



Operation Name: _____ Date: _____

A. PREVENTATIVE PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Preventative management practices such as crop rotations and nutrient management must be used as a first resort to manage insects, diseases and weeds. Mechanical and physical controls may also be used.

Table with 5 columns: Check the strategies you use to prevent pests:, Weeds, Insects & invertebrates, Diseases & nematodes, Vertebrate pests. Rows include Crop rotation, Cover cropping, Strip cropping, etc.

B. DO YOU USE SUBSTANCES FOR CONTROLLING WEEDS, INSECTS OR DISEASES?

[] No, no substances used [] Yes, complete 1 below, and list all substances in G5.1

When preventative and/ or mechanical means of managing a weed, insect or disease pest is insufficient, a natural (non-synthetic) material may be applied. When this method is insufficient, an allowed synthetic material may be used if it is on the National List and if the conditions for using the substance are documented in the Organic System Plan.

- 1) Describe the conditions that must exist before you will resort to using substances for weed, insect or disease control: [] When preventative measures described above fail [] When economic thresholds for pest damage are exceeded [] Other: (describe) _____

C. DO YOU BURN CROP RESIDUES?

[] No, not applicable [] Yes, complete 1 &2 below

Burning may not be used as a means to dispose of crop residues. However, it may be used to suppress diseases or stimulate seed germination. Crop residues are defined as the plant parts remaining in a field after the harvest of a crop, which includes stalks, stems, leaves, roots and weeds.

- 1) What crop residues do you burn, and how often do you burn them? _____
- 2) What diseases are to be suppressed, or which specific seeds are to be germinated? _____