

**\$242,267**  
Total project cost



**\$172,000** + **\$70,267**  
CF-LRP funding Co-contribution



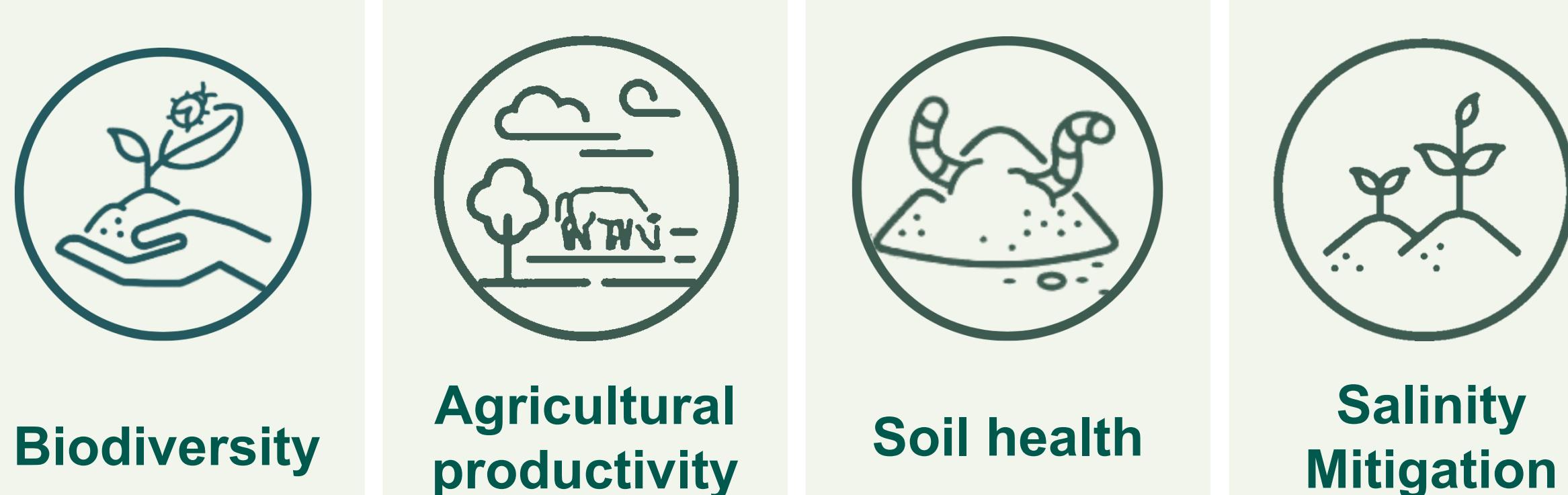
**73,646**  
Projected ACCUs

# Wandoo Springs Soil Carbon Project

## ACCUPlus 80

Location	<b>Trigwell (Boyanup), WA</b>
Project area	<b>762ha</b>
Property size	<b>847ha</b>
Permanence	<b>25-year</b>

## Louis and Anne Verheggen



### Carbon for Farmers Voucher Program RI recipient

#### Aims

- Build soil organic carbon through holistic land management practices to:
  - improve pasture biomass and diversity,
  - enhance soil microbial health
  - boost agricultural productivity
- Implement rotational grazing and sustainable land management practices to:
  - restore ecological balance
  - enhance water quality
  - reduce erosion
  - improve ecological resilience
- Reduce use of nitrogen-based fertiliser to minimise input costs, and impact on waterways
- Ongoing, increased community engagement through field walks and surveys

#### Why holistic grazing management?

Holistic grazing management is a regenerative approach to livestock farming, where grazing is managed harmoniously with natural ecosystems. This approach emphasises rotational grazing and adaptive management to create a sustainable, mutually beneficial cycle for all components of the ecosystem.



Pictured (L-R): Wandoo Springs site, 2023 and 2026

#### Activities

- Installation of additional fencing, dams, pipes and troughs to increase the number of paddocks
- Optimise pasture grazing and recovery to improve soil health and vegetation cover by reducing paddock size, altering stocking rate, intensity, and duration of grazing
- Introduction of new, salt-tolerant pasture species, while encouraging native perennial plants to increase biodiversity
- Increase in number of paddocks enables shorter, more intensive grazing periods enabling stock to be moved more freely, allowing for:
  - more uniform and less selective grazing leading to improved species composition
  - adequate recovery of pasture resulting in enhanced resilience and improved production.
- Regular monitoring of 'food on offer' for stock across the property
- Gradual reduction in use of nitrogen-based fertiliser
- Whole of farm nutrient mapping and assessment of soil data against national standards
- Active management and monitoring (bushland survey) of remnant vegetation quality and biodiversity

