

# Irrigation Management Plan

<b>Farm Name:</b>	
<b>Person/s in charge:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	

## Key Guidelines

- The application of irrigation water will be carried out in accordance with this Management Plan, ensuring Good Management Practices, Maintenance and Resource Consent Conditions are always complied with.
- For further information on Irrigation Management please refer to the Standard Operating Procedures for the Irrigation Systems.
- All staff members operating the Irrigation Management Systems are to be fully trained and inducted in the Management Procedures and a recording of this is to be kept and updated as required.

## System Description

<b>Irrigation System Type</b>	<b>Irrigation System Reference</b>	<b>Paddock/Hectares Irrigated</b>	<b>General Comments</b>	<b>Effluent? Yes/No</b>

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\*Refer to Irrigation SOP for Operation and Maintenance of these Irrigation Systems.

### Irrigation Scheduling

- Ensure Good Management Practice is implemented by checking Soil Moisture Monitoring Data and weather forecast to ensure Efficient Irrigation Scheduling.

### Soil Moisture

<b>Service Provider</b>	
<b>Service Provider Contact Details</b>	
<b>Data Interface (e.g. website)</b>	
<b>Login &amp; Password</b>	
<b>Soil Moisture Probe Location</b>	

## Irrigation System Pressure

- Check that the pressure being provided to the centre of the irrigator, and the pressure at the end of the irrigator is above the design specifications of the system (Pressure can be recorded in table below).

## Inlet Pressure

- If the inlet pressure (pressure coming into the system) is lower than the design specifications of the irrigator on the sprinkler chart, measured vs intended application and distribution uniformity will likely be affected. This indicates an issue with the scheme providing pressure to the irrigator.

## Outlet Pressure

- If outlet pressure (pressure at the end of the irrigator) is below the design specification on the sprinkler chart and the inlet pressure is adequate, this indicates an issue with the irrigator. Insufficient outlet pressure could be due to the following: blockage, corrosion of irrigator pipes, damaged regulators and worn nozzles.

Irrigation System:	Pressure:
<i>e.g. Pivot 1</i>	<i>250 kPa</i>



## Irrigation Management Checks

### *Daily:*

- ✓ Check irrigation scheduling tool to see if soil moisture conditions are appropriate for irrigation
- ✓ Record irrigation applications (records are kept in Irrigation SOP)
- ✓ Ensure sprinklers are applying water efficiently and clean any blocked sprinklers (especially if effluent is injected)
- ✓ Check pressure on irrigation system

### *Weekly:*

- ✓ Check irrigator operation and grease any parts
- ✓ Check pipes, hoses and hydrants for leaks
- ✓ Check pumps are running correctly
- ✓ Ensure irrigation records are up to date
- ✓ Cleaning filters & cooling systems
- ✓ Flushing effluent out of irrigation systems

### *Annually:*

- ✓ Complete Irrigation NZ's pre-season checklist
- ✓ Ensure staff are trained on operation and maintenance of system
- ✓ Ensure irrigators are calibrated (e.g. Bucket Tests required every three years on each system)
- ✓ Maintain irrigators, pumps and irrigation equipment (e.g. hoses, hydrants)
- ✓ Complete winter service on irrigation systems
- ✓ Repair and replacement of wearable parts

## Health & Safety:

Common On-Farm Irrigation Hazards:



Hoses and wires in paddocks whilst riding/driving farm vehicles



Rotating boom on irrigator



Hydrant caps (when pressure is not released)



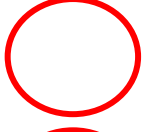
Electricity at the pump



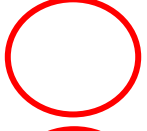
Unmarked hydrants in paddocks



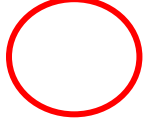
Moving irrigator wheels



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## **Irrigation Application Areas**

\*Include farm map here. Make sure the irrigated areas and irrigator runs are highlighted. Also include hydrants, high and low risk soil areas, location of soil moisture probes & pump sheds.