

RCPP KDWPT - Grassland Birds and Grazing Land Enhancement

Brush Management

Code: 314

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Removal, reduction, or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

- Restore natural plant community balance
- Create the desired plant community
- Reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired and unwanted plants
- Manage noxious woody plants
- Restore desired vegetative cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and enhance stream flow
- Maintain or enhance wildlife habitat including that associated with threatened and endangered species
- Improve forage accessibility, quality, and quantity for livestock
- Protect life and property from wildfire hazards
- Improve visibility and access for handling livestock

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands except active cropland where the removal, reduction, or manipulation of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants is desired. This practice will not be used for removal of woody vegetation by prescribed fire (use CP 338, Prescribed Burning) or removal of woody vegetation to facilitate a land use change (use CP 460, Land Clearing).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Chemical, Aerial Applied Apply brush management on rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture through the use of broadcast aerial application of material with low cost chemical(s) to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush) in uplands and other areas not in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands. Typical unit is 160 acres.	ac	\$20.92	\$25.11
Chemical - Ground Applied Apply brush management on rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture through the use of broadcast application of material using low cost chemical(s) to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush) in uplands and other areas not in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands. Typical unit is 160 acres.	ac	\$20.09	\$24.11
Chemical, Foliar Spot Treatment Apply foliar chemical brush management techniques (aerial fixed-wing or ground rig) on isolated upland areas within an 80-acre planning unit (not directly adjacent to streams, ponds or wetlands) associated with rangeland (may include grazed forest, pasture, or other land uses) to control undesirable deciduous species in order to improve ecological/range site conditions. Treatment is applied to a 10-acre isolated area (not adjacent to a stream, wetland or pond), using broadcast/aerial herbicide(s) application, on the entire 10 acres to reduce or remove trees and/or brush which are not appropriate for the site(s). Foliar application of material using the most effective, low-cost chemical(s).	ac	\$30.64	\$36.77
Chemical, Individual Plant Treatment This scenario is for the implementation of brush management on range, pasture or native pasture using individual plant treatment (IPT). The typical method of control is application of herbicides (basal or foliar location) on selected individual plants.	ac	\$26.69	\$32.02

Mechanical and Chemical, Heavy Infestation	ac	\$242.01	\$290.41
<p>Removal of woody vegetation on gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils. The practice requires the felling and piling of trees and brush using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to cut stump resprouting tree/brush species, as necessary, in order to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has met or exceeded heavy or high infestation levels (averaging greater than 15% canopy depending upon species) based on ecological site potential as determined by state-specific criteria. Typical unit is 10 acres.</p>			
Mechanical and Chemical, Low Infestation	ac	\$37.01	\$44.42
<p>Removal of woody vegetation on gently sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice requires the felling of trees and brush using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to cut stump resprouting tree/brush species, as necessary, in order to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has met or exceeded low or light infestation levels (1-5% canopy depending upon species) based on ecological site potential as determined by state specific criteria. Typical unit is 80 acres.</p>			
Mechanical and Chemical, Medium Infestation	ac	\$94.01	\$112.81
<p>Removal of woody vegetation on gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils. The practice requires the felling and piling of trees and brush using a mechanical cutter, chopper, or other light equipment and applying herbicide to cut stump resprouting tree/brush species, as necessary, in order to improve ecological site conditions. Brush density has met or exceeded medium or moderate infestation levels (averaging 6-15% canopy depending upon species) based on ecological site potential as determined by state specific criteria. Typical unit is 80 acres.</p>			
Mechanical, Hand tools	ac	\$37.50	\$45.00
<p>Using hand tools, such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, brush pullers, and chainsaws to remove or cut off woody plants at or below the root collar. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have stands of woody and non-herbaceous species that are in the early phases of invasions. Typical unit is 80 acres.</p>			
Split-method event series	ac	\$135.38	\$162.46
<p>The practice entails the control of woody vegetation by treating it up to three times during the multi-year treatment period in order to improve ecological site condition. The brush can be treated with the same method or by a combination of methods. Woody vegetation needs to be treated at least twice in order to fully control it. Generally, herbicide volumes are reduced as the last treatment will kill resprouting stems or those which survived the first treatment or newly sprouted seedlings. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential.</p>			

Limitations:

1. Broadcast and aerial treatment will be eligible only where mechanical or spot treatments are not practical. If broadcast or aerial treatment is planned, justification will be documented in the producer's case file.
2. Where there is a concern with resprouting species (identified in CP 314, Brush Management, tables 1 and 2) the number of chemical broadcast treatments are to be determined by the planner but shall not exceed two treatments to be eligible for financial assistance.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-314, Brush Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Cover Crop

Code: 340

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Grasses, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants established for seasonal cover and conservation purposes.

Purpose:

- Reduce erosion from wind and water
- Increase soil organic matter content
- Capture and recycle or redistribute nutrients in the soil profile
- Promote biological nitrogen fixation
- Increase biodiversity
- Suppress weeds
- Provide supplemental forage
- Manage soil moisture
- Reduce particulate emissions into the atmosphere
- Minimize and reduce soil compaction

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On all lands requiring vegetative cover for natural resource protection.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Cover Crop - Basic and organic/non-organic	ac	\$62.66	\$75.19

Typically a small grain or legume (may also use forage sorghum, radishes, turnips, buckwheat, etc.) will be planted as a cover crop immediately after harvest of a row crop, and will be followed by a row crop that will utilize the residue as a mulch. This scenario assumes that seed will be planted with a drill. The cover crop should be allowed to generate as much biomass as possible, without delaying planting of the following crop. The cover crop will be terminated using an approved herbicide prior to planting the subsequent crop.

Limitations:

1. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 per contract for this practice.
2. When this practice is used as cover between cash crops in a rotation, payments are limited to a maximum of three (3) separate payments during the term of the contract; however, when the practice is used to support establishment of permanent vegetative cover, payments are limited to one (1) payment during the term of the contract.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-6, Cover Crop Seeding, and/or Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Firebreak

Code: 394

Reporting Unit: Feet

Definition:

A permanent or temporary strip of bare or vegetated land planned to retard fire.

Purpose:

- Reduce the spread of wildfire
- Contain prescribed burns

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on all land uses where protection from wildfire is needed or prescribed burning is applied.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Constructed, Tillage Use of medium equipment such as small dozers to blade, disk, plow, etc. to create a 30-foot wide bare-soil firebreak on slopes less than 15% around a 40-acre field.	ft	\$0.08	\$0.10
Constructed, tree clearing Installation of a short vegetative firebreak a minimum width of 50' on the upwind side of unit and 100' on the downwind side of unit around an entire 160-acre field/farm using mechanical trees shears, chainsaws, and bush hog mowers. Vegetation is reduced in height but not down to bare mineral soil. Generally water control devices such as water bars are not needed due to either the lack of steep terrain or the temporary nature of the firebreak. Typical slopes are between 5% and 45%.	ft	\$0.55	\$0.66
Mowing Installation of a short vegetative firebreak a minimum width of 30' around a 40-acre field/farm using a bush hog mower. Generally water control devices such as water bars are not needed due to either the lack of steep terrain or the temporary nature of the firebreak.	ft	\$0.03	\$0.04
Vegetated, permanent, grass Establishing 2 acres (30-foot wide strip approximately 1/2 mile in length) of permanent vegetation that will serve as a green firebreak. Scenario includes clearing the site, preparing the seedbed, seeding (typically cool-season grasses and/or legumes), and applying needed soil amendments. Clearing will be achieved with the use of a bush hog mower or similar equipment. Seedbed preparation and vegetation establishment will be accomplished with farm equipment. Soil amendments will be applied according to local FOTG guidance. This scenario does not include follow-up maintenance operations such as weed control and mowing.	ft	\$0.07	\$0.09

Limitations:

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Herbaceous Weed Control

Code: 315

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

The removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants.

Purpose:

- Enhance accessibility, quantity, and quality of forage and/or browse
- Restore or release native or create desired plant communities and wildlife habitats consistent with the ecological site
- Protect soils and control erosion
- Reduce fine-fuels fire hazard and improve air quality

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands except active cropland where removal, reduction, or manipulation of herbaceous vegetation is desired. This practice does not apply to removal of herbaceous vegetation by prescribed fire (use CP 338, Prescribed Burning) or removal of herbaceous vegetation to facilitate a land use change (use CP 460, Land Clearing).

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Biological, Insects Management of herbaceous plant species through the use of biological control agents (insects) on undesired, noxious, or invasive herbaceous species. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have stands of herbaceous weed species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition or that are identified as noxious or invasive. This scenario is an alternative for traditional or organic producers.	ac	\$3.57	\$4.28
Chemical, Aerial The scenario entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment using airplane or helicopter to apply chemicals, in order to eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological condition.	ac	\$19.12	\$22.95
Chemical, Ground Land unit on which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve forage conditions for domestic livestock or wildlife. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment using ground equipment to apply chemicals in order to eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological condition.	ac	\$19.54	\$23.45
Chemical, Tree Establishment - Banding Tree establishment in which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve the health and vigor of the stand. The practice entails the management of undesirable plants (including invasive and non-invasive species) with a post-emergent selective herbicide for the establishment of a tree planting on four acres. Broadcast or spot treatment application of a narrow band of herbicide (2-4 feet wide) along the tree row. In order to receive payment, the landowner, at a minimum, must utilize and maintain IPM principles using scouting, biological, and/or low risk pesticides.	ac	\$32.19	\$38.63
Chemical, Tree Establishment - Post-emergent Herbicide Tree establishment in which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve the health and vigor of the stand. The practice entails the management of undesirable plants (including invasive and non-invasive species) with a post-emergent selective herbicide for the establishment of a tree planting on four acres. In order to receive payment, the landowner, at a minimum, must utilize and maintain IPM principles using scouting, biological, and/or low risk pesticides.	ac	\$40.13	\$48.15

Mechanical	ac	\$11.50	\$13.80
Removal of light infestations of herbaceous weeds on gently sloping terrain with moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of herbaceous weeds by the use of a mower, bush hog, disc, or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel load and improve the ecological site condition. Weeds have exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. For organic and non-organic farms.			
Mechanical, Tree Establishment	ac	\$151.56	\$181.87
Land unit on which weed control would be beneficial to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve stand establishment of herbaceous or deciduous plantings. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment, through tillage, to eliminate undesirable weeds, promote stand establishment, and improve ecological condition and wildlife habitat.			
split-method and event series	ac	\$111.60	\$133.92
The scenario entails the control of herbaceous vegetation by treating it up to three times during the multi-year treatment period in order to improve ecological site condition. The vegetation can be treated with the same method or by a combination of methods. Vegetation needs to be treated at least twice in order to fully control it. Generally, herbicide volumes are reduced as the last treatment will kill resprouting stems or those which survived the first treatment or newly sprouted seedlings. Density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential.			

Limitations:

1. Broadcast and aerial treatment will be eligible only where mechanical or spot treatments are not practical. If broadcast or aerial treatment is needed, justification will be documented in the producer's case file.
2. Where the resprouting of *Sericea Lespedeza* is a concern, two chemical broadcast treatments shall be scheduled, one in the first year and another in the third year. Only two treatments are eligible for financial assistance for the lifespan of the practice. Practice will be maintained for the lifespan following the last treatment.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-315, Herbaceous Weed Control.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of five years following installation.

Prescribed Burning

Code: 338

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Controlled fire applied to a predetermined area.

Purpose:

- Control undesirable vegetation
- Prepare sites for harvesting, planting, or seeding
- Control plant disease
- Reduce wildfire hazards
- Improve wildlife habitat
- Improve plant production quantity and/or quality
- Remove slash and debris
- Enhance seed and seedling production
- Facilitate distribution of grazing and browsing animals
- Restore and maintain ecological sites

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies on all lands as appropriate.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Herbaceous Fuel - Standard Applying a prescribed burn according to a designed burn plan and CP 338, Prescribed Burning. This scenario is based on the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile herbaceous fuels with limited high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn (refer to CP 394, Firebreak, and cost scenarios).	ac	\$6.11	\$7.33
Herbaceous Fuel, Small Acreage Applying a prescribed burn according to a designed burn plan and CP 338, Prescribed Burning. This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 160 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned is less than 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. Constructed firebreak cost is not included in the cost of the burn (refer to CP 394, Firebreak, and cost scenarios).	ac	\$16.11	\$19.33
Level Terrain, Herbaceous Fuel Non-Volatile This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 320 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned < 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios.)	ac	\$6.49	\$7.79
Level Terrain, Volatile or woody fuels This scenario is based on a burn area of less than 320 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned < 15% slopes with herbaceous and low volatile woody fuel with high volatile woody fuels less than 4ft tall. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios.)	ac	\$8.90	\$10.68

Site Preparation	ac	\$36.17	\$43.40
<p>Treating areas to encourage natural seeding or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding. Burning is utilized to eliminate existing competition and debris, reduce forest fuel, and to prepare the site for planting or seeding. Burning a cutover site helps prepare the site for replanting. Burn should expose a portion of bare soil for planting. Objectives of a site preparation burn may dictate timing and burn intensity.</p>			
Steep Terrain, Herbaceous Fuel	ac	\$11.72	\$14.07
<p>This scenario is based on a burn area 320 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned > 15% slopes with herbaceous and/or low volatile woody fuel with no high volatile fuels. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios.)</p>			
Steep Terrain, Volatile or Woody fuels	ac	\$14.56	\$17.48
<p>This scenario is based on a burn area of 320 acres and applies under the following conditions: where the terrain of the majority of the area to be burned > 15% slopes with herbaceous and low volatile woody fuel with high volatile woody fuels greater than 4 feet tall, but fire is still a ground fire carried by fine fuel. Burned firebreaks used to achieve total firebreak width are part of these burns. (Constructed firebreak cost is not included in cost of burn. Refer to Firebreak (394) standard and cost scenarios.)</p>			

Limitations:

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-338, Prescribed Burn, or Producer Self-Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Prescribed Grazing

Code: 528

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing animals.

Purpose:

This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to achieve one or more of the following:

- Improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities
- Improve or maintain quantity and quality of forage for grazing and browsing animals' health and productivity
- Improve or maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity
- Improve or maintain riparian and watershed function
- Reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or improve soil condition
- Improve or maintain the quantity and quality of food and/or cover available for wildlife
- Promote economic stability through grazing sustainability

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

This practice applies to all lands where grazing animals are managed except cropland.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Habitat Mgt. Standard Development and implementation of a grazing schedule that will enhance habitat components for the identified wildlife species of concern.	ac	\$13.95	\$16.74
Livestock Deferment (FI) Defer livestock grazing for a 12-month period to allow for regrowth and recovery to occur on a 40-acre grazed range unit where a plant or animal resource concerns exists. Complete livestock exclusion is required during the specified time period. Deferment may be necessary on whole units or portions of units as determined by appropriate assessment. Includes foregone income.	ac	\$16.85	\$17.14
Pasture Standard Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., photo points, stubble height after grazing) and record keeping.	ac	\$8.85	\$10.62
Range Standard Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance rangeland health and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., photo points, stubble height after grazing) and record keeping.	ac	\$5.07	\$6.08
Range, 30-73% Rest Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing rest to the pastures during the growing season (30-73% rest) as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., trend, composition, production) and record keeping.	ac	\$8.37	\$10.05
Range, Greater than 73% Rest Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function by providing maximum rest to the pastures during the growing season (greater than 73% rest) as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (e.g., trend, composition, production) and record keeping.	ac	\$10.55	\$12.66

Targeted Grazing

ac

\$23.93

\$28.71

Management of woody non-herbaceous plant species through the use of off farm rented livestock (goats, sheep, llamas, etc.) that are closely herded by off farm livestock owner to concentrate grazing on targeted shrubs. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have dense stands of woody non-herbaceous species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition. This scenario is an alternative for organic producers.

Limitations:

1. Practice will be implemented a minimum of 3 years. Payment will be made upon annual implementation of the practice except Livestock Deferment, which may be implemented one or more years to address resource concerns.
2. Livestock Deferment scenario requires two (2) years of CP 528, Prescribed Grazing, after implementation.
3. Payment will not exceed \$30,000 per contract for this practice.

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-528, Prescribed Grazing, or Producer Self Certification Guidance Sheet.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.

Range Planting

Code: 550

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs, and trees.

Purpose:

- Restore a plant community similar to its historic climax or the desired plant community
- Provide or improve forages for livestock
- Provide or improve forage, browse, or cover for wildlife
- Reduce erosion by wind and/or water
- Improve water quality and quantity
- Increase carbon sequestration

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

On rangeland, native or naturalized pasture, grazed forest, or other suitable location where the principal method of vegetation management will be with herbivores. This practice shall be applied where desirable vegetation is below the acceptable level for natural reseeding to occur, or where the potential for enhancement of the vegetation by grazing management is unsatisfactory.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
<p>Native -Wildlife or Pollinator</p> <p>Establishment of a mixture of predominantly native adapted perennial species on a rangeland unit to improve wildlife habitat, benefit pollinators and beneficial insects, improve forage condition, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of predominantly native species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (e.g., big game species, sage grouse, lesser prairie-chicken) or pollinators (e.g., inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions and availability of seed. For pollinator habitat, consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or broadcasting.</p>	ac	\$80.17	\$96.20
<p>Native, Heavy Prep</p> <p>Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.</p>	ac	\$198.62	\$238.34
<p>Native, Heavy Prep (FI)</p> <p>Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.</p>	ac	\$222.93	\$262.65
<p>Native, Standard Prep</p> <p>Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with light to moderate tillage and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.</p>	ac	\$186.02	\$223.22

Native, Standard Prep (FI)	ac	\$210.33	\$247.54
Establishment of a mixture of native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat, and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with light to moderate tillage and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.			
Native, Wildlife, or Pollinator (FI)	ac	\$252.36	\$297.97
Establishment of a mixture of predominantly native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve habitat for pollinators, beneficial insects, and wildlife species. Seed mix of predominantly native species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (e.g., big game species, sage grouse, lesser prairie-chicken) or pollinators (i.e., inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions. For pollinator habitat, consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season, where feasible. For honeybee foraging habitat, species are selected which will be in bloom when hives are in the area. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting. Includes foregone income.			
Non Native, Heavy Prep (FI)	ac	\$95.57	\$109.82
Establishment of a mixture of predominantly non-native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of predominantly non-native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.			
Non Native, Standard Prep (FI)	ac	\$82.97	\$94.71
Establishment of a mixture of predominantly non-native adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve forage condition, improve wildlife habitat and/or reduce erosion. Seed mix of predominantly non-native species is chosen based on range conditions and availability of seed. Planting by preparing a seedbed with a light to moderate tillage and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.			
Non Native, Wildlife, or Pollinator (FI)	ac	\$170.59	\$196.93
Establishment of a mixture of adapted perennial species on a grazed land unit to improve habitat for pollinators, beneficial insects, and wildlife species. Seed mix of predominantly non-native species is chosen to specifically benefit wildlife (e.g., big game species, sage grouse, lesser prairie-chicken) or pollinators (e.g., inclusion of 5-10 forb species) based on range conditions. For pollinator habitat, consideration is given to selecting plants that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season, where feasible. For honeybee foraging habitat, species are selected which will be in bloom when hives are in the area. Planting by preparing a seedbed with moderate to heavy tillage (e.g., ripping and heavy disk) and seeding with a no-till drill, range drill, or by broadcasting.			

Limitations:

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-4, Grass Seeding.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of 10 years following installation.

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

Code: 645

Reporting Unit: Acre

Definition:

Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife.

Purpose:

Treating upland wildlife habitat concerns identified during the conservation planning process that enable movement or provide shelter, cover, food in proper amounts, locations, and times to sustain wild animals that inhabit uplands during a portion of their life cycle.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

Land where the decision maker has identified an objective for conserving a wild animal species, guild, suite, or ecosystem.
Land within the range of targeted wildlife species and capable of supporting the desired habitat.

Payment Schedule:

Activity Description	Payment Unit	Payment Rate	
		General	HU
Establishment of seasonal forage or cover for wildlife on cropland, with FI The habitat assessment identified the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This habitat need will be met through the establishment of annuals by planting of seed. The typical scenario is for cropland. Seed bed preparation is limited to one light disking, furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. The only fertilizer need is N as this is cropland and P and K levels are sufficient. These wildlife forages or seasonal cover will be available for wildlife during the cropping season and are in lieu of the cash crops typically planted on the field. Thus, income from the cash crop will be foregone for a year.	ac	\$273.66	\$289.19
Establishment of seasonal wildlife forage or cover on cropland, no FI This scenario occurs on cropland. The habitat assessment identified the need to provide seasonal forage or cover for target wildlife species or guild. This habitat need will be met through the establishment of annual food plants or cover plants by planting of seed. The typical scenario for seasonal forage or cover will be established outside of crop season, thus FI is not needed. Seedbed preparation (light tillage) will be furthered by firming the seed bed by cultipacking the site. The only fertilizer need is N as this is cropland and P and K levels are sufficient. Mobilization of equipment not needed.	ac	\$83.52	\$100.22
Greater Prairie Chicken Habitat Development Field size is 640 acres. Each acre in the treatment unit will be burned only once in three years. Each acre in treatment unit will be burned once within the three year period. This is a monitoring for GPC habitat conditions, not a burning scenario. Habitat conditions will be monitored 4 times a year and vegetative data will be collected using percent ground cover within a 30-foot radius plot at 10 locations.	ac	\$8.27	\$9.93
Interseeding Milkweed Into Existing Habitat Inter-seeding milkweed into an existing stand of vegetation that has sufficient nectar plant richness and distribution but lacks reproductive habitat (milkweed is lacking). Existing vegetation will be treated with herbicides in strips. Entire area will be burned or mowed prior to application of herbicides to 6 to 10 foot wide strips. Drilling of milkweed will be in the treated strips. Seeding in strips will be 25% of the field.	ac	\$412.69	\$495.23

Management of Mid-Successional Habitat Conditions

ac

\$33.90

\$40.68

To mimic natural disturbance of fire/grazing and hoof action, when the current conditions are late successional conditions such as warm season grasses, where forb richness, distribution and/or abundance is lacking. The target wildlife habitat conditions are not early successional habitat, but rather are mid-successional or late successional with a rich forb component. Disking or other efforts to temporarily reduce vigor of the grass component will be applied to create conditions necessary to encourage or maintain the forb component within the herbaceous plant community.

Limitations:

Documentation:

Form KS-ECS-23, Vegetative Management.

Maintenance:

Practice will be maintained for a lifespan of one year following installation.