Best Management Practices for Florida Specialty Fruit and Nut Crops

What are Best Management Practices?

Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) are practical measures that producers can take to reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, animal waste, and other pollutants entering our water resources. They are designed to improve water quality while maintaining agricultural production.

Working with stakeholders, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) adopted a statewide specialty fruit and nut crop manual. The BMP manual covers key aspects of water quality and water conservation. Typical practices include:

- **Nutrient Management** to determine nutrient needs and sources, and manage nutrient applications (including manure) to minimize impacts to water resources.
- **Irrigation Management** to address the method and scheduling of irrigation to reduce water and nutrient losses to the environment.
- **Water Resource Protection** using buffers, setbacks, and swales to reduce or prevent the transport of sediments and nutrients from production areas to waterbodies.

After Enrolling in BMPs

An important part of BMP implementation is documenting it through record keeping, as specified in FDACS rules and BMP manuals. This is sometimes the only way to confirm BMP implementation. BMP records should be accurate, clear, and well-organized. You may develop your own record-keeping forms or use the ones provided in the manual.

FDACS staff, UF-IFAS Basin Area Team Extension agents, soil and water conservation districts, and USDA-NRCS can assist producers with BMP implementation and record-keeping methods.

For assistance with enrolling in and implementing BMPs contact:

Call - (850) 617-1727 or Email - AgBMPHelp@FreshFromFlorida.com

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Why should I implement BMPs?

- Some BMPs can help you operate more efficiently and reduce costs, while you help protect the environment. Also, producers enrolled in FDACS BMP programs are eligible for cost-share, when available, for certain practices.
- Implementing (and maintaining) verified FDACS-adopted BMPs provides a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards for the pollutants addressed by the BMPs.
- BMP implementation provides protection under the Florida Right to Farm Act from duplicative local regulation.
- Producers who implement FDACS-adopted BMPs might satisfy some water management district permitting requirements. Check with your district.
- In areas with adopted basin management action plans (BMAPs), and some other designated areas, producers who implement BMPs avoid having to conduct costly water quality monitoring.
- BMP participation demonstrates agriculture’s commitment to water resource protection, and helps maintain support for this alternative approach.

How do I participate in BMPs?

1. Schedule a meeting with a BMP team member, who will provide a free FDACS BMP manual and other BMP-related information.
2. Participate with the team member in a free assessment of your operation, to determine which BMPs apply to you.
3. Fill out a BMP checklist and sign the Notice of Intent (NOI) to implement the BMPs.
4. Keep a copy of the checklist and signed NOI in your records.
5. Implement and maintain the applicable BMPs and keep adequate records, to maintain a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards.
6. If you would like to receive a Certificate of Enrollment in BMPs, contact FDACS at (850) 617-1727 or email AgBmpHelp@FreshFromFlorida.com.

Examples of Specialty Fruit and Nut Crop BMPs

**Nutrient Management**
- Using tissue testing to determine the effectiveness of a fertilizer program, as well as needs for supplemental fertilization
- Using UF/IFAS recommended fertilization rates, if available, for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- Calibrating fertilizer equipment for uniform distribution
- Using split applications for soluble fertilizer
- If using reclaimed water, adjusting nitrogen and phosphorus fertilization rates to account for the nutrient content in the reclaimed water, based on the water quality data from the water supplier

**Irrigation Management**
- Using available tools and data to assist in making irrigation decisions, such as on-site soil moisture sensors, crop water use information, and weather data
- Testing irrigation source water quality to detect issues with water chemistry that may affect maintenance needs

**Sediment and Erosion Control**
- Maintaining vegetative cover on road banks, and as practical, on road middles

**Stormwater Management**
- Maintaining all stormwater management conveyances (swales, ditches, and canals) to ensure they perform their intended function

**Water Resources Protection**
- Maintaining a 25-foot non-fertilized vegetated buffer upward of the landward boundary of all wetlands, unless you have a water management district permit specifying a different buffer
- Maintaining a 100-foot non-fertilized vegetated buffer upland of the landward boundary of springs and spring runs

**Wellhead Protection**
- Using backflow-prevention devices at the wellhead to prevent contamination of water sources

**Integrated Pest Management**
- Storing pesticides in an enclosed, roofed structure with an impermeable floor and lockable door at least 100 feet away from wetlands or other waterbodies