

The following list of best management practices are available for cost share through the state funded cost share programs administered by the Franklin County Conservation District. Please contact NRCS for additional information on Federal Conservation Programs.

BRUSH MANAGEMENT CODE 314 (ac) DEFINITION The management or removal of woody (nonherbaceous or succulent) plants including those that are invasive and noxious. PURPOSE Use this practice to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Restore natural plant community balance. Create the desired plant community consistent with the ecological site. Reduce competition for space, moisture, and sunlight between desired and unwanted plants. Restore or release desired vegetative cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality, and enhance stream flow. Maintain, modify, or enhance fish and wildlife habitat including that associated with threatened and endangered species. Improve forage accessibility, quality, and quantity for livestock and wildlife. Protect life and property from wildfire hazards. Improve visibility and access for handling livestock. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES On all lands, except active cropland, where removal, reduction, or manipulation of woody (nonherbaceous or succulent) plants is desired. This practice does not apply to removal of woody vegetation by prescribed fire (use Conservation Practice 338, Prescribed Burning.) **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

HERBACEOUS WEED TREATMENT CODE 315 (ac) DEFINITION The removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Enhance accessibility, quantity, and quality of forage and/or browse Restore or release native or create desired plant communities and wildlife habitats consistent with the ecological site Protect soils and control erosion Reduce fine-fuels fire hazard and improve air quality CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to all lands except active cropland where removal reduction or manipulation of herbaceous vegetation is desired. This practice does not apply to removal of herbaceous vegetation by prescribed fire (use Conservation Practice 338, Prescribed Burning) or removal of herbaceous vegetation to facilitate a land use change (use Conservation Practice 460, Land Clearing). 460 not available under state funds. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

CONSERVATION CROP ROTATION CODE 328 (ac) DEFINITION Growing crops in a planned sequence on the same field. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Reduce sheet-and-rill or wind erosion Improve soil quality Manage the balance of plant nutrients Supply nitrogen through biological nitrogen fixation to reduce energy use Conserve water Manage saline seeps Manage plant pests (weeds, insects, and diseases) Provide feed for domestic livestock Provide annual crops for bioenergy feedstocks Provide food and cover for wildlife, including pollinator forage, cover, and nesting CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to all cropland land where annually-planted crops make up at least one-third of the crop sequence (time basis). For the purposes of this practice, a cover crop is considered a crop in the rotation.

RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, NO TILL CODE 329 (ac) DEFINITION Limiting soil disturbance to manage the amount, orientation and distribution of crop and plant residue on the soil surface year around. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • Reduce sheet, rill and wind erosion and excessive sediment in surface waters Reduce tillage-induced particulate emissions Maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content Increase plant-available moisture

Reduce energy use Provide food and escape cover for wildlife CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
This practice applies to all cropland.

CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS CODE 332 (ac) DEFINITION Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope, and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips that are farmed on the contour. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Reduce sheet and rill erosion Reduce water quality degradation from the transport of sediments and other waterborne contaminants downslope Improve soil moisture management through increased water infiltration Reduce water quality degradation from the transport of nutrients downslope CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies on all sloping cropland, including orchards, vineyards, and nut crops. Where the width of the buffer strips are greater than, or equal to, the width of the adjoining crop strips, apply ~~Kansas Conservation Practice Standard 585, Stripcropping. 585 not available under state funds~~

PRESCRIBED BURNING CODE 338 (ac) DEFINITION Planned fire applied to a predetermined area. PURPOSE Use this practice to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • Manage undesirable vegetation to improve plant community structure and composition Manage pests, pathogens, and diseases to reduce plant pressure Reduce wildfire hazards from biomass accumulation Improve terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates Improve plant and seed production, quantity, and/or quality Facilitate distribution of grazing and browsing animals to improve forage-animal balance Improve and maintain habitat for soil organisms and enhance soil health CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies on all lands as appropriate. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

COVER CROP CODE 340 (ac) DEFINITION Crops including grasses, legumes, and forbs for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Reduce erosion from wind and water Increase soil organic matter content Capture and recycle, or redistribute nutrients in the soil profile Promote biological nitrogen fixation Increase biodiversity Weed suppression Provide supplemental forage Soil moisture management Reduce particulate emissions into the atmosphere Minimize and reduce soil compaction CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES On all lands requiring vegetative cover for natural resources protection and/or improvement.

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING CODE 342 (ac) **KDA-DOC: Must be in conjunction with code 412 or 600** DEFINITION Establishing permanent vegetation on sites that have, or are expected to have, high erosion rates and on sites that have physical, chemical, or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Stabilize stream, channel banks, and shorelines Stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by wind or water Rehabilitate and revegetate degraded sites that cannot be stabilized using normal establishment techniques Stabilize coastal areas, such as sand dunes and riparian areas CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to highly disturbed areas such as: Active or abandoned mined lands Urban conservation sites Road construction areas Conservation practice construction sites Areas needing stabilization before or after natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires Eroded banks of natural channels, banks of newly constructed channels, and lake shorelines Other areas degraded by human activities or natural events.

SEDIMENT BASIN CODE 350 (no) DEFINITION A basin constructed with an engineered outlet, formed by an embankment or excavation or a combination of the two. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • To capture and detain sediment-laden runoff or other debris for a sufficient length of time to allow it to settle out in the basin CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies primarily to construction sites and other disturbed areas on urban and agricultural lands where the following occur: • Physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of erosion-control measures. A sediment basin offers the most practical solution. Failure of the basin will not result in loss of life; damage to homes, commercial or industrial buildings, main highways, or railroads; or the loss of use of public utilities. The product of the storage times the effective height of the dam is less than 3,000. (Storage is the volume in acre-feet in the reservoir below the elevation of the crest of the auxiliary spillway.) The effective height of the dam is 35 feet or less. (The effective height of the dam is the difference in elevation in feet between the auxiliary spillway crest and the lowest point in the cross section taken along the centerline of the dam.) The hazard class of the dam is low.

WELL DECOMMISSIONING CODE 351 (no) DEFINITION The sealing and permanent closure of an inactive, abandoned, or unusable water or monitoring well. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • Protect ground water from surface water contamination Protect the aquifer water quality Restore the natural hydrogeologic conditions CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to any cased or noncased water well or monitoring well selected for decommissioning. *This practice is intended for wells where no unidentified waste has been observed or is expected per NRCS National Engineering Manual (NEM) (Title 210), Part 503, Subpart E, "Prohibited Technical Assistance."*

DIVERSION CODE 362 (ft) DEFINITION A channel generally constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Break up concentrations of water on long slopes, on undulating land surfaces, and on land that is generally considered too flat or irregular for terracing Divert water away from farmsteads, agricultural waste systems, and other improvements Collect or direct water for storage, waterspreading or water-harvesting systems 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 Reduce runoff damages from upland runoff Reduce erosion and runoff on urban or developing areas and at construction or mining sites Divert water away from active gullies or critically eroding areas Supplement water management on conservation cropping or strip-cropping systems CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to all land uses where surface runoff water control and/or management are needed, where soils and topography are such that the diversion can be constructed, and a suitable outlet is available or can be provided. Diversions shall not outlet on the right-of-way of a public road or utility without written approval from the proper authority.

WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT CODE 380 (ft) DEFINITION Windbreaks or shelterbelts are single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs in linear configurations. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Reduce soil erosion from wind Protect plants from wind related damage Alter the microenvironment for enhancing plant growth Manage snow deposition Provide shelter for structures, animals, and people Enhance wildlife habitat Provide noise screens Provide visual screens Improve air quality by reducing and intercepting air borne particulate matter, chemicals and odors Delineate property and field boundaries Improve irrigation efficiency Increase carbon storage in biomass and soils Reduce energy use CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES Apply this practice on any areas where linear plantings of woody plants are desired and suited for controlling wind, noise, and visual resources. Use other tree/shrub practices when wind, noise and visual problems are not concerns.

SILVOPASTURE CODE 381 (ac) DEFINITION Establishment and/or management of desired trees and forages on the same land unit. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Provide forage, shade, and/or shelter for livestock Improve the productivity and health of trees/shrubs and forages Improve water quality Reduce erosion Enhance wildlife habitat Improve biological diversity Improve soil quality Increase carbon sequestration and storage Provide for beneficial organisms and pollinators CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice may be applied on any area that is suitable for the desired forages, trees, and livestock. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

FENCE CODE 382 (ft) DEFINITION A constructed barrier to animals or people. PURPOSE Utilize this practice to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • This practice facilitates the accomplishment of conservation objectives by providing a means to control movement of animals and people, including vehicles CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice may be applied on any area where management of animal or human movement is needed. Fences are not needed where natural barriers will serve the purpose. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required. Perimeter fence, including land use perimeter, NOT eligible.**

382t temporary fence

WOODY RESIDUE TREATMENT CODE 384 (ac) DEFINITION The treatment of residual woody material that is created due to management activities or natural disturbances. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Reduce hazardous fuels Reduce the risk of harmful insects and disease Protect/maintain air quality by reducing the risk of wildfire To improve access for management purposes Improve access to forage for livestock and wildlife Develop renewable energy systems Enhance aesthetics Reduce the risk of harm to humans and livestock Improve the soil organic matter Improve the site for natural or artificial regeneration CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES On all lands, except active cropland, where woody residue requires treatment. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER CODE 391 (ac) DEFINITION An area of predominantly trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and upgradient from watercourses or water bodies. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Create shade to lower or maintain water temperatures to improve habitat for aquatic organisms Create or improve riparian habitat and provide a source of detritus and large woody debris Reduce excess amounts of sediment, organic material, nutrients, and pesticides in surface runoff and reduce excess nutrients and other chemicals in shallow groundwater flow Reduce pesticide drift entering the water body Restore riparian plant communities Increase carbon storage in plant biomass and soils CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES Riparian forest buffers are applied on areas adjacent to permanent or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. They are not applied to stabilize streambanks or shorelines.

FILTER STRIP CODE 393 (ac) DEFINITION A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in runoff. Resource concerns (water quality degradation), excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, pesticides transported to surface and ground waters, excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications, and excessive sediment in surface waters Reduce dissolved contaminant loadings in runoff. Resource concerns (water quality degradation), excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, pesticides transported to surface and ground waters, and excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications Reduce suspended solids and associated contaminants in irrigation tailwater. Resource concern (water quality degradation), excess nutrients in surface and ground waters, pesticides transported to surface and ground waters, excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications, and excessive sediment in surface waters CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIE Filter strips are established where environmentally-sensitive areas need to be protected from sediment; other suspended solids and dissolved contaminants in runoff.

GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE CODE 410 (no) DEFINITION A grade stabilization structure is used to control the grade in natural or constructed channels. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • The purpose of a grade stabilization structure is to stabilize grade, reduce erosion, or improve water quality CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies where channels require a structure to stabilize the grade or to control gully erosion.

GRASSED WATERWAY CODE 412 (ac) DEFINITION A shaped or graded channel that is established with suitable vegetation to convey surface water at a nonerosive velocity using a broad and shallow cross section to a stable outlet. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • To convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding To prevent gully formation To protect/improve water quality CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice is applied in areas where added water conveyance capacity and vegetative protection are needed to prevent erosion and improve runoff water quality resulting from concentrated surface flow.

Grassed Waterway Rebuild 412R

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, MICROIRRIGATION CODE 441 (ac) DEFINITION An irrigation system for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface as drops, tiny streams, or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • To efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation

water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth To prevent contamination of ground and surface water by efficiently and uniformly applying chemicals To establish desired vegetation To reduce energy use

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies on sites where soils and topography are suitable for irrigation of proposed crops and an adequate supply of suitable quality water is available for the intended purpose(s). Microirrigation is suited to vineyards, orchards, field crops, windbreaks, gardens, greenhouse crops, and residential and commercial landscape systems. Microirrigation is also suited to steep slopes where other methods would cause excessive erosion and areas where other application devices interfere with cultural operations. Microirrigation is suited for use in providing irrigation water in limited amounts to establish desired vegetation such as windbreaks, living snow fences, riparian forest buffers, and wildlife plantings. This practice standard applies to systems with a design discharge of less than 60 gallons per hour at each individual lateral discharge point. Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 442, Irrigation System, Sprinkler, applies to systems with a design discharge of 60 gallons per hour or greater at each individual lateral discharge point.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM CODE 442 (ac) **DEFINITION** A distribution system that applies water by means of nozzles operated under pressure. **PURPOSE** This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • Efficiently and uniformly apply water on irrigated lands Improve plant condition, productivity, health and vigor Prevent the entry of excessive nutrients, organics, and other chemicals in surface and groundwater Improve condition of soil contaminated with salts and other chemicals Reduce particulate matter emissions to improve air quality Reduce energy use

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This standard applies to the planning and functional design of all sprinkler system components such as laterals, risers, nozzles, heads, and pressure regulators. Individual sprinkler design discharge rates covered by this standard typically have design nozzle discharge rates exceeding 1 gallon per minute. Areas must be suitable for sprinkler water application and have a water supply of adequate quantity and quality suitable for the intended purpose(s). This standard applies to planning and design of sprinkler application systems for the following: • Meeting crop water demands. Accomplishing crop cooling, frost protection, or bloom delay. Leaching or reclaiming saline or sodic soils or soils contaminated by other chemicals that can be controlled by leaching. Applying chemicals, nutrients, and/or wastewater. Controlling dust and particulate from confined animal pen areas, unpaved roads, staging areas, and equipment storage yards. This standard applies to renozzling existing sprinkler systems to reduce pressure, reduce flow rate, or increase distribution uniformity. *This standard does not include criteria for mini- or micro-sprinkler systems. These are covered by Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 441, Irrigation System, Microirrigation.*

IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT CODE 449 (ac) **DEFINITION** The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner. **PURPOSE** This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Manage soil moisture to promote desired crop response Optimize use of available water supplies Minimize irrigation-induced soil erosion Decrease non-point source pollution of surface and groundwater resources Manage salts in the crop root zone Manage air, soil, or plant micro-climate Proper and safe chemigation or fertigation Improve air quality by managing soil moisture to reduce particulate matter movement Reduce energy use

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice is applicable to all irrigated lands. An irrigation system adapted for site conditions (soil, slope, crop grown, climate, water

quantity and quality, air quality, etc.) must be available and capable of efficiently applying water to meet the intended purpose(s).

ACCESS CONTROL CODE 472 (ac) **DEFINITION** The temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, and equipment from an area. **PURPOSE** This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Achieve and maintain desired resource conditions by monitoring and managing the intensity of use by animals, people, vehicles, and equipment in coordination with the application schedule of practices, measures, and activities specified in the conservation plan **CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES** This practice applies on all land uses.

MULCHING CODE 484 (ac) **DEFINITION** Applying plant residues, or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface. **PURPOSE** This practice supports one or more of the following purposes: • Conserve soil moisture – Resource concern (INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient moisture management) Reduce energy use associated with irrigation – Resource concern (INEFFICIENT ENERGY USE – Farming/ranching practices and field operations and INSUFFICIENT WATER – Inefficient moisture management) Provide erosion control – Resource concern (SOIL EROSION – Excessive bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels, and/or SOIL EROSION – Concentrated flow erosion, and/or SOIL EROSION – Sheet, rill, and wind erosion) Facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover – Resource concern (DEGRADED PLANT CONDITION – Undesirable plant productivity and health) Improve soil health – Resource concern (SOIL QUALITY DEGRADATION – Organic matter depletion) Reduce airborne particulates – Resource concern (AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors)

TREE-SHRUB SITE PREPARATION CODE 490 (ac) **KDA-DOC Must be in conjunction with code 380, 291 OR 666.** **DEFINITION** Treatment of areas to improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs. **PURPOSE** This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Encourage natural regeneration of desirable woody plants Permit artificial establishment of woody plants **CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES** On all lands needing treatment to establish trees and/or shrubs.

PASTURE AND HAYLAND PLANTING / FORAGE AND BIOMASS PLANTING CODE 512 (ac) **DEFINITION** Establishing adapted and/or compatible species, varieties, or cultivars of herbaceous species suitable for pasture, hay, or biomass production. **PURPOSE** This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Improve or maintain livestock nutrition and/or health Provide or increase forage supply and demand during periods of low forage production Reduce soil erosion and improve soil and water quality Produce feedstock for biofuel or energy production **CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES** This practice applies to all lands suitable to the establishment of annual, biennial, or perennial species for forage or biomass production. This practice does not apply to the establishment of annually planted and harvested food, fiber, or oilseed crops. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

LIVESTOCK PIPELINE CODE 516 (ft) **KDA-DOC must be in conjunction with code 378, 574, 614 or 642** **DEFINITION** Pipeline having an inside diameter of 8 inches or less. **PURPOSE** This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • To convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock, wildlife, or recreation areas **CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES** Where it is desirable or necessary to convey water in a closed conduit from one point to another. Water quality and quantity shall be adequate for the pipeline to facilitate the conservation use of forage resources by livestock. Water for distribution can be from wells, springs, flowing streams, ponds, or rural water

districts. Refer to Conservation Practice Standard 614, Watering Facility, for spacing of the tank, trough, or fountain. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

PRESCRIBED GRAZING CODE 528 (ac) DEFINITION Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals with the intent to achieve specific ecological, economic, and management objectives. PURPOSE Apply this practice as a part of a conservation management system to achieve one or more of the following: • Improve or maintain desired species composition, structure, and/or vigor of plant communities Improve or maintain quantity and/or quality of forage for grazing and browsing animals' health and productivity Improve or maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and/or quantity Improve or maintain riparian and/or watershed function Reduce soil erosion and maintain or improve soil health Improve or maintain the quantity, quality, or connectivity of food and/or cover available for wildlife Manage fine fuel loads to achieve desired conditions. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to all lands where grazing and/or browsing animals are managed. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

PUMPING PLANT CODE 533 (no) DEFINITION A facility that delivers water at a designed pressure and flow rate. Includes the required pump(s), associated power unit(s), plumbing, and appurtenances and may include on-site fuel or energy source(s) and protective structures. PURPOSE This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to achieve one or more of the following purposes: • Delivery of water for irrigation, watering facilities, wetlands, or fire protection Removal of excessive subsurface or surface water Provide efficient use of water on irrigated land Transfer of animal waste as part of a manure transfer system Improvement of air quality Reduce energy use CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies where conservation objectives require the addition of energy to pressurize and transfer water to maintain critical water levels in soils, wetlands, or reservoirs; transfer wastewater; or remove surface runoff or groundwater. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

RANGE PLANTING CODE 550 (ac) DEFINITION Establishment of adapted perennial vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs, and trees. PURPOSE Apply this practice as part of a conservation management system to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • Restore a plant community similar to its historic climax or the desired plant community Provide or improve forages for livestock Provide or improve forage, browse, or cover for wildlife Reduce erosion by wind and/or water Improve water quality and quantity Increase carbon sequestration CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES On rangeland, native or naturalized pasture, grazed forest, or other suitable location where herbivores are used to achieve goals and manage vegetation. Apply this practice where desirable

vegetation is below the acceptable level for natural reseeding to occur, or where the potential for enhancement of the vegetation by grazing management is unsatisfactory. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION CODE 561 (sf) **KDA-DOC must be in conjunction with code 378, 574, 614 or 642.** DEFINITION The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by animals, people, or vehicles by establishing vegetative cover, surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • To provide a stable, noneroding surface for areas frequently used by animals, people, or vehicles To protect and improve water quality. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

SPRING DEVELOPMENT CODE 574 (no) DEFINITION The collection and use of water from seeps or springs. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • Improve water quantity for livestock and wildlife Improve water quality for livestock and wildlife CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to a site having a spring or seep with a dependable supply of suitable water for the planned use. Identify and evaluate alternative water sources before considering the development of a spring. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT CODE 590 (ac) **KDA-DOC allows for grid sampling, per acre payments only.** DEFINITION Manage the rate, source, placement, and timing of plant nutrients and soil amendments while reducing environmental impacts. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one (1) or more of the following purposes: • Improve plant health and productivity Reduce excess nutrients in surface and ground water Reduce emissions of objectionable odors Reduce emissions of particulate matter (PM) and PM precursors Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) Reduce emissions of ozone precursors Reduce the risk of potential pathogens from manure, biosolids, or compost application from reaching surface and ground water Improve or maintain soil organic matter CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This concerns all fields where plant nutrients and soil amendments are applied. However, it does not apply to a one-time nutrient application at establishment of permanent vegetation.

TERRACE CODE 600 (ft) DEFINITION An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the field slope. PURPOSE This practice is applied as part of a resource management system for one or more of the following purposes: • To reduce erosion by reducing slope length To retain runoff for moisture conservation CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies where: • Soil erosion caused by water and excessive slope length is a problem. Excess runoff is a problem. There is a need to conserve water. The soils and topography are such that terraces can be constructed and reasonably farmed. A suitable outlet can be provided.

WATERING FACILITY CODE 614 (no) **KDA-DOC must be in conjunction with code 378, 574 or 624.** DEFINITION A permanent or portable device to provide an adequate amount and quality of drinking water for livestock and/or wildlife. PURPOSE To provide access to drinking water for livestock and/or wildlife in order to: • Meet daily water requirements Improve animal distribution CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to all land uses where there is a need for new or improved watering facilities for livestock and/or wildlife. This practice does not apply to Conservation Practice 378, Pond. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

UNDERGROUND OUTLET CODE 620 (ft) DEFINITION A conduit or system of conduits installed beneath the surface of the ground to convey surface water to a suitable outlet. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes: • To carry water to a suitable outlet from terraces, water and sediment control basins, diversions, waterways, surface drains, other similar practices or flow concentrations without causing damage by erosion or flooding CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies where: • Disposal of surface water is necessary. An outlet is needed for a terrace, diversion, water and sediment control basin or similar practice and a surface outlet is impractical because of stability problems, topography, climatic conditions, land use or equipment traffic. The site is suitable for an underground outlet.

WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN (WASCOB) CODE 638 (no) DEFINITION An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope of a minor drainageway. PURPOSE This practice may be applied for one or more of the following purposes: • Reduce gully erosion Trap sediment Reduce and manage runoff CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to sites where: • The topography is generally irregular. Gully erosion is a problem. Other conservation practices control sheet and rill erosion. Runoff and sediment damages land and works of improvement. Stable outlets are available. Do not use this standard in place of a terrace. Use Conservation Practice Standards (CPS) Terrace (Code 600) or Diversion (Code 362) where the ridge and/or channel extends beyond the detention basin or level embankment.

WATER WELL CODE 642 (no) DEFINITION A hole drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted, or otherwise constructed into an aquifer for water supply. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish the following purpose: • To provide access to a groundwater supply suitable for livestock watering, fire control, wildlife, and other agricultural uses CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice applies to all types of agricultural land where the quality and quantity of underground water is appropriate for the intended purpose. This practice does not apply to wells constructed solely for domestic or public water supply. It does not apply to wells installed solely for monitoring or observation purposes (refer to Kansas Conservation Practice Standard 353, Monitoring Well), injection wells, temporary test wells, or piezometers. This practice does not apply to pumps, surface supply lines, storage facilities, and related appurtenances. **40-acre minimum pasture requirement and grazing management plan required.**

650 Windbreak/Shelterbelt renovation **KDA-DOC must be in conjunction with code 380.**

CONSTRUCTED WETLAND CODE 656 (ac) DEFINITION An artificial wetland ecosystem with hydrophytic vegetation for biological treatment of water. PURPOSE • To treat wastewater or contaminated runoff from agricultural processing, livestock, or aquaculture facilities To improve water quality of storm water runoff or other water flows. *CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES...see EFOTG online*

WETLAND RESTORATION CODE 657 (ac) DEFINITION The return of a wetland and its functions to a close approximation of its original condition as it existed prior to disturbance on a former or degraded wetland site. PURPOSE To restore wetland function, value, habitat, diversity, and capacity to a close approximation of the pre- disturbance conditions by restoring: • Conditions conducive to hydric soil maintenance Wetland hydrology (dominant water source, hydroperiod, and hydrodynamics) Native hydrophytic vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species) Original fish and wildlife habitats *CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES...see EFOTG online*

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT CODE 659 (ac) DEFINITION The augmentation of wetland functions beyond the original natural conditions on a former, degraded, or naturally functioning wetland site; sometimes at the expense of other functions. PURPOSE To increase the capacity of specific wetland functions (such as habitat for targeted species, and recreational and educational opportunities) by enhancing: • Hydric soil functions (changing soil hydrodynamic and/or bio-geochemical properties) Hydrology (dominant water source, hydroperiod, and hydrodynamics) Native hydrophytic vegetation (including the removal of undesired species, and/or seeding or planting of desired species) Enhancing plant and animal habitats
CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES...see EFOTG online

FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT CODE 666 (ac) DEFINITION The manipulation of species composition, stand structure, or stand density by cutting or killing selected trees or understory vegetation to achieve the desired forest conditions or obtain ecosystem services. PURPOSE This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes • Improve and sustain forest health and productivity Reduce damage from pests and moisture stress Initiate forest stand regeneration Reduce fire risk and hazard, and facilitate prescribed burning Restore or maintain natural plant communities Improve wildlife and pollinator habitat Alter quantity, quality, and timing of water yield Increase or maintain carbon storage
CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES All land where the quantity and quality of trees need enhancement.