**Conservation Practice Effects**

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| **Integrated Pest Management (Ac) 595****Definition: A site-specific combination of pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring, and pest suppression strategies.****Major Resource Concerns Addressed: Water quality, plant productivity.****Benchmark Condition: Slug infestation in grass-seed field.****Date: October, 2016 Developer/Location: Hal Gordon, OR** |
| **Positive Effects** | **Negative Effects** |
| **Soil*** **None.**

**Water*** **Surface and ground water quality are improved.**

**Air*** **Reduced chemical drift of liquid particles.**
* **Reduced use of pesticides can result in a reduction of VOCs.**

**Plants*** **Increase in crop productivity, health and diversity.**

**Animals*** **Reduced negative impacts to fish and wildlife food quantity and quality.**
* **Increase in livestock production from healthier forage environment.**

**Energy*** **None.**

**Human*** **Create sustainability of natural resources that support your business.**
* **Increase the property value (real estate) of your property.**
* **Prevent off-site negative impacts.**
* **Comply with environmental regulations.**
* **Save time, money and labor.**
* **Promote family health and safety.**
* **Make land more attractive and promote good stewardship.**
* **May be eligible for cost share.**
* **Increased profitability in the long run.**
 | **Land*** **No change in land use or land in production.**

**Capital*** **Some monitoring equipment.**
* **Materials.**

**Labor*** **Increase in labor to scout crops and control pests.**

**Management*** **Increase for field scouting, selecting control system, timing, calibration & record keeping.**

**Risk*** **None.**
 |
| **Net Effect: Improved water quality at a low cost.** |

**Commonly Associated Practices:** Conservation Crop Rotation, Agricultural Chemical Handling Facility.

**Note:** This worksheet contains general talking points for the conservation planner to discuss with the land user. It is the first step towards an economic or financial analysis. The second step would include identifying a specific site for analysis at the farm or field level, editing the template for local conditions, adding units and quantities of farm inputs and outputs. The third step in the economic analysis is to place a dollar value on as many variables as possible, put all units in the same time frame, using amortization ($/Acres/Year) or net present value ($/Acre), so benefits and costs can be compared. The fourth and final step would be to combine several conservation practices into a conservation system, which is how most conservation practices are applied at the field level. Data for the worksheet comes from the land user, conservation planner, technical specialist and local agricultural supply vendors and contractors. See Economics Technical Note: TN 200-ECN-1, Basic Economic Analysis Using T-Charts (August 2013) for more information.