

Water Quality and Wildlife Enhancement Activity –ANM07- Extending Existing Field Borders for Water Quality Protection and Wildlife Habitat



Extend existing field borders.

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.

Land Use Applicability

This enhancement is applicable on cropland and pasture land.

Benefits Widening existing field borders that currently meet NRCS conservation practice standard criteria can provide food and cover for native and game species as well as enhancing wildlife habitat. Additionally, these extended field borders offer more surface area to filter out sediments and agro-chemicals.

Wildlife species utilize transition zones between agricultural fields because they provide a unique combination of cover and often provide important travel corridors. Often times field borders are adjacent to riparian areas and are important for contributing clean water, and habitat areas near by. Extending existing field borders not only enhances wildlife habitat but it increases the effectiveness of water quality protection if the border is next to a stream.

Criteria for Extending Existing Field Borders

Existing field borders must meet minimum state requirements for width. Extend the existing buffer for a total of 60 feet or more to enhance habitat and water quality functions.

The extended field borders must be composed of at least 5 species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly grasses, perennial forbs and /or shrubs best suited to site conditions. Include species that provide pollinator food and habitat where possible.

- All site preparation and plant establishment shall be accomplished according to the appropriate NRCS conservation practice standard criteria and specifications.
- Any use of the field border must not compromise its intended purpose.
- To the extent possible the field border areas and extended field border areas will be vegetated to increase overland flow interception and increase water quality values if they also border a stream or water body.



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Operation and Maintenance:

- Once established, field borders must not be mowed, disked, grazed, or otherwise disturbed, until after the primary wildlife ground nesting period has ended.
- Field border will be regularly maintained for its intended purpose through the life of the contract. This includes any removal of vegetation, including grazing.
- Grazing is allowed if a grazing management plan is used that protects the integrity, diversity and function of the riparian area.
- Field borders will have a wildlife management plan to maintain established plant communities through the life of the contract. The wildlife plan will maintain the plant community and its structural diversity and provide habitat for intended species.

Documentation Requirements

1. A map showing the location and size of enhanced field borders.
2. Documentation of the type and rates of vegetation planted in the new field borders.

TENNESSEE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR THIS ENHANCEMENT
ANM07 – Extending Existing Field Borders for Water Quality Protection and Wildlife Habitat

EXISTING FIELD BORDER

Minimum required width of existing field border – 20 feet.

APPROVED MIXTURES (Per Acre seeding rate)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Big Bluestem – 1.0 lbs. PLS
 Indiangrass – 1.0 lbs. PLS
 Little bluestem – 1.0 lbs. PLS
 Sideoats grama – 1.0 lbs. PLS
 Switchgrass – 0.5 lbs. PLS
 PLUS
 Kobe/Korean lespedeza – 5.0 lbs.
 OR
 Single or Mix of: – 1.0 lb.
 Illinois bundleflower
 Partridge pea</p> | <p>2. Little Bluestem – 3.0 lbs. PLS
 Indiangrass – 0.5 lbs. PLS
 Sideoats grama – 1.0 lb. PLS
 Illinois bundleflower – 1.0 lbs.
 Partridge pea – 1.0 lb.</p> |
| <p>3. Little bluestem – 3.0 lbs. PLS
 Sideoats grama – 1.0 lb. PLS
 Switchgrass – 0.5 lbs. PLS
 Native forb from list – 1.0 lb.
 Native forb from list – 1.0 lb.
 (blackeyed susan, lanceleaf coreopsis,
 purple prairie clover, or purple coneflower)</p> | <p>4. Little bluestem – 2.0 lbs. PLS
 Sideoats grama – 2.0 lbs. PLS
 Indiangrass – 0.5 lbs. PLS
 Native forb from list – 1.0 lb.
 Native forb from list – 1.0 lb.
 (blackeyed susan, lancelef coreopsis,
 purple prairie clover, or purple coneflower)</p> |

PRIMARY NESTING SEASON

April 15 - August 15

Producer Name:				Date:			
Tract Number:				County:			
Field Number	Existing Field Border Average Width (ft)	Existing Field Border Length (ft)	Field Border Additional Average Width (ft)	Field Border Additional Acres	Planned Mixture (no.)	Grazing Plan Required?	
						YES	NO