

2011 Conservation Stewardship Program

3	Enter the number of times during your rotation or management system that you plant a cover crop that you do not harvest. OR for a vineyard, orchard or other permanent crop enter the percentage (expressed as a decimal number) of the time you maintain cover between the rows.	5	5			5	1	5	5				5	5	3	3	2	5	3			4		4	2	1	2
4	Enter the number of different crop species/types in your rotation or management system, including different types of cover crops. For example, a corn, soybeans, wheat rotation with a fall cover crop would be 4. A corn, corn, soybean rotation would be 2.	1	1			5		4	4	3			3	3	3	5	4	1				5					
5	Using a dependable source of water (precipitation or pumped), do you intentionally flood cropland for wetland wildlife when crops are not growing? To qualify, at least 1/3 of a field must be flooded.																										
5.1	Cropland is intentionally flooded:																										
	a) Less than 2 months per year.																								1	2	
	b) 2 months per year on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).					1							1	1											2	2	1
	c) 3 months per year on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D)					2	2						1	1											3	3	1
	d) 4 months per year on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).					3	3						2	2											4	3	2
	e) More than 4 months per year on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).					3	4						2	2											5	3	2
5.2	Cropland is intentionally flooded:																										
	a) Less than 2 out of 3 years.																								1	2	2
	b) 2 out of 3 years.																								3	2	2
	c) Annual flooding.																								5	3	3
5.3	Considering all of your cropland, what percentage is normally flooded?																										
	a) Less than 33%																								1	2	2
	b) 33 - 50%																								3	2	2
	c) 51 - 75%																								4	2	2
	d) More than 75%																								5	2	2
6	Does your rotation, orchard or vineyard include hay or other grass or legume cover?																										
6.1	How many years of hay or other perennial(s) do you have in your rotation? OR How often do you grow a cover between rows in your orchard or vineyard? – include the establishment year.	5	5			5		4	5				5	4	2	2		4	4			5		2			
6.2	Select the choice that best describes the mix of plants you are growing for hay. FROM STATE populated look up table - dominant																										
	a) Hayland is composed of species from List B.																									-5	-5
	b) Hayland is predominantly species from List B but one or more species from List A makes up at least 30% of the stand.																						1		1		1
	c) Hayland is composed of 1 or 2 species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.																						3		3		3
	d) Hayland is composed of 3 or more species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.																						5		5		5
6.3	Select the choice that best describes your schedule for mowing hay. This question assesses the impact of hay mowing practices on wildlife.																										
	a) The entire field is cut during the nesting season																										-5
	b) Up to one half of the field is cut during the nesting season (with some areas excluded for wildlife) using wildlife friendly techniques (such as minimum mowing height, flushing bars, mowing toward the outside of the field, mow only during daylight).																										-1
	c) Hay cut after 75% of the nesting season is completed.																										1
	d) Hay cut not more than once per year and is cut after 75% of the nesting season using wildlife-friendly harvest techniques.																										2
	e) Hay cut not more than once per year and is cut after the nesting season.																										3
	f) Hay cut occasionally, but not each year and is cut before or after the nesting season using wildlife-friendly harvest techniques.					3																					5

2011 Conservation Stewardship Program

Pastureland		Soil Erosion Concerns				Soil Quality Functions					Water Quantity Concerns			Water Quality Concerns					Air Quality Concerns				Plants		Animal Concerns				Energy Concerns
		sheet, rill, wind, irrigation,	ephemeral, gully	streambank, shoreline*	road banks, construction sites*	organic matter depletion (habitat, compaction, water partitioning)	OM oxidation	salinity, other contaminants	nutrient cycling	compaction	excess water	insufficient water	inefficient use of irrigation water	sediment	nutrients	pesticides	pathogens	salinity	airborne soil particulates (PM)	greenhouse and ozone gases	chemical spray drift*	odors	quantity, diversity, health, vigor	declining populations-T&E species	Domestic Livestock-cover, food, and water	Terrestrial Wildlife-cover, food, connectivity, and water	Aquatic Wildlife-structure, food, water temperature	Declining populations-T&E species	energy conservation
1	Do you have an adequate grazing and roughage supply to meet forage demands of livestock and wildlife?	5	4	4		4		2	3	2			3	3	2	3		2	2			5	2	5	3				
2	SELECT ONE (a-c) Grazing Management level BELOW																												
	a) Forages are grazed below established minimum grazing heights.	-3	-2	-2		-2		-2	-2	-1			-1										-3		-2	-2			-2
	b) Forages are grazed at or above established minimum grazing heights. Spot grazing occurs on 50% or more of the acres.	4	5	5		4		2	2	2			2										3		3	4			4
	c) Forages are grazed at or above established minimum grazing heights. Spot grazing occurs on less than 50% of the acres.	5	5	5		5		3	4	4			4			1	1	1	1				5		5	3			3
3	From the choices below (a-d) select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing in your pasture. FROM STATE populated look up table																												
	a) One dominant perennial forage species.																												
	b) Two or more dominant forage species all from one functional group.					1			1				1										2		2	2			2
	c) Two or more dominant forage species representing two functional groups.					2			2				1										3		3	4			3
	d) Three or more dominant forage species representing at least two functional groups with at least one being a legume.					3			3				2										5		5	5			4
4	From the choices below (a-d) select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing in your pasture. FROM STATE populated look up table																												
	a) Pasture vegetation is composed of species from List B.																												
	b) Pasture vegetation is predominantly species from List B but one or more species from List A make up at least 30% of the stand.																							1	1			1	
	c) Pasture vegetation is composed of 1 or 2 species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.																							2	3			2	
	d) Pasture vegetation is composed of 3 or more species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.																							3	5			3	
5	Do you have any areas such as field borders, filter strips, buffers, odd areas, windbreaks, wetlands, brushy draws, hedgerows, seeps, shallow water areas, riparian areas, center pivot corners, CRP land, or other similar areas that provide wildlife habitat within or adjacent to your pasture? You must own or control these areas.																												
5.1	From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes the plants growing on these areas within or adjacent to the pasture.																												
	a) Less than 33% of the vegetation is native or introduced species that provide food and cover for wildlife, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects.																												
	b) 33 – 67% of the vegetation is native or introduced species that provide food and cover for wildlife, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects.																						3		3			3	
	c) More than 67% of the vegetation is native or introduced species that provide food and cover for wildlife, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects.																						5		5			5	
5.2	From the choices below select the answer that best describes the AMOUNT of suitable wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the pasture.																												
	a) Habitat less than 1% of the pasture.																	1	1										-5
	b) Habitat is between 1% and 5% of the pasture.																	1	1										1
	c) Habitat is between 6% and 10% of the pasture.																	1	1										3
	d) Habitat more than 10% of the pasture.																	2	2										5

2011 Conservation Stewardship Program

Rangeland		Soil Erosion Concerns				Soil Quality Functions					Water Quantity Concerns			Water Quality Concerns					Air Quality Concerns				Plants		Animal Concerns				Energy Concerns
		sheet, rill, wind, irrigation,	ephemeral, gully	streambank, shoreline*	road banks, construction sites*	organic matter depletion (habitat, compaction, water partitioning)	OM oxidation	salinity, other contaminants	nutrient cycling	compaction	excess water	insufficient water	inefficient use of irrigation water	sediment	nutrients	pesticides	pathogens	salinity	airborne soil particulates (PM)	greenhouse and ozone gases	chemical spray drift*	odors	quantity, diversity, health, vigor	declining populations-T&E species	Domestic Livestock-cover, food, and water	Terrestrial Wildlife-cover, food, connectivity, and water	Aquatic Wildlife-structure, food, water temperature	Declining populations-T&E species	energy conservation
1	Do you have an adequate grazing and roughage supply to meet forage demands of livestock and wildlife?	5	4	4		4		2	3	2			3	1			1		2	1			5	2	5	4		2	
2	CHOOSE ONE (a-d) Grazing Management level BELOW																												
	a) Rangeland is heavily grazed (more than 65% use).	-3	-2	-2		-2		-2	-2	-2			-2	-1			-1		-1	-1			-3	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
	b) Stocking rates are managed to achieve proper forage utilization. Rangeland is moderately grazed (35-65% use) with even grazing distribution.	4	2	3		4		2	3	4								1	1			4	1	5	1	1	1	1	
	c) Stocking rates are managed to achieve proper forage utilization. Rangeland is moderately grazed (35-65% use) with some ungrazed or lightly grazed patches.	4	2	3		4		2	3	3			2	2			2	1	1			4	1	5	3	2	2	2	
	d) Rangeland is lightly grazed (less than 35% use) with numerous ungrazed areas creating a patchy appearance.	5	4	4		5		3	4	5			3	3			3	2	2			5	3	5	5	4	4	4	
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") are abundant.																												
	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.																												

