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Soil testing:

Testing results give farmers information on where to place fertilizer and fertilizer application rate.



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Cover crops:

When planted after the main harvest, cover crops reduce erosion, hold nutrients in the soil, and improve soil health.



2

Variable-rate fertilization:

Applying specific fertilizer levels based on the need of each sub-acre to reduce fertilizer application without risk of losing yield.



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Drainage water management:

Slowing down runoff to give phosphorus more time to settle back in the soil.



3

Subsurface nutrient application:

Applying specific fertilizer below the surface to reduce nutrient loss.



8

Two-stage ditch construction:

Creating modified drainage ditches to slow water flow and allow the phosphorus to settle.



4

Manure incorporation:

Mixing manure into the soil to keep it in place and minimize nutrient loss.



9

Edge-of-field buffers:

When trees, shrubs or strips of grass are planted along farm fields in the right place, the plants hold on to phosphorus and prevent its release into the water.



5

Conservation crop rotation:

Planting certain crops that reduce erosion and enrich the soil thus reducing runoff and sediment delivery.



10

Wetlands:

Wetland vegetation and soils absorb phosphorus, slow down the movement of water, offer a natural filtering process, and allow phosphorus to settle.