

**Requirements for Forage and Biomass Planting (512)
2013 Drought
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**

Eligible lands: Pastureland or Cropland conversion to Pasture or Hayland

Farm Number _____, Tract Number _____, email address _____

*Inventory pasture fields to determine the need for reseeding:
Bermudagrass sprigs present every 4' will provide good cover when allowed a recovery time of 60 or more days. Tall fescue, present 6" apart with 3 tillers with 60 days of recovery time will provide good cover in the growing season. Both of these would be eligible for seeding legumes*

Field Number/Acres	No-Till Planting Mix/ Planting Date	Note	Per Acre Payment
High Priority: applicable to upland and bottomland			
	Native Warm Season Grass Four Species mix 3 lb pls of Big bluestem 3 lb pls of Indiangrass 3 lb pls of Little bluestem 3 lb pls of Virginia wildrye March 1 – July 1 Do not mix other species with this mixture.	glyphosphate and imazapic herbicide, Seedbed Prep. Seed & Seeding Inventory existing vegetation and apply appropriate labeled herbicides. Two or more herbicide applications may be needed. Bermudagrass is one of the more difficult grasses to control	\$242.94
	10 to 15 lb pls of Eastern gamagrass March 1 – July 1 Or dormant planting November 20 to April 1 Do not mix other species with this mixture.	glyphosphate herbicide, Seedbed Prep. Seed & Seeding Inventory existing vegetation and apply appropriate labeled herbicides. Two or more herbicide applications may be needed. Bermudagrass is one of the more difficult grasses to control	\$230.72
	8 to 12 lb pls of Switchgrass March 1 – July 1 Do not mix other species with this mixture.	glyphosphate herbicide, Seedbed Prep. Seed & Seeding Inventory existing vegetation and apply appropriate labeled herbicides. Two or more herbicide applications may be needed. Bermudagrass is one of the more difficult grasses to control	\$230.72
Medium Priority: applicable to upland and bottomland			
	9 lbs of bermudagrass April 15 to July 1	pasture acreage is eligible for Warm Season grass planting, if pasture inventory shows less than 30% of the pasture is currently in warm season forage	\$216.74
	30 cu.ft. of bermudagrass sprigs or clippings April 15 to July 1	pasture acreage is eligible for Warm Season grass planting, if pasture inventory shows less than 30% of the pasture is currently in warm season forage	\$248.09
	Frost Seeding Legumes 2 lb/ ac White clover (Durana, Patriot or Resolute) overseeded in bermudagrass February frost overseeding or No-till drill in March August 15 to October 15 no-till drill	Frost Seeding Legumes in February or no-till drill in fall	\$24.56
Low Priority: only applicable to upland and fields that include up to 20% bottomland			
	Frost Seeding Legumes: 2 lb of White clover 4 lb of Red clover 8 lb of Annual lespedeza February	pasture acreage is eligible for cool season seeding options, if pasture inventory shows less than 40% of pasture is cool season forage	\$24.56
	Introduced Perennial Cool Season Grasses with legume: 15 lb of Tall Fescue 2 lb of White clover 4 lb of Red clover 8 lb of Annual lespedeza February 1 to April 1 August 15 to October 15 no-till drill	pasture acreage is eligible for cool season seeding options, if pasture inventory shows less than 40% of pasture is cool season forage	\$216.74

Note: Seeding rate is based on pure live seed (pls). Switchgrass and eastern gamagrass not being tolerant of imazapic herbicide they are not typically planted in mix with other native grasses. If NWSG is planted, *there is no harvest or grazing for 2 years from date of establishment unless approved by Area Biologist or State Grazing Specialist. After the 2 year establishment period Native grass must be at least 24 inches tall and not be grazed below 12" (take half leave half principle).*

All Plantings will apply fertilizer according to a soil test less than 12 months old.

<http://soilplantandpest.utk.edu/publications/soilfertilizerpubs.htm> . Fertilizer code for native grass is NWSG. Have results emailed to NRCS office and producers email.

Caution: In general overstocking livestock at more than one animal unit per 2 acres causes overgrazing which reduces root mass, plant recovery and can result in death of plants. In a normal year 33% (4 months) or less of the livestock requirement should come from supplemental feed (e.g. hay).

Operation and Maintenance of planting: Do not overgraze, during a drought or muddy times confine animals to less than 20% of pasture and feed hay. Maintain the stand of forage for 5 years or more.

Signing below indicates you understand requirements of establishing and maintaining a forage stand.

Total Acres to be planted:

Total Cost:

Producer

Date

District Conservationist

Date