



	establish vegetation according to the Critical Area Planting (342) standard or stabilize the area with compacted stone or concrete according to the Heavy Use Area Protection (561) standard.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock will have access to portable water troughs servicing Field(s) _____. If the areas around the water trough becomes degraded or if signs of erosion develop, relocate troughs within the same pasture, move livestock and troughs to a different pasture, or confine where indicated in Section II until vegetation is re-established.
√	If livestock paths develop, keep them to a minimal width and revegetate if possible. If the areas becomes degraded or if signs of erosion develop, the area will be stabilized according to the Trails and Walkways (575) standard.
√	When conditions (wet, drought, winter) do not allow livestock to have access to pasture, livestock will be confined in the area identified in Section II and all gates will be closed to prevent livestock from accessing pasture. When confining livestock to a specific area, make sure alternative feed and water are available.
<b>If a Concentrated Livestock Area</b> (land areas used by livestock where neither vegetation nor post-harvest residues are sustained in a normal growing season) develops, it will be managed as follows:	
√	Minimize the area of impact using temporary fencing as needed.
√	Ensure that all upslope or off-site water is diverted from site, using mulch hay bales or similar materials to receive and filter the water flow.
√	Concentrated livestock areas adjacent to existing Heavy Use Areas are not acceptable. Re-establish dense vegetation and expand existing facility to accommodate current livestock numbers according to Heavy Use Area Protection (561).
√	Accumulated manure will be collected and land applied/exported as soon as possible, following applicable Nutrient Management specifications.
√	Re-establish dense vegetation on the area as soon as possible according to the Critical Area Planting (342) standard and exclude livestock for at least 90 days and until vegetation is well established.
√	Areas where livestock are wintered or confined during extended wet or droughty periods should be soil tested once a year. Heavily used areas should be rotated annually and be used no more than once every 4 years to keep phosphorous at acceptable levels.
√	If phosphorous levels become elevated, the areas may need to be hayed, with no manure application, until phosphorous levels return to normal levels. Alternatively, livestock access can be limited according to phosphorous application levels.
<b>Nutrient Management:</b>	
√	Soil testing in each pasture should occur at least once every 3 years.
√	Apply lime and fertilizer, according to but not exceeding soil test recommendations.
√	If phosphorous levels become elevated, the areas may need to be hayed, with no manure application, until phosphorous levels return to normal levels. Alternatively, livestock access can be limited according to phosphorous application levels.
<b>Sacrifice Area:</b> a small, temporarily-fenced area (located where indicated in Section II) that is intentionally overgrazed and overstocked to prevent damage to the larger pasture acreage.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No sacrifice area planned on this operation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	This operation needs a sacrifice area, which must meet all of the criteria listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. This site can be no more than one acre in size and used for no more than 180 days in a calendar period. The area is reseeded according to the Critical Area Planting (342) standard and livestock area excluded from the area for at least 90 days following seeding and until vegetation is well established.</li> <li>b. The sacrifice area and associated buffer will be located as identified on the Conservation Plan Map and will be sized for the following number, weight, and type of livestock: _____, _____ lbs, and _____ for a total of _____ square feet.</li> </ul>

	<p>c. Ensure that runoff leaves the sacrifice area and enters the vegetated buffer as sheet flow, not concentrated flow. Protect the buffer from livestock damage.</p> <p>d. Area must be soil tested once every 3 years to verify that P≤200 PPM.</p> <p>e. For sites with a soil test P≥200 PPM, the sacrifice area must be rotated annually and be used no more than once every 4 years.</p> <p>f. Accumulated manure and feed will be removed from the area after each period of use and vegetation will be established. Manure will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collected and field applied once every _____ days.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collected and field stacked in Field _____. If in place longer than 120 days it must be covered with tarp or roof.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collected and stored in the Waste Storage Facility in Field _____</li> </ul>
√	<p>If livestock need to be confined to the sacrifice area for more than 180 days per year due to seasonal conditions, overuse, inadequate forage, excess nutrient accumulation, or operation management changes, an Earthen Livestock Heavy Use Area (see CPS 528) or permanent Heavy Use Area Protection (561) is needed. Contact your local NRCS office for more information.</p>

Note: If not all of the above specifications can be met, an Inventory & Evaluation (I&E) should be requested through NRCS or the county conservation district.

**Section IV.** This section describes management requirements for the pasture limitations identified in Section I. Management requirements for your pasture(s) are identified with a “√” next to the required management. (All applicable requirements are “√”)

<b>Wet Conditions:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Livestock should be excluded from fields, as identified in Section I, with wet or poorly drained soils during winter thaws, spring wet periods, or after periods of heavy rain when the soil becomes saturated. Livestock should be excluded until the soil freezes, firms up, or is no longer saturated.</p>
<b>Surface Water Bodies, such as ponds, streams, wetlands, spring seeps, etc.:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Livestock are excluded from all surface water bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintain the streambank fencing and stream crossing as indicated on the map to ensure that the stream channel does not become degraded. Spot treat noxious/invasive weeds with herbicide according to label directions or control with mechanical means (digging, mowing, etc.).</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Livestock are excluded from surface water bodies in Fields _____, but have access to surface water bodies in Fields _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintain the streambank fencing and stream crossing as indicated on the map to ensure that the stream channel does not become degraded. Spot treat noxious/invasive weeds with herbicide according to label directions or control with mechanical means (digging, mowing, etc.).</li> <li>– In areas where livestock have access to surface water, livestock should be excluded during periods of flooding, after heavy rains, or when soil is saturated. Livestock should be excluded until the area dries up. Care should be taken to maintain vegetation adjacent to all surface water bodies. If vegetation becomes degraded remove livestock and revegetate area according to the Critical Area Planting (342) standard. Stream bank fencing (382) should be considered in remaining fields to prevent further degradation to surface water.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Livestock have access to all surface water bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In areas where livestock have access to surface water, livestock should be excluded during periods of flooding, after heavy rains, or when soil is saturated. Livestock should be excluded until the area dries up. Care should be taken to maintain vegetation adjacent to all surface water bodies. If vegetation becomes degraded remove livestock and revegetate area according to the Critical Area Planting (342) standard. Stream bank fencing (382) should be consider to prevent further degradation to surface water.</li> </ul>

<b>Drought Conditions:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Areas with excessively well drained soils, limited depth to bedrock, or severely compacted soils, as indicated in Section I, will be the first areas to show decreased production during periods of drought. Livestock will need to be removed from these areas, indicated in Section I, when forage is grazed to 3 inches in height and be held where indicated in Section II until adequate forage regrowth occurs; alternate feed, such as hay or TMR, will be fed until adequate forage growth occurs.
<b>Winter Management</b> , these conditions apply when forage is not actively growing due to cold temperatures:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock <i>will not</i> have access to Field(s) _____ during the winter, when forage is not actively growing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livestock will be confined to the location indicated in Section II.
<input type="checkbox"/>	During the winter, livestock will be turned out to pasture in Field(s) _____ only when the ground is frozen or when no damage will result from grazing stockpiled forage. When the ground is not frozen, livestock will be confined to the location indicated in Section II. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The winter pasture area will not be located within 100 feet of a surface water body. Temporary fencing should be used to prevent livestock access to any areas within 100 feet of a surface water body, unless documented as part of a prescribed grazing plan.</li> <li>- When manure accumulates, it will be collected and land applied so that nutrient and water quality problems do not develop.</li> <li>- If permanent vegetation is destroyed, dense vegetation will be re-established as soon as possible according to the Critical Area Planting (342) standard and exclude livestock for at least 90 days, until vegetation is well established.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	During the winter, livestock will be turned out to pasture in Field(s) _____. Designated field(s) are located on well drained soils that can sustain continual livestock traffic and maintain 3 inches of vegetative cover between growing seasons. Feeding areas and feeders will be rotated on a regular basis <b>each time</b> feed is provided. If necessary, a livestock walkway will be used to ensure adequate distribution of livestock across the designated fields/pastures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The winter pasture area will not be within 100 feet of a surface water body. Temporary fencing should be used to prevent livestock access to any areas within 100 feet of a surface water body, unless documented as part of a prescribed grazing plan.</li> <li>- When manure accumulates, it will be collected and land applied so that nutrient and water quality problems do not develop.</li> <li>- The area will be reseeded and managed according to the Concentrated Livestock Area requirements above (page 2).</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When livestock have access to fields (indicated above) in the winter, regularly rotate livestock through paddocks/fields to distribute feed/manure accumulations.
<b>Excess/Alternative Forage Growth:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable - Pasture system is calculated to have <b>no</b> excess forage production. Livestock will need supplemental feed during hot, dry periods or when forage height is grazed to 3 inches. When providing supplemental feed, livestock will be confined as identified in Section II until adequate forage regrowth occurs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pasture system is calculated to have excess forage production in the spring and late fall. Make hay on Field(s) _____ during these times.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To help offset the summer slump of cool season grasses, the summer annual grass _____ is planned for Field(s) _____, will not be grazed below ___ inches, and will be managed according to the Conservation Crop Rotation (328) standard.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To help offset the summer slump of cool season grasses, the native warm season perennial _____ is planned for Field (s) _____, will not be grazed below ___ inches, and will be managed according to the Forage and Biomass Establishment (512) standard.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>To extend the grazing season earlier into the spring or later into the fall, graze the following cover crop(s), _____, in Field (s) _____. Cover crops will be established and managed according to the Cover Crop (340) standard, will not be grazed until well established, and will not be grazed below 4 inches. Livestock will be removed from area until adequate cover crop regrowth occurs. Graze cover crops after tillering but prior to flowering to increase the longevity of the stand and provide multiple grazing opportunities.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>To extend the grazing season later into the fall, graze the following brassica(s) _____ in Field(s) _____. Brassicas will be established and managed according to the Conservation Crop Rotation (328) standard, will not be grazed until well established, and will not be grazed below 6 inches.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>To extend the grazing season later into the fall, graze _____ crop stubble or residue in Field(s) _____ as indicated in the Conservation Crop Rotation (328) narrative. Livestock will be removed from the area once _____ percent of stubble/residue has been grazed or it is 60 days post-harvest, whichever comes first.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>To extend the grazing season past the time cool season grasses become dormant, stockpile _____ grasses in Field(s) _____. Restrict livestock access to the area from _____ to _____. When grazing stockpiled forages, restrict livestock to short intervals (1-3 days) to increase forage utilization. Do not graze stockpiled forages below 3 inches. During winter conditions follow winter management requirements identified above.</p>