

**Conservation Measurement Tool (CMT) Inventory Questions for FY 2012-1**

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Question #	Rangeland	Response
1	Do you have an adequate grazing and roughage supply to meet forage demands of livestock and wildlife?	
2	CHOOSE ONE (a-d) Grazing Management level BELOW	
	a) Rangeland is heavily grazed (more than 65% use).	
	b) Stocking rates are managed to achieve proper forage utilization. Rangeland is moderately grazed (35-65% use) with even grazing distribution.	
	c) Stocking rates are managed to achieve proper forage utilization. Rangeland is moderately grazed (35-65% use) with some ungrazed or lightly grazed patches.	
	d) Rangeland is lightly grazed (less than 35% use) with numerous ungrazed areas creating a patchy appearance.	
3	From the choices below (a-d) select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing on your rangeland.	
	a) Rangeland acres are predominantly occupied by non-native plant species. Native plants have mostly been replaced due to invasion, grazing pressure or seeding to non-native species.	
	b) Number and kinds of plant species represent less than 1/3 of the potential native plant community for the natural site. Plants that increase under grazing pressure (e.g., "increasers")	
	c) Number and kinds of plant species on site is between 1/3 and 2/3rds of the number and kinds of plants typically expected for the natural site.	
	d) Number and kinds of plant species onsite represent more than 2/3rds of the number/kinds of plant species typical of natural site conditions. Plants that decrease under grazing pressure (i.e., "decreasers") are still abundant.	
4	Do you have watering facilities such as tanks, troughs, etc.?	
	How many of your Watering Facilities (tanks, troughs, etc.) provide safe access and escape for wildlife, provide water during the frost free parts of the year, and are free of hazards for aerial drinking wildlife (bats, swallows, etc.).	
	a) less than 25%	
	b) 25 to 50%	
	c) 51 to 75%	
	d) more than 75%	
5	Do you apply any brush management?	
	From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes how brush is managed on your rangeland. Noxious and/or invasive woody species such as Russian Olive and Saltcedar may be totally removed, if possible.	
	a) Woody species are not managed for wildlife. There is an evident browse line; or, brush is totally eliminated with brush management measures.	
	b) Woody species are managed so that populations are only partially eliminated with brush management measures. There is absence of a browse line, although hedging on key browse plants may be observed.	
	c) Woody species are managed so that populations are only partially eliminated with brush management measures. Brush management is done in patterns and amounts developed with wildlife considerations.	
6	Do you have any fences constructed with considerations for wildlife species and their movements?	
	How much of your fencing meets state wildlife agency or NRCS standards with considerations for wildlife species and their movements?	
	a) less than 25%	
	b) 25 to 50%	
	c) 51 to 75%	

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	d) more than 75%	
<b>Water Bodies, Erosion, &amp; Runoff Information</b>		
7	Do you manage access roads, stock trails and other critical areas to limit surface water runoff and control accelerated soil erosion? Gully erosion is stabilized.	
8	Are livestock concentration areas such as feeding, watering and mineral areas are located away from water bodies and water courses or have buffers to protect the water bodies and water courses from unfiltered runoff? If there are no water bodies or water courses on or adjacent to your rangeland, select Yes.	
<b>Pest Management Information</b>		
9	Do you apply any pesticides on your rangeland acres?	
9.1	Select the choice (a-c) below that best describes how you manage pests on your rangeland.	
	a) Pesticides are applied without using any Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system.	
	b) Some components of an IPM system are utilized, such as using pest-free seeds and transplants, feeding hay without any noxious weed seeds, spot spraying, individual plant treatment, banding, directed spraying, hand hoeing, using pest-resistant varieties, selecting non-invasive forage species, pest scouting, and biological pest controls.	
	c) A full IPM system is utilized with scouting and economic thresholds to manage pests and reduce pest management environmental risk, utilizing pest suppression techniques (including pesticide applications) only after monitoring (including pest scouting) verifies that a pest population has reached an economic threshold.	
9.2	Do you use an environmental risk screening tool (such as WIN-PST or similar) to reduce pesticide risk to soil and water resources?	
<b>Salinity and Sodicty Management</b>		
10	Do you have any Salinity or Sodicty (alkaline soils or seeps) concerns on your rangeland acres?	
10.1	Do you manage saline seeps discharge areas to maintain and/or improve existing salt tolerant vegetation?	