

Sort the statements in bold into good practice and poor practice

**Mowing:** Farmers mow meadows to make hay as winter feed for their farm animals. Mowing also prevents the grass from becoming too tall and thick, which can limit growth and prevent access to sunlight. Mowing also helps to control weeds and encourage new growth. Mowing must be done at the right season to provide a crop of hay and benefit wildlife without damaging mowers and wildlife.

**Failing to control weeds:** If weeds are not properly controlled in a meadow, they can compete with the grass and beneficial flowers for nutrients, space, and sunlight. This can result in reduced grass growth and productivity, as well as increased risk of weed invasion and spread. Manual removal of weeds such as thistles is better than using chemicals that can get into the food chain.

**Failing to manage soil erosion:** Poor soil conservation practices, such as excessive ploughing, can lead to soil erosion, which can result in the loss of valuable topsoil and reduced productivity of the meadow. Ploughing across drainage lines can reduce soil erosion.

**Soil Conservation:** To conserve the soil in cropped fields, farmers may also take steps such as reducing ploughing and avoiding overgrazing. These practices help to prevent erosion and maintain soil health, which is important for the long-term productivity of the fields and meadows.

**Hedge Planting:** The addition of hedges can reduce the size of meadow fields but has huge advantages for encouraging biodiversity and slowing rainfall runoff which will in turn reduce soil erosion.

**Addition of beneficial organisms:** Some species, such as nematode worms, can help to improve soil structure by feeding on other soil organisms and breaking down soil clumps. This can help to create a more porous and well-aerated soil, which can improve water infiltration and reduce soil compaction.

**Overgrazing:** Allowing livestock to graze in a meadow for too long or too frequently can lead to overgrazing, where the grass is consumed faster than it can regrow. This can damage the root systems of the grass and prevent it from growing back, leading to soil compaction, erosion and degradation.

Managed cattle rotation is important to prevent overgrazing.

**Use of chemical fertilisers:** This can lead to the loss of wildflowers and diversity, and cause nutrient imbalances and soil acidification, which can damage the root systems of the grass. It can also lead to water pollution and harmful effects on wildlife. Adding balanced amounts of well rotted farmyard manure can help to keep the meadow soil healthy and fertile.

**Rotational Grazing:** Farmers may use rotational grazing practices to ensure that the grass in meadows is not overgrazed.

This involves dividing the meadow into smaller areas, and moving/rotating the livestock from one area to another to allow the grass to recover and regrow.

**Use of heavy machinery:** Tractors and harvesting equipment have become much bigger over the past couple of decades. These compact the soil leading to poor drainage and reduces the number of beneficial organisms such as worms. Overall soil fertility is reduced.

Using lighter machinery can reduce compaction.

**Irrigation:** In areas where there is not enough rainfall, farmers can irrigate meadows to ensure that the grass has enough water to grow. This may involve using sprinklers or other irrigation systems to distribute water evenly over the meadow.

**Overuse of chemical pesticides:** Pesticides are used to kill unwanted insect or fungal pests on plants. However, these chemicals can also kill the beneficial living organisms in soils.

Research shows that natural methods of pest control, such as increasing biodiversity to promote species, such as birds, can work very well.