



Pesticide Application Warning Sign



Read Labels With Care—Follow The Directions



Oriental Beetle Trap Used as Part of an Integrated Pest Management Program



<http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/ipm/vegetable/photogallery.htm>

General Information

Pesticides can include anything from fungicides to insecticides, rodenticides, and herbicides. They get into stormwater by direct application or as runoff. Pesticides are extremely variable in their effect on humans and the environment. For humans, these effects can be minor, such as skin or stomach irritations to major, including cancer and neurological effects. Environmental effects have a similar range, from no effect to serious impacts on water quality and wildlife. Some pesticides also have the potential to cause biomagnifications in the food chain. This means that potentially harmful chemicals can be carried up the food chain in higher and higher concentrations.

Best Management Practices

- Labels should be read with care and all directions should be followed to the letter.
- Cumulative effects of pesticide application of a large area should be considered.
- Other pest deterring methods should be used in conjunction in order to reduce the need for chemical pesticides.
- Participate in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training through organizations like Cornell Cooperative Extension
- Develop and participate in public education and outreach programs which communicate the concerns and proper usage of pesticides.

Additional Information

EPA

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=factsheet_results&view=specific&bmp=98

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/ipm.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/nbh/pdfs/BioaccumulationBiomagnificationEffects.pdf>

NYSDEC

Section 2.1 of the 2010 NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual - <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29072.html>

Other

<http://www.water.ncsu.edu/watershedss/info/pest.html>

<http://npic.orst.edu/>

<http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/>