Conservation Measurement Tool (CMT) Inventory Questions for FY 2013-1

Applicant _____ **Date**_____

Question #	Pastureland	Response				
		Mixture 1	Mixture 2	Mixture 3	Mixture 4	Mixture 5
1	Do you have an adequate grazing and roughage supply to meet forage demands of livestock and wildlife? Grass and hay for livestock and purchased hay are included in this answer. This includes where wildlife regularly consume forage in pastures.					
2	SELECT ONE (a-c) Grazing Management level BELOW					
	a) Forages are grazed below established minimum grazing heights.					
	b) Forages are grazed at or above established minimum grazing heights. Spot grazing occurs on 50% or more of the acres.					
	c) Forages are grazed at or above established minimum grazing heights. Spot grazing occurs on less than 50% of the acres.					
3	From the STATE populated look up table and the choices below (a-d), select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing in your pasture. Note: functional group means warm season, cool season, forbs, legumes, annual, etc. From the State populated look up table-Select 'Species Info' button to view lists.					
	a) One dominant perennial forage species.					
	b) Two or more dominant forage species all from one functional group.					
	c) Two or more dominant forage species representing two functional groups.					
	d) Three or more dominant forage species representing at least two functional groups with at least one being a legume.					
4	From the STATE populated look up table and the choices below (a-d), select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing in your pasture. From the State populated look up table-Select 'Species Info' button to view lists.					
	a) Pasture vegetation is composed of species from List B.					
	b) Pasture vegetation is predominantly species from List B but one or more species from List A makes up at least 30% of the stand.					
	c) Pasture vegetation is composed of 1 or 2 species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.					
	d) Pasture vegetation is composed of 3 or more species from List A that make up at least 60% of the stand.					

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5	Do you have any areas such as field borders, filter strips, buffers, odd areas, windbreaks, wetlands, brushy draws, hedgerows, seeps, shallow water areas, riparian areas, center pivot corners, CRP land, or other similar areas that provide wildlife habitat within or adjacent to your pasture? You must own or control these areas.					
5.1	From the choices below (a-d) select the answer that best describes the plants growing on these areas within or adjacent to the pasture.					
	a) Less than 33% of the vegetation is native or introduced species that provide food and cover for wildlife, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects.					
	b) 33 – 66% of the vegetation is native or introduced species that provide food and cover for wildlife, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects.					
	c) More than 67% of the vegetation is native or introduced species that provide food and cover for wildlife, pollinators, and/or beneficial insects.					
5.2	From the choices below select the answer that best describes the AMOUNT of suitable wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the pasture.					
	a) Habitat less than 1% of the pasture.					
	b) Habitat is between 1% and 5% of the pasture.					
	c) Habitat is between 6% and 10% of the pasture.					
	d) Habitat more than 10% of the pasture.					
5.3	From the choices below (a-d) select the answer that best describes the WIDTH of wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the pasture (must be at least 0.1 acre or more)					
	a) less than 30 feet wide					
	b) 30 to 75 feet wide					
	c) 76 to 120 feet wide					
	d) more than 120 feet wide					
5.4	How far is the wildlife habitat from the center of the pasture?					
	a) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is more than 1320 feet					
	b) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is 660 to 1320 feet					
	c) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is 330 to 659 feet					
	d) Average distance from the center of the pasture to the habitat is less than 330 feet					

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Water Bodies, Erosion, & Runoff Information						
6	Do you manage access roads, stock trails and other critical areas to limit surface water runoff and control accelerated soil erosion? Gully erosion is stabilized.					
7	Are livestock concentration areas such as feeding, watering and mineral areas located away from water bodies or have buffers to protect the water bodies from unfiltered runoff? If there are no water bodies or water courses on or adjacent to your pastureland, select Yes.					
Pest Management Information						
8	Do you apply any pesticides on your pastureland acres? A "No" answer for a forage management system acres does not generate a negative response for that same rotation.					
8.1	Select the choice that best describes how you manage pests on your pastureland acres.					
	a) Pesticides are applied to all forage management system acres without utilizing any pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring, or suppression (PAMS) strategies.					
	b) Pesticides are applied to some forage management system acres using a site-specific combination of each pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) strategies, OR pesticides are applied to all forage management system acres using only one, two or three of the four PAMS strategies.					
	c) Pesticides are applied to all forage management system acres utilizing a site-specific combination of each pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression (PAMS) strategies.					
8.2	Do you use an environmental risk screening tool (such as WIN-PST or similar approved tool) to reduce pesticide risk to soil and water resources?					
Nutrient Management Information						
9	Do you apply organic or inorganic nutrients on your pastureland acres? This includes irrigation water, biosolids, organic by-products, and commercial fertilizers. A "No" answer for a forage management system does not generate a negative response for that same rotation.					
9.1	Do you apply nutrients from organic sources?					
9.1.1	Are the organic sources analyzed to determine nutrient content, and heavy metal content, if sewage waste/sludge is a source?					
9.1.1a	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) contained in the organic source in the LEAST quantity, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation.					
	a) The organic source applied exceeds this nutrient need on all the forages.					
	b) The organic source applied exceeds this nutrient need on some of the forages.					
	c) The organic source applied meets this nutrient needs on some of the forages.					
	d) The organic source applied meets this nutrient need on all of the forages.					

9.1.1b	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) contained in the organic source in the GREATEST quantity, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation.					
	a) The organic source applied exceeds this nutrient need on all the forages.					
	b) The organic source applied exceeds this nutrient need on some of the forages.					
	c) The organic source applied meets this nutrient needs on some of the forages.					
	d) The organic source applied meets this nutrient need on all of the forages.					
9.2	Do you soil test ALL forage management system fields following local land grant university guidance (e.g., annually, every 3 years, every 4 years, etc)?					
9.2.1	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) needed the MOST for the forage management system according to the soil test results, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation. The response should consider established yield records or state derived realistic yields in excess of the guidance/recommendations.					
	a) The nutrient application rate applied exceeds the soil test recommendation on all the forages.					
	b) The nutrient application rate applied exceeds the soil test recommendation on some of the forages.					
	c) The nutrient application rate applied meets the soil test recommendation on some of the forages.					
	d) The nutrient application rate applied meets the soil test recommendation on all of the forages.					

9.2.2	Consider the primary nutrient (i.e., N, P or K) needed the LEAST for the forage management system according to the soil test results, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation. The response should consider established yield records or state derived realistic yields in excess of the guidance/recommendations.					
	a) The nutrient application rate applied exceeds the soil test recommendation on all the forages.					
	b) The nutrient application rate applied exceeds the soil test recommendation on some of the forages.					
	c) The nutrient application rate applied meets the soil test recommendation on some of the forages.					
	d) The nutrient application rate applied meets the soil test recommendation on all of the forages.					
9.3	Consider nutrients bound (i.e., residual nutrients) in manure, supplemental feed, organic matter or irrigation water, select the answer that best matches the forage management system on your operation.					
	a) Nutrients are not credited from any source to any forage.					
	b) Nutrients are credited from some sources to some of the foarges.					
	c) Nutrients are credited from some sources to all of the forages.					
	d) Nutrients are credited from all sources and to all forages.					
9.4	Select all that apply to your methods of application of fertilizer or manure.					
	a) inject manure or fertilizer at least 2 inches deep					
	b) precision agriculture techniques are used in the application of fertilizer and manure.					
	c) apply on 80% surface cover with at least the minimum grazing heights.					
	d) none of the above					
9.5	From choices below (a-b), select the answer that best describes when you apply the majority of nutrients.					
	a) Most of the fertilizer or manure is applied at the beginning of the growing season as a top-dress.					
	b) Most of the fertilizer or manure is split applied; usually an initial application of 50% or less at the start of the growing season and then applied as needed after one or more grazing events during the year except following the last one of the growing season.					

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Salinity, Sodicity, and Irrigation Management						
10	Do you have any salinity or sodicity (alkaline soils or seeps) concerns on your pastureland? If "YES," answer Questions 10.1 – 10.2.					
10.1	Consider methods to minimize subsurface water flow to saline seep areas, do you grow high water use forages or salt tolerant forages?					
10.2	Do you manage nutrient application (type and rate) based on yield effects due to salinity?					
11	Do you irrigate pastureland? If "YES," answer Questions 11.1 - 11.5. NOTE: a “YES” answer includes wastewater application from on farm waste storage facilities.					
11.1	Have you implemented an irrigation water management plan?					
11.2	Do you measure and record the amount of water you use to irrigate?					
11.3	Do you schedule your irrigations and the amount applied based on the monitoring of soil moisture and/or forage evapotranspiration?					
11.4	Has your irrigation system distribution uniformity been evaluated, and necessary changes made based on the test results?					
11.5	Do you irrigate areas where you have salinity concerns or that contribute (or may contribute) subsurface water flow to saline seeps. If “YES” answer 11.5.1					
11.5.1	Do you manage irrigations based on your forge tolerance, and salinity levels in your soil and irrigation water?					