

TULARE COUNTY ALTERNATIVES & MITIGATIONS FOR RESTRICTED MATERIALS PERMITS ONLY

Permit Name: _____ **Permit #:** _____
"Operator" as shown on permit

Supplement **Yes** **No** **Permit Year:** _____ **Version#:** _____

To: Tulare County Restricted Material Permit Applicants*

Title 3, of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), section 6426 requires the permit applicant (grower) and his/her pest control adviser to consider **alternatives** to the use of a restricted material before receiving a restricted materials permit. While this specific requirement is directed at agricultural use, the general requirement to consider alternatives applies to all permits. To determine compliance with this requirement, we are asking you, the permit applicant, to identify the alternatives that you considered.

Title 3, CCR section 6426 Alternatives and Mitigation Measures.

(a) Each licensed agricultural pest control adviser and grower, when determining if and when to use a pesticide that requires a permit, shall consider, and if feasible, adopt any reasonable, effective and practical mitigation measure or use any feasible alternative which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact on the environment. NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 14005 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

Reference: Sections 11501 and 14006, Food and Agricultural Code.

What alternatives to the use of restricted materials have you considered?

What mitigation measures have you considered?

Business name: _____

Print name: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

*Applicant is required to complete and submit a new form when adding additional restricted materials to the permit. This form is considered valid until any changes to restricted materials are made to the permit, either by supplement or renewal.

EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVES

(Alternatives to Restricted Materials)

Consider Nonchemical Alternatives

Beneficial insects; encourage natural predators/enemies

Learn to recognize common predators such as ladybugs, syrphid flies, and lacewings. If you see them in abundance, you may want to postpone any treatments to see if these natural enemies will solve problems for you.

Parasitoids, Microscopic Pathogens, and Grazing Animals

Consider Mechanical/Manual Alternatives

Mowing, disking, or hoeing to cut up weeds.

Trapping to control rats, mice, voles, moles, gophers, and some insects.

Sanitation (remove unpicked fruit, mummy nuts, weeds, and dead limbs etc.)

Consider the Use of Physical Controls and Exclusion

Copper strips to keep slugs and snails away from plants. Caulk to plug pest entry holes in buildings, or

Sticky barriers to keep ants out.

Fabric row covers to exclude insects and birds.

Weed control fabric to suppress weeds.

Consider Cultural Practices

Choose proper plants for the climate. Choose pest and disease resistant varieties.

Cover crop/Mulching to reduce weed growth

EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION

(Reducing the adverse effects of Restricted Materials)

Use Less Pesticides

Use pesticides in “spot” treatments, where and when they are needed.

Use Proper Timing; Regular Monthly or Bi-monthly Spraying Wastes Pesticides.

In addition, during many of these treatments, pests may not be present or present in numbers so small that they are causing no problem. For some pests, treatments must be timed to coincide with a period in their lives when they are most vulnerable.

Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Determining the number of pests that can be tolerated without causing unacceptable damage or annoyance. Pests are treated only when they reach the threshold.

Use Less Toxic Pesticides

Non-restricted pesticides, Biochemical Pesticides

Use of Application Technology

Selection of application equipment to minimize drift of restricted materials. Airplane vs. helicopter vs. ground sprayer should be considered based on the crop, coverage needed and weather conditions.