

Conservation Stewardship Program Conservation Activity List



Name: _____

Date: _____

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) encourages agricultural producers to improve conservation systems by undertaking additional conservation activities and improving, maintaining, and managing existing conservation activities. Conservation activities include enhancements and conservation practices.

Enhancements – Conservation activities selected by producers that are used to treat natural resources and improve conservation performance.

Bundles- Are specific enhancements whose installation as a group produce a synergy of conservation performance improvement and addresses resource concerns in a more comprehensive manner. Enhancement bundles are made up of five enhancements from this list.

Practices – Conservation practices are used in CSP for the purpose of encouraging producers to meet additional stewardship thresholds. During the application process, an applicant may identify resource concern stewardship thresholds by land use are not meeting with existing activities, and agree to meet them by installing new conservation practices. The new conservation practices that need to be installed will be indentified by NRCS during the application process. During on-site field verification for approved applicants, NRCS will determine the required practices using the conservation planning process.

Activities that interest you	NRCS Code	Eligible Land Use				Enhancement Name	Enhancement Description (See Job Sheet criteria for requirement details)
		Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest		
	AIR03	Crop				Replace burning of prunings, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives	The use of non-burning alternatives to dispose of prunings, removals and other crop residues from orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial crops. Non-burning alternatives include chipping, grinding, shredding, mowing or composting of these materials.
	AIR04	Crop	Pasture			Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift	Use drift reduction technologies to reduce the drift of agricultural chemicals away from the intended target when spraying.
	AIR07	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology	Utilize electronically-controlled or managed chemical spray application technology to more precisely apply agricultural pesticides to their intended targets.
	AIR08	Crop	Pasture			Nitrification inhibitors or urease inhibitors	The use of an ammonia or ammonium fertilizers with a substance that inhibits the biological oxidations of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen or the use of surface applied urea products with a substance that inhibits hydrolytic action on urea by urease enzyme that when applied to soils results in less urea nitrogen lost by ammonia volatilization (AAPFCO). This enhancement is only applicable to nitrogen applied within 30 days of planting. This does not apply to “pop-up” or starter nitrogen sources applied at planting time.

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	ANM03		Pasture			Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity	Improve pasture by increasing native grasses and/or legumes to 15% of herbage dry matter (productivity by weight) using adapted species and varieties, appropriate seeding rates, and timing of seeding. Pastures containing about 15% native grasses and/or legumes by weight dry matter are approximately equal to 30% foliar cover.
	ANM05	Crop	Pasture	Range		Extending riparian forest buffers for water quality protection and wildlife habitat	Where existing riparian forest buffers (i.e., buffers) are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow, reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat.
	ANM07	Crop	Pasture			Extending existing field borders for water quality protection and wildlife habitat	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.
	ANM09		Pasture	Range	Forest	Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat	Implement a grazing management plan that allows for rest periods to provide adequate residue for nesting and fawning cover and increase diversity of vegetation structure to benefit a variety of wildlife species.
	ANM10	Crop				Harvest hay in a manner that allows wildlife to flush and escape	Harvesting hay using conservation measures that allow wildlife to flush and escape. These measures include timing of haying to avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting or fawning, idling hay land during the nesting or fawning period, and applying haying techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife.
	ANM11		Pasture	Range	Forest	Patch-burning to enhance wildlife habitat	Use prescribed burning with livestock grazing to create patches of different vegetation structure and species composition for the benefit of wildlife.
	ANM12	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Shallow water habitat	Construct or renovate small, shallow sites to impound or hold water seasonally, typically from late winter through early summer (e.g., vernal pools).
	ANM17		Pasture	Range		Monitoring nutritional status of livestock using the NUTBAL PRO system	Use of the NUTBAL PRO software to determine if current diet is sufficient to meet livestock nutritional needs. This requires the collection and laboratory analysis of forage or fecal samples to determine the nutritional value of grazing forages.
	ANM21	Crop	Pasture	Range		Prairie restoration for grazing and wildlife habitat	This activity consists of restoring/renovating prairie habitat by establishing native vegetation and managing the restored plant community.

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	ANM23	Crop	Pasture	Range		Multi-species native perennials for biomass/wildlife habitat	This enhancement consists of establishing native perennial vegetation for biomass production and wildlife habitat.
	ANM25		Pasture			Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season	Livestock are excluded from forages on specified acres during the growth season. The "stockpiled" forages are grazed at a later time using strip grazing to allow animals to utilize the forage within a strip for a specified period of time.
	ANM26		Pasture	Range		Managing calving to coincide with forage availability	This enhancement uses a controlled breeding season to match livestock nutrient requirements to available pasture forage and reduce supplemental feeding. This enhancement is applicable to all grazing livestock.
	ANM27	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Wildlife friendly fencing	This enhancement involves the use of wildlife friendly fencing techniques that allow free passage of daily wildlife movement and seasonal migration; and/or increase visibility to prevent entanglement and mortality. <u>Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres.</u>
	ANM29		Pasture	Range	Forest	On-farm forage based grazing system	A forage based grazing system that supplies all roughage (forage and supplemental hay) requirements for a livestock operation.
	ANM31	Crop				Drainage water management	This enhancement consists of seasonal hydrology management during non-cropping periods for wildlife habitat on working lands.
	ANM32	Crop	Pasture	Range		Extend existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous cover for water quality protection and wildlife habitat	Where existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous covers (i.e., buffers) 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.
	ANM33	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Riparian buffer, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat	This activity consists of managing riparian zones by utilizing select conservation measures (such as re-locating equipment operations, trails, or livestock; establishing diverse native vegetation and controlling invasive species; fencing; and extending the width of the riparian zone to enhance wildlife habitat adjacent to riparian zones of streams, ponds, lakes, or wetlands) to achieve stream side cover and vegetative diversity and structure to improve terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat.
	ANM34	Crop				Leave standing grain crops un-harvested to benefit wildlife	Implement a crop management plan that will allow a portion of grain crops to be left in fields un-harvested to provide food and cover for wildlife during winter months.

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	ANM35	Crop				Enhance wildlife habitat on expired grass/legume covered CRP acres or acres with similar perennial vegetated cover managed as hayland	Implement a focused habitat management plan for the benefit of selected wildlife species on expired CRP grass/legume covered acres that has CRP conservation cover or acres with similar perennial vegetated cover managed as hayland.
	ANM36				Forest	Enhance wildlife habitat on expired tree covered CRP acres or acres with similar woody cover managed as forestland	Implement a focused habitat management plan for the benefit of selected wildlife species on expired CRP tree covered acres that has CRP conservation cover or acres with similar woody cover managed as forestland.
	ANM37	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Prescriptive grazing management system for grazed lands (includes expired CRP grass/legume or tree covered acres converted to grazed lands)	Implement a prescriptive grazing management system for all grazed lands and for all eligible land uses in the operation. This includes expired CRP grass/legume or tree covered acres that are now converted to a grazing system. <u>Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres.</u>
	ANM38	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape and enhanced access for bats and bird species	Retrofit all existing watering facilities (troughs, tanks, etc.) to allow for the escape of wildlife that become trapped while trying to drink and to remove obstructions above the watering facility such as boards and wires. <u>Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres.</u>
	ENR01	Crop				Fuel use reduction for field operations	This enhancement is for fuel savings of 20% or more achieved by a reduction in field operations when compared to existing management system.
	ENR09	Crop	Pasture			Variable frequency drive electric motors	This enhancement activity is for upgrading of existing single speed electric motors through the addition of variable frequency electric drives. A motor replacement may also be included in some cases. The primary use of this enhancement is for irrigation water pumping. This enhancement is not intended for farmstead or animal housing applications.
	ENR10	Crop	Pasture			Using nitrogen provided by legumes, animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of the nitrogen needs	This enhancement involves using nitrogen (N) produced by legumes and/or available animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of N nutrient needs for crops, hay and/or forages produced on the farm.

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	ENR11	Crop	Pasture			Improving energy feedstock production using alley cropping systems with short rotation woody crops	This enhancement involves the use of short rotation woody plants that produce energy feedstock planted in multiple rows with crops or forages produced in the alleyways between the woody rows.
	ENR12	Crop				Use of legume cover crops as a nitrogen source	This enhancement is for the use of legume cover crops as a primary source of nitrogen in a cropping system. Use of legume cover crops is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems.
	PLT02		Pasture	Range	Forest	Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management	Adjust grazing management based on monitoring data. Monitor key grazing areas to determine if current grazing management is meeting management goals and objectives. A key grazing area is a small area of a grazed field that is identified as being representative of the entire field.
	PLT05	Crop			Forest	Multi-story cropping, sustainable management of non-timber forest plants	This activity involves the manipulation of forest species composition, structure, and canopy cover to achieve or maintain a desired native plant community to facilitate the sustainable management of native non-timber forest plant(s) (e.g., goldenseal, ramps, mushrooms, ginseng, ferns, "sugarbush", etc.).
	PLT06	Crop	Pasture	Range		Renovation of a windbreak, shelter belt or hedgerow for wildlife habitat	This enhancement is for the renovation of existing sites that are declining in vigor, need additional woody plants (trees or shrubs) or otherwise no longer provide wildlife habitat benefits. Existing rows of woody plants may be thinned, removed or replaced with new plantings. Existing woody plants may be pruned, either branches or roots or both, to improve windbreak function, health and vigor.
	PLT15	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat	Seed or plug nectar and pollen producing plants in non-cropped areas such as field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, waterways, shelterbelts, hedgerows, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers.

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	PLT16		Pasture	Range	Forest	Intensive rotational grazing	This enhancement is for the <u>harvest efficiency</u> of grazing livestock to increase forage harvest, and to improve forage quality and livestock health. The grazing system is managed to produce high quality, nutritious forage and maintain plants with sufficient energy reserves to recover quickly when adequate soil moisture is available for regrowth. Generally, livestock are rotated through pastures in the grazing system based on the physiological growth and nutritional stage of the forage plants and the daily dry matter intake and nutritional requirements of the animal. This enhancement is for: rotational grazing systems with increased numbers of pastures or paddocks, the accompanying required infrastructure, shorter grazing periods, and increased stock density. <u>Selection of this enhancement requires the activity to be planned concurrently on all eligible land use acres.</u>
	PLT17				Forest	Creating forest openings to improve hardwood stands	Creating forest openings or patches is a silvicultural practice used to naturally regenerate over-mature and/or degraded hardwood stands while providing added cover and browse for several game and non-game species of wildlife.
	PLT18	Crop	Pasture			Increasing on-farm food production with edible woody buffer landscapes	This enhancement is for the enhancing of windbreaks, alley cropping, silvopasture, or riparian forest buffer systems with trees and shrubs that produce edible products for human or wildlife consumption.
	PLT19	Crop				Herbicide resistant weed management	Adoption of multiple agronomic principles to manage herbicide resistant weeds in annually planted crop fields.
	PLT20	Crop				High residue cover crop or mixtures of high residue cover crops for weed suppression and soil health	Utilize biomass from a cover crop or cover crop mixture as a living or killed mulch to suppress weed seed germination and to add carbon to the terrestrial carbon pool.
	PLT21				Forest	Forest stand improvement pre-treating vegetation and fuels preceding a prescribed fire	This enhancement is to manage the vegetation and fuels in a forested area with mechanical or manual methods in advance of a prescribed fire AND to complete one or more treatments with prescribed fire during the contract period to restore native forest conditions.

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	SOE05	Crop				Intensive no-till (Organic or Non-organic systems)	This enhancement is for using an intensive no-till, strip till, or direct seeding method of planting throughout the planned rotation. High residue levels are maintained by including high residue-producing crops, or by low residue crops followed by a cover crop in the rotation. Termination of all cover crops is accomplished using chemical methods or non-chemical methods, such as flail mowing, roller crimper and frost kill.
	SQL01	Crop				Controlled traffic system	Controlled traffic confines heavy traffic from tractor drive wheels/tracks, combine wheels, fertilizer or manure spreaders and grain carts to specific lanes in crop fields year after year.
	SQL04	Crop				Use of cover crop mixes	This enhancement is for the use of cover crop mixes that contain two (2) or more different species of cover crops or cultivars of a single species.
	SQL05	Crop				Use of deep rooted crops to breakup soil compaction	This enhancement is for the use of deep rooted crops to break up compacted soils and improve soil quality. Deep rooted crops can be perennial plants like alfalfa or annual plants like forage radish.
	SQL08	Crop				Intercropping to improve soil quality and increase biodiversity	This enhancement involves the use of intercropping principles (i.e., growing two or more crops in close proximity to each other during part or all of their life cycles) to promote interactions that improve soil and water quality via increased biodiversity and contribute to pest management.
	SQL09	Crop				Conversion of cropland to grass-based agriculture	Conversion of cropland to grass-based agriculture is the establishment of mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs and/or legume species on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown in monocultures. Select perennial species based on species compatibility, forage quality potential, improvements to soil quality, beneficial effects for wildlife and/or production of biomass.
	SQL10	Crop				Crop management system where cropland acres were recently converted from CRP grass/legume cover or similar perennial vegetation	Implement a prescriptive crop management system on cropland acres that have been recently converted from CRP grass/legume conservation cover or similar perennial vegetated cover to a rotation of annually planted crops. Note: this enhancement is limited to acres where the conversion event took place not more than 2 years prior (not including hayland).

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	SQL11	Crop				Cover cropping in orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial horticultural crops	Grow perennial or annual cover crop mixtures of grass, legumes, native flowering plants and/or other forbs year round to provide soil coverage, organic mulch, beneficial insect habitat, and other conservation benefits in orchards, vineyards or other perennial horticultural crops. Cover crops, once planted, are replanted annually or maintained year after year.
	SQL12	Crop				Intensive cover cropping in annual crops	Grow and manage <i>seasonal</i> cover crops of grasses, legumes or forbs to maintain soil coverage and other conservation benefits during all the non-crop production periods in an annual crop rotation. Intensive cover cropping is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems.
	WQL01		Pasture	Range	Forest	Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, herbaceous weeds and invasive species	This enhancement is for the reduction of woody brush, herbaceous weeds and invasive plants using non-chemical methods. Physical methods include pulling, hoeing, mowing, mulching or other similar techniques. Biological methods include use of natural enemies either introduced or augmented. Use of chemicals is prohibited with this enhancement.
	WQL03		Pasture	Range	Forest	Rotation of supplement and feeding areas	The proper location and regular movement of livestock concentration areas such as feeding areas and mineral blocks in a manner that will improve livestock distribution, reduce localized areas of disturbances and reduce impacts on water bodies.
	WQL04	Crop				Plant tissue tests and analysis to improve nitrogen management	Use plant tissue tests to adjust nitrogen application rates.
	WQL05	Crop				Apply nutrients no more than 30 days prior to planned planting date	This enhancement is for applying nutrients from fertilizer, manures and/or compost no more than 30 days prior to the planned planting date of the crop.
	WQL07	Crop	Pasture			Split nitrogen applications, 50% after the crop emergence or pasture green up	Apply no more than 50% of total crop nitrogen needs within 30 days prior to planting or in the case of pasture or hay after green up of the dormant grasses. Apply the remaining 50% or more of the total nitrogen needs after crop emergence or pasture green up.

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	WQL09	Crop				Apply phosphorus fertilizer below soil surface	This enhancement is for the application of all phosphorus fertilizer at least 3 inches deep, including manure, or as a 2X2 row starter. Note: the use of this enhancement may require a revised Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) plan.
	WQL10	Crop				Plant a cover crop that will scavenge residual nitrogen	Plant a cover crop that will scavenge nitrogen remaining in the soil after the harvest of a previous crop. Suitable cover crops include those with at least a "Very Good" rating for scavenging nitrogen as documented in " Managing Cover Crops Profitably, 3rd Edition " (Sarrantonio, 1998), Chart 2 Performance & Roles, pg 67. Examples include cereal rye, barley, forage radish and sorghum sudan.
	WQL11	Crop	Pasture			Precision application technology to apply nutrients	The use of precision agriculture technologies to apply nutrients to fit variations in site-specific conditions found within fields.
	WQL13	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	High level integrated pest management to reduce pesticide environmental risk	Utilize advanced Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques, and only apply the lowest risk pesticides available (or if higher risk pesticides are used appropriate mitigation techniques are used to ameliorate the risk) in an environmentally sound manner when monitoring indicates that an economic pest threshold has been exceeded. Pesticide applications must follow all label requirements.
	WQL14	Crop	Pasture			Land application of treated manure	This enhancement is for the use of manure that has been treated to reduce both odors and pathogens prior to land application. Acceptable practices include controlled temperature anaerobic digestion (mesophilic or thermophilic), composting and chemical treatment. Waste treatment lagoons and injection of manure alone do not qualify as acceptable practices.
	WQL17	Crop				Use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops	This enhancement is for the use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops prior to planting. These methods include mowing, rolling, undercutting and weather kill.
	WQL18		Pasture	Range	Forest	Non- chemical pest management for livestock	The use of management, monitoring, and prevention techniques to manage external livestock pests without the use of pesticides.

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	WQL19		Pasture	Range	Forest	Transition to ORGANIC grazing systems	<p>“Transition to Organic Grazing Systems” supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic livestock grazing system. Key to the enhancement activity is following ecological and pasture-based grazing requirements, applying materials according to the National List of Allowed Synthetic and Prohibited Natural Substances, and managing livestock according to National Organic Program (NOP) rules (Subpart C – Organic Production and Handling Requirements) for organic certification. This enhancement activity facilitates compliance with NOP rules for organic certification.</p>
	WQL20	Crop				Transition to ORGANIC cropping systems	<p>“Transition to Organic Cropping Systems” supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic cropping system. Key to the enhancement is the inclusion of management activities that improve water and soil quality in an “Organic System Plan (OSP)” that adheres to the National Organic Program (NOP) 205.201 criteria. Included in the plan are specifics on how producers will manage pests, weeds, diseases, and plant nutrients by following a crop rotation that incorporates cover crops and by using other cultural, biological and physical methods. The OSP also covers uses of manure and compost, measures to prevent exposure of organic crops and soils to NOP-prohibited substances, and seed sources.</p>
	WQL21	Crop	Pasture	Range		Integrated pest management for ORGANIC farming	<p>Managing pests on an organic farm, including farms transitioning to organic, with an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system that relies on high level prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques that are based on an understanding of pest ecology. Organic IPM relies primarily on ecologically-based cultural and biological practices that result in healthy soil and habitat for beneficial organisms. Appropriate mitigation techniques are utilized to improve environmental risks from selected suppression techniques.</p>
	WQL22	Crop	Pasture			On-farm composting of farm organic waste	<p>This enhancement consists of composting organic waste generated from the agricultural operation(s) on-farm. This includes animal manures, livestock mortality (where state or local laws allow), and waste from on-farm processing of agricultural products (e.g., slaughter by-products or vegetable culls removed from the field during harvest). It does not include any hazardous household waste, any general hazardous waste products or bio-hazard waste products. Yard waste such as grass clippings and leaves can be included but are not required. Composted products must be used in compliance with all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.</p>

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	WQL24	Crop	Pasture			Apply enhanced efficiency fertilizer products	At least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent nitrogen fertilizer and/or phosphorus fertilizers used for crop production must include enhanced efficiency formulations.
	WQL25	Crop				Split applications of nitrogen based on a PSNT	Use <u>pre-sidedress</u> soil nitrate test (PSNT) to determine the need and/or amount of additional nitrogen to be applied during a sidedress/topdress N application.
	WQL26	Crop	Pasture			Reduce the concentration of nutrients imported on farm	Grow at least 75% of feed for livestock on the farm and use manure from the livestock to supplement up to 50% of N, 90% of P and 90% K for crops grown on the farm.
	WQL27	Crop				Drainage water management for nutrient, pathogen, or pesticide reduction	This enhancement consists of managing soil and/or surface water levels during the non-cropping season in order to reduce the loss of nutrients, pathogens, or/and pesticides from a crop field through drainage systems and into downstream receiving waters. This enhancement may also be utilized to reduce the oxidation of organic matter in the soil and/or reduce wind erosion or particulate matter (dust) emissions.
	WQT01	Crop	Pasture			Irrigation system automation	This enhancement entails using GPS guided variable rate irrigation or other innovative technologies that allow irrigation water application based on variable site conditions within a field.
	WQT03	Crop	Pasture			Irrigation pumping plant evaluation	This enhancement consists of the evaluation of the pumping plant performance and efficiency using the Nebraska Irrigation Pumping Plant Performance Criteria.
	WQT05	Crop	Pasture			Remote monitoring and notification of irrigation pumping plant operation	A system for monitoring the status of an irrigation pumping plant and notifying the operator by a wireless connection of a change in the operating status of the irrigation system.
	WQT07	Crop	Pasture			Regional weather networks for irrigation scheduling	Crop evapotranspiration (crop ET) information from a regional weather network is utilized as a part of the irrigation water management plan for irrigation scheduling. Water use is planned and adjustments in application rates and timing are made using the regional weather network data.

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	WQT08	Crop	Pasture			Decrease irrigation water quantity or conversion to non-irrigated crop production	This enhancement consists of reducing the total quantity of irrigation water used to produce crops and forages or the conversion of land to non-irrigated production.
Activities that interest you	NRCS Code	Eligible Land Use			Supplemental Payment Activity	Enhancement Description (See Job Sheet criteria for requirement details)	
	CCR99	Crop				Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation	Resource-conserving crop rotation means a crop rotation that: 1) Includes at least one resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist, 2) Reduces erosion, 3) Improves soil fertility and tilth, 4) Interrupts pest cycles, and 5) In applicable areas, reduces depletion of soil moisture or otherwise reduces the need for irrigation. Resource-conserving crop means a crop that is one of the following: 1) A perennial grass, 2) A legume grown for use as forage, seed for planting, or green manure, 3) A legume-grass mixture, and 4) A small grain grown in combination with a green manure crop consisting of a grass, legume, forbs, or grass-forbs mixture, whether interseeded or planted in rotation.

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Activities that interest you	NRCS Code	Eligible Land Use				Bundle Name	Bundle Criteria
	BCR06	Crop				Crop Technology Bundle #6 (Improves nutrient and pesticide application techniques and widens buffers)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; AIR07-GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology; WQL11-Precision application technology to apply nutrients; WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk; and one of the buffer widening enhancements ANM05, ANM07 or ANM32.
	BCR09	Crop				Crop Technology Bundle #9 (Addresses orchard and vineyard resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR03-Replace burning of pruning, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives; AIR04-Use of drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; PLT15- Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; SQL11-Cover cropping in orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial horticultural crops; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.
	BFO07				Forest	Forest Bundle # 7 (Improves wildlife habitat in conifer or mixed forests)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM12-Shallow water habitat; PLT15-Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; PLT21-Forest stand improvement pre-treating vegetation and fuels preceding a prescribed fire; WQL01-Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.
	BFO08				Forest	Forest Bundle # 8 (Improves wildlife habitat in hardwood or mixed forests)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM12-Shallow water habitat; PLT15-Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; PLT17-Create forest openings to improve hardwood stands; WQL01-Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.

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	BPA07		Pasture			Pasture Grazing Bundle # 7 (Improves forage utilization)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM25-Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; ANM29-On-farm forage based grazing system; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing; and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up.
	BPA09		Pasture			Pasture Grazing Bundle # 9 (Addresses multiple resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; ANM03-Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity; ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing, and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up.
	BRA08			Range		Range Grazing Bundle # 8 (Addresses multiple resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM09-Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; PLT02-Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management; WQL03-Rotation of supplement and feeding areas; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.
	BRA09			Range		Range Grazing Bundle # 9 (Addresses multiple resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM09-Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat; ANM11-Patch-burning to enhance wildlife habitat; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability, ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing, and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.
Activities that interest you	Code	Eligible Land Use				Practice Name	Practice Definition
	311	Crop	Pasture			Alley Cropping	Trees or shrubs are planted in sets of single or multiple rows with agronomic, horticultural crops or forages produced in the alleys between the sets of woody plants that produce additional products.
	314	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Brush Management	Removal, reduction or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants on rangeland, native or naturalized pasture, pasture, hayland and forest lands where removal or reduction of excessive woody (non-herbaceous) plants is desired.

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	328	Crop				Conservation Crop Rotation	Growing crops in a recurring sequence on the same field to control erosion, improve soil organic matter, balance nutrients, improve water use efficiency, manage saline seeps, manage pests and/or provide food and cover for wildlife
	329	Crop				Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed	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.
	338		Pasture	Range	Forest	Prescribed Burning	Controlled fire applied to a predetermined areas to maintain or enhance fire dependent ecologies.
	340	Crop				Cover Crop	The planting of crops such as grasses, legumes and forbs to provide seasonal cover that will reduce erosion, improve soil organic matter, promote efficient nutrient cycling, fix nitrogen in the soil, suppress weeds, increase biodiversity and/or provide food and cover for wildlife.
	342	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Critical Area Planting	Establishment of permanent vegetation on sites that have or are expected to have high erosion rates, and on sites that have physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.
	344	Crop				Residue Management, Seasonal	Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface during a specified period of the year, while planting annual crops on a clean-tilled seedbed, or when growing biennial or perennial seed crops.
	345	Crop				Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till	Managing the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and other plant residue on the soil surface year round while limiting the soil-disturbing activities used to grow crops in systems where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting.
	346	Crop				Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till	Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on pre-formed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.
	380	Crop	Pasture	Range		Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	Windbreaks or shelterbelts are single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs in linear configurations to reduce surface wind speeds in order to control wind erosion, manage snow deposition, reduce the spread of odors, reduce pesticide spray drift and/or provide wildlife food and cover.

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	382	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Fence	A constructed barrier to animals or people.
	383		Pasture	Range	Forest	Fuelbreak	A strip or block of land on which the vegetation, debris and detritus have been reduced and/or modified to control or diminish the risk of the spread of fire crossing the strip or block of land.
	384		Pasture	Range	Forest	Woody Residue Treatment	The treatment of residual woody material that is created due to management activities or natural disturbances.
	386	Crop				Field Border	A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field to provide a buffer between cropland and non-cropped areas to reduce cropland impacts and provide wildlife food and cover.
	390	Crop	Pasture	Range		Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Grasses, grass-like plants and forbs that are tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils and that are established or managed in the transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats to provide a buffer between agricultural areas and riparian areas and to enhance riparian zone functions.
	391	Crop	Pasture			Riparian Forest Buffer	An area predominantly trees and/or shrubs that are tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils and that are established or managed in the transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats to provide a buffer between agricultural areas and riparian areas and to enhance riparian zone functions.
	393	Crop				Filter Strip	A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation established on cropland that removes contaminants from overland flow.
	394		Pasture	Range	Forest	Firebreak	A permanent or temporary strip of bare or vegetated land established to retard the movement of fire.
	395	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Stream Habitat Improve/Mgmt	Maintain, improve or restore physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream, and its associated riparian zone, necessary for meeting the life history requirements of desired aquatic species.
	449	Crop	Pasture			Irrigation Water Management	The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner.

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	484	Crop				Mulching	Applying plant residues or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface.
	511	Crop	Pasture			Forage Harvest Management	The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop or ensilage.
	512	Crop	Pasture			Forage and Biomass Planting	Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production.
	528		Pasture	Range	Forest	Prescribed Grazing	Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals in order to enhance or maintain good forage production and provide wildfire food and cover.
	550			Range		Range Planting	Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees in order to establish a function range ecology.
	612	Crop			Forest	Tree/Shrub Establishment	Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration.
	614	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Watering Facility	A permanent or portable device to provide an adequate amount and quality of drinking water for livestock and or wildlife.
	643	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats	Restoring and managing rare and declining habitats and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity.
	644	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	Retaining, developing or managing wetland habitat for wetland wildlife.
	645	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife.
	647	Crop	Pasture	Range	Forest	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management	Manage early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities by increasing plant community diversity.
	650	Crop	Pasture	Range		Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation	Replacing, releasing and/or removing selected trees and shrubs or rows within an existing windbreak or shelterbelt, adding rows to the windbreak or shelterbelt or removing selected tree and shrub branches.
	654	Crop			Forest	Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment	The closure, decommissioning, or abandonment of roads, trails, and/or landings and associated treatment to enhance forest functions.

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	655	Crop			Forest	Forest Trails & Landings	A temporary or infrequently used route, path or cleared area within a forest established to provide access to the forest while limiting damage to the forest.
	660	Crop			Forest	Tree/Shrub Pruning	The removal of all or part of selected branches, leaders or roots from trees and shrubs to improve forest health and functions.
	666	Crop			Forest	Forest Stand Improvement	The manipulation of species composition, stand structure and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation to enhance forest health and functions.

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