### Water resource:
- Conserves surface and ground water supplies
- Protects surface and ground water quality
- Substantial reduction in irrigation labor costs
- Significant increase in irrigation application efficiencies (higher yields)
- Reduced pumping costs
- Potential detrimental effects of water quality (pH, salinity & sodium) on plants and soils are properly assessed and managed for
- Irrigation water losses through evaporation, runoff and deep percolation are minimized

### Soil resource:
- Improved soil quality is possible because of increased biomass production (more crop residues are produced)

### Plant resource:
- Reduced soil erosion from both water and wind
- Proper assessment, management and prevention of Saline, Saline-Sodic and Sodic soils is attained
- Reduced use of soil amendments
- Reduction in waterlogged soils
- Reduced leaching results in higher nitrogen-use efficiency

### Other:
- Increased beneficial use of fertilizer and soil amendment inputs
- Reduction in overall on-farm energy use
- Protects the environment by the planned judicious use of water, fertilizers and other inputs
- Record keeping is used as an invaluable planning tool in the decision and management of current and future water resources
- All the major aspects involved in the farm operation are integrated in this IWM Field Manual
- Analysis of soil, plant/petiole tissue and water samples allows the producer to make informed decisions on all inputs and their relationship to IWM principles
- An effective IWM Plan should be updated to reflect mgmt. changes, learning, etc.