

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

FIELD BORDER

(Feet)
Code 386

DEFINITION

A strip of permanent vegetation established at the edge or around the perimeter of a field.

PURPOSES

- Reduce erosion from wind and water.
- Soil and water quality protection.
- Management of harmful insect populations.
- Provide wildlife food and cover.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

At the edges of cropland fields and to connect other buffer practices within the field. May also apply to recreation land or other land uses where agronomic crops are grown.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Minimum field border widths will be 20 feet and shall be based on local design criteria specific to the purpose or purposes for installing the practice.

The field borders will be established to adapted species of permanent grass, legumes, and/or shrubs.

Field borders will be established around the field edges to the extent needed to meet the resource needs and producer objectives.

Plant material, seedbed preparation, seeding rates, dates, depths, and planting methods will be consistent with approved local criteria.

Ephemeral gullies and rills present in the planned border area will be smoothed as part of seedbed preparation.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Erosion from Wind and Water

Wind Erosion Reduction

Locate borders around the entire perimeter of the field, or as a minimum, provide a stable area on the upwind edge of the field as determined by prevailing wind direction data.

Plant stiff-stemmed, upright grasses to trap splashing soil particles.

Minimum height of grass shall be one foot during the critical erosion period.

Water Erosion Reduction

Locate borders around entire perimeter of the field, or as a minimum, install borders to eliminate sloping end rows, headlands, and other areas where concentrated water flows will enter or exit the field.

Additional Criteria to Protect Soil and Water Quality

Reducing Runoff and Increasing Infiltration

Locate borders around entire perimeter of the field, or as a minimum, install borders to eliminate sloping end rows, headlands and other areas where concentrated water flows will enter or exit the field.

Maintaining Field Setback Distances for Manure and Chemical Applications

Border widths will be designed to conform to minimum field application setback widths established by state or local regulations.

Sediment Trapping

Locate borders around the entire perimeter of the field, or as a minimum, in areas where runoff enters or leaves the field.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Reducing Soil Compaction from Equipment Parking and Traffic

Border widths will be designed to accommodate equipment parking, loading/unloading equipment, grain harvest operations, etc.

Additional Criteria for Management of Harmful Insect Populations

Provide a Harbor for Beneficial Insects

Include herbaceous plants that attract beneficial insects. See planning considerations for including shrubs.

Mowing, harvesting, and pesticide applications will be scheduled to accommodate life cycle requirements of the beneficial insects.

or

Provide a Habitat to Cause Pest Insects to Congregate

Select plants for the field border that attract pest insects.

Use mechanical, cultural, and/or chemical techniques to reduce pest populations when and where they congregate in the field border.

Additional Criteria to Provide Wildlife Food and Cover

Plants that provide wildlife food and cover shall be used.

Mowing, harvest, and weed control activities within the field border will be scheduled to accommodate reproduction and other requirements of target wildlife species.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Field borders are more effective and provide more environmental benefits when planted around the entire field.

Field borders enhance the aesthetics and provide stability around the field edge. They also provide turn and travel areas for equipment and reduce airborne dust.

To increase trapping efficiency, consider establishing a narrow strip of stiff-stemmed upright grass at the crop/field border interface.

Field borders can be used to comply with required field setback distances applicable to manure and chemical applications.

Wildlife enhancement and other benefits of native plants should be discussed during planning.

Native species should be used when feasible and meet producer objectives.

Consider overseeding the border with legumes for plant diversity and wildlife benefits.

Schedule mowing, harvesting, and weed control to accommodate wildlife nesting needs and other special requirements or purposes.

Waterbars or berms may be needed to breakup or redirect concentrated water flows within the borders.

If bank stabilization is a concern, select fibrous deep-rooted plants.

Consider plants tolerant to sediment deposition and chemicals planned for application.

Rows of shrubs (windbreak/shelterbelt, 380) adjacent to field borders will often enhance field borders ability to harbor beneficial insects, and may also provide additional wildlife benefits.

If installation or maintenance of the practice has potential of affecting cultural resources (archaeological, historic, historic landscape, or traditional cultural properties), follow NRCS state policy for considering cultural resources.

For alternative vegetative species for field borders see Table 1.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications are to be prepared for the practice site. The following items should be specified. A job sheet is available to document these items:

- Border widths and lengths based on local design criteria.
- Location within the field or farm boundary.
- Vegetation to be used.
- Site preparation.
- Planting method.

- Liming or fertilizer requirements.
- Operation and maintenance requirements.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Field borders require careful management and maintenance for performance and longevity.

The following will be planned and applied as needed:

- Storm damage repair.
- Sediment removal - when 6 inches of sediment have accumulated at the field border/cropland interface.
- Shut off sprayers and raise tillage equipment to avoid damage to field borders.
- Shape and reseeding border areas damaged by chemicals, tillage or equipment traffic.
- Fertilize, mow, harvest, and control noxious weeds to maintain plant vigor.
- Ephemeral gullies and rills that develop in the border will be filled and reseeded.

Table 1. Alternative vegetative species to be recommended for Field Borders¹

Local Common Name	Technical Name	Growth Habit
Bejuco de playa (Bay hops)	<i>Pomona pes-caprae</i>	Vine subshrub forb/herb
Bermuda (Bermuda grass)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Grass
Buffel (Buffel grass)	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Grass
Estrella (Star grass)	<i>Cynodon nlemfuensis</i>	Grass
Grama colorada (Carpet grass)	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	Grass
Guinea (Guinea grass)	<i>Urochloa maxima</i>	Grass
Huracán (Hurricane grass)	<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>	Grass
Malojilla (Carib Grass)	<i>Eriochloa polystachya</i>	Grass
Malojillo (Para grass)	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Grass
Maní (Garden peanut or forage peanut)	<i>Arachis spp.</i>	Legume
Matojo de playa (Beach grass)	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Grass
Pajón (Angleton)	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	Grass
Pangola	<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	Grass
Seashore paspalum	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Grass
Signal grass	<i>Urochloa brizantha</i>	Grass
Tanner grass	<i>Urochloa arrecta</i>	Grass
Wedelia	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Forb/herb vine

¹ For species selection, see table Conservation Plants and Their Uses (USDA-NRCS, P.R. & USVI), filed in Section II of the FOTG.