**Conservation Practice Effects**

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| **Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (Ac) 645**  **Definition: Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife.**  **Major Resource Concerns Addressed: Wildlife food, cover, shelter, and habitat.**  **Benchmark Condition: Non-farmed corners of an irregularly shaped row-crop field.**  **Date: October, 2016 Developer/Location: Hal Gordon, OR** | |
| **Positive Effects** | **Negative Effects** |
| **Soil**   * **Sheet, rill, gully, wind erosion is reduced by the establishment of permanent vegetation.** * **New vegetation may increase soil organic matter.**   **Water**   * **Deep rooted plants uptake excess water and reduce seasonal high water.** * **Improved vegetative cover may reduce runoff and sedimentation.** * **Sound management of upland vegetation tends to improve watershed conditions, including lower water temperatures.**   **Air**   * **Vegetative cover reduces wind erosion and fugitive dust generation.** * **Vegetation removes CO2 from the air and stores it in the form of carbon in the plants and soil.**   **Plants**   * **Management and improvement measures create or maintain the desired plant communities.** * **Vegetation is installed and managed to control undesired species.**   **Animals**   * **Increase in wildlife numbers due to improved habitat.** * **Areas for food, cover and habitat are created, restored, or enhanced.** * **Sites may be used as feed and forage by livestock when not used by wildlife.**   **Energy**   * **None.**   **Human**   * **Increase in wildlife recreational opportunities.** * **Increase yields/reduce costs as land becomes more productive.** * **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.** * **Conserve soil and water for periods of drought and future use.** * **Prevent off-site negative impacts.** * **Comply with environmental regulations.** * **Save time, money and labor.** * **Promote family health and safety.** * **Make land more attractive and promote good stewardship.** * **May be eligible for cost share.** * **Increased profitability in the long run.** | **Land**   * **No change in land use or land in production.**   **Capital**   * **No additional field equipment required.** * **Install field materials and management costs.** * **Annual operation and maintenance cost to monitor the site and maintain site.**   **Labor**   * **Increase in labor depending on managed area, species and intensity of wildlife use.**   **Management**   * **Increase in management developing habitat management plan, field scouting and record keeping.**   **Risk**   * **Increase in unwanted predators.** * **Increase in trespass and vandalism.** * **Vegetation or structures may cause flooding and ponding.** |
| **Net Effect: Improved wildlife habitat, soil and water quality at a low cost.** | |

**Commonly Associated Practices:** Access Control , Brush Management, Early Successional Habitat Development/Mgt., Field Border, Forage and Biomass Planting, Forage Harvest Management, Forest Stand Improvement, Prescribed Burning, Prescribed Grazing, Range Planting, Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats, Riparian Forest Buffer, Riparian Herbaceous Cover, Tree/Shrub Establishment, Watering Facility.

**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.