1. Soil testing: Testing results give farmers information on where to place fertilizer and fertilizer application rate.

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.

3. Subsurface nutrient application: Applying specific fertilizer below the surface to reduce nutrient loss.

4. Manure incorporation: Mixing manure into the soil to keep it in place and minimize nutrient loss.

5. Conservation crop rotation: Planting certain crops that reduce erosion and enrich the soil thus reducing runoff and sediment delivery.

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, 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.

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