



Cropping System For Field Crop and Vegetable Verification Checklist
A boxed risk level indicates the level required for environmental assurance verification.
Bold print indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.
Bold italic print indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.

(Rev.3-10-10)

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - GENERAL					
1.01) How often are fields tested for nutrient levels (P, K, Ca, Mg) and pH?	<i>All fields are sampled and tested on a regular basis, at 1 to 4 years.</i>	Most fields are sampled and tested every 1 to 4 years. Producer plans to bring all field soil tests up to date.	Fields have not been tested within the past 4 years		Field names or map. Acres in the cropped portions of the field. Up-to-date soil test reports, or schedule to bring all tests up to date.
1.02) Do soil sampling procedures adequately represent field conditions?	One composite sample is taken from uniform field areas of 15 to 20 acres; or, from uniform management areas on grid or zone sampling procedures.	One composite sample is taken from uniform field acres of 20 to 40 acres.	One composite sample is taken from areas greater than 40 acres.		Predominant soil types/soil maps. Cropping histories. Proper soil sampling procedure.
1.04) How are crop yield goals established?	Realistic yield goals (achieved 50% of the time) are established based on soil potential and level of crop management.	No yield goals are established.	Excessively high yield goals that have never been achieved.		Previous crops grown over the past 3 to 5 years. Actual harvest yields or estimated yields. Running average yield for each of the crops commonly grown in the field. Realistic yield goals for each crop.
1.05) Do you consider all sources of nutrients when making fertilization decisions?	<i>When organic matter, legumes, manure or other biological materials (biosolids) are used, fertilizer rates are reduced</i> accordingly.	When organic matter, legumes manure or other biological materials (biosolids) are used, fertilizer rates are sometimes reduced.	When organic matter, legumes, manure or other biological materials (biosolids) are used, rates are seldom used.		Nutrient credits utilized.
COMMENTS:					

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NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - GENERAL (CONT.)					
1.06) How are fertilizer application rates determined?	<i>Consistent with Michigan State University (MSU) recommendations.</i>		Often or always exceed MSU recommendations or crop removal rates		Applications consistent with MSU recommendations (MSU soil test printout or calculated MSU recommendations on file). When MSU recommendations are not available, other land-grant university recommendations developed of the region may be used.
1.07) Do you develop and follow a nutrient management plan for each field annually?	Annual nutrient plan is developed for each field that meets crop nutrient needs and minimizes loss of nutrients to the environment.	A nutrient plan is developed each year for each crop species with like yield goal and crop rotation. Soil tests are up to date.	Nutrient plan is not developed, or the same plan is used for more than 4 years.		Annual nutrient plan by field or by crop grown.
1.08) Is fertilizer application equipment checked for proper adjustment?	<i>Application equipment is checked for rate of application and placement.</i> Over, and under applications are monitored and corrected.		Application equipment is not checked.		Name of person responsible for fertilizer applicator adjustments and the date of adjustments.
1.09) What soil nutrient management records do you keep?	<i>Records of soil test reports and quantities of nutrients applied to individual fields are maintained.</i> Also crop yields are recorded for evaluating performance and setting future yield goals.	Partial nutrient management records are kept. Plan to maintain complete nutrient management records	No nutrient management records kept.		Three years of records - or 5 years, if applying manure - or plans to begin keeping records. Soil fertility tests and/or plant analysis results. Previous crop grown and yield harvested. Date(s) of application(s). Nutrient composition of fertilizer or other material used. Amount of nutrient-supplying material applied per acres. Method of application and placement of applied nutrients. Vegetative growth and cropping history of perennial crops.
COMMENTS:					

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NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - GENERAL (CONT.)					
1.10) When not in use, where do you park loaded planting and spray supply vehicles (trailers and trucks) to protect water resources from accidental fertilizer and pesticide spills and mischievous activities?	Supply vehicle is returned to a secure location when not in use. Fertilizer and pesticides (including treated seed) are properly stored more than 150 feet down gradient from any well.		Fertilizer and pesticide (including treated seed) supply vehicle is left in an unsecured location. Or, Fertilizer and pesticides are stored less than 150 feet from any well.		Map showing where vehicle should not be parked adjacent to any well. No evidence vehicles left in an unsecured location.
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - PHOSPHORUS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
1.13) How are phosphorus fertilization rates determined?	<i>Based on soil tests or plant tissue analysis using Michigan State University recommended rates.</i> If soil phosphorus test is over 75 ppm Bray P1, applied P does not exceed crop removal and is discontinued if the soil test reaches 150 ppm Bray P1.	Phosphorus fertilization is based on past practices, without regard to soil test P levels. Application is discontinued if the soil test reaches 150 ppm Bray P1.	Phosphorus fertilization is based on applying as much as is affordable to ensure the best possible yields.		P management consistent with nutrient management GAAMPs, or applied P used according to low risk answer.
1.13A) If there are instances when dilute wastewater (≤1% solids) is applied to fields testing over 150 ppm P soil test, can the farmer document appropriate conditions for application?	<i>-Growing plants in the application area.</i> <i>-Wastewater application rate supplies ≤ 75% of P crop removal.</i> <i>-Annual sampling of wastewater P content.</i> <i>-Soil P test levels decline over time.</i> <i>-No other P applied to field</i> <i>-Tile drained fields monitored for manure flow</i>	Appropriate conditions are partially met.	Appropriate conditions for dilute wastewater application are not present.		Appropriate dilute wastewater management demonstrated.
1.15) How often is commercial phosphorus fertilizer applied on frozen or snow-covered fields?	Phosphorus fertilizer is never broadcast on frozen or snow-covered fields.	<i>Broadcast applications are avoided on frozen or snow-covered fields</i> & are not part of the nutrient management plan.	Phosphorus fertilizer is often broadcast on frozen or snow-covered fields		Date(s) of application(s) of P fertilizers.

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NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - MANURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
1.16) What manure management records do you maintain?	Complete manure application records are maintained.	Some manure application records are kept. Plan to maintain complete manure application records.	Minimal or no records are maintained		Additional nutrient management records that are needed if manure is used in the cropping system: - Date(s) of manure incorporation - Weather conditions during application of manure (e.g., sunny, 70°F), - Field conditions during application of manure (wet, dry, frozen, etc.). - Manure/wastewater quantities produced and nutrient analysis results. - Records of rental agreements or other agreements for application of manure/wastewater on land not owned by the producer. - Record of manure/wastewater sold or given away to other landowners.
1.17) How do you determine the nutrient content of manure?	<i>Laboratory analysis for percent dry matter (solids), ammonium N, and total N, P and K.</i>	Book values or standard nutrient content values used.	Manure nutrient content is unknown or not considered.		All manure analyses or book values on file.
1.18) How do you know the rate of manure application (tons or gallons per acre)?	<i>The amount of manure applied per acre is known.</i> All manure spreaders field calibrated annually.		Manure application rate is unknown.		Rate of manure applied know for all spreaders. Records indicate date of calibration.
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NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - MANURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONT.)					
1.19) How is manure applied to fields?	<i>Manure is uniformly applied to soils and is either incorporated or injected within 48 hours, whenever feasible.</i>	<i>Manure is uniformly applied to soils and is not incorporated or injected within 48 hours.</i>	Manure is not applied uniformly. Areas of field receive excess manure.		All fields that receive manure are identified. Field evidence of uniform application.
1.20) How do you prevent manure runoff to surface waters?	<i>Manure not applied within 150 feet of surface waters. Or, if within 150 feet, manure is injected or immediately incorporated and/or conservation practices are used to protect against runoff and erosion losses to surface waters.</i>		Manure is applied within 150 feet of surface waters and not incorporated and/or without conservation practices.		Field maps with setbacks and conservation practices identified. Records of manure incorporation.
1.20A) How do you temporarily stack manure in relation to surface water?	<i>Manure stockpiles are kept at least 150 feet from surface waters or areas subject to flooding unless conservation practices are used to protect against runoff and erosion losses to surface waters.</i>		Manure stockpiles are closer than 150 feet to surface waters or areas subject to flooding, and conservation practices are not used to protect against runoff and erosion losses to surface waters.		Appropriate temporary manure stacking management demonstrated.
1.20B) What management practices are used to reduce odors and pests from manure stockpiled in the field?	<i>Stockpiled manure is at least 150 feet away from non-farm homes. And, Stockpiled manure is covered with a tarp, straw or other materials or additives are used to reduce odors and pests.</i>	<i>Stockpiled manure is at least 150 feet away from non-farm homes.</i>	Stockpiled manure is closer than 150 feet to non-farm homes.		Appropriate temporary manure stacking management demonstrated.
1.20C) How long is manure stockpiled in the field?	<i>Manure is spread as soon as field and weather conditions allow, and does not exceed six month; or if covered with an impermeable cover, twelve months.</i>		Manure stockpiled for more than six months without a cover, or more than twelve months with an impermeable cover.		

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1.21) How are manure nitrogen application rates managed?	<i>Manure and N fertilizer are applied at rates that do not exceed the N requirements of the crop.</i>		Manure application rates are not based on crop need or soil test.		Manure rates do not exceed crop N needs, consistent with GAAMPs.
1.22) How are manure phosphorus application rates managed?	<i>If Bray P1 reaches 75 ppm, manure P does not exceed P removed by the crop. If Bray P1 reaches 150 ppm, manure applications are discontinued</i>	<i>If Bray P1 reaches 75 ppm, manure P does not exceed 2X P removed by the crop. If Bray P1 reaches 150 ppm, manure applications are discontinued.</i>	Manure application rates are not based on crop need or soil test.		Manure rates do not exceed crop P needs.
1.23) How do you prevent the excessive buildup of manure nutrients in a field?	Manure is rotated to different fields every year and applied at agronomic rates. Whole-farm nutrient planning is used to manage manure resources.	Manure applied at agronomic rates. Whole-farm nutrient planning is used to manage manure resources.	Excessive manure is applied to the same field(s) every year.		Whole-farm nutrient plan on file.
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - MANURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONT.)					
1.24) How do you determine which fields to use for winter spreading?	No winter applications.	Manure application risk index (MARI) is completed for each field receiving winter manure application.	Applications are made to fields where erosion and runoff to water resources are likely to occur.		MARI completed for each field receiving winter manure application, or spreading plan does not include winter spreading.
1.25) How do you control liquid manure loss through tile lines?	<i>Liquid manure is managed to prevent manure flow in a field tile line.</i> Tile outlets are monitored for manure discharges.		Not concerned with manure loss through tile. Tile outlets are not monitored for manure discharge.		Tiled field identified on map. Record of tile flow before and after application (flow, rate, color and odor).
1.27) Have you received nutrient content information on the biosolids applied to your farm?	Received laboratory analysis for <i>percent dry matter (solids) ammonium N (NH₄-N) and total N, P and K</i> , and utilize nutrient credits when planning nutrient program.		Have not received any biosolids analysis information.		Biosolids analyses on file.

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1.28) How do you know the rate of biosolids (in gallons or dry tons per acre) and the rate of biosolids nutrients applied?	Received actual biosolids application rates from the biosolids generator or its land application contractor. Nutrient rates are consistent with MSU recommendations.		Have not received any biosolids rate or nutrient application information.		Biosolids application rates on file.
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES					
2.01) Have you identified environmentally sensitive areas (land near surface water, highly erodible land, soils with high leaching or runoff potentials, wells and surface inlets) that require additional management when applying nutrients and pesticides?	Environmentally sensitive areas are identified. Family members, employees, and contractors are aware of and understand the management practices to protect these areas.	Some environmentally sensitive areas are identified.	Environmentally sensitive areas are not considered.		<p>Areas identified on field maps with appropriate management or setbacks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas next to surface waters. - Fields with shallow groundwater. - Fields with water wells. - Areas near surface water inlets. - Fields with highly erodible soils. - Fields with highly leachable soils. - Fields with high runoff potential. <p>Training/communication plan to inform workers and contractors of appropriate management or setbacks.</p>
2.02) Is soil erosion under control on your farm fields?	Soil erosion losses are within tolerances as documented by the revised universal soil loss equation (RUSLE2) and the wind erosion equation (WEQ). Minimal evidence of erosion in areas of concentrated water flow.	Erosion rates are unknown.	Excessive soil erosion is occurring on the farm.		RUSLE2 and WEQ calculations completed.

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PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - PESTICIDE APPLICATION					
3.06) How do you protect surface and groundwater in and near fields from pesticide contamination?	Pesticide labels with groundwater and surface water advisory statements are followed.		Labeled directions are not followed. Spray is applied adjacent to or over the top of surface water, tile drain inlet or well. Field restrictions for shallow groundwater are ignored.		Field maps indicating pesticide label setbacks (2.1) and shallow groundwater restrictions are followed.
PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - PESTICIDE APPLICATION (CONT.)					
3.08) Are the purchasers and applicators of restricted-use pesticides (RUP) certified applicators?	<i>The purchaser and applicator of RUP comply with certification requirements.</i>		Non-certified and unsupervised applicators use RUP.		RUP certification confirmed.
3.10) If pesticides are mixed and loaded in the field, how are they handled?	A mixing and loading pad is used. Mixing and loading are done more than 150 feet from any well and more than 50 feet from surface waters.	Mixing and loading are done in different locations in the field, more than 150 feet from a private well, more than 800 feet from a public well* and more than 50 feet from surface waters. A mixing and loading pad is not used.	Pesticides are mixed and loaded at the same spot in the field year after year without a mixing and loading pad.		Proper pesticide mixing and loading demonstrated.
3.11) How do you rinse and dispose of empty pesticide containers?	<i>Containers are triple-rinsed or power rinsed</i> and returned to dealer, recycled, or taken to licensed landfill. Bags are returned to dealer or taken to licensed landfill.	Disposal of empty containers and bags on the farm property.	Disposal of partially filled containers. Burning of containers on the farm property.		Evidence of containers being recycled or properly disposed.
3.12) Do pesticide applicators read and follow the label instructions?	<i>Everyone using pesticides follows label and labeling instructions.</i>		Label and labeling instructions are not always followed.		Evidence that labels are followed for environmental concerns.
3.14) Is a spill kit immediately available to pesticide applicators in the field?	<i>A spill kit</i> containing a shovel, absorbent material, PPE and a container <i>is immediately available</i>		No spill kit is available or no plan is in place to contain spills		Adequate spill kit is present.

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PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - PESTICIDE APPLICATION (CONT.)					
3.15) How are excess mixtures and pesticide tank rinsate disposal handled?	<i>Excess mixture or rinsate are used at or below labeled rates.</i>		No plan is in place to deal with excess mixture or rinsate.		Evidence that rinsate is properly managed.
3.16) How do you ensure the proper and safe operation of pesticide application equipment?	<i>Equipment is correctly calibrated at least annually and leaks are minimized to apply intended rate and distribution pattern.</i>		Pesticide application equipment is not properly calibrated.		Date equipment calibrated annually.
3.17) How do you assure that pesticide applications remain on-target and minimize off-target pesticide spray drift?	<i>A written drift management plan is utilized (when needed) that minimizes off-target drift.</i>	Pesticide applications follow labeled instructions for target pests, but no drift management plan is utilized.	Spraying operations are completed regardless of weather conditions or forecast.		Written drift management plan on file
3.18) What pesticide application records are kept?	<i>Accurate records are maintained of all agricultural crop applications of pesticides for at least 3 years.</i>	Partial pesticide records are kept. Plan to maintain complete pesticide application records.	No record is kept. Chemicals used are known by memory or invoices only.		Pesticide records for the past 3 years on file (or plans for records). - Date of application. - Time of application. - Pesticide brand/product name - Pesticide formulation. - EPA registration number. - Active ingredient(s). - Restricted-entry interval (REI) - Rate per acre or unit. - Crop, commodity, stored product or site that received the application. - Total amount of pesticide applied. - Size of area targeted. - Applicator's name. - Applicator's certification no. - Location of the application. - Method of application. - Target pest. - Carrier volume per acre.

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PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - PESTICIDE APPLICATION (CONT.)					
3.20) Whom would you contact if you had an agricultural pollution emergency?	Call 911, or sheriff, or file or emergency services department, or the <i>MDA Agriculture Pollution Emergency Hotline: 1-800-405-0101</i> , or the MDEQ Pollution Emergency Alerting System: 1-800-292-4706.		Would not contact state or local authorities.		Farm emergency plan on file, or local emergency telephone numbers immediately available.
WATER USE REPORTING					
4.01) If your groundwater and surface water pumps have a combined capacity to pump more than 70 gallons per minutes for agricultural purposes, have you registered and reported water use to the state of Michigan?	Pump capacity is less than 70 gallons per minute, Or, Register and report annual water use to Michigan Department of Agriculture or the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.		Pump capacity is greater than 70 gallons per minute and producer does not report water use to the state of Michigan.		Farm records indicate compliance.
4.02) Is there an unused well located in the cropping area?	No unused well, or abandoned well properly sealed.		Unused, unsealed well in cropping area.		Unused well(s) properly sealed.
CROP-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - CORN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
5.01) Do you apply commercial nitrogen in the fall for spring-planted corn?	Nitrogen fertilizer is not applied in the fall.		Nitrogen fertilizer is applied in the fall that may be leached from the soil profile.		Fertilizer application records.
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5.02) Do you maintain label-required setbacks for herbicides with surface water protection advisory statements?	The label-required setbacks from perennial and intermittent streams and rivers are maintained.		The required setbacks are not maintained on all fields.		Field maps (2.1) indicating areas requiring setbacks.
CROP-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - WHEAT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
5.05) Do you apply more than 25 pounds of nitrogen per acre when planting fall-seeded wheat?	No more than 25 pounds of N fertilizer are applied in the fall.	More than 25 pounds of N fertilizer are applied in the fall.			Fertilizer application records
CROP-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - SUGAR BEET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
5.07) Do you apply commercial nitrogen in the fall for spring-planted sugar beets?	No nitrogen fertilizer is applied in the fall.		Nitrogen fertilizer is applied in the fall that may be leached from the soil profile.		Fertilization application records.
PASTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
6.03) How far is the pasture from surface water?	<i>Livestock is excluded from actual contact with streams or watercourses except for controlled crossings and accesses.</i> Or, pasture management measures are in place to protect neighboring land areas and prevent direct discharges to surface water and discharges to groundwater.		Runoff flow to surface water is evident. Livestock have free access to streams or watercourses.		Adequate protection of surface waters.
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PASTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CONT.)					
6.04) If using rotational grazing, how are paddocks maintained?	<i>Stocking densities and pasture rotation are used so that forage stand density is sufficient to slow the movement of runoff water and control soil erosion and movement of manure nutrients from the pastureland.</i>	Minimal signs of erosion or runoff that is directed through vegetated area or collected, stored, and then use or treated.	Significant erosion or runoff into waterways.		Proper lot management demonstrated.
6.05) What is being done to reduce manure concentration around watering tanks and/or feeders in pasture areas?	Water tank/feeding areas are rotated to different areas of pasture. <i>Vegetation present is sufficient to slow movement of water, control soil erosion and utilize manure nutrients.</i>	Watering and/or feeding areas are permanent, but manure is removed frequently to prevent concentration of nutrients. <i>Runoff from pasture feeding and watering areas should travel through a vegetated filter area to protect surface and groundwater.</i>	Watering/feeding areas are permanent with infrequent or no manure removal.		Proper manure management around water and feed demonstrated.
6.06) How is the pasture maintained to manage runoff and to protect surface water (including sacrifice areas/dirt [non-vegetated] lots within a rotational grazing system)?	No evidence is found of runoff to surface water or ponding in low areas. Sacrifice areas/non-vegetated lots are located in an area of the pasture so that no runoff to surface water or ponding in low areas occurs. <i>Manure is periodically removed from these areas and land applied.</i>	Density of forage in pasture is moderate. There is no evidence of runoff flow to surface water or ponding in low areas. Non-vegetated surface areas/yards are located in an area of the pasture so that no runoff to surface water or ponding in low areas occurs. <i>Manure is periodically removed from these areas and land</i>	Stocking densities and/or pasture rotation are not used, and minimal vegetation is present. There is evidence of runoff to surface water or ponding in low areas.		Proper pasture management demonstrated.
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IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES					
7.01) Have all irrigation systems been evaluated for application uniformity?	All irrigation systems have been evaluated for uniformity. Corrections are made to the system to improve uniformity.	Some irrigation systems have been evaluated for uniformity. Remainder of systems scheduled to be evaluated within 5 years.	Irrigation system uniformity has not been evaluated.		Uniformity tests on file. Schedule for evaluating systems that have not been evaluated.
7.01A) How is the amount of irrigation water delivered accurately determined?	All water applications are accurately determined— -by knowing actual flow delivered (GPM) and time of application. -or, by using a flow meter. -or, by average output caught with system evaluation.	Water applications are estimated.			Irrigation water delivered by irrigation system is accurately determined.
7.02) Are all sprinkler systems operated to minimize drift and off-target application?	All sprinkler systems are operated to minimize drift and off-target application. No off-target irrigation application present.	Most sprinkler systems operated to minimize drift and off-target application. Few off-target irrigation applications occur.	Sprinkler systems are often operated under windy conditions. Water is sprayed over roads, adjacent property or structures.		No field evidence of off-target applications.
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - RECORD KEEPING					
7.04) Are proper irrigation system management records collected and retained for use in decision-making and for reference in case of complaints?	Irrigation system management records are collected and retained, including: - Crop type and location. - Source of the water used. - Date, method and amount of each irrigation water application. - All system inspections and repairs that influence uniformity and leaks. - Calibration of fertigation and chemigation equipment, if used. - Records on system uniformity evaluation.	Most of irrigation system management records are collected and retained. Plan to maintain complete irrigation records.	Few or no irrigation system management records are collected or retained.		Irrigation records on file, or plans to maintain records.

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IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - IRRIGATION SCHEDULING					
7.05) How do you determine when it is necessary to irrigate and how much water should be applied during each irrigation event (irrigation scheduling)?	<p>Irrigation water is scheduled on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available soil water for each unit scheduled. - Depth of rooting for each crop irrigated. - Allowable soil moisture depletion at each stage of crop growth. - Measured, estimated or published evapotranspiration data to determine crop water use. - Measured rainfall in each field irrigated. 	Irrigation water is scheduled on the basis of observed soil moisture content and/or daily water crop usage.	Irrigation water is applied at a set rate per week if no precipitation is received.		Scheduling system evident by records
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - APPLICATION PRACTICES TO AVOID RUNOFF AND LEACHING					
7.06) Is there a rain gauge in every irrigated field?	Every field being managed for irrigation has a rain gauge in the field.	Most fields have a rain gauge; plan to have gauge in all fields.	No rain gauges.		Rain gauges in all irrigated fields, or plan to maintain in all fields.
7.07) Is irrigation water runoff and ponding minimized?	Sprinkler application rates are below the soil infiltration rate. Nutrient leaching is minimized.	Most sprinkler application rates are below the soil infiltration rate. Some runoff and ponding is present.	Sprinkler application rates exceed the soil infiltration rate. Runoff and ponding is commonly visible.		No indication of significant runoff or ponding in irrigated fields.
7.09) Are appropriate backflow prevention devices in place and properly maintained if fertigation or chemigation is used?	Backflow prevention safety devices are used and properly maintained if fertigation or chemigation is used.	Backflow prevention devices are almost always used and/or properly maintained.	Backflow prevention devices are not used and/or properly maintained.		Operational backflow devices field confirmed.
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - WELLHEAD PROTECTION					
7.11) Is the irrigation well adequately protected from contamination from pesticides and fertilizers?	Anti-backflow device is installed , and agricultural chemical/fertilizer storage and preparation areas are at least 150 feet from the well.	Anti-backflow device is installed , agricultural chemical/fertilizer storage and preparation areas have secondary containment, but storage and preparation areas are less than 150 feet from the well.	No anti-backflow device , no secondary containment and less than 150 feet isolation distance from irrigation well.		Isolation distances field confirmed.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK - 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	YOUR RISK	RECORDS FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION
7.12) How far is your irrigation fuel tank from a storm drain, surface water or designated wetland?	Tank is more than 50 feet away or has some other engineering control present that would control or divert a spill from reaching a storm drain, surface water or designated wetland.		Tank is 50 feet or less.		Appropriate fuel storage isolation distance from surface water.
8.02) Are there other activities, products, processes/equipment, services, byproducts and/or wastes in the cropping areas that pose contamination risks to groundwater or surface water?	No.	Yes, plan to mitigate the contamination risk.	Yes, but no plan to mitigate contamination risk.		No other environmental risks found at farmstead.

A boxed risk level indicates the level required for environmental assurance verification.

Bold print indicates a violation of state or federal regulation.

Bold italic print indicates conformance with Right-to-Farm guidelines.