

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.

FENCE MODIFICATION

This practice is identical to Fence Modification in Habitat Control Activity. Refer to Fence Modification in Activity A for information to prepare a specific fence modification proposal for the plan under this Activity. This practice can not qualify under more than one Activity.

MARSH/CIENEGA/WETLAND RESTORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

Provide 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 specific shallow roost pond development, seasonally flooded crops and other areas, artificially created wetlands, marsh restoration-development-protection, and moist soil management. 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 manipulation of water (flooding and draw-down) on a marsh, cienega, or other wetland. Call for TPWD OR NRCS for professional assistance when creating/enhancing wetlands.

WELL, TROUGHS, WINDMILL OVERFLOW, AND OTHER WILDLIFE WATERING FACILITIES

Designing and implementing watering systems that provide supplemental water for wildlife and promote wetland plants. This practice may include modifying existing water systems to make water more accessible to wildlife (eg., fenced windmill overflows for



exclusive use by wildlife, constructing ramps to improve access and escape for birds and small mammals). This practice may also include drilling wells, if necessary, and/or constructing pipelines to distribute water and/or divert water to specialized wildlife watering facilities. At least one watering site per 2,500 acres is generally adequate for most mule deer populations; however, a watering site per 640 acres or less

will normally improve the distribution and abundance of a variety of wildlife species. **A minimum of one project per 5 years must be completed to qualify; or the consistent management and maintenance of watering sites specifically for wildlife benefits.**

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)