Appendix EE Productivity Report

Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 Substantive Application

Hinuera Solar Farm

Harmony Energy NZ #6 Limited

SLR Project No.: 880.016894.00001

19 August 2026

Change in Productivity Analysis:

Current Dairy Farms vs Proposed

Solar Farm Development

SH27 & SH29, Hinuera

Prepared for

Harmony Energy NZ Limited

Prepared by

Dave Peacocke BBS Agri-business

Agricultural Consultant

Pastoral Consultancy Ltd

March 2026

PROFESSIONAL STATEMENT

I have been involved in technical agricultural advisory and farm management consultancy since 2000, and formed Pastoral Consultancy Ltd in 2004. I have an Agribusiness degree from Massey University (1991) and have also completed further Massey courses including Fertiliser Use in NZ (2000), Sustainable Nutrient Management in NZ Agriculture (2018) and Advanced Sustainable Nutrient Management (2019). In addition, I have been an accredited Farmax Consultant since 2004.

My experience in the area relevant to this project extends to the Fast-track Approvals processes, and I have prepared technical reports and supported applicants through accelerated consenting pathways. In recent years I have undertaken Agricultural Capability Assessments for proposed solar developments in the Taranaki, Wairarapa, Manawatu regions.

I have read and understood the Environment Court Practice Note 2023 (Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses) and confirm that this report has been prepared in compliance with that Code of Conduct.

Dave Peacocke

Managing Director
Pastoral Consultancy Ltd

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The applicant intends to develop an agrivoltaics system, grazing sheep under solar panels on two adjacent dairy farms located on SH27 and SH29, Hinuera. The purpose of this report is to analyse the difference in stocking rates and productivity between the current farming systems of these properties and the proposed agrivoltaics sheep grazing system.

2.0 SUMMARY

The proposed solar project involves two adjoining, smaller-scale dairy farms located on the fringe of Hinuera village, in the Matamata-Piako district of Waikato. The total area is 153.7 hectares, which encompasses the 89.1 hectare 'northern' dairy farm, and the 64.6 hectare 'southern' dairy farm.

The two farms are running similar farming policies, so a model integrating both dairy units has been developed to assess the total productive capability across the proposed solar site. The total effective dairy grazing area is 146 hectares, milking 440 spring-calved cows, with a three-year production average of 148,100 kgs of milksolids, or 1,014 kgs per effective hectare.

The proposed agrivoltaic system would allow for grazing on 136 hectares, made up of 41 hectares of open pastoral grazing and 95 hectares of grazing within the solar arrays. The modelled sheep farming system produces 50,000 kgs of sheep meat and 11,700 kgs of wool, or 454 kgs of product per effective hectare.

For the purpose of comparing the current dairying land use and the proposed agrivoltaic sheep farming system, the modelled stocking rates and productivity outputs have been standardised to 'stock units per hectare' which is based on the amount of feed consumed in each system. The current dairy farms run an average stocking rate equivalent to 24.2 stock units per hectare.

The latest trials by AgResearch measuring the impact on pasture growth rates within single-axis sun-tracking solar panels have found that higher pasture production systems experience higher reductions in pasture growth rates. In line with this research, pasture growth rates within the solar array area have been reduced by 28%.

The modelled agrivoltaics sheep farming system with reduced pasture growth rates runs a potential average stocking rate post-solar development that is equivalent to 14.9 stock units per hectare. This represents a 38% decrease in stock carrying capacity.

There are additional environmental benefits resulting from the proposed change in land use including a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced nitrogen leaching losses resulting in improved water quality.

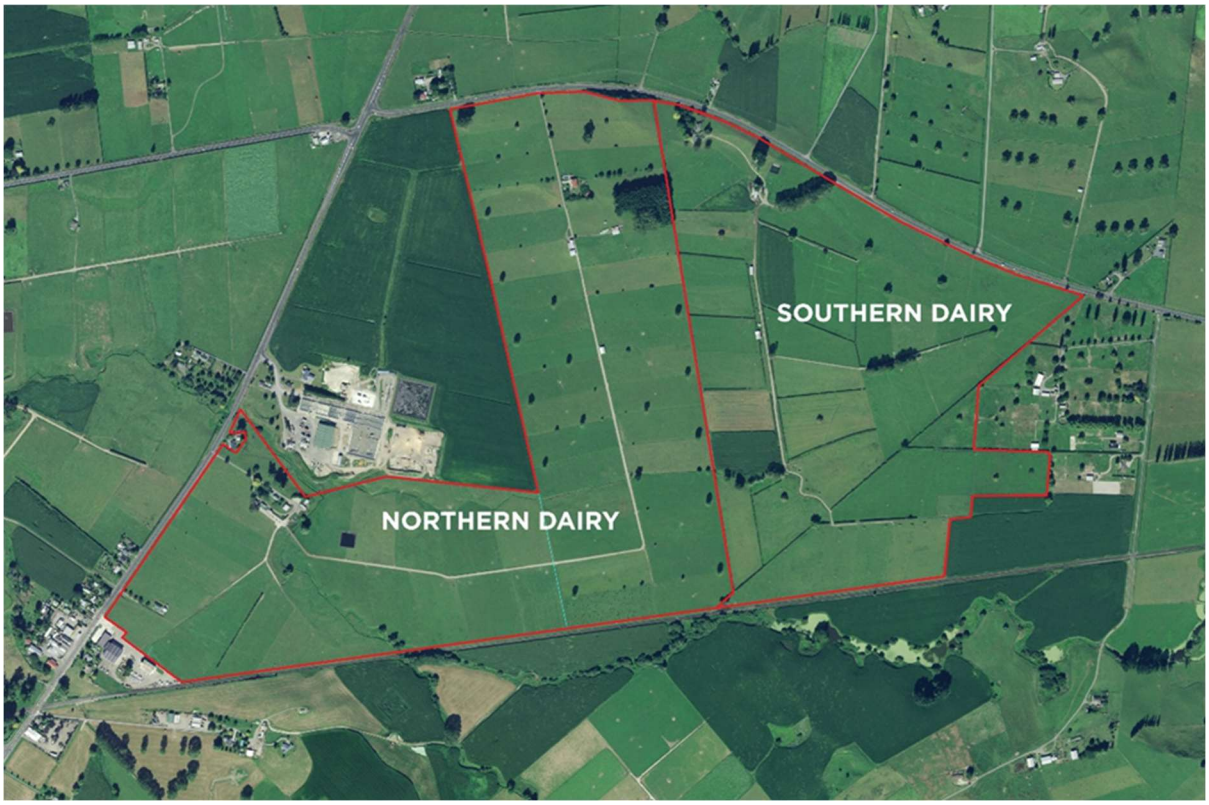
3.0 PROJECT SITE

The project site of 153.8 hectares incorporates two adjacent dairy farms under different ownership and is situated on the south-eastern fringe of Hinuera village, 10 kilometres south of Matamata. The farms have road frontages along both State Highway 29 to the east and State Highway 27 to the south. A freight-only railway line that transports pulp and paper from Kinleith Mill to the Port of Tauranga runs along the length of the western boundary of both properties.

The contour of the farms is flat to easy undulating, with altitude ranging from 77 MASL on the western side to 105 MASL on the eastern side. The land is classified as being 20 hectares of LUC Class 1 (13%), 107 hectares of LUC Class 2 (70%) and 26 hectares of LUC Class 4 (17%). The total area of Highly Productive Land is therefore assessed at 127 hectares (83%).

The site has fertile volcanic soils, being 38% Otorohanga loam and silt (well drained), 48% Matuku loam and silt (poorly drained), and 14% of mixed loam over sand and silt over sand soils (imperfectly drained). Climate data from a nearby weather station records annual rainfall at 1,250 mm per annum. The farms sit within the Waihou Piako Catchment Management Zone, and the Hauraki Freshwater Farm Plan Catchment.

Details of the current farming systems for both properties was provided by the farm owners, and production data was verified via Fonterra's annual Farm Insights Reports. Both farms have similar calving dates, milking regimes, dry-off dates and heifer grazing policies, so an integrated Farmax model based on an average of the last three years production and inputs has been developed to assess the total productive capability across the proposed solar site.



4.0 CURRENT LAND USE

4.1 NORTHERN DAIRY FARM

The northern dairy farm is 89.12 hectares with road frontage along both State Highway 29 and State Highway 27. The main home is located at 8270 SH27 and the second farm dwelling and farm dairy is accessed off SH29.

The property is contained in four freehold certificates of title, and the farm holds a permit for the discharge of dairy effluent and a resource consent for ground water take which expires in September 2029. Water is supplied by three 100mm water bores drilled to depths of between 24-48 metres.

The dairy farm supplies Fonterra (77641), has an effective milking platform of 84 hectares with the remaining 5 hectares occupied by stock races, farm buildings and infrastructure, dwellings, drains and water courses, and a small stand of mature trees.

A milking herd of 240 Friesian cows (including two-year heifers) is wintered on-farm, calving from 15th July, and milked once-a-day from February until drying-off in early May. Annual production is 95,700 kgs milksolids or 400 kgs milksolids per cow. Sixty replacement heifers are reared each year and grazed off-farm from 1st May for 12 months. Annual pasture growth is assessed at 14.2 tonnes of dry matter per hectare.

The farm is run on a 'System 3' feed input regime (14% imported supplementary feed). Palm kernel is bought in and fed out over the spring and autumn. Supplements are harvested on-farm including 250 bales of grass silage and 50 bales of hay, and no crops are grown. Nitrogen fertiliser is applied in three separate applications throughout the year, totalling 85 kg N/ha/year.

4.2 SOUTHERN DAIRY FARM

The southern dairy farm is 64.62 hectares with the dwelling located at 8302 State Highway 27. The property is contained in two freehold certificates of title, and the farm holds a permit for the discharge of dairy effluent and a resource consent for ground water take which expires in November 2030. Water is supplied by one 100mm water bore drilled to a depth of 18 metres.

The dairy farm supplies Fonterra (77637), has an effective milking platform of 62 hectares with the remaining 2.6 hectares occupied by stock races, farm buildings and infrastructure, the farm dwelling, drains, and a small wetland area.

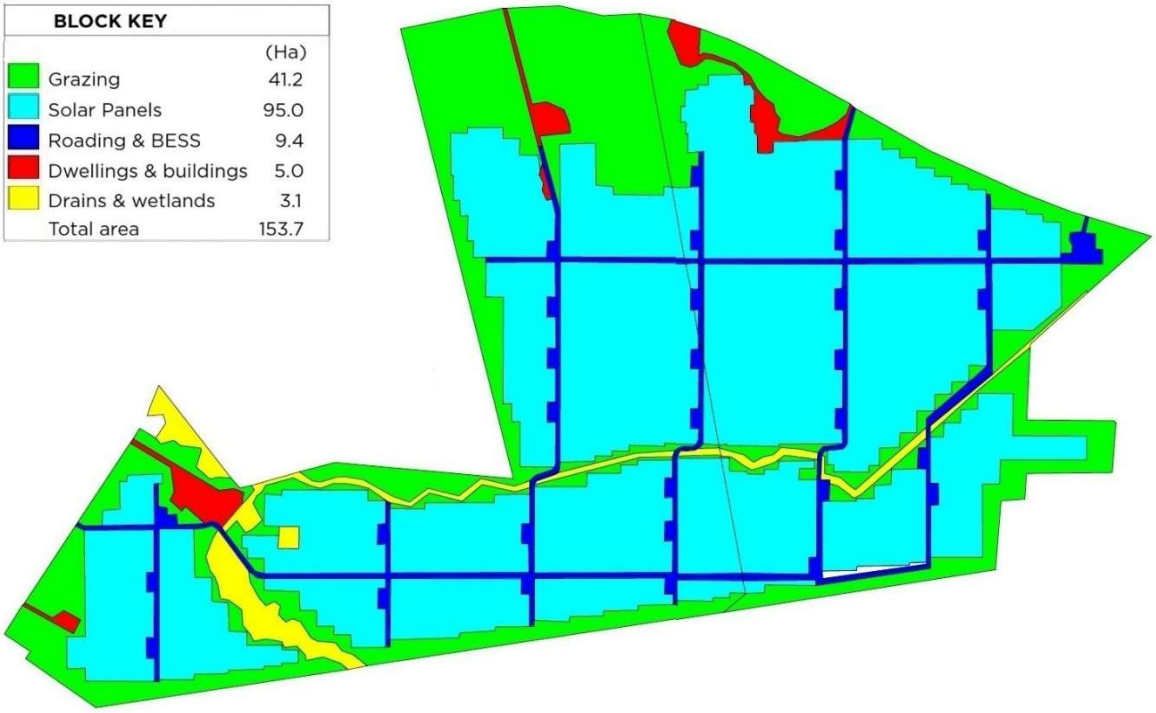
A milking herd of 200 Friesian-cross cows (including two-year heifers) is wintered on-farm, calving from 25th July, and milked once-a-day from January until drying-off at the end of April. Annual production is 52,400 kgs milksolids or 270 kgs milksolids per cow. Fifty replacement heifers are reared each year and grazed off-farm from 1st May for 12 months. Annual pasture growth is assessed at 13.5 tonnes of dry matter per hectare.

The farm is run on a 'System 1' feed input regime (no imported supplementary feed). 150 bales of grass silage are harvested on-farm, and four hectares of maize silage is grown and fed on the fringes of lactation. Nitrogen fertiliser is applied in five separate applications throughout the year, totalling 130 kg N/ha/year.

5.0 PROPOSED LAND USE

5.1 SOLAR FARM DEVELOPMENT

The proposed layout of the solar farm development has been provided in the above aerial image. This has been mapped to assess the various areas within the development, as categorised below;



The solar panel arrays will be between 4.5 – 7.0 metres apart, leaving significant area available for the grazing of sheep and sufficient room for vehicles and machinery to operate between rows.

The open pastoral grazing area includes a block of 9 hectares near the road that would be suitable for sheep handling facilities, which if installed, would slightly reduce the available grazing area.

5.2 AGRIVOLTAICS LIVESTOCK POLICY

I modelled the current dairy farm systems through a computer programme called 'Farmax' using the livestock policies, stocking rates, feed and nitrogen inputs, and production information provided by both of the farm owners and Fonterra's Farm Insights Reports. This allows the Farmax model to derive the pasture growth rates required to sustain the given stock numbers and stock performance. The average annual pasture growth rate across both farms is 13.9 tonnes dry matter per hectare over the 146-hectare effective grazing area.

The area proposed for solar panels on both properties is assessed at 94.9 hectares, the area that would remain in unaffected, grazable pasture at 41.2 hectares, and the ineffective area would increase to 17.6 hectares. A new Farmax model was developed with the pasture growth rates on the 41.2 hectares of grazable pasture unchanged at 13.9 tonnes dry matter per hectare, but the pasture growth rates on the 94.9 hectares area under solar panels was reduced by 28% to 10.0 tonnes per hectare dry matter. This reduction reflects the latest trial work by AgResearch into the impact on pasture growth rates within single-axis sun-tracking solar panel arrays.

Using these revised pasture growth rates, and with all nitrogen applications removed, I modelled a sheep trading policy that includes buying in 1,600 five-year ewes with 134% lambs at foot in mid-September to control the spring pasture growth, killing the lambs at weaning and through into the autumn at an average of 18.8 kg carcase weight, and killing the ewes at 28.0 kg carcase weight in the late summer and early autumn after they have managed summer pasture quality. The balance of the year is a lamb finishing policy, with 2,250 store lambs bought in autumn at an average of 33.3 kg liveweight, and killed through winter and early spring at an average of 22.2 kg carcase weight. 1,580 ewes and 1,480 lambs are shorn in December, and 1,820 hoggets are shorn in August. In the model, livestock numbers are optimised to ensure that adequate pasture control is maintained, pastures are not over-grazed, and maximum livestock growth rates can be achieved.

The potential annual production achievable from the sheep grazing system is modelled at 50,000 kgs of sheep meat (26,300 kg's mutton and 23,700 kg's lamb) and 11,700 kgs of wool, or 454 kgs of product per effective hectare.

6.0 CHANGE IN PRODUCTIVITY

In order to compare productivity between the dairy farms and the sheep farming system, a common production metric is needed. In this case, I have used the average stocking rate for each system. This is calculated using the total annual pasture intake for each system, and converting it to average stock units carried throughout the year, which is based on the annual requirement of one stock unit being 550 kg of dry matter.

The two dairy farms combined have an effective grazing area of 146 hectares, milking 440 cows, with a three-year production average of 148,100 kgs of milksolids, or 1,014 kgs per hectare. In addition, 20 tonnes of manufacturing meat is produced each year. This dairy system equates to an average stocking rate of 24.2 stock units per hectare.

The agrivoltaics sheep grazing system has an effective grazing area of 136 hectares, finishing 4,290 lambs and 1,560 ewes to produce 23.7 tonnes of lamb meat, 26.3 tonnes of mutton, and 76.2 tonnes of wool. This is a total of 454 kgs of meat and wool per hectare, and is the equivalent to an average stocking rate of 14.9 stock units per hectare.

The reduction in the average stocking rates from 24.2 to 14.9 stock units per hectare represents a 38% decrease in stock carrying capacity.

7.0 TRIALS & RESEARCH

7.1 Fixed Solar Panels

A Massey University research team lead by Profs Paul Kenyon and Danny Donaghy undertook a pilot study in South Taranaki during 2023 to assess the impacts on pasture growth rates due to shading from fixed solar panels. The panels on the trial block were 800mm off the ground, and were fixed not sun-tracking, and pasture was grazed by sheep.

Sections of grass underneath, between and outside the solar panels were monitored for grass growth (see photos below). The results showed that pasture growth reduced by 84% directly under panels due to shading, but increased by 38% on the area between panels due to reduced soil temperatures and reduced soil moisture loss from wind.

More recent trials at Massey University's Pasture and Crop Research Unit, also including Dr Sam Wilson and Trevor Ellett, have shown that the increase in pasture growth rates between panels is 30% higher during the summer due to the sun being higher and 90% of the light getting through, however this is largely offset by a 25% decrease in the winter due to cooler conditions and the lower trajectory of the sun. The net change was an increase in pasture growth to 38.5% between solar panel arrays.

Massey University cage cut trials, Taranaki

Mock array at Massey's Pasture and Crop Research Unit

7.2 Single-Axis Solar Tracking Panels

Further New Zealand trial work was undertaken in 2024 by AgResearch (Zac Beechey-Gradwell, Ashehad Ali and Paul Shorten) for the Ministry of Primary Industries, measuring the impact on pasture growth within single-axis solar-tracking panel arrays.

A one-year trial was conducted in Marlborough in which pasture production and associated plant-soil parameters were measured. The solar panels were 4.08 metres wide, had a tracking range of 50° and rows between arrays were 12.5 metres wide. Single-axis solar-tracking systems can increase energy yield by 15-25%, but require more spacing between rows to avoid panel shading.

The trial data results were integrated into the APSIM model to simulate long-term agrivoltaics pasture production at six distinct sites across the country. This produced quite variable results depending on location and climate. Three South Island sites showed overall decreases in annual pasture production of between 3% and 20%, while three upper North Island sites showed larger reductions of 25% to 34% in annual pasture production.

The results indicate greater reductions occurring at sites with high baseline pasture productivity and conversely smaller losses at low-production sites. Sites achieving higher annual pasture production with fewer water and thermal constraints to plant growth, exhibited stronger light responsiveness and therefore larger production losses under panels.

The geographically closest modelled site is the Edgecumbe trial, 92 kilometres east of the Hinuera site. The trial site is similar in soil type and annual grass growth rates, with a baseline pasture production of 14,200 kg DM/ha. This site modelled an annual decrease of 28% in pasture production.

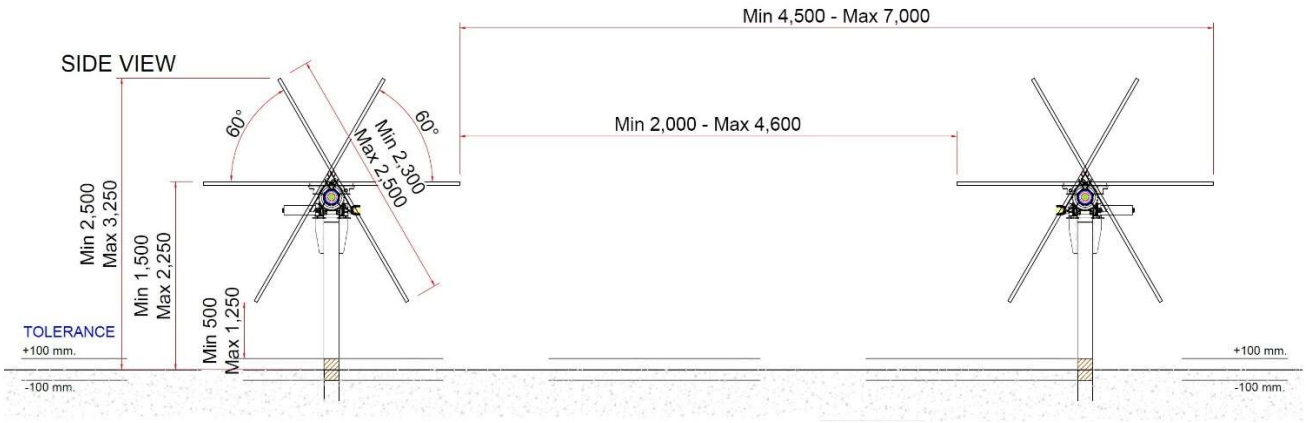
Single-axis solar tracking panels

Wairau Valley (Marlborough) field trial solar panel configuration

Wairau Valley (Marlborough) field trial pasture cages

7.3 IMPACT OF SOLAR PANELS

The design specifications below have been provided for the proposed single-axis solar-tracking array. Whilst the design indicates a clearance of 500-1250 mm between the ground and the panels, the 'minimum' ground clearance will be 300mm to allow for the odd undulation in ground contour. Given that the panels will only be at the maximum tilt angle at the start and end of each day due to the sun-tracking mechanism, this is not expected to impact the ability of livestock to graze beneath panels, or restrict livestock movement within the solar panel areas.



	Edgecumbe Model Design	Hinuera Proposed Design
Row width	12.5 m	7.0 m
Panel width	4.0 m	2.5 m
Tracking range	50°	60°
Open area	8.5 m	4.5 m
Shaded area	4.0 m	2.5 m
Annual pasture growth rate	14,200 kg DM/ha	13,900 kg DM/ha
Net change in PGR	-28%	-28% (estimate)

The Hinuera solar array proposes the same single-axis solar-tracking system but with narrower panels and narrower row widths than the Edgecumbe design. Annual pasture growth rates are similar for both locations (2% difference), and with no other local trial data available, my assumption is that the pasture growth rate reduction will be the same at the Hinuera site as the Edgecumbe model results.

<u>Current Pasture Growth Rates</u>

Northern dairy farm (84ha)	14,200 kg DM/ha	
Southern dairy farm (62ha)	13,500 kg DM/ha	
Hinuera farms average (146ha)	13,900 kg DM/ha	

<u>Reduced Pasture Growth Rates</u>

Hinuera solar panel area (95ha)	10,008 kg DM/ha	(-28%)

8.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 ANIMAL WELFARE

Grazing sheep beneath and around solar panel arrays has many animal welfare benefits, primarily from the micro-climate created under the solar arrays. The panels provide stock with shade and protection from wind and rain, and create cooler temperatures during warm days and warmer temperatures at night. This results in less heat stress for animals, a lower requirement for drinking water, and improved animal growth rates. The panels can also reduce frost damage for plants, and soils retain more moisture, which means pastures maintain higher quality through dry periods, further increasing animal growth rates.

In temperatures over 25°C, lactating sheep decrease their feed intake, milk yield and quality, which reduces lamb weaning weights. Grazing ewes with pre-weaned lambs under panels is also likely to increase lamb weaning weights.

Lambs in shade at Kohira Solar Farm in Kaitaia, Northland

8.2 ANIMAL HEALTH

One issue that would need careful management in the proposed sheep system is internal parasites. The worm burden can increase in pastures grazed only by sheep, which affects animal performance and can lead to ill-thrift and stock deaths. Grazing pastures with other species of stock eg cattle to control parasites is not an option under agrivolaitic systems, however there are several management practices that will minimise the risk of worms;

- Maintaining higher pasture covers will reduce worm larvae ingestion as larvae are low down in the base of the pasture
- Well-fed animals are less affected by worms than those under nutritional stress
- Spelling paddocks for three months will reduce levels of eggs and larvae
- Good conditioned ewes are net removers of parasites from pastures

The proposed sheep system provides management options to minimise the effects of parasites;

- The stocking rate is calculated to ensure that pasture covers do not fall below 1350 kg DM/ha and are maintained at 2000-2350 kg DM/ha over the high-risk summer and autumn period so sheep are not grazing low pastures and ingesting larvae
- The higher pasture covers will also ensure sheep are fully fed and maximising growth rates
- Over the December-March period, older ewes can be utilised to graze pastures hard and then leave them ungrazed until April when fresh autumn growth occurs and lambs are bought in again

Facial excema is another animal health issue affecting sheep that occurs the North Island over the summer and autumn periods. It is caused by toxins produced by a fungus that builds up in the dead matter of pastures in warm and moist conditions. The spores containing the toxins are ingested by sheep causing liver damage, and the disease causes reduced growth rates or weight loss and can lead to death.

Prevention and control can be achieved by drenching with zinc, and the most effective method of treatment is providing affected sheep with shade. A major benefit of the solar panel arrays is that they provide all-day shade for stock, minimising the risk of facial eczema. As mentioned above, maintaining higher pasture covers so lambs are not grazing short, low-quality pastures with excessive dead matter will further reduce the risk of ingesting the spores.

8.3 FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

Both farms have adequate stock water supply to manage the proposed sheep finishing system. Sheep yards with weighing, drenching and drafting facilities will be required to manage the stock numbers carried, and could be constructed on the roadside. Mobile shearing services could be utilised or alternatively, a woolshed constructed. Livestock grazing management could be facilitated by semi-permanent or temporary electric fencing.

Annual maintenance fertiliser would ensure that soil nutrients do not become depleted and production levels can be maintained.

8.4 ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

There are environmental benefits that will result from changing the land use from dairying to sheep farming, the main benefit being reduced nutrient losses leading to improved water quality.

Greenhouse gas emissions will also significantly reduce under the agrivoltaic farming system, decreasing from 10,553 kgs per hectare to 4,663 kgs per hectare of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

9.0 APPENDICES

COMARISON OF FARMING SYSTEMS

Land areas (ha)	Current	Proposed
Grazing	146.0	41.2
Solar panels	-	95.0
Roading & BESS	-	9.4
Drains & wetlands	4.6	5.0
Dwellings & farm sheds	3.1	3.1
	153.7	153.7

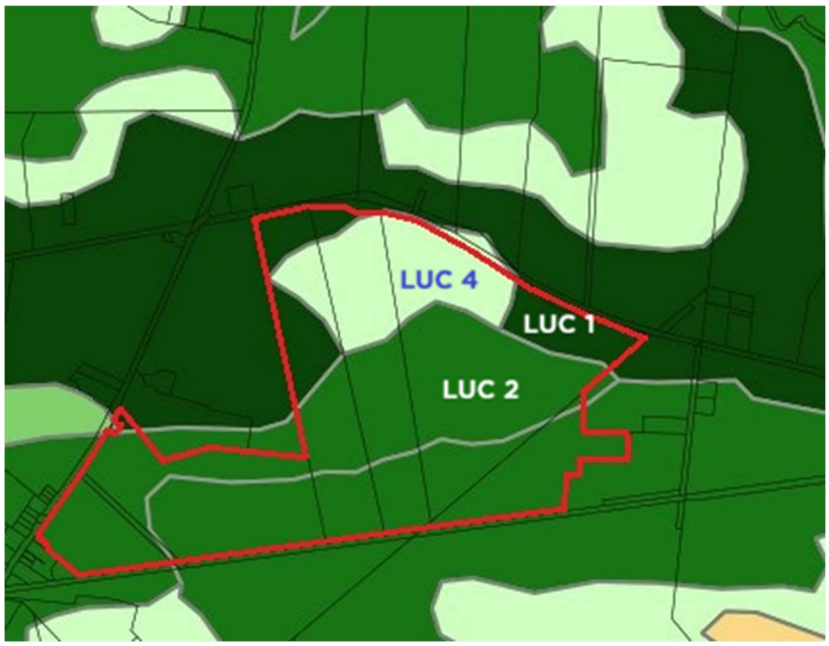
Production		Current	Proposed	
Pasture Growth	(t DM/ha)	13.9	10.0	-28%
Milksolids	(kg/ha)	1,014	-	
Meat	(kg/ha)	137	325	
Wool	(kg/ha)	-	76	
Ave Stock Units	(su/ha)	24.2	14.9	-38%

Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Current	Proposed	
Net CO_2 equiv.	(t/ha)	10.60	4.66	-56%

LANDCARE RESEARCH – LUC ASSESSMENT

Land Use Capability (ha)	North	South	Total	
Class 1	11.0	8.0	19.0	12%
Class 2	64.0	44.0	108.0	71%
Class 3	<1.0	0.0	<1.0	0%
Class 4	14.0	12.0	26.0	17%
	89.0	64.0	153.0	

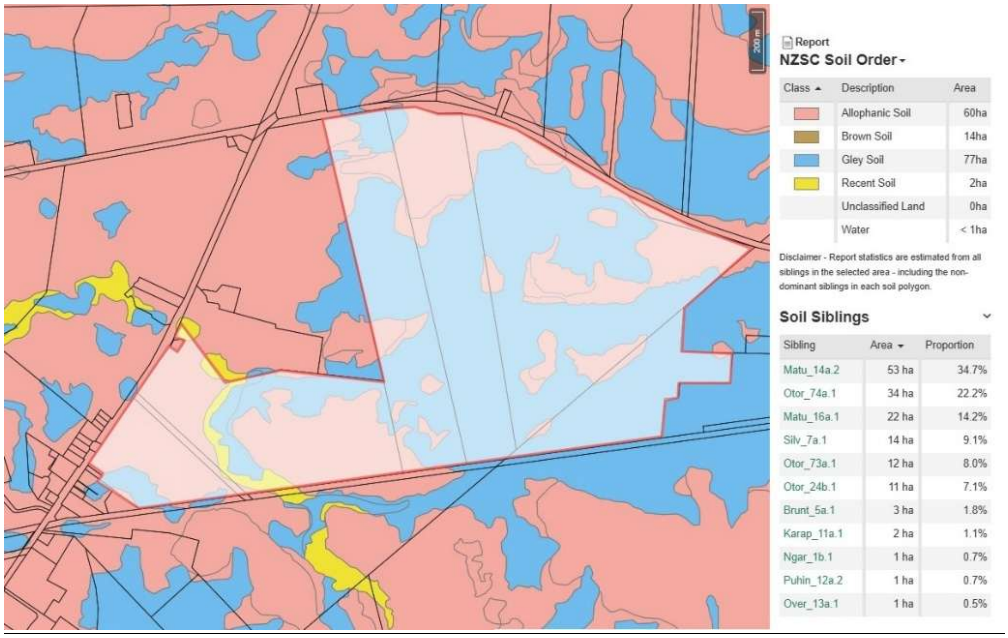
LUC MAP



S-MAP – SOILS ASSESSMENT

Soil Types (ha)	North	South	Total	
Otorohanga silt & loam	42.0	16.0	58.0	38%
Matuku loam & silt	35.0	39.0	74.0	48%
Silverdale loam	7.0	7.0	14.0	9%
Mixed loam over sand	5.0	-	5.0	3%
Bruntwood silt over sand	1.0	2.0	3.0	2%
	90.0	64.0	154.0	

SOIL MAP



TITLE SUMMARY

The following certificates of title and land areas have been sourced from Property Guru, and used as a reference for all area calculations in this report.

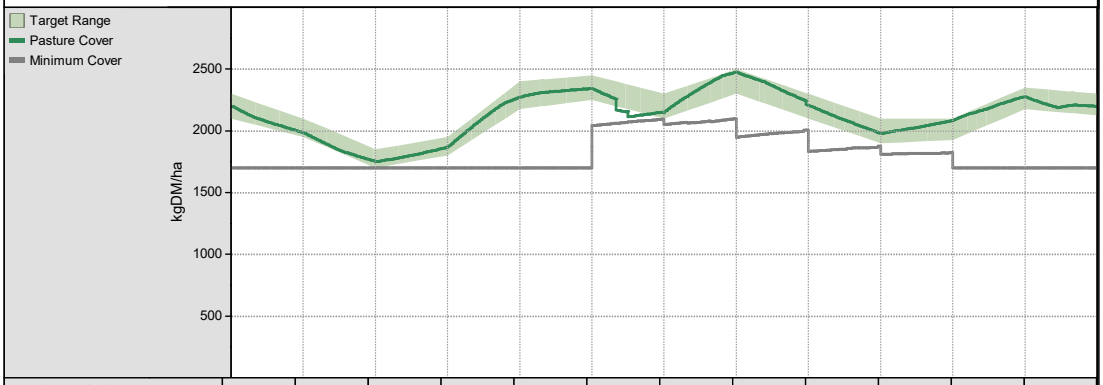
4739 State Highway 29 and 8270 State Highway 27 (Northern dairy farm)

Record of Title	Legal Description	Area (ha)
SA69A/179	Section 1 Block X Tapapa Survey District, and Lot 1-2 Deposited Plan South Auckland 83767	38.3939
SA50B/243	Section 9 and Section 11 Block X Tapapa Survey District	0.0096
SA292/111	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 11891 (25.7507 - part-cancelled)	25.7200
SA308/1	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 11891 (25.7507 - part-cancelled)	25.0000
	Total	89.1235

8302 State Highway 27 (Southern dairy farm)

Title	Legal Description	Area (ha)
647047	Part Lot 3 Deposited Plan 11891 and Lot 2 Deposited Plan 473263	63.4790
SA13B/333	Section 3 Block X Tapapa Survey District	1.1442
	Total	64.6232

Hinuera Dairy Farm Pasture Covers



(kgDM/ha)	Start	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
Pasture Cover	2,200	1,985	1,750	1,868	2,274	2,343	2,152	2,475	2,207	1,979	2,084	2,274	2,198
Minimum	1,073	1,023	879	554	1,006	1,655	2,095	2,098	2,006	1,876	1,825	1,644	1,204
Potential Growth (kgDM/ha/d)		19.0	15.5	24.0	44.9	53.5	58.0	56.1	38.3	29.0	35.5	33.9	26.0

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.4

Hinuera Dairy Farm Stock Reconciliation

Dairy (end of month, on-farm)	2026-27 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Cow	440	436	432	431	431	430	429	419	406	396	388	440
R2 Heifer											100	
Heifer Calf		29	110	110	110	110						
Bull						5	5	5				
Mixed Calves		17	26									
Total Dairy	**440**	**482**	**568**	**541**	**541**	**545**	**434**	**424**	**406**	**396**	**488**	**440**

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.4

Hinuera Dairy Farm Physical Summary

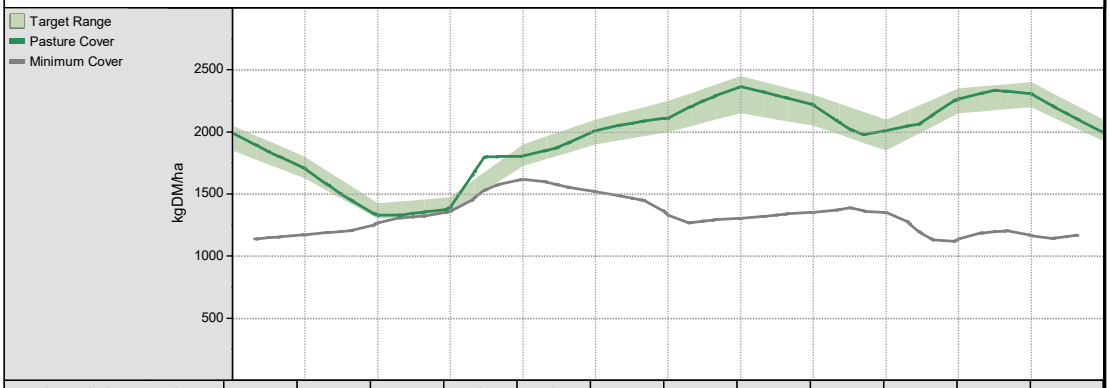
Category	Description	Value	Units
Farm	Effective Area	154	ha
	Stocking Rate	2.8	cows/ha
	Comparative Stocking Rate	84.7	kg Lwt/t DM offered
	Potential Pasture Growth	13.2	t DM/ha
	Nitrogen Use per graze ha	103	kg N/ha
	Feed Conversion Efficiency (offered)	14.4	kg DM offered/kg MS
Herd	Cow Numbers (1st July)	440	cows
	Peak Cows Milked	431	cows
	Days in Milk	260	days
	Avg. BCS at calving	5.4	BCS
	Liveweight per graze ha	1,223	kg/ha
Production	Milk Solids total	148,119	kg
(to Factory)	Milk Solids per graze ha	1,005	kg/ha
	Milk Solids per cow	344	kg/cow
	Peak Milk Solids production	1.93	kg/cow/day
	Milk Solids as % of live weight	82.1	%
Feeding	Pasture Offered per cow *	4.2	t DM/cow
	Supplements Offered per cow *	0.8	t DM/cow
	Off-farm Grazing Offered per cow *	0.0	t DM/cow
	Total Feed Offered per cow *	4.9	t DM/cow
	Pasture Offered per graze ha	12.3	t DM/ha
	Supplements Offered per graze ha	2.6	t DM/ha
	Off-farm Grazing Offered per graze ha	2.2	t DM/ha
	Total Feed Offered per graze ha	17.1	t DM/ha
	Supplements and Grazing / Feed Offered *	16.0	%
	Bought Feed / Feed Offered *	7.9	%

(*) feed offered to females > 20 months old / peak cows milked

Farmax Dairy 8.3.6.4

FARMAX

Hinuera Solar Farm Pasture Covers



(kgDM/ha)	Start	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
Pasture Cover	1,991	1,704	1,331	1,392	1,806	2,009	2,110	2,364	2,217	2,009	2,266	2,304	1,993
Minimum	1,129	1,170	1,225	1,317	1,609	1,507	1,428	1,314	1,361	1,352	1,069	1,186	1,191
Potential Growth (kgDM/ha/d)		14.3	10.4	18.1	39.9	41.4	43.6	42.1	28.6	21.1	24.8	24.6	16.5

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Hinuera Solar Farm Stock Reconciliation

Sheep (end of month)	2026-27											
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ewe				1600	1590	1580	1571	1565	765			
Mixed Hogget		1828	889	347								
Mixed Lamb	2235					1483	1475	1465	850	1590	2251	2242
Total Sheep	**2235**	**1828**	**889**	**1947**	**1590**	**3063**	**3046**	**3030**	**1615**	**1590**	**2251**	**2242**

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FARMAX

Hinuera Solar Farm Physical Summary

		Total
Area	Total Area (ha)	154
	Farm Area (ha)	154
	Grazing Area (ha)	154
Feeding	Pasture Eaten (t DM/Total ha)	8.19
	Supplements Eaten (t DM/Total ha)	0.00
	Total Eaten (t DM/Total ha)	8.19
	Nitrogen Boost (tDM/Total ha)	0.00
Performance	Production (kg Product/Total ha)	401.4
	Stocking Rate (SU/Total ha)	14.9
	Feed Conversion (kg DM/ kg Product)	20.4
	Gross Margin ($/Total ha)	3,226
Species Ratio	Sheep (%)	100
	Beef (%)	0
	Deer (%)	0

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