PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

* This category includes providing supplemental sources of water specifically for wildlife in habitats where water is limited. Wildlife water developments are in addition to those sources already available to livestock and may require protection from livestock.

MARSH/ WETLAND RESTORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

Providing supplemental water in the form of shallow wetlands for wetland dependent wildlife. Applicable even in areas where water is not a critical limiting factor for upland species of wildlife. May include seasonally available water such as greentree reservoirs, specific shallow roost pond development, seasonally flooded crops and other areas, moist soil management, and winter pumping into playa basins less than 10 acres in size (half of the eligible basins on a property). Based on wildlife needs and suitability of the property, the annual manipulation with control structures is desirable. **The minimum requirement to qualify under this practice is one marsh/wetland restoration or development project every 5 years; or the annual water management of project existing wetland (playa).** Call for TPWD OR NRCS for professional assistance when creating/enhancing wetlands.

WELL/TROUGHS/WINDMILL OVERFLOW/OTHER WILDLIFE WATERING FACILITIES

Designing and implementing water systems that provide supplemental water for wildlife and provide habitat for wetland plants. This practice may include modifying existing water systems to make water more accessible to wildlife (eg. fenced windmill overflows available to wildlife on the ground). It may also include drilling wells if necessary and/or constructing pipelines to distribute water and/or diverting water with specialized wildlife watering facilities. **A minimum of one project per 5 years must be completed to qualify; or consistent water management for wildlife at sites.**

Proposed Well/Troughs/Windmill Overflow/Other Wildlife Watering Facility Project(s) may include: (see Appendix O):

- Drill new well:

- windmill
- pump
- pipeline

- Modification(s) of existing water source:
  - fencing
  - overflow
  - trough modification
  - pipeline
- Distance between water sources {waters}_____
- Type of Wildlife Watering Facility
  - PVC/Quickline/Other Pipe Facility
  - Drum with Faucet or Float
  - Small Game Guzzler
  - Windmill Supply Pipe Dripper
  - Plastic Container
  - In-ground Bowl Trough
  - Big Game Guzzler
  - Inverted Umbrella Guzzler
  - Flying Saucer Guzzler
  - Ranch Specialties Wildlife Guzzler
  - Other_____

Capacity of Water Facility(ies): _____

SPRING DEVELOPMENT AND/OR ENHANCEMENT

Implementing methods designed to protect the immediate area surrounding a spring. This practice may include excluding and/or controlling livestock around springs to maintain native plant and animal diversity and/or moving water through a pipe to a low trough or shallow wildlife water overflow, making water available to livestock and wildlife while preventing degradation of the spring area from trampling and other animal impacts. It may also include restoring a degraded spring by the judicious removal of dense brush (possibly over a period of years) and the revegetation of drainages and canyons with herbaceous plants, and maintaining the restored spring as a source of wildlife water. Important considerations when planning and implementing brush removal are preventing soil loss and erosion and maintaining critical habitat, as well as nesting and roosting areas for wildlife. **A minimum of one project per 5 years must be completed to qualify, or the consistent management and maintenance of existing or restored springs to prevent degradation.**

Proposed Spring Development and/or Enhancement Project(s) may include the following:

- Fencing
- Water diversion/pipeline
- Brush removal
- Spring clean out
- Ponds, stock tanks, water impoundments (see stock ponds, tanks, lakes)