1. **Soil testing:** Testing results give farmers information on where to place fertilizer, when, and how much.

2. **Variable-rate fertilization:** Applying specific fertilizer levels based on the need of each sub-acre. Reduces fertilizer application without risk of losing yield.

3. **Subsurface nutrient application:** Applying fertilizer below the surface to reduce runoff.

4. **Manure incorporation:** Mixing manure into the soil to keep it in place and prevent runoff.

5. **Conservation crop rotation:** Planting certain crops that reduce erosion and enrich the soil, thus reducing runoff and decreasing the need for fertilizer.

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

7. **Drainage water management:** Slowing down runoff to give phosphorus more time to settle back in the soil.

8. **Two-stage ditch construction:** Creating modified drainage ditches to slow water flow and allow the phosphorus to settle.

9. **Edge-of-field buffers:** When trees or shrubs are planted along farm fields in the right place, the plants hold on to phosphorus and prevent its release into the water.

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