

## Conservation Practice Standard Overview

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### Field Border (386)

Field borders are strips of permanent vegetation (grasses, legumes, forbs, or shrubs) established on one or more sides of a field.

#### Practice Information

The field containing the border is usually, but not necessarily, cropland. The border is generally converted from cropland but may be created by removing large trees at the edge of woodland, leaving a transition zone of herbaceous and small woody plants.

Field borders are functional and aesthetically pleasing. They are multipurpose practices that will serve one or more of the following functions:

- reduce wind and water erosion
- protect soil and water quality
- assist in management of harmful insect populations
- provide wildlife food and cover
- provide tree or shrub products
- increase carbon storage in biomass and soils
- improve air quality



The above functions should be considered when selecting the plant species for this practice.

#### Common Associated Practices

Field Border (386) is commonly applied with conservation practices such as Conservation Crop Rotation (328), any of the Residue and Tillage Management practices (329, 345, 346), Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (647), and Upland or Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (645, 644).

For further information, contact your local NRCS field office.