The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is the principal program for delivering conservation technical and financial assistance to private landowners. EQIP supports the needs of agricultural operations by offering ideas, solutions, and guidance for a successful and sustainable conservation operation. Practices described below, and others, can be selected and installed after developing a conservation plan designed to address your specific resource concerns. For grazing operations, the following list of conservation practices are the most commonly used and recommended.

**Fencing**
Fencing is a practice that may be applied on any area where control of animal or people movement is needed. Considerations include:
- livestock management to include handling, location, adequate watering and feeding facilities,
- soil erosion potential when constructing a fence on steep slopes, and
- improved forage quantity and quality to meet livestock demand.

**Livestock Pipeline**
Pipelines are used to deliver water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock or wildlife to facilitate a prescribed grazing plan. For livestock water, the installation should have a capacity to provide seasonal high daily water requirements of 30 gallons per day per animal unit (animal unit = 1,000 pounds live weight) for the number and species of animals to be supplied.

**Prescribed Grazing**
Prescribed grazing is applied as part of a conservation system to:
- improve or maintain health and vigor of key species and maintain a stable and desired plant community,
- provide or maintain food, cover, and shelter for animals of concern,
- maintain or improve water quality and quantity, and
- reduce soil erosion and maintain or improve soil condition for resource sustainability.

**Stream Crossing**
A stream crossing consists of a stabilized area or a structure constructed across a stream to provide a travel way for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles. This practice can:
- improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient, stream loading,
- reduce streambank and streambed erosion, and
- provide a crossing for access to other grazed lands.
Access Road
An access road is a travel-way for equipment and vehicles. When constructed as part of a conservation system, the road provides a fixed route of vehicular travel for management of livestock, agriculture, wildlife habitat, and other conservation enterprises. The access road also protects the soil, water, air, fish, wildlife, and other adjacent natural resources.

Brush Management
Brush management includes removal, reduction, or manipulation of non-herbaceous plants. This practice helps to:
• manage noxious and invasive woody plants,
• restore desired vegetative cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and enhance stream flow,
• improve forage accessibility, quality and quantity for livestock, and
• protect life and property from wildfire hazards.

Heavy Use Area Protection
Heavy use area protection stabilizes frequently and intensively used areas by livestock that require treatment to address resource concerns. This practice can:
• reduce soil erosion,
• improve air quality and aesthetics,
• improve water quantity and quality, and
• improve livestock health.

Watering Facility
A watering facility (tank, trough, or other watertight container) provides access to water for livestock and/or wildlife at selected locations. Watering facilities can be installed on all land uses where there is a need for new or improved facilities. This facility can:
• protect and enhance vegetative cover through proper distribution of grazing,
• control erosion through better grassland management, and
• protect streams and ponds from livestock contamination.

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment
Windbreaks and shelterbelts are linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees, shrubs, or sets of linear plantings. Mature windbreaks and shelterbelts can:
• reduce soil erosion from wind,
• provide shelter for structures, livestock, and recreational areas,
• enhance wildlife habitat by providing travel corridors,
• provide living noise screens and visual screens, and
• provide living barriers against airborne chemical drift and increase carbon storage.