



26032-C Newt Road  
Agri-Civic Center  
Albemarle, NC 28001  
704-986-3059



**Stanly Soil & Water District Welcomes  
New Cost Share Technician**

Stanly Soil & Water welcomes Rebecca Brickner as the interim District Manager for Stanly SWCD. She is from Concord and attended UNC Chapel Hill, majoring in Environmental Studies with a concentration in sustainability.

In her free time, Rebecca enjoys reading, cooking, and hiking. She is excited to be back in the area and working to help protect soil and water resources in Stanly County!

Welcome Rebecca!



**District Board Members**

Curtis Furr	Chairman
Aaron Burleson	Vice-Chairman
Jody Smith	Treasurer
Gerald McSwain	Supervisor
W. Chester Lowder	Supervisor

District Board Meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 a.m. at the Stanly County Agri Civic Center. All meetings are open to the public.

**District and NRCS Staff**

**Rebecca Brickner**  
District Manager

**Rita Little**  
Admin/Education Coordinator

**Josh Pratt**  
Soil Conservationist

**Lin Taylor**  
Civil Engineer Technician

**Dates to Remember...**

*The Agri-Civic Center will be closed the following days:*

<i>November 11</i>	<i>Veterans Day</i>
<i>November 26-27</i>	<i>Thanksgiving Holidays</i>
<i>December 24-25</i>	<i>Christmas Holidays</i>
<i>January 1</i>	<i>New Year's Day</i>

# SOIL HEALTH AND COVER CROP FACTS

## Ten Ways Cover Crops Enhance Soil Health



Rob Myers, North Central SARE

### ABOUT SOIL HEALTH

Soil health is a hot topic these days, one that is justifiably receiving considerable attention from farmers and their farm advisors.

Whereas in the past, soil testing and evaluation focused more on chemical and physical measures, new research has shown that the biology of the soil is very important to its overall health and productivity.

An incredible diversity of bacteria, protozoa, arthropods, nematodes, fungi and earthworms create a hidden food web in the soil that affects how crops grow, how soil nutrients are cycled and whether rainfall is quickly absorbed into the soil and stays where crop roots can access that moisture.

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has identified four basic principles or approaches for maintaining and improving soil health:

- Keep the soil covered as much as possible
- Disturb the soil as little as possible
- Keep plants growing throughout the year to feed the soil
- Diversify crop rotations as much as possible, including cover crops

Farmers can support these principles by using cover crops, which are conservation plantings of fast-growing annuals such as rye, clovers, vetches and radishes. Cover crops protect and improve the soil when a cash crop is not growing. In the case of summer commodity crops like corn and soybeans, cover crops can keep the soil covered in fall, winter and early spring. They make it easier to use no-till or other conservation tillage approaches that disturb the soil less, and they help with weed control. Plant diversity is helpful for soil organisms because it gives them a greater variety of food sources, and cover crops are an easy way to diversify a crop rotation that may otherwise see only one or two crops grown in a field. Adding cover crops to a rotation can greatly increase the portion of the year when living roots are present for soil organisms to feed on.

### 10 Key Impacts of Cover Crops on Soil Health

Besides contributing to the four basic goals or principles for soil health, there are a number of specific ways that cover crops lead to better soil health and potentially better farm profits.

#### 1 Cover crops feed many types of soil organisms

Most fungi and bacteria that exist in the soil are actually beneficial to crops. Many of these soil fungi and bacteria feed on carbohydrates that plants exude (release) through their roots. In return, some fungi and bacteria will trade other nutrients, such as nitrogen or phosphorous, to the crop roots. While cover crops directly feed bacteria and fungi, many other soil organisms eat the fungi and bacteria, including earthworms and arthropods (insects and small crustaceans like the "roly poly"). Thus cover crops can help support the entire soil food web throughout the year.

#### 2 Cover crops increase the number of earthworms

Earthworms are usually the most visible of the many organisms living in the soil. Cover crops typically lead to much greater earthworm numbers and even the types of earthworms. Some earthworms, like nightcrawlers, tunnel vertically, while other smaller earthworms, like redworms, tunnel more horizontally. Both create growth channels for crop roots and for rainfall and air to move into the soil.

#### 3 Cover crops build soil carbon and soil organic matter

Like all plants, cover crops use sunlight and carbon dioxide to make carbon-based molecules. This process causes a buildup of carbon in the soil. Some of that carbon is rapidly cycled through the many organisms in the soil, but some eventually becomes humic substances that can gradually build soil organic matter. A higher level of soil organic matter improves both the availability of nutrients and soil moisture for crops.

[www.sare.org/covercrops](http://www.sare.org/covercrops)

#### 4 Cover crops contribute to better management of soil nutrients

By building soil organic matter, cover crops can gradually impact the need for some types of fertilizer. Just as important to nutrient management is the way cover crops can scavenge or collect any nutrients left at the end of a growing season, such as nitrogen left in the field after corn is done growing. The cover crop will hold that nitrogen rather than letting it escape into tile lines leading to rivers and lakes or drain away into groundwater. Eventually that nitrogen will be released the next season to help the next year's cash crops.

#### 5 Cover crops help keep the soil covered

When it rains on bare soil, the soil is much more likely to erode, form an impermeable crust and then overheat in summer when exposed to direct sun. Some bare soils can reach 140 degrees, hot enough to kill soil organisms and stress the crop from both heat and excessive soil moisture evaporation. The residue of a cover crop like cereal rye can protect the soil while cash crops are getting established and keep it from getting too hot.

#### 6 Cover crops improve the biodiversity in farm fields

Generally, the more plant diversity in a field and the longer that living roots are growing, the more biodiversity there will be in soil organisms, leading to healthier soil. Growing mixes of cover crops or adding a few different cover crop species to an overall crop rotation—such as cereal rye before soybeans, and oats, radishes or crimson clover before corn—improves diversity. Many Corn Belt commodity farmers are adding a third cash crop to their rotation, usually a small grain such as wheat, and then using the earlier harvest of wheat to grow a more diverse mix of covers for several months. They sometimes graze those cover crop mixes for extra profit and because animal manure benefits soil biology.

#### 7 Cover crops aerate the soil and help rain go into the soil

It's not just earthworms that open up soil channels for rain, but also the roots of the cover crops themselves. This is particularly the case where soil disturbance is minimal from tillage. The extra rain that gets into the soil instead of running off can make a big difference for crop yields, such as in mid-to-late summer in the Midwest, when the rain can come fast in thunderstorms and be followed by long dry spells. The extra aeration created by cover crop roots and earthworms also benefits crop roots and other soil organisms.

#### 8 Cover crops reduce soil compaction and improve the structure and strength of the soil

The typical solution to compaction from heavy farm equipment has been more tillage, but that provides only the briefest of benefits while compounding the problem in the long term. Excess tillage destroys soil structure, while cover crops and the soil organisms they feed create the glue (glomalin) that binds soil particles together, leading to better soil aggregation and strong soil structure. Research has shown that cover crops (with an assist from earthworms) help loosen compacted soil even more effectively than subsoiling equipment, which takes a lot of diesel fuel. A field with cover crops and minimal tillage, or better yet no-till, will lead to much better soil structure without compaction issues.

#### 9 Cover crops make it easier to integrate livestock with field crops

Beef cattle and other livestock are usually kept in pastures and out of crop fields, which has some conveniences but is not ideal for soil health. Think of buffalo herds foraging on prairies and you can see how natural systems evolved to have an integration of plants and grazing animals. The manure from livestock grazing on cover crops in a grain field can be beneficial for building organic matter and soil health. It is also a great way to get immediate profit from cover crops, as certain cover crop species can be very high-quality forage in late fall or early spring.

#### 10 Cover crops greatly reduce soil erosion and loss

On many fields that have some slope to them, half the topsoil has already been lost from the days when they were first farmed. The future success of farming and our food supply depends on keeping the topsoil we still have, and cover crops are exceptional at helping stop erosion. Using no-till with cover crops can reduce erosion to a tiny fraction of what it would otherwise be in a conventional corn and soybean system. Even with some light tillage, a field with cover crops is still much better protected, especially with winter annual cover crops like cereal rye.

### Summary

Methods of improving soil health come back to the core principles identified by NRCS, including a greater diversity of plants, keeping the soil covered, having living roots in the soil throughout the year and disturbing the soil less. As we learn more about soil biology, it's clear that even modest use of cover crops makes a big difference for soil health. Further information on cover crops, including publications and videos of farmers talking about cover crops and soil health, is available from SARE at [www.sare.org/covercrops](http://www.sare.org/covercrops). More information and fact sheets on soil health are available from NRCS at [www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/soils/health](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/soils/health) and from the Soil Health Institute at [www.soilhealthinstitute.org](http://www.soilhealthinstitute.org).



This publication was developed by Dr. Rob Myers, North Central SARE Regional Director of Extension Programs. The SARE program is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under award number 2014-38640-22173. Learn more at [www.sare.org](http://www.sare.org).

The Soil Health Institute is a national non-profit organization working to safeguard and enhance the vitality and productivity of soil through scientific research and advancement.

December 2017



## Area VIII Fall Meeting Held October 14<sup>th</sup>.



The 2020 Area VIII Fall Meeting was held virtually this year, but was well “attended” none the less. Anson, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly and Union Counties make up Area VIII.

The consent agenda, including the 2020 minutes of the spring meeting, the treasurer’s report and the 2020 budget reports ,was approved.

Other items of business were reports from the nominating committee and Envirothon updates for the upcoming Southern Piedmont Envirothon and the NC State Envirothon.

The following agencies presented their reports:

NC Association of SWCD, NC Division of SWCD, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Association of Conservation Districts, NC Foundation for SWCD, and the NC District Employees Association.

Michelle Lovejoy gave an update from the NC Foundation for Soil & Water.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

## FSA...

### **Cover Crop Guidelines**

The Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Risk Management Agency (RMA) worked together to develop consistent, simple and a flexible policy for cover crop practices.

Cover crops, such as grasses, legumes and forbs, can be planted: with no subsequent crop planted, before a subsequent crop, after prevented planting acreage, after a planted crop, or into a standing crop.

### **Termination:**

The cover crop termination guidelines provide the timeline for terminating cover crops, are based on zones and apply to non-irrigated cropland. To view the zones and additional guidelines visit [nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/landuse/crops/](https://nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/landuse/crops/) and click “Cover Crop Termination Guidelines.”

The cover crop may be terminated by natural causes, such as frost, or intentionally terminated through chemical application, crimping, rolling, tillage or cutting. A cover crop managed and terminated according to NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines is **not** considered a crop for crop insurance purposes.

### **Reporting:**

The intended use of cover only will be used to report cover crops. This includes crops that were terminated by tillage and reported with an intended use code of green manure. An FSA policy change will allow cover crops to be hayed and grazed. Program eligibility for the cover crop that is being hayed or grazed will be determined by each specific program.

If the crop reported as cover only is harvested for any use other than forage or grazing and is not terminated properly, then that crop will no longer be considered a cover crop.

Crops reported with an intended use of cover only will not count toward the total cropland on the farm. In these situations, a subsequent crop will be reported to account for all cropland on the farm.

## Ag Cost Share Programs Available

Soil and Water Conservation Districts implement four cost share programs, all of which share a common goal of increasing water quality. These programs include the Agriculture Cost Share Program (ACSP), the Agricultural Water Resources Assistance Program (AgWRAP), and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). The District accepts applications year round for each of these programs. Applications are ranked based on various criteria and conservation concerns. The highest ranking application is considered for assistance to install best management practices.



**ACSP**-The major cause of water quality problems in the area is non-point source pollution. Damage to our water resources comes from soil erosion, excessive fertilizer use, animal waste contamination, and improper use of agricultural chemicals. The Agriculture Cost Share Program helps address nonpoint source pollution.



**AgWRAP**-The Agricultural Water Resources Assistance Program was recently created in order to address water quantity issues. Producer concerns include water to be used for cropland irrigation, and livestock watering. Multiple best management practices are available to help producers increase their water use efficiency, availability and storage.



**CREP**-The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program is available to protect environmentally sensitive cropland and marginal pasture land long term. This is accomplished through 10, 15, and 30 year conservation easements.

For more information on the services and how to apply, please visit our office, email Rebecca Brickner ([rbrickner@stanlycountync.gov](mailto:rbrickner@stanlycountync.gov)) or call 704-986-3059



## USDA Non-Discrimination Policy

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Stanly SWCD prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees and applicants for employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communication at (202) 720-2791. To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250 or call 1-800-245-6340 (Voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD).

## Erosion Control Materials Available



Landowners and producers are encouraged to take advantage of another service provided by the Stanly SWCD. Erosion control materials are now in stock and available for purchase.

“Erosion control blankets are effective in controlling erosion on slopes and stabilizing soils long enough for re-vegetation seeding to establish on the site. They are designed to be used on gradual to steep slopes, with low to high velocity flow channels, and are available for both short term biodegradable applications, and long-term soil stabilization.” [protecherosionsupply.com](http://protecherosionsupply.com)

8' x 112.5' Double Net Straw Blanket \$28.00 each

4' x 180' Single Net Excelsior Blanket \$38.00 each

6" x 1" 11 gauge Sod Staples \$30.00 box of 1000



“Our wattles are 100% Certified Weed Free Wheat Straw bound into a tight tubular roll. When wattles are placed on the face of slopes, they intercept storm water runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow, and provide removal of sediment from the runoff. By interrupting the length of a slope, the wattle can also reduce erosion. Wattles are designed to stop sediment and other debris from entering retention ponds, lakes and other water bodies.” [Protecherosionsupply.com](http://Protecherosionsupply.com)

12" x 10' Straw Wattle

\$25 each

24" Wood Stake 1.5" x 1.5"

\$16/bundle of 25

or 75¢ each



# **USDA to Provide Additional Direct Assistance to Farmers and Ranchers Impacted by the Coronavirus**

## **Expansion of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program Begins Sept. 21**

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 2020** – President Donald J. Trump and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue today announced up to an additional \$14 billion for agricultural producers who continue to face market disruptions and associated costs because of COVID-19. Signup for the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2) will begin September 21 and run through December 11, 2020.

“America’s agriculture communities are resilient, but still face many challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. President Trump is once again demonstrating his commitment to ensure America’s farmers and ranchers remain in business to produce the food, fuel, and fiber America needs to thrive,” said Secretary Perdue. “We listened to feedback received from farmers, ranchers and agricultural organizations about the impact of the pandemic on our nations’ farms and ranches, and we developed a program to better meet the needs of those impacted.”

### **Background:**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will use funds being made available from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act and CARES Act to support row crops, livestock, specialty crops, dairy, aquaculture and many additional commodities. USDA has incorporated improvements in CFAP 2 based from stakeholder engagement and public feedback to better meet the needs of impacted farmers and ranchers.

Producers can apply for CFAP 2 at USDA’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) county offices. This program provides financial assistance that gives producers the ability to absorb increased marketing costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Producers will be compensated for ongoing market disruptions and assisted with the associated marketing costs.

CFAP 2 payments will be made for three categories of commodities – Price Trigger Commodities, Flat-rate Crops and Sales Commodities.

### **Price Trigger Commodities**

Price trigger commodities are major commodities that meet a minimum 5-percent price decline over a specified period of time. Eligible price trigger crops include barley, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, upland cotton, and all classes of wheat. Payments will be based on 2020 planted acres of the crop, excluding prevented planting and experimental acres. Payments for price trigger crops will be the greater of: 1) the eligible acres multiplied by a payment rate of \$15 per acre; or 2) the eligible acres multiplied by a nationwide crop marketing percentage, multiplied by a crop-specific payment rate, and then by the producer’s weighted 2020 Actual Production History (APH) approved yield. If the APH is not available, 85 percent of the 2019 Agriculture Risk Coverage-County Option (ARC-CO) benchmark yield for that crop will be used.

For broilers and eggs, payments will be based on 75 percent of the producers’ 2019 production.

Dairy (cow’s milk) payments will be based on actual milk production from April 1 to Aug. 31, 2020. The milk production for Sept. 1, 2020, to Dec. 31, 2020, will be estimated by FSA.

Eligible beef cattle, hogs and pigs, and lambs and sheep payments will be based on the maximum owned inventory of eligible livestock, excluding breeding stock, on a date selected by the producer, between Apr. 16, 2020, and Aug. 31, 2020.

Continued on next page...

## **Flat-rate Crops**

Crops that either do not meet the 5-percent price decline trigger or do not have data available to calculate a price change will have payments calculated based on eligible 2020 acres multiplied by \$15 per acre. These crops include alfalfa, extra long staple (ELS) cotton, oats, peanuts, rice, hemp, millet, mustard, safflower, sesame, triticale, rapeseed, and several others.



## **Sales Commodities**

Sales commodities include specialty crops; aquaculture; nursery crops and floriculture; other commodities not included in the price trigger and flat-rate categories, including tobacco; goat milk; mink (including pelts); mohair; wool; and other livestock (excluding breeding stock) not included under the price trigger category that were grown for food, fiber, fur, or feathers. Payment calculations will use a sales-based approach, where producers are paid based on five payment gradations associated with their 2019 sales.

Additional commodities are eligible in CFAP 2 that weren't eligible in the first iteration of the program. If your agricultural operation has been impacted by the pandemic since April 2020, we encourage you to apply for CFAP 2. A complete list of eligible commodities, payment rates and calculations can be found on [farmers.gov/cfap](https://farmers.gov/cfap).

## **Eligibility**

There is a payment limitation of \$250,000 per person or entity for all commodities combined. Applicants who are corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships may qualify for additional payment limits when members actively provide personal labor or personal management for the farming operation. In addition, this special payment limitation provision has been expanded to include trusts and estates for both CFAP 1 and 2.

Producers will also have to certify they meet the Adjusted Gross Income limitation of \$900,000 unless at least 75 percent or more of their income is derived from farming, ranching or forestry-related activities. Producers must also be in compliance with Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation provisions.

## **Applying for Assistance**

Producers can apply for assistance beginning Sept. 21, 2020. Applications will be accepted through Dec. 11, 2020.

Additional information and application forms can be found at [farmers.gov/cfap](https://farmers.gov/cfap). Documentation to support the producer's application and certification may be requested. All other eligibility forms, such as those related to adjusted gross income and payment information, can be downloaded from [farmers.gov/cfap/apply](https://farmers.gov/cfap/apply). For existing FSA customers, including those who participated in CFAP 1, many documents are likely already on file. Producers should check with FSA county office to see if any of the forms need to be updated.

Customers seeking one-on-one support with the CFAP 2 application process can call 877-508-8364 to speak directly with a USDA employee ready to offer assistance. This is a recommended first step before a producer engages with the team at the FSA county office.

All USDA Service Centers are open for business, including some that are open to visitors to conduct business in person by appointment only. All Service Center visitors wishing to conduct business with FSA, Natural Resources Conservation Service or any other Service Center agency should call ahead and schedule an appointment. Service Centers that are open for appointments will pre-screen visitors based on health concerns or recent travel, and visitors must adhere to social distancing guidelines. Visitors are also required to wear a face covering during their appointment. Our program delivery staff will be in the office, and they will be working with our producers in the office, by phone and using online tools. More information can be found at [farmers.gov/coronavirus](https://farmers.gov/coronavirus).

# USDA Accepting Applications to Help Cover Costs for Organic Certification



USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) announced that organic producers and handlers can apply for federal funds to assist with the cost of receiving and maintaining organic certification through the [Organic Certification Cost Share Program \(OCCSP\)](#). Applications for eligible certification expenses paid between Oct. 1, 2019, and Sept. 30, 2020, are due Oct. 31, 2020.

OCCSP provides cost-share assistance to producers and handlers of agricultural products for the costs of obtaining or maintaining organic certification under the USDA's National Organic Program. Eligible producers include any certified producers or handlers who have paid organic certification fees to a USDA-accredited certifying agent. Eligible expenses for cost-share reimbursement include application fees, inspection costs, fees related to equivalency agreement and arrangement requirements, travel expenses for inspectors, user fees, sales assessments and postage.

## Changes in Reimbursement

Due to expected participation levels for fiscal year 2020, FSA revised the reimbursement amount through fiscal year 2023. Certified producers and handlers are now eligible to receive reimbursement for up to 50 percent of the certified organic operation's eligible expenses, up to a maximum of \$500 per scope.

This change is due to the limited amount of funding available and will allow a larger number of certified organic operations to receive assistance. If additional funding is authorized later, FSA may provide additional assistance to certified operations that have applied for OCCSP, not to exceed 75 percent of their eligible costs, up to \$750 per scope.

The changes to the payment calculation and maximum payment amount are applicable to all certified organic operations, regardless of whether they apply through an FSA county office or a participating state agency. State agencies that are interested in overseeing reimbursements to producers and handlers in their states must establish new agreements with FSA for fiscal 2020.

## Opportunities for State Agencies

Today's announcement also includes the opportunity for state agencies to apply for grant agreements to administer the OCCSP program in fiscal 2020. State agencies that establish agreements for fiscal 2020 may be able to extend their agreements and receive additional funds to administer the program in future years.

FSA has not yet determined whether an additional application period will be announced for later years for state agencies that choose not to participate in fiscal 2020. States that would like to administer OCCSP for future years are encouraged to establish an agreement for 2020 to ensure that they will be able to continue to participate.

FSA will accept applications from state agencies for fiscal year 2020 funding for cost-share assistance from Aug. 10, 2020 through Sept. 9, 2020.

State Agencies must submit the Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424 and 424B) electronically via Grants.gov, the Federal grants website, at <http://www.grants.gov>.

## More Information

To learn more about organic certification cost share, please visit the [OCCSP webpage](#), view the [notice of funds availability on the Federal Register](#), or contact the [FSA county office](#) at your local USDA Service Center.

### Know your Final Planting Dates

All producers are encouraged to contact their local FSA office for more information on the final planting date for specific crops. The final planting dates vary by crop, planting period and county so please contact your local FSA office for a list of county-specific planting deadlines. The timely planting of a crop, by the final planting date, may prevent loss of program benefits.



### *What is Cost Share?*

The Agricultural Cost Share Program was created to address nonpoint source pollution on agricultural land. This program provides technical and financial assistance to landowners to install practices that improve water quality. Landowners/producers have the opportunity to receive up to 75% cost reimbursement for implemented conservation practices. See below for common management practices.



### *Livestock Exclusion*

Permanently exclude pasture grazing livestock from streams and critical areas. This will reduce erosion and improve water quality. Cost share components may include exclusion fencing, water supply well, pipeline, permitting costs, and livestock watering tanks.



### *Streambank Protection*

Stabilize and protect the bank of streams through the use of vegetation. This practice reduces loss of land and improves water quality. Cost share components may include vegetation establishment, grading, and stream crossing.



### *Manure Composting Facility*

A composting facility is used for the biological treatment, stabilization and environmentally safe storage of organic water material from poultry and livestock. This practice minimizes impacts on water quality and produces a material that can be used as fertilizer. Cost share components may include lumber, roof and grading.



### *Cover Crop Incentive*

Cover crops include grasses, legumes, or small grains which are grown seasonally in between cash crops and for less than one year. This practice reduces wind and water erosion, cycles nutrients, increases organic matter, improves infiltration, improves soil quality, and sequesters carbon. This is an incentive practices, so cost share is paid in equal annual payments for 3 years.



### *Cropland Conversion*

Cropland Conversion is used to establish and maintain a conservation cover of grass, trees, or wildlife plantings on land that had previously been used for crop production. This practice reduces erosion and sedimentation. Cost share components may include seed, lime, fertilizer, and seedbed prep.

For a full list of Cost Share Practices and additional requirements, visit:

<http://www.ncagr.gov/SWC/costshareprograms/ACSP/BMPs.html>



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Dale Newport  
44558 N.C. Hwy 8  
New London, NC 28127

Mobile (704) 985-5437  
Email [newportlandser@yahoo.com](mailto:newportlandser@yahoo.com)

### Mission Statement

The mission of Stanly Soil and Water Conservation District is to provide education, information and technical assistance to citizens of Stanly County for the conservation of our soil and water resources.