

2012 Ranking Period One Enhancement Activity Job Sheets

NATIONAL JOB SHEET

NEBRASKA CERTIFICATION

Air Quality Enhancement Air Quality Enhancement

Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
AIR03	AIR03	Replace burning of prunings, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives	The use of non-burning alternatives to dispose of prunings, removals and other crop residues from orchards, vineyards and other woody perennial crops. Non-burning alternatives include chipping, grinding, shredding, mowing or composting of these materials
AIR04	AIR04	Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift	Use drift reduction technologies to reduce the drift of agricultural chemicals away from the intended target when spraying.
AIR07	AIR07	GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology	Utilize electronically-controlled or managed chemical spray application technology to more precisely apply agricultural pesticides to their intended targets.
AIR08	AIR08	Nitrification inhibitors or urease inhibitors	The use of an ammonia or ammonium fertilizers with a substance that inhibits the biological oxidations of ammoniacal nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen or the use of surface applied urea products with a substance that inhibits hydrolytic action on urea by urease enzyme that when applied to soils results in less urea nitrogen lost by ammonia volatilization (AAPFCO). This enhancement is only applicable to nitrogen applied within 30 days of planting. This does not apply to "pop-up" or starter nitrogen sources applied at planting time.

Animal Enhancement Animal Enhancement

Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
ANM03	ANM03	Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity	Improve pasture by increasing native grasses and/or legumes to 15% of herbage dry matter (productivity by weight) using adapted species and varieties, appropriate seeding rates, and timing of seeding. Pastures containing about 15% native grasses and/or legumes by weight dry matter are approximately equal to 30% foliar cover.
ANM05	ANM05	Extending riparian forest buffers for water quality protection and wildlife habitat	Where existing riparian forest buffers (i.e., buffers) are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow, reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat.
ANM07	ANM07	Extending existing field borders for water quality protection and wildlife habitat	Where existing field borders are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat.
ANM09	ANM09	Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat	Implement a grazing management plan that allows for rest periods to provide adequate residue for nesting and fawning cover and increase diversity of vegetation structure to benefit a variety of wildlife species.
ANM10	ANM10	Harvest hay in a manner that allows wildlife to flush and escape	Harvesting hay using conservation measures that allow wildlife to flush and escape. These measures include timing of haying to avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting or fawning, idling hay land during the nesting or fawning period, and applying haying techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife.
ANM11	ANM11	Patch-burning to enhance wildlife habitat	Use prescribed burning with livestock grazing to create patches of different vegetation structure and species composition for the benefit of wildlife.
ANM12	ANM12	Shallow water habitat	Construct or renovate small, shallow sites to impound or hold water seasonally, typically from late winter through early summer (e.g., vernal pools).
ANM17	ANM17	Monitoring nutritional status of livestock using the NUTBAL PRO system	Use of the NUTBAL PRO software to determine if current diet is sufficient to meet livestock nutritional needs. This requires the collection and laboratory analysis of forage or fecal samples to determine the nutritional value of grazing forages.
ANM18	ANM18	Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape	Retrofit existing watering facilities (troughs, tanks, etc.) to allow for escape of wildlife that become trapped while trying to drink.
ANM21	ANM21	Prairie restoration for grazing and wildlife habitat	This activity consists of restoring/renovating prairie habitat by establishing native vegetation and managing the restored plant community.
ANM23	ANM23	Multi-species native perennials for biomass/wildlife habitat	This enhancement consists of establishing native perennial vegetation for biomass production and wildlife habitat.
ANM25	ANM25	Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season	Livestock are excluded from forages on specified acres during the growth season. The "stockpiled" forages are grazed at a later time using strip grazing to allow animals to utilize the forage within a strip for a specified period of time.

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ANM26	ANM26	Managing calving to coincide with forage availability	This enhancement uses a controlled breeding season to match livestock nutrient requirements to available pasture forage and reduce supplemental feeding. This enhancement is applicable to all grazing livestock.
ANM27	ANM27	Wildlife friendly fencing	This enhancement involves the use of wildlife friendly fencing techniques that allow free passage of daily wildlife movement and seasonal migration; and/or increase visibility to prevent entanglement and mortality.
ANM29	ANM29	On-farm forage based grazing system	A forage based grazing system that supplies all roughage (forage and supplemental hay) requirements for a livestock operation.
ANM31	ANM31	Drainage water management	This enhancement consists of seasonal hydrology management during non-cropping periods for wildlife habitat on working lands.
ANM32	ANM32	Extend existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous cover for water quality protection and wildlife habitat	Where existing filter strips or riparian herbaceous covers (i.e., buffers) are utilized, extend them to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals, and for wildlife habitat.
ANM33	ANM33	Riparian buffer, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat	This activity consists of managing riparian zones by utilizing select conservation measures (such as re-locating equipment operations, trails, or livestock; establishing diverse native vegetation and controlling invasive species; fencing; and extending the width of the riparian zone to enhance wildlife habitat adjacent to riparian zones of streams, ponds, lakes, or wetlands) to achieve stream side cover and vegetative diversity and structure to improve terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat.
ANM34	ANM34	Leave standing grain crops un-harvested to benefit wildlife	Implement a crop management plan that will allow a portion of grain crops to be left in fields un-harvested to provide food and cover for wildlife during winter months.

Energy Enhancement

Energy Enhancement

Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
ENR01	ENR01	Fuel use reduction for field operations	This enhancement is for fuel savings of 20% or more achieved by a reduction in field operations when compared to the existing management system.
ENR09	ENR09	Variable frequency drive electric motors	This enhancement activity is for upgrading of existing single speed electric motors through the addition of variable frequency electric drives. A motor replacement may also be included in some cases. The primary use of this enhancement is for water pumping whether for irrigation, drainage or livestock watering. This enhancement is not intended for farmstead or animal housing applications.
ENR10	ENR10	Using nitrogen provided by legumes, animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of the nitrogen needs	This enhancement involves using nitrogen produced by legumes and/or available animal manure and compost to supply 90 to 100% of nitrogen nutrient needs for crops, hay and/or forages produced on the farm.
ENR11	ENR11	Improving energy feedstock production using alley cropping systems with short rotation woody crops	This enhancement involves the use of short rotation woody plants that produce energy feedstock planted in multiple rows with crops or forages produced in the alleyways between the woody rows.
ENR12	ENR12	Use of legume cover crops as a nitrogen source	This enhancement is for the use of legume cover crops as a primary source of nitrogen in a cropping system. Use of legume cover crops is applicable to conventional, specialty and organic crop production systems.

Plant Enhancement

Plant Enhancement

Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
PLT02	PLT02	Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management	Adjust grazing management based on monitoring data. Monitor key grazing areas to determine if current grazing management is meeting management goals and objectives. A key grazing area is a small area of a grazed field that is identified as being representative of the entire field.
PLT05	PLT05	Multi-story cropping, sustainable management of non-timber forest plants	This activity involves the manipulation of forest species composition, structure, and canopy cover to achieve or maintain a desired native plant community to facilitate the sustainable management of native non-timber forest plant(s) (e.g., goldenseal, ramps, mushrooms, ginseng, ferns, "sugarbush", etc.).
PLT06	PLT06	Renovation of a windbreak, shelter belt or hedgerow for wildlife habitat	This enhancement is for the renovation of existing sites that are declining in vigor, need additional woody plants (trees or shrubs) or otherwise no longer provide wildlife habitat benefits. Existing rows of woody plants may be thinned, removed or replaced with new plantings. Existing woody plants may be pruned, either branches or roots or both, to improve windbreak function, health and vigor.

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PLT15	PLT15	Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat	Seed nectar and pollen producing plants in non-cropped areas such as field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, waterways, shelterbelts, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers.
PLT16	PLT16	Intensive rotational grazing	This enhancement is for the harvest efficiency of grazing livestock to increase forage harvest, and to improve forage quality and livestock health. The grazing system is managed to produce high quality, nutritious forage and maintain plants with sufficient energy reserves to recover quickly when adequate soil moisture is available for regrowth. Generally, livestock are rotated through pastures in the grazing system based on their daily dry matter intake and nutritional requirements, and the physiological growth and nutritional stage of the forage plants. This enhancement is for rotational grazing systems with increased numbers of pastures or paddocks, the accompanying required infrastructure, shorter grazing periods, and increased stock density.
PLT17	PLT17	Creating forest openings to improve hardwood stands	Creating forest openings or patches is a silvicultural practice used to naturally regenerate over-mature and/or degraded hardwood stands while providing added cover and browse for several game and non-game species of wildlife.
PLT18	PLT18	Increasing on-farm food production with edible woody buffer landscapes	This enhancement is for the enhancing of windbreaks, alley cropping, silvopasture, or riparian forest buffer systems with trees and shrubs that produce edible products for human or wildlife consumption.
Soil Erosion Enhancement		Soil Erosion Enhancement	
Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
SOE03	SOE03	Continuous no till ORGANIC system	This enhancement is for using a continuous no-till, strip till, or direct seeding method of planting throughout the planned rotation. High residue levels are maintained by including high residue-producing crops, or by low residue crops followed by a cover crop in the rotation. Termination of all cover crops is accomplished using non-chemical methods, such as flail mowing, roller crimper and frost kill.
SOE04	SOE04	Continuous no till	This enhancement is for using a continuous no-till, strip till, or direct seeding method of planting throughout the planned rotation. High residue levels are maintained by including high residue-producing crops, or by low residue crops followed by a cover crop in the rotation. Termination of all cover crops is accomplished using chemical methods or non-chemical methods, such as flail mowing, roller crimper and frost kill.
Soil Quality		Soil Quality	
Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
SQL01	SQL01	Controlled traffic system	Controlled traffic confines heavy traffic from tractor drive wheels/tracks, combine wheels, fertilizer or manure spreaders and grain carts to specific lanes in crop fields year after year.
SQL02	SQL02	Continuous cover crops	Growing continuous <i>seasonal</i> cover crops of grasses, legumes or forbs following all annual crops during all the non-crop production periods of the rotation. Continuous cover cropping is applicable to conventional, <i>specialty and organic crop production systems</i> .
SQL03	SQL03	Drainage water management for nutrient, pathogen, or pesticide reduction	This enhancement consists of managing soil and/or surface water levels during the non-cropping season in order to reduce the loss of nutrients, pathogens, or/and pesticides from a crop field through drainage systems and into downstream receiving waters. This enhancement may also be utilized to reduce the oxidation of organic matter in the soil and/or reduce wind erosion or particulate matter (dust) emissions.
SQL04	SQL04	Use of Cover Crop Mixes	This enhancement is for the use of cover crop mixes that contain two (2) or more different species of cover crops or cultivars of a single species.
SQL05	SQL05	Use deep rooted crops to breakup soil compaction	This enhancement is for the use of deep rooted crops to break up compacted soils and improve soil quality. Deep rooted crops can be perennial plants like alfalfa or annual plants like forage radish.
SQL08	SQL08	Intercropping to improve soil quality and increase biodiversity	This enhancement involves the use of intercropping principles, growing two or more crops in close proximity to each other, to promote interaction resulting in improved soil and water quality while increasing biodiversity.

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SQL09	SQL09	Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture	Conversion of cropped land to grass-based agriculture is the establishment of mixtures of perennial grasses, forbs and/or legume species on cropland where annually-seeded cash crops have been grown in monocultures. Select perennial species selection is based on species compatibility, forage quality potential, improvements to soil quality, beneficial effects for wildlife and/or production of biomass.
Water Quality		Water Quality	
Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
WQL01	WQL01	Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species	This enhancement is for the reduction of woody brush, herbaceous weeds and invasive plants using non-chemical methods. Physical methods include pulling, hoeing, mowing, mulching or other similar techniques. Biological methods include use of natural enemies either introduced or augmented. Use of chemicals is prohibited with this enhancement.
WQL03	WQL03	Rotation of supplement and feeding areas	The proper location and regular movement of livestock concentration areas such as feeding areas and mineral blocks in a manner that will improve livestock distribution, reduce localized areas of disturbances and reduce impacts on water bodies.
WQL04	WQL04	Plant tissue tests and analysis to improve nitrogen management	Use plant tissue tests to adjust nitrogen application rates.
WQL05	WQL05	Apply nutrients no more than 30 days prior to planned planting date	This enhancement is for applying nutrients from fertilizer, manures and/or compost no more than 30 days prior to the planned planting date of the crop.
WQL07	WQL07	Split nitrogen applications, 50% after the crop emergence or pasture green up	Apply no more than 50% of total crop nitrogen needs within 30 days prior to planting or in the case of pasture or hay after green up of the dormant grasses. Apply the remaining 50% or more of the total nitrogen needs after crop emergence or pasture green up.
WQL09	WQL09	Apply phosphorus fertilizer below soil surface	This enhancement is for the application of all phosphorus fertilizer at least 3 inches deep, including manure, or as a 2X2 row starter. Note: the use of this enhancement may require a revised HEL plan.
WQL10	WQL10	Plant a cover crop that will scavenge residual nitrogen	Plant a cover crop that will scavenge nitrogen remaining in the soil after the harvest of a previous crop. Suitable cover crops include those with at least a "Very Good" rating for scavenging nitrogen as documented in <i>"Managing Cover Crops Profitably, 3rd Edition"</i> (Sarrantonio, 1998), Chart 2 Performance & Roles, pg 67. Examples include cereal rye, barley, forage radish and sorghum sudan.
WQL11	WQL11	Precision application technology to apply nutrients	The use of precision agriculture technologies to apply nutrients to fit variations in site-specific conditions found within fields.
WQL13	WQL13	High level integrated pest management to reduce pesticide environmental risk	Utilize advanced Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques, and only apply the lowest risk pesticides available (or if higher risk pesticides are used appropriate mitigation techniques are used to ameliorate the risk) in an environmentally sound manner when monitoring indicates that an economic pest threshold has been exceeded. Pesticide applications must follow all label requirements.
WQL14	WQL14	Land application of treated manure	This enhancement is for the use of manure that has been treated to reduce both odors and pathogens prior to land application. Acceptable practices include controlled temperature anaerobic digestion (mesophilic or thermophilic), composting and chemical treatment. Waste treatment lagoons and injection of manure alone do not qualify as acceptable practices.
WQL17	WQL17	Use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops	This enhancement is for the use of non-chemical methods to kill cover crops prior to planting. These methods include mowing, rolling, undercutting and weather kill.
WQL18	WQL18	Non- chemical pest management for livestock	The use of management, monitoring, and prevention techniques to manage external livestock pests without the use of pesticides.
WQL19	WQL19	Transition to ORGANIC grazing systems	"Transition to Organic Grazing Systems" supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic livestock grazing system. Key to the enhancement activity is following ecological and pasture-based grazing requirements, applying materials according to the National List of Allowed Synthetic and Prohibited Natural Substances, and managing livestock according to National Organic Program (NOP) rules (Subpart C – Organic Production and Handling Requirements) for organic certification. This enhancement activity facilitates compliance with NOP rules for organic certification.

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WQL20	WQL20	Transition to ORGANIC cropping systems	"Transition to Organic Cropping Systems" supports the conversion of a conventional to an organic cropping system. Key to the enhancement is the inclusion of management activities that improve soil and water quality in an "Organic System Plan" that adheres to the National Organic Program (NOP) 205.201 criteria. Included in the plan are specifics on how producers will manage pests, weeds, diseases, and plant nutrients by following a crop rotation that incorporates cover crops. Additional considerations for using manure, compost, and source of seed are also addressed.
WQL21	WQL21	Integrated pest management for ORGANIC farming	Managing pests on an organic farm, including farms transitioning to organic, with an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system that relies on high level prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression techniques that are based on an understanding of pest ecology. Organic IPM relies primarily on ecologically-based cultural and biological practices that result in healthy soil and habitat for beneficial organisms. Appropriate mitigation techniques are utilized to improve environmental risks from selected suppression techniques.
WQL22	WQL22	On farm composting of farm organic waste	This enhancement consists of the on farm composting of organic waste from agricultural operations. Composted products must be reused on the farm. This includes ALL animal manures, livestock mortality (where state or local laws allow), vegetable culls removed from the field and waste from on farm processing of agricultural products. It does not include any household waste, any hazardous waste products or bio-hazard waste products. Yard waste such as grass clippings and leaves can be included but are not required.
WQL24	WQL24	Apply enhanced efficiency fertilizer products	At least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent nitrogen fertilizer and/or phosphorus fertilizers used for crop production must include enhanced efficiency formulations.
WQL25	WQL25	Split applications of nitrogen based on a PSNT	Use pre-sidedress soil nitrate test (PSNT) to determine the need and/or amount of additional nitrogen to be applied during a sidedress/topdress N application.
WQL26	WQL26	Reduce the concentration of nutrients imported on farm	Grow at least 75% of feed for livestock on the farm and use manure from the livestock to supplement up to 50% of N, 90% of P and 90% K for crops grown on the farm.
Water Quantity	Water Quantity		
Code	Code	Practice Name	Practice Definition
WQT01	WQT01	Irrigation system automation	This enhancement entails using GPS guided variable rate irrigation or other innovative technologies that allow irrigation water application based on variable site conditions within a field.
WQT03	WQT03	Irrigation pumping plant evaluation	This enhancement consists of the evaluation of the pumping plant performance and efficiency using the Nebraska Irrigation Pumping Plant Performance Criteria.
WQT05	WQT05	Remote monitoring and notification of irrigation pumping plant operation	A system for monitoring the status of an irrigation pumping plant and notifying the operator by a wireless connection of a change in the operating status of the irrigation system.
WQT07	WQT07	Regional weather networks for irrigation scheduling	Crop evapotranspiration (crop ET) information from a regional weather network is utilized as a part of the irrigation water management plan for irrigation scheduling. Water use is planned and adjustments in application rates and timing are made using the regional weather network data.
WQT08	WQT08	Decrease irrigation water quantity or conversion to non-irrigated crop production	This enhancement consists of reducing the total quantity of irrigation water used to produce crops and forages or the conversion of land to non-irrigated production.
Supplemental Payment Activity	Supplemental Payment Activity		
NRCS Code	NRCS Code	Supplemental Payment Activity	Enhancement Description (See Job Sheet criteria for requirement details)
CCR99	CCR99	Resource-Conserving Crop Rotation	Resource-conserving crop rotation means a crop rotation that: 1) includes at least on resource conserving crop as determined by the State Conservationist; 2) reduces erosion; 3) improves soil fertility and till; 4) interrupts pest cycles; and 5) in applicable areas, reduces depletion of soil moisture or otherwise reduces the need for irrigation.

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Special Project Activity		Special Project Activity	
NRCS Code	NRCS Code	Special Project Activity	Special Project Description (See Job Sheet criteria for requirement details)
FPP02	FPP02	On Farm Pilot Projects	On-Farm Pilots showcase conservation activities that have proven environmental benefits, but have not been widely adopted in the local farm community. Participants select and agree to install, monitor and promote conservation activities (practices, components or management techniques) that have been identified by the NRCS State Conservationist as addressing specific resource needs.
FRD01	FRD01	On Farm Research and Demonstrations	On farm research and demonstration consists of the implementation of applied research projects on working farms to gather information and demonstrate the efficacy of the activity. The projects must fit within identified state priority topic areas.
Bundle Name			
NRCS Code	NRCS Code	Bundle Name	Bundle Criteria
BCR06	BCR06	Crop Technology Bundle #6 (Improves nutrient and pesticide application techniques and widen buffers)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; AIR07-GPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology; WQL11-Precision application technology to apply nutrients; WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk; and one of the buffer widening enhancements ANM05, ANM07 or ANM32.
BCR07	BCR07	Crop Technology Bundle #7 (Addresses orchard and vineyard resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR03-Replace burning of pruning, removals and other crop residues with non-burning alternatives; AIR04-Use of drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; PLT15- Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; SQL02-Continuous cover crops; and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.
BCR08	BCR08	Crop Technology Bundle #8 (Reduces inputs, improve soil and water quality, benefit pollinators and beneficial insects)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ENR12-Use of legume cover crops as a nitrogen source; SOE04-Continuous no till; SQL02-Continuous cover crops; PLT15-Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat, and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.
BFO06	BFO06	Forest Bundle # 6 (Improves wildlife habitat and soil quality)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing; ANM33-Riparian buffer, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat; PLT05-Multi-story cropping, sustainable management of non-timber forest plants; PLT15-Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect habitat; and PLT17-Creating forest opening to improve hardwood stands.
BPA06	BPA06	Pasture Grazing Bundle # 6 (Improves wildlife habitat)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM03-Incorporate Native Grasses and/or Legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity; ANM05-Extending riparian forest buffers for water quality protection and wildlife habitat; WQL01-Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species; WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk; and WQL18-Non-chemical pest management for livestock.
BPA07	BPA07	Pasture Grazing Bundle # 7 (Improves forage utilization)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM25-Stockpiling of forages to extend the grazing season; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; ANM29-On-farm forage based grazing system; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing; and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up.
BPA08	BPA08	Pasture Grazing Bundle # 8 (Addresses all aspects of pasture management)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: AIR04-Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift; ANM03-Incorporate native grasses and/or legumes into 15% or more of herbage dry matter productivity; ANM18-Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing, and WQL07-Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green-up.
BRA05	BRA05	Range Grazing Bundle # 5 (Addresses multiple resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM09-Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat; ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; WQL01-Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species; WQL03-Rotation of supplement and feeding areas; WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.

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BRA06	BRA06	Range Grazing Bundle # 6 (Improves wildlife habitat and water quality)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes ANM18-Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape, ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability, ANM27-Wildlife friendly fencing, ANM29-On-farm forage based grazing system, and WQL01- Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species.
BRA07	BRA07	Range Grazing Bundle # 7 (Addresses multiple resource concerns)	This bundle of enhancement activities includes: ANM26-Managing calving to coincide with forage availability; ANM29-On-farm forage based grazing system; PLT16-Intensive rotational grazing; WQL01- Biological suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush, weeds and invasive species, and WQL13-High level IPM to reduce pesticide environmental risk.