

## Pasture Renovation

### Definition/Purpose

A Pasture Renovation Practice means to establish and maintain a conservation cover of forage, where the existing pasture vegetation is inadequate. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.

### Policies

1. This practice must not be used to convert idle farmland to pastures, and it does not apply to hayland that is not normally grazed.
2. The cooperators must manage fertility, stocking rates, and stop/start grazing heights (shown in the North Carolina State University (NCSU) Forage Facts Grazing Guide); to minimize the potential for cost shared fields to be overgrazed and to ensure that a good stand is maintained.
3. Grazing animals shall be excluded from renovated pastures until forage reaches desired start grazing height as shown in the most recent version of the NCSU Forage Facts Grazing Guide.
4. The most recent version of the NCSU Planting Guide for Forage Crops in North Carolina should be followed for vegetation seeding rates and times. Fertility management must follow soil test recommendations. Soil test reports can be no more than two years old.
5. When determining the acreage for which payments can be made for this practice, only the acreage planted shall be considered. The area occupied by farm roads, best management practices, ditches, structures, etc. shall not be included in planted acreage.

<b>PASTURE RENOVATION</b>	
<b>Maintenance Period</b>	5 years
<b>BMP Units</b>	ACRES
<b>Required Effects</b>	SOIL_SAVED PHOSPHORUS_SAVED ACRES_AFFECTED (planted acres) Animal Type Animal Units
<b>JAA</b>	SWCC – 512 Pasture Renovation OR NRCS - ECS - 512 - Forage and Biomass Planting
<b>NRCS Standard</b>	NRCS - ECS - 512 - Forage and Biomass Planting
<b>CS2 Reference Materials</b>	NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page Map with BMP location, fields, and roads