

**Scenario Worksheet**

**Practice and Scenario Description:**

Information Type	Data
Region	Appalachian
State	North Carolina
Discipline Group	Wildlife Wetland
Practice Code/Name	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario ID	1
Scenario Name	Aquatic Wildlife

**Scenario Description**  
**Aquatic Wildlife:** This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats in rangeland, pasture, cropland, and forest where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under NRCS Conservation Practice Range Planting (528), Forage and Biomass Planting (512), Critical Area Planting (342), Filter Strip (393), Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643), Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Wetland Enhancement (659), or Wetland Restoration (657). This practice can be used nation wide. The typical setting for this scenario is usually a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils where the existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide adequate habitat. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of grasses, sedges, rushes, ferns, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions will be planted. Grasses such as prairie cordgrass (Spartina pectinata), sedges, rushes, and/or ferns will be planted using **plugs**. Additional site adapted species of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs may be added by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community the Herbaceous Weed Control (315) practice should be used. Seedbed preparation may require LIGHT TILLAGE (disking). WHEN POLLINATOR HABITAT IS A CONSIDERATION: Include 5-10 adapted forb species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. To address the high diversity of riparian plant communities and their adjacent stream types that exist from the tropics to the tundra, and the deserts, prairies, mountains, and lowlands across the various regions and/or MLRA's, up to 20 adapted riparian plant community-specific scenarios may be required.

**Before Practice Situation**  
 The riparian zone, the specific area between terrestrial and aquatic habitats, vegetation is currently an undesirable or inadequate stand of perennial or annual vegetation as determined by the NRCS Stream Visual Assessment Protocol score of less than 5 for those elements and natural reseeding or vegetation management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time. Existing vegetation does not provide adequate food, cover, and/or connectivity for riparian wildlife, and contributes insufficient amounts of organic matter for stream species food and cover. Riparian vegetation quality and/or quantity have been compromised by human activities and/or access of vehicles, people, and/or livestock to the extent that the riparian area and floodplain are not functioning to provide the necessary stream and riparian habitat components. Existing conditions often require suppression or eradication of current vegetation by conventional mechanical or chemical (Herbaceous Weed Control (315)) methods to ensure establishment success of the new planting. Soil quality may be reduced due to compaction and may require light tillage to prepare a proper seedbed.

**After Practice Situation**  
 The riparian zone, the transitional zone between the terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is established to an adapted, diverse vegetative plant community and is under close management to insure long term survival and ecological succession. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components are managed to support the species that depend on it for habitat as well as the functions it performs for stabilizing the streambank and/or shoreline, dissipating stream energy and trapping sediment, and improving and/or maintaining water quality. These functions include: stream temperature moderation through shading, recruitment of non-woody organic matter, habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.

Scenario Feature Measure	Acres of Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	0.5

**Cost Summary:**

Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$12,925.54	\$25,851.08
Equipment/Installation	\$71.45	\$142.90
Labor	\$786.04	\$1,572.08
Mobilization	\$63.20	\$126.40
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$0.00	\$0.00
Foregone Income	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$13,846.23	\$27,692.46

**Cost Details:** [Select Components](#)

Cost Category	Component ID	Component Name	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost	Component Justification	Quantity Justification
Materials	77	Eastern Gamagrass (Tripsacum dactyloides)	Native Grasses and shipping.	Pound	\$17.45	6	\$104.70	Plants for habitat creation/restoration. PLS (pure live seed) Seeding rates for drill planting are based on 20 seeds per square foot double that for broadcast seeding.	Density based on existing specs for geographic area..
Materials	122	Illinois Bundleflower (Desmanthus illinoensis)	Native Legumes and shipping.	Pound	\$27.94	2	\$55.88	Plants for habitat creation/restoration. PLS (pure live seed) Seeding rates for drill planting are based on 20 seeds per square foot double that for broadcast seeding.	Density based on existing specs for geographic area..
		Western Sunflower (Helianthus						Plants for habitat creation/restoration. PLS (pure live seed) Seeding rates for drill planting are based on 20 seeds per square foot double that for broadcast	Density based on existing specs for geographic area..



**Scenario Worksheet**

**Practice and Scenario Description:**

Information Type	Data
Region	Appalachian
State	North Carolina
Discipline Group	Wildlife Wetland
Practice Code/Name	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario ID	2
Scenario Name	Plugging and Seeding

**Scenario Description**

**Plugging:** This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats in rangeland, pasture, cropland, and forest where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under NRCS Conservation Practice Range Planting (528), Forage and Biomass Planting (512), Critical Area Planting (342), Filter Strip (393), Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643), Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Wetland Enhancement (659), or Wetland Restoration (657). This practice can be used nation wide. The typical setting for this scenario is usually a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils where the existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide proper function and/or adequate habitat. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of grasses, sedges, rushes, ferns, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions will be planted. Grasses such as prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), sedges, rushes, and/or ferns will be planted using **plugs**. Additional site adapted species of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs may be added by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community the Herbaceous Weed Control (315) practice should be used. Seedbed preparation may require LIGHT TILLAGE (disking). WHEN POLLINATOR HABITAT IS A CONSIDERATION: Include 5-10 adapted forb species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. To address the high diversity of riparian plant communities and their adjacent stream types that exist from the tropics to the tundra, and the deserts, prairies, mountains, and lowlands across the various regions and/or MLRA's, up to 20 adapted riparian plant community-specific scenarios may be required.

**Before Practice Situation**

The riparian zone, the specific area between terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is currently an undesirable or inadequate stand of perennial or annual vegetation and natural reseeding or vegetation management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time to adequately address streambank and/or shoreline stability, dissipate stream energy and trap sediment, improve and/or maintain water quality, and/or provide adequate habitat corridors, food and/or cover for fish, wildlife, pollinators, and/or livestock resource concern(s). Existing conditions often require suppression or eradication of current vegetation by conventional mechanical or chemical (Herbaceous Weed Control (315)) methods to ensure establishment success of the new planting.

**After Practice Situation**

The riparian zone, the transitional zone between the terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is established to an adapted, diverse vegetative plant community and is under close management to insure long term survival and ecological succession. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components are managed to support the species that depend on it for habitat as well as the functions it performs for stabilizing the streambank and/or shoreline, dissipating stream energy and trapping sediment, and improving and/or maintaining water quality. These functions include: stream temperature moderation through shading, recruitment of non-woody organic matter, habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.

Scenario Feature Measure	Acres of Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	0.5

**Cost Summary:**

Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$10,132.72	\$20,265.44
Equipment/Installation	\$118.51	\$237.02
Labor	\$786.04	\$1,572.08
Mobilization	\$126.40	\$252.80
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$0.00	\$0.00
Foregone Income	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$11,163.67	\$22,327.34

**Cost Details:**

[Select Components](#)

Cost Category	Component ID	Component Name	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost	Component Justification	Quantity Justification
Materials	1737	Native Aquatic Plants, emergent -Prairie Cordgrass	Prairie Cordgrass plugs. Initial vegetation for vertical cell constructed wetland. Materials and shipping.	Each	\$2.02	2000	\$4,040.00	Plants for habitat creation/restoration. Plug/Rhizome rates are based on 1 plug/rhizome per 2.5 square feet	Based on estimate from typical scenario
Materials	1874	Hardstem Bulrush ( <i>Scirpus acutus</i> )	Native Rush and shipping, plug or rhizome	Each	\$0.86	2000	\$1,720.00	Plants for habitat creation/restoration. Plug/Rhizome rates are based on 1 plug/rhizome per 2.5 square feet	Based on estimate from typical scenario
			Native Sedge and shipping, plug or					Plants for habitat creation/restoration. Plug/Rhizome rates are based on 1 plug/rhizome per 2.5	Based on estimate from typical scenario





**Scenario Worksheet**

**Practice and Scenario Description:**

Information Type	Data
Region	Appalachian
State	North Carolina
Discipline Group	Wildlife Wetland
Practice Code/Name	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario ID	3
Scenario Name	Warm Season Grass w/ Forbs

**Scenario Description**  
**Warm Season Grasses with Forbs:** Approximately 1 ac in a 35 feet by .25 mile riparian area planted to native warm season (8lbs/ac) grasses and forbs/legumes(1lb/ac). This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats in rangeland, pasture, cropland, and forest where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period.. The typical setting for this scenario is usually a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils where the existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide proper function and/or adequate habitat. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of **primarily warm season grasses**, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions will be planted by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community the Herbaceous Weed Control (315) practice should be used. Seedbed preparation may require LIGHT TILLAGE (disking).

**Before Practice Situation**  
 The riparian zone, the specific area between terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is currently an undesirable or inadequate stand of perennial or annual vegetation and natural reseeding or vegetation management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time to adequately address streambank and/or shoreline stability, dissipate stream energy and trap sediment, improve and/or maintain water quality, and/or provide adequate habitat corridors, food and/or cover for fish, wildlife, pollinators, and/or livestock resource conem(s). Existing conditions often require suppression or eradication of current vegetation by conventional mechanical or chemical (Herbaceous Weed Control (315)) methods to ensure establishment success of the new planting.

**After Practice Situation**  
 The riparian zone, the transitional zone between the terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is established to an adapted, diverse vegetative plant community and is under close management to insure long term survival and ecological succession. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components are managed to support the species that depend on it for habitat as well as the functions it performs for stabilizing the streambank and/or shoreline, dissipating stream energy and trapping sediment, and improving and/or maintaining water quality. These functions include: stream temperature moderation through shading, recruitment of non-woody organic matter, habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.

Scenario Feature Measure	Acres of Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	1

**Cost Summary:**

Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$136.74	\$136.74
Equipment/Installation	\$65.93	\$65.93
Labor	\$19.62	\$19.62
Mobilization	\$63.20	\$63.20
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$0.00	\$0.00
Foregone Income	\$81.52	\$81.52
Total	\$367.01	\$367.01

**Cost Details:** [Select Components](#)

Cost Category	Component ID	Component Name	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost	Component Justification	Quantity Justification
Materials	78	Indian Grass, Tomahawk (Sorghastrum nutans)	Native Grasses and shipping.	Pound	\$12.63	4	\$50.52	species	
Materials	76	Big Blue Stem (Andropogon gerardii)	Native Grasses and shipping.	Pound	\$11.81	4	\$47.24	species	
Materials	334	Herbicide, Glyphosate	A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Product is typically used in these practices 340, 645, 314, 666, and 512. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Materials only.	Acre	\$11.04	1	\$11.04	chem burn down on existing grass	
Equipment/Installation	948	Chemical, ground application	Chemical application performed by ground equipment. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acre	\$4.41	1	\$4.41		
Equipment/Installation	960	Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acre	\$14.46	1	\$14.46	Seeding operation necessary for good seed to soil contact and limiting planting depth	Acres of Riparian Herbaceous Cover



**Scenario Worksheet**

**Practice and Scenario Description:**

Information Type	Data
Region	Appalachian
State	North Carolina
Discipline Group	Wildlife Wetland
Practice Code/Name	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario ID	4
Scenario Name	Cool Season Grasses w/ Forbs

Scenario Description	<p><b>Cool Season Grasses with Forbs:</b> Grass cover along riparian corridors used to establish cover and provide macroinvertebrates for aquatic and upland species of wildlife. Typical establishment includes removal of tall fescue and establishment of more wild-life friendly cool season species (chemical). Approximately 1 ac in a 35 feet by .25 mile riparian area planted to native warm season ( Pasture settings, adjacent to streams subject to infrequent flooding on moderately deep well drained soils. Slopes are typically 0% to 10%. Fertility is moderate to good.This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats in rangeland, pasture, cropland, and forest where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under NRCS Conservation Practice Range Planting (528), Forage and Biomass Planting (512), Critical Area Planting (342), Filter Strip (393), Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643), Streambank and Shoreline Protection ( 580), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Wetland Enhancement ( 659), or Wetland Restoration (657). This practice can be used nation wide. The typical setting for this scenario is usually a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils where the existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide proper function and/or adequate habitat. Where the establishment of a diverse riparian herbaceous plant community is desired, an adapted mix of <b>primarily cool season grasses</b>, legumes, and/or forbs tolerant to the site conditions will be planted by broadcast and/or no-till or range drill seeding methods as necessary to accomplish the intended purpose(s). Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community the Herbaceous Weed Control (315) practice should be used. Seedbed preparation may require LIGHT TILLAGE (disking). WHEN POLLINATOR HABITAT IS A CONSIDERATION: Include 5-10 adapted forb species that bloom sequentially throughout the growing season where feasible. To address the high diversity of riparian plant communities and their adjacent stream types that exist from the tropics to the tundra, and the deserts, prairies, mountains, and lowlands across the various regions and/or MLRA's, up to 20 adapted riparian plant community-specific scenarios may be required</p>
Before Practice Situation	<p>The riparian zone, the specific area between terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is currently an undesirable or inadequate stand of perennial or annual vegetation and natural reseeding or vegetation management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time to adequately address streambank and/or shoreline stability, dissipate stream energy and trap sediment, improve and/or maintain water quality, and/or provide adequate habitat corridors, food and/or cover for fish, wildlife, pollinators, and/or livestock resource conem(s). Existing conditions often require suppression or eradication of current vegetation by conventional mechanical or chemical (Herbaceous Weed Control (315)) methods to ensure establishment success of the new planting. Soil quality may be reduced due to compaction and may require light tillage to prepare a proper seedbed.</p>
After Practice Situation	<p>The riparian zone, the transitional zone between the terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is established to an adapted, diverse vegetative plant community and is under close management to insure long term survival and ecological succession. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components are managed to support the species that depend on it for habitat as well as the functions it performs for stabilizing the streambank and/or shoreline, dissipating stream energy and trapping sediment, and improving and/or maintaining water quality. These functions include: stream temperature moderation through shading, recruitment of non-woody organic matter, habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.</p>

Scenario Feature Measure	Acres of Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Scenario Unit	Acre
Scenario Typical Size	1

**Cost Summary:**

Cost Category	Scenario Cost	Scenario Cost/Unit
Materials	\$107.65	\$107.65
Equipment/Installation	\$65.93	\$65.93
Labor	\$19.62	\$19.62
Mobilization	\$63.20	\$63.20
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$0.00	\$0.00
Foregone Income	\$40.76	\$40.76
Total	\$297.16	\$297.16

**Cost Details:** [Select Components](#)

Cost Category	Component ID	Component Name	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost	Component Justification	Quantity Justification
Materials	84	Wild Rye, Virginia (Elymus virginicus)	Native Grasses and shipping.	Pound	\$9.81	7	\$68.67		
Materials	122	Illinois Bundleflower (Desmanthus illinoensis)	Native Legumes and shipping.	Pound	\$27.94	1	\$27.94		
Materials	334	Herbicide, Glyphosate	A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Product is typically used in these practices 340, 645, 314, 666, and 512. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Materials only.	Acre	\$11.04	1	\$11.04		



Scenario Worksheet									
<b>Practice and Scenario Description:</b>									
<b>Information Type</b>	<b>Data</b>								
Region	Appalachian								
State	North Carolina								
Discipline Group	Wildlife Wetland								
Practice Code/Name	300 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover								
Scenario ID	7								
Scenario Name	Pollinator								
Scenario Description	This scenario addresses inadequate herbaceous plant community function or diversity within the specific transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats in rangeland, pasture, cropland, and forest where natural seeding methods and/or management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable time period. This scenario applies to work not covered under NRCS Conservation Practice Forage and Biomass Planting (512), Critical Area Planting (342), Filter Strip (393), Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643), Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Wetland Enhancement (659), or Wetland Restoration (657). The typical setting for this scenario is usually a narrow strip between the aquatic and terrestrial habitats subject to intermittent flooding and saturated soils where the existing plant community has been disturbed, destroyed, or the species diversity is unable to provide proper function and/or adequate habitat. Pollinator habitat is established by seeding. Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community the Herbaceous Weed Control (315) practice should be used. Payment includes seedbed preparation, seed, and planting, and foregone income for land removed from production.								
Before Practice Situation	The riparian zone, the specific area between terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is currently an undesirable or inadequate stand of perennial or annual vegetation and natural re-seeding or vegetation management is unlikely to improve the plant community within a reasonable amount of time to adequately address streambank and/or shoreline stability, dissipate stream energy and trap sediment, improve and/or maintain water quality, and/or provide adequate habitat corridors, food and/or cover for fish, wildlife, pollinators, and/or livestock resource concerns). Existing conditions often require suppression or eradication of current vegetation by conventional mechanical or chemical (Herbaceous Weed Control (315)) methods to ensure establishment success of the new planting. Soil quality may be reduced due to compaction and may require light tillage to prepare a proper seedbed.								
After Practice Situation	The riparian zone, the transitional zone between the terrestrial and aquatic habitats, is established to an adapted, diverse vegetative plant community and is under close management to insure long term survival and ecological succession. The quality and quantity of the riparian zone components are managed to support the species that depend on it for habitat as well as the functions it performs for stabilizing the streambank and/or shoreline, dissipating stream energy and trapping sediment, and improving and/or maintaining water quality. These functions include: stream temperature moderation through shading, recruitment of non-woody organic matter, habitat for terrestrial insects and other riparian dependent species, streambank integrity, and filtration of contaminants from surface run-off into the stream.								
Scenario Feature Measure	Acres of Riparian Herbaceous Cover								
Scenario Unit	Acres								
Scenario Typical Size	1								
<b>Cost Summary:</b>									
<b>Cost Category</b>	<b>Scenario Cost</b>	<b>Scenario Cost/Unit</b>							
Materials	\$319.45	\$319.45							
Equipment/Installation	\$28.80	\$28.80							
Labor	\$0.00	\$0.00							
Mobilization	\$126.40	\$126.40							
Acquisition of Technical Knowledge	\$0.00	\$0.00							
Foregone Income	\$167.69	\$167.69							
Total	\$642.34	\$642.34							
<b>Cost Details:</b>		<b>Select Components</b>							
<b>Cost Category</b>	<b>Component ID</b>	<b>Component Name</b>	<b>Component Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Price (\$/unit)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Component Justification</b>	<b>Quantity Justification</b>
Materials	148	Black-Eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta)	Native Forbs and shipping.	Pound	\$33.55	0.5	\$16.78	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	154	Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata)	Native Forbs and shipping.	Pound	\$78.24	0.5	\$39.12	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	131	Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata)	Native Forbs and shipping.	Pound	\$235.45	0.5	\$117.73	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	76	Big Blue Stem (Andropogon gerardii)	Native Grasses and shipping.	Pound	\$11.81	1.5	\$17.72	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	2196	Purple Prairie Clover (Dalea purpurea)	Native Forbs and shipping.	Pound	\$31.95	0.5	\$15.98	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	334	Herbicide, Glyphosate	A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Product is typically used in these practices 340, 645, 314, 666, and 512. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Materials only.	Acres	\$11.04	1	\$11.04	site prep	
Materials	1493	Common Yarrow (Achillea millefolium)	Native Forbs & shipping	Pound	\$32.19	0.5	\$16.10	species	
Equipment/Installation	948	Chemical, ground application	Chemical application performed by ground equipment. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	\$4.41	1	\$4.41	site prep	
Equipment/Installation	960	Seeding Operation, No Till/Grass Drill	No Till drill or grass drill for seeding. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	\$14.46	1	\$14.46	planting	
Equipment/Installation	945	Tillage, Light	Includes light disking (tandem) or field cultivator. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acres	\$9.93	1	\$9.93	site prep	
Mobilization	1138	Mobilization, small equipment	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$63.20	2	\$126.40	drill and tractor/disk	
Foregone Income	1959	Fl, Corn Dryland	Dryland Corn is Primary Crop	Acres	\$167.69	1	\$167.69		
Materials	120	Canadian Milk Vetch (Astragalus canadensis)	Native Legumes and shipping.	Pound	\$64.70	0.5	\$32.35	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	136	Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea)	Native Forbs and shipping.	Pound	\$32.78	0.5	\$16.39	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	81	Side Oats Grama (Bouteloua curtipendula)	Native Grasses and shipping.	Pound	\$14.86	1.5	\$22.29	species	seeding rate per pound
Materials	122	Illinois Bundlflower (Desmanthus illinoensis)	Native Legumes and shipping.	Pound	\$27.94	0.5	\$13.97	species	seeding rate per pound