

# INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT – CONTROL OF INVASIVE SPECIES

## PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service - Practice Code 595



### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT - INVASIVES

Integrated Pest Management includes the management and control of non-native invasive plants to reduce adverse effects on plant growth, crop production, wildlife habitat, and other natural resources.

### PRACTICE INFORMATION

Integrated Pest Management is applied to enhance the quantity and quality of commodities and/or minimize negative impacts of pest control on soil resources, water resources, air resources, plant resources, animal resources, and/or humans. It can be used for the control of invasive species to achieve these objectives. An invasive species is not native to a particular ecosystem. These species generally spread readily and are difficult to control.

Control of invasive plants includes appropriate cultural, biological, and chemical methods, and combinations of these. It is important to

learn about life cycles and alternative control techniques when dealing with these difficult species. As with any chemicals, users should always follow label instructions when applying pesticides.

### COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

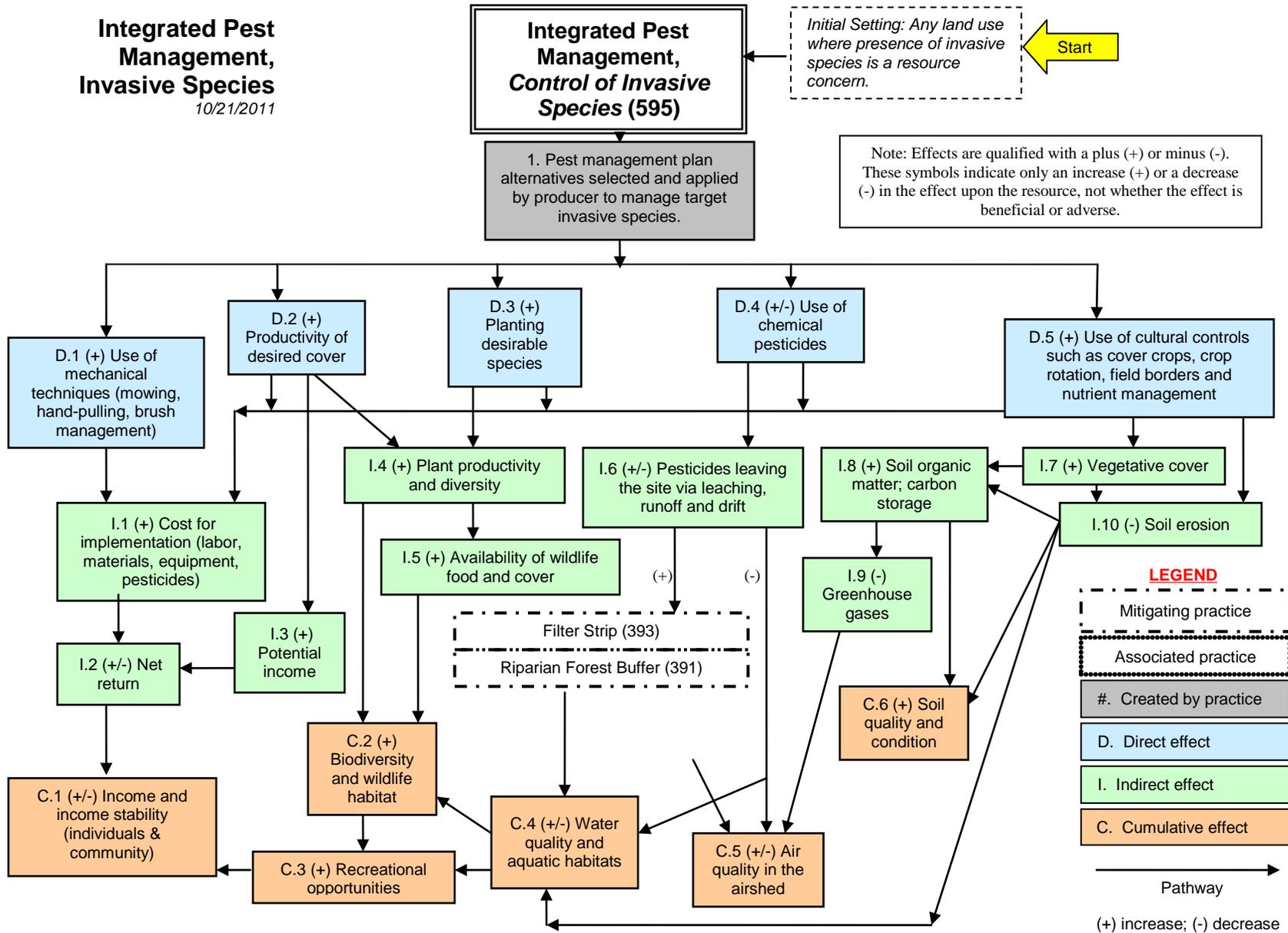
Integrated Pest Management is commonly used in a Conservation Management System on various land uses with practices such as:

- Filter Strip
- Riparian Forest Buffer
- Brush Management
- Early Successional Habitat Management
- Conservation Crop Rotation
- Cover Crop
- Nutrient Management
- Field Border

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. 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. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

**Integrated Pest Management, Invasive Species**  
10/21/2011



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 landowner 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.