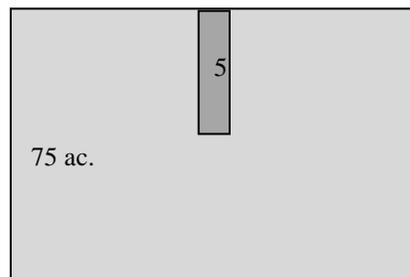
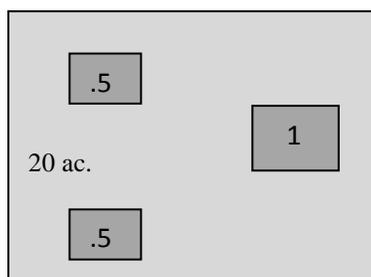


## CRP FOOD PLOT (CP12)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ FARM \_\_\_\_\_ TRACT \_\_\_\_\_

As part of your Conservation Reserve Program contract, you have chosen to plant wildlife food plot(s). Food plots can be used to enhance wildlife habitat when properly planned. This worksheet will help you gain the most benefit from your food plot(s).

On CRP acres, food plots are limited to a maximum of either 10% of the field size or 5 acres per field whichever is less. The acres of food plot in a field may be configured as either one maximum size food plot or 2 or more food plots, where the cumulative total would be less than or equal to the maximum acres. Food plots must be a minimum of 1/4 acre.



The width of the plot will be at least 25 foot wide. Consider widths that are multiples of your planting equipment. When planting more than one food plot, plots should be spaced evenly across your CRP acreage. Place the plot near good woody cover or in areas wildlife frequent. Plots should be established on the contour or nonerosive areas. Food plot(s) can be strip or block plantings.

To determine the size needed for your food plot:

Block plantings:
   
 1 acre = 208 X 208 feet
   
 1/2 acre = 104 X 208 feet
   
 1/4 acre = 104 X 104 feet

Strip plantings: Length of FP = 43,560 X FP acres/ FP width

**Example:** 1/2 acre food plot planted with two passes of a 15 foot planter

Length of FP = 43,560 X 0.5 acres/ 30 feet
   
 = 726 feet

Food Plot Location and Size:
   
 (See plan map)

Field_____	FP Acres_____	Field_____	FP Acres_____
Field_____	FP Acres_____	Field_____	FP Acres_____

**Seeding:** Mixtures are much better for wildlife than single species. A good option is to plant one-half of the food plot acreage and let weeds grow on the other half, rotate halves every year. Weeds are native food for wildlife, and highly preferred. Due to the wide variety of geographical areas and plants species which might be suitable for wildlife, a qualified wildlife biologists should be consulted to achieve desired results.

**Seedbed Preparation & Management:** Seedbed preparation and seeding may be by conventional or no-till methods. If using no-till, apply only approved chemicals (apply according to label).

Food plot(s) should be adequately limed and fertilized. Do not use herbicides or cultivation for weed control unless there is excessive weed competition. Weeds such as ragweed and foxtail benefit wildlife by providing higher protein, producing more seed, and attracting more beneficial insects than domestic plantings. Let grain stand until time to reestablish plot. After seedhead maturation, strips can be lightly disked through plots every 4-6 weeks to make seed available to wildlife. However some strips of standing vegetation should be left until April.

