



Soil and Water Quality System Nutrient Management (590)

This Conservation Management System (CMS) combines practices that work together to reduce energy consumption, maintain water quality, and improve soil quality. They are to be planned and contracted together as listed below. The Soil and Water Quality System, Nutrient Management (590) payment is NOT to be used in combination with any other conservation management system payment, nor is it to be used in combination with any other federal program such as CSP or CRP for the same practice on the same land. If manure is going to be applied to the contracted acres use the Waste Utilization (633) management system rather than this system.

This system assumes adequate drainage. Practices may not be feasible without adequate subsurface drainage. If soils are not adequately drained, a systematic tile system should be considered prior to contracting this conservation management system.

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for any of these payments, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within a year of the contract being signed

Payment Considerations:

(See the "Definitions and Payment Considerations" section for more specific payment considerations.)

- 1) All supporting practices must be initiated prior to issuing the (590) Nutrient Management payment
- 2) Fertilizer application records must be presented to the District Conservationist (DC) for review
- 3) Soil test records must be presented to the DC for review
- 4) If the Residue and Tillage Management - Controlled Traffic option is selected, a geo-referenced traffic map will be submitted to the DC for review prior to this payment being issued
- 5) For Nutrient Management Level II, the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) will be used (in Ohio) to develop Precision Nutrient Management Plans utilizing the Ohio templates. A copy of the Variable Rate Technology (VRT) Precision Nutrient Management Plan developed by a Certified Crop Advisor (CCA), or a Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg), including yield maps, grid or zone maps along with geo-referenced biennial soil reports will be submitted to the DC prior to issuing the 590 Nutrient Management payment
- 6) The participant must sign the self certification form verifying that supporting practices have been initiated and that the 590 Nutrient Management practice standard and the Tri-State Fertility Guide were followed on all contracted acres
- 7) Some payment rates have been rounded and may differ slightly in actual conservation program contracts

Soil and Water Quality System, Nutrient Management Level I

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for this system payment, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled.
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within a year of the contract being signed.

In addition to the Base Level Activities described above the following supporting practices must be applied:

Practice payments can be contracted only if the participant has not previously adopted the practice on the enrolled acres.
See [Definitions and Payment Considerations](#) on pages 5-9 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Potential Payment / Yr
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$5,250.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No back to back low residue crops (unless a cover crop is established during at least one year of low residue crops) (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Simply adding cover crops to an existing crop rotation would not constitute a change in rotation *This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation 				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	\$11.00	\$8,250.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains >30% crop residue (or utilizes cover crops) necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion at or below "T" <li style="padding-left: 20px;">The producer must make a significant change from a more intensive tillage system to receive this payment 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$11,250.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill (Residue and Tillage Management Practices 329 or 346) every year of the contract • No full width tillage allowed 				
590	Nutrient Management System, Level I	AC	PR	\$10.00	\$7,500.00
	<p style="text-align: center; color: red;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been initiated This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed using the 4 Rs (See definitions Pg 5) • Continue to soil test through the life of the contract (1 composite sample per 15 ac. every 2 yrs.) • Urease Inhibitors will be applied with UAN or Urea that is surface applied in the spring • Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer application rates will not exceed the Tri-State Fertility Guide (Ext. Bulletin E-2567) recommendations • Nitrogen rates will be based upon the Economic Threshold model from OSU • NO fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground • Maintains accurate fertilizer application records per field 				

**** Items shown in Blue text are new practices to the Nutrient Management Level**

**** Items shown in Red text are of special importance**

Soil and Water Quality System, Nutrient Management Level II

Base Level Activities:

To qualify for this system payment, the participant must have:

- 1) All gully erosion controlled.
- 2) All tile breaks repaired within a year of the contract being signed

In addition to the Base Level Activities described above the following supporting practices must be applied:

Practice payments can be contracted only if the participant has not previously adopted the practice on the enrolled acres. See [Definitions and Payment Considerations](#) on pages 5-9 of this document for more detailed descriptions of practices.

Practice Code	Supporting Practice Name	Payment Unit	Payment Type	Rate	Potential Payment / Yr
328	Conservation Crop Rotation (if applicable*)	AC	PR	\$7.00	\$5,250.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No back to back low residue crops (unless a cover crop is established during at least one year of the low residue crops) (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) <li style="padding-left: 40px;">Simply adding cover crops to an existing crop rotation would not constitute a change in rotation *This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation 				
345	Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Tillage	AC	PR	\$11.00	\$8,250.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains >30% crop residue necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion at or below "T" <li style="padding-left: 40px;">The producer must make a significant change from a more intensive tillage system to receive this payment 				
329-346	Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, No Tillage	AC	PR	\$15.00	\$11,250.00
OR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill (Residue and Tillage Management Practices 329 or 346) every year of the contract • No full width tillage allowed 				
329-345-346	Option 3: Residue and Tillage Management with Controlled Traffic	AC	PR	\$40.00	*\$30,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes a Residue and Tillage Management Practice every year of the contract • The Interim 720 Controlled Traffic Farming Practice Standard must be followed keeping traffic lanes to 50% or less of the surface area • Must utilize RTK automatic steering technology for high load field traffic *This payment cannot be combined with a separate Residue and Tillage Management payment 				
340	Cover Crop	AC	PR	\$45-**\$70	\$52,500
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows the Cover Crop (340) Practice Standard and Job sheet • Utilizes Cover Crop (340) on a minimum of 30% of the contracted acres over the life of the contract **Payment is based on the type of cover crop utilized, the method of seeding and the acres of cover crops established 				
327-386 390-393	Conservation Cover / Field Border Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip See Definitions for details	AC	PR	\$190-\$400	*\$15,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A herbaceous buffer will be established along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands *Payment is based on the acres established. This is a one time payment for newly established buffers Calculation based on 5% of 750 acres x \$400 / ac 				

** 590

Nutrient Management System, Level II - is continued on the back of this page

590	Nutrient Management System, Level II	AC	PR	\$30.00	\$22,500.00
<p style="text-align: center; color: red;">This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been initiated This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed using the 4 Rs (See definitions Pg 5) • Urease Inhibitors will be applied with UAN or Urea that is surface applied in the spring • Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer application rates will not exceed the Tri-State Fertility Guide (Ext. Bulletin E-2567) recommendations • Nitrogen rates will be based upon the Economic Threshold model from The Ohio State University • NO fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground • Maintains accurate fertilizer application records per field • A geo-referenced Variable Rate Technology (VRT) grid or zone Precision Nutrient Management Plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg using the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) and the Ohio Templates (in Ohio). This plan must reflect the other practices in the conservation management system above. Requires biennial soil tests • Biennial geo-referenced soil tests are taken. Lime and P & K fertilizer are applied according to the VRT nutrient management plan developed above • In a NoTill cropping system, fertilizer must be applied to a growing crop or cover crop or strip tilled, banded or injected. In a MulchTill system, fertilizer can be applied as listed for the NoTill system above or it must be incorporated or using a full width vertical tillage system. 					

DEFINITIONS AND PAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Soil and Water Quality System Nutrient Management (590)

328 - Conservation Crop Rotation

Definition: Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field.

In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, there needs to be a significant change from the rotation the producer is currently using. Examples of change would be 1) Changing from a corn-soybean rotation to a corn-soybean-wheat rotation 2) Substituting high residue crops for low residue crops. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. **This practice does not apply, and is not needed for pastureland, hayland, orchards, vineyards or other land uses where crops are grown occasionally only to facilitate renovation or re-establishment of perennial vegetation.** The conservation crop rotation will be considered initiated and payment can be made when the first crop of the rotation is planted. If weather or other factors dictate a back to back low residue crop, a cover crop must be established. The producer will self certify the fields and crops used each year of the contract on an aerial photo. This is subject to spot checks.



329 / 345 / 346 - Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill, MulchTill

Definition: Managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting soil-disturbing activities to only those necessary to place nutrients, condition residue and plant crops.

The producer has options under this practice. The producer can utilize NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill or MulchTill as a stand alone practice, or can combine it with Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF). If the controlled traffic option is chosen, a geo-referenced map of each field must be developed showing the traffic pattern for all high load traffic. RTK / GPS self steer technology must be utilized throughout the life of the contract. RTK systems only will be considered.



In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, there needs to be a significant change from the type of tillage the producer is currently using. Examples would be 1) converting from a chisel / disk system to NoTill or 2) converting from rotational NoTill to continuous NoTill. To qualify for payment under this practice, the tillage system must be NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill, or MulchTill every year for the life of the contract. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice.

The payment for Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF) includes payment for the Residue and Tillage Management practice 329, 345 or 346, so no additional payment should be issued. The producer will self certify that NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill or MulchTill was used each year of the contract. The proposed traffic pattern can be planned using the Ohio Controlled Traffic Design Tool or similar method. The Ohio Interim Controlled Traffic Farming practice standard must be followed to receive a payment for CTF.

Fertilizer Application: In a NoTill cropping system, fertilizer must be applied to a growing crop / cover crop or strip tilled, banded or injected. In a MulchTill system, fertilizer can be applied as listed for the NoTill system above or it must be incorporated.

345 – Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill can be can be utilized to participate with this management system. It can be utilized with controlled traffic to allow for vertical tillage. If utilizing mulch tillage, the surface crop residue must be greater than 30%, must be adequate to maintain sheet / rill erosion at or below “T” and must have a STIR value below 30. Percent residue is calculated at the time of planting the subsequent crop.

340 - Cover Crops

Definition: Crops including grasses, legumes and brassicas for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes.

In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, there needs to be a significant change from system the producer is currently using. If the producer has a history of utilizing cover crops successfully in a conservation system, then payment cannot be authorized. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. Cover Crops must be utilized on a minimum of 30%-50% of the contracted acres over the life of the contract.



Payment is based on the type of cover crop utilized and the acres of cover crops established. The producer is responsible for making sure the cover crop is successfully established. The producer will self certify each year the location, acres and type of cover crops established. This is subject to spot checks.



327 / 386 - Conservation Cover / Field Border 390 / 393 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip

Definition: Establishing a vegetative buffer along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes and wetlands.

In order to receive payment for this supporting practice, a herbaceous buffer must be newly established as per the 327, 386, 390 or 393 practice standards along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands. See standards for width requirements. Payments cannot be made for existing buffers. This is a one time payment to establish the practice. As an alternative, these buffers can be enrolled in CRP; however the producer cannot receive payment under both CRP and EQIP for the same practice on the same land. Existing buffers are credited but cannot receive a payment for establishment.

587 - Structure for Water Control

Definition: A structure at the end of a tile or subsurface drain. It is utilized to control the water elevation or temporarily block water flow. It must have an inspection port for monitoring and pumping water if needed to maintain water quality.

This practice is strongly encouraged but not a required practices for this 590 Nutrient Management Conservation System. These can be installed if feasible as determined by an NRCS or ODNR engineer. The appropriate number of structures can be added to the contract. Payment will vary depending on the size of the structure needed. This is a one time payment for installing the structure. Structures must be managed according to practice standard 554 Drainage Water Management (see below).



554 - Drainage Water Management

Definition: The process of managing water discharges from 587 Structures for Water Control subsurface agricultural drainage systems.

This practice is a required practices if 587 Structures for Water Control were contracted (see above). In order to receive a payment for this supporting practice, a 587 Structure for Water Control must have been newly installed as part of this same contract. If no structure was installed then payment is not authorized. Payment can be made for each structure newly installed. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. Management will be recorded on the 555 Drainage Water Management job sheet following the guidance of the Purdue University publication WQ-44 "Questions and Answers - Drainage Water Management for the Mid-West". The producer will self certify that the structure was managed as designated. This is subject to spot checks.

590 - Nutrient Management

Definition: Managing the right source, the right rate, the right timing and the right placement (4R's of nutrient management) of nutrients and soil amendments. **This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been initiated. This is because this practice should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.** In order to receive a payment for this practice, the 590 Nutrient Management practice standard must be followed. In addition, there are other requirements under both levels of nutrient management that must be followed as listed below:

Management Level I	Management Level II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biennial soil tests will be taken (every 2 years) through the life of the contract (one sample per 15 acres) • Urease Inhibitors will be applied with UAN or Urea that is surface applied in the spring. • Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer application rates will not exceed the Tri-State Fertility Guide (Ext. Bulletin E-2567) recommendations • Nitrogen rates will be based upon the Economic Threshold Models from The Ohio State University • NO fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground • Maintains accurate fertilizer application records per field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urease Inhibitors will be applied with UAN or Urea that is surface applied in the spring • Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer application rates will not exceed the Tri-State Fertility Guide (Ext. Bulletin E-2567) recommendations • Nitrogen rates will be based upon the Economic Threshold Models from The Ohio State University • NO fertilizer will be applied on frozen or snow covered ground • Maintains accurate fertilizer application records per field • A geo-referenced Variable Rate Technology (VRT) grid or zone Precision Nutrient Management Plan will be developed by a CCA or CPAg using the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) and the Ohio Templates (in Ohio). This plan must reflect the other practices in the conservation management system. Requires biennial soil tests • Biennial geo-referenced soil tests are taken. Lime and P & K fertilizer are applied according to the VRT nutrient management plan developed above • Fertilizer Application: In a NoTill cropping system, fertilizer must be applied to a growing crop or cover crop or strip tilled, banded or injected. In a MulchTill system, fertilizer can be applied as listed for the NoTill system above or it must be incorporated or using a full width vertical tillage system

Nutrient Management Plan

Definition: A plan that documents the **right source**, the **right rate**, the **right timing** and the **right placement** of nutrients and soil amendments. The 590 Nutrient Management practice standard is the guidance to be used in developing the plan. The purposes of a nutrient management plan are: 1) To adequately supply nutrients for plant production; 2) To properly utilize manure or organic by-products as a plant nutrient source; 3) To minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and ground water resources; 4) To improve chemical and biological condition of soil.

NOTE: The nutrient management plan should incorporate the supporting practices of this conservation system.

For Nutrient Management Level II, the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) will be used to develop Precision Nutrient Management Plans utilizing the Ohio templates (in Ohio). A copy of the Variable Rate Technology (VRT) Precision Nutrient Management Plan developed by a Certified Crop Advisor (CCA), or a Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg), including yield maps, grid or zone maps along with geo-referenced biennial soil reports will be submitted to the DC prior to issuing the 590 Nutrient Management payment.

Fertilizer rates calculated for the rotation can be made in one application as long as the 1) Nutrient Management Plan is being followed 2) The application rate does not exceed the limits set forth in the 590 Nutrient Management practice standard and 3) The fertilizer must be applied to a growing crop / cover crop or strip tilled, banded or injected. In a MulchTill system, fertilizer can be applied as listed above or it must be incorporated. The Nutrient Management Plan, as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 590 Nutrient Management payment being issued. As a management practice in EQIP, payment can be made for up to 3 years if needed to adopt the practice. The producer and the CCA or CPAg will certify annually that the nutrient management plan is being followed. This is subject to spot checks.

Tri-State Fertility Guide:

Definition: The Tri-State Fertility Guide (Extension Bulletin E-2567), is a publication developed by Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Among other things, it provides lime, phosphorus and potassium fertilizer recommendations for corn, soybean, small grain, and meadow crops. The Tri-State Fertility Guide should be used to set the **maximum** rate of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer to be used based on soil test values and crop removal rates.



Soil Testing

Definition: A soil test is the analysis of a soil sample to determine nutrient content, composition and other characteristics. Tests are usually performed to measure pH, fertility and indicate deficiencies that need to be remedied.

A **regular soil test** is a composite of 15-20 soil samples that are combined and mixed thoroughly. A sample is then sent for analysis. The report from the analysis is used to determine the rate of lime and nutrients based on the soil test values and the crop to be grown. The composite sample must represent 15 acres or less.

Precision Nutrient Management Plan using VRT – or Variable Rate Technology

A **Grid Sampling** divides the field into square grids representing 2 - 6 acres.

Several soil samples are pulled from each square in the grid and combined to form a composite sample representing that square. Lime, phosphorus and potassium fertilizer can then be varied across the grid applying just the nutrients needed in each square. The grids cannot represent more than 6 acres. **If a grid sampling method is utilized, the Precision Nutrient Management Plan, as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 590 Nutrient Management payment being issued.**



Management Zones is a system of dividing up the field to try and group similar soil characteristics as well as other factors of interest. For example, a common system of management zones overlays soils maps with crop yield maps. Polygons are then drawn around areas of the field that have similar soils and crop yield characteristics. Several soil samples are pulled from each zone and combined to form a composite sample representing that zone. Each zone must represent 12 acres or less. These zones are located using GPS technology. Lime, phosphorus and potassium fertilizer can then be varied across the zones applying just the nutrients needed in each zone. **If a management zone method of sampling is utilized, the Precision Nutrient Management Plan, as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC prior to the 590 Nutrient Management payment being issued.**



Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF):

Definition: Controlled Traffic Farming is confining all high wheel load traffic in the farming system to the same set of wheel tracks year after year. The result limits compaction to the wheel tracks and reduces soil compaction outside of the tracks for improved water infiltration and crop growth. The Interim 720 Controlled Traffic Farming Practice Standard must be followed keeping traffic lanes to 50% or less of the surface area.

High wheel load traffic is defined as any tire or track that bears a higher load than 6000 pounds at 30 psi (equivalent to 6 tons per axle). Equipment with duals would need to reduce the load to 3000 pounds per tire to maintain the 6 tons per axle.

Keep in mind that compaction is greatly impacted by soil texture and soil moisture. A trip across the field in a tractor on a coarse textured soil under dry conditions would suffer very little by compaction. Whereas that same tractor across a heavy moist soil can cause a great deal of compaction.

SELF CERTIFICATION FORM

Soil and Water Quality System Nutrient Management (590)

Nutrient Management Level I:

This form is intended to be signed by the producer prior to practice payment. The producer certifies that the practices were installed or adopted as planned. This certification is subject to review and spot checks.

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
328 Conservation Crop Rotation:		
A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels B. No back to back low residue crops (such as soybeans) were grown without a cover crop (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop) C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, write the crops planted in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
345 Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill:		
A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. Maintained >30% crop residue (or utilized cover crops) necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion at or below T <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date	
329 / 346 Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill:		
A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface B. No full width tillage was performed C. Utilized a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, write the tillage used in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form::		
Signature of Participant:	Date	:
590 Nutrient Management System, Level I		
A. The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard was followed using the 4 Rs (right source, right rate, right timing, right placement) B. Soil test through the life of the contract (1 composite sample per 15 ac. every 2 yrs.) C. Urease Inhibitors were applied with UAN or Urea that was surface applied in the spring. D. Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer application rates did not exceed the Tri-State Fertility Guide (Ext. Bulletin E-2567) recommendations. E. Nitrogen rates were based upon the Economic Threshold model from OSU. F. NO fertilizer was applied on frozen or snow covered ground G. Maintained accurate fertilizer application records per field <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Must submit copies of the soil test reports.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	

SELF CERTIFICATION FORM

Soil and Water Quality System Nutrient Management (590)

Nutrient Management Level II:

This form is intended to be signed by the producer prior to practice payment. The producer certifies that the practices were installed or adopted as planned. This certification is subject to review and spot checks.

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
328 Conservation Crop Rotation:		
<p>A. The crops grown in rotation produced sufficient residue to keep soil erosion within acceptable soil loss levels</p> <p>B. No back to back low residue crops (such as soybeans) were grown without a cover crop (Wheat with stubble removed (<8 inches) constitutes a low residue crop)</p> <p>C. Crops were sufficiently rotated to break pest cycle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, write the crops planted in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
345 Option 1: Residue and Tillage Management, MulchTill:		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p>B. Maintained >30% crop residue (or utilized cover crops) necessary to keep sheet and rill erosion at or below T The combination of crop rotation and tillage were reviewed by the DC and found to be within tolerable rates of soil loss. On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the tillage used in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
329-346 Option 2: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, RidgeTill:		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p>B. No full width tillage was performed</p> <p>C. Utilized a non-inversion tillage practice such as NoTill, StripTill, Direct Seed, or RidgeTill On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, write the tillage used in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
329-345-346 Option 3: Residue and Tillage Management, NoTill, StripTill, MulchTill, RidgeTill: With CTF		
<p>A. Crop residue was uniformly distributed on the soil surface</p> <p>B. No full width tillage was performed (except when approved for 345 MulchTill)</p> <p>C. The Interim 720 Controlled Traffic Farming Practice Standard was followed and traffic lanes were kept to 50% or less of the surface area. Submit a GIS map showing the controlled traffic pattern on an aerial photo with the tillage used in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	

Nutrient Management Level II (continued):

ALL PRACTICES THAT ARE SELF CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT ARE SUBJECT TO SPOT CHECKS

Participant:	EQIP Contract Number:	Year:
340 Cover Crops:		
<p>A. Cover Crops (340) were utilized on a minimum of 30% of the contracted acres over the life of the contract Payment is based on the type of cover crop utilized, and the acres of cover crops established. On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the location and type of cover crops planted in each field.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
327 / 386 / 390 / 393 Conservation Cover/ Field Border / Riparian Herbaceous Cover / Filter Strip:		
<p>A. A vegetative buffer has been established along all perennial streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands. This is a one time payment based on acres planted. On an aerial photo of the contracted acres, indicate the width and location of buffer.</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
590 Nutrient Management System, Level II		
<p style="text-align: center; color: red;">This nutrient management plan should account for the supporting practices of the conservation system.</p> <p>A. The OH 590 Nutrient Management practice standard was followed using the 4 Rs (right source, right rate, right timing, right placement) B. Urease Inhibitors were used with UAN or Urea that was surface applied in the spring (if applicable) C. Phosphorus and Potassium fertilizer application did not exceed the Tri-State Fertility Guide (Ext. Bulletin E-2567) recommendations D. Nitrogen rates were based on the Economic Threshold model from The Ohio State University E. NO fertilizer was applied on frozen or snow covered ground F. Maintained accurate fertilizer records by field G. A geo-referenced Variable Rate Technology (VRT) grid or zone Precision Nutrient Management Plan was developed by a CCA or CPAG using the Purdue Manure Management Planner (MMP) and the Ohio Templates (in Ohio). This plan reflects the other practices in the conservation management system. H. Biennial geo-referenced soil tests were taken. Lime and P & K fertilizer were applied according to the VRT nutrient management plan developed above. I. Fertilizer Application: In a NoTill cropping system, fertilizer was applied to a growing crop, cover crop or strip tilled, banded or injected. In a MulchTill system, fertilizer was applied as listed for the NoTill system above or was incorporated. A Variable Rate Technology (VRT) grid or zone nutrient management plan, developed by a CCA or CPAG as well as GIS maps with geo-referenced biennial soil test reports must be submitted to the DC. This payment cannot be issued until all other supporting practices have been initiated</p>		
By signing below, I certify that I followed the criteria above on the contracted acres for the year listed on the top of this form:		
Signature of Participant:	Date:	
Signature of CCA:	CCA Number:	Date: