September 2010

HEDGEROW PLANTING

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 422

HEDGEROW PLANTING

Hedgerows are dense woody vegetation planted in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Hedgerow plantings are established to provide food, cover, and corridors for terrestrial wildlife and food and cover for aquatic organisms that live in watercourses; intercept airborne particulate matter; reduce chemical drift and odor movement; provide screens and barriers to dust and noise; and improve landscape appearance.

Hedgerows containing a mixture of native shrubs and small trees provide the greatest environmental benefits. It is important to consider the amount of shading a hedgerow will provide at maturity. Shading may impact growth of adjacent plants, microclimate, and aesthetics.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Hedgerow Planting is commonly used in Conservation Management Systems with Tree/Shrub
Establishment (612), Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), and other conservation practices, depending upon the purpose for the practice.

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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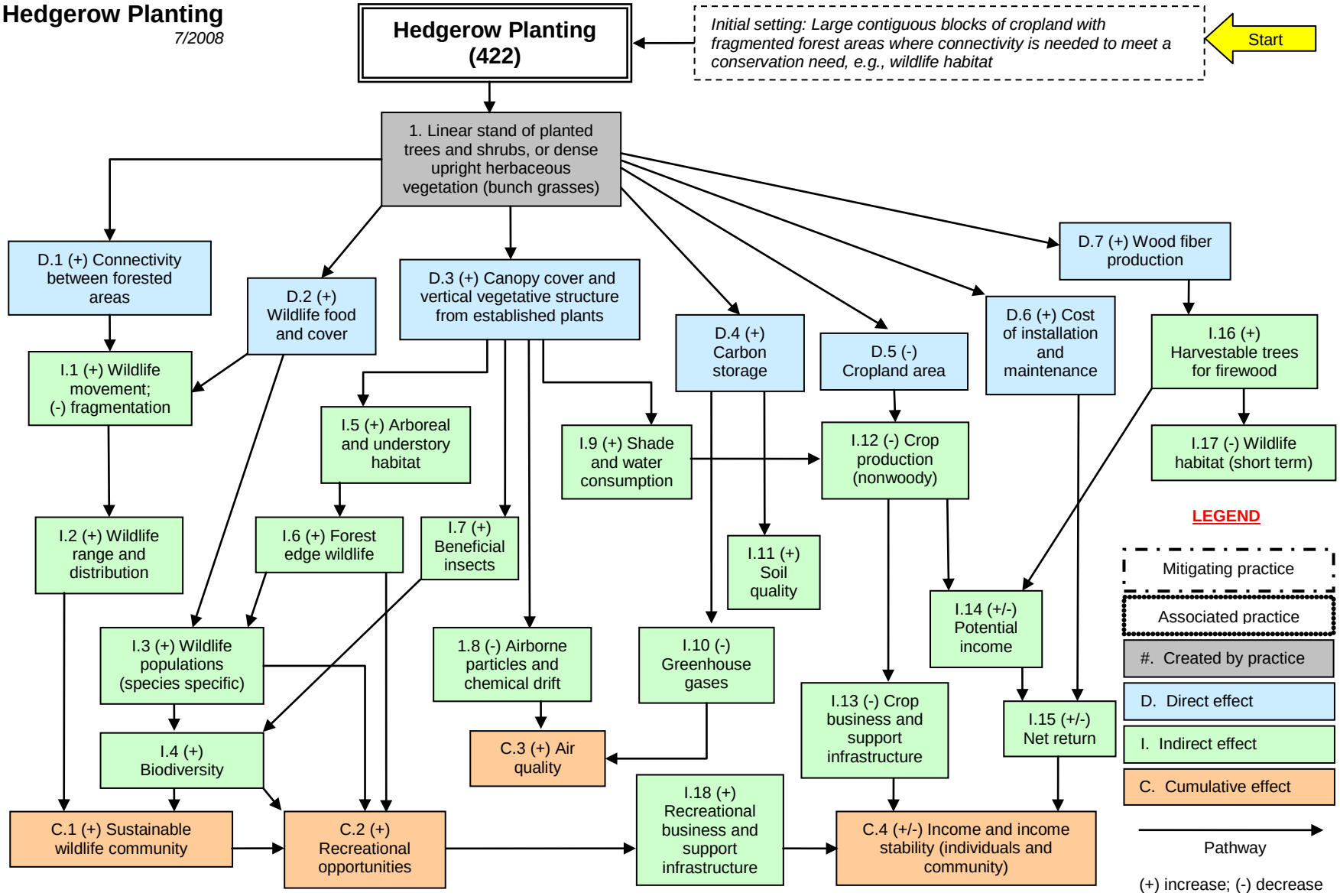
7/2008



Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.