













2012-1 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? Grass and hay for livestock and purchased hay are included in this answer. This includes where wildlife regularly consume forage in pastures.	5	4	4		4		2	3	2		3		3	3	2	3		2	2			5	2	5	3				
2	<b>SELECT ONE (a-c) Grazing Management level BELOW</b>																													
	a) Forages are grazed below established minimum grazing heights.	-3	-2	-2		-2		-2	-2	-1		-1		-2	-1	-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 STATE populated look up table and the choices below (a-d), select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing in your pasture. Note: functional group means warm season, cool season, forbs, legumes, annual, etc. From the State populated look up table-Select 'Species Info' button to view lists.																													
	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 STATE populated look up table and the choices below (a-d), select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing in your pasture. From the State populated look up table-Select 'Species Info' button to view lists.																													
	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		
	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		
5.2	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		-5	
	b) Habitat is between 1% and 5% of the pasture.																	1	1								1		1	
	c) Habitat is between 6% and 10% of the pasture.																	1	1								3	2	3	
	d) Habitat more than 10% of the pasture.																	2	2								5	3	5	
5.3	From the choices below (a-d), select the answer that best describes the WIDTH of wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the pasture (must be at least 0.1 acre or more)																													
	a) less than 30 feet wide																	1	1								-5		-5	
	b) 30 to 75 feet wide																	1	1								1		1	
	c) 76 to 120 feet wide																	1	1								3	2	3	
	d) more than 120 feet wide																	2	2								5	3	5	
5.4	How far is the wildlife habitat from the center of the pasture?																													
	a) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is more than 1320 feet																											-2		-2
	b) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is 660 to 1320 feet																											1		1



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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? Grass and hay for livestock and purchased hay are included in this answer. This includes where wildlife regularly consume forage in pastures.	5	4	4		4	2	3	2		3							2	1			5	2	5	4		2		
2	<b>CHOOSE ONE (a-d) Grazing Management level BELOW</b>																												
	a) Rangeland is heavily grazed (more than 65% use).	-3	-2	-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		2							1	1			4	1	5	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		2		1	1			4	1	5	3	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		3		2	2			5	3	5	5	4	4		
3	<b>From the choices below (a-d), select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing on your rangeland.</b>																												
	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.																					-3	-3	-1	-3		-3		
	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.																					-1	-1		-1		-1		
	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.																					3	3	3	3		3		
	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.																					5	5	5	5		5		
4	<b>Do you have watering facilities such as tanks, troughs, etc.?</b>																												
	<b>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.).</b>																												
	a) less than 25%																												
	b) 25 to 50%																												
	c) 51 to 75%																												
	d) more than 75%																												
5	<b>Do you apply any brush management?</b>																												
	<b>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.</b>																												
	a) Woody species are not managed for wildlife. There is an evident browse line; or, brush is totally eliminated with brush management measures.																					-1	-1		-5	-3	-3		
	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.																					1			1	2	1		
	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.																					3			5	3	5		
6	<b>Do you have any fences constructed with considerations for wildlife species and their movements?</b>																												
	<b>How much of your fencing meets state wildlife agency or NRCS standards with considerations for wildlife species and their movements?</b>																												
	a) less than 25%																												
	b) 25 to 50%																												
	c) 51 to 75%																												
	d) more than 75%																												
<b>Water Bodies, Erosion, &amp; Runoff Information</b>																													







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	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		
<b>1</b>	<b>Select one of the following descriptions that best represents the majority of your forest land.</b>																													
	a) A plantation consisting predominantly of one tree species with little or no understorey.																													
	2	2			3			3	-1		2		2				4	5			2	-2					-4		-4	
	b) A plantation consisting predominantly of one tree species, but has a variety of shrubs and/or grasses and forbs in the understorey.																													
	4	4			4			4	-1		4		4				4	5			4	-1			2		2			
	c) A forest consisting of tree species which naturally occur on the site. Trees are mostly even-aged, generally uniform in height, with little understorey vegetation.																													
	1	1			3			3	1		2		1				4	5			3				1		1			
	d) A forest consisting of multiple tree species which naturally occur on the site (certain sites may naturally have only one tree species). Trees are uneven-aged (or occur in uneven-aged groups), with an array of tree heights, with little understorey vegetation. The forest is actively managed to retain standing dead trees and large downed trees and limbs.																													
	3	3			4			4	2		4		3				4	5			4	1			3		3			
	e) A forest consisting of multiple tree species which naturally occur on the site (certain sites may naturally have only one tree species). Trees are uneven-aged (or occur in uneven-aged groups) with an array of tree heights, and an understorey shrub and/or forb layer. The forest is actively managed to retain standing dead trees and downed large trees and limbs are abundant. The dead trees and debris are actively managed for wildlife habitat.																													
	5	5			5			5	3		5		5				5	5			5	5			5		5			
	f) Other																													
	1	1			3			3	1		2		1				4	5			3				1		1			
<b>2</b>	<b>Has a thinning or improvement harvest been completed recently (past 10 years) on your forest land?</b>																													
<b>2.1</b>	<b>From the choices below (a-c), select the answer that best describes the thinning or improvement harvesting.</b>																													
	a) Thinning or improvement harvesting completed on <10% of forest land.																													
																					3				1					
	b) Thinning or improvement harvesting completed on 10-25% of forest land.																													
									-1									1			4				2		1			
	c) Thinning or improvement harvesting completed on >25% of forest land.																													
									-2									2			5				3		2			
<b>2.2</b>	<b>For the forest trails, landings (areas where logs are stacked for loading) and roads used during thinning or harvest activities: SELECT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THAT APPLY.</b>																													
	a) Designated skid trails for logging/forest product removal were used to limit disturbance and compaction.																													
	1	1							2				2																2	
	b) Water bars, culverts and/or rolling dips have been installed on roads and safely outletted.																													
	3	3		3						3			4																	
	c) Forest trails, landings and cut- and fill-slopes of roads are seeded following tree harvest.																													
	5	3		3	2			1	1				4				1								1					
	d) During heavy use periods dust was controlled through the use of water, wood chips, rock surfacing or paving.																													
																	4													
	e) None of the above																													
	-1			-1									-1				-1													
<b>2.3</b>	<b>During the thinning or harvest, did you use practices to protect riparian areas such as riparian setbacks, minimum equipment activity in streams and riparian zones and low impact stream crossings when working near streams or watercourses?</b>																													
			3	5					2				4									3				2	5	2		
<b>3</b>	<b>Have you reforested suitable tree growing areas?</b>																													
	<b>From the choices below (a-c), select the answer that best describes the site preparation activities for tree planting or natural regeneration.</b>																													
	a) Where a timber harvest has occurred, site preparation activities created bare mineral soil and removed slash on less than 10% of the land in the reforested unit. If tree planting took place on abandoned cropland or grassland little or no site preparation was done.																													
									-1																					2
	b) Where a timber harvest has occurred, site preparation activities created bare mineral soil and removed slash on 10-25% of the land in the reforested unit. If tree planting took place on abandoned cropland or grassland, a moderate level of site preparation was applied (mechanical and/or chemical destruction of existing vegetation).																													
	-1	-1			-1			-1	-2				-1				-1									-1				1



