

Cropland	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, utility*	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
Rotation and Adjacent Habitat Information																												
1	Enter the length of your rotation or management system in "years". The number of years is the time it takes to complete the entire rotation before you start with the first crop again. For example: corn-wheat-double crop soybeans-cotton is a three year rotation. Corn-soybeans-corn-soybeans-wheat is a five year rotation. Winter wheat-corn-millet-fallow would be a four year rotation. For continuous cropping or permanent crops, such as orchards, use one year as your rotation length. If your cropping system is not fixed, pick your most commonly planted crops as an example.																											
2	Based on your rotation or management system, enter the number of your harvested crops that are included in each of the categories below (a-e). Crops are grouped based on residue quality and quantity. Do not include cover crops in your responses. Examples: If you have corn and wheat in your rotation, you would enter a "2" for question 2d. For a corn and soybean rotation, enter "1" in 2c (for beans) and "1" in 2d (for corn).																											
	a) Enter the number of occurrences in your rotation or management system that include the following conditions: low residue fallow crop periods, idle bare fields, or harvested sod. Sod harvested for turf is differentiated from hay (which is listed under 2e).	-5	-5		-5			-4	-3									-4	-3									
	b) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below (or are similar to the list below if not listed): Artichokes, Asparagus, Beans dry edible, Bedding/garden plants, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Bulbs/corms/rizomes/tubers-ry, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Cilantro, Collards, Cucumbers, Daikon, Dill for oil, Eggplant, Endive, Escarole, Fava beans, Flower seeds, Flowers cut and cut florist greens, Foliage plants, Garlic, Ginger root, Ginseng, Green peas, Greens, Horseradish, Kale, Lettuce, Lima beans, Melons, Mustard greens, Nursery crops, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peppers, Pinerillos, Potted flowering plants, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rapini, Rutabagas, Shallots, Snap beans, Spinach, Squash, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Turnips, Vegetables, Watercress.	-3	-3		-3			-2	-2																			
	c) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below (or are similar to the list below if not listed): Buckwheat, Canola, Castor beans, Chicory, Coffee and other woody perennials (orchards, vineyards) without cover in the alleys, Corn dry fodder hogged or grazed, Corn or sorghum silage, Cotton, Crambe, Flaxseed, Guar, Hops, Lentils, Mungbeans, Mustard seed, Pea type crops, Peanuts, Pineapples, Potatoes, Rapeseed, Safflower, Sage, Soybeans, Sugarbeets, Sunflower, Sweet potatoes, Tobacco, High Residue Fallow (>50% cover during the critical erosion period).																											
	d) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below (or are similar to the list below if not listed): Amaranth, Chufas, Corn Grain/Popcorn, Cranberries, Desert grass, Guava, Herbs perennial, Kenaf, Maple trees for syrup, Mint all for oil, Peppermint for oil, Rice, Sesame, Small Grains, Sorghum, Sugarcane, Tef, Woody perennials with cover in the alleys including Apricots, Berry/Fruit Crops (Trees and Shrubs), Coffee, Grapes, Nut Trees, Pine trees ornamental, Temples, other orchard/vineyards crops.	3	3		3			2	2		2																	
	e) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below (or are similar to the list below if not listed): Dichondra, Grass Hay/Seed, Legume Hay /Seed, Lotus root, or similar herbaceous perennial crops. This does not include grass harvested for sod.	5	5		5			4	3		4																	
3	Does your rotation or management system contain a cover crop that you do not harvest?																											
3.1	Enter the number of years during the rotation length you plant a cover crop not for harvest (if the crop management system is a vineyard, orchard or other similar permanent crop. answer Q#3.2)	5	5		5		1	5	5			5	5	3	3	2	5	3				4			4	2	1	2
3.2	Enter the percent (expressed as a decimal number) of the time the management system has a cover crop maintained between the rows	5	5		5		1	5	5			5	5	3	3	2	5	3				4			4	2	1	2
3.3	Choose the answer below (a-c) that best describes when the cover crop is terminated.																											
	a) Cover crop is terminated prior to flowering for non-legumes or between 0-24% bloom for legumes or brassicas	-1.5	-1.5		-1.5			-1	-1	0	-1																	
	b) Cover crop is terminated at or after flowering but prior to seed development for non-legumes or between 25-49% bloom for legumes or brassicas	-0.375	-0.375		-0.375			-0.25	-0.25	0	-0.25																	
	c) Cover crop is terminated at or after soft dough stage for non-legumes or after 50% bloom for legumes or brassicas																											

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.																													
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		-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.																													
					1			1			1											2		2	2		2			
	b) Two or more dominant forage species all from one functional group.																													
					2			2			1											3		3	4		3			
	c) Two or more dominant forage species representing two functional groups.																													
					3			3			2											5		5	5		4			
	d) Three or more dominant forage species representing at least two functional groups with at least one being a legume.																													
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.																													
	c) Pasture vegetation is composed of 1 or 2 species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.																													
	d) Pasture vegetation is composed of 3 or more species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.																													
5	Do you have any areas such as field borders, filter strips, buffers, odd areas, windbreaks, wetlands, brushy draws, hedgerows, seeps, shallow																													
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												
	b) Habitat is between 1% and 5% of the pasture.																													
																	1	1												
	c) Habitat is between 6% and 10% of the pasture.																													
																	1	1												
	d) Habitat more than 10% of the pasture.																													
																	2	2												
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												
	b) 30 to 75 feet wide																													
																	1	1												
	c) 76 to 120 feet wide																													
																	1	1												
	d) more than 120 feet wide																													
																	2	2												
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																													
	b) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is 660 to 1320 feet																													
	c) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is 330 to 659 feet																													
	d) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is less than 330 feet																													

Water Bodies, Erosion, & Runoff Information																				
6	Do you manage access roads, stock trails and other critical areas to limit surface water runoff and control accelerated soil erosion? Gully erosion is stabilized.	2	5																	
7	Are livestock concentration areas such as feeding, watering and mineral areas located away from water bodies or have buffers to protect the water bodies from unfiltered runoff? If there are no water bodies or water courses on or adjacent to your pastureland, select Yes.																			
Pest Management Information																				
8	Do you apply any pesticides on your pastureland acres? A "No" answer for a forage mixture does not generate a negative response for that same forage																			
8.1	Select the choice (a-c) below that best describes how you manage pests on your pasture.																			
	a) Pesticides are applied to all forage species in the mixture <u>without</u> utilizing any pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring, or suppression (PAMS) strategies.																			
	b) Pesticides are applied to <u>some</u> forage species in the mixture using a site-specific combination of <u>each</u> pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) strategies, <u>OR</u> pesticides are applied to <u>all</u> forage species in the mixture using <u>only</u> one, two or three of the four PAMS strategies.																			
	c) Pesticides are applied to all forage species in the mixture utilizing a site-specific combination of each pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) strategies.																			
8.2	Do you use an environmental risk screening tool (such as WIN-PST or similar <u>approved tool</u>) to reduce pesticide risk to soil and water resources?																			
Nutrient Management Information																				
9	Do you apply organic or inorganic nutrients on your pastureland acres? This includes irrigation water, biosolids, organic by-products, and commercial																			
9.1	Do you apply nutrients from organic sources?	2																		
9.1.1	Are the organic sources analyzed to determine nutrient content, and heavy metal content, if sewage waste/sludge is a source?																			
9.1.1a	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) contained in the organic source in the <u>LEAST</u> quantity, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation.																			
	a) The organic source applied <u>exceeds</u> this nutrient need on <u>all</u> the forages.																			
	b) The organic source applied <u>exceeds</u> this nutrient need on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	c) The organic source applied <u>meets</u> this nutrient needs on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	d) The organic source applied <u>meets</u> this nutrient need on <u>all</u> of the forages.																			
9.1.1b	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) contained in the organic source in the <u>GREATEST</u> quantity, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation.																			
	a) The organic source applied <u>exceeds</u> this nutrient need on <u>all</u> the forages.																			
	b) The organic source applied <u>exceeds</u> this nutrient need on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	c) The organic source applied <u>meets</u> this nutrient needs on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	d) The organic source applied <u>meets</u> this nutrient need on <u>all</u> of the forages.																			
9.2	Do you soil test <u>ALL</u> forage management system fields following local land grant university guidance (e.g., annually, every 3 years, every 4 years, etc)?																			
9.2.1	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) needed the <u>MOST</u> for the forage management system according to the soil test results, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation. The response should consider established yield records or state derived realistic yields in excess of the guidance/recommendations.																			
	a) The nutrient application rate applied <u>exceeds</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>all</u> the forages.																			
	b) The nutrient application rate applied <u>exceeds</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	c) The nutrient application rate applied <u>meets</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	d) The nutrient application rate applied <u>meets</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>all</u> of the forages.																			
9.2.2	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) needed the <u>LEAST</u> for the forage management system according to the soil test results, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation. The response should consider established yield records or state derived realistic yields in excess of the guidance/recommendations.																			
	a) The nutrient application rate applied <u>exceeds</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>all</u> the forages.																			
	b) The nutrient application rate applied <u>exceeds</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	c) The nutrient application rate applied <u>meets</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>some</u> of the forages.																			
	d) The nutrient application rate applied <u>meets</u> the soil test recommendation on <u>all</u> of the forages.																			

