Mitigation Matrix in National NRCS Document ()

Table 1: IPM techniques for reducing pesticide environmental risk

	Mitigation index value 4 (by pesticide loss pathway)				
IPM techniques ¹	Leaching	Solution runoff	Adsorbed runoff	Drift	Function and performance criteria
Application timing— ambient temperature				5	Reduces exposure—spraying during cooler temperatures (e.g., early morning, evening or at night) can help reduce drift losses Avoid spraying in temperatures above 90 °F or label specific level
Application timing— rain	15	15	15		Reduces exposure—delaying application when significant rainfall events are forecast that could produce substantial leaching or runoff can reduce pesticide transport to ground and surface water
Application timing relative humidity				5	Reduces exposure—spraying when there is higher relative humidity reduces evaporation of water from spray droplets thus reducing drift losses
Application timing— wind				10	Reduces exposure—delaying application when wind speed is not optimal can reduce pesticide drift Optimal spray conditions for reducing drift occur when the air is slightly unstable with a very mild, steady wind between 2 and 9 miles per hour or label specific range

Table 2: Conservation practices for reducing pesticide environmental risk

Pesticide mitigation conservation practices 1,2	Mitigation index value ⁴ (by pesticide loss pathway)				
	Leaching	Solution runoff	Adsorbed runoff	Drift	Function and performance criteria
Alley Cropping (Code 311)	5	5	10	10	Increases infiltration and uptake of subsurface water; reduces soil erosion; can provide habitat for beneficial insects, which can reduce the need for pesticides; also, can reduce pesticide drift to surface water
Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) Erosion Control (Code 450)		5	15		Increases infiltration and deep percolation; reduces soil erosion
Bedding (Code 310)	5	5	5		Increases surface infiltration and aerobic pesticide degradation in the root zone
Conservation Cover (Code 327) ⁵	10	10	10		Increases infiltration; reduces soil erosion; and builds soil organic matter in perennial cropping systems such as orchards, vineyards, berries, and nursery stock. Consider unintended impact of enhancing populations of soil pests.



Natural Resources Conservation Service



Tables from Agronomy Technical Note 5