



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS Pest Management

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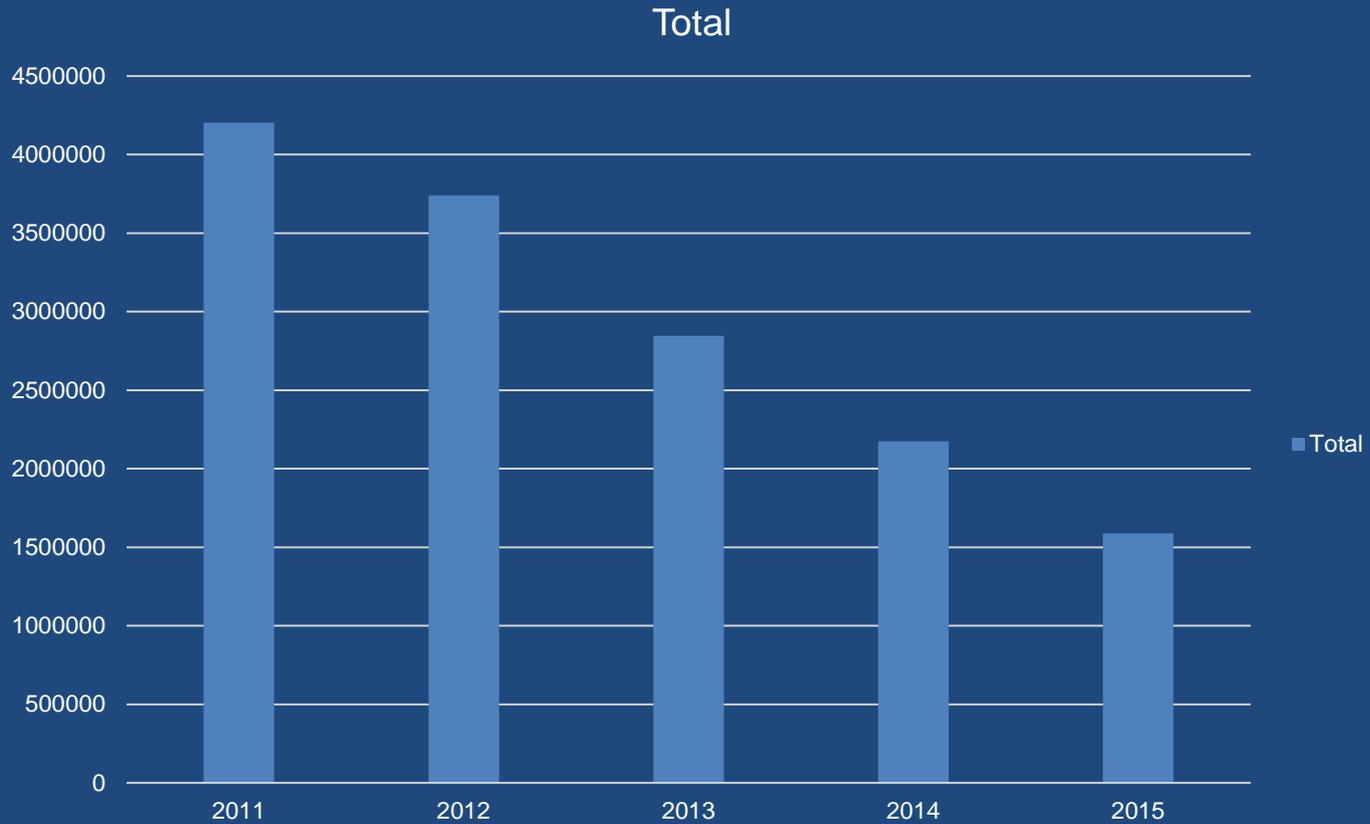
NRCS Pest Management Policy

- NRCS roles in pest management are to:
 - (1) Evaluate environmental risk associated with a client's probable pest suppression strategies.
 - (2) Provide technical assistance to clients to mitigate the identified environmental risk of pest suppression strategies through mitigation practices and activities.
 - (3) Assist clients to adopt IPM techniques that protect natural resources.
 - (4) Assist clients to:
 - (i) Inventory, assess, and suppress noxious and invasive weeds on non-cropland.
 - (ii) May provide assistance to clients to suppress weeds to ensure successful implementation and/or maintenance of permanent vegetative conservation practices (e.g., buffer type practices).

NRCS shall not develop chemical pest suppression recommendations or change pesticide label instructions for clients.

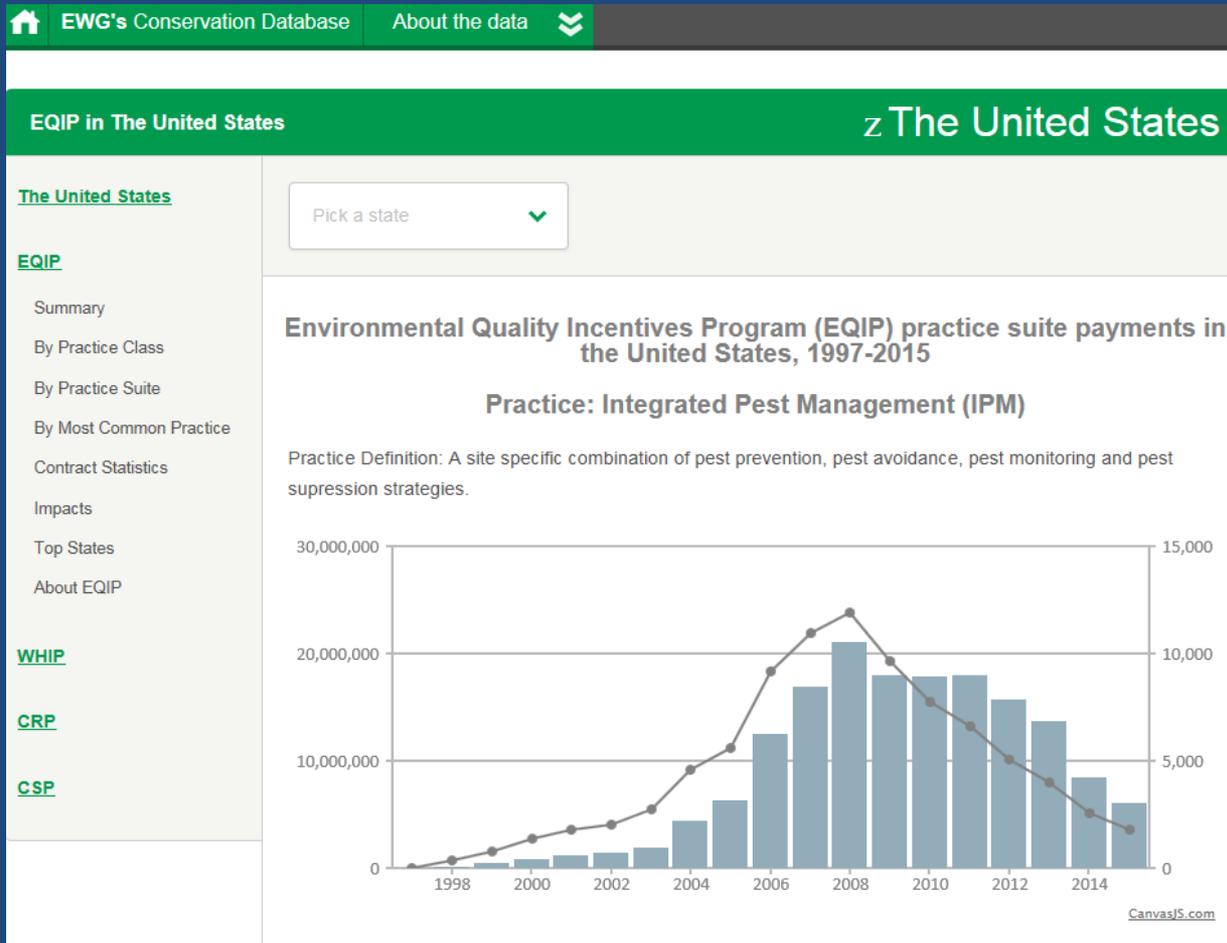


IPM Acres Reported Applied





Historical Application of IPM





January 2010

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

(Ac.)

CODE 595

DEFINITION

A site-specific combination of pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring, and pest suppression strategies.

PURPOSE

1. Prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to water quality from leaching, solution runoff and adsorbed runoff losses.
2. Prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals and humans from drift and volatilization losses.
3. Prevent or mitigate on-site pesticide risks to pollinators and other beneficial species through direct contact.
4. Prevent or mitigate cultural, mechanical and biological pest suppression risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals and humans.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On all lands where pests will be managed.

July 2008

PEST MANAGEMENT

(Ac.)

CODE 595

DEFINITION

Utilizing environmentally sensitive prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression strategies, to manage weeds, insects, diseases, animals and other organisms (including invasive and non-invasive species), that directly or indirectly cause damage or annoyance.

PURPOSE

This practice is applied to support the following purposes:

- Enhance quantity and quality of commodities.
- Minimize negative impacts of pest control on soil resources, water resources, air resources, plant resources, animal resources and/or humans.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Wherever pests will be managed.



Standard Comparison

January 2010

4. Identification of appropriate mitigation techniques. See Agronomy Technical Note 5 - Table I for pesticide risk mitigation management techniques.
5. A list of pest prevention and avoidance strategies that will be implemented, if applicable.
6. A scouting plan and threshold levels for each pest, if applicable.
7. Other monitoring plans, if applicable, such as weather monitoring to indicate when pesticide application for prevention is warranted.
8. A list of accepted pest thresholds or methods to determine thresholds that warrant treatment, if applicable.

Note: Items 5, 6, 7 and 8 are required to document a comprehensive IPM system, but they may not be applicable when only a limited number of mitigation techniques are sufficient to address identified natural resource concerns.

July 2008

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The pest management component of a conservation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria of this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose(s).

As a minimum, the pest management component of a conservation plan shall include:

- Plan map and soil map of managed site, if applicable.
- Location of sensitive resources and setbacks, if applicable.
- Environmental risk analysis, with approved tools and/or procedures, for probable pest management recommendations by crop (if applicable) and pest.
- Interpretation of the environmental risk analysis and identification of appropriate mitigation techniques.
- Operation and maintenance requirements.



Hazard Ratings

WIN-PST Identified Hazard Rating	Minimum Mitigation Index Score Level Needed
Low or Very Low	None Needed
Intermediate	20
High	40
Extra High	60



Table 1 IPM techniques for reducing pesticide environmental risk

IPM techniques ¹	Mitigation index value ⁴ (by pesticide loss pathway)				Function and performance criteria
	Leaching	Solution runoff	Adsorbed runoff	Drift	
Application timing—ambient temperature				5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces exposure—spraying during cooler temperatures (e.g., early morning, evening or at night) can help reduce drift losses Avoid spraying in temperatures above 90 °F
Application timing—rain	15	15	15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces exposure—delaying application when significant rainfall events are forecast that could produce substantial leaching or runoff can reduce pesticide transport to ground and surface water
Application timing—relative humidity				5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces exposure—spraying when there is higher relative humidity reduces evaporation of water from spray droplets thus reducing drift losses
Application timing—wind				10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces exposure—delaying application when wind speed is not optimal can reduce pesticide drift

Table 2 Conservation practices for reducing pesticide environmental risk

Pesticide mitigation conservation practices ^{1,2}	Mitigation index value ⁴ (by pesticide loss pathway)				Function and performance criteria
	Leaching	Solution runoff	Adsorbed runoff	Drift	
Alley Cropping (Code 311)	5	5	10	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases infiltration and uptake of subsurface water; reduces soil erosion; can provide habitat for beneficial insects, which can reduce the need for pesticides; also can reduce pesticide drift to surface water
Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Erosion Control (Code 450)		5	15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases infiltration and deep percolation; reduces soil erosion
Bedding (Code 310)	5	5	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases surface infiltration and aerobic pesticide degradation in the root zone



United States Department of Agriculture

Technical Notes



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

February 2014

Agronomy Technical Note No. 5

Pest Management in the Conservation Planning Process



Technical Notes



United States
Department of
Agriculture

February 2014

Agronomy Technical Note No. 9

Preventing or Mitigating Potential Negative Impacts of Pesticides on Pollinators Using Integrated Pest Management and Other Conservation Practices





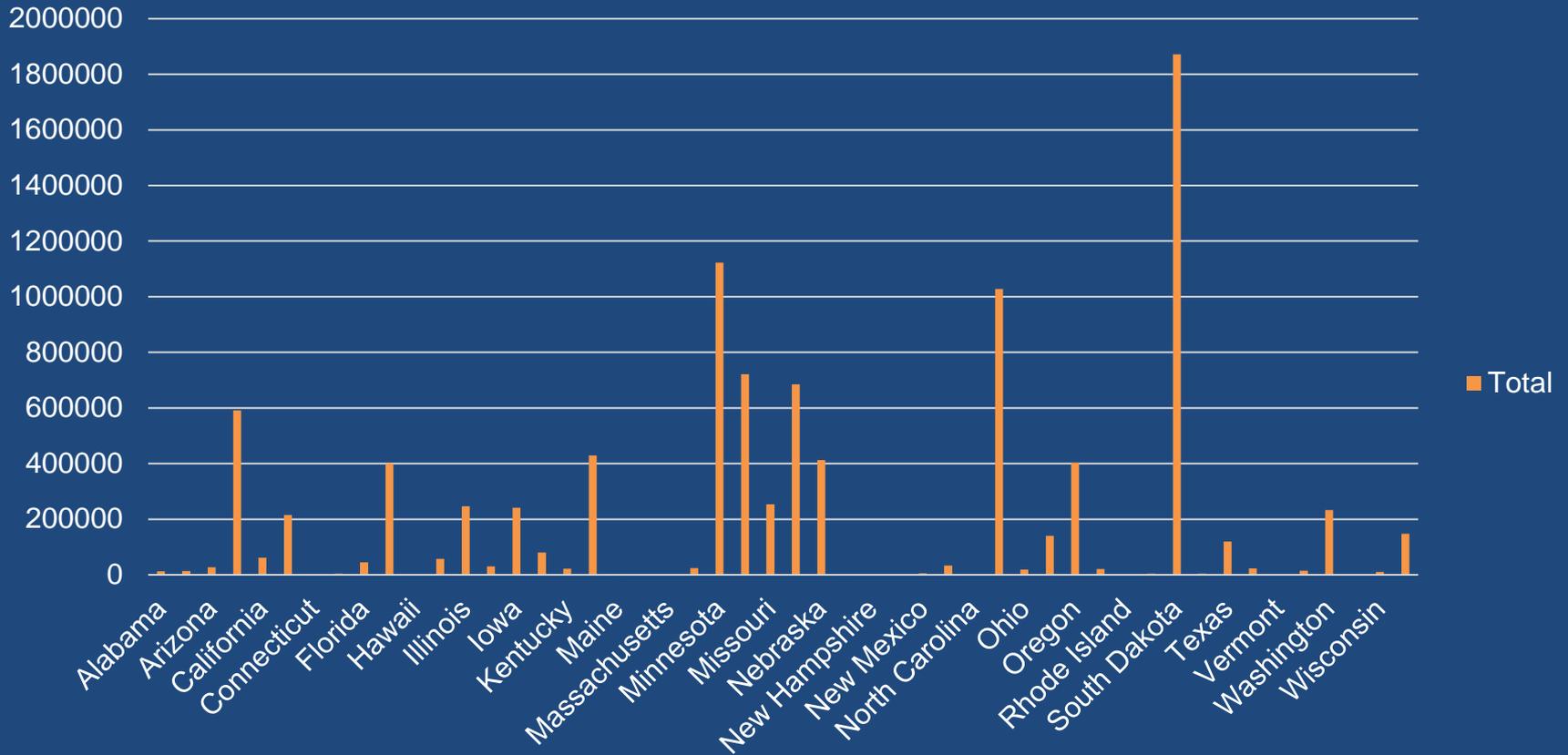
CSP IPM Enhancements 2009 - 2016

- High Level IPM to Reduce pesticide environmental risk
- IPM for organic farming
- Non-chemical pest management for livestock
- Bundle for Improving nutrient and pesticide application: Drift reducing nozzles, adjuvants to reduce drift, Smart Sprayer, widening buffers



CSP IPM Practice 2009-2016 3rd qtr 9,781,759 acs

Total





New CSP IPM Enhancements

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E595116X

**CONSERVATION
STEWARDSHIP
PROGRAM**

Reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by utilizing precision pesticide application techniques

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E595116Z

**CONSERVATION
STEWARDSHIP
PROGRAM**

Reduce risk of pesticides in surface water by utilizing IPM PAMS techniques

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E595129Z

**CONSERVATION
STEWARDSHIP
PROGRAM**

Reduce ozone precursor emissions related to pesticides by utilizing IPM PAMS techniques



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Welcome feedback: Contact Information

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