

Sample Inventory Sheet for developing an EQIP conservation plan in Orchards

- € Soil conservation: does your land have any eroding areas, including streambanks or access roads?
- € Water conservation: where on the farm is there water loss, or inefficient water use? *(Note: most counties will provide assistance on conversions from rill irrigation only. Chelan, Douglas and Okanogan counties will also provide assistance in converting from sprinkler systems where there is at least a 10% improvement in water conservation)*
 - € Does your irrigation system need upgrading or replacing? (mainline, etc.)
 - € Do you want to convert from an existing irrigation system to drip or microsprinkler?
 - € Will you monitor soil moisture using sensors (termed “Irrigation Water Management”) to help determine when to irrigate and how much water to apply?
- € Nutrient management: will you perform soil tests?
- € Are you interested in using organic sources of nutrients in the form of composts or manures?
- € Are you interested in installing weed barrier fabric as an alternative to weed control methods such as herbicides?

Advanced pest management: what could you do to minimize pesticide use, especially the more disruptive chemicals such as organophosphates and pyrethroids? Reducing use of pesticides results in better quality of the waters impacted by pesticides, reduced spray drift, and reduced soil contamination.

- € Improved pest monitoring – such as more CM traps.
 - € Use of mating disruption for Codling Moth (not only adopting this practice but also increasing to a full label rate would be considered a new practice).
 - € Use reduced risk (softer) insecticides to replace organophosphates and other high toxicity pesticides
 - € Conversion to organic production and pest management is one kind of conversion to reduced risk pesticides
 - € Use WSU Decision Aid System (<http://das.wsu.edu>) with data from weather station that is accurate or adjusted for your farm
 - € Use of low-volume precision sprayer to reduce pesticide drift and amount applied and improve pest control
- € Tree and shrub plantings: functions may include impeding spray drift, providing wildlife and or natural enemy habitat.

- € Windbreak plantings (supported in some areas)
- € Wildlife Habitat Enhancement
 - € Wild rose and strawberry gardens to support alternate host of leafroller parasites. Some NRCS areas require a minimum of ½ acre. (See Good Fruit Grower July 2007, pgs 17 – 19 and <http://www.ars.usda.gov/Research/docs.htm?docid=14646>)
 - € Wild bee pollinator plantings and habitat may be cost shared
 - Mason bee boxes
 - € Providing structures for raptors (hawks, eagles, osprey, owls) and bats
 - Perch poles
 - Nesting boxes
- € Other animal interests or issues. Example: do you have a wetland that could be restored?
- € Noxious weed control and replacement with desirable plant species examples: knapweed, whitetop, dalmatian toadflax, Russian olive.