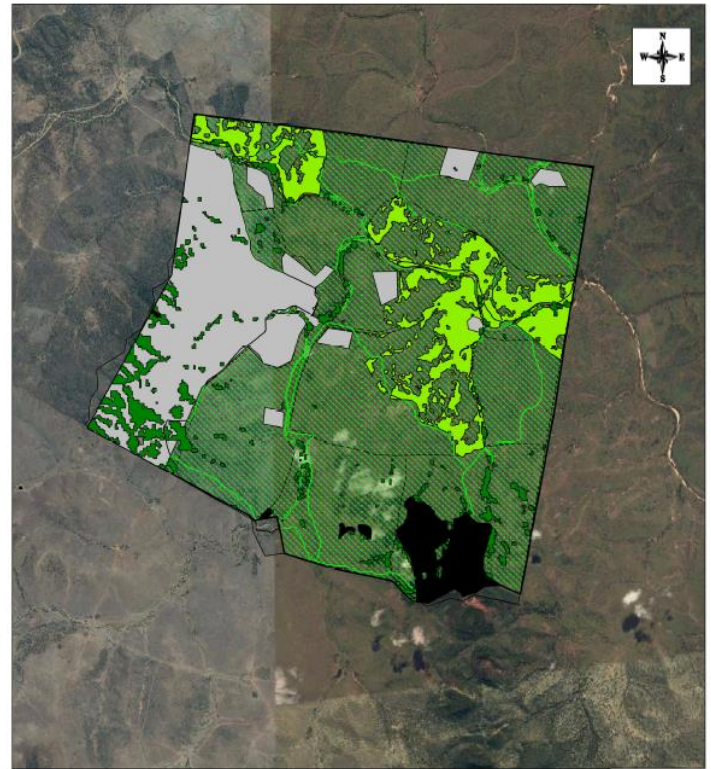
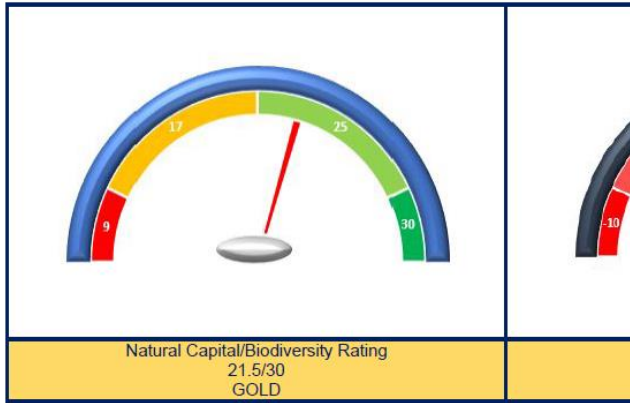
Table 2: Example data inputs from AgCarE Natural Capital checklist table



Appendix 3: AgCarE Certification and Maps



AGCARE Certification



LEGEND

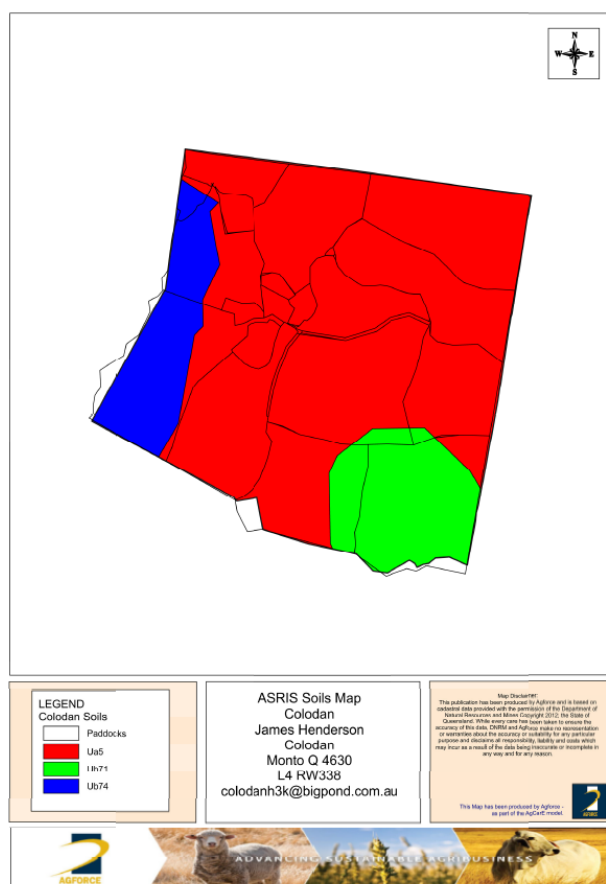
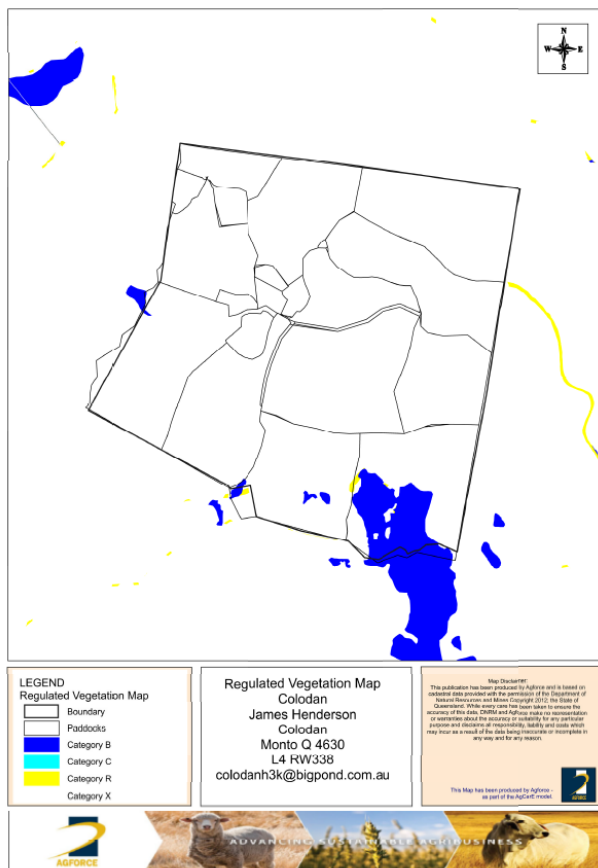
- Carbon Project Area
- Boundary
- HIR Project Area
- Exclusion Area
- Exclusion Area (Bareland)
- Exclusion Area (Remnant)
- AC Project Area

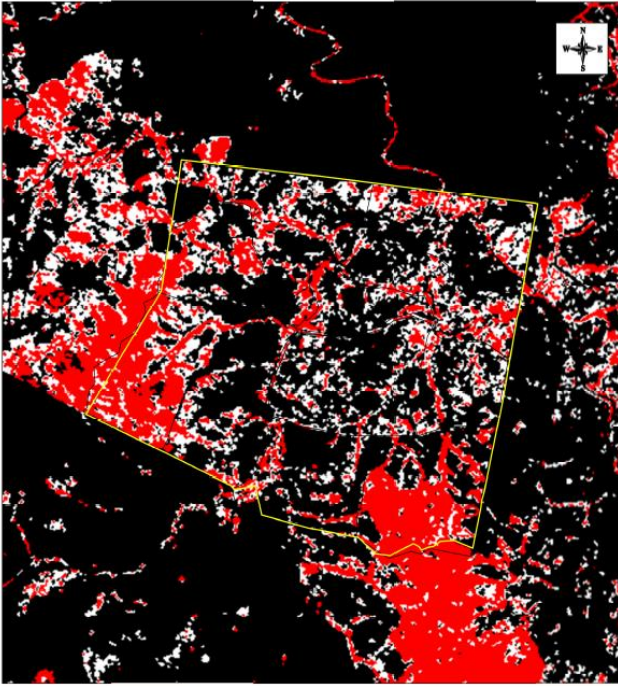
Carbon Project Area Map
 Colodan
 James Henderson
 Colodan
 Monto Q 4630
 L4 RW338
 colodanh3k@bigpond.com.au

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This Map has been produced by Agforce as part of the AgCarE model.







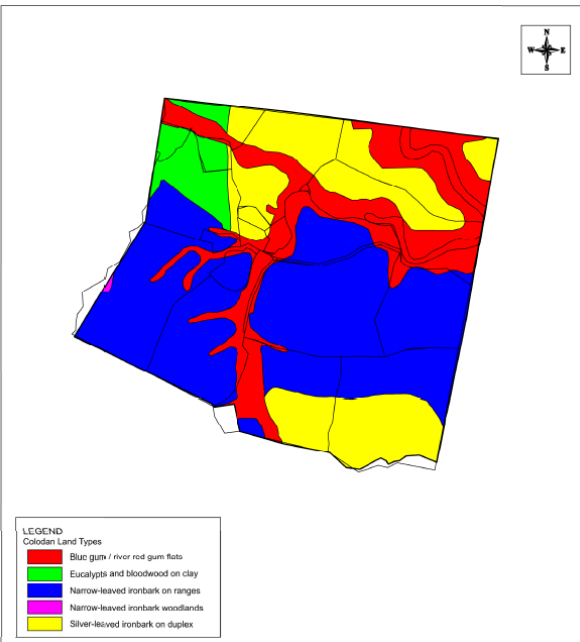
LEGEND
Colodan (FPC 2014)

Boundary

Foliage Projection Cover (2014)
Colodan
James Henderson
Colodan
Monto Q 4630
L4 RW338
colodanh3k@bigpond.com.au

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LEGEND
Colodan Land Types

- Blue gum / river red gum flats
- Eucalypts and bloodwood on clay
- Narrow-leaved ironbark on ranges
- Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands
- Silver-leaved ironbark on duplex

Land Types (GLM)
Colodan
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LEGEND
Colodan Land Types (GLM)

- Boundary
- Paddock

