WHAT IS A CRP FILTER STRIP?
A narrow band of grasses, legumes, and forbs used to limit sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and other contaminants from entering water bodies. In addition, filter strips can provide valuable winter cover, nest sites, nectar and pollen for pollinating insects, and food for wildlife.

Filter strips are typically located on cropland immediately adjacent and parallel to streams, lakes, ponds, ditches, sinkholes, wetlands, or groundwater recharge areas.

WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
On fields that meet eligibility requirements for the Conservation Reserve program (CRP) as determined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA).

CRP POLICY
CRP Filter Strips will be planned according to the resource needs, the landowner’s objectives and within the Farm Service Agency –CRP policy. CP-21 will be installed according to the Filter Strip Standard (393), Conservation Cover (327), or Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390) in the local Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG).

CRP Filter Strips are only eligible on Cropland that is adjacent and parallel to streams, sinkholes and karst areas, wetlands, and permanent bodies of water such as lakes/ponds.

The minimum width of the filter strip depends upon the slope of the field, the soil type, and the pollutants contained in the runoff. For the Conservation Reserve Program, Filter Strips will be a minimum of 20 feet from the edge of the eligible body of water, and a maximum of 120 feet from the edge of the eligible water body. If the site already contains existing vegetation, these acres will be included in the calculation of maximum width and included in the CRP Plan, but will not be eligible for payments.

Vegetation for filter strips will generally have stiff, upright growth characteristics, and will be adapted to the site conditions and meet the standards in the local FOTG. Only viable, high quality seed will be used.

For CRP in Indiana, Native Grasses (Big Bluestem, Switchgrass, Virginia Wild Rye, etc.) &/or Non-Native grasses & legumes considered wildlife friendly (timothy, redtop, orchard grass, clover, alfalfa, etc.) will be encouraged.

SITE PREPARATION
Site preparation is the most critical step in the establishment of habitat. Even the most well-planned seed mix will fail if the site preparation is not thorough. A well-prepared planting bed will increase the likelihood of establishment and reduce maintenance and management in the future. Weed control efforts should begin as early as 12 months prior to planting and may require multiple applications over the course of one to two years. Pay attention to sites where noxious and potentially invasive species are likely to occur, or areas of sod, such as old fescue pastures. Many of these species are perennials that spread through seed and roots, and many have rhizomatous root systems that will persist and negatively impact the planting.

Site preparation can use a combination of methods, including herbicide treatment, prescribed burning, mowing, and tillage. Each of these methods must be used with the appropriate timing and combination to maximize effectiveness. Disking should be used with caution, as soil disturbance can release additional weed seeds and increase the potential for erosion, creating larger problems. Mowing alone is not likely to be sufficient and should be combined with chemical, prescribed fire or additional mechanical treatments. Non-chemical methods and
organic methods are possible but are labor intensive and will likely take longer to get the site ready for planting, and are best suited for smaller sites. See Indiana Job Sheet 315 Herbaceous Weed Control- Site Preparation, for more information.

If prescribed burning is used for site preparation, it must meet the IN NRCS FOTG Standard (338) Prescribed Burning.

**LIME AND FERTILIZER**

Fertilizer is discouraged from use in plantings of native species. Fertilizer can encourage weed growth in these plantings, increasing the risk of poor establishment.

In plantings with introduced species, lime and fertilizer should be based on a current soil test (less than four years old). In areas with existing vegetation that shows signs of nutrient deficiencies, or if the soil test shows phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are in the low to very low range, apply enough fertilizer (organic or inorganic) to raise N, P and K to a level needed for a one (1) ton per acre yield goal. Use Purdue University recommendations from the *Crop Fertilizer Recommendation Calculator* or the Indiana NRCS Seeding Tool – *Indiana Fertilizer Calculator*.

If the pH is 6.0 or less, apply enough lime per acre to bring pH to meet the tolerance range of the planned plant species. Soil amendments will be incorporated during seedbed preparation or applied before planting if a no-till drill is used. Apply lime according to *Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations* - *PU AY-9-32*, Extension Bulletin E-2567, or the Indiana NRCS Seeding Tool – *Indiana Fertilizer Calculator*.

**COMPANION/NURSE CROPS**

A companion/nurse crop will be used when erosion control and weed suppression are needed. Companion/nurse crops include Winter Wheat (after the Hessian Fly-free dates in Table 2), Oats, Barley, Cereal Rye or Annual Ryegrass; native Wildryes (i.e. – *Elymus sp.* such as Canada, Riverbank, and Virginia Wildrye) and other species are also effective.

Companion crops will be clipped after jointing, but before seed head pollination unless otherwise directed (control of Wildrye species is not necessary so that they persist as part of the seedings). A second and subsequent clipping is necessary if re-growth provides competition. Clipping height should be above developing seedlings. Where excessive growth has accumulated, the vegetation will be chopped rather than swathed.

**PLANTING**

All seeding must be completed within 12 months of the effective date of the contract to remain in compliance. If circumstances beyond the landowner’s control prohibit completion within the first 12 months, the local FSA County Committee may approve an extension to the next planting season.

**Seeding Dates**

Selected species will be planted within the dates in the specification sheet that will be provided for the site.

**Seed preparation**

Inoculate legume seed with the proper rhizobia bacteria for the species no more than 60 days prior to seeding or as specified on the seed / inoculant tag. Inoculant left in the sun, even for a short period of time can significantly reduce the viability and effectiveness. Pre-inoculated seed will have a coating that changes the pure live seed per pound and thus the bulk seeding rate per acre.

Be aware that blending seed of varying size, shape and weight can make calibration of equipment and seeding uniformity difficult.

Some seeding mixtures contain seed that is extremely small and thus have very low seeding rates. This may make it difficult to set seeding equipment to uniformly seed these low rates. To add enough volume to the mix for proper metering, a *carrier* or coated seed may be desirable. The carrier should be no larger than the largest seed species and have similar shape, density and texture to the majority of seeds in the mix. The carrier can be an inert material (i.e. cracked corn) that does not have abrasive properties that may cause damage to the equipment or the seed.
Inexpensive seed (unimproved varieties) that will have no significant negative impact on the purpose of the seeding may also be used.

**Planting Methods**

**No-Till seeding:** Use a no-till drill with seven (7) inch or less row spacing. Ensure the drill is designed to handle the type of seed being planted (especially important for native grasses). Set the no-till drill to provide good seed-to-soil contact and a planting depth preferred for the desired species (see table below). Soils that are too wet or too dry can also cause improper seed placement.

**Conventional Seeding:** Prepare a fine firm seedbed to a depth of three (3) to four (4) inches. Use a drill with seven (7) inch or less row spacing, or a culti-packer seeder designed for the seed to be planted. Seed should be drilled uniformly at a proper seeding depth for the desired species.

**Broadcast Seeding:** Seed may be broadcast if completed in a uniform manner. Pre-mix the seed with 200 pounds per acre of pelletized lime if using an airflow applicator. Seedbeds should be worked to a minimum depth of three (3) inches and firmed before seeding. The seedbed should be culti-packed before and after seeding. It is acceptable to see up to one-third (⅓) of the seed on the soil surface. Wind speed should be 15 miles per hour or less when broadcasting.

**Inter-seeding:**
1. **Legumes/Forbs (frost seeding):** No-till drill or broadcast as above into existing vegetation or residues. Broadcasting relies on freeze/thaw cycles, rain and/or snow to incorporate the seed. This method does not include a seedbed preparation. This is most commonly used during the dormant seeding period.
2. **Cover Crops:** No-till drill or broadcast as above into existing vegetation or residues. Broadcasting relies on freeze/thaw cycles, rain and/or snow to incorporate the seed. Inter-seeding does not include a seedbed preparation. This method can be used to establish cover crop species or combination mixes into relatively light (e.g. soybean) and weed free crop residues, or to establish vegetation into standing crops.
3. **Grasses:** No-till drill into existing covers only if prior-treated with herbicides or tillage, or if existing cover is diminishing (i.e. – older alfalfa plantings).

**WEED CONTROL DURING ESTABLISHMENT**

**Weed Control in introduced and native grass plantings:** Control competing vegetation as needed until established or a Final Status Review is issued. *Mowing multiple times during this establishment period is critical to the success of the native grass planting.* Mow when competing weeds are taller than the planted vegetation, and at a height above the planted vegetation. Use selective herbicides and/or spot spraying to protect the desired species, or for problem perennial weeds. Refer to the Purdue/Ohio State Weed Control Guide for Ohio and Indiana for herbicide timing and treatment.

**HAYING AND GRAZING**

Exclude all acres from haying and grazing year-round, unless authorized by the Farm Service Agency beforehand and all CRP policies and standards are met. Fences may need to be constructed and maintained to exclude livestock throughout the entire year. See the attached CRP Implementation Requirements - Grazing & Haying plan addendum for more details.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Operation and maintenance is required and begins with the purchase of the seed. Purchase seed from reputable dealers that is tested and verified to not contain noxious or other species that may become a problem such as Palmer Amaranth. Do not plant seed from unknown sourcing or with weeds, as it could result in long-term management problems. Throughout the life of the contract, noxious weeds and other undesirable plants, insects, and pests will be controlled, including such maintenance as necessary to avoid detrimental effects to the surrounding land.

*After* the Final Status Review, maintain the planting according to your CRP conservation plan - See the attached CRP Operation and Maintenance for more details. Maintenance activities are allowed only on a spot basis and only if necessary to maintain stand health, maintain stand diversity, or control pests that will damage the CRP cover or adjacent lands. Burning must be in accordance with a prescribed burn plan. MOWING and other
maintenance activities are not authorized between April 1 to August 1 to protect ground-nesting wildlife (i.e. - the Primary Nesting and Brood-Rearing season). If maintenance activities are needed (allowed on a spot basis only) during these times, the FSA County Committee must approve the maintenance activity prior to the activity occurring. Native grasses will not be mowed lower than 12 inches. Mowing for generic weed control or for cosmetic purposes is prohibited.

The contract area cannot be used for field roads or other uses that will damage or destroy the cover.

**MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY**

**CP21** no longer requires management activities in Indiana (effective with Fiscal Year 2020 signups). If voluntary management is needed, contact NRCS