FAR Technical Report

Issue 2 I October 2025

Moisture Monitoring Project 2024/25

Index

Moisture Monitoring Project - Year 2

INTRODUCTION

In 2023–24, FAR invited South Island soil moisture monitoring providers to join a three-year demonstration trial. Participating companies supplied their hardware, software, and dashboard access at no cost. We're pleased to welcome Resolve Water to the project with their WiseConn platform.

The second year of the project ran in the 2024-25 season, continuing to assess each system, with particular focus on the user interface, data outputs, and the level of support provided by each supplier. Live soil moisture trends from the probes were compared weekly with measurements from a calibrated Neutron Probe — the industry benchmark.

This report outlines the performance of each of the systems tested in Year 2 (2024-25) and outlines key points to consider when choosing a moisture monitoring system based on findings from both year's work.

Full project background is available in the previous report, and login pages for each system can be accessed here:
Moisture Probe Trial at Kowhai Farm

Chris Smith
FAR Technology Manager
October 2025

Deciding which moisture monitoring system meets your needs

WHERE TO START?

Begin by thinking about how you want to access and use your soil moisture data. Is a weekly manual service enough, or would you prefer the convenience of a real-time app on your phone to support on-the-go decisions?

If live data is your preference, remember there's more to consider than just hardware costs. Support and training are crucial. The trial has shown that even when a probe trace is accurate, if the field capacity and stress point thresholds aren't correctly configured, the data can be misleading, and poor decisions can follow.

KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK:

- What level of support is included in the price?
- Does the provider offer guidance on setup and functionality?
- How intuitive is the user interface?
- Will training be provided to help you get the most from the system?

Choosing a system that fits your needs means balancing accuracy, ease of use, cost, and the quality of service behind the product.

Installation and pricing considerations

INSTALLATION MATTERS

Accurate soil moisture data starts with proper installation, with good soil-to-sensor contact. A well-installed probe is essential for collecting reliable data to support sound irrigation decisions. Where installation is not included and is instead DIY, we strongly recommend having the system installed by an expert to ensure data accuracy and avoid costly errors.

PRICING VARIES

Costs will differ based on the number of units needed and the level of functionality you require. While all the systems in the trial serve as decision support tools for irrigation and moisture monitoring, they present their data in different ways. It's important to compare not just the base price, but the features, flexibility, and support services that come with each product.

QUESTIONS TO ASK PROVIDERS:

- What features and 'add-ons' are available?
- How will these extras add value to my decision-making?
- Is the probe data monitored by the supplier during the initial bedding-in period or over the season?
- Are there fees for uninstalling and reinstalling the probe?

Taking the time to understand these details can help ensure the system you choose delivers value and long-term decision support for your farm.

The reporting functionality of the monitoring services

Seasonal moisture reports are valuable tools for evaluating the effectiveness of your irrigation strategy. They also support Farm Environment Plans (FEPs) and help demonstrate accountability. All monitoring platforms included in the trial can display seasonal soil moisture data; however, the way this information is accessed varies — some systems offer downloadable reports, while others may require screenshots.

UNDERSTANDING FIELD CAPACITY AND STRESS POINT

Good irrigation practice involves maintaining soil moisture between **field capacity (FC)** and **stress point (SP)**. Each platform visualises these two points differently, but it's essential that users can identify these markers.

- **Below field capacity**, ideally with a buffer to absorb potential rainfall and avoid runoff or saturation.
- The above stress point to avoid crop yield loss due to water stress, in most crops.

Effective irrigation means applying enough water to meet crop needs without exceeding what the soil can hold. Overshooting FC wastes water and risks leaching, while dipping below SP can lead to reduced yield and plant stress.

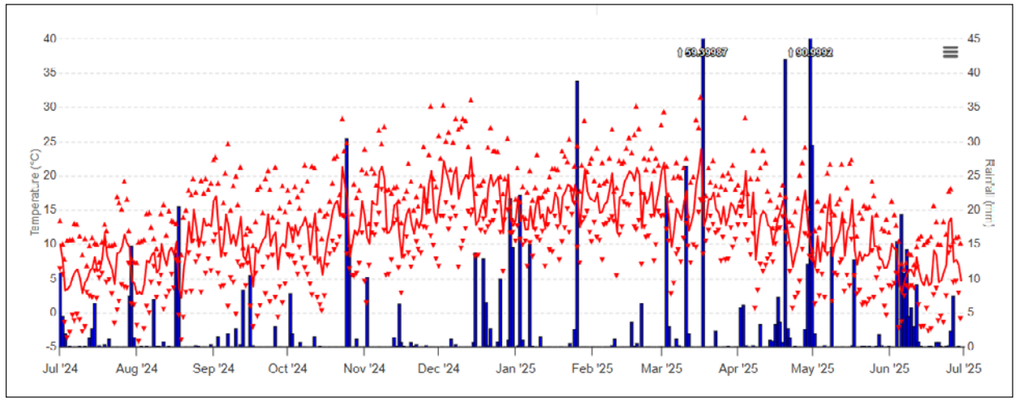
When reviewing seasonal graphs, ensure:
- The moisture trace stays mostly within the FC–SP range.
- There's evidence of avoiding over-watering.
- There's a buffer space left under FC before rainfall events.

These insights are not only valuable for improving on-farm decision-making but also for demonstrating responsible water use in environmental and regulatory reporting.

The graphs 2024/25

This section reviews all the different systems, covering the period from their installation in May 2024 through to their removal beginning on 19 February 2025. For most providers, a rootzone graph is presented first, followed by individual sensor graphs where applicable. (Please note that all pricing provided in this report is indicative only — contact the company directly for confirmed pricing).

Before looking at the graphs for the season, it is worth looking at the rainfall and daily temperatures (incl. min/max) from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.



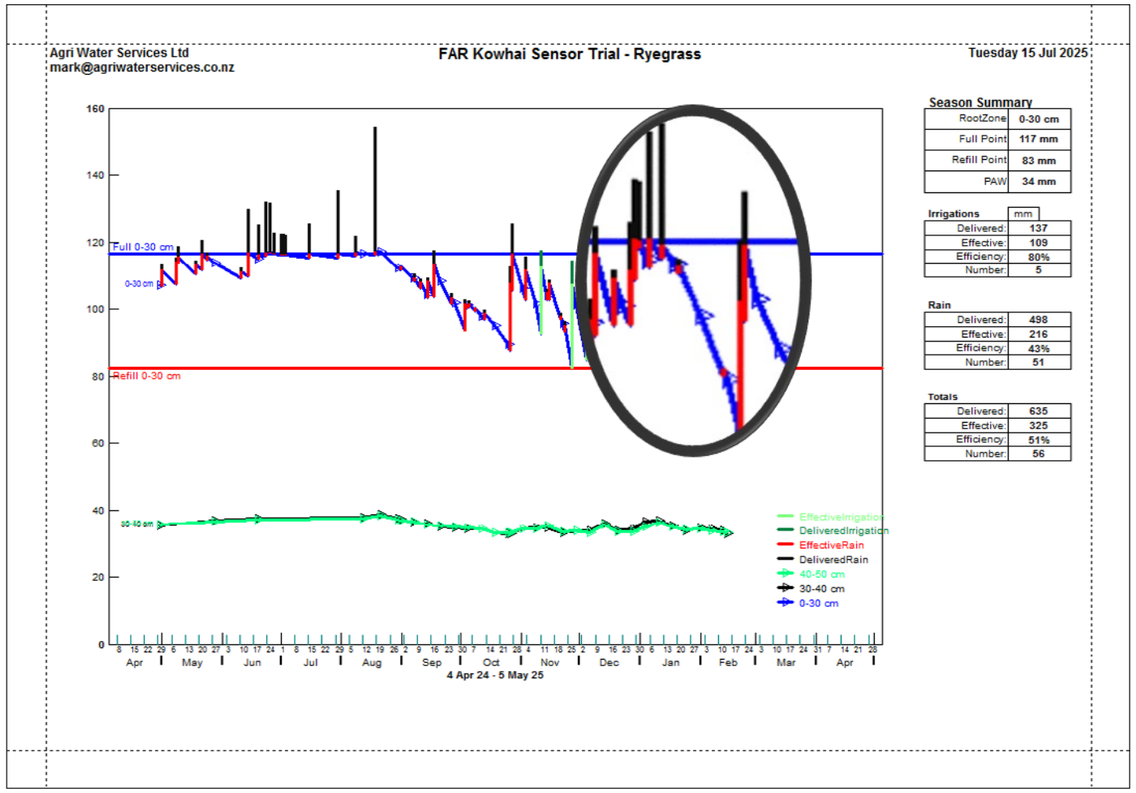
Graph 1. Summary of rainfall and temperature from FAR weather platform at Lincoln from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

AGRIWATER SERVICES

AWS visits each site weekly, with a trained technician either emailing a report or completing the report book at the farm office. This ensures that readings are recorded regularly by an expert. Growers can also email AWS to notify them of any rain or irrigation events, which will be used to calculate specific crop water use each week. AWS is working toward digitising this reporting process in the future.

The AWS end-of-year report provides a valuable summary of the irrigation season, presenting key facts and figures that can be used in a farm audit as evidence of best-practice water management. On the root zone graph, the blue line represents field capacity, while the red line indicates the refill or stress point. The different colours for rain and irrigation events illustrate shoulder season irrigation management clearly for audits. A legend on the graph explains the trace lines, making it straightforward to interpret soil moisture trends and irrigation responses throughout the season.

The calibrated neutron probe will serve as the reference point for the report, providing a constant reference point for comparing the other systems.



CROPX

The CropX system provides several ways of expressing root zone moisture dynamics.

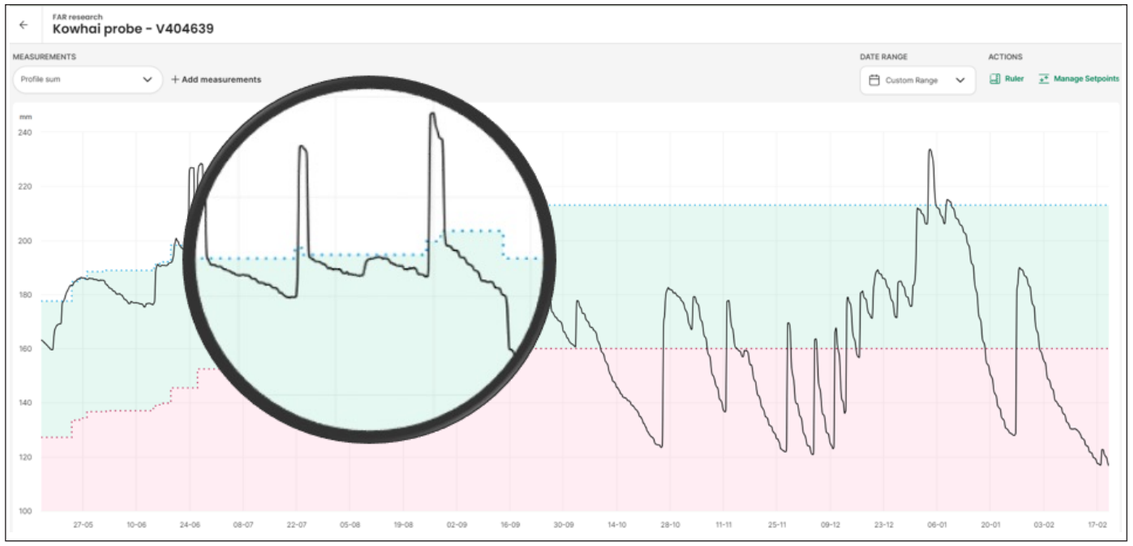
One option is the Dynamic Profile Sum, which uses AI to model how the soil responds to irrigation or rainfall events. At first glance, this graph can look like a moving field capacity (FC), but it is not. FC is a fixed property of the soil and does not change over time, except in the sense that as a crop grows and roots penetrate deeper, they can access water further down the profile. For example, a 2-month-old crop with shallower roots will access less stored moisture than a 5-month-old crop with deeper roots.

Because of this, the Dynamic Profile Sum can sometimes be confusing to interpret when assessing soil water status. However, the “auto” setting is designed to account for the growing crop scenario.

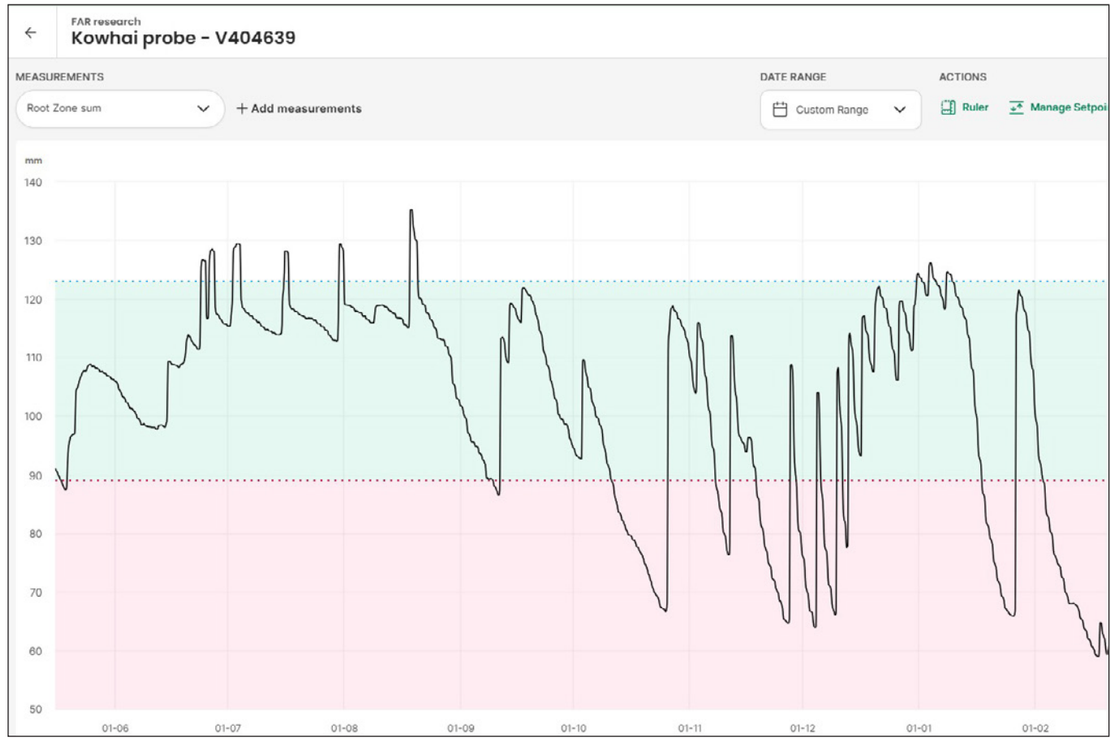
To align with industry standards, the platform can alternatively be configured to display a fixed Field Capacity (FC) and Stress Point (SP), providing a more familiar and consistent reference for managing irrigation. This is shown in the second graph.

Additionally, users have the option to view data from each of the three individual sensors, which record moisture, temperature, and electrical conductivity (EC) at multiple depths throughout the soil profile. Additional devices and even other probe types can be integrated into the system; however, they require a separate telemetry unit. All data is still accessed through the same cloud-based CropX platform.

Both graphs follow the same overall trend as the neutron probe trace, with the main differences being the number of sensors used and their depths. Some variation is seen in the graphs due to the different display methods. In both displays, the trace drops below the stress point for a prolonged period, which may suggest the need for adjustment. However, this could also be influenced by the greater depth and weighting of soil moisture measured by the probe at those deeper levels.



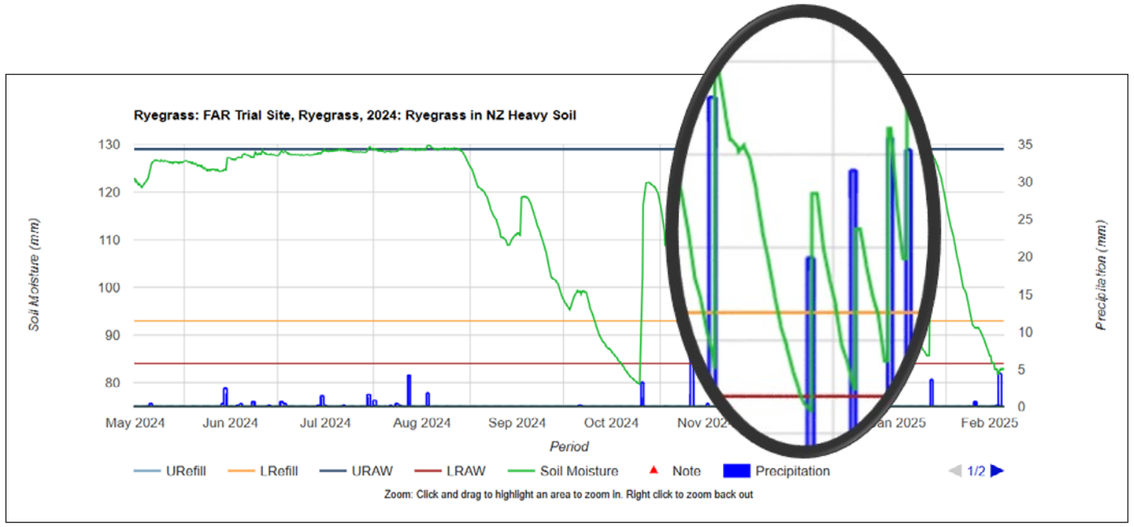
CropX set points (FC and Stress point).

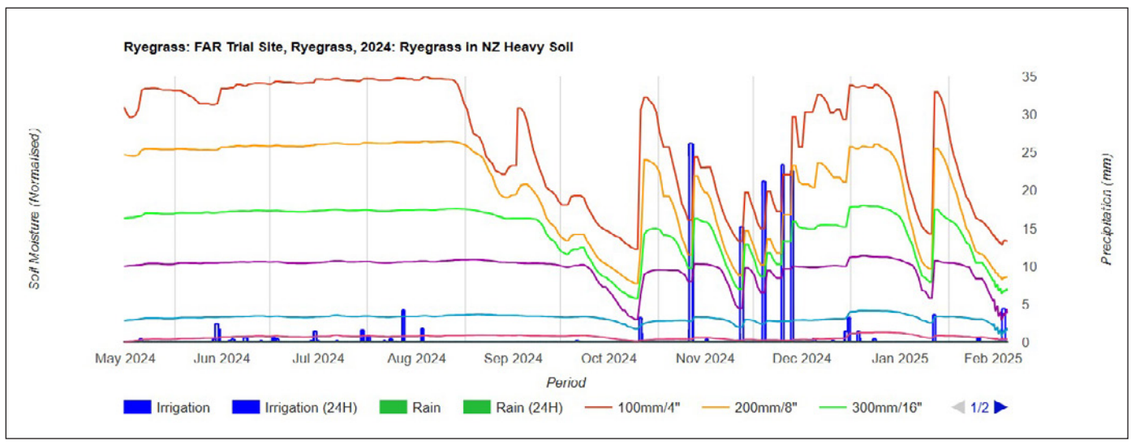


VANTAGE NZ (AQUACHECK SERVICES)

The Vantage NZ AquaCheck system combines the AquaCheck probe with AquaCheck telemetry, transmitting data to the AquaCheck moisture monitoring platform. The system provides moisture readings across a configurable root zone, along with individual moisture and temperature readings at each sensor level, spaced at 10 cm increments. The first sensor is positioned at 7 cm to ensure a reading at a true 10 cm soil depth, allowing for 3 cm of soil coverage. Electrical conductivity (EC) measurements are not available with this system. Rain gauges are the only additional attachment option.

The AquaCheck platform provides a root zone graph that includes field capacity and stress points. While the system typically records higher moisture values than the neutron probe, the overall trends align closely with the live data. The platform's graph clearly shows responses to rainfall and irrigation events. When combined with rainfall data, the individual sensor readings offer valuable insight into how deeply moisture penetrates the soil profile and the depth from which the roots are taking up water.





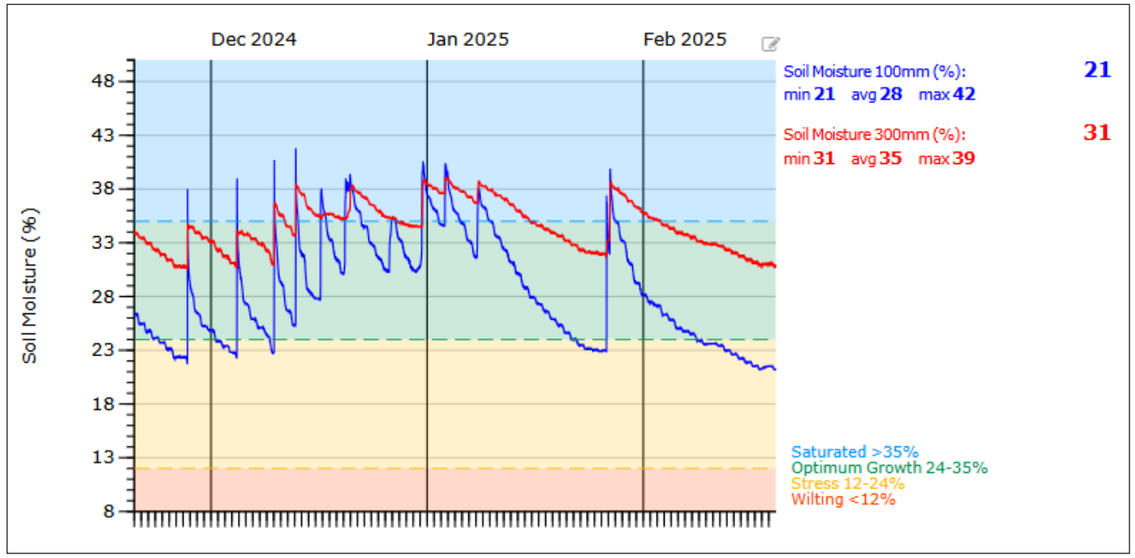
HARVEST

The Harvest system offers a wide range of options for command, control, sensor integration and environmental monitoring. It can also function as a base station, receiving data from multiple other devices located across different areas of a property.

In our trial, Harvest installed a full weather station alongside two "Acclima TDR" soil moisture sensors. Each sensor measures at a specific, user-defined depth; in this case, at 10 cm and 30 cm.

It's important to note that the moisture graph represents only a small portion of the system's overall data and capabilities. The platform supports integration with other makes and models of soil probes as well. The graph below displays the moisture trace at both depths.

It is difficult to directly compare the neutron probe readings with the Harvest System, as the Harvest System displays data from two individual sensors at fixed depths rather than providing a root zone graph. No root zone summary is available for this system.



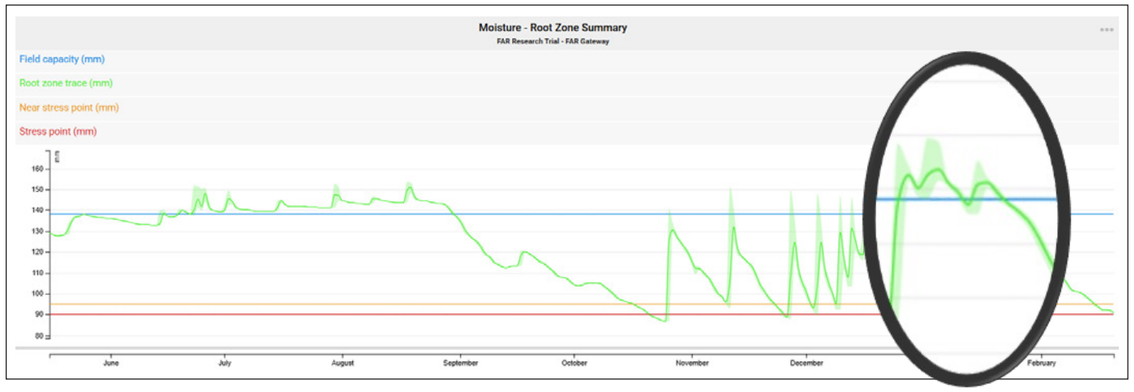
HALO SYSTEMS

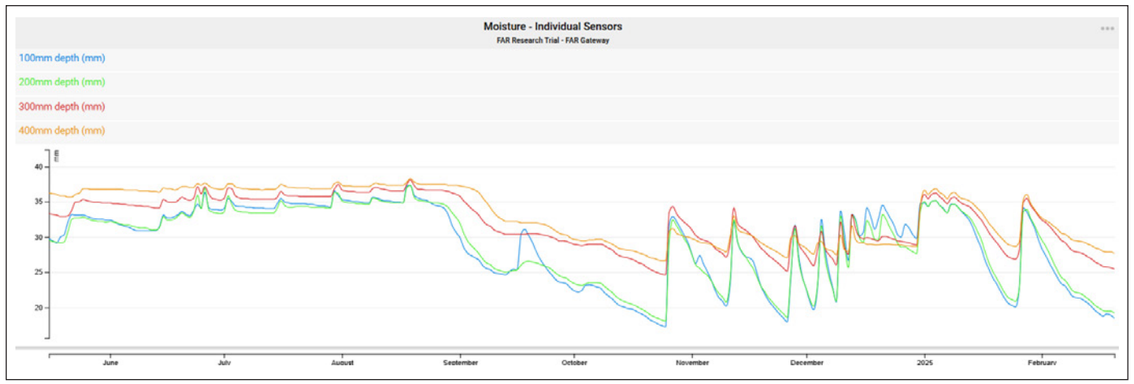
The Halo system offers command and control functionality, along with compatibility with a wide range of sensors. It can interface with various makes of soil moisture probes, although Halo prefers the AquaCheck probe for optimal integration.

In our trial, the system was configured with a 40 cm AquaCheck probe, providing soil moisture data across the root zone.

The platform does require setup during installation, and Halo strongly recommends having the graph displays configured by one of their experts; this service comes at an additional cost. While the display is highly configurable, it can initially be confusing to navigate without guidance or training.

The top root zone graph shows a similar trace pattern to the neutron probe. However, the field capacity and stress point lines require slight adjustment, highlighting the importance of having an expert set up and monitor the system. The probe is again reading higher than the neutron probe, but it is important to remember that probes are best used to track trends rather than provide absolute values.





PRIMARY INSIGHT

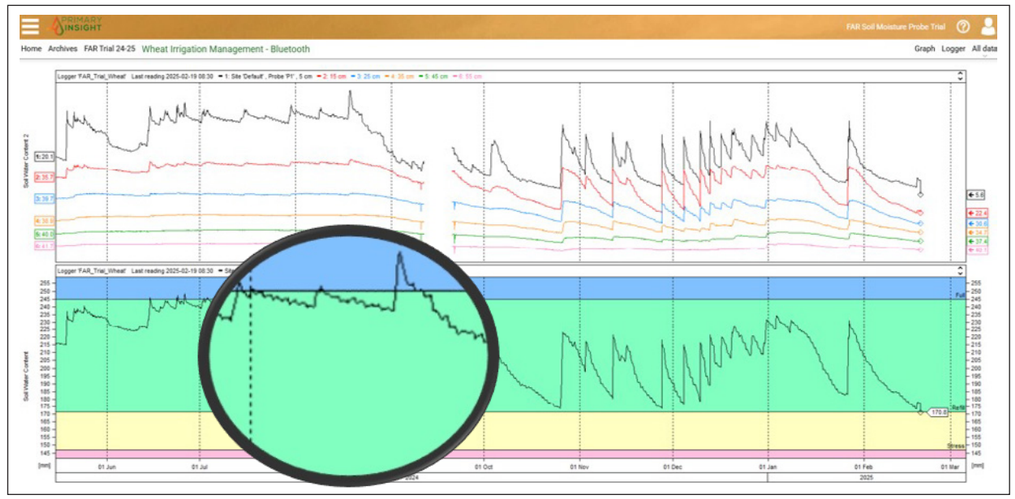
The graphs from both the calibrated Sentek Bluetooth and telemetered Drill & Drop probes offer the same functionality. The date range is fully customisable, or users can select “All Data” in the irrigation “Simple” graph (see first image below). This view displays readings from individual sensors within the root zone, alongside a graph showing the total soil moisture in the root zone. The Bluetooth system can now be connected to a telemetry unit without the need to install underground wiring, making installation quicker, less invasive and more flexible.

Moisture zones are colour-coded for clarity: blue indicates above field capacity, green represents the optimum range, and red signals moisture stress. An “Irrigation Analysis” option is also available, where the system estimates the active rooting zone and visualises water infiltration through it.

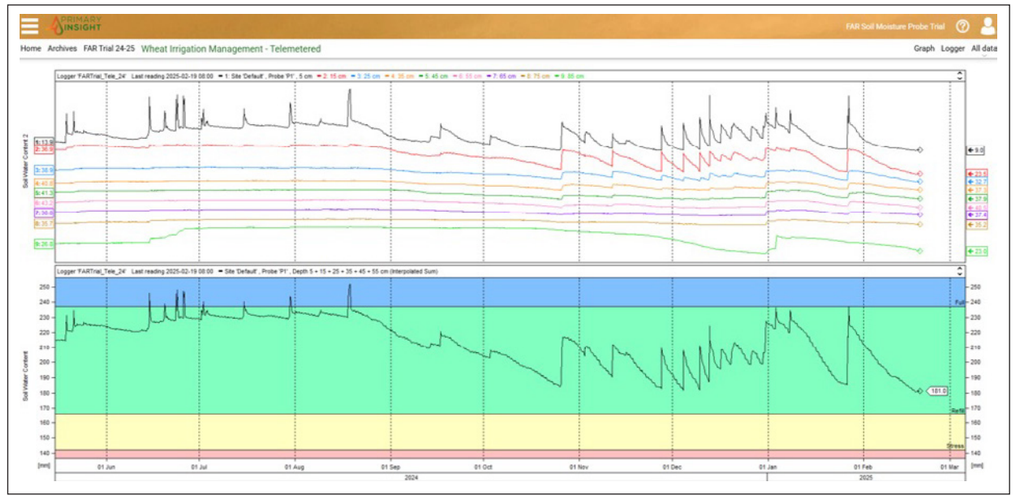
A more detailed irrigation management page includes evapotranspiration (ET), rainfall and soil water content data, which is especially useful for audit and compliance purposes (see second image below). Soil temperature graphs are also available.

The example below compares data from a 60 cm Bluetooth probe and a 90 cm telemetered probe. Both probes appear to be correctly installed and have stabilised quickly. The Bluetooth probe shows a slight gap in the data due to a brief interruption in recording. Despite this, both graphs follow a similar trace pattern to the neutron probe, staying within the field capacity and stress point lines. The difference in root zone depths between the probes explains the variation in values on the Y-axis.

Primary Insights (60cm Bluetooth option).



Primary Insights (90cm telemetered option).



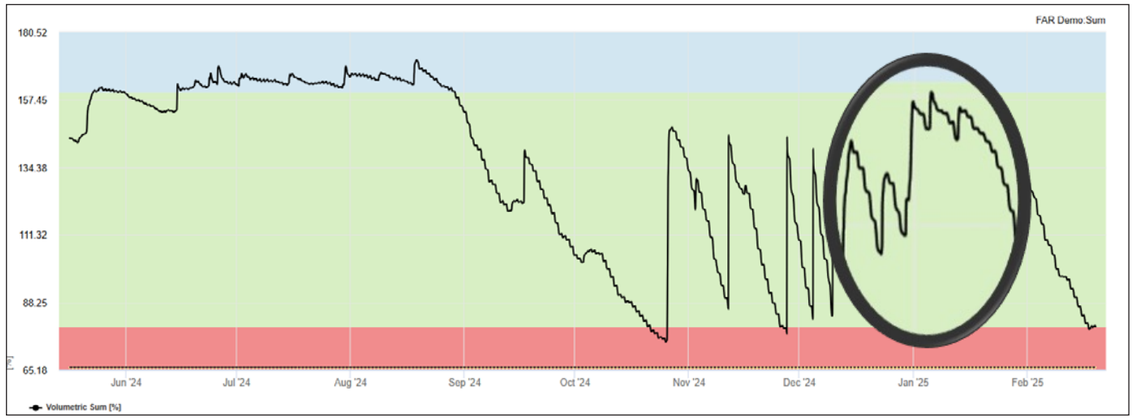
VANTAGE NZ – FIELDCLIMATE (PESSL INSTRUMENTS/UMETOS)

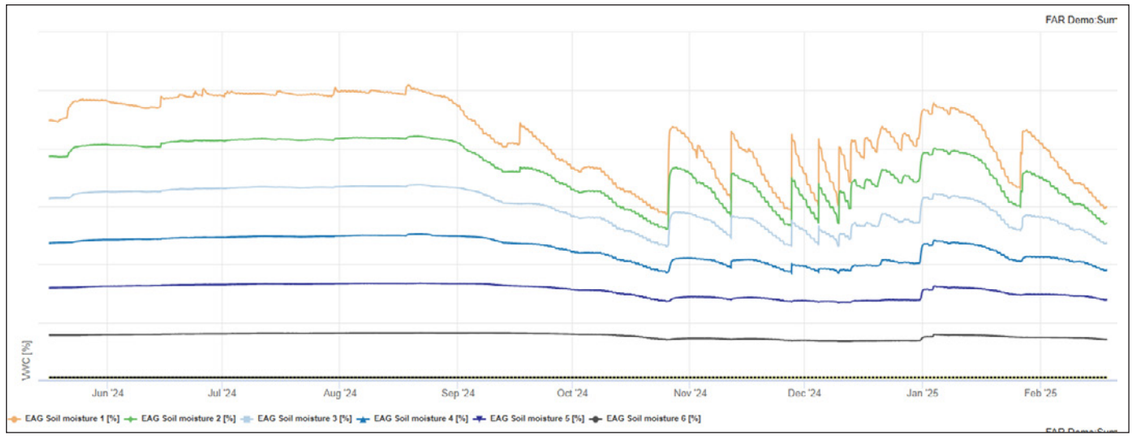
The Metos system, powered by Pessl Instruments, connects to the FieldClimate platform and supports a wide range of sensors and devices. It is compatible with most brands of soil moisture probes. In the FAR trial, a 60 cm Sentek probe was used, with a Metos rain gauge.

The platform offers extensive functionality, particularly when multiple sensor types are integrated. Users can create custom charts from sensor data, view individual sensor readings, and choose between stacked and unstacked graph formats. In stacked mode, readings are normalised and displayed in order of depth; in unstacked mode, sensors are shown based on their actual moisture values. Given the system's flexibility and depth, training is recommended to help users get the most value from the platform.

The Metos platform can also be expanded beyond soil moisture monitoring. Stations can incorporate additional sensors such as weather, leaf wetness or stomatal monitoring to give a broader view of crop conditions and potential disease risks. These sensors can also support a variety of disease and weather models for seasonal planning.

The graph shows a similar pattern to the neutron probe trace; however, the field capacity and stress thresholds are presented as shaded zones rather than fixed lines. Configuring these zones correctly may require additional training, and until this is done, assessments against these thresholds are limited. The Y-axis represents a volumetric water sum rather than millimetres of water, which could potentially be changed with training if required, although this would not affect the overall trend observed in the data.





ONFARM DATA

Additional values and features can be added to the dashboard depending on your subscription. These include soil moisture forecasting and irrigation decision support, including recommendations on when not to irrigate.

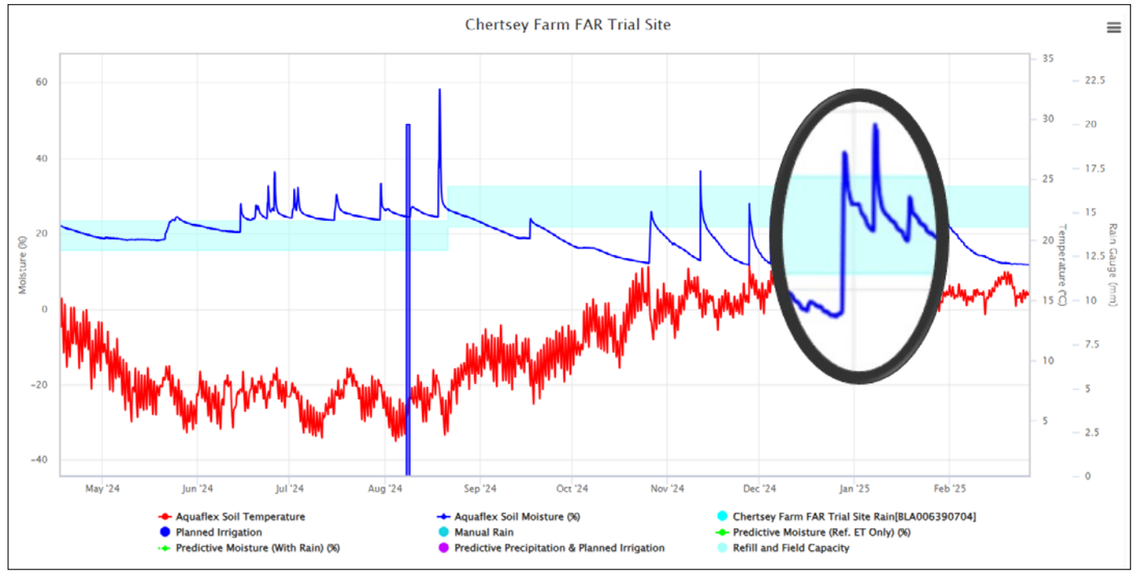
The moisture trace displayed on the graph represents the average soil moisture between 10 and 40 cm depth. As part of their service, Onfarm Data sets the field capacity and stress point parameters specific to your soil type and crop. The teal band on the graph marks the recommended moisture zone, with the upper and lower limits clearly defined.

Soil moisture deficit (SMD) is shown in millimetres and calculated by subtracting the current moisture level from the set field capacity. This gives a clear indication of how much water is needed to refill the root zone.

Up to seven days of predictive moisture data can be overlaid on the chart, using data modelled on your farm location, not from a weather station kilometres away. This allows growers to plan irrigation based on expected conditions rather than just current readings. The red line plotted below the moisture trace shows soil temperature, which can also be a useful indicator for root activity and nutrient availability.

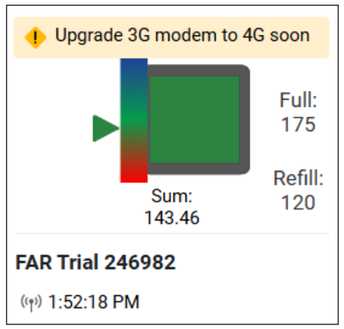
Users can also select custom date ranges to highlight soil moisture conditions over specific periods, making it easier to review performance and refine irrigation schedules.

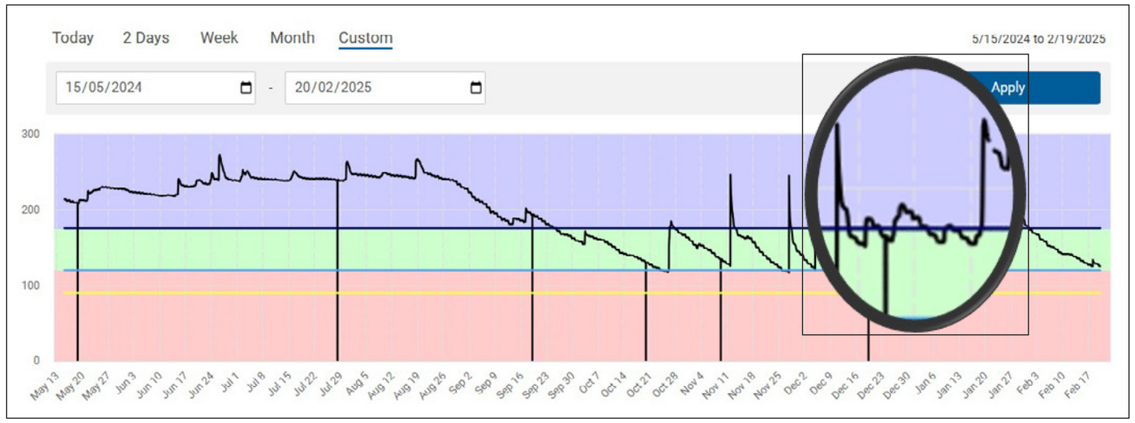
The Aquaflex tape measures a large soil sample (6+ litres) and provides a spatially averaged soil moisture value over its set depth, whereas the other probes and the neutron probe report summed moisture values across multiple depths. As a result, they operate on different scales and can display slightly different trends, making direct comparison with the neutron probe more difficult.



PGG WATER – VALLEY 365

The Valley 365 root zone moisture graph is fully adjustable, allowing individual moisture and temperature readings from each sensor to be added to the display. Correct configuration may require support, as field capacity and stress points are derived from predicted soil texture and the evolution of the soil moisture curve over time. On the graph, field capacity is represented by a dark blue line with a blue zone above it and the stress point by a light blue line with a red zone below it, with the ideal trace positioned within the green zone. Users can select which depth sensors contribute to the moisture sum trace to align with the active crop root zone. If there is uncertainty about the accuracy of the display, seek support.





RESOLVE WATER – WISECONN DROPCONTROL

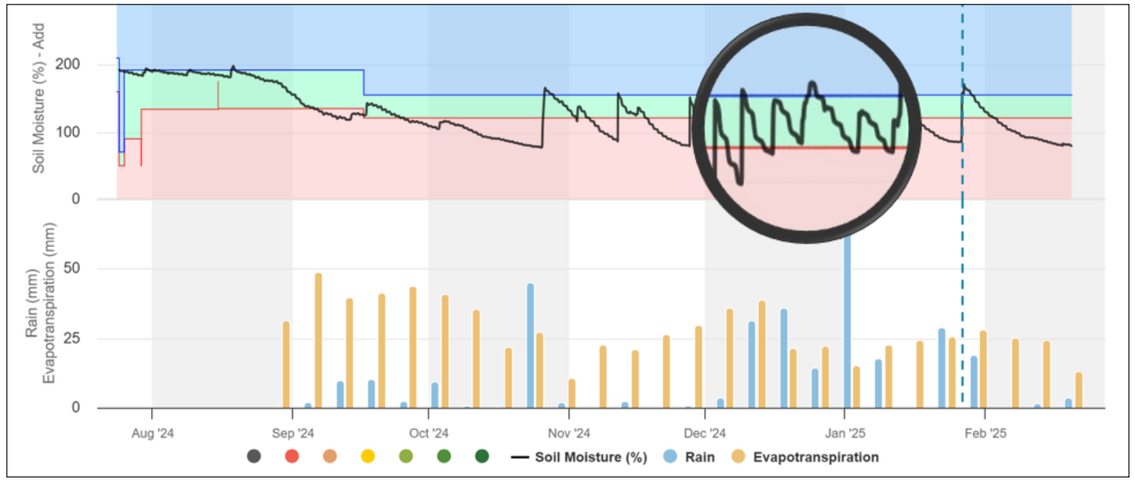
Resolve Water joined the trial in July of the second year, bringing in the WiseConn DropControl platform. Like many of the other systems in the trial, DropControl is compatible with a wide range of commercially available soil moisture probes. For this trial, Resolve Water chose to use a 40 cm EnviroPro probe, making it the only provider in the trial using this specific model.

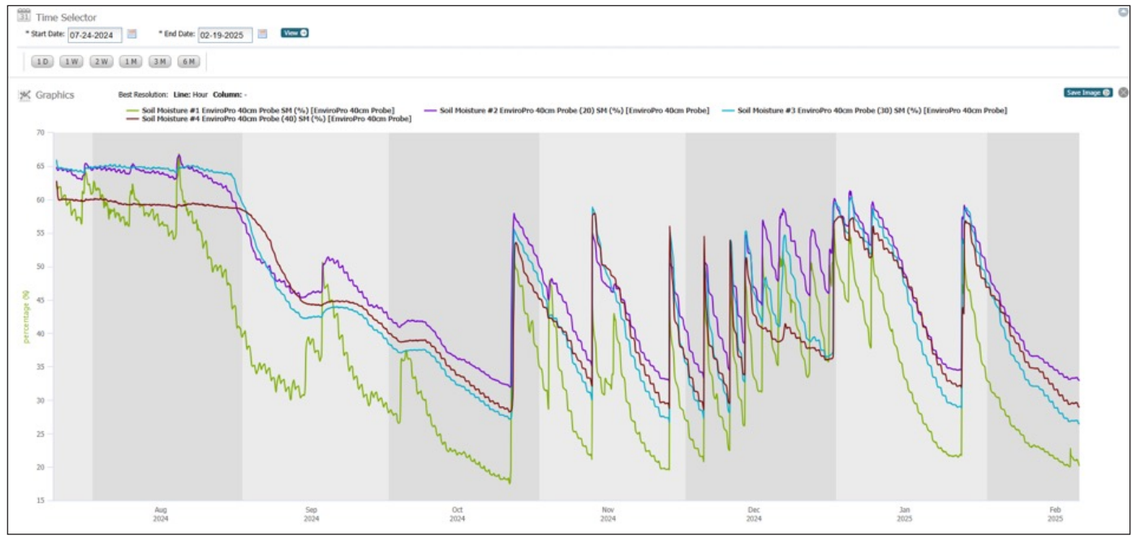
The EnviroPro probe measures soil moisture, temperature, and electrical conductivity (EC), similar to the Sentek probe used elsewhere in the trial, providing additional insights into soil salinity and nutrient movement.

To demonstrate further platform capabilities, Resolve Water also installed an ATMOS weather node, which connects to the same telemetry unit. This setup allows weather and soil data to be integrated and viewed in one place.

The WiseConn platform offers flexible display options for both the probe and weather data. Like some of the other dashboards, it also includes Sentinel-2 satellite imagery of the paddock where the probe is located, giving users a broader view of crop performance and variability across the field.

The probe follows a similar trace pattern to the neutron probe. However, as it was installed later in the season, it missed the early-season data. As the range between the field capacity and stress point lines appears very narrow, we recommend discussing this with Resolve and reviewing and adjusting the parameters if necessary.





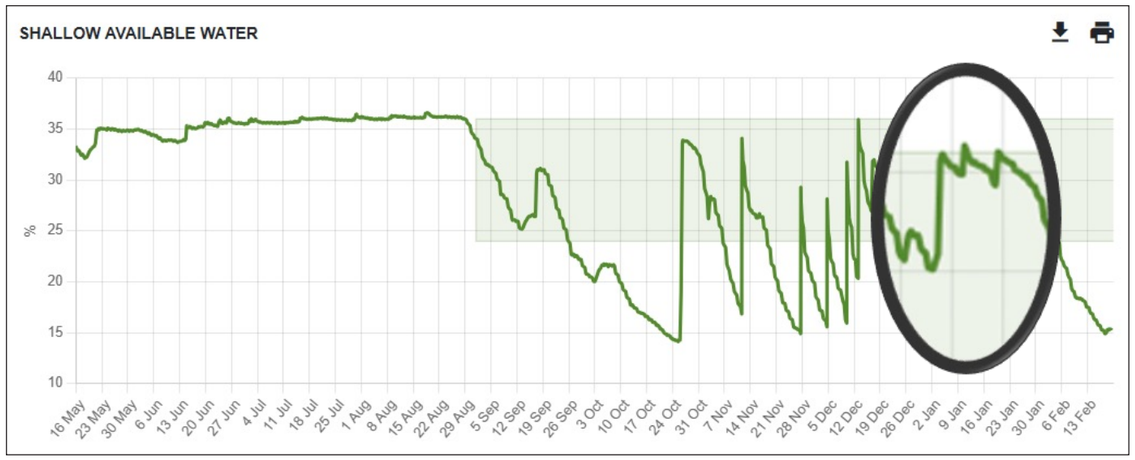
SCADAFARM EDGE – WATERFORCE

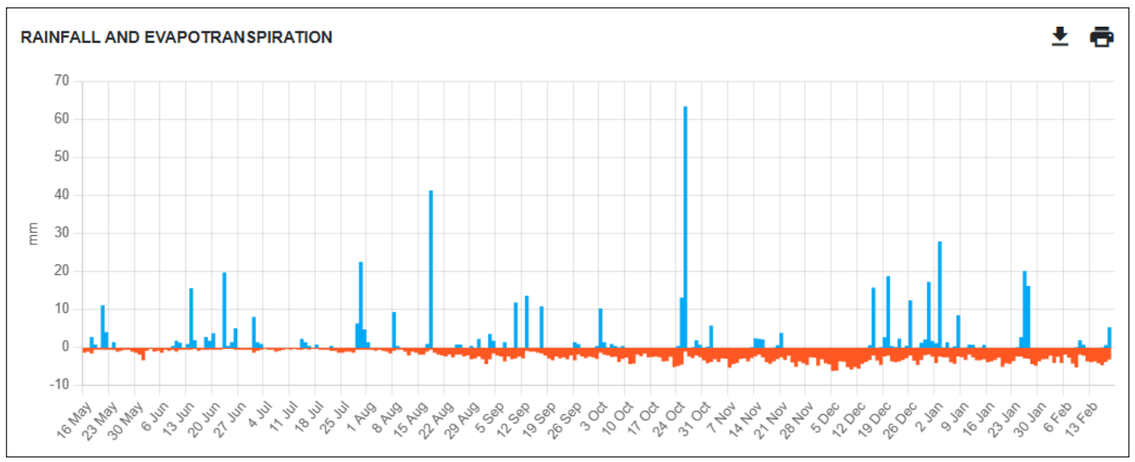
WaterForce's SCADAfarm Edge platform can use data from other soil moisture probes, as in this trial where it connected to the Vantage NZ AquaCheck system. It also pulls weather data from the nearest DTN weather station, showing how far away it is, and uses rainfall and ET data to make irrigation recommendations.

The platform can forecast soil moisture levels with or without upcoming rainfall or irrigation. The shaded green zone on the graph shows the optimal moisture range, though in this example it is set too high. If unsure about settings, support is available.

While SCADAfarm Edge offers its own hardware as a service, this trial focused on using existing probes to help growers focus on soil moisture data rather than specific devices. The goal is to support better irrigation decisions by combining forecast and sensor data.

The SCADAfarm Edge system shows a similar trace to the neutron probe, which is expected as it is based on AquaCheck data. The Y-axis represents percentage volumetric available water as an average value, rather than millimetres of moisture in the profile like the other systems. The green shaded area indicates the zone between field capacity and stress point; this may require adjustment.





Comparing the 2023/24 season's data

Across all systems, the trace patterns are broadly similar to the neutron probe, but variations occur due to sensor depth, number of sensors, and data presentation methods. In some cases, the field capacity and stress point lines require fine-tuning to better reflect actual soil conditions. Probes often read higher moisture levels than the neutron probe; this is to be expected given their measurement method and calibration differences.

Overall, while all systems broadly align with the neutron probe trends, differences in calibration, measurement depth, and data presentation highlight the importance of expert setup and ongoing monitoring. Adjusting field capacity and stress point parameters will improve accuracy and help ensure irrigation decisions are based on reliable thresholds.

Recognising that probes indicate trends rather than absolutes allows growers to use the data effectively alongside other field observations and management tools.

Ten points to consider when choosing a monitoring system

1. Support and training
Choose a provider that offers strong support and training. A monitoring tool is only valuable if it helps inform better irrigation decisions.

2. Connectivity and telemetry
Ensure your area has adequate coverage for telemetry. Ask providers what options they offer if coverage is limited or patchy.

3. Annual and ongoing costs
Don't just consider the hardware price. Subscription and support fees can add up over time.Make sure you understand the full cost.

4. Platform compatibility
Some platforms can work with multiple probe brands. If you already own sensors, check whether they can be integrated into a new system.

5. Early andstrategic installation
Install probes early in the season when soils are naturally moist. Probes generally need a significant rainfall event (30mm+) to begin providing accurate soil moisture deficit (SMD) data.

6. Sensor quality
Invest in good-quality sensors. Performance can vary across soil types, especially in stony or variable profiles, and better sensors deliver better data.

7. Field capacity and stress point settings
Ensure the provider sets appropriate field capacity (FC) and stress point (SP) thresholds. Ask whether they review and adjust these settings after installation.

8. Data quality assurance
Monitor your data. If the graph isn't responding to rain events (in particular) or irrigation events as expected, or sits consistently outside expected ranges, raise concerns. If the probe responds to rainfall but not irrigation, then there may be an issue with the irrigation system. Reinstallation might be necessary.

9. Use sensor 'sum' data
If your probe uses individual sensors at different depths, use the sum rather than the average. This gives a clearer picture of water movement through the soil profile and root zone.

10. Refer to trusted resources
For more in-depth guidance, consult Irrigation New Zealand's "Soil Moisture Monitoring" reference booklet, a practical and trusted resource.

Moisture monitoring system providers

Table 1. Moisture monitoring system providers, comments and the options they offer.

Company	Considerations
AWS	• Weekly readings are taken and a written report is emailed, once per week. • Personalised service - can discuss readings with the grower if available. • No live data, but temperature data is included in a weekly email. • NP works in all soil types. • Accurate responses in moisture levels from irrigation and rainfall events.
CropX	• Self-install, the data is only as good as the installation, like all these systems. • May have issues installing in stony soils. • Can be used with other probes. • The platform offers the most functionality of all the platforms tested. • This platform can be used with other probes using a CropX telemetry unit.
Halo Systems	• Requires installer and someone to set up graphs. • Can add many other devices to the network beyond moisture monitoring. • Different probe types can be used, but works best with AquaCheck. • Many levels of complexity and offers command and control.
Harvest	• Company installs and sets up graphs. • Can add many other devices to the network beyond moisture monitoring. • Different probe types and lengths can be used, the default is TDR sensors. • Many levels of complexity and offers command and control.
Onfarm Data	• Company installs and sets up graphs. • They take a soil sample to get soil calibration correct. • Suits long-term installations. • Aquaflex spatial readings measure the largest volume of soil, of all the systems in the trial (6 litres of soil), to give an average moisture value for the root zone. • Can add multi-level EnviroPro probes if required for shorter-term crops. • Add other devices, flow, level, etc. • The platform also offers control for pivots, fertigation and effluent. • Provides proof of application (water, fertigation and effluent on pivots).
PGG Valley 365	• Requires an installer and someone to set up graphs. • Measures moisture, temperature and potentially salinity (EC), optional. • Integrates with the Valley Irrigation system. • Platform complex, requires training.
Primary Insight	• Service includes installation, initial set-up of the graphs, a check-up a month after installation and annual pre-season checks. • They meet with the user to set up and explain the IrriMAX Live platform. • Measures moisture, temperature and volumetric ion content (optional). • Offers a cheaper Bluetooth version, which logs the data in real-time but has an app to download the data from the probe to the IrriMAX Live platform. This can be converted into a telemetered probe in the future. • Platform has simple and detailed graph display options, very concise for irrigation decisions.
Resolve Water	• The company installs the system and sets up graphs. • Can use different types and lengths of probe. • Measures moisture, temperature & potentially salinity (EC), optional. • WiseConn is the company behind the DropControl platform.
Vantage NZ AquaCheck	• The company installs the system and sets up graphs. • Measures moisture, and temperature. • Platform is simple and concise for irrigation decisions. • Can send data to other platforms, like many of the other providers.
Vantage NZ Fieldclimate (Metos)	• Company installs the system and sets up graphs. • Can use different types and lengths of probe. • Measures moisture, temperature and potentially salinity (EC), optional. • Other features available such as weather and disease modelling, insect traps, and cameras.
WaterForce SCADAfarm Edge	• Can install Watercheck hardware; starting at $3000 for probes and telemetry. • Can connect to an existing probe system, as in this trial. • Integrates with flow meter information and irrigation systems. • Offer predictive soil moisture forecasting from the nearest weather station.

Table 2. Functionality and pricing of the different systems.

Provider	Cost componenet	Guide price ($)	Add ons	Sensor depths	Moisture	temp	EC	Bedding in time	Real time data	FC/soil type	SMD	Integrate	NZ Support?
AWS	Site fee*	$690		From 60cm to 150cm.	x	x		No bedding in time	1 week	IP knowledge	yes	no	yes
	Installation per site	$125		10cm increments									
CropX	CropX v4	$1,999	rain gauge	10cm, 31cm & 56cm				Bedding in time	12 hours	Algorithms	yes	yes	
	Annual fee/probe	$399	flow meters/level	10cm horiz 12cm vert	x	x	x	varies depending if		Machine learning			yes
	self install	$0						auto adjust is activated					
Halo Systems	Halo telemetry	$1,430	All weather sensors	10cm increments						Need 3rd party			
	AquaCheck 40cm probe	$995	Monitoring sytems	10cm area per sensor	x	x		Rain event	1 hour		yes	yes	Yes
	Annual fee	$300	Large range										3rd party
	Installation per hour	$100											
Harvest	Telemetry	$1,175	All weather sensors	10cm and 30cm									
	TDR probes (each)	$600	Monitoring sytems	4cm around rods	x	x	x	Minimal bedding in time	10 mins	Need 3rd party	no	yes	yes
	Annual fee	$360	Large range										
	Installation per hour	$95											
Onfarm Data	Aquaflex with telemetry	$2578+	3m sensor angled over	3m long									
	Annual fee (option #1)	$235	root zone.	6+ litres of soil	x	x		An irrigation	1 hour	Soil samples	yes	yes	yes
	SMP fee (option #2)	$500	incl Enviropro probes					or rain event.					
	Install	$300											
PGG Water	AquaTrac logger	$2,400	Air temp	10cm increments	x	x	x						
	Probe	$2,000	Rain gauge	10cm area per sensor				Rain event	30 mins	Off moisture curve	yes	Valley 365	Call supplier
	Annual fee	$375	other probes									AgSense	3rd party
	Installation per hour	$100											
Primary Insight	BT Sentek (no logger)	$1,350	60cm sensor	10cm increments	x	x	x			IP knowledge	yes	yes	
	Sentek 60cm + telemetry	$2,450		10cm area per sensor				Rain event					
	Sentek 60cm other system	$1,200			x	x	x		1 hour	IP knowledge	yes	yes	yes
	Annual fee**	$350											
	Annual fee on BT	$250											
	Installation per hour	$125											
Resolve Water	Wiseconn telemetry	$780-1760	v1 Lora option	10cm increments									
	Envriopro 40cm probe	$1,140	or standalone	10cm area per sensor	x	x	x		15-30 min	Need 3rd party	yes	yes	yes
	Annual fee	$80						Rain event					
	Installation per hour	$120											
Vantage NZ	AquaCheck telemetry	$1,659	Rain gauge	10cm increments									
	AquaCheck 60cm probe	$1,410		10cm area per sensor	x	x			3 hours	Off moisture curve	yes	yes	yes
	Annual fee**	$320						Rain event					
	Installation per hour	$232	install and set up check										
Vantage NZ	Metos telemetry	$1,550	Can add weather station										
	Sentek 60cm probe	$1,400	Rain gauge		x	x	x	Rain event		Off moisture curve	yes	yes	yes
	Annual fee	$470											
	Installation per hour	$232	install and set up check										
WaterForce	3rd party system	$295*	$295 API In this trial		x	x	x			S-Maps as a guide			
	Basic fee	$300		Varies				Varies	Varies	ML coming soon	yes	yes	yes
	SMP fee	$385								Use weather data			

* Figures in red indicate updated pricing has not been received in time.

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FAR Technical Report: ISSN 3021-3371 (Print) ISSN 3021-338X (Online)