



PARKER'S GARDENS

Commercial Vegetable Production NZGAP

New Zealand GAP (New Zealand Good Agricultural Practise) Kylie Faulkner

NZGAP provides assurance for the safe and responsible production of fruit and vegetables by its members



Food safety

We help prevent food safety issues including food illness, harmful contamination and agricultural residues.



Environment

We actively promote sustainable farming practices including the protection of soil, water and natural resources.



Social practice

We are committed to protecting the welfare and safety of all workers in the farming and growing industries.

Our Goals

Every horticulture business is able to prevent and respond to:

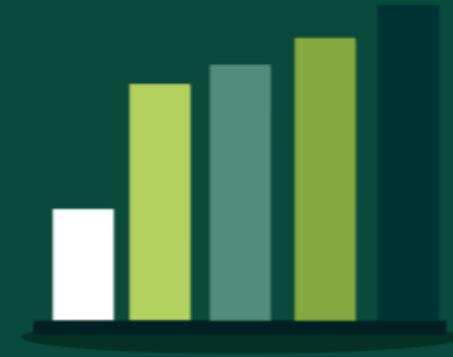


The NZGAP certificate is trusted and recognised by growers, customers & regulators here and overseas

Our Strategies



Our Numbers



1360 Certified Growers
170 Crops
5 Group Schemes
40 Auditors

Access to Markets



- GLOBALG.A.P.
- GFSI
- McCainGAP
- WQA
- HARPS
- McDONALDS GLOBAL

License to Grow



- Food Act 2014
- RMA, Council Rules
- Labour Laws
- Health & Safety at Work Act

NZGAP Certification Provides

New Zealand GAP
Environment Management System

Templates

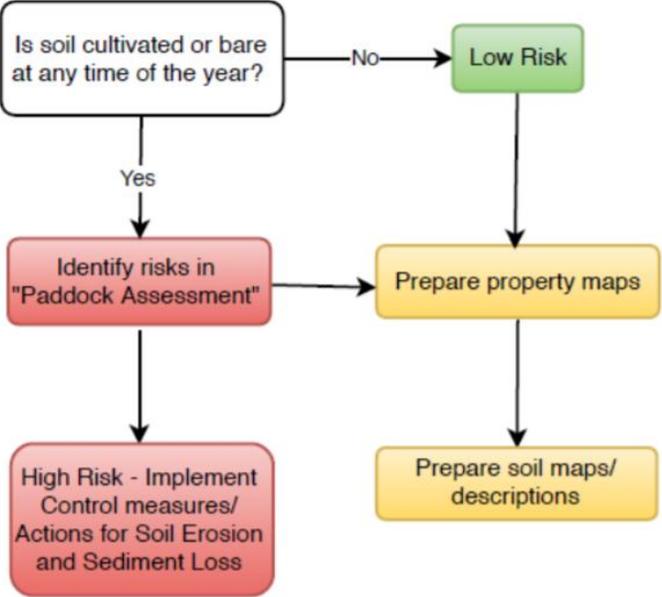
(i.e. Farm Environment Plan)



NZGAP Environment Management System Templates (v1.1 Oct 2018)

NZGAP EMS Add On
(currently used by Ecan)

6A SOIL: Risk of soil erosion and sediment loss – Property Assessment



6B. SOIL: Risk of soil erosion and sediment loss – Paddock Assessment

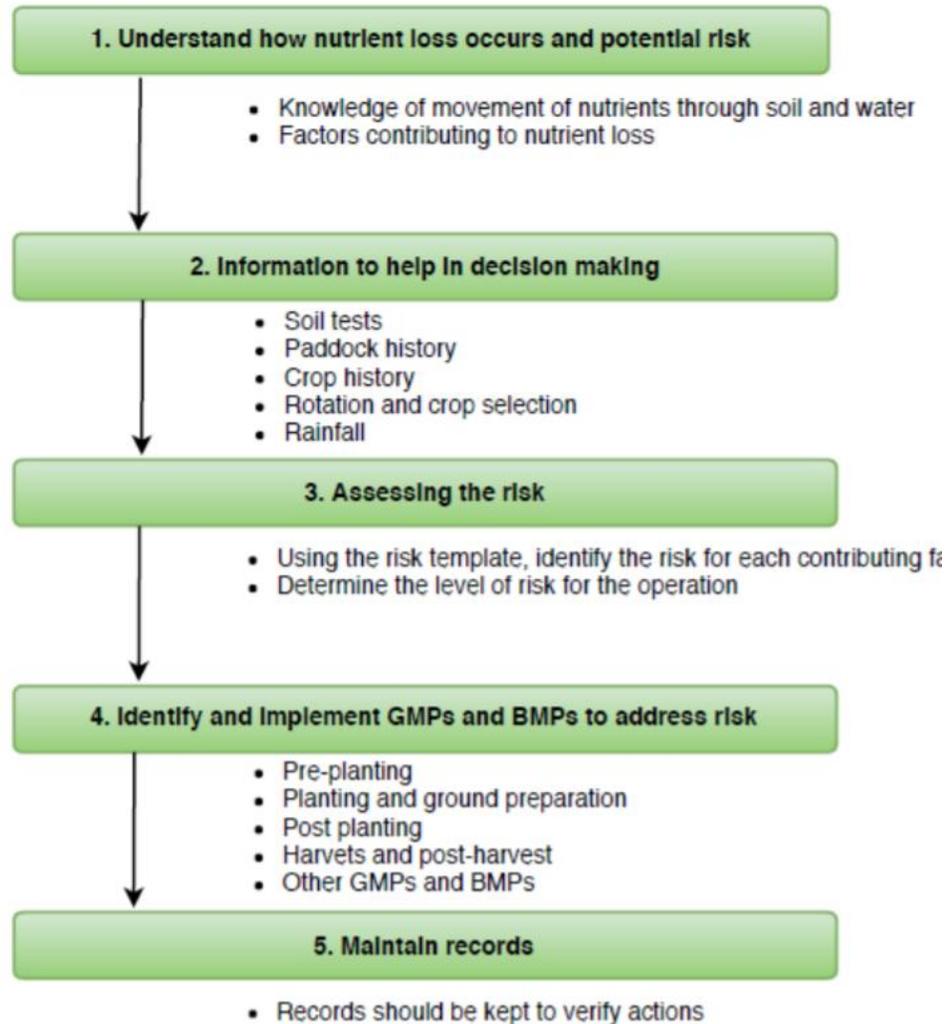
Paddock Name/ID:				
Slope of paddock:		(Note: <1 degree = Low erosion risk, >1 degree = Medium/High erosion risk)		
Paddock assessment		Complete?		
		Yes	No	n/a
All	Identify site specific risks of this paddock (soil type, slope, proximity to waterways, critical source areas)			
All	Describe paddock management risks (paddock use, previous use, crop type, crop coverage, cultivation technique)			
All	Identify where water is entering the paddocks (map or description)			
All	Identify where water leaves the paddocks (map or description)			
Inherent Risk Level (i.e. without any control measures in place):		(High / Medium / Low)		
<u>Identified site-specific risks:</u>				
<u>Identified paddock management risks:</u>				

6C. SOIL: Soil erosion and sediment loss - Control Measures and Action Plan

1. Implement control measures for stopping or controlling water entering the paddock		Currently Implemented?			Date to be completed?
		Y	N	n/a	
All	Interception drains				
All	Correctly sized culverts				
All	Benched headlands				
All	Bunds				
All	Grassed swales (controlled overland flow through the paddock)				
All	Other (specify):				
2. Implement erosion control measures to keep soil on the paddock		Currently Implemented?			Date to be completed?
		Y	N	n/a	
All	Using short row lengths (<200m)				
All	Minimised cultivation passes				
All	Wind break crops/shelter belts (wind erosion)				
>1deg slope	Cover crops – enhance organic matter (OM) - monitoring				
>1deg slope	Wheel track ripping / Wheel track dyking				
>1deg slope	Contour drains				
All	Other (specify):				

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7A. NUTRIENTS: Process for addressing risks of Nutrient Loss



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7B. NUTRIENTS: Assessing the risk of nutrient Loss

Contributing factor	Assessing extent of risk	Level of risk (L, M H)
Soil moisture	Applications of N when soils that are saturated - high risk. Applications when soils are not saturated – lower risk <i>Note:</i> It is important to assess the soil moisture status before an application to ensure that the potential for leaching is minimised. Use of foliar applications can reduce the risk	
Irrigation	Use of irrigation – high risk <i>Note:</i> Risk can be reduced by ensuring that irrigation is used to maintain soil moisture at target levels and applications of N timed accordingly.	
Soil type	Light soils – High risk. Medium soils – Medium risk. Heavy soils – Low risk	
Paddock history	Quantities of N applied not based on fertiliser recommendations or assessment of crop residues – high risk Applications take into account fertiliser recommendations and crop residues to ensure that appropriate levels of N are applied - lower risk	
Previous crop planted and residual N in the soil	High residue crop – high risk Crop failure or lower than anticipated yield – high risk Removal of previous residue – lower risk	
Crops being grown	Shallow root vegetables – higher risk	
Crop yield and quality	Nitrogen is used to achieve desired yield and quality. Inappropriate or excessive use can create quality issues and increase the risk of leaching – high risk	
Intensity of cropping	Repeated cropping – higher risk	
Topography	Sloped ground – higher risk of run off	
Plant uptake of nitrogen	Low plant uptake - high risk High plant uptake - lower risk <i>Note:</i> There are a range of factors that contribute to the plant uptake of nitrogen and hence reduce the N in the soil able to be leached – e.g time of years, growth stage, type and form of nitrogen, rooting depth. The combination of factors need to be assessed to determine uptake for each crop.	
Timing of nitrogen application	High level of base dressing at planting – high risk Applications split and matched to crop needs – lower risk	

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7C. NUTRIENTS: Nutrient Loss – Control Measures and Action Plan

1. Pre-planting		Currently Implemented?			Date to complete
		Y	N	n/a	
All	Plan fertiliser inputs for the crop				
All	Take into account any organic manures used				
All	Take into account any animals in the rotation				
All	Applications of N are managed to taking into account rainfall, field capacity and soil saturation levels.				
BMP	Obtain advise from a Nutrient Fertiliser Advisor or agronomist				
2. Planting		Currently Implemented?			Date to complete
		Y	N	n/a	
All	Nutrient applications are informed by available information or fertiliser recommendations.				
All	Fertiliser applications are applied relative to the predicted uptake levels of the plant from planting to maturity.				
BMP	Use improved fertiliser technology where appropriate (e.g. prills/coatings)				
BMP	Controlled traffic farming technology to increase application efficiency and soil management. Advanced farming systems that make use of GPS mapping and aerial photography.				
BMP	Crop calculators may be used if available and practical for local conditions.				

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To Finish

