

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Help us to tell New Zealand's biodiversity story

**NZ Sustainability Dashboard requests your help to:**

- **Identify what kinds of biodiversity on farms are of most interest**
- **Prioritise the most relevant biodiversity management actions on farms**
- **Guide us on how any biodiversity management information you might provide should or should not be shared with others**

**There are 11-12 questions and it will take you around 15 minutes to complete. Your anonymous answers will help develop an easy-to-use, online tool that allows farmers to evaluate 'how wildlife-friendly are my farm management actions?'**

**[Learn more about this biodiversity tool and its development.](#)**

**Please be assured that all individual information provided will be kept confidential. All questions except the first one are optional and you can withdraw from the survey at any time.**

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

\* 1. **Are you a farmer or a grower?**

Yes

No

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### Your farm and roles

#### 2. In addition to being a farmer or a grower, do you fulfill any of the following role(s)?

Tick all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm advisor                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Central government employee                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness service provider                | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental consultant                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry strategist, analyst or policy maker | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental non-government organisation member   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry director                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental non-government organisation employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local government employee                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientist or researcher                            |

#### 3. Which sectors do you work in?

Tick all relevant boxes.

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arable    | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kiwifruit | <input type="checkbox"/> Deer  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wine      | <input type="checkbox"/> Beef  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep |

Other (please specify)

**4. Which region(s) is your farm(s) in?**

Northland

Taranaki

West Coast

Auckland

Manawatu-Wanganui

Canterbury

Waikato

Wellington

Otago

Bay of Plenty

Tasman

Southland

Gisborne

Nelson

Hawke's Bay

Marlborough

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

### Your biodiversity management priorities: what to focus on and where?




#### 5. What kinds of biodiversity are you most interested in enhancing on your farm?

Please select up to **five** groups.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Livestock, crop and variety:</b> Genetic diversity of livestock and crops, diversity of forage and green manure crops grown   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Beneficial invertebrates:</b> Invertebrates that help agriculture by providing services like pollination or pest control                | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced forest birds:</b> Birds introduced to New Zealand that use shelterbelts, tree groups, or small bush patches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native grassland plants:</b> Grasses, flowers and shrubs native to New Zealand tussock grasslands and open shrublands   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native invertebrates of conservation interest:</b> Terrestrial invertebrates native to New Zealand of conservation interest             | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Soil life:</b> Animals, bacteria and fungi that live within the soil, and are mainly found below ground                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced grassland plants:</b> Grasses, flowers and shrubs introduced to New Zealand that live in grassland and open areas, such as understory of perennial crops | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native birds of open habitats:</b> Native birds that mostly use open areas (grasslands or open shrublands) for breeding and feeding     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native aquatic animals:</b> Animals native to New Zealand that need water for breeding, shelter, or feeding            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native wetland &amp; aquatic plants:</b> Native herbs, flowers and shrubs of permanently or semi-permanently wet areas and of freshwater (pools, streams)           | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced birds of open habitats:</b> Birds introduced to New Zealand that mainly breed in arable paddocks or grassland                | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Game fish:</b> Game fish (e.g. salmon and trout) that have been introduced to New Zealand                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native bush plants:</b> Native trees, shrubs and herbs of shaded areas, including shelterbelts  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Wetland birds:</b> Birds that mainly use wetlands for breeding and feeding, including riparian areas                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Bat:</b> Bats native to New Zealand  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced woody plants:</b> Shrubs and trees introduced to New Zealand, such as for landscaping, use in shelterbelts, and plantation forestry                      | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native forest birds:</b> Native birds that require woody plants (such as forest, dense scrub, or shelterbelts) for breeding and feeding | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Lizards and geckos:</b> Reptiles native to New Zealand   |

## 6. Thinking of the kinds of biodiversity you are interested in, where would you most like to focus management efforts on your farm?

Drag and drop each box to rank your priorities from the highest (top) to lowest (bottom).

	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Production areas (i.e. in the crops, vineyard, orchards or grassland)
	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Small (<1 ha) non-production areas (e.g. marginal non-production areas, field/paddock margins, woody areas, farm buildings and water courses or bodies)
	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Large (>1 ha) non-production areas of primarily natural habitat

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Biodiversity management actions: what you do now and what you would like to do in the future

### 7. What are the management actions you currently implement to help support biodiversity on your farm?

Please list up to five.

Action 1

Action 2

Action 3

Action 4

Action 5

### 8. Looking ahead to the next 5-10 years, what new management actions might you consider implementing to help support biodiversity on your farm?

Please list up to five.

Action 1

Action 2

Action 3

Action 4











Action 5

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

### Data sharing

#### 9. Please rank your willingness to share anonymous information about biodiversity management actions on your farm for the following uses:






Drag and drop each box to rank most (top) to least (bottom) willing to share

	<input type="text"/>	To compare your biodiversity management with others.
	<input type="text"/>	With government agencies to develop policy.
	<input type="text"/>	For regional and national environmental reporting.
	<input type="text"/>	For research by academic and/or research institutions.
	<input type="text"/>	To advise you on how you could improve your own farming practices.
	<input type="text"/>	Only if you were paid for the data.
	<input type="text"/>	With companies to market products to you.
	<input type="text"/>	With business associations trying to improve farming practices.
	<input type="text"/>	With businesses to help them understand the environmental impact of their supply chain.
	<input type="text"/>	With non-profit organizations trying to improve farming practices.



**10. Now assume that you have shared anonymous biodiversity management information and a third party is storing that information. Please rank these data-sharing options according to how comfortable you would feel:**

Drag and drop each box to rank from best (top) to worst (bottom)

	<input type="text"/>	The third party with whom you shared your farm data is free to use it as they see fit
	<input type="text"/>	You are the only one allowed to see your data, and you alone make all the decisions about your data.
	<input type="text"/>	When you share your biodiversity management information, you pick whatever uses you are willing to allow. The organisation will then use your anonymised data only in those ways and you are free to change your preference at any time.
	<input type="text"/>	An independent board representing people with an interest in the data (farmers, agribusiness, public agencies, etc.) makes the policies about how the data may be used.
	<input type="text"/>	You are paid whenever your data is used.

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Thank you!

Thank you very much for taking part in this survey.

Your answers will be used to develop a simple online tool that is tailored to NZ needs and interests and translates farm management practices into a wildlife-friendliness score based on the best scientific evidence.

[Learn more about the NZ Sustainability Dashboard project and our biodiversity tool developments.](#)

11. Any other comment you would like to make relevant to this survey?

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

### Your role

#### 12. Which of the following categories describe your role(s)?

Tick all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm advisor                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Central government employee                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agribusiness service provider                | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental consultant                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry strategist, analyst or policy maker | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental non-government organisation member   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry director                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental non-government organisation employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local government employee                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientist or researcher                            |

#### 13. Which sectors do you work in or with?

Tick all relevant boxes.

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arable    | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kiwifruit | <input type="checkbox"/> Deer  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wine      | <input type="checkbox"/> Beef  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep |

Other (please specify)

#### 14. Do you tend to work at a national or regional level?

Tick most relevant response.

- National
- Regional
- National and regional

**15. Which region(s) do you work in or with?**

Tick all that apply.

- |  |  |                                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northland     | <input type="checkbox"/> Taranaki          | <input type="checkbox"/> West Coast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Auckland      | <input type="checkbox"/> Manawatu-Wanganui | <input type="checkbox"/> Canterbury |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waikato       | <input type="checkbox"/> Wellington        | <input type="checkbox"/> Otago      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bay of Plenty | <input type="checkbox"/> Tasman            | <input type="checkbox"/> Southland  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gisborne      | <input type="checkbox"/> Nelson            |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hawke's Bay   | <input type="checkbox"/> Marlborough       |                                     |

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

### Your biodiversity management priorities: what to focus on and where?




#### 16. What kinds of biodiversity are you most interested in enhancing on NZ farms generally?

Please select up to **five** groups.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Livestock, crop and variety:</b> Genetic diversity of livestock and crops, diversity of forage and green manure crops grown   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Beneficial invertebrates:</b> Invertebrates that help agriculture by providing services like pollination or pest control                | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced forest birds:</b> Birds introduced to New Zealand that use shelterbelts, tree groups, or small bush patches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native grassland plants:</b> Grasses, flowers and shrubs native to New Zealand tussock grasslands and open shrublands   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native invertebrates of conservation interest:</b> Terrestrial invertebrates native to New Zealand of conservation interest             | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Soil life:</b> Animals, bacteria and fungi that live within the soil, and are mainly found below ground                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced grassland plants:</b> Grasses, flowers and shrubs introduced to New Zealand that live in grassland and open areas, such as understory of perennial crops | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native birds of open habitats:</b> Native birds that mostly use open areas (grasslands or open shrublands) for breeding and feeding     | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native aquatic animals:</b> Animals native to New Zealand that need water for breeding, shelter, or feeding            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native wetland &amp; aquatic plants:</b> Native herbs, flowers and shrubs of permanently or semi-permanently wet areas and of freshwater (pools, streams)           | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced birds of open habitats:</b> Birds introduced to New Zealand that mainly breed in arable paddocks or grassland                | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Game fish:</b> Game fish (e.g. salmon and trout) that have been introduced to New Zealand                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native bush plants:</b> Native trees, shrubs and herbs of shaded areas, including shelterbelts  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Wetland birds:</b> Birds that mainly use wetlands for breeding and feeding, including riparian areas                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Bat:</b> Bats native to New Zealand  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Introduced woody plants:</b> Shrubs and trees introduced to New Zealand, such as for landscaping, use in shelterbelts, and plantation forestry                      | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Native forest birds:</b> Native birds that require woody plants (such as forest, dense scrub, or shelterbelts) for breeding and feeding | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Lizards and geckos:</b> Reptiles native to New Zealand   |

**17. Thinking of the kinds of biodiversity you are interested in, where would you most like to focus management efforts on NZ farms generally?**

Drag and drop each box to rank your priorities from the highest (top) to lowest (bottom).

	<input type="text" value=""/>	Production areas (i.e. in the crops, vineyard, orchards or grassland)
	<input type="text" value=""/>	Small (<1 ha) non-production areas (e.g. marginal non-production areas, field/paddock margins, woody areas, farm buildings and water courses or bodies)
	<input type="text" value=""/>	Large (>1 ha) non-production areas of primarily natural habitat

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

### Biodiversity management actions: what farmers do now and should do in the future

#### 18. What are the farm management actions currently implemented to help support biodiversity on NZ farms generally?

Please list up to five.

Action 1

Action 2

Action 3

Action 4

Action 5

#### 19. Looking ahead to the next 5-10 years, what new farm management actions do you think should be implemented to help support biodiversity on NZ farms generally?

Please list up to five.

Action 1

Action 2

Action 3

Action 4









Action 5

## AN ONLINE TOOL FOR ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

### Data sharing

#### 20. Please rank your willingness to share anonymous information about biodiversity management actions on NZ farms generally for the following uses:






Drag and drop each box to rank most (top) to least (bottom) willing to share.

	<input type="text"/>	To compare the biodiversity management of a farm or group of farm with others.
	<input type="text"/>	With government agencies to develop policy.
	<input type="text"/>	For regional and national environmental reporting.
	<input type="text"/>	For research by academic and/or research institutions.
	<input type="text"/>	To advise farmers on how they could improve their own farming practices.
	<input type="text"/>	Only if the farmer was paid for their data.
	<input type="text"/>	With companies to market products to the farmer.
	<input type="text"/>	With business associations trying to improve farming practices.
	<input type="text"/>	With businesses to help them understand the environmental impact of their supply chain.
	<input type="text"/>	With non-profit organizations trying to improve farming practices.



**21. Now assume that NZ farms generally have shared anonymous biodiversity management information and a third party is storing that information. Please rank these data-sharing options according to how comfortable you would feel.**

Drag and drop each box to rank from best (top) to worst (bottom)

	<input type="text" value=""/>	The third party with whom farm data was shared is free to use it as they see fit
	<input type="text" value=""/>	The farmer is the only one allowed to see their data, and they alone make all the decisions about their data.
	<input type="text" value=""/>	When a farmer shares their biodiversity management information, they pick whatever uses they are willing to allow. The organisation will then use the anonymised data only in those ways and the farmer is free to change their preferences at any time.
	<input type="text" value=""/>	An independent board of stakeholders, representing people with an interest in the data (farmers, agribusiness, public agencies, etc.) makes the policies about how the data may be used.
	<input type="text" value=""/>	The farmer is paid whenever their data are used.

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Thank you!

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**22. Any other comment you would like to make relevant to this survey?**