27—12.72(161C) Eligible practices. Practices listed in this rule are eligible for water protection practices fund reimbursement.

12.72(1) *Critical area planting.* Establishment of vegetative planting to control sediment movement from severely eroding areas by stabilizing the soil. These plantings would include vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses or legumes.

12.72(2) *Strip-cropping (wind).* A strip of tall growing perennial vegetation within or adjacent to a field to reduce sediment damage and soil depletion caused by wind.

12.72(3) *Field border.* A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field, to be used as a turn area in lieu of end-rows up and down hill to control erosion and provide wildlife food and cover.

12.72(4) *Filter strips.* A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter and other pollutants from runoff.

12.72(5) *Strip-cropping, contour.* Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands on the contour to reduce water and wind erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop or fallow or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop.

12.72(6) *Pasture and hayland planting.* The establishment of long-term stands of adapted species of perennial forage plants, to control excessive water erosion, by converting land from row crop production to permanent vegetative cover.

12.72(7) *Restored or constructed wetlands in buffer systems.* An area where hydric (wetland) vegetation and hydrology are established within or adjacent to a buffer system that filters pollutants from runoff or underground tile lines, or both. (Land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program, or other similar programs, is eligible, if this practice is not an allowable practice under that program.)

12.72(8) *Bioengineering for stabilization of banks along waterways.* A system designed to emphasize the use of live vegetation, natural materials, and structural practices to produce living, functioning systems to stabilize stream banks, reduce sedimentation, provide habitat, and filter pollutants. Bioengineering uses combinations of stream-side plantings or trees, other vegetation, structural practices such as modification of slopes, and installation of reinforcing materials and in-stream structures. (Land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program, or other similar programs, is eligible, if this practice is not an allowable practice under that program.)