Maine
October 2010

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - practice code 595

Monitoring for corn earworms in Corinna, Maine

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

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 prevent or mitigate off-site pesticide risks to water quality from leaching, solution runoff and adsorbed runoff losses. Integrated Pest Management is designed to prevent or mitigate cultural, mechanical and biological pest suppression and prevent or mitigate off-site risks to soil, water, air, plants, animals and humans from drift and volatilization losses.

IPM strategies (Prevention, Avoidance, Monitoring and Suppression or "PAMS") shall be employed to prevent or mitigate pest management risks for identified natural resource concerns.

Prevention – Activities such as cleaning equipment and gear when leaving an infested area, using pest-free seeds and transplants, and irrigation scheduling to limit situations that are conducive to disease development.

Avoidance – Activities such as maintaining healthy and diverse plant communities, using pest resistant varieties, crop rotation, and refuge management.

Monitoring – Activities such as pest scouting, degree-day modeling, and weather forecasting to help target suppression strategies and avoid routine preventative treatments.

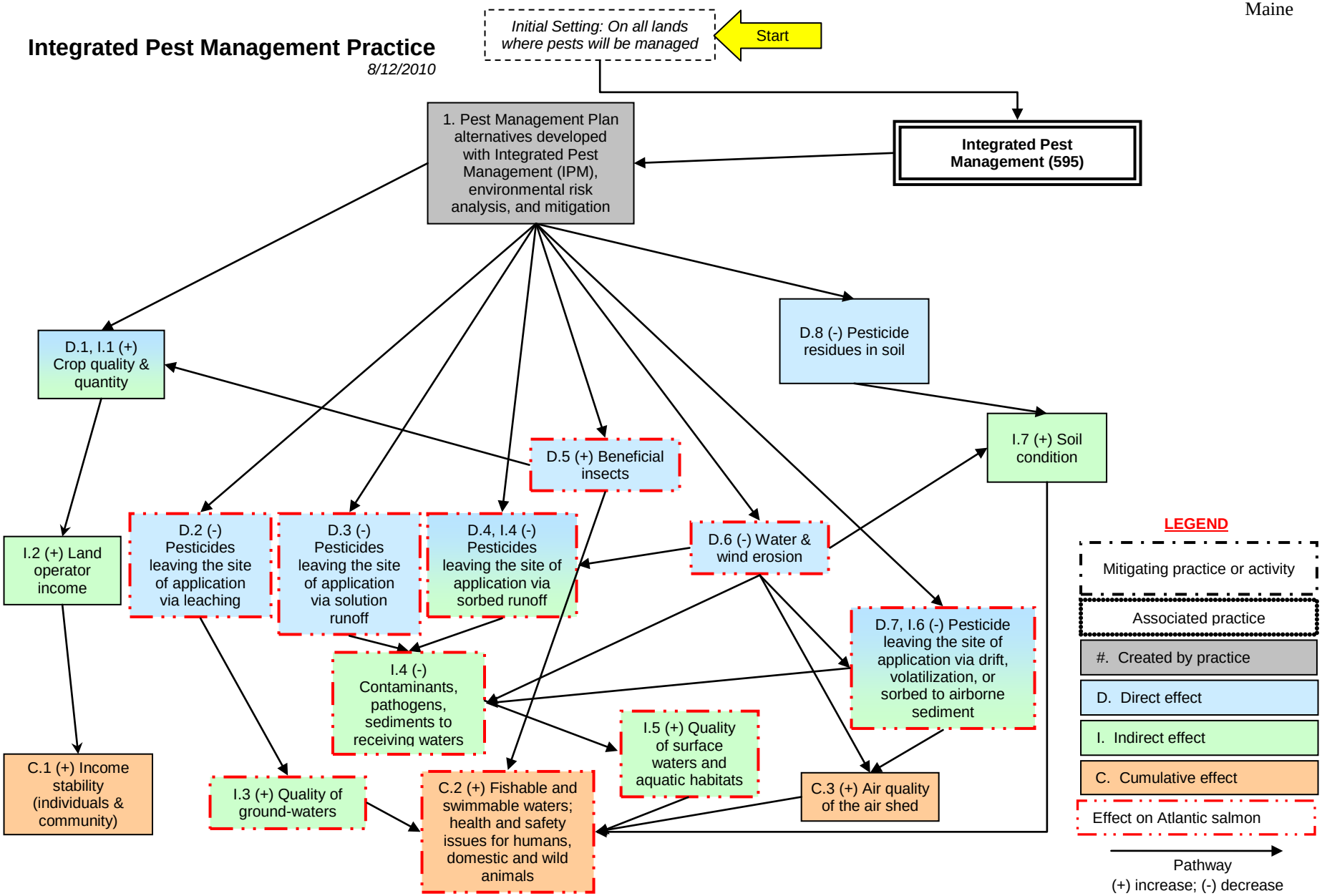
Suppression – Activities such as the judicious use of cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical control methods that reduce or eliminate a pest population or its impacts while minimizing risks to non-target organisms.

Additional information including standards and specifications are included in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

The following page identifies the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

Integrated Pest Management Practice

8/12/2010



The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.