

**INTERGRATED CROP MANAGEMENT JOB SHEET
PEST MANAGEMENT (595)**

Producer: _____
Soil Map unit _____

FSA Field No.: _____
FSA Tract No.: _____

Acres: _____
Crop: _____

Pest Problems

	Planned Actions (1)	Actual (2)	Plan Revision/Notes (3)
Pest (4)			
Pesticide (5)			
Application Rate (6)			
Time and Method (7)			
Analysis Tool (8)			
Leaching Potential (9)			
Runoff Potential (10)			
Mitigation Techniques (11)			

Pest (4)			
Pesticide (5)			
Application Rate (6)			
Time and Method (7)			
Analysis Tool (8)			
Leaching Potential (9)			
Runoff Potential (10)			
Mitigation Techniques (11)			

REFERENCES: Current University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Guide for Weed Management in Nebraska And Insect Management Guide(s) for appropriate crops

PEST MANAGEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

General Instructions:

Steps to consider when developing a pest management plan:

- ◆ Identify the target pest(s); the life cycle, periods most susceptible, and the best control method.
- ◆ Use cultural practices in combination with pesticides such as cultivation, crop rotations, banding, pest resistant varieties, spot spraying, etc.
- ◆ Timely field monitoring is necessary (scouting notes need to be kept in addition to this sheet).
- ◆ When deciding whether to use a pesticide, a cost/benefit analysis of treating versus not treating should be done.
- ◆ Evaluate alternatives and their effectiveness, and the cost of each control measure.
- ◆ Evaluate the leaching and runoff potential of the pesticide from the site (refer to attached table).
- ◆ Record locations of localized weed for future reference.
- ◆ Note any significant differences that affect pest management program.
- ◆ Refer to Nebraska Conservation Planning Sheet No. 10, Cooperative Extension Guide for Herbicide Use in Nebraska and Insect Management Guide (for current year) for additional guidance.

1. Planned actions:

- ◆ All entries in this column detail the planned pest management program for the current crop year.

2. Actual:

- ◆ All entries in this column are for recording the actual pesticide program carried out.

3. Plan Revision Comments:

- ◆ Explain any deviations from planned actions or special comments supporting pesticide program.

4. Pest:

- ◆ Record known weed(s) or insect(s) being treated based on past history (pre-emergent treatments) and/or scouting (post-emergent).
- ◆ If actual weed(s) or insect(s) that are present are different than planned, record weed(s) or insect(s) to be treated.
- ◆ Explain any deviations from planned actions or special notes/comments supporting pesticide program.

5. Pesticide:

- ◆ Record the name of the pesticide applied as it appears on the label.

6. Application Rate:

- ◆ Record the application rate per acre in pints, quarts, ounces, or pounds as appropriate.

7. Time of application and method:

- ◆ Describe when the pesticide will be applied (pre-emergent, post-emergent, pre-plant, etc.) and method (banded, broadcast/surface, aerial, broadcast/incorporated, etc.).

8. Analysis Tool:

- ◆ Record the analysis tool used to evaluate the potential loss of pesticides to surface and groundwater and the negative impacts to humans, plants, and animals. [NRCS Windows Pesticide Screening Tool (WIN-PST) (The University of Nebraska WEEDSOFT Program can be substituted for leaching loss potential when runoff solution/adsorbed is not a concern on the site).

9. Runoff potential:

- ◆ Record the runoff potential based on the site's soil and pesticide being used (refer to the LEACHING AND RUNOFF POTENTIAL WORKSHEET for guidance). This tool is used to adjust pesticide management decisions based on the risk of runoff.

10. Leaching potential:

- ◆ Record the leaching potential based on the site's soil and pesticide being used (refer to the LEACHING AND RUNOFF POTENTIAL WORKSHEET for guidance). This tool is used to adjust pesticide management decisions based on the risk of leaching.

11. Mitigation Technique:

- ◆ Record the mitigation technique (refer to the 595 Appendix A: Mitigation Effectiveness Guide): The mitigation measures planned must not already be accounted for in the risk assessment.