

Cooperator Name _____

Date _____

Instructions: Indicate on the following table the tracts which must have wildlife development or management activities implemented to meet Tier II requirements. Specify the calendar year management activities will be completed. Refer to the attached CSP Worksheet #5 – Wildlife Habitat Inventory for a list of management activities that are marked In Place (IP) by tract and must be maintained throughout the contract period.

A. Species Composition	Tracts - Willing to Implement	YEAR
1. Is the mixture dominated by a mixture of at least five species of grasses, forbs, legumes or shrubs with at least 10% perennial broadleaf plants...	123 and 999	2010
2. Are at least two grass species present in significant quantity (each 10% or more) and is there at least 10% perennial broadleaf plants...	---	---

A. Species Composition	Tracts – Willing to Implement	YEAR
1. Is the mixture dominated by a mixture of at least five species of grasses, forbs, legumes or shrubs with at least 10% perennial broadleaf plants (forbs/legumes) present and <u>no</u> Kentucky bluegrass?		
2. Are at least two grass species present in significant quantity (each 10% or more) and is there at least 10% perennial broadleaf plants (forbs/legumes) present within the stand and is Kentucky bluegrass and annual grass (i.e. cheatgrass) absent or less than 10% of the stand on all pastures? (If you take 10 steps across the field, would your foot land on at least one forb/legume?)		
3. Are at least two grass species present in significant quantity (each 10% or more) and is Kentucky bluegrass and annual grass (i.e. cheatgrass) absent or less than 10% of the stand on all pastures?		

Describe the method to improve species composition (include pre-seeding treatment such as burn-down herbicide application, disking, burning, etc. as well as timing of operations and vegetative species to be added).

B. Grazing Intensity	Tracts – Willing to Implement	YEAR
1. Is 40% or less of the current year’s growth removed by (light) grazing within all pastures?		
2. Is 40% to 60% of the current year’s growth removed by (moderate) grazing within all pastures?		

Note: Refer to Attachment A for general guidance on stocking rates to meet utilization requirements!

C. Grazing Management	Tracts – Willing to Implement	YEAR
1. Is a rotational grazing system used on all pastures with a minimum of 45 consecutive days rest between grazing events on each pasture? (Dormant season grazing not subject to this requirement.)		
2. Is a rotational grazing system used on all pastures with a minimum of 30 consecutive days rest (but less than 45 days) between grazing events on each pasture? (Dormant season grazing not subject to this requirement.)		
3. Do 'key wildlife areas' (riparian areas, wetland range sites, marshes, natural springs, native woodlands, wooded draws, etc.) receive deferred grazing at least once every three years <u>or</u> total rest from grazing once every five years within all pastures? (Deferred grazing must occur during the primary growing season which is April 1 – June 30 for cool-season plants and June 1 – August 31 for warm-season plants. Total rest would be any consecutive 12 month period without livestock grazing.)		

Note: Attach maps of ALL tracts that clearly identify deferred and/or rested Key Wildlife Areas – option 3!

D. Additional Management	Tracts – Willing to Implement	YEAR
1. Is prescribed burning used as a management tool at least once every 10 years on all pastures?		
2. Are herbicides only applied via spot treatment <u>and</u> invasive tree species managed or controlled to prevent encroachment into upland grassland areas on all pastures? (Uniform application of broadleaf herbicides is not allowed under this requirement.)		
E. Primary Water Supply	Tracts – Willing to Implement	YEAR
1. Does the primary water supply for livestock meet one of the following conditions in all pastures?	Note: Specify the tracts according to the applicable Condition (A/B)	
<u>Condition A:</u> A natural water source is present (perennial stream, permanent wetland, spring, pond, etc.) <u>and</u> are these natural water sources are protected from excessive disturbance by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of livestock by fencing with off-site water available; • Water gaps that limit livestock access to small areas; • Rest from livestock grazing of 30 days or more (cumulative) between June 1 and August 31. 		
<u>Condition B:</u> Only artificial water sources (i.e. tanks) are present <u>and</u> all are equipped with either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramps to allow wildlife (especially birds) to escape from the tank and prevent mortality; • Overflow pipes to create an accessible water source at ground level away from the tank? 		

Note: Refer to Attachment B for recommended designs of ramps and overflow pipes – Condition B!

Attachment A: General Guidance for Stocking Rates to Meet Requirements for Grazing Intensity.

Table 1: Maximum stocking rates (AUMS/ac) recommended to achieve 40 and 60% utilization.

Grazing Field Type ¹	Utilization Level ²	
	40%	60%
Irrigated Pasture	2.92	6.82
Fertilized Cool-Season Pasture	1.64	3.83
Cool-Season Pasture	0.62	1.46
Warm-Season Pasture	0.67	1.57
Rangeland	0.60	1.34

¹**Irrigated pastures** are pastures that are fully irrigated, fertilized, and sustain a high level of production. These pastures are commonly cool-season grass and legume mixes. Low or moderate stocking rates rarely occur on these management systems.

Fertilized cool-season pasture is non-irrigated cool-season pasture dominated by one or more species of cool-season grass that may or may not contain legumes, receives annual fertilizer treatment, and is highly productive.

Cool-Season Pasture is pasture that is not irrigated or fertilized and is dominated by one or more cool-season grasses and may or may not contain legumes.

Warm-Season Pasture has been seeded to permanent grass cover and managed like pasture and usually contain species such as big bluestem Indiangrass and switchgrass.

Rangelands are natural grasslands that support native vegetation (mostly warm-season grasses), this includes land re-vegetated with native grass and forb species to provide a plant cover managed like native vegetation.

²**Utilization levels** provided are calculated by assuming good to excellent forage production and pasture or rangeland condition on soil types of above average quality. Stocking rates will need to be lowered to achieve these levels if drought or diminished rangeland or pasture conditions exist or on less productive soil types.

Example 1: Stocking rates calculated in AUMs/ac.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Total Acres in Field (s)	Number and Class of Livestock	AUEs ¹	Animal Units (AUs) (B x C)	Date In	Date Out	Days Grazed ²	AUMs ((G x D) ÷ 30.4)	AUMs/ac (H ÷ A)
80	40 Yearlings	0.75	30	5/15	8/1	78	77	0.96
320	100 Cows/calves	1.2	120	6/15	9/15	92	363	1.13

Example 2: Calculating number of days a set number of livestock can graze to achieve a target AUM/ac.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Target AUMs/ac	Number and Class of Livestock	AUEs ¹	Total Acres in Field(s)	Animal Units (AUs) (B x C)	Total AUMs Available for Grazing (A x D)	Days Available for Grazing ((F x 30.4) ÷ E)
1.34	50 Cows/calves	1.2	250	60	335	170

Example 3: Calculating number of livestock to graze a set number of days to achieve a target AUM/ac.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Target AUMs/ac	Days Planned for Grazing Season	AUEs ¹	Total Acres in Field(s)	Total AUMs Available for Grazing (A x D)	Animal Units ((E x 30.4) ÷ B)	Number of Livestock (F ÷ C)
1.34	150	1.2	250	335	68	57 Cows/calves

¹**Animal Unit Equivalents (AUEs)** are based on livestock class.

Cow/calf= 1.2 Sheep= 0.2
 Yearling= 0.75 Horse= 1.3
 Bull= 1.5

²**Days grazed** or days between turn-in and take-out dates can be quickly determined by utilizing web based tools such as <http://www.timeanddate.com/date/duration.html>

Attachment B: Recommended designs of tank ramps and tank overflows to provide wildlife water.

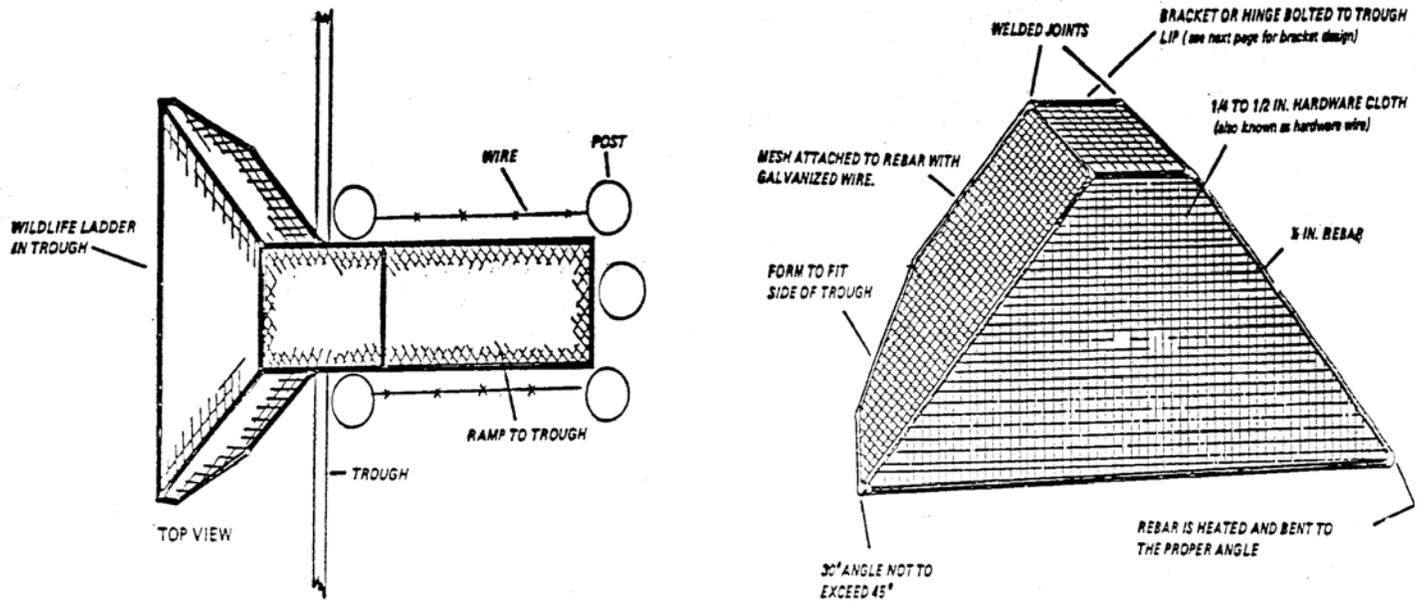


Figure 1. A common tank ramp design using 1/2 inch rebar and 1/4 to 1/2 inch hardware cloth or expanded metal. (Illustration courtesy of Bureau of Land Management – Idaho Technical Bulletin 89-4.)

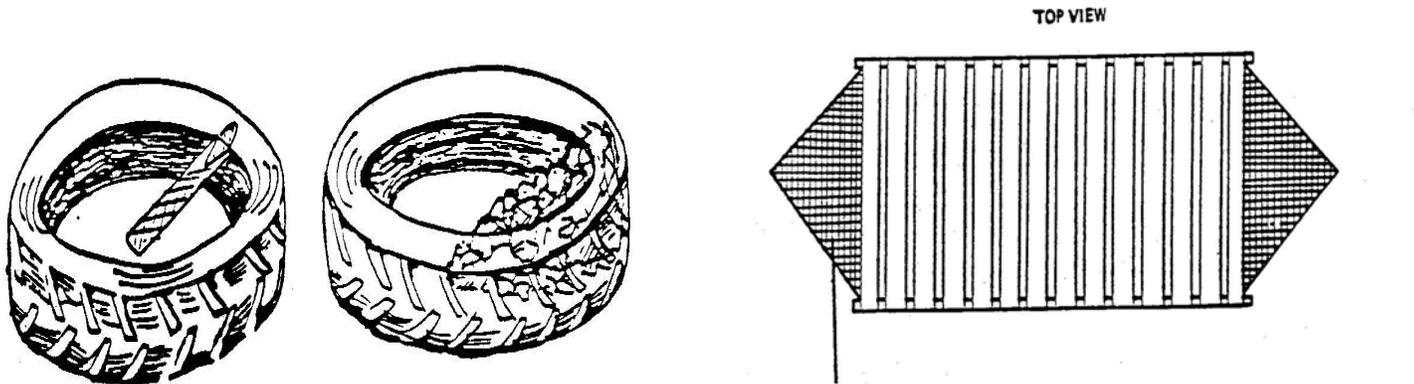
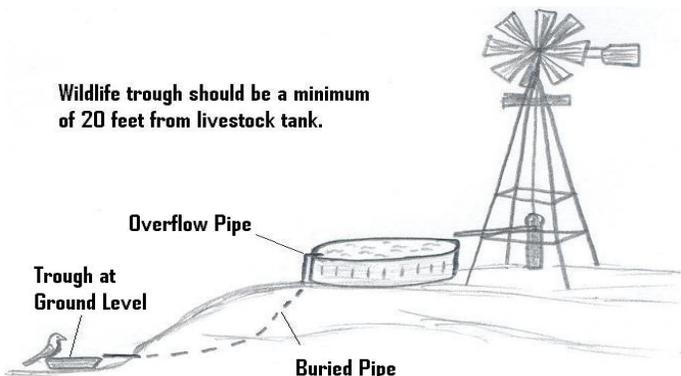


Figure 2. Two ramp designs: a wooden plank (2x8) covered with 1/2 inch hardware cloth and attached to tank with strap hinge (left) and piled rocks or formed concrete (right). Slope of ramp less than 45°. (Illustrations courtesy of BLM – Idaho)



Wildlife trough should be a minimum of 20 feet from livestock tank.

Figure 4. Wildlife water supplied at ground level via overflow pipe on a livestock water system with continuous flow (i.e. no float or automatic shutoff).

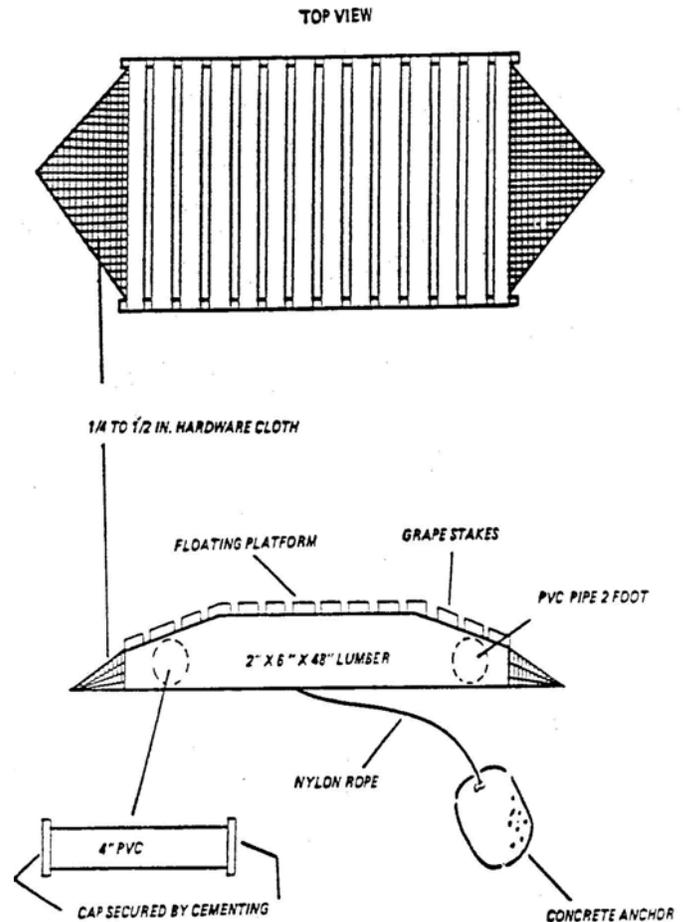


Figure 3. Floating platform design to facilitate wildlife escape on large open water storage tanks. (Illustrations courtesy of BLM – Idaho)