2019 FRUIT CHEMICAL USE SURVEY

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					Calif	ornia ENTERPRISE
VERSION 01			POID	SUBTRACT		
			CONTACT R			
	DATE	TIME		NOTES		
	RODUCT		operator. Rephrase in your own words.]			
info Subi form she Acc info requ sear	rmation you patitle A, Public on to anyone of willfully disc ording to the rmation unlest wired to complicating existing	provide will be use ther than employed loses ANY identif Paperwork Reducts it displays a vali- lete this informations g data sources, gat	nemical use and pest management practices are do for statistical purposes only. In accordance of other applicable Federal laws, your responses or agents. By law, every employee and agaiable information about you or your operation tion Act of 1995, an agency may not conducted OMB control number. The valid OMB control number on collection is estimated to average 60 minus hering and maintaining the data needed, and farm records during the interview.	te with the Confidential ses will be kept confident as taken an oath on. Response is volun et or sponsor, and a persutrol number for this intes per response, includes	al Information Protection and will not be and is subject to a jatary. son is not required to a formation collection in the time for re	ction provisions of Title V, e disclosed in identifiable ill term, a fine, or both is he or o respond to, a collection of on is 0535-0218. The time viewing instructions,
						004
			ARY]			
0	[Ivame, aaa	ress ana parmei	rs verified and updated if necessary.]			
1.	livestock o produced b	r poultry on the by a tenant if [tai	ps (including new plantings), total acres operated? (Exclude crops rget] operator is landlord only.)		item 1, page 2.]	NO-[Continue.]
2.	or receive §	government agri	ation sell any agricultural products cultural payments? (<i>Exclude</i> crops rget] operator is landlord only.)		itam 1 naga 21	NO-[Continue.]
2				1E3 - [G0 t0 t	item 1, page 2.]	
3.	(Exclude c	rops produced b	ps stored on the total acres operated? by a tenant if [target] operator is	YES - [Go to i	item 1, page 2.]	NO-[Continue.]
4.			nation have any fruit acres management firm?	YES - [Go to i	item 1, page 2.]	NO -[Go to page 4.]

SCREENING

1.	Did this operation have any of the target crops during the 2019 crop year?	
	☐ YES - [Continue.]	
	■ NO - [Write notes explaining situation then go to "Conclusion" on back page.]	
2.	Are the day-to-day decisions for this operation (<i>name on label</i>) made by – [<i>Check one.</i>]	
	one individual? [<i>Go to Section A.</i>]	
	\square a hired manager? [Go to Section A.]	
	partners? [Continue.]	
3.	How many individuals are involved in the day-to-day decisions of this operation?	
٠.	[Enter the number of partners, including the partner named on the label.	
	Identify the other persons in this partnership below, then go to Section A .] (Partners jointly operate land and share in decision making. Do not include landlords and tenants as	NUMBER
	partners.)	

PARTNERS	POID			PARTNERS	POID		
PARTNER NAME				PARTNER NAME			
ADDRESS				ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE NUMBER	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE NUMBER
PARTNERS	DOID			DADTNEDC	POID		
	POID			PARTNERS			
PARTNER NAME	POID			PARTNER NAME	POID		
	POID				POID		

CALIFORNIA SCREENING

1. What ID (<i>pesticide permit number</i>) does this operat applications on the target crops bearing acres to the Commissioners?	County Agricultural
2. Is this ID used to report pesticide applications for an	ny other operations?
YES - [Continue.]	NO - [Go to item 3.]
a. What other operation(s) is this ID used to repor	t for?
Name	Name
Address	Address
Phone ()	Phone ()
3. Does this operation use any OTHER ID's to report target crops bearing acres to the County Agricultura	
YES - [Enter code 1 and continue.]	NO - [Go to Section A, page 5.]
	COUNTY NUMBER
a. What are these other ID numbers?	
b. Do you use any of these ID's to report pesticide for any other operations?	e applications
☐ YES - [Continue.]	to Section A, page 5.]
(i) What other operation(s) use this ID for rep	orting? [Identify operation and ID.]
Name	Name
Reporting ID	Reporting ID
Address	Address
Phone ()	Phone ()
 4. Do you employ a fruit management company to car YES - [Continue.] a. What fruit management company do you emplo 	NO - [Go to Section A, page 5.]
Name	Name
Address	
Phone ()	Phone ()

CHANGE IN OPERATING STATUS

[ENUMERATOR NOTE: Skip this section if there is no change in operation name or operator.]

1.	Has there been a change	in operation name or operato	т?	
	NO - [Go to Enumer	ator Note below.]		
	YES - [Enter code 1 and read En	, complete name and address umerator Note.]	information below for new operator,	CODE 023
			Operation Name	
			Operator Name	
			Address	
			Phone ()	
[E]	NUMERATOR NOTE:	for the part of the year durir by a new operator. If the op	page was in business part of the 2019 crop year, coming which the operation did business, unless the operation did business, unless the operation has changed midyear, please conduct this intesting "Valid Substitution" rules in section 4 of the Inte	ition has been taken ove erview start to finish wit
2.	Has the operation printe Yes - [Go to "Conclu	•	combined or merged with any other farming operation	ıs?
	No - [Continue.]			

ACRES OPERATED

Now I would like to ask about the total acres operated under this land arrangement.

1.	Ho	w many acres does this operation	
			ACRES
			901
	a.	Own?+	•
	b.	Don't or loops from athers or use rept from?	902
	D.	Rent or lease from others or use rent free? (Exclude land used on an animal unit month (AUM) basis.)+	
		TEXEIDDE IAITO ASCO OII AIT AINITIAL IIII. THOINIT INGINIT BASIS.	
			905
	C.	Rent to others?	
		r	
2.	ſCε	alculate item 1a + 1b - 1c.] Then the total acres operated are:	900
		•	· ·
	a.	Does this include the farmstead, all cropland, woodland, pasture land, wasteland, and government program land?	
		☐ YES - [Continue.] ☐ NO - [Make corrections, then continue.]	
		the state of the s	
The	; rer	maining questions in this survey refer to these [item 2] acres.	
3.	Of f	the total acres operated, how many acres are considered cropland, including	
	land	d in hay, summer fallow, cropland idle, cropland used for pasture and cropland	802
	in g	government programs?	•
4.		the total acres operated, how many acres are in fruit?	803
	(Inc	clude bearing and non-bearing acreage in trees, vineyards and bushes.)	

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. 1 XA7h.

1. What **target fruit crops** were on these [Section A, item 4] acres during the 2017 crop year? (Exclude new plantings and other plantings which are not yet bearing.)

OFFICE USE	TABLE	199
LINES IN TABLE	001	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
L I N	СКОР	CROP CODE	How many BEARING acres of [crop] did this operation have?	Were any commercial fertilizers applied to this crop?	Were any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc. applied to this crop?	On what date did you complete harvest of your 2018 crop year [crop]?	On what date did you complete harvest of your 2019crop year [crop]?
E	CKOI	CROI CODE	ACRES	[YES = 1]	[YES = 1]	MM DD YY	MM DD YY
01			11	12	13	14	15
02			11	12	13	14	15
03			11	12	13	14	15
04			11	12	13	14	15
05			11	12	13	14	15
06			11	12	13	14	15
07			11	12	13	14	15
08			11	12	13	14	15
09				12	13	14	15
10			11	12	13	14	15
11			11	12	13	14	15
12			11	12	13	14	15
13			11	12	13	14	15
14			11	12	13	14	15
15			11	12	13	14	15

CALIFORNIA – CROP CODES

301	APPLES		GRAPES	330	KIWIFRUIT	520	PEARS
303	APRICOTS	424	RAISIN TYPE VARIETIES	331	LEMONS	550	PLUMS
305	AVOCADOS		(include all uses for	333	NECTARINES	343	PRUNES
312	CHERRIES, SWEET		Thompson Seedless variety)	492	OLIVES	345	RASPBERRIES
316	DATES	524	TABLE TYPE VARIETIES	435	NAVEL ORANGES	748	STRAWBERRIES
		624	WINE TYPE VARIETIES	535	VALENCIA ORANGES	349	TANGERINES / TANGELOS
320	GRAPEFRUIT			340	PEACHES		

L I N	CAL – EPA SITE LOCATION NUMBER (if required)						
01							
)2							
03							
)4							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

INCLUDES AND EXCLUDES

INCLUDE:	EXCLUDE:
TARGET CROPS ONLY.	All crops grown in another state.
All commercial bearing acreage equal to or greater than one tenth of an acre.	Non-commercial orchard and vineyard acreage (home garden).
All bearing acreage of TARGET CROPS for processing or fresh market.	Non-target fruits.
All bearing acreage of TARGET CROPS for roadside stands, farmer's markets or U-pick sales.	New plantings and other plantings which are not yet bearing.
Bearing acreage not harvested due to weather, economic or other reasons.	All TARGET CROPS grown by institutional, experimental, research and university farms (abnormal farms).
Crops planted in the fall of 2014 if they were part of the 2015 crop.	Abandoned orchards and vineyards.

NOTES:

Enumerator Note---

If column 4 of the table in Section **B** is YES for any crops, continue with item 1. If column 4 of the table in Section **B** is NO for all crops, go to Section **D**, page 10.

 I need to record complete information on all commercial fertilizers applied to the bearing acres of **target fruit** grown during the 2019 crop year. Include all applications regardless of how they were applied (*irrigation* water, foliar applications, etc.). [Record amount of analysis of fertilizers applied or pounds of actual plant nutrients applied. Complete the table below (and any necessary supplemental fertilizer tables). Exclude micronutrients, lime, and gypsum.]

OFFICE USE LINES IN TABLE	TABLE 001	299
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L I N E	1	CROP	N I T R O G E N	P H O S P H A T E	P O T A S H	S U L F U R	How much was applied per acre per application? [Leave this column blank if actual nutrients were reported.]	Pounds 1 Pounds 12 Gallons 13 Quarts 15 Liquid Oz. 28 Dry Oz. 19 Actual Nutrients	How many acres was this applied to? [Include bearing acres only]	How many times was it applied?
	CROP	CODE	N	P ₂ 0 ₅	K ₂ 0	S	_	37	ACRES	NUMBER 41
01			31			34	36 •	3/	•	41
02			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
03			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
04			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
05			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
06			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
07			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
08			31	32	33	34	36 •	37	40	41
09			31	32	33	34	36	37	•	41
10			31	32	33	34	·	37	•	41
11			31	32	33	34	36 •	37	•	41
12			31	32	33	34	·	37	•	41
13			31	32	33	34	•	37	•	41
14			31	32	33	34	·	37	•	41
15			31	32	33	34	36 •	37	•	41
16			31	32	33	34	36	37	•	41
17			31	32	33	34	36 •	37	•	41

				I	I		1	I		
L I N E	1	CROP	N I T R O G E N	P H O S P H A T E	P O T A S H	S U L F U R	How much was applied per acre per application? [Leave this column blank if actual nutrients were reported.]	UNIT CODES 1 Pounds 12 Gallons 13 Quarts 15 Liquid Oz. 28 Dry Oz. 19 Actual Nutrients	How many acres was this applied to? [Include bearing acres only]	How many times was it applied?
	CROP	CODE	N	P_20_5	K ₂ 0	S			ACRES	NUMBER
18			31	32	33	34	36	37		41
19			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
20			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
21			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
22			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
23			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
24			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
25			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
26			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
27			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
28			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
29			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
30			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
31			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
32			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
33			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
34			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
35			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
36			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
37			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
38			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
39			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41
40			31	32	33	34	36	37	40	41

Now I have some questions about pest management practices you may have used on any of the **total fruit acres** on this operation. (*Include* bearing and non-bearing acreage of both target and non-target fruit crops grown.)

By pests, we mean insects, weeds, and diseases.

	[Enumerator Action: Were PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS reported in Section B, column 6 on page 6?]				
	YES - [Continue.]	No - [Go to item 7.]			
	Was weather data used to assist in dete	rmining either the need or	YES = 1	CODE 600	
inse	Were any biological pesticides such as ect growth regulators (Courier, intrepid, anal/biological based products sprayed or	YES = 1	601		
mix	3. Were pesticides with different mechanisms of action rotated or tank mixed for the primary purpose of keeping pests from becoming resistant to pesticides? YES =			602	
4.	In 2018, how were your fruit acres primarily scouted for insects, weeds, diseases and/or beneficial organisms?	 By deliberately going to the fruit acres specifically for scouting activities. (<i>Enter code 1 and go to item 5.</i>) By conducting general observations while performing routine tasks. (<i>Enter code 2 and go to item 6.</i>) The fruit acres were not scouted. 		608	
		(Enter code 3 and go to item 10.)			
5.	Was an established scouting process us recording counts, insect traps, etc.) on	sed (systemic sampling, any fruit acres?	YES = 1	609	
6.	Was scouting for pests done on these fi	ruit acres due to			
	a. a pest advisory warning?		YES = 1	610	
	b. a pest development model?		YES = 1	611	

		[If column 1 is YES , ask]
		Who did the majority of the scouting for [column 1]—
7. Were your fruit acres scouted for —		 Operator, partner or family member An employee Farm supply or chemical dealer Independent crop consultant or commercial scout
	YES = 1	CODE
a. weeds?	612	614
b. insects or mites?	615	617
c. disease?	618	620

		CODE
8. Were written or electronic records kept to track the activity or numbers of weeds. insects or diseases?	YES = 1	623
9. Was scouting data compared to published information on infestation thresholds to determine when to take measures to manage pests?	YES = 1	624
10. Was field manning data used for making nest management decisions?	YES = 1	625
11. Were the services of a diagnostic laboratory used for pest identification or soil or plant tissue pest analysis?	YES = 1	626
12. Were crop residues (including drops, rotting fruit and/or debris) removed to manage pests?	YES = 1	627
13. Were ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers maintained to manage pest problems?	YES = 1	629
14. Were any beneficial organisms (<i>insects</i> , <i>nematodes</i> , <i>fungi</i>) applied or released to manage pests?	YES = 1	636
15. Were floral lures, attractants, repellants, pheromone traps or other biological pest controls used on any fruit acres?	YES = 1	637
16. Were any fruit acres cultivated for weed control during the growing season?	YES = 1	640
17. Were field edges, lanes, ditches, roadways or fence lines chopped, mowed. plowed. or burned to manage pests on any fruit acres?	YES = 1	642
18. Were equipment and implements cleaned after completing field work to reduce the spread of pests?	YES = 1	643
19. Were any fruit acres irrigated for the 2019 crops?	YES = 1	644
a. [If item 19 is YES, ask]		
Were water management practices (excluding chemigation) such as irrigation scheduling, controlled drainage, or treatment	YES = 1	645

20. Were any of the following pesticide spraying practices or activities used on this operation in 2019? Pesticides include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, bactericides, and plant growth regulators (PGR).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Was this used in 2019?	Was it specifically used to keep pesticide application(s) ontarget (i.e., reduce pesticide drift)?	(Complete column for every YES in Column 1) Considering labor, training, capital expenditures, and other costs, how easy or difficult was it to implement this practice or activity?	(Complete column for every NO in Column 1) Why was this practice or activity NOT used? Check all that apply.
Pesticide Spraying Practice or Activity	Yes - 1 No - 3 Don't Know - 2	Yes - 1 No - 3 Don't Know - 2	1 - Very Easy 2 - Somewhat Easy 3 - Somewhat Difficult 4 - Very Difficult	1 - Cost of labor/training 2 - Cost of associated equipment/products 3 - Incompatible with current production practices (e.g., topography, equipment limitations) 4 - General time management issues/too busy 5 - Unfamiliar with activity or practice 6 - Other, specify:
a. Altering spray time(s) depending on weather conditions (e.g., wind speed, wind direction)				Specify
b. Calibrate sprayer before the season				
c. Calibrate sprayer during the season				Coosify
d. Manually altering sprayer settings to improve the spray precision (e.g., turning off upper nozzles for smaller trees)				□ □ Specify
e. Electronic eye/infra-red or other sensor- based technology (e.g., sonar)				
f. Other technologies to improve the spray precision (e.g., on/off nozzle spray technology, GPS technology, electrostatic				□ Specify
g. Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) (e.g. Aim Command, Raven's Hawk Eye, John Deere's Exact Apply)				□ Specify
i. Other - Specify:				□ □Specify

- 21. Which of the following spraying practices resulted in a sprayer re-calibration in 2019? Check all that apply.
 - a. Computer calibration alert system
 - b. Change in product being applied
 - c. Observed change in spray pattern (e.g., from worn nozzles)
 - d. Scheduled calibration (e.g., daily, monthly, annually)
 - e. When moving to a different block or crop
 - f. Other, specify: _____
 - g. None of the above
- 22. Which of the following methods of spraying did this operation use to make **insecticide/fungicide/ bactericides/plant growth regulator** applications in 2019? Check all that apply.
 - a. Conventional air blast sprayer(s)
 - b. Tower air blast sprayer(s)
 - c. Rotary atomizer air-assisted sprayer(s) (such as multi-head fan systems)
 - d. Over-the-row/tunnel sprayer(s), wrap-around sprayers, or other canopy directed sprayer(s)
 - e. Ground boom sprayer(s)
 - f. Aerial sprayer(s)
 - g. Spot treatments (e.g., backpack sprayers)
 - h. Trunk drench or vine drench (i.e., under the canopy)
 - i. Ultra-low volume (ULV) ground applications
 - j. Chemigation (such as through drip irrigation or micro-sprinklers)
 - k. Multi-row sprayer
 - I. Vertical boom

m. Other, specify:	m.	Other,	specify:						
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23. Next we will discuss the use of air blast and ground boom tanks/systems on this operation in 2019:

	(1) For Air Blast tanks/systems	(2) For Ground Boom tanks/ systems
23a. What pesticide type(s) were used in this [insert tank system type] in 2019? Check all that apply.	1 Insecticides 2 Fungicides 3 Herbicides 4 Bactericides 4 Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs) 5.Other, please specify:	Insecticides Fungicides Herbicides Bactericides Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs) Other, please specify:
23b. What is the typical spray volume, in Gallons per Acre (GPA), for pesticide applications in 2019?	1 Less than 25 GPA 2 25 to <50 GPA 3 50 to <75 GPA 4 75 to <100 GPA 5 100 to <200 GPA 6 200 or greater GPA 99 Don't Know	1 Less than 5 GPA 2 5 to < 7.5 GPA 3 7.5 to < 10 GPA 4 10 to < 15 GPA 5 15 to < 20 GPA 6 20 to < 25 GPA 7 25 or greater GPA 99 Don't Know
23c. What is the typical operating pressure, in PSI, for pesticide applications in 2019?	1 Less than 50 PSI 2 50 to <75 PSI 3 75 to <100 PSI 4 100 to <150 PSI 5 150 to <200 PSI 6 200 or greater PSI 99 Don't Know	1 Less than 10 PSI 2 10 to <20 PSI 3 20 to <30 PSI 4 30 to <40 PSI 5 40 to <50 PSI 6 50 to <60 PSI 7 60 to <70 PSI 8 70 to <80 PSI 9 80 to <90 PSI 10 90 PSI or greater 99 Don't Know

23d. What is the typical nozzle used when spraying herbicide applications in 2019?		1 Hollow Cone 2 Full Cone 3 Disc/Core Nozzle 4 Flat fan 5 Air-inclusion (AI)/Air-induction/Venturi 6 Other, specify: 99 Don't Know
23e. What is the typical ground speed when spraying pesticide applications in 2019?	1 Less than 1 mph 2 1 to <2 mph 3 2 to <3 mph 4 3 to <4 mph 5 4 to <5 mph 6 5 mph or greater 99 Don't Know	1 Less than 1 mph 2 1 to <2 mph 3 2 to <3 mph 4 3 to <4 mph 5 4 to <5 mph 6 5 to <6 mph 7 6 to <7 mph 8 7 mph or greater 99 Don't Know
23f. What is the typical boom height above the ground or plant canopy when spraying herbicide applications in 2019?		1 < 24 inches 2 24 to < 36 inches 3 36 inches or greater 99 Don't Know
23g. What is the typical target droplet size spectrum for pesticide applications in 2019?	1 Less than 106 microns (Extremely Fine or Very Fine) 2 106-235 microns (Fine) 3 236-340 microns (Medium) 4 341-403 microns (Coarse) 5 404-502 microns (Very Coarse) 6 503-665 microns (Extremely Coarse) 7 Greater than 665 microns (Ultra Coarse) 99 Don't Know	1 Less than 106 microns (Extremely Fine or Very Fine) 2 106-235 microns (Fine) 3 236-340 microns (Medium) 4 341-403 microns (Coarse) 5 404-502 microns (Very Coarse) 6 503-665 microns (Extremely Coarse) 7 Greater than 665 microns (Ultra Coarse) 99 Don't Know
23h. For which of the following reasons did this operation change the airspeed (in Revolutions per Minute, or RPM) in 2019?	1 Crop stage 3 Change of product(s) 4 Use of specialty Plant Growth Regulator (PGR) applications (e.g., for thinning or fruit finish) 4 Moving between blocks 5 Wind speed or wind direction 6 Other, specify: 7 Never	
23i. Which of the following practices were used in 2019?		1 Drift reducing adjuvant(s) 2 Drift reducing nozzle(s) 3 Shielded sprayers
23j. Is the MAJORITY of spray material from this operation's air blast sprayer(s) directed (select one):	 Upward? Horizontally? Downward? Both horizontal and upward? Both horizontal and downward? Don't Know 	

24. Now we are going to ask a few questions about spray equipment maintenance in 2019.					
ENUMERATOR NOTE (Question 24C, Columns 1-2): Choose items 1 – 9 and/or 8 for write-in response.					
	(1) For air blast tanks/systems	(2) For ground boom			

	10	
		tanks/systems
24a. How often did this operation clean the tanks/systems in 2019? [If 1-6 answered for Item 24a, answer question 24b; otherwise go to 24c.]	1 Before the season 2 After the season 3 Depended on the product(s) 4 When switching from USDA certified organic to conventional blocks 5 Regularly scheduled cleaning 6 Other, specify: 7 Never	1 Before the season 2 After the season 3 Depended on the product(s) 4 When switching from USDA certified organic to conventional blocks 5 Regularly scheduled cleaning 6 Other, specify: 7 Never
24b. For each time that the tank/system was cleaned, how often was a tank cleaner used?	 Always (100%) Often (51% or more) Sometimes (50% or less) Never (0%) Don't Know 	1. Always (100%) 2. Often (51% or more) 3. Sometimes (50% or less) 4. Never (0%) 99. Don't Know
24c. What were the most common reasons for replacing the nozzles on the sprayers in 2019? Check all that apply.	1 Regularly scheduled calendar-based replacement (i.e., annually, twice annually, monthly, etc.)	1 Regularly scheduled calendar-based replacement (i.e., annually, twice annually, monthly, etc.)
	2 Regularly scheduled replacement based on operating time (i.e., sprayer operating hours)	2 Regularly scheduled replacement based on operating time (i.e., sprayer operating hours)
	3 Sporadic replacement based on area covered or general intuition (i.e., it feels like the right time to change nozzles)	3 Sporadic replacement based on area covered or general intuition (i.e., it feels like the right time to change nozzles)
	4 Calibration problems (i.e., too high or too low a flow rate)	4 Calibration problems (i.e., too high or too low a flow rate)
	5 Observed nozzle damage (e.g., change in spray pattern or leaks)	5 Observed nozzle damage (e.g., change in spray pattern or leaks)
	6 Availability of new nozzle technologies	6 Availability of new nozzle technologies
	7 Expert and/or consultant recommendations (e.g., Cooperative Extension, crop consultants, etc.)	7 Expert and/or consultant recommendations (e.g., Cooperative Extension, crop consultants, etc.)
	8 Other, please specify:	8 Other, please specify:
	9 None of the above	9 None of the above
	□	□ □ Specify

- 25. On what proportion did this operation use hedge rows or other wind-breaking structures (that are at least one and a half times the height of the crop canopy) for drift reduction in 2019?
 - a. 0%
 - b. 1% to 25%
 - c. 26% to 50%
 - d. 51% to 75%
 - e. 76% to <100%
 - f. Don't know
- 26. How often were the following sources of information used to inform pest management decisions in 2019?

		(1)	(2)
		How often was this source of information used?	Which of these sources was this operation's PRIMARY source of pest management decisions? Select one.
	Sources of Information	1. Always (100%)	
		2. Often (51% or more)	1. Primary
		3. Sometimes (50% or less)	2. Not Primary
		4. Never (0%)	
		99. Don't Know	
a.	Pesticide Product Labels		
b.	University and/or Agricultural		
	Cooperative Extension		
	Resources/Recommendations		
c.	Non-University literature, such as		
	magazines or newspapers		
d.	Grower/Trade Groups		
e.	Pesticide Sales Representatives and/or		
	Farm Supply Distributors		
f.	Crop Consultants Paid for by the		
	Operation		
g.	Other Grower(s)		
h.	Non-University Decision Tools		
i.	Weather Forecasting Tools		
j.	Other, Specify:		

27. (If 26b, column 1 equals 1, 2, 3) Which of the following types of services offered by the University and/or Agricultural Cooperative Extension were most often used as sources of pest management decisions in 2019?

University and/or Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services	How often was this source of information used? 1. Always (100%) 2. Often (51% or more) 3. Sometimes (50% or less) 4. Never (0%) 99. Don't Know
a. Formal presentations (e.g., annual meetings, educational trainings)	
b. Field days/ demonstration workshops	
c. Farm visits and/or one-on-one consultation	
d. Email lists	
e. Newsletters	
f. Crop and/or Pest Protection Handbook	
g. Other publications (e.g., fact sheets)	
h. Decision tools	
i. Other, Specify:	

28. How often were the following practices used during the season to manage herbicide, fungicide and insecticide resistance in 2019?

Practices to Manage Resistance for Herbicide, Fungicide and Insecticide	operation uses	operation uses	(Only complete if operation uses insecticides)
	practice used on this	How often was each practice used on this operation to manage	How often was each practice used on this operation to manage

	herbicide resistance?	fungicide resistance?	insecticide resistance?
	 Always (100%) Often (51% or more) Sometimes (50% or less) Never (0%) Don't Know 	 Always (100%) Often (51% or more) Sometimes (50% or less) Never (0%) Don't Know 	 Always (100%) Often (51% or more) Sometimes (50% or less) Never (0%) Don't Know
a. Scouting			
b. Field mapping weeds and/or keeping records of field history and pesticide use to assist pesticide decisions			
c. Field Management/Sanitation Practices:			
i. For weed control (e.g., managing weeds in field borders, tillage, preventing field-to- field and within field movement of weed seed)			
ii. For disease control (e.g., removing or incorporating unharvested fruit and/or other field litter)			
iii. For insect control (e.g., removing or incorporating unharvested fruit and/or other field litter)			
d. Planting disease-resistant cultivars and/or rootstock			
e. Use of pest diagnostic tools [e.g., Integrated Pest Management (IPM) treatment thresholds; predictive weather models (e.g., degree day models); pest forecasting systems, and/or assistance from diagnostic networks]			
f. Pesticide Mode of Action (MOA) rotation			
g. Pesticide Mode of Action (MOA) combination (i.e., tank mix or pre-mix product)			

- 29. In an effort to reduce off-target impacts to plants, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects, did this operation communicate with or consult any of the following sources in 2019? Check all that apply.
 - a. Neighboring crop producers
 - b. Nearby beekeepers
 - c. A local expert, such as an Agricultural Cooperative Extension agent
 - d. State Managed Pollinator Protection Plans, or MP3s (MP3s are state-developed efforts that intend to reduce pesticide exposure through timely communication and coordination among beekeepers, growers, pesticide applicators, and landowners)
 - e. Driftwatch (Driftwatch is a voluntary communication tool that enables crop producers, beekeepers, and pesticide applicators to work together to protect crops and apiaries through the use of mapping programs.)
 - f. Other communication tool(s), specify:

a.	Other.	specify:
9.	OO.,	opconj.

30. How often were the following Best Management Practice (BMPs) used during the season in 2019?

		(1)	(2)
			[Only answer if respondents 1, 2, or 3 to column 1]
	Best Management Practices (BMPs)	How often was this practice used?	Was this practice specifically used to prevent exposure to bees?
	Dest Management Flactices (DMFS)	1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99. Don't Know	1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99. Don't Know
a.	Avoid bloom time applications		
b.	Make applications when temperatures are below 50°F		
c.	Maintain buffer between known bee hive locations		
d.	Select pesticides that that have the lowest residual toxicity to bees		
e.	Use alternative application methods of an active ingredient to prevent bee exposure (e.g., non-foliar applications when bees are foraging)		
f.	Avoid applications when dew is forecast		
g.	Manage blooming plants on the orchard floor before applying pesticides that are acutely toxic to bees (e.g., mowing)		
h.	Make application(s) at nighttime or no more than two hours prior to sunset		
i.	Other, specify:		

31. Which of the following auditing systems, if any, did this operation participate in in 2019? Check all that apply.

- a. GLOBALG.A.P.
- b. Safe Quality Food (SQF) Program
- c. Other, specify: ___
- d. This operation did not participate in an auditing system
- e. Don't know

COMPLETION CODE for FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS							
1 Incomp/R 200 3 Valid Zero							

COMPLETION CODE for PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES			
1 Incomp/R	500		

CONCLUSION

SUR	VEY RESUL	115							
7	Would you rat	ther have	a brief summa	arv	ne release date,	_	nass.usda.gov/resu	ults/. YES = 1	CODE 9990
ı	Thank the re	sponden	t, then review t	this questionı	naire.]				
END	ING TIME [MILITAI	RY]						005
									OFFICE USE TIME IN HOURS
									006
REC	CORD USE								CODE
]	Did responden	ıt use ope	eration records	to report pest	ticide data?			YES = 1	064
SUP	PLEMENT U	JSE							
]	Record the tot	al numbe	er of suppleme	nts used to co	omplete this inte	erview.			NUMBER
	Fertilizer	Supplem	ents						067
		_							
					9910		9911		
Repo	orted by:					M D D	Telep	ohone:	
					OFFICE U	USE			
		r 1 Str	Ptr 2 Str	Ptr 3 Str	Ptr 4 Str	OPS	SSO 1	ADJ	Optional Use
9921	9922		9923	9927	9928	923	9907	922 9	9916
	Resnonse		Respo	ındent	Mo	ode	Enum.		POID
1-Com 2-R 3-Inac	p ce Hold	9901	1-Op/Mgr 2-Sp 3-Acct/Bkpr 4-Partner	9902	2-Tel 3-Face-to-Face	9903	9998	9989	
+-OIII(e Huiu		9-Other					Eval.	Change