

Document	Stewardship Practices	Recom. Techniques	Check	Comments	
Riparian Areas in Settled Landscapes/ Guidance for Restoration Activities in Riparian Areas	Protect Existing Riparian Areas	Avoid clearing of riparian vegetation	✓	Avoid due to high biodiversity and possible water contamination. Mainly organic practices so avoid all use of pesticides	
		Pesticide and herbicide use in riparian areas only to control invasive species	✓		
		Avoid dumping organic waste in riparian areas (including grass clippings, yard waste and household plants)	✓		
	Establish New or Restore Degraded Riparian Buffers	Plant native vegetation (width)			
		Protect plantings from wildlife and livestock	✓	Funding from the Environmental Farm Plan was used to help buy cross fencing which was placed to protect riparian areas	
		Install large woody debris			
		Create pits and mounds			
	Control Invasive Species	Varies by species--which species controlled?	✓	Aggressive mowing and rotating animals through pasture at right time. Thistle, blackberry, scotchbroom, pigs root things up, sheep eat all the greens to prevent new growth.	
		Augment Riparian Areas with Agroforestry or Leave Strips	Maintaining unmown or seldom mown leave strips	✓	Leave unmown areas close to riparian habitat. Building up biodiversity to increase resilience of system and create habitat for diverse group of pollinators
	Drainage Maintenance in Agricultural Waterways	Use Sensitive Methods to Work in Waterways	Maintain or plant agroforestry crops		
Manual work used to clear ditches					
Stabilize Banks using Bioengineering Methods		In-stream work window	✓	Only when absolutely necessary and wait for right environmental conditions (usually August) reseed after completion of work with native grasses	
		Plant whips (cut branches or saplings)	NA		
Restore Aquatic Habitats		Construct structures (wattle fences, live palisade and live brush areas)	NA	No need, as follow best practices in fields, fields have high organic matter content so that they can hold moisture better (retention)	
		Habitat Complexing			
Avoid Overapplication or Poor Storage of Manure		Constructed wetlands and stream channels			
		Avoid overapplication	✓	Purchase some manure, rotate animals, keep them on high and dry areas in winter so that manure doesn't runoff and add lots of straw and sawdust to drylots to reduce runoff	
		Composting program or digester			
Monitor and Evaluate Projects		Proper storage	NA		
	Baseline Data?				
	Control Site?				
	Data Collected?	Dissolved O2 concentration			
		Water temperature			
		Specific conductivity			
	Fish and amphibian presence and density				
	Frequency of collection?				
Species Information	Species name	✓	Rough skinned newt, resident blue heron, variety of ducks, black bear, black tail deer, cougar, tree swallows, and bald eagles		
	SAR?				
	where seen? When? How many?				

