Conservation Security Program: Protect Benefits by Applying Nutrients Agronomically

The Conservation Security Program (CSP) provides payments and technical assistance to agricultural producers for maintaining and enhancing natural resources. The CSP will be open to producers who have practiced good stewardship on their agricultural lands and provides incentives for those who want to do more. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) state office has nominated both the Nooksack River Watershed and the Fraser River Watershed (e.g. Johnson Creek, Sumas River, Saar Creek) for CSP eligibility in 2006. Final approval by NRCS’s national office is expected but has not yet been announced.

NRCS groups natural resources into the following categories: Soil, Water, Air, Plants and Animals (including humans). CSP benefit eligibility focuses most heavily on water. Therefore, producers will be awarded benefits based on what they are currently doing to protect surface and groundwater on the land they farm. Nutrients must be applied based on realistic yield goals. Producers must supply records showing dates, amount, rate, form and application method of nutrients applied. The pre-sidedress nitrate test (PSNT) is one test producers will need to take if they grow corn and plan on sidedressing it with fertilizer or top dressing it with manure. Producers will then be expected to base their nutrient applications on recommendations presented in Table 2.
HELP KEEP GOOD DITCHES FROM GOING BAD:
Remember That Good Ditches Make Good Neighbors

Ditches may require periodic cleaning to remove sediment and vegetation, but some ditches require less frequent cleaning than others. Significant economic benefits exist to extending the interval between cleanings: the longer the interval, the lower the cost over time of maintaining a ditch. Additionally, the longer a ditch performs its function of removing excess water, the longer agricultural producers achieve the full productive potential of their land.

Some local producers have found a way to at least double the time they can keep the ditches draining their land open and functioning optimally: they establish and maintain permanent grass and/or trees and shrubs along them. In situations where grass along the ditch was absent (such as when they rotated a field from grass to corn) their ditches tended to erode and fill in faster. Now they maintain permanent grass filter strips or field borders in annually cropped fields in order to trap sediment in surface runoff and to bind soil so it can’t slip away.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS: Constructed Seasonal Ditch Maintenance
What are constructed seasonal ditches?
1. They have no head waters such as streams, wetlands or springs.
2. They only carry water from local surface areas and/or subsurface drains.
3. They are dry at least part of the year.
4. They were constructed for the purpose of removing excess water from farmland in order to improve crop production.

Is a permit necessary to perform maintenance activities such as mowing and sediment removal on a constructed seasonal ditch? No.

Could maintenance of a constructed seasonal ditch result in violation of water quality laws? Yes. Water quality standards, which are subject to enforcement by the Washington State Department of Ecology, must not be violated while performing maintenance work. Maintenance work, even if it is done on a dry ditch, must not have a negative impact on fish and other aquatic life both during and after completion of the work.

What is one of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will help minimize the entry of sediment downstream from sites where maintenance on constructed seasonal ditches is performed? One of the best BMPs is establishment of permanent grass and/or trees and shrubs along ditches and streams to help stabilize ditch banks and trap sediments in field runoff. Keep in mind that this is not the only practice that is necessary to prevent water quality degradation when constructed seasonal ditch maintenance is being done. WCD is currently preparing a fact sheet with a list of ditch maintenance BMPs.

Grass and/or trees and shrubs would have stabilized the bank and would have prevented the kind of erosion and potential water quality violation in this photo.

The lack of a vegetated filter strip along this field ditch presents risks of water quality degradation due to erosion and bacterial contamination. The ditch also requires more maintenance at a higher financial cost over time.

The wider buffer on the right side of this field ditch helps stabilize the bank and prevents the type of erosion occurring in the photo to the left.