

Pest Management: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

This practice establishes the minimum acceptable elements of a pest management program. It includes appropriate cultural, biological, and chemical controls, and combinations thereof.

The purpose of the practice is to establish a pest management program that is consistent with crop production goals and environmental concerns.

The following are major considerations regarding the pest management practice:

1. Use integrated pest management principles to assure the techniques are environmentally sound.
2. Use crop rotations to break up pest cycles
3. Use hand weeding or spot treatment when appropriate
4. Use biological control and beneficial insects
5. Scout fields and apply chemicals at the correct time and dose rate
6. Consider the effects of repetitive use of the same chemicals on pesticide resistance
7. Control erosion to reduce runoff and associated pollution
8. Use field borders and buffer strips to reduce potential for pollution from runoff
9. Become familiar with common pests including life cycles and learn alternative control techniques
10. Use chemicals safely
11. Always follow label instructions
12. Use extreme care in preparing tank mixes and rinsing chemicals from tanks
13. Assure farm workers are properly trained in safety precautions



| Network Diagram Effect Number | Life cycle affected: | Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH): | Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs): | Effect on EFH (with CMs): |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| D.2 Decrease in pesticides leaving the site of application via leaching | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |

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|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| D.3 Decrease in pesticides leaving the site of application via solution runoff | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| D.4 Decrease in pesticides leaving the site of application via sorbed runoff | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| D.5 Increase in beneficial insects | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| D.6 Decrease in water & wind erosion | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| D.7,I.6 Decrease in pesticide leaving the site of application via drift, volatilization, or sorbed to airborne sediment | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |

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|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| I.3 Increase in quality of ground waters | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| I.4 Increase in contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| I.5 Increase in quality of surface waters and aquatic habitats | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |
| C.2 Increase in fishable and swimmable waters; health and safety issues for humans, domestic and wild animals | Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults | None | None | No adverse effect |