

Soil Quality Enhancement Activity – SQL06 – Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture for biomass or forage production and wildlife habitat



Enhancement Description

Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture for biomass or forage production and wildlife habitat supports establishment and management of a mixture of high biomass producing perennial species on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown in monocultures. Perennial species are selected based on species compatibility, dry matter production, biofuel conversion or forage quality potential, and beneficial effects for wildlife. Management of grassland for wildlife includes idling land or timing harvest to avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting or fawning, leaving a residual plant height after harvest that is favorable to wildlife nesting and fawning the following year, and applying harvesting techniques that reduce mortality of wildlife. Grassland is mechanically harvested; it is not grazed.

Landuse Applicability

Cropland

Benefits

Perennial plants maintain a living root system throughout the year that provides habitat and organic exudates (food) for soil biota responsible for decomposition and nutrient cycling. Perennials provide soil cover for most of the year, and they are managed with no/limited physical disturbance of the soil. High plant biomass production contributes to increased soil organic matter accumulation. Plant mixtures provide diversity in plant structure and soil cover that moderate soil temperature extremes, rooting depths that improve soil structure, and residue quality that stimulates microbial activity. The combination of these factors results in improved soil quality, reduced runoff and erosion, and improved water quality.

Many species of birds and animals, including song birds, quail, turkey, pheasants, deer, and rabbits, use grasslands as cover and nesting areas, to find food, and to rear their young. Managing grassland harvesting techniques can be beneficial to the survival of ground nesting birds and other wildlife species. Altering harvesting patterns can provide escape routes for hens, hens with broods, and hiding fawns. Delaying harvest or leaving portions of a field unharvested can provide nesting habitat. When grassland management and harvesting schedules are planned to alleviate man-made pressures on wildlife, high biomass producing, perennial species can provide desirable habitat for wildlife populations.

Criteria

Cropland conversion to Grass-based Agriculture

1. Establish high biomass producing, wildlife-friendly, perennial grassland species (e.g., switchgrass, big bluestem, indiangrass, eastern gamagrass, etc.) on cropland according to the NRCS Pasture and Hay Planting (512) conservation practice standard; use no-till planting methods to minimize soil disturbance when applicable
2. Use seeding mixtures of at least three perennial grasses and/or perennial forbs



3. Use plant density observations from multiple areas in the field(s) to confirm successful establishment two years from the planting date; compare the actual to the recommended plant density for the seeding mix and region (e.g., at least 10 plants of the seeded mixture per square yard)

Use one of the following techniques (A or B) to protect wildlife during harvesting activities.

A. Defer harvest. The producer *will apply and maintain at least two of the following* management actions to improve or protect grassland functions for the state identified targeted wildlife species.

1. Do not harvest plant biomass on at least 1/3 of the acres each year; idled acres will not be disturbed during the primary nesting or fawning seasons based on state established dates for the targeted species; idle strips or blocks must be at least 30 feet wide
2. Harvest is allowed on all acres each year; however, for at least 1/3 of the acreage, harvest must be either before and/or after, not during, the primary nesting or fawning seasons based on state established dates for the targeted species
3. Allow time in the growing season for an increase in plant height after the last harvest to state specified minimum heights for wildlife on all harvested acres; or when harvest is conducted at the end of the summer growing season, harvest at the greater of the recommended height for the plant species or the state specified height for wildlife

B. Flush wildlife. For all harvest activities that will be conducted during the nesting/fawning season the producer will implement *at least two of the following* to protect wildlife during the harvesting operation:

1. Attach a flush bar on biomass/forage harvesting equipment
2. Harvest only during daylight hours
3. Begin all harvesting activities at one end of the field and work back and forth across the field, or begin harvest in the center of the field and work outward; avoid trapping wildlife in cover that remains in the center of a field when the harvest pattern starts at the outside and works inward

Documentation Requirements for Conversion of Cropped Land to Grass-based Agriculture for Biomass or Forage Production and Wildlife Habitat

1. Provide a map showing the location of the field(s) that was/were converted from cropland to grassland; list the species that were included in the planting mix for each field
2. Provide a record of plant density by species (seeded and volunteer; number of plants/sq yd for each species present) for multiple areas in the field(s) prior to harvest each year
3. Provide a photo showing
 - o Option A – stubble height of plants after harvest for each harvest period
 - o Option B – flush bar attachment on the tractor

Michigan Supplement

Enhancement Activity - SQL06 - Conversion of Cropland to Grass-based Agriculture for Biomass or Forage Production and Wildlife Habitat

Plant Species	Planting rate (lbs/acre) for Grass-based agriculture use:		
	Biomass	Forage	Wildlife Habitat
Cool Season Grasses			
Canada Wildrye	No information	Not recommended	0.5 -2 in mixtures
Festulolium (short lived perennial)	Not recommended	30 10 in mixtures	4 in mixtures
Junegrass	Not recommended	Not recommended	0.25 with 1.75 Canada wildrye and 3 Little Bluestem
Kentucky Bluegrass	Not recommended	25-30 2-4 in mixtures	Not recommended
Meadow fescue	Not recommended	20-30	Not recommended
Orchardgrass	15-18	16 3-6 in mixtures	2-4 in a mix
Perennial Ryegrass (short lived perennial)	Not recommended	25-35	Not recommended
Reed Canarygrass, improved	15	7-15 5-8 in mixtures	Not recommended
Smooth Bromegrass	20	20	Not recommended
Tall Fescue, improved		25-35	Not recommended
Timothy	10-15	8-15	2-3 in mixtures
Warm Season Grasses			
Big Bluestem	10 PLS*	10 PLS*	0.5-2 PLS* in mixtures
Eastern Gamagrass	10 PLS*	8 PLS*	Not recommended
Indiangrass	10 PLS*	10 PLS*	1.5-2 PLS* in mixtures
Little Bluestem	Not recommended	8 PLS*	3 PLS* in mixtures
Switchgrass	10 PLS*	5-8 PLS*	0.25-1 PLS* in mixtures
Grass Mixtures			
	Not recommended	Orchard grass- 6.0 Smooth Bromegrass- 8.0	Orchardgrass- 3.0 Timothy- 3.0
		Orchardgrass- 4 Smooth Bromegrass-8 Timothy -2	Canada wildrye-1.75 Little Bluestem- 3 June grass- 0.2

Plant Species	Planting rate (lbs/acre) for Grass-based agriculture use:		
	Biomass	Forage	Wildlife Habitat
		Kentucky bluegrass- 4 Timothy- 2 Orchardgrass- 6	Little Bluestem- 2 Indiangrass- 1.5 Big Bluestem- 0.5 Canada wildrye-0.5 Switchgrass- 0.5
			Big Bluestem- 2 Indiangrass- 2 Switchgrass- 0.5 Canada wildrye- 0.5

*Pure live seed: (Germination % * Purity %) / 100

For Mixtures not specified, refer to conservation practice

- Conservation Cover (327) Table 4. General Mixtures for Wildlife Habitat.
- Pasture and Hayland Planting (512) Table 7. Seed Mixtures for Pasture and Hayland.

Planners may use the Michigan Seed Calculator for Conservation Cover plantings or the Pasture and Hay Seeding Calculator for biomass or forage. Calculators are found in section IV of the Field Office Technical Guide.

Documentation

2. Record of plant density

- Follow guidelines in MI Biology Technical Note 15 Herbaceous Stand Evaluation

Use a 1 square foot frame (12 in. X 12 in.) or count parallel drill rows:

Row spacing	No. of rows	Length
6 inches	2 rows	12.0 inches
7 inches	2 rows	10.3 inches
8 inches	2 rows	9.0 inches

- Use the record sheet provided.

Grass/Legume Stand Evaluation																													
Name:		Field Location:																											
Transect No:																									Date:				
Completed By:																													
Species and/or Variety	Plants / Square Foot Plot																									Total	Average		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
Totals Per Count																													