Eligible Participants

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service works with farmers and landowners through the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). CSP helps Non-Industrial Private Forester (NIPF) managers build on existing conservation efforts while strengthening operations by rewarding farmers for five years, for conservation they are already applying at the time of application.

Ideal CSP participants are woodland owners or managers who have a current forest management plan, are following forestry best management practices and are maintaining forest trails.

Additional Conservation

Participants will need to select at least one CSP activity to further enhance the conservation on their woodland. A few of the most popular CSP activities include opening small patches for oak regeneration; creating snags, den trees and coarse woody debris for wildlife; improving forest trails to reduce erosion and compaction and forest stand improvement. Participants receive additional payments for implementing a conservation activity.

Payments

Payments vary among participants. The more conservation already implemented on the operation, and the level of new adoption of conservation you’re willing to do, the higher the payment.

In the 2017 CSP sign-up, typical NIPF land participants in Wisconsin are receiving $17.00 per acre. The minimum a producer can receive each year, for five years is $1,500.00.

An example payment through CSP is below.

180 acres enrolled in CSP × $17.00 an ac/yr = $3,060.00 per year × 5 years = $15,300.00

How to Apply

To apply for the latest CSP sign-up, interested producers will need to complete an application and submit it to their local NRCS Service Center by Friday, March 2, 2018. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis. To find a local NRCS Service Center, visit www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/wi/contact/local/.

Conservation Stewardship Program participants are seeing real results. Some benefits include an:

- increase in cattle gains per acre,
- increase in crop yields,
- increase in wildlife populations,
- decrease in producer inputs and a
- greater resilience to impacts of weather extremes.