



**To: Kern 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.

## **Title 3, CCR Section 6426 Alternatives and Mitigation Measures**

### **EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION**

(Reducing the significance of adverse effects of Restricted Materials)

#### **Use Fewer 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 times 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 that level.

#### **Use Fewer Toxic Pesticides**

Non-restricted pesticides

#### **Use of Application Technology**

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

### **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

#### **Consider Manual Alternatives**

Mowing, disking, or hoeing to cut up weeds.

Trapping to control rats, mice, voles, moles, gophers, and some insects. Cover crop/Mulching to reduce weed growth

**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 that keep ants out of areas.

Fabric row covers exclude insects and birds.

Weed control fabric suppresses weeds.

**Consider Cultural Controls**

Choose proper plants for the climate. Choose plants for pest and disease resistance.

