

2013 Ranking Period One Enhancement Activity Job Sheets

NATIONAL JOB SHEET

NEBRASKA CERTIFICATION

Air Quality Enhancement Air Quality Enhancement

| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
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| AIR03 | AIR03 | Replace burning of prunings, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives | The use of non-burning alternatives to dispose of prunings, removals and other crop residues from orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial crops. Non-burning alternatives include chipping, grinding, shredding, mowing or composting of these materials |
| AIR04 | AIR04 | Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift | Use drift reduction technologies to reduce the drift of agricultural chemicals away from the intended target when spraying. |
| AIR07 | AIR07 | GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology | Utilize electronically-controlled or managed chemical spray application technology to more precisely apply agricultural pesticides to their intended targets. |
| AIR08 | AIR08 | Nitrification inhibitors or urease inhibitors | The use of an ammonia or ammonium fertilizers with a substance that inhibits the biological oxidations of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen or the use of surface applied urea products with a substance that inhibits hydrolytic action on urea by urease enzyme that when applied to soils results in less urea nitrogen lost by ammonia volatilization (AAPFCO). This enhancement is only applicable to nitrogen applied within 30 days of planting. This does not apply to "pop-up" or starter nitrogen sources applied at planting time. |

Animal Enhancement Animal Enhancement

| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
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| ANM03 | ANM03 | Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity | Improve pasture by increasing native grasses and/or legumes to 15% of herbage dry matter (productivity by weight) using adapted species and varieties, appropriate seeding rates, and timing of seeding. Pastures containing about 15% native grasses and/or legumes by weight dry matter are approximately equal to 30% foliar cover. |
| ANM05 | ANM05 | Extending riparian forest buffers for water quality protection and wildlife habitat | Where existing riparian forest buffers (i.e., buffers) are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow, reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat. |
| ANM07 | ANM07 | Extending existing field borders for water quality protection and wildlife habitat | Where existing field borders are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat. |
| ANM09 | ANM09 | Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat | Implement a grazing management plan that allows for rest periods to provide adequate residue for nesting and fawning cover and increase diversity of vegetation structure to benefit a variety of wildlife species. |
| ANM10 | ANM10 | Harvest hay in a manner that allows wildlife to flush and escape | Harvesting hay using conservation measures that allow wildlife to flush and escape. These measures include timing of haying to avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting or fawning, idling hay land during the nesting or fawning period, and applying haying techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife. |
| ANM11 | ANM11 | Patch-burning to enhance wildlife habitat | Use prescribed burning with livestock grazing to create patches of different vegetation structure and species composition for the benefit of wildlife. |
| ANM12 | ANM12 | Shallow water habitat | Construct or renovate small, shallow sites to impound or hold water seasonally, typically from late winter through early summer (e.g., vernal pools). |
| ANM17 | ANM17 | Monitoring nutritional status of livestock using the NUTBAL PRO system | Use of the NUTBAL PRO software to determine if current diet is sufficient to meet livestock nutritional needs. This requires the collection and laboratory analysis of forage or fecal samples to determine the nutritional value of grazing forages. |
| ANM21 | ANM21 | Prairie restoration for grazing and wildlife habitat | This activity consists of restoring/renovating prairie habitat by establishing native vegetation and managing the restored plant community. |
| ANM23 | ANM23 | Multi-species native perennials for biomass/wildlife habitat | This enhancement consists of establishing native perennial vegetation for biomass production and wildlife habitat. |
| ANM25 | ANM25 | Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season | Livestock are excluded from forages on specified acres during the growth season. The "stockpiled" forages are grazed at a later time using strip grazing to allow animals to utilize the forage within a strip for a specified period of time. |
| ANM26 | ANM26 | Managing calving to coincide with forage availability | This enhancement uses a controlled breeding season to match livestock nutrient requirements to available pasture forage and reduce supplemental feeding. This enhancement is applicable to all grazing livestock. |

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| ANM27 | ANM27 | Wildlife friendly fencing | This enhancement involves the use of wildlife friendly fencing techniques that allow free passage of daily wildlife movement and seasonal migration; and/or increase visibility to prevent entanglement and mortality. |
| ANM29 | ANM29 | On-farm forage based grazing system | A forage based grazing system that supplies all roughage (forage and supplemental hay) requirements for a livestock operation. |
| ANM31 | ANM31 | Drainage water management | This enhancement consists of seasonal hydrology management during non-cropping periods for wildlife habitat on working lands. |
| ANM32 | ANM32 | Extend existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous cover for water quality protection and wildlife habitat | Where existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous covers (i.e., buffers) are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat. |
| ANM33 | ANM33 | Riparian buffer, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat | This activity consists of managing riparian zones by utilizing select conservation measures (such as re-locating equipment operations, trails, or livestock; establishing diverse native vegetation and controlling invasive species; fencing; and extending the width of the riparian zone to enhance wildlife habitat adjacent to riparian zones of streams, ponds, lakes, or wetlands) to achieve stream side cover and vegetative diversity and structure to improve terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. |
| ANM34 | ANM34 | Leave standing grain crops un-harvested to benefit wildlife | Implement a crop management plan that will allow a portion of grain crops to be left in fields un-harvested to provide food and cover for wildlife during winter months. |
| ANM35 | ANM35 | Enhance wildlife habitat on expired grass/legume covered CRP acres or acres with similar perennial vegetated cover managed as hayland | Implement a focused habitat management plan for the benefit of selected wildlife species on expired CRP grass/legume covered acres that has CRP conservation cover or acres with similar perennial vegetated cover managed as hayland. |
| ANM36 | ANM36 | Enhance wildlife habitat on expired tree covered CRP acres or acres with similar woody cover managed as forestland | Implement a focused habitat management plan for the benefit of selected wildlife species on expired CRP tree covered acres that has CRP conservation cover or acres with similar woody cover managed as forestland. |
| ANM37 | ANM37 | Prescriptive grazing management system for grazed lands (includes expired CRP grass/legume or tree covered acres converted to grazed lands) | Implement a prescriptive grazing management system for all grazed lands and for all eligible land uses in the operation. This includes expired CRP grass/legume or tree covered acres that are now converted to a grazing system. <u>Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres.</u> |
| ANM38 | ANM38 | Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape and enhanced access for bats and bird species | Retrofit all existing watering facilities (troughs, tanks, etc.) to allow for the escape of wildlife that become trapped while trying to drink and to remove obstructions above the watering facility such as boards and wires. <u>Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres.</u> |

Energy Enhancement

Energy Enhancement

| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| ENR01 | ENR01 | Fuel use reduction for field operations | This enhancement is for fuel savings of 20% or more achieved by a reduction in field operations when compared to the existing management system. |
| ENR09 | ENR09 | Variable frequency drive electric motors | This enhancement activity is for upgrading of existing single speed electric motors through the addition of variable frequency electric drives. A motor replacement may also be included in some cases. The primary use of this enhancement is for water pumping whether for irrigation, drainage or livestock watering. This enhancement is not intended for farmstead or animal housing applications. |
| ENR10 | ENR10 | Using nitrogen provided by legumes, animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of the nitrogen needs | This enhancement involves using nitrogen produced by legumes and/or available animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of nitrogen nutrient needs for crops, hay and/or forages produced on the farm. |
| ENR11 | ENR11 | Improving energy feedstock production using alley cropping systems with short rotation woody crops | This enhancement involves the use of short rotation woody plants that produce energy feedstock planted in multiple rows with crops or forages produced in the alleyways between the woody rows. |
| ENR12 | ENR12 | Use of legume cover crops as a nitrogen source | This enhancement is for the use of legume cover crops as a primary source of nitrogen in a cropping system. Use of legume cover crops is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems. |

Plant Enhancement

Plant Enhancement

| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
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| PLT02 | PLT02 | Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management | Adjust grazing management based on monitoring data. Monitor key grazing areas to determine if current grazing management is meeting management goals and objectives. A key grazing area is a small area of a grazed field that is identified as being representative of the entire field. |
| PLT05 | PLT05 | Multi-story cropping, sustainable management of non-timber forest plants | This activity involves the manipulation of forest species composition, structure, and canopy cover to achieve or maintain a desired native plant community to facilitate the sustainable management of native non-timber forest plant(s) (e.g., goldenseal, ramps, mushrooms, ginseng, ferns, "sugarbush", etc.). |
| PLT06 | PLT06 | Renovation of a windbreak, shelter belt or hedgerow for wildlife habitat | This enhancement is for the renovation of existing sites that are declining in vigor, need additional woody plants (trees or shrubs) or otherwise no longer provide wildlife habitat benefits. Existing rows of woody plants may be thinned, removed or replaced with new plantings. Existing woody plants may be pruned, either branches or roots or both, to improve windbreak function, health and vigor. |
| PLT15 | PLT15 | Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat | Seed nectar and pollen producing plants in non-cropped areas such as field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, waterways, shelterbelts, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers. |
| PLT16 | PLT16 | Intensive rotational grazing | This enhancement is for the harvest efficiency of grazing livestock to increase forage harvest, and to improve forage quality and livestock health. The grazing system is managed to produce high quality, nutritious forage and maintain plants with sufficient energy reserves to recover quickly when adequate soil moisture is available for regrowth. Generally, livestock are rotated through pastures in the grazing system based on their daily dry matter intake and nutritional requirements, and the physiological growth and nutritional stage of the forage plants. This enhancement is for rotational grazing systems with increased numbers of pastures or paddocks, the accompanying required infrastructure, shorter grazing periods, and increased stock density. |
| PLT17 | PLT17 | Creating forest openings to improve hardwood stands | Creating forest openings or patches is a silvicultural practice used to naturally regenerate over-mature and/or degraded hardwood stands while providing added cover and browse for several game and non-game species of wildlife. |
| PLT18 | PLT18 | Increasing on-farm food production with edible woody buffer landscapes | This enhancement is for the enhancing of windbreaks, alley cropping, silvopasture, or riparian forest buffer systems with trees and shrubs that produce edible products for human or wildlife consumption. |
| PLT19 | PLT19 | Herbicide resistant weed management | Adoption of multiple agronomic principles to manage herbicide resistant weeds in annually planted crop fields. |
| PLT20 | PLT20 | High residue cover crop or mixtures of high residue cover crops for weed suppression and soil health | Utilize biomass from a cover crop or cover crop mixture as a living or killed mulch to suppress weed seed germination and to add carbon to the terrestrial carbon pool. |
| PLT21 | PLT21 | Forest stand improvement pre-treating vegetation and fuels preceding a prescribed fire | This enhancement is to manage the vegetation and fuels in a forested area with mechanical or manual methods in advance of a prescribed fire AND to complete one or more treatments with prescribed fire during the contract period to restore native forest conditions. |

Soil Erosion Enhancement

Soil Erosion Enhancement

| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| SOE05 | SOE05 | Intensive no-till (Organic or Non-organic systems) | This enhancement is for using an intensive no-till, strip till, or direct seeding method of planting throughout the planned rotation. High residue levels are maintained by including high residue-producing crops, or by low residue crops followed by a cover crop in the rotation. Termination of all cover crops is accomplished using chemical methods or non-chemical methods, such as flail mowing, roller crimper and frost kill. |

Soil Quality

Soil Quality

| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| SQL01 | SQL01 | Controlled traffic system | Controlled traffic confines heavy traffic from tractor drive wheels/tracks, combine wheels, fertilizer or manure spreaders and grain carts to specific lanes in crop fields year after year. |
| SQL04 | SQL04 | Use of Cover Crop Mixes | This enhancement is for the use of cover crop mixes that contain two (2) or more different species of cover crops or cultivars of a single species. |
| SQL05 | SQL05 | Use deep rooted crops to breakup soil compaction | This enhancement is for the use of deep rooted crops to break up compacted soils and improve soil quality. Deep rooted crops can be perennial plants like alfalfa or annual plants like forage radish. |

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| SQL08 | SQL08 | Intercropping to improve soil quality and increase biodiversity | This enhancement involves the use of intercropping principles, growing two or more crops in close proximity to each other, to promote interaction resulting in improved soil and water quality while increasing biodiversity. |
| SQL09 | SQL09 | Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture | Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture is the establishment of mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs and/or legume species on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown in monocultures. Select perennial species selection is based on species compatibility, forage quality potential, improvements to soil quality, beneficial effects for wildlife and/or production of biomass. |
| SQL10 | SQL10 | Crop management system where crop land acres were recently converted from CRP grass/legume cover or similar perennial vegetation | Implement a prescriptive crop management system on crop land acres that have been recently converted from CRP grass/legume conservation cover or similar perennial vegetated cover to a rotation of annually planted crops. Note: this enhancement is limited to acres where the conversion event took place not more than 2 years prior (not including hayland). |
| SQL11 | SQL11 | Cover cropping in orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial horticultural crops | Grow perennial or annual cover crop mixtures of grass, legumes, native flowering plants and/or other forbs year round to provide soil coverage, organic mulch, beneficial insect habitat, and other conservation benefits in orchards, vineyards or other perennial horticultural crops. Cover crops, once planted, are replanted annually or maintained year after year. |
| SQL12 | SQL12 | Intensive cover cropping in annual crops | Grow and manage <i>seasonal</i> cover crops of grasses, legumes or forbs to maintain soil coverage and other conservation benefits during all the non-crop production periods in an annual crop rotation. Intensive cover cropping is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems. |

| Water Quality | | Water Quality | |
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| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
| WQL01 | WQL01 | Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species | This enhancement is for the reduction of woody brush, herbaceous weeds and invasive plants using non-chemical methods. Physical methods include pulling, hoeing, mowing, mulching or other similar techniques. Biological methods include use of natural enemies either introduced or augmented. Use of chemicals is prohibited with this enhancement. |
| WQL03 | WQL03 | Rotation of supplement and feeding areas | The proper location and regular movement of livestock concentration areas such as feeding areas and mineral blocks in a manner that will improve livestock distribution, reduce localized areas of disturbances and reduce impacts on water bodies. |
| WQL04 | WQL04 | Plant tissue tests and analysis to improve nitrogen management | Use plant tissue tests to adjust nitrogen application rates. |
| WQL05 | WQL05 | Apply nutrients no more than 30 days prior to planned planting date | This enhancement is for applying nutrients from fertilizer, manures and/or compost no more than 30 days prior to the planned planting date of the crop. |
| WQL07 | WQL07 | Split nitrogen applications, 50% after the crop emergence or pasture green up | Apply no more than 50% of total crop nitrogen needs within 30 days prior to planting or in the case of pasture or hay after green up of the dormant grasses. Apply the remaining 50% or more of the total nitrogen needs after crop emergence or pasture green up. |
| WQL09 | WQL09 | Apply phosphorus fertilizer below soil surface | This enhancement is for the application of all phosphorus fertilizer at least 3 inches deep, including manure, or as a 2X2 row starter. Note: the use of this enhancement may require a revised HEL plan. |
| WQL10 | WQL10 | Plant a cover crop that will scavenge residual nitrogen | Plant a cover crop that will scavenge nitrogen remaining in the soil after the harvest of a previous crop. Suitable cover crops include those with at least a "Very Good" rating for scavenging nitrogen as documented in <i>"Managing Cover Crops Profitably, 3rd Edition"</i> (Sarrantonio, 1998), Chart 2 Performance & Roles, pg 67. Examples include cereal rye, barley, forage radish and sorghum sudan. |
| WQL11 | WQL11 | Precision application technology to apply nutrients | The use of precision agriculture technologies to apply nutrients to fit variations in site-specific conditions found within fields. |
| WQL13 | WQL13 | High level integrated pest management to reduce pesticide environmental risk | Utilize advanced Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques, and only apply the lowest risk pesticides available (or if higher risk pesticides are used appropriate mitigation techniques are used to ameliorate the risk) in an environmentally sound manner when monitoring indicates that an economic pest threshold has been exceeded. Pesticide applications must follow all label requirements. |

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| WQL14 | WQL14 | Land application of treated manure | This enhancement is for the use of manure that has been treated to reduce both odors and pathogens prior to land application. Acceptable practices include controlled temperature anaerobic digestion (mesophilic or thermophilic), composting and chemical treatment. Waste treatment lagoons and injection of manure alone do not qualify as acceptable practices. |
| WQL17 | WQL17 | Use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops | This enhancement is for the use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops prior to planting. These methods include mowing, rolling, undercutting and weather kill. |
| WQL18 | WQL18 | Non- chemical pest management for livestock | The use of management, monitoring, and prevention techniques to manage external livestock pests without the use of pesticides. |
| WQL19 | WQL19 | Transition to ORGANIC grazing systems | "Transition to Organic Grazing Systems" supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic livestock grazing system. Key to the enhancement activity is following ecological and pasture-based grazing requirements, applying materials according to the National List of Allowed Synthetic and Prohibited Natural Substances, and managing livestock according to National Organic Program (NOP) rules (Subpart C – Organic Production and Handling Requirements) for organic certification. This enhancement activity facilitates compliance with NOP rules for organic certification. |
| WQL20 | WQL20 | Transition to ORGANIC cropping systems | "Transition to Organic Cropping Systems" supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic cropping system. Key to the enhancement is the inclusion of management activities that improve soil and water quality in an "Organic System Plan" that adheres to the National Organic Program (NOP) 205.201 criteria. Included in the plan are specifics on how producers will manage pests, weeds, diseases, and plant nutrients by following a crop rotation that incorporates cover crops. Additional considerations for using manure, compost, and source of seed are also addressed. |
| WQL21 | WQL21 | Integrated pest management for ORGANIC farming | Managing pests on an organic farm, including farms transitioning to organic, with an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system that relies on high level prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques that are based on an understanding of pest ecology. Organic IPM relies primarily on ecologically-based cultural and biological practices that result in healthy soil and habitat for beneficial organisms. Appropriate mitigation techniques are utilized to improve environmental risks from selected suppression techniques. |
| WQL22 | WQL22 | On farm composting of farm organic waste | This enhancement consists of the on farm composting of organic waste from agricultural operations. Composted products must be reused on the farm. This includes ALL animal manures, livestock mortality (where state or local laws allow), vegetable culls removed from the field and waste from on farm processing of agricultural products. It does not include any household waste, any hazardous waste products or bio-hazard waste products. Yard waste such as grass clippings and leaves can be included but are not required. |
| WQL24 | WQL24 | Apply enhanced efficiency fertilizer products | At least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent nitrogen fertilizer and/or phosphorus fertilizers used for crop production must include enhanced efficiency formulations. |
| WQL25 | WQL25 | Split applications of nitrogen based on a PSNT | Use pre-sidedress soil nitrate test (PSNT) to determine the need and/or amount of additional nitrogen to be applied during a sidedress/topdress N application. |
| WQL26 | WQL26 | Reduce the concentration of nutrients imported on farm | Grow at least 75% of feed for livestock on the farm and use manure from the livestock to supplement up to 50% of N, 90% of P and 90% K for crops grown on the farm. |
| WQL27 | WQL27 | Drainage water management for nutrient, pathogen, or pesticide reduction | This enhancement consists of managing soil and/or surface water levels during the non-cropping season in order to reduce the loss of nutrients, pathogens, or/and pesticides from a crop field through drainage systems and into downstream receiving waters. This enhancement may also be utilized to reduce the oxidation of organic matter in the soil and/or reduce wind erosion or particulate matter (dust) emissions. |
| Water Quantity | Water Quantity | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
| Code | Code | Practice Name | Practice Definition |
| WQT01 | WQT01 | Irrigation system automation | This enhancement entails using GPS guided variable rate irrigation or other innovative technologies that allow irrigation water application based on variable site conditions within a field. |
| WQT03 | WQT03 | Irrigation pumping plant evaluation | This enhancement consists of the evaluation of the pumping plant performance and efficiency using the Nebraska Irrigation Pumping Plant Performance Criteria. |

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| WQT05 | WQT05 | Remote monitoring and notification of irrigation pumping plant operation | A system for monitoring the status of an irrigation pumping plant and notifying the operator by a wireless connection of a change in the operating status of the irrigation system. |
| WQT07 | WQT07 | Regional weather networks for irrigation scheduling | Crop evapotranspiration (crop ET) information from a regional weather network is utilized as a part of the irrigation water management plan for irrigation scheduling. Water use is planned and adjustments in application rates and timing are made using the regional weather network data. |
| WQT08 | WQT08 | Decrease irrigation water quantity or conversion to non-irrigated crop production | This enhancement consists of reducing the total quantity of irrigation water used to produce crops and forages or the conversion of land to non-irrigated production. |
| Supplemental Payment Activity | | Supplemental Payment Activity | |
| NRCS Code | NRCS Code | Supplemental Payment Activity | Enhancement Description (See Job Sheet criteria for requirement details) |
| CCR99 | CCR99 | Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation | Resource-conserving crop rotation means a crop rotation that: 1) includes at least one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist; 2) reduces erosion; 3) improves soil fertility and tilth; 4) interrupts pest cycles; and 5) in applicable areas, reduces depletion of soil moisture or otherwise reduces the need for irrigation. |
| Special Project Activity | | Special Project Activity | |
| NRCS Code | NRCS Code | Special Project Activity | Special Project Description (See Job Sheet criteria for requirement details) |
| FPP02 | FPP02 | On Farm Pilot Projects | On-Farm Pilots showcase conservation activities that have proven environmental benefits, but have not been widely adopted in the local farm community. Participants select and agree to install, monitor and promote conservation activities (practices, components or management techniques) that have been identified by the NRCS State Conservationist as addressing specific resource needs. |
| FRD01 | FRD01 | On Farm Research and Demonstrations | On farm research and demonstration consists of the implementation of applied research projects on working farms to gather information and demonstrate the efficacy of the activity. The projects must fit within identified state priority topic areas. |
| Bundle Name | | | |
| NRCS Code | NRCS Code | Bundle Name | Bundle Criteria |
| BCR06 | BCR06 | Crop Technology Bundle #6 (Improves nutrient and pesticide application techniques and widen buffers) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; AIR07-GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology; WQL11-Precision application technology to apply nutrients; WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk; and one of the buffer widening enhancements ANM05, ANM07 or ANM32. |
| BCR09 | BCR09 | Crop Technology Bundle #9 (Addresses orchard and vineyard resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR03-Replace burning of pruning, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives; AIR04-Use of drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; PLT15- Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; SQL11-Cover cropping in orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial horticultural crops; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. |
| BFO07 | BFO07 | Forest Bundle # 7 (Improves wildlife habitat in conifer or mixed forests) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM12-Shallow water habitat; PLT15-Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; PLT21-Forest stand improvement pre-treating vegetation and fuels preceding a prescribed fire; WQL01-Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. |
| BFO08 | BFO08 | Forest Bundle # 8 (Improves wildlife habitat in hardwood or mixed forests) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM12-Shallow water habitat; PLT15-Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; PLT17-Create forest openings to improve hardwood stands; WQL01-Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. |

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| BPA07 | BPA07 | Pasture Grazing Bundle # 7 (Improves forage utilization) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM25-Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; ANM29-On-farm forage based grazing system; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing; and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up. |
| BPA09 | BPA09 | Pasture Grazing Bundle # 9 (Addresses multiple resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; ANM03-Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity; ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing, and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up. |
| BRA08 | BRA08 | Range Grazing Bundle # 8 (Addresses multiple resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM09-Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; PLT02-Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management; WQL03-Rotation of supplement and feeding areas; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. |
| BRA09 | BRA09 | Range Grazing Bundle # 9 (Addresses multiple resource concerns) | This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM09-Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat; ANM11-Patch-burning to enhance wildlife habitat; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability, ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing, and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk. |