

Animal Enhancement Activity – ANM07- Extending existing field borders for water quality protection and wildlife habitat



Enhancement Description

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.

Land Use Applicability

Cropland, Pastureland

Benefits

Widening existing field borders can provide food and cover for native and game species as well as enhancing wildlife habitat. Extended field borders offer more surface area to filter out sediments and agro-chemicals. Field borders can also offer buffers to mitigate pesticide drift during pesticide applications and pollen drift where the mixing of plant varieties is not desired.

Wildlife species utilize transition zones between agricultural fields because they provide a unique combination of cover and often provide important travel corridors. Often times field borders are adjacent to riparian areas and are important for contributing clean water, and habitat areas nearby. Extending existing field borders not only enhances wildlife habitat but it increases the effectiveness of water quality protection if the border is next to a stream.

Conditions Where Enhancement Applies

This enhancement only applies to acres of existing field borders on crop or pasture land uses.

Criteria

1. Extend the existing field border for a total of 60 feet or more to enhance habitat and water quality functions.
2. The extended field borders must be composed of at least 5 species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly grasses, perennial forbs and /or shrubs best suited to site conditions. Include species that provide pollinator food and habitat where possible.
3. All site preparation and plant establishment shall be accomplished according to the appropriate NRCS conservation practice standard criteria and specifications.
4. Any use of the field border must not compromise its intended purpose. Vegetation from field borders can be harvested for bio-energy as long as the harvesting is done in accordance with a plan that does not compromise the water quality and wildlife benefits of the extended filter strip.
5. To the extent possible the field border areas and extended field border areas will be vegetated to increase overland flow interception and increase water quality values if they also border a stream or water body.



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6. The extension of field borders can incorporate other buffer types (filter strips, riparian herbaceous and riparian forest) where applicable to meet specific operator management goals.

Adoption Requirements

This enhancement is considered adopted when the field border has a total width of 60 feet or more for the selected land use.

Documentation Requirements

1. A map showing the location and size of enhanced field borders.
2. Documentation of the type and rates of vegetation planted in the new field borders.

References

Clark, W.R. and K.F. Reeder. 2005. Continuous Conservation Reserve Program: Factors Influencing the Value of Agricultural Buffers to Wildlife Conservation. Pages 93-113 *in* Fish and wildlife benefits of Farm Bill conservation programs: 2000-2005 update. Haufler, J. B., editor. The Wildlife Society Technical Review 05-2.
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs143_012882.pdf

USDA-NRCS. 2010. Grassland Bird Population Responses to Upland Habitat Buffer Establishment by L. Wes Burger, Jr., Philip J. Barbour, and Mark D. Smith. Wildlife Insight No. 86. Washington, DC.
<http://www.fwrc.msstate.edu/pubs/NRCSWildlifeInsight86.pdf>

CSP 2013-1
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**Guidance On Vegetative Cover For
Field Borders**

Refer to MS-ECS-647-02(JS/SS), FIELD BORDERS FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT BUFFERS - ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES, for planting and management guidelines.

CSP requires field borders must be composed of at least 5 species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly grasses, perennial forbs and /or shrubs best suited to site conditions as follows: (Include species that provide pollinator food and habitat where possible.)

Herbaceous Cover - Minimum of three structural/functional groups as follows:

1. Native warm season grasses comprising at least 20% of total cover,
2. Legumes and/or forbs beneficial to wildlife comprising at least 20% of total cover, and
3. Shrubs and/or trees must cover at least 10% and no more than 20% of total area.

Refer to Appendix 2 of the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program Manual or consult a NRCS biologist for acceptable species, planting rates, dates and planting guidance.

Noxious weeds and other undesirable plants, insects, and pests shall be controlled during establishment.