

**Appendix B**  
**CRP ASSOCIATED CONSERVATION PRACTICES**

FSA CRP Conservation Practices		NRCS National Conservation Practice Standards			
CP	Practice	Practice Code	Practice	Purpose	Maintenance
5A	Field Windbreak Establishment	380	Windbreak /Shelterbelt Establishment	To reduce soil erosion from wind	Replacement of dead trees or shrubs until the barrier is functional.
16A	Shelterbelt Establishment			To protect plants from wind related damage	
17A	Living Snowfence, Noneasement			To alter the microenvironment for enhancing plant growth	Thin or prune the barrier to maintain its function.
				To manage snow deposition	Inspect trees and shrubs from the adverse affects of insects, diseases or competing vegetation.
				To enhance wildlife habitat by providing travel corridors	Protect trees from fire and damage from livestock and wildlife.
				To provide living barriers against airborne chemical drift	Periodic applications of nutrients may be needed to maintain plant vigor.
				To improve irrigation efficiency	
				To increase carbon storage	

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8A	Grassed Waterways	412	Grassed Waterways	<p>To convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding</p> <p>To reduce gully erosion</p> <p>To protect/improve water quality</p>	<p>Protect from concentrated flow and grazing until vegetation is established.</p> <p>Minimize damage to vegetation by excluding livestock whenever possible.</p> <p>Inspect regularly, especially following heavy rains.</p> <p>Damaged areas should be filled, compacted, and seeded immediately.</p> <p>Prescribed burning and mowing may be appropriate to enhance wildlife values, but must be conducted to avoid peak nesting seasons and reduced winter cover.</p>

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11	<b>Vegetative Cover – Grass –Already Established</b>	327	Conservation Cover	To reduce soil erosion and sedimentation	<p>Maintenance practices and activities should not disturb cover during the primary nesting period for grassland species in each state.</p> <p>Prescribed burning and mowing may be appropriate to enhance wildlife values, but must be conducted to avoid peak nesting seasons and reduced winter cover.</p> <p>Mow or periodically graze vegetation to maintain capacity and reduce sediment deposition.</p> <p>Control noxious weeds.</p> <p>Do not use as a field road. Avoid crossing with heavy equipment when wet.</p>
15A	<b>Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips) Noneasement</b>			To improve water quality	
18C	<b>Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover, Noneasement</b>			To enhance wildlife habitat	
24	<b>Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover as Cross Wind Traps/Strips</b>				
1	Establishment of permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes				
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses				
7	Erosion Control Structure				
18B	Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to Reduce salinity				

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1	<b>Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes</b>	340	Cover and Green Manure Crop	To reduce erosion from wind and water	Control growth of the cover crop to reduce competition from volunteer plants and shading.	
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses			To increase soil organic matter		Control weeds in the cover crop by mowing or herbicide application.
7	Erosion Control Structure			To manage excess nutrients in the soil profile		
10	Vegetative Cover – Grass – Already Established			To promote biological nitrogen fixation	Avoid cover crop species that attract potentially damaging insects.	
12	Wildlife Food Plot			To increase biodiversity		
15A	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips), Noneasement			Weed suppression	To provide supplemental forage	
18B	Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to Reduce Salinity, Noneasement			To manage soil moisture		
18C	Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover, Noneasement					
22	Riparian Buffer					

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25	<b>Rare and Declining Habitat</b>	643	Restoration and Management of Declining Habitat	To restore land or aquatic habitats degraded by human activity	Where feasible, prescribed burning should be utilized instead of mowing.
1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes			To provide habitat for rare and declining wildlife species by restoring and conserving native plant communities	Management measures must be provided to control invasive species and noxious weeds.
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses			To increase native plant community diversity	Species used in restoration should be suitable for the planned purpose.
3A	Hardwood Tree Planting			To manage unique or declining native habitats	Only certified, high quality, and ecologically adapted native seed and plant material should be used.
12	Wildlife Food Plot				Proper planting dates, and care in handling and planting of the seed or plant material will ensure that established vegetation will have an acceptable rate of survival.
20	Alternative Perennials				Site preparation should be sufficient for establishment and growth of selected species.
18B	Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to Reduce Salinity				Timing and use of equipment should be appropriate for the site and soil conditions.
18C	Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover				
22	Riparian Buffer				
23	Wetland Restoration				

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4B	<b>Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors), Noneasement</b>	645	Wildlife Upland Habitat Management	To provide a variety of food for the desired kinds of wildlife species	The use of native plant materials should be encouraged.
4D	<b>Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement</b>			Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) should be implemented where available and feasible.	
10	<b>Vegetative Cover – Grass – Already Established</b>			To provide a variety of cover types for the desired kinds of wildlife species, examples include nesting, fawning, loafing, resting, escape, travel lanes, and thermal	Proper timing of haying and livestock grazing should avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting, fawning, etc. and should allow for the establishment, development, and management of upland vegetation for the intended purpose.
25	<b>Rare and Declining Habitat</b>			To provide drinking water for the desired kinds of wildlife species	Spraying or other control of noxious weeds should be done on a “spot” basis.
12	<b>Wildlife Food Plot</b>			To arrange habitat elements in proper amounts and locations to benefit desired species	Grazing and haying should be conducted to maintain or improve vegetation structure and composition so as to improve the desired wildlife habitat.
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses			To manage the wildlife habitat to achieve a viable wildlife population within the specie’s home range	
3	Tree Planting				
3A	Hardwood Tree Planting				
11	Vegetative Cover – Trees – Already Established				
15A	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover, Noneasement				
20	Alternative Perennials				

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9	<b>Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife</b>	646	Shallow Water Area for Wildlife	To provide open water areas on agricultural fields and moist soil areas to facilitate waterfowl resting and feeding	The impoundment should be dewatered and disked or burned at 2 to 3 year intervals to control the invasion by undesirable plants.
6	Diversions				
7	Erosion Control Structure				
12	Wildlife Food Plot			To provide habitat for reptiles and amphibians and other aquatic species that serve as important prey species for waterfowl, raptors, herons, and other wildlife.	Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) should be implemented where available and feasible.
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				Operation and maintenance should include monitoring and management of the site as well as structural components.



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23	Wetland Restoration	657	Wetland Restoration	To restore hydric soil conditions, hydrologic conditions, hydrophytic plant communities, and wetland functions that occurred on the disturbed wetland site prior to modification to the extent practicable	<p>A permanent water supply should be available approximating the needs of the wetlands.</p> <p>A functional assessment (Hydrogeomorphic Approach or similar method) should be performed on the site prior to restoration.</p> <p>The vegetation should be restored, as close to the original natural plant community as the restored site conditions will allow.</p> <p>Adjust timing and level setting of water control structures required for the establishment of desired hydrologic conditions or for management of vegetation.</p> <p>Develop inspection schedule for embankments and structures for damage assessment.</p> <p>Monitor depth of sediment accumulation to be allowed before removal is required.</p>

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4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement	658	Wetland Creation	To create wetlands that have wetland hydrology, hydrophytic plant communities, hydric soil conditions, and wetland functions and/or values	Created wetlands should only be located where the soils, hydrology, and vegetation can be modified to meet the current NRCS criteria for a wetland.
12	Wildlife Food Plot				Establish vegetative buffers on surrounding uplands to reduce sediment and soluble and sediment-attached substances carried by runoff and/or wind.
21	Filter Strips				Timing and level setting of water control structures should be established to reach the desired hydrologic conditions or for management of vegetation.
22	Riparian Buffer				Inspection of embankments should be done at regular intervals.
					The depth of sediment accumulation to be allowed before removal should be determined prior to wetland creation.
					Haying and grazing should be managed to protect and enhance established and emerging vegetation.

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22	<b>Riparian Buffer</b>	395	Stream Habitat Improvement and management	<p>To provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species and diverse aquatic communities</p> <p>To provide channel morphology and associated riparian characteristics important to desired aquatic species</p>	<p>Establish soil conservation, nutrient management, pesticide management practices, and other management techniques for non-point sources of pollution.</p> <p>Restore or protect riparian and floodplain vegetation and associated riverine wetlands.</p> <p>Maintain suitable flows for aquatic species and channel maintenance.</p> <p>If needed, improve floodplain-to-channel connectivity including off-channel habitats.</p>
3	Tree Planting				
3A	Hardwood Tree Planting				
4B	Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors), Noneasement				
4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement				
6	Diversions				
7	Erosion Control Structures				
23	Wetland Restoration				
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				

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6 7 8A	<b>Diversions</b> Erosion Control Structure Grass Waterways, Noneasement	362	Diversions	<p>To reduce runoff damages from upland runoff. Divert water away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, and other improvements</p> <p>To increase or decrease the drainage area above ponds</p> <p>To protect terrace systems by diverting water from the top terrace where topography, land use, or land ownership prevents terracing the land above. Intercept surface and shallow subsurface flow</p>	<p>Construction and maintenance activities should be done in such a way as to minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Opportunities should be explored to restore and improve wildlife habitat, including habitat for threatened, endangered, and other species of concern.</p> <p>Vegetation should be maintained and trees and brush controlled by hand, chemical and/or mechanical means.</p> <p>Planting native vegetation should be considered at non-cropland sites.</p> <p>Periodic inspections are necessary, especially immediately following significant storms.</p> <p>Promptly repair or replace damaged components of the diversion as necessary.</p>

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19	Alley Cropping	311	Alley Cropping	To reduce surface water runoff and erosion	Tree or shrub rows should be oriented on or near the contour to reduce water erosion.
3	Tree Planting			To improve utilization and recycling of soil nutrients	
3A	Hardwood Tree Planting			To reduce subsurface water quantity or alter water table depths	
5	Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement			To provide or enhance wildlife habitat	To reduce wind erosion, tree or shrub rows should be oriented as close as possible and perpendicular to erosive winds.
20	Alternative Perennials			To create habitat for biological pest management	
		To decrease movement offsite of nutrients or chemicals			
			To increase net carbon storage in the vegetation and soil		

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15	<b>Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips), Noneasement</b>	332	Contour Buffer Strips	To reduce sheet and rill erosion	<p>Cropped strips should be alternated with buffer strips down the hill slope.</p> <p>Vegetation grown on buffer strips should consist of grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures, adapted to the site.</p> <p>All farm operations should be done parallel to the strip boundaries except on headlands or end rows with gradients less than the criteria set forth in this standard.</p> <p>Time mowing of buffer strips to maintain appropriate vegetative density and height for optimum trapping of sediment from the upslope cropped strip during the critical erosion period(s).</p> <p>Fertilize buffer strips as needed to maintain stand density.</p> <p>Spot seed or totally renovate buffer strip systems when needed.</p>
21	<b>Filter Strips</b>			To reduce transport of sediment and other water-borne contaminants downslope, on-site or off-site	
1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes			To enhance wildlife habitat	
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses				
7	Erosion Control Structure				
10	Vegetative Cover – Grass- Already Established				
12	Wildlife Food Plot				

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1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes	386	Field Border	To reduce erosion from wind and water	Field borders should be established around the field edges and should be seeded with adapted species of permanent grass, legumes, and/or shrubs.  Repair storm damage.  Remove sediment 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 reseed 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 should be filled and reseeded.
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses			To protect soil and water quality	
4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement			To manage harmful insect populations	
5A	Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement			To provide wildlife food and cover	
7	Erosion control Structure				
10	Vegetative Cover – Grass – Already Established				
12	Wildlife Food Plot				
20	Alternative Perennials				
21	Filter Strips				
24	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover as Cross Wind Trap Strips				

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21	<b>Filter Strips</b>	393	Filter Strip	To reduce sediment, particulate organics, and sediment adsorbed contaminant loadings in runoff	Permanent filter strip vegetative plantings should be harvested as appropriate to encourage dense growth, maintain an upright growth habit, and remove nutrients and other contaminants that are contained in the plant tissue.
1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes				
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses			To reduce dissolved contaminant loadings in runoff	
4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement			To reduce sediment, particulate organics, and sediment adsorbed contaminant loadings in surface irrigation tailwater	Undesired weed species, especially state-listed noxious weeds, should be controlled with spot spraying of herbicide.
7	Erosion Control Structure				
10	Vegetative Cover – Grass- Already Established				Prescribed burning may be used to manage and maintain the filter strip when an approved burn plan has been developed.
12	Wildlife Food Plot				
15A	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips), Noneasement			To restore, create or enhance herbaceous habitat for wildlife and beneficial insects	If wildlife habitat is the purpose, destruction of vegetation within the portion of the strip devoted to removing sediment is authorized only to the extent needed.
				To maintain or enhance watershed functions and values	



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22	<b>Riparian Buffer</b>	391	Riparian Forest Buffer	<p>To create shade to lower water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms</p> <p>To provide a source of detritus and large woody debris for aquatic and terrestrial organisms. Create wildlife habitat and establish wildlife corridors</p> <p>To reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients and other chemicals in shallow ground water flow</p> <p>To provide protection against scour erosion within the floodplain.</p> <p>To restore natural riparian plant communities</p>	<p>The riparian forest buffer should be inspected periodically and protected from adverse impacts.</p> <p>Replacement of dead trees or shrubs and control of undesirable vegetative competition should continue until the buffer is, or will progress to, a fully functional condition.</p> <p>An adjacent filter strip should be used to control excessive erosion and sediment deposition within the stream.</p>
3	Tree Planting				
3A	Hardwood Tree Planting				
4B	Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors), Noneasement				
4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement				
20	Alternative Perennials				
21	Filter Strips				
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				

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22	<b>Riparian Buffer</b>	390	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	To intercept direct solar radiation to help maintain or restore suitable water temperatures for fish and other aquatic organisms	Plant species selected must be adapted to the duration of saturation and inundation of the site.
4B	Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors), Noneasement			To improve and protect water quality by reducing the amount of sediment and other pollutants, such as pesticides, organic, and nutrients in surface runoff as well as nutrients and chemicals in shallow ground water flow	Upland erosion control measures should be put into place in order to slow the movement of soil and other debris in order to maintain riparian function.
4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement			To provide food for aquatic insects that are important food items for fish.	The use of any fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals in the riparian area should be used only when necessary.
20	Alternative Perennials			To help stabilize the channel bed and streambank.	
21	Filter Strips			To serve as corridors between existing habitats	
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				

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7	<b>Erosion Control Structure</b>	580	Streambank and Shoreline Protection	<p>To prevent the loss of land or damage to land uses, or other facilities adjacent to the banks, including the protection of known historical, archeological, and traditional cultural properties</p> <p>To maintain the flow or storage capacity of the water body or to reduce the offsite or downstream effects of sediment resulting from bank erosion</p> <p>To improve or enhance the stream corridor for fish and wildlife habitat, and aesthetics, recreation</p>	<p>Stream corridor vegetative components should be established as necessary for ecosystem functioning and stability.</p> <p>Livestock exclusion should be considered during establishment of vegetative measures and appropriate grazing practices applied after establishment to maintain plant community integrity.</p> <p>When designing protective measures, considerations should be made to the changes that may occur in the watershed hydrology and sedimentation over the design life of the measure.</p> <p>When appropriate, establish a buffer strip and/or diversion at the top of the bank or shoreline protection zone to help maintain and protect installed measures, improve their function, filter out sediments, nutrients, and pollutants from runoff, and provide additional wildlife habitat.</p>
20	Alternative Perennials				
22	Riparian Buffer				
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				

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1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes	601	Vegetative Barrier	To reduce sheet and rill erosion	<p>All tillage and equipment operations in the interval between barriers should be parallel to the vegetative barrier.</p> <p>Obstructions, such as trees and debris that interfere with vegetative growth and maintenance, should be removed to improve vegetation establishment and alignment.</p> <p>Mowing may be used as a management practice to encourage the development of a dense stand and prevent shading of crops in adjacent fields.</p> <p>Weed control should be accomplished by mowing or by spraying or wick application of labeled herbicides.</p> <p>Crop tillage and planting operations should be parallel with the vegetative barrier.</p> <p>Washouts or rills that develop should be filled and replanted immediately.</p>
2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses			To reduce ephemeral gully erosion	
7	Erosion Control Structure			To manage water flow	
10	Vegetative Cover – Grass - Already Established			To stabilize steep slopes	
20	Alternative Perennials			To trap sediment	
21	Filter Strips				

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4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement	659	Wetland Enhancement	To modify the hydrologic condition, hydrophytic plant communities, and/or other biological habitat components of a wetland for the purpose of favoring specific wetland functions or values. For example; managing site hydrology for waterfowl or amphibian use, or managing plant community composition for native wetland hay production	Where possible, native plant materials should be used; however, introduced or cultivated plant species can be used to meet specific project objectives.
12	Wildlife Food Plot				Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) should be implemented where available and feasible.
23	Wetland Restoration				An inspection schedule for embankments and structures for damage assessment is required.
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				Haying and livestock grazing should be managed to protect and enhance established and emerging vegetation.

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4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement	644	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	To maintain, develop, or improve habitat for waterfowl, fur-bearers, or other wetland associated flora and fauna	Native plants should be used wherever possible.
12	Wildlife Food Plot				Haying and livestock grazing plans should be developed so as to allow the
23	Wetland Restoration				establishment, development, and management of
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				wetland and associated upland vegetation for the intended purpose.  Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) shall be implemented where available and feasible.

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5A	Field Windbreak Establishment	650	Windbreak - Shelterbelt Renovation	To restore or enhance the original planned function of existing windbreaks or shelterbelts	Replacement of dead trees or shrubs until the barrier is functional.
16A	Shelterbelt Establishment				Provide supplemental water as needed.
17A	Living Snowfence, Noneasement				Thin or prune the barrier to maintain its function.
20	Alternative Perennials				Inspect trees and shrubs from the adverse affects of insects, diseases or competing vegetation.  Trees or shrubs should be protected from fire and damage from livestock and wildlife.  Periodic applications of nutrients may be needed to maintain plant vigor.

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5A	<b>Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement</b>	603	Herbaceous Wind Barriers	<p>To reduce soil erosion from wind</p> <p>To Protect growing crops from damage by wind-borne soil particles</p> <p>To manage snow to increase plant available moisture for plants</p> <p>To provide food and cover for wildlife</p>	<p>Annual barriers will be managed so barriers are of sufficient height and condition to meet their intended purpose.</p> <p>Gaps in perennial barriers should be replanted as soon as practical to maintain barrier effectiveness.</p> <p>Perennial barriers should be fertilized as needed, and weeds controlled by cultivation or chemical spot treatments.</p> <p>Barriers composed of perennial vegetation that are designed to enhance wildlife habitat should not be mowed unless their height or width exceeds that required to achieve the barrier purpose, or they become competitive with the adjoining land use.</p> <p>Mowing, if necessary, should be done during the non-nesting season.</p> <p>The use of prescribed burning to enhance plant vigor may be completed after nesting/resting periods.</p>
7	Erosion Control Structure				
12	Wildlife Food Plot				
17A	Living Snow Fences, Noneasement				
20	Alternative Perennials				



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3	<b>Tree Planting</b>	612	Tree/Shrub Establishment	To establish woody plants for forest products, wildlife habitat, long-term erosion control and improvement of water quality, treat waste, reduction of air pollution, sequestration of carbon, energy conservation, and enhance aesthetics	Competing vegetation should be controlled until the woody plants are established.  Noxious weeds should be controlled.  Replant when survival is inadequate.  Supplemental water should be provided as needed.  Trees and shrubs should be inspected periodically and protected from adverse impacts including insects, diseases, competing vegetation, fire, and damage from livestock or wildlife.  Periodic applications of nutrients may be needed to maintain plant vigor.
3A	<b>Hardwood Tree Planting</b>				
4B	Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Corridors), Noneasement				
4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Noneasement				
7	Erosion Control Structure				
12	Wildlife Food Plot				
16A	Shelterbelt Establishment, Noneasement				
22	Riparian Buffer				
24	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover as Cross Wind Trap Strips				
25	Rare and Declining Habitat				

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7	<b>Erosion Control Structure</b>	356	Dike	<p>To permit improvement of agricultural land by preventing overflow and better use of drainage facilities</p> <p>To prevent damage to land and property, and to facilitate water storage and control in connection with wildlife and other developments</p> <p>To protect natural areas, scenic features and archeological sites from damage.</p>	<p>All dikes must be adequately maintained to the required shape and height.</p> <p>The maintenance of dikes should include periodic removal of woody vegetation that may become established on the embankment.</p> <p>Provisions for maintenance access must be provided.</p>
6	Diversion				
9	Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife				

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2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses	550	Range Planting	<p>To restore a plant community similar to its historic climax or the desired plant community</p> <p>To provide or improve forages for livestock</p> <p>To provide or improve forage, browse or cover for wildlife</p> <p>To reduce erosion by wind and/or water</p> <p>To improve water quality and quantity</p>	<p>Any necessary replanting due to drought, insects or other uncontrollable event that prevented adequate stand establishment should be addressed as soon as possible.</p> <p>Thin stands may only need additional grazing deferment during the growing season.</p> <p>Species should be selected and planted in a designed manner that will meet the cover requirements of the wildlife species of concern.</p> <p>Satisfactory site preparation is necessary to insure a successful range planting.</p>

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18B	Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to Reduce Salinity, Noneasement	571	Soil Salinity Management - Nonirrigated	To treat saline or sodic-affected areas on nonirrigated land to permit desired plant growth and protect surface and ground water resources	Map of the affected area needs to be generated.
18C	Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover, Noneasement				Planned actions should give first consideration to prevention rather than correction.
					To the maximum extent practical, use vegetation to utilize soil water in the recharge areas.
					List plants and provide management details on the plants adapted for use in recharge and affected area.
					Incorporate appropriate conservation practices that constitute components of the treatment of recharge and affected areas.
					List the types and extent of environmental and ecological monitoring and evaluation that may be necessary.