



KANSAS SUPPLEMENT TO CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

E666K

Creating structural diversity with patch openings

Additional Criteria for Kansas

In addition to the criteria specified in National Enhancement E666K, the following apply in Kansas:

- Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is in place prior to enhancement application that recommends thinning within the next 3 years.
- Refer to [Kansas Conservation Practice Standard 666](#), Forest Stand Improvement, Construction Specifications, for guidance on manipulating species composition.
- Refer to [Kansas Conservation Practice Standard 660](#), Tree/Shrub Pruning, Construction Specifications, for methods and guidance to proper tree pruning.
- The type and vigor of coppice regeneration varies by species. Oak, maple, and basswood are the most vigorous of the stump sprouters. Ash, hickory, sycamore, cottonwood, willow, and elm are good stump sprouters at young ages, but lose much of this potential as they age. Walnut and hackberry sprout well only as seedlings and saplings. Significant natural reproduction from root sprouting occurs in locust, although hickory, maple, and elm may have some limited root sprouts.
 - For additional information concerning tree regeneration from seed and sprouts, refer to Table 1—Sources of Reproduction and Shade Tolerance of Some Species in Central Hardwood Forests, from the [Central Hardwood Notes](#).
- Potentially invasive or noxious plants will be controlled.

Additional Documentation Requirements for Kansas

In addition to the documentation requirements specified in National Enhancement E666K, the following applies in Kansas:

- A detailed map identifying locations of patch openings and forest stand improvement activities using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit meeting NRCS specifications will be included with planning documentation.