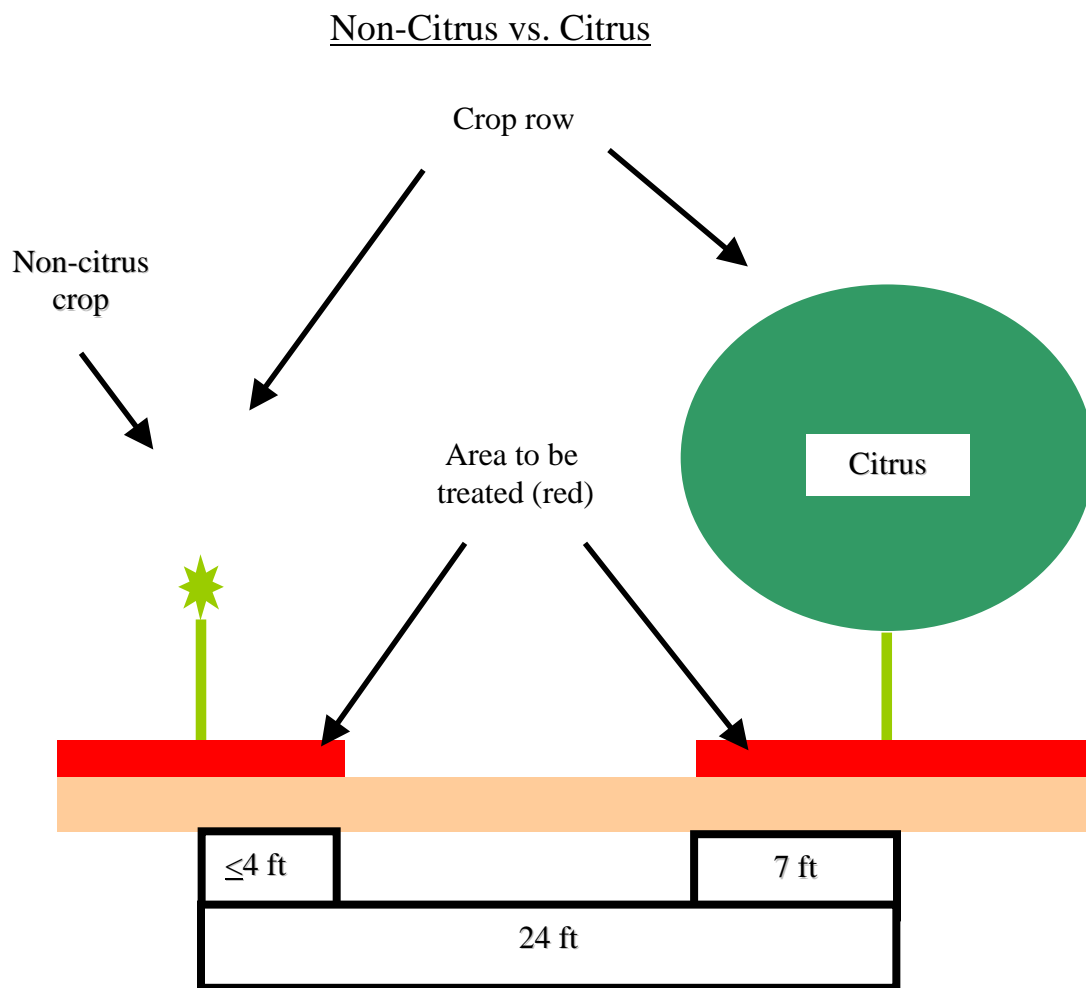


Use Requirements (Management Practices) for Runoff GWPAs, except Inside Canal and Ditch Banks and Artificial Recharge Basins, and on Engineered Rights of Way

Choose one of the following management practices:

1. Band treatment

Apply the pesticide as a band treatment immediately adjacent to the crop row so that not more than 33 percent of the distance between rows is treated, or, in citrus, not more than the area from the tree row to the dripline is treated; or



2. Incorporation of the pesticide

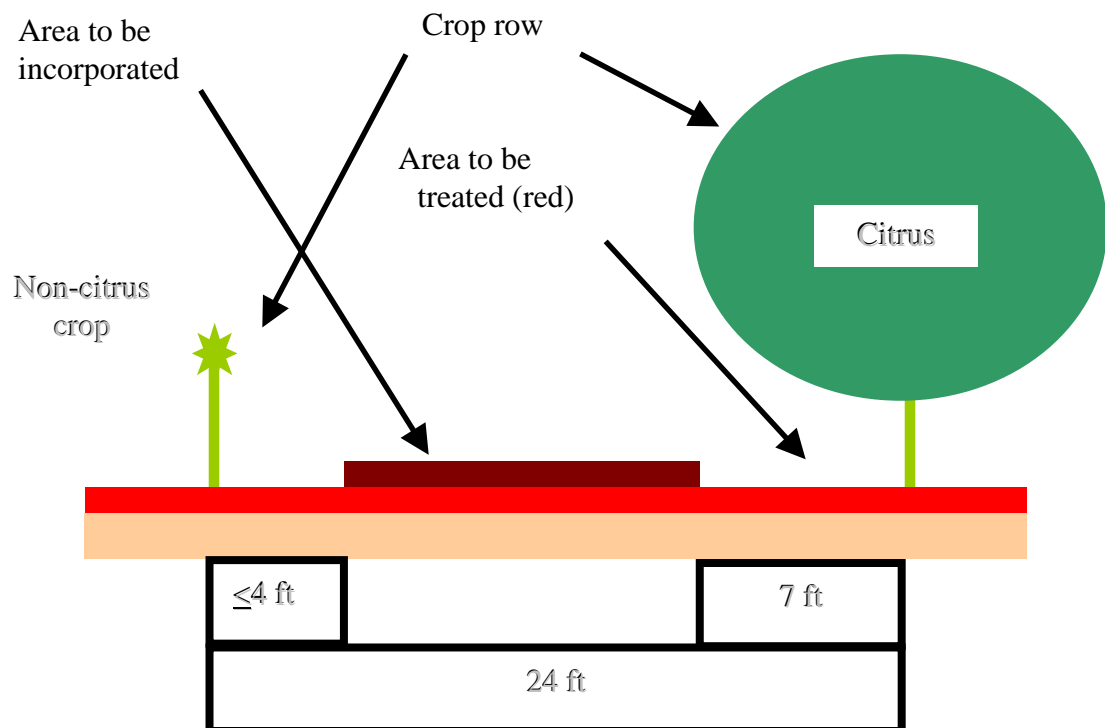
Incorporate the pesticide within 48 hours after the day of application on at least 90 percent of the area treated.

- Incorporate using a mechanical method (disc, harrow, rotary tiller, etc.) or pressurized irrigation (sprinkler or low flow irrigation) including chemigation if allowed by the label.
- To incorporate by irrigation, use $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 inch of irrigation water, or the maximum amount of irrigation water specified on the label, at rates that do not cause surface water runoff.
- This option cannot be used for bentazon, and does not apply to the area treated that is immediately adjacent to the crop row that does not exceed 33 percent of the distance between crop rows, or, in citrus, to the band from the tree row to the dripline; or

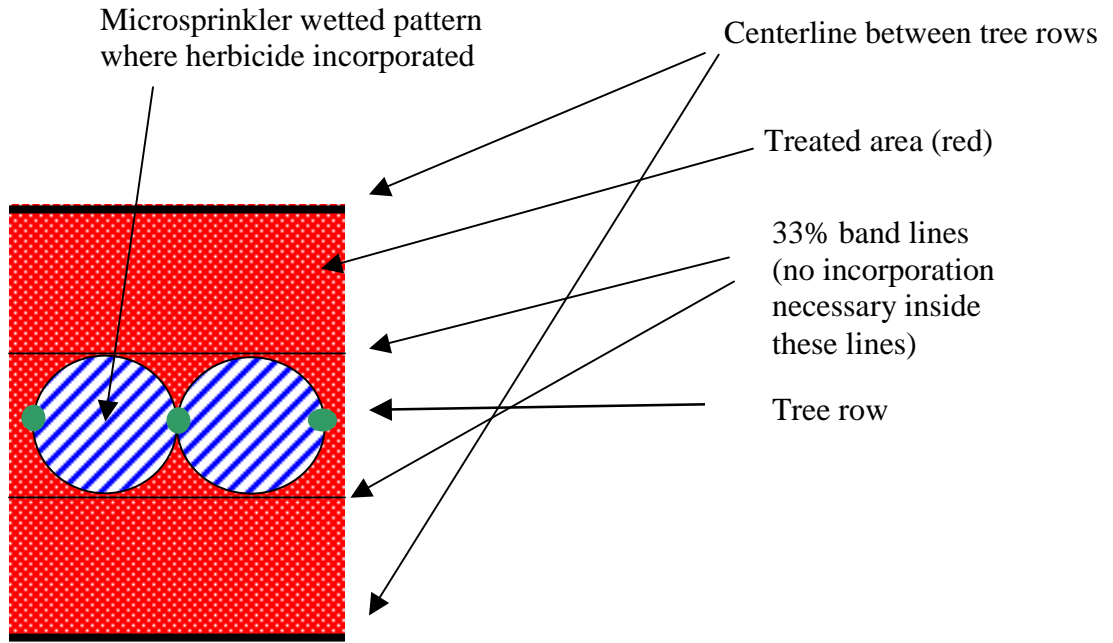


Photo credit: <http://pas.byu.edu/AgHrt100/irrigati.htm>

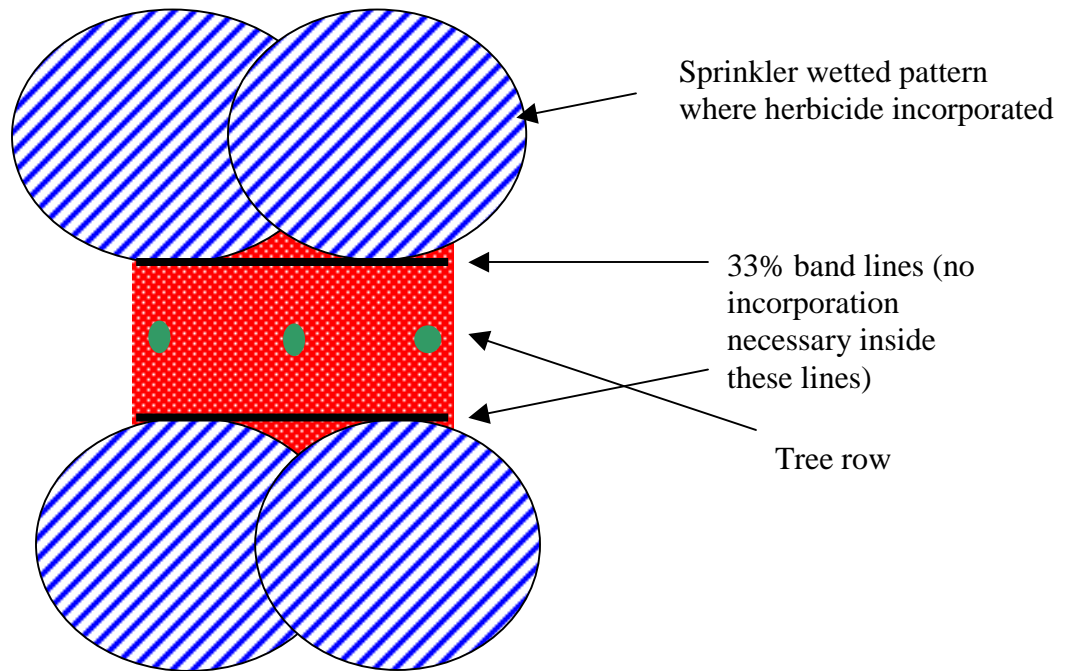
Non-Citrus vs. Citrus



Example of unacceptable sprinkler incorporation (None of the treated area outside of 33% band area is incorporated)



Example of acceptable sprinkler incorporation (100% of orchard floor treated, >90% of treated area outside the 33% band incorporated)



3. Soil disturbance

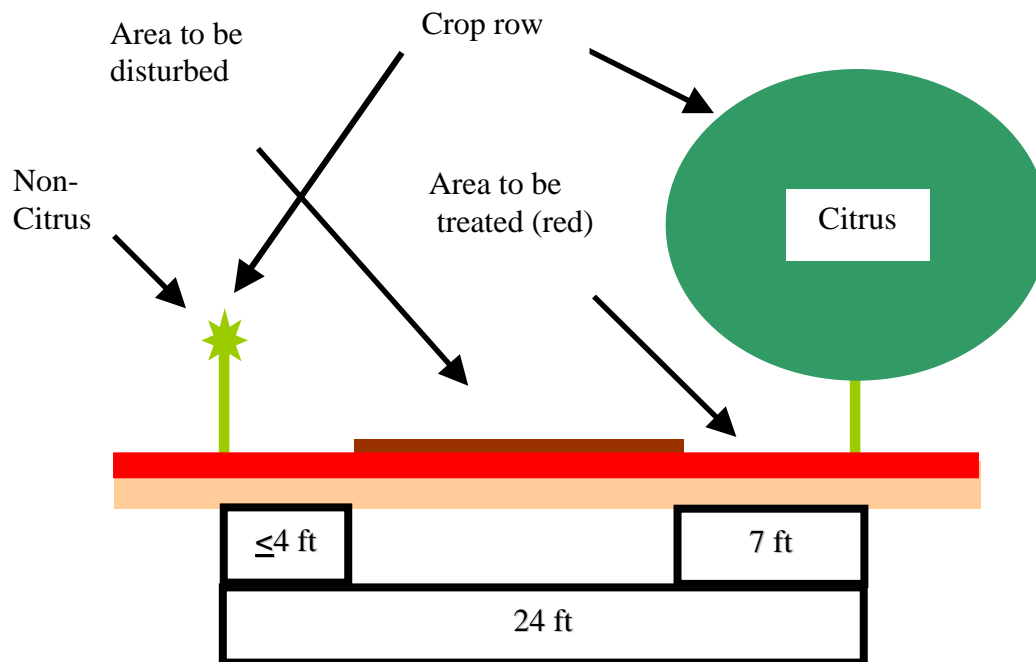
Disturb the soil to be treated within 7 days before application.

- Use a disc, harrow, rotary tiller, or other mechanical method.
- Does not apply to bentazon, to the area that is immediately adjacent to the crop row that does not exceed 33 percent of the distance between crop rows, or, in citrus, to the band from the tree row to the dripline; or



Photo credit: <http://www.ewrs-et.org/pwc/flexible.htm>

Non-Citrus vs. Citrus



4. Timing of application. Apply the pesticide between April 1 and July 31; or

5. Retention of runoff on field

Retain all irrigation and rain runoff on the field for six months following the application.

- If a retention area or sump is used to store the runoff, its percolation rate shall be 0.2 inches per hour or less, unless the runoff water is completely recycled every 24 hours to the treated site, a neighboring site under the control of the permittee, or a neighboring site with the consent of the property operator of that site; or



Photo credit: <http://www.aqua-correct.dk/images/molndal-sump.jpg>

6. Retention of runoff in a holding area off the field

Channel all irrigation and rain runoff to a holding area off the application site, under the control of the property operator, that is designed to retain all runoff for 6 months following application.

- The holding area shall have a percolation rate of 0.2 inches per hour or less; or



7. Runoff onto a fallow field

For 6 months after application, channel all irrigation and rain runoff onto an adjacent unenclosed fallow field.

- The fallow field should be at least 300 feet long and not irrigated for six months after application, with full consideration of any plant back restrictions; or



Photo credit: www.fas.org/irp/imint/docs/rst/Sect1/Morro-5.jpg

8. Application to the tops and outer banks of canals and to rights of way

Applications to these sites is allowed provided runoff water moves offsite as overland flow onto adjacent land, at least equal in areas to the treated area, where it infiltrates into the soil with no chance of flow into structures such as dry wells, or ditches or excavated retention areas with percolation rates of greater than 0.2 inches per hour. “Overland flow” is the movement of a thin film of water before the water collects into ditches, creeks, or streams.

Example of top and outer bank of canal that can be treated



Photo credit: Fred Rinder, Fresno County Department of Agriculture

Example of railroad right of way that can be treated



Photo credit: <http://delray.bizland.com/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderpictures/railroad.jpg>

9. Alternative management practices, if approved (check with county agricultural commissioner).