**Conservation Practice Effects**

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| **Structures for Wildlife (Ac) 649****Definition: A structure installed to replace or modify a missing or deficient wildlife habitat component.****Major Resource Concerns Addressed: Wildlife habitat.****Benchmark Condition: Annually tilled cropland.****Date: October, 2016 Developer/Location: Hal Gordon, OR** |
| **Positive Effects** | **Negative Effects** |
| **Soil*** **None.**

**Water*** **None**

**Air*** **None.**

**Plants*** **None.**

**Animals*** **Fish and wildlife cover, shelter, food and habitat are created or improved.**

**Energy*** **None**

**Human*** **Create sustainability of natural resources that support your business.**
* **Increase the property value (real estate) of your property.**
* **Create open space and improve habitat for wildlife.**
* **Make land more attractive and promote good stewardship.**
* **May be eligible for cost share.**
* **Increased profitability in the long run.**
 | **Land*** **Historic properties and cultural resources may be affected by construction and by certain operation and maintenance actions.**
* **Minimal land taken out of agricultural production.**

**Capital*** **No additional field equipment required.**
* **Installation equipment and materials.**
* **Annual operation and maintenance costs to maintain improvements, control vegetation and manage pests.**

**Labor*** **No change.**

**Management*** **No change.**

**Risk*** **Reduced farm flexibility with an increase in wildlife.**
* **Increase in the possibility of trespass hunters or fishers.**
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| **Net Effect: Improved wildlife habitat at a low cost.** |

**Commonly Associated Practices:** Upland Wildlife Management.

**Note:** This worksheet contains general talking points for the conservation planner to discuss with the land user. It is the first step towards an economic or financial analysis. The second step would include identifying a specific site for analysis at the farm or field level, editing the template for local conditions, adding units and quantities of farm inputs and outputs. The third step in the economic analysis is to place a dollar value on as many variables as possible, put all units in the same time frame, using amortization ($/Acres/Year) or net present value ($/Acre), so benefits and costs can be compared. The fourth and final step would be to combine several conservation practices into a conservation system, which is how most conservation practices are applied at the field level. Data for the worksheet comes from the land user, conservation planner, technical specialist and local agricultural supply vendors and contractors. See Economics Technical Note: TN 200-ECN-1, Basic Economic Analysis Using T-Charts (August 2013) for more information.