Appendix 1A: Diagram showing division of good and best management practices for vegetable / arable cropping (CVC) in Canterbury systems.

**How ASM fits with regulation - CVC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council managed</th>
<th>Industry developed “ASM” systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negotiated conditions on a mix of s.9 or s.15 type controls</td>
<td>Specified non compliance points, audited and verified independently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentive examples: Reduced s.36 charges, Increased consent term (take), Higher reliability, Reduced inspection, Lower consent charges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nutrient management**
- Nutrients are applied according to standards that are available (for example RB209) or informed by fertiliser recommendations.
- There is a monitoring and reporting framework to validate operator practice.
- Soil testing is conducted on each paddock every 3 – 5 years using a W – shaped collection pattern (12 – 18 subsamples).
- Maintaining nutrient levels is managed according to rainfall, is informed by deep N testing and will match likely yield and quality goals.
- Equipment is calibrated

**Irrigation**
- Irrigation applied allows achievement of the yield target for fertiliser applied.
- Equipment is calibrated and achieves standards.
- Water is applied to maintain soil moisture between the wilting point and field capacity.

**Nutrient management**
- Soil testing is conducted on each hectare planted every 3 – 5 years.
- Based on soil mapping, EM zoning, or other such methods.
- Petiole testing is conducted and informs nutrient application.
- Yarra – type systems are used to develop profiles for nutrient application.
- Technology informs variable rate nutrient application (eg variable nutrient application).
- Proof of placement can be informed by monitoring and feedback.

**Irrigation**
- On site soil moisture monitoring is conducted.
- Irrigation is variably applied within the paddock to maximise efficiency.
- Irrigation efficiency is measurable at greater than 80%.