NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

(Ac.)

CODE 595

The integrated 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 integrated pest management in accordance with the IPM Standard is to manage pest populations to enhance the quantity and quality of commodities while minimizing negative impacts of pest control on soil, water, air, plant and animal resources and on humans. A narrative can be developed that explains what is required to be done for the chosen alternative. The Planner should explain how the alternative fulfills RMS criteria.

The *NM 595 Jobsheet* will be used when planning and applying IPM alternatives that include pesticides on any land use. If the IPM alternative does not include the use of pesticides such as in organic cropping systems the *Pest Management-Prevention & Avoidance, Organic Conservation Practice Jobsheet* may be used.

The planner will use the *Windows Pesticide Screening Tool*, (WIN-PST) together with the NM 595 Jobsheet to evaluate all IPM alternatives that include pesticides. For guidance using WIN-PST use the Help button or see NM Water Quality Tech Note No. WQ09: http://www.nm.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/tech-notes/Water/water9-rev.pdf

STEPS TO COMPLETE 595 JOBSHEET:

Step 1.
Enable Macros. The *"Security Alert - Macros & Active X"* dialog box will pop up. Click "Enable this content"

Step 2.
Click on the "Get WIN-PST Data" Button and retrieve the interaction data that you exported and saved from WIN-PST.

Step 3.
Fill in all yellow shaded cells with Client, Date, planner, field data, etc. 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. 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.

Step 4.
Check the appropriate Purpose(s) for applying the practice and enter the Target Pest name(s).

Step 5.
Resource Concerns. Check ALL appropriate loss pathways present in the field that can potentially affect humans, fish, pollinators and other resources. Consider water resource that may be adversely affected by management treatment. Examples are:
wetland, well, stream, pond, lake, high runoff area, or other hydro-logically sensitive areas within 100 ft. of the edge of the field, and shallow water table.

Step 6.
Enter all EXISTING and PLANNED NRCS conservation practices that will contribute to mitigating the pesticide risk.

Any label-required practices must be included here also.

Step 7.
Enter only EXISTING IPM techniques that the client is ACTIVELY applying. Any label required techniques must be included.

NOTE: The spreadsheet automatically matches Hazard Ratings (A) and Mitigation Index Scores (B) with the value required by the 595 Standard.

WIN-PST Identified Hazard Rating	Minimum Mitigation Index Score Level Needed
Low or Very Low	None Needed
Intermediate	20
High	40
Extra High	60

Mitigation points are automatically added as conservation practices or IPM Techniques are selected. When enough points to mitigate appropriate pesticide loss pathways and pollinator threats are reached the appropriate Mitigation Index Score cells turn green. This indicates that the minimum mitigation for humans and/or fish has been met. Red indicates minimum mitigation has not been met**.**

Step 8.
Add any additional comments here.

Step 9.
Click "Populate Table". This summarizes existing IPM techniques selected above and their accompanying descriptions.

Step 10.
Click "Prepare for Printing" to hide all empty rows in the Mitigation Tables then save or print. (Good idea to save to Cooperator's case file)

Step 11.
If there are not enough points to mitigate the potential hazards with EXISTING conservation practices and/or IPM techniques, click "Send to JS".

Proceed to the "595 JS-Multiple pesticides" worksheet. Note that the box will still be RED indicating the need to further mitigate.

Step 12.
In cases where more than one soil is present in the field, enter the other soils for which the mitigation applies.

Step 13.
After discussions with the client and pest management specialist, (CCA or TSP), choose the IPM Mitigation Techniques from the drop-down list until the required level of mitigation has been achieved, i.e. all the non-shaded Mitigation Index Score cells turn green. 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.

Clarifications & Comments may be added if needed

Step 14.
Click "Populate Table" with new IPM techniques and their accompanying descriptions will appear

Step 15.
Click "Prepare for Printing" to hide all empty rows in the Jobsheet and then Save and/or Print**.**

Step 16.
Enter a descriptive summary of what the producer will be required to perform as a fulfillment of this practice installation. Be sure to include any details that are not covered previously.

Step 17.
Once you have printed the Jobsheet, acquire the appropriate signatures to indicate that client will implement the itemized technique(s) and file accordingly.

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, setbacks, 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.

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.