

DRAFT NY 595 -2

and professional judgement of pest management advisors will increase efficacy of pest management control measures and adoption of IPM techniques.

- Record keeping consistent with conservation practice standard NY748.
- Calibrating of sprayer/planter at least once per year

All methods of pest management must be integrated with other components of the conservation plan.

Clients shall be instructed to pay special attention to all environmental hazards and site-specific application criteria listed on pesticide labels and contained in Cornell Cooperative Extension and Crop Consultant recommendations.

Pest management environmental risks, including the impacts of pesticides in ground and surface water on humans and non-target plants and animals, must be evaluated for all identified water resource concerns. For analysis of individual fields, use the NRCS' Windows Pesticide Screening Tool (WIN-PST). When developing Comprehensive Watershed Plans the National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis (NAPRA) tool shall be employed in addition to WIN-PST.

When a chosen alternative has significant potential to negatively impact the environment, mitigation is required. Additionally, if the evaluated site is in the drainage area of a priority water body, a water supply reservoir, or wellhead area, mitigation may be required.

If the Soil - Pesticide Interactions Report for WIN-PST indicates a "Very High", or "High" risk rating, an appropriate set of mitigation techniques or conservation practices must be put into place to address risks to humans and non-target plants and animals.

Additionally, if the Soil - Pesticide Interactions Report from WIN-PST indicates an "Intermediate" risk rating, and

the site evaluated is in a drainage area of a priority water body, a water supply reservoir, or wellhead area, the mitigation requirements from a "Very High" or "High" rating, as outlined above, must be followed.

Cornell Cooperative Extension develops and maintains guidelines for IPM for specific crops. These are called IPM Elements. Mitigation techniques will be considered adequate when a rating of 80% of Cornell Cooperative Extension IPM elements is achieved.

Where crop specific IPM guidelines have not been developed, use professional judgement to mitigate the adverse impact(s) of pesticides. Refer to the Field Office Technical Guide, Section I, General References, Water Quality and Quantity Technical Note Pesticide Mitigation Effectiveness Guide. This document provides guidance for Conservation Practice selection and management techniques that may provide a mitigatory effect on pesticide loss pathways.

Additional Criteria to Protect Quantity and Quality of Commodities

As an essential component of both commodity-specific IPM and IPM general principles, clients shall be encouraged to use the minimum level of pest control necessary to meet their objectives for commodity quantity and quality.

Additional Criteria to Protect Soil Resources

In conjunction with other conservation practices, the number, sequence and timing of tillage operations shall be managed to maintain soil quality and maintain soil loss at or below the soil loss tolerance (T), as predicted by using the current NRCS approved soil and water erosion prediction equation.

NRCS, NHCP - NY

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