

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS**

PEST MANAGEMENT

(Acre)
CODE 595

The pest management component of a Resource Management System (RMS) is a record of the producer's decisions for managing pest populations. The objective for applying pest management in accordance with the Pest Management Conservation Practice Standard is to manage pest populations to enhance the quantity and quality of commodities while minimizing negative impacts of pest control on soil resources, water resources, air resources, plant resources, animal resources, and/or humans. The following steps and the attached jobsheet form will assist the planner and client by recording the options discussed. A narrative can be developed to include in the Resource Management System that explains what is required to be done for the chosen alternative.

When applying pest management, Worksheet/Job Sheet 595 should be used. When applying pest management on other land uses than rangeland, the completed worksheet Job Sheet 595a should be used. If applying pest management on rangeland, Job Sheet 595b should be used. The 595 jobsheet spreadsheet file contains the worksheet and Jobsheets 595a and 595b.

Steps to complete the Pest Management Worksheet/Jobsheet 595:

Step 1 - CLIENT, DATE, AND PLANNER:

Complete the spaces provided to identify the client, date, and planner who is providing technical assistance.

Step 2 - NAME OF CONSULTANT: If applicable, enter the name of the consultant(s) providing the producer with pest management recommendations. Indicate where the pesticide information came from.

Step 3 – FARM/RANCH/TRACT/FIELD(S): Identify the farm/ranch, tract and field for which the plan is being developed. More than one tract or field can be included on a single summary sheet if the soils, crop, resource concern(s), target pest and pest management recommendations are the same.

Step 4 - SOILS: Identify the soil(s) for the field(s) that will be used in the environmental risk analysis process (WIN-PST).

Step 5 – LAND USE; CROP SEQUENCE/ ROTATION: Identify the land use. For cropland, identify the crop(s) planned for the field(s). List the crops in the sequence they will be planted, if known. Scheduling the type and sequence of crops can help reduce pest pressures and avoid mistakes such as crop damage from herbicide carryover. Circle the crop(s) for which the summary sheet is being developed.

Step 6 - PURPOSE: Identify the purpose of applying the practice.

Step 7 – WATER RESOURCE OF CONCERN: List any water resource that may be adversely affected by management treatment. Examples are: wetland, well, stream, pond, lake, high runoff area, or other hydrologically sensitive areas within 100 ft. of the edge of the field, and shallow water table.

Step 8 - TARGET PEST: Enter the target pest(s) identified by the producer or their consultant, for which the pest management plan is being developed.

Step 9 - ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTION: Enter a short description of the pest management benchmark and alternative (provided by the producer or their consultant) which is to be evaluated in the environmental risk analysis process. Use only the detail necessary to identify differences between the alternatives. Include the

critical inputs to the environmental risk analysis tool(s) being used. The alternative descriptions may include management method, such as mechanical, cultural, biological, or chemical, and applicable details, such as type of tillage, use of pest resistant varieties, biological predators, or name of the pesticide (the EPA registration number of the pesticide should be included, if known). Also, include application techniques important to the analysis tool such as incorporated or banded.

Step 10 – WINDOWS PESTICIDE TOOL

RATINGS: Identify the environmental risk ratings from WIN-PST interaction loss potential and hazard rating report. Use the pull-down menus for X, H, I, L, and V symbols in each of the columns to show the ratings. Enter the appropriate residue and water management and site conditions. Use the WIN-PST User Input Form contained in Water Quality Technical Note 10 Appendix, if desired.

Step 11 - CONSERVATION TREATMENT

TECHNIQUES: Provide information on conservation treatment techniques required to maintain or improve the natural resources or to offset potential negative environmental impacts of applying the pest management practice. Conservation treatment may include conservation practices and management techniques that the landowner must install or put in place on the field such as irrigation water management, residue management, or conservation buffers. Timing, rate and placement technique may be very important. Consider conservation treatment impacts not only to water but also to soil, air, plant, animal, and human resources.

Note: Evaluate alternatives using the highest hazard component within a Soil Map Unit and highest risk pesticide active ingredient within a pesticide product.

Step 12 - JOB SKETCH: Provide a map showing the field location and acres. It can be the conservation plan map. Also, show the boundaries of any sensitive areas such as water bodies, set backs, or highly erodible soils, where restrictions to pest management methods may occur. If the conservation plan map includes these items, you can place a reference in the sketch area to the applicable field(s) on the plan map in lieu of completing a new drawing. Check the appropriate box.

Step 13 – JOBSHEET 595: When the alternative is selected on the worksheet, necessary information will be transferred by the software to the jobsheet, either 595a for all land uses other than rangeland, or 595b for rangeland.. Other requirements may be added by the planner. Signatures are obtained for the client and conservationist with job approval for pest management.

Step 14 - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE: A number of items are required to be assessed and performed routinely. These include **calibration of equipment, maintaining a safe working environment, and reviewing and updating the pest management component of the plan.** The plan should be reviewed by the producer to determine if any short-term adjustments are needed for either the current or subsequent crops. Records of implementation shall be kept for 2 years when a restricted use pesticide is used. Monitoring the effectiveness of management practices and the efficacy of the pest management itself is part of the O&M.

The client and the case file receives a copy of the worksheet and jobsheet.