Instructions

Please download this Word document (available on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund Program website at http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm) to your computer and provide the information as requested. You are not limited to the spacing provided. After completing the report, save it and attach it to an e-mail and send it to outdoorheritage@nd.gov AND print it and mail it to: North Dakota Industrial Commission, ATTN: Outdoor Heritage Fund Program, State Capitol – Fourteenth Floor, 600 East Boulevard Ave. Dept. 405, Bismarck, ND 58505. If you are unable to scan attachments, mail them with your paper copy of the report. You will be sent a confirmation by e-mail of receipt of your report and attachments.

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Status and Final Report Form/Guidelines

This report is used to show progress of grant projects funded through the Outdoor Heritage Fund. Status Reports and the Final Report must be submitted as required in Contract.

Contract Number	Report Date	Period Covered by Report
003-035	May 1, 2018	(01/01/17 to 04/30/18)

Project Name
Wild Rice River Restoration & Riparian Project Phase II

Project Sponsor Name
Wild Rice Soil Conservation District

Responsible Official (Last, First Middle)	Responsible Official's Title
Olson, Matthew P	Watershed Coordinator

Project Sponsor Address
8991 Hwy 32 Suite 2

City	State	Zip Code	Telephone Number
Forman	ND	58032	(701) 724-3247 ext. 3

Financial Update

Please provide the following information regarding the funding for your project based on the contract award:

Funds Spent this Reporting Period
(As appropriate please provide copies of receipts for purchases)
Match Funding $65,009.19
In-kind Funding $27,585.39
OHF Funding **Requested for Reimbursement** $ $7,732.34
Total Funding Expended for this Reporting Period $ 100,326.92

Total Funds Spent to Date
Match Funding $66,461.98
In-kind Funding $28,999.95
OHF Funding Received and Requested for Reimbursement $2,204.66 Received / $7,732.34 Final Request
Total Funding Expended to Date $105,398.93

Balance of Grant Funds
Match Funding $66,461.98
In-kind Funding $28,999.95
OHF Funding still to be Requested $0
Total Funding to be Expended on this Project $105,398.93

Do you anticipate needing to request a grant extension If yes, please explain
/_/ Yes /X/ No

Work Completed during Period Covered by Report:
(This information will be posted on the Outdoor Heritage Fund/Industrial Commission website)

The main purpose of this project was to meet the major directive B of the Outdoor Heritage Fund to maintain and/or improve water quality through installing vegetative buffers on riparian areas in Sargent County through our 10-year easement program. With poor water quality becoming an issue across many areas of the country, North Dakota, and our communities; many Soil Conservation Districts are utilizing the 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution program through the North Dakota Department of Health to help implement best management practices to improve farming and ranching operations impact on local watersheds.

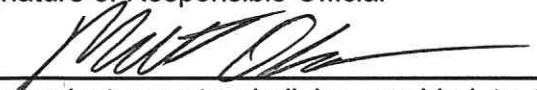
Thanks to the funding opportunity created through the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnering with the Wild Rice River Restoration and Riparian Project (WRRRRP); we were able to partner with 2 landowners to enroll 62.4 acres in 10-year easements with the Wild Rice Soil Conservation District. Of the 62.4 acres enrolled, grass species adapted to riparian areas were planted on 54.6 acres that were previously frequently inundated cropland. These acres are available for hay production but must remain in the grass community complex that was planted and/or established.

This partnership brought incredible match to funds spent by the Outdoor Heritage Fund. Of the total $105,398.93 that were put into this project; the $9,937.00 contributed by the Outdoor Heritage Fund adds up to less than 10% of the total project cost. The 319 NPS program was a major contributor to the program with $63,253.36 allocated making up 60% of the funds which is the standard in that program. The remainder of funds to the project came from the Wild Rice Soil Conservation District ($28,999.95 of In-Kind) and co-operating landowners ($3,208.62) round out the remaining 30% of the funds utilized in the project.

As part of the WRRRRP project, water samples are collected and evaluated from April-November on the Shortfoot and Crooked Creek tributaries of the Wild Rice River. In the September 2017 issue of the North Dakota Water magazine, Jim Collins Jr. wrote an article about our project highlighting our project due to positive progress being made in reducing bacteria levels on Shortfoot Creek. Even though levels still exceed state standards for recreation, it is encouraging that levels are improving and our hope is that someday these waters could be removed from the list of impaired waters. I have included a copy of the article for you to include in your records.

Photos of work completed are welcome (If appropriate, please submit photos of key elements of the project completed or in progress during reporting period) Do not exceed five photos per project report.

Signature of Responsible Official



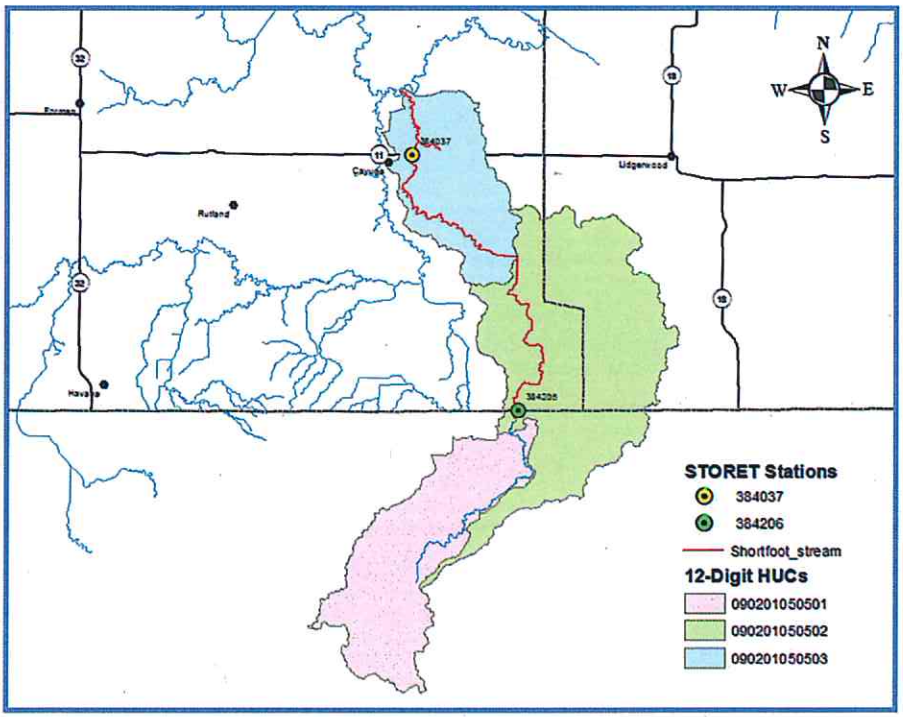
The project reports shall be provided to the Commission in both electronic and hard-copy formats with permission for unrestricted distribution. The electronic versions shall be in a suitable format for posting on the Outdoor Heritage Fund/Commission website.

Our Water Keeping it Clean

North Dakota Department of Health | Environmental Health Section

Shortfoot Creek: Improving Water Quality

By Jim Collins, Jr., Environmental Scientist, North Dakota Department of Health



Shortfoot Creek watershed, sampling (STORET) locations and associated sub-watersheds in southeastern North Dakota.

The Resource

Shortfoot Creek is a 55,203-acre watershed located in Sargent county in southeastern North Dakota and Marshall County in northeastern South Dakota. It is a sub-watershed of the larger Western Wild Rice River watershed.

The dominant land use on the North Dakota side of the Shortfoot Creek watershed is row crop agriculture. According to the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS, 2007a) land survey data, approximately 53 percent of the land is active cropland, 9 percent is wetlands, 6 percent is water, 6 percent is grassland, and 26 percent is in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), pasture, woods, or open space. The dominant land use on the South Dakota side of the Shortfoot Creek watershed is also row crop agriculture, with 68.8 percent of the 9,814 acres of the watershed in corn (38.7 percent) and soybeans (31.1 percent) (NASS, 2007b). Another 6.1 percent is in other agricultural uses (e.g., small grains, alfalfa, and pastureland). The remaining acreage in the South Dakota portion of the watershed is wetlands (10.4 percent), grasslands (4.4 percent), and forest (2.1 percent).

Assessment and Focus

In 1999, the Wild Rice Soil Conservation District (SCD), along with the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH), developed a Watershed Restoration Action Strategy (WRAS) to improve water quality and land use conditions within the Wild Rice River watershed. In 2010, the Wild Rice SCD worked with the NDDoH to refocus its efforts on the Shortfoot Creek sub-watershed. From assessment data, the SCD was able to determine the land use practices and potential sources of nonpoint source pollution (NPS) included: cropland erosion, degraded riparian areas, and livestock concentration areas in close proximity to the river. Efforts to address these NPS pollution sources in the Shortfoot Creek watershed were renewed again in 2014 and 2016.

The Goal

In 2014 and 2016, the project sponsors identified four major objectives that remained consistent with the original goal of restoring and maintaining the recreational use within the Shortfoot Creek watershed.

1. Target areas for reducing sediment. The naturally flat stream channels in the sub-watershed allow tillage and livestock grazing right to the water's edge, so the installation of long-term riparian and grass buffers will help prevent sediment, nutrient, and E. coli bacteria from reaching the streams. Cost-sharing assistance for best management practices (BMPs) and technical assistance for long-term planning will help improve these areas.

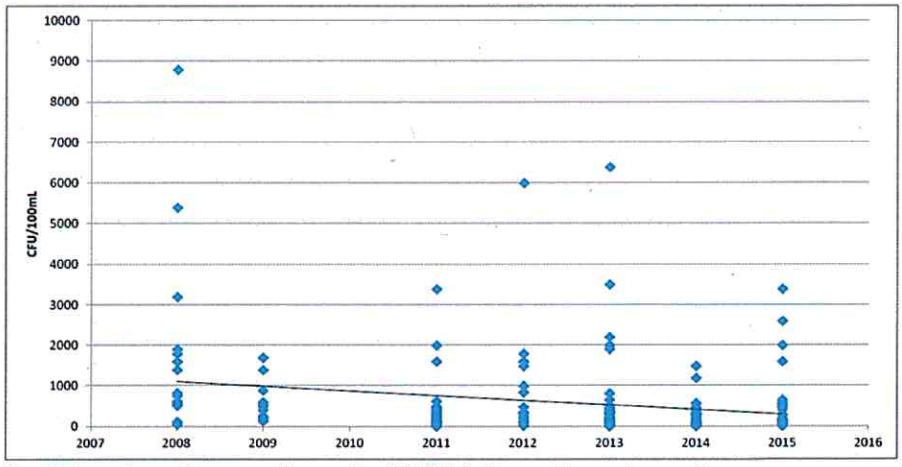
Livestock waste management containment pond and fencing.

2. Increase the index of biotic integrity (IBI) score for the specific reaches of the creek being addressed by the project to achieve a fair to good ranking (59-70 for fair and >70 for good).
3. Evaluate progress, document trends in water quality and beneficial use conditions (e.g., nutrient/sediment and E. coli bacteria concentrations, riparian conditions, fish and macro invertebrate diversity, etc.) as BMPs are applied.
4. Provide opportunities for producers and the public to increase their understanding of (1) NPS pollution related to agricultural production and potential cropping options and (2) the importance of slowing water runoff and enhancing infiltration using management systems to reduce the delivery of sediments and nutrients to water bodies in southeastern North Dakota.

Restoration Efforts

The Wild Rice SCD has worked with local landowners to implement the following BMPs in the watershed:

Cover Crop	2,906.34 acres
Critical Area Planting	22.6 acres
Fencing	12,331 feet
Rural Water Hookup	1
Trough and Tank	8
Well (livestock only)	3
Manure Irrigation	1 system
Portable Windbreaks	584 feet
Waste Utilization	2,020 tons
Well Decommission	3
Riparian Easement	474.80 acres
Riparian Herb Cover	69.7 acres
Pipeline	9,917 feet
Filter Strip	80 acres
Pasture/Hay Planting	60 acres



E. coli bacteria results at sampling station 384037 indicate a decreasing trend.

Results

Through the hard work of the SCD staff and cooperation of landowners to install BMPs in the sub-watershed, bacteria levels have started to show a decreasing trend according to sample results. While current levels still exceed state standards for recreation, project sponsors and the NDDoH are encouraged by the trend. It is possible that water quality can be improved enough in Shortfoot Creek for it to be removed from the 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Future Efforts

The SCD recently hired Matt Olson as the new watershed coordinator, replacing Trace Hanson who retired this past spring. Olson has an extensive background in working with producers to implement BMPs. With cost-share and technical assistance readily available, the key to continued project success will be producer interest throughout the watershed.

Questions?

For more information contact:

Matt Olson
Wild Rice Soil Conservation District
8991 Highway 32
Forman, ND 58032-9702
701-724-3247
matt.olson@nd.nacdnet.net

Greg Sandness
NPS Program Coordinator
North Dakota Department of Health
918 E Divide Ave
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947
701-328-5232
gsandnes@nd.gov

North Dakota Department of Health
Environmental Health Section
Gold Seal Center, 4th Floor
918 East Divide Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947
701-328-5150
www.ndhealth.gov

Contract 003-035: Wild Rice River Restoration & Riparian Project Phase II

Grass Seeding Information

There were 3 different seedings covering the 2 easements covered in this grant. The first seeding was done spring of 2015 on the Dahlstrom easement. This was a highly diverse mix that was planted on 1.2 acres of the easement while the CRP acres adjacent to the north were also seeded with the same mix. Upon evaluation on May 8th, 2015 it appears that the warm season grasses did not establish well on the easement. The Canada wildrye seems to have done best of the cool season grasses with some wheatgrass coming in as well. As for the forbs, the Maximillian sunflower and Canada milkvetch have established well. The seeding was done into a less than ideal seedbed and the mix has had difficulty establishing. Many annual weeds are present along with many of the non-native invasive grasses such as smooth bromegrass and Kentucky bluegrass.

The second seeding was the largest of the 3 seedings. It covered 40 acres across the south edge of the Brekke easement and was seeded in the fall window of 2016 to a mix of cool season grasses. In evaluating the seeding on May 8, 2018; there was a decent stand of grass present on the easement acres. There were very few of the forbs/legumes that were planted present on the easement. Some alfalfa from the adjacent field has begun to establish on the easement. On the high edges of the easement the wheatgrasses can be rowed after establishment. The lower areas have reverted to riparian species with reed canarygrass, American sloughgrass, and cattails revegetating the area thus outcompeting the seeded acres.

The last seeding was completed in the fall seeding window of 2017 and covered 13.4 acres along the north edge of the easement. This cool season grass mix was very similar to the previous mix except for trying some different forbs and removing the green needlegrass which had little success. After less than half a growing year the upper areas that were seeded look very good with grass rows evident from seeding. The lower areas didn't have as much seedbed preparation done due to seasonal flooding, so they look to be following the same trend as the south seeding.

In assessing the seedings done on these two easements, I feel like the fall seedings did better. Planting in August-September allows for extra time to do seedbed preparation and maximize acres to be seeded on areas that could be flooded in spring/summer. The cool season grasses establish faster allowing them to germinate prior to winter and maximize available growing seasons. In assessing forbs/legumes, it seems like Maximillian sunflower and Canada milkvetch did best for natives and alfalfa did well as an introduced legume. I have also attached copies of the seed mixes across the three plantings.

US Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

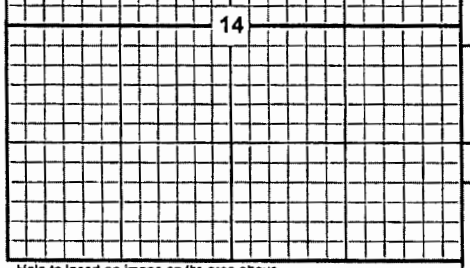
ND-CPA-9
October 2003
Revised 3/25/15

PLANNING OR DATA SHEET FOR GRASS AND / OR LEGUME SEEDING

Yellow indicates required entry, blue optional entry.

Section	14	Township	131	Range	54

Insert map here, then resize.



Help to insert an image on the area above.

Name: Roger Brekke 680-0227 Acres: 40 Tract / Field: T1094 Date: 06/09/16

Address: 1314 Wevster St., Lisbon ND 58054 Planned Use: Filter Strip Design By: Trace Hanson

County: Sargent MLRA 55B Ecological Site: Loamy/Loamy Overflow OR Forage Suitability Group: Loam/Overflow

Program: EPA-319 Watershed Contract Number: 319-190 CIN :

SEEDBED PREPARATION: Companion Crop, If used: Crop: Oats Rate: 10 Lbs./Acre Seeding Method: Grain Planned Seeding Date: August 10 to September 15 Date Seeding Completed:

NOTE: Some agricultural herbicides used have moderate to strong persistence in the soil and some herbicides do inhibit grass and/or legume germination and growth. If use of these herbicide(s) is known or suspected, be sure to check with the local county agent or consult the current NDSU-Extension Service Weed Control Guide for information on possible planting restrictions.

No-Till Method - Seed into weed-free, standing stubble, without further seedbed preparation. Use of a non-selective herbicide application may be needed to control weeds (refer to NDSU-EXT Service for information). Excess residue (straw, chaff or forage) should be adequately spread over the field or removed to ensure good seed-soil contact at a depth of 1/4 to 3/4 inch during the seeding operation. All seed must meet the requirements of the North Dakota State Seed Laws and Regulations and must be officially tested for purity and germination to enable pure live seed (PLS) calculations to determine proper seeding rates. Germination tests for all species must be no more than twelve months old prior to seeding.

Seedbed Preparation & Seeding Operation Performed: No-till into standing grass and alfalfa

WEED CONTROL: Some agricultural herbicides used have moderate to strong persistance in the soil and some herbicides do inhibit grass and/or legume germination and growth. If use of these herbicide(s) is known or suspected, be sure to check with the local county agent or consult the current NDSU-Ext. Service Weed Control Guide for information on possible planting restrictions.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

For additional design information, refer to the Herbaceous Vegetation Establishment Guide found in eField Office Technical Guide, Section I, Reference Subjects.

	(1) Species	(2) Variety	(3) FULL SEEDING PLS Lbs./Ac	(4) PERCENT IN MIXTURE	(5) PLANNED Pure Live Seed Lbs/Ac (3)X(4)	(6) ACRES TO BE SEEDED	(7) PLANNED TOTAL PLS Lbs (5)X(6)	(8) Percent Purity or Pure Seed	(9) Percent Germination + Hard Seed	(10) Total Lbs. Bulk Seed Purchased	(11) TOTAL PLS LBS. SEEDED (8X9X10)
1											
2	Purple prairieclover	Bismarck	5.70	4.00%	0.23	40.0	9.1				0.0
3	Tall Wheatgrass	Largo, Orbit	20.25	25.00%	5.06	40.0	202.5				0.0
4	Slender Wheatgrass	Pryor, Primar	8.25	20.00%	1.65	40.0	66.0				0.0
5	Western Wheatgrass	Rodan, Rosana	15.00	25.00%	3.75	40.0	150.0				0.0
6	Western Yarrow	Great North,Common	0.60	5.00%	0.03	40.0	1.2				0.0
7	Lewis Flax	Appar	5.70	5.00%	0.29	40.0	11.4				0.0
8	Green Needlegrass	AC Mallard, Lodorm	11.25	16.00%	1.80	40.0	72.0				0.0
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
				100.00%	Total Planned PLS Pounds =		512.2	Total Seeded PLS Pounds =			

CERTIFICATION:

- [ ] Is the germ test date for all species within 12 months of when it was planted (not including the month of the test)?
- [ ] Are the seeded species approved named varieties? If not, is the Origin within the states listed in the spec?
- [ ] Was the planting completed in the required seeding window? Enter date planting completed above.
- [ ] Does the seeded mix match what was planned? If not, are species seeded suited for site and meet specs?

Total PLS seeded (column 11) will be within +/- 10% of planned PLS (column 7). 0%

This practice meets FOTG Standards and Specifications:

Notes/Remarks:

Certifying Official - NRCS Date

US Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

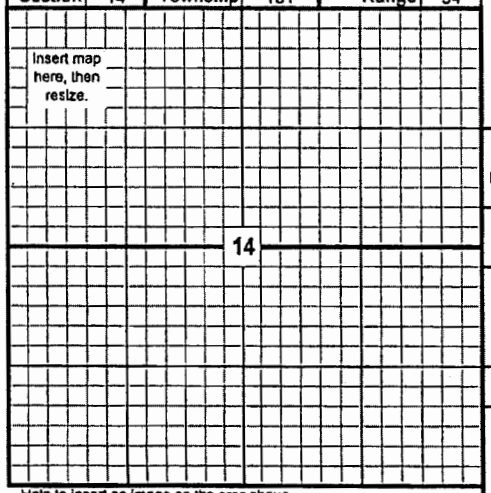
ND-CPA-9
October 2003
Revised - June 2017

PLANNING OR DATA SHEET FOR GRASS AND / OR LEGUME SEEDING

Yellow indicates required entry, blue optional entry.

Section	14	Township	131	Range	54

Insert map here, then resize.



Help to insert an image on the area above.

Name: Roger Brekke Acres: 8 Tract / Field: Date: 06/30/17

Address: 1314 Webster St, Lisbon, ND 58054 Planned Use: Filter Strip Design By: Matthew Olson

County: Sargent MLRA 55B Ecological Site: Loamy/Loamy Overflow OR Forage Suitability Group: Loam/Overflow

Program: CO-01 Technical Assistance Contract Number: 319-190 CIN :

SEEDBED PREPARATION: Companion Crop, if used: Crop Rate Lbs./Acre Seeding Method Grass Planned Seeding Date: August 10 to September 15 Date Seeding Completed:

NOTE: Some agricultural herbicides used have moderate to strong persistence in the soil and some herbicides do inhibit grass and/or legume germination and growth. If use of these herbicide(s) is known or suspected, be sure to check with the local county agent or consult the current NDSU-Extension Service Weed Control Guide for information on possible planting restrictions.

Clean-Till Method - Seed into a clean-tilled, weed-free, smooth, firmly packed seedbed to ensure seed placement 1/4 to 3/4 inch depth. If erosion is a problem and / or to provide protection for late summer and late fall seedings, plant a companion crop. The companion crop may be seeded as a separate operation usually at an angle perpendicular to the direction of grass seeding. If a companion crop is used, clip to reduce competition. All seed must meet the requirements of the North Dakota State Seed Laws and Regulations and must be officially tested for purity and germination to enable pure live seed (PLS) calculations to determine proper seeding rates. Germination tests for all species must be no more than twelve months old prior to seeding.

Seedbed Preparation & Seeding Operation Performed:

WEED CONTROL: Weeds will be controlled to prevent seed formation and competition with planted grass, legumes, forbs, shrubs, or trees until cover is established. NOXIOUS WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED FOR THE LIFE OF THE CONTRACT.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

For additional design information, refer to the Herbaceous Vegetation Establishment Guide found in eField Office Technical Guide, Section I, Reference Subjects.

	(1) Species	(2) Variety	(3) FULL SEEDING PLS Lbs./Ac	(4) PERCENT IN MIXTURE	(5) PLANNED Pure Live Seed Lbs/Ac (3)X(4)	(6) ACRES TO BE SEEDED	(7) PLANNED TOTAL PLS Lbs (5)X(6)	(8) Percent Purity or Pure Seed	(9) Percent Germination + Hard Seed	(10) Total Lbs. Bulk Seed Purchased	(11) TOTAL PLS LBS. SEEDED (8X9X10)
1	Western Wheatgrass		15.00	40.00%	6.00	8.0	48.0				0.0
2	Intermediate Wheatgrass		15.00	25.00%	3.75	8.0	30.0				0.0
3	Canada Wildrye		11.25	15.00%	1.69	8.0	13.5				0.0
4	Tall Wheatgrass		20.25	10.00%	2.03	8.0	16.2				0.0
5	Blanket flower		10.50	2.00%	0.21	8.0	1.7				0.0
6	Lewis Flax		5.70	4.00%	0.23	8.0	1.8				0.0
7	Prairie (Yellow) Coneflower		2.25	4.00%	0.09	8.0	0.7				0.0
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
				100.00%	Total Planned PLS Pounds =		111.9		Total Seeded PLS Pounds =		

CERTIFICATION:

- [ ] Is the germ test date for all species within 12 months of when it was planted (not including the month of the test)?
- [ ] Are the seeded species approved named varieties? If not, is the Origin within the states listed in the spec?
- [ ] Was the planting completed in the required seeding window? Enter date planting completed above.
- [ ] Does the seeded mix match what was planned? If not, are species seeded suited for site and meet specs?

Total PLS seeded (column 11) will be within +/- 10% of planned PLS (column 7). 0%

This practice meets FOTG Standards and Specifications:

Notes/Remarks:

Certifying Official - NRCS Date

US Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

ND-CPA-9
October 2003
Revised 3/28/12

PLANNING OR DATA SHEET FOR GRASS AND / OR LEGUME SEEDING

Yellow indicates required entry, blue optional entry.

Section 1	Township		Range	
Insert map here, then resize.				
		1		

Help to insert an image on the area above.

Name: Dani Dahlstrom Acres: 18.3 Tract / Field: 1133 Date: 03/09/15

Address: 424 N 10th ST Oaks, ND 58474 Planned Use: CRP Design By: Jorden Croatt - Pheasants Forever

County: Sargent MLRA 55B Ecological Site: Loamy/Loamy Overflow OR Forage Suitability Group:

Program: CRP-Continous Signup Contract Number: CIN :

SEEDBED PREPARATION: Companion Crop, if used: Crop ____ Rate ____ Lbs./Acre Seeding Method Grass Planned Seeding Date: April 20 to June 1 Date Seeding Completed:

NOTE: Some agricultural herbicides used have moderate to strong persistence in the soil and some herbicides do inhibit grass and/or legume germination and growth. If use of these herbicide(s) is known or suspected, be sure to check with the local county agent or consult the current NDSU-Extension Service Weed Control Guide for information on possible planting restrictions.

Clean-Till Method - Seed into a clean-tilled, weed-free, smooth, firmly packed seedbed to ensure seed placement 1/4 to 3/4 inch depth. If erosion is a problem and / or to provide protection for late summer and late fall seedings, plant a companion crop. The companion crop may be seeded as a separate operation usually at an angle perpendicular to the direction of grass seeding. If a companion crop is used, clip to reduce competition. All seed must meet the requirements of the North Dakota State Seed Laws and Regulations and must be officially tested for purity and germination to enable pure live seed (PLS) calculations to determine proper seeding rates. Germination tests for all species must be no more than twelve months old prior to seeding.

Seedbed Preparation & Seeding Operation Performed:

WEED CONTROL: Clip or use approved herbicides to control undesireable plants, clipping shoud be delayed until after July 15 to prevent damage to nesting birds. Clipping height should be adjusted to a minimum of 12 inches to minimize damage to permanent seedlings. Clipping should be completed prior to weed seed formation.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: 15.2 Acres are for the CRP seeding, with an additional 3.1 added for the 319 easement program.

For additional design information, refer to the Herbaceous Vegetation Establishment Guide found in eField Office Technical Guide, Section I, Reference Subjects.

	(1) Species	(2) Variety	(3) FULL SEEDING PLS Lbs./Ac	(4) PERCENT IN MIXTURE	(5) PLANNED Pure Live Seed Lbs/Ac (3)X(4)	(6) ACRES TO BE SEEDED	(7) PLANNED TOTAL PLS Lbs (5)X(6)	(8) Percent Purity or Pure Seed	(9) Percent Germination + Hard Seed	(10) Total Lbs. Bulk Seed Purchased	(11) TOTAL PLS LBS. SEEDED (8X9X10)
1	Canada Wildrye	Mandan	7.50	10.00%	0.75	18.3	13.7				0.0
2	Switchgrass	Dacotah, Forestburg	4.50	12.00%	0.54	18.3	9.9				0.0
3	Slender Wheatgrass	Adanac, Pryor	5.50	10.00%	0.55	18.3	10.1				0.0
4	Western Wheatgrass	Rodan, Walsh	10.00	10.00%	1.00	18.3	18.3				0.0
5	Sideoats Grama	Killdeer, Pierre	7.50	11.00%	0.83	18.3	15.1				0.0
6	Little Bluestem	Badlands, Itasca	4.50	10.00%	0.45	18.3	8.2				0.0
7	Big Bluestem	Sunnyview, Bison	7.50	12.00%	0.90	18.3	16.5				0.0
8	Purple prairieclover	Bismarck	3.80	4.00%	0.15	18.3	2.8				0.0
9	Black-eyed Susan	Common	0.80	2.00%	0.02	18.3	0.3				0.0
10	Canada Milkvetch	Sunrise	4.00	4.00%	0.16	18.3	2.9				0.0
11	Lewis Flax	Appar, Maple Grove	3.80	3.00%	0.11	18.3	2.1				0.0
12	Maximillian Sunflower	Medicine Creek	1.00	3.00%	0.03	18.3	0.5				0.0
13	Wild bergamont	Common	0.90	3.00%	0.03	18.3	0.5				0.0
14	Blue Aster	Common	1.5	3.00%	0.05	18.3	0.8				0.0
15	Hoary Vervain	Common	2.4	3.00%	0.07	18.3	1.3				0.0
				100.00%	Total Planned PLS Pounds =		103.0	Total Seeded PLS Pounds =			

Total PLS seeded (column 11) will be within +/- 10% of planned PLS (column 7). 0%

CERTIFICATION:

- [ ] Is the germ test date for all species within 12 months of when it was planted (not including the month of the test)?
- [ ] Are the seeded species approved named varieties? If not, is the Origin within the states listed in the spec?
- [ ] Was the planting completed in the required seeding window? Enter date planting completed above.
- [ ] Does the seeded mix match what was planned? If not, are species seeded suited for site and meet specs?

This practice meets FOTG Standards and Specifications:

Notes/Remarks:

Certifying Official - NRCS Date