



CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E666D

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Forest management to enhance understory vegetation

Conservation Practice 666: Forest Stand Improvement

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Forest

RESOURCE CONCERN: Plants, Animals, Water

ENHANCEMENT LIFE SPAN: 10 Years

Enhancement Description:

Forest stand improvement that manages the structure and composition of overstory and understory vegetation to:

- Reduce vulnerability to damage by insects and diseases of forest trees. Canopy gaps and open understory allow for air circulation that reduces the incidence of disease, and the improved health of the residual trees increases their ability to withstand insect attacks
- Managing the understory vegetation will also reduce the risk of wildfire and promote development of herbaceous plants that benefit wildlife.
- Capture additional moisture and filters the water through the vegetation and soil.
- Managing the understory vegetation will increase available water to plants, minimize run-off and erosion, improve water quality, and limit nutrient entry into ground water.
- Reducing the number of trees per acre provides canopy openings that allow sunlight to reach the forest floor and promote the growth of herbaceous plants, improving wildlife shelter and cover in the forest understory.

This enhancement provides for management of the understory vegetation in a forested area by mechanical, chemical and/or manual methods to improve the plant species mix and the health of the residual vegetation. Managing the understory vegetation increases available water to the plants, minimizes runoff and erosion, and improves water quality. An adequately stocked forest provides inputs of leaves, needles, and woody twigs and stems to the forest floor, adding to soil organic matter and contributing to forest soil health. Desirable tree species and understory vegetation, with spacing that allows ground cover to develop, will allow moisture to infiltrate and be stored in the soil, releasing moisture over longer periods of time.



CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Criteria:

States will apply general criteria from the NRCS National Conservation Practice Standard Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666) as listed below, and additional criteria as required by the NRCS State Office.

- The enhancement will be applied to sites which have an uncharacteristically dense understory of shrubs and small trees that limit development of ground cover.
- Develop or update a forest management plan in consultation with NRCS personnel and a professional forester to direct the management of the property.
- Describe the current and desired future condition of each stand that will be treated. Include the species, cover type, and size-class distribution. Stocking will be described in terms of crop trees per acre, basal area per acre, trees per acre, between-tree spacing, or by any other appropriate and professionally accepted density or stocking protocol.
- Identify and retain preferred tree and understory species to achieve all planned purposes and landowner objectives.
- Use available guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained. Schedule treatments to avoid overstocked conditions using approved silvicultural/stocking guides.
- Vegetation may be treated by chemical methods such as spraying or single stem treatments, or mechanical methods like a heavy-duty brush cutter or similar equipment. Refer to criteria in NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Integrated Pest Management (Code 595), Brush Management (Code 314), and Herbaceous Weed Control (Code 315).
- Time tree felling to avoid buildup of insect or disease populations.
- Implement forest stand improvement activities in ways that avoid or minimize soil erosion, compaction, rutting, and damage to remaining vegetation, and that maintain hydrologic conditions. Protect site resources by selecting the method, felling direction and timing of tree felling, and heavy equipment operation. For temporary access use NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Forest Trails and Landings (Code 655), to protect soil and site resources from vehicle impacts.
- Where slash and debris will be generated, use NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Woody Residue Treatment (Code 384) to appropriately treat slash and debris, as necessary, to assure that it will not present an unacceptable fire, safety, environmental, or pest hazard.

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Remaining woody material will be placed so that it does not interfere with the intended purpose or other management activities. Do not burn vegetative residues except where fire hazard or threats from diseases and insects are of concern or when other management objectives are best achieved through burning. When slash and other debris will be burned onsite use NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Prescribed Burning (Code 338).

- The acres planned must have an “acceptable growing stock” level of at least the B line on an appropriate stocking chart.
- This enhancement requires implementation of the following activities (a through d) in the area where the enhancement applies.
 - a. Excessive volatile live vegetation and woody debris –When volatile, live grasses and shrubs and/or woody debris are present, a reduction of these fuels may be accomplished by using heavy duty brush cutters or similar equipment.
 - b. Closed canopy – When trees form a continuous closed canopy, thin the stand to allow for heat escape and to improve the health of residual trees and understory vegetation. Open the canopy by cutting or killing selected trees to allow sunlight to reach the forest floor. Reduce slash from the cut trees by cutting off the limbs as needed. An alternative is to use single tree injections to reduce the density of poor-quality trees and open up the canopy.
 - c. Ladder fuels – When ladder fuels form connections between the ground and the higher levels of the canopy, thus increasing the risk of fire spreading into tree crowns, break the continuity of fuel between the ground and the upper canopy. Complete removal is not required provided the fuel continuity is disrupted.
 - d. Undesirable Vegetation – Use control measures to reduce or eliminate undesirable vegetation and favor desirable vegetation for the site.
- Minimize damage to residual trees during the treatment process.
- If machinery is being used, operate under dry conditions when the machinery will not cause rutting and/or soil compaction.
- The enhancement will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and with States’ Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality.



CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Documentation and Implementation Requirements:

Participant will:

- Prior to implementation, review NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666) which contains information needed to meet criteria for this enhancement.
- Prior to implementation, develop an understanding of management practices that reduce a dense understory of small trees and brush, and the types of understory vegetation that will be encouraged by these practices. (Request NRCS technical assistance, as needed.)
- Prior to implementation, work with a professional forester to prepare or update a current Forest Management Plan (FMP) that includes activities required to implement this enhancement. The FMP will include guidelines for thinning the stand and maintaining fully stocked conditions as specified in enhancement criteria. Depending on the resource concern addressing the FMP will also include recommended practices for managing understory vegetation to:
 - Minimize risks of insect and disease outbreaks.
 - Include recommended practices for managing understory vegetation to favor moisture infiltration.
 - The FMP will also include recommended practices for managing understory vegetation to favor wildlife cover and shelter.
 - Include recommended practices for managing understory vegetation to capture nutrients.
- Prior to implementation, recognize that other NRCS Conservation Practice Standards may be needed to apply this enhancement. These may include:
 - Brush Management (Code 314)
 - Forest Trails and Landings (Code 655)
 - Herbaceous Weed Control (Code 315)
 - Integrated Pest Management (Code 595)
 - Woody Residue Treatment (Code 384)
- Prior to implementation, acquire all necessary approvals and permits (i.e. local, state, or federal, as applicable).
- Prior to implementation, work with a professional forester who will mark trees and groups of trees to be removed or killed, and who will develop a strategy for controlling undesirable understory vegetation.



CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

- Prior to implementation, take pre-treatment photos of the site to show representative conditions.
- During implementation, follow FMP guidelines, criteria in NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666), and specifications provided by NRCS, to ensure that:
 - Trees are removed, killed, or retained to achieve all planned purposes and landowner objectives.
 - The desired spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory is achieved.
 - The operation avoids or minimizes damage to desirable vegetation.
- During implementation, follow state-approved Forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect streams, water quality, and minimize soil loss.
- During implementation, reduce stand stocking to correspond with the B-line of an appropriate stocking chart, retaining trees with larger, healthy crowns and undamaged trunks. If tree removal is not an option, reduce density by killing selected trees through girdling and/or chemically treatments.
- During implementation, control undesirable competing vegetation using appropriate methods for the tree species and site conditions. If prescribed burning will be used, work with NRCS and a professional forester or biologist to obtain a state approved prescribed burn plan. If using chemical methods, follow application and timing recommendations from an approved source.
- During implementation, limit the size of debris piles to minimize wildfire hazards.
- During implementation, as needed, evaluate and review with NRCS any planned changes to verify they meet the enhancement criteria.
- After implementation, take digital photos showing representative post-treatment conditions.
- After implementation, notify NRCS that the work has been completed and make treatment documentation records available for NRCS review and certification.

NRCS will:

- Prior to implementation, assist with interpretation of a current or updated FMP for sites where this enhancement will be applied.
- Prior to implementation, provide and explain the following NRCS Conservation Practice Standards as they relate to implementing this enhancement.



CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

- Brush Management (Code 314)
- Herbaceous Weed Control (Code 315)
- Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666)
- Woody Residue Treatment (Code 384)
- Forest Trails and Landings (Code 655)
- Integrated Pest Management (Code 595)

- Prior to implementation, provide and explain the state’s Forestry BMP guidelines.
- During implementation, provide technical assistance if requested by the participant.
- During implementation, evaluate any planned changes to verify they meet the enhancement criteria.
- During implementation, provide technical assistance if requested by the participant.
- After implementation, review treatment documentation records and certify that the enhancement was completed according to specifications in this enhancement, and in NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Forest Stand Improvement (Code 666).

NRCS Documentation Review:

I have reviewed all required participant documentation and have determined the participant has implemented the enhancement and met all criteria and requirements.

Participant Name _____ Contract Number _____

Total Amount Applied _____ Fiscal Year Completed _____

NRCS Technical Adequacy Signature Date



WASHINGTON SUPPLEMENT TO CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

ACTIVITY E666D

Additional Criteria for Washington

- In addition to the criteria specified in the National job sheet E666D the following additional criteria apply in Washington:
 - Work with a forester or natural resources professional to update your forest management plan. In addition, the participant should consult with a forester or natural resources professional for guidance on how to: mark trees to achieve the objective, controlling undesirable species and lay out and mark treatment areas.
 - Use Forestry Technical Note 10 Table 2 for help with appropriate spacing of conifer and hardwood tree species when developing the understory to aid in moisture management. The wider end of the overstory spacing range in table 2 will provide more light, nutrients and moisture for the understory. Stocking of understory plants is flexible and may be based on shade tolerance and size of desired plants and extent of desired understory diversity. Patch openings may be helpful in developing early successional species, such as grasses and forbs. Denser cover of grasses along with forbs and some shrubs will help to slow surface water for improved infiltration. Plants with various rooting depth will help to more efficiently utilize soil moisture.
 - Use the Conservation Practice 384 Woody Residue Treatment specification guide (FOTG, Section IV), USFS forest residue photo series, or use some other professionally accepted protocol for estimating the amount of down wood created from the silvicultural activities. In fire prone areas (dry forests) keep forest slash(debris/residue) that is lopped and scattered and dispersed on the ground through out the treatment area to less than 9 tons per acre, with breaks in the distribution and continuity of the slash to disrupt the spread of a fire. **See WAC 332-24-652.** Forest Slash amounts greater than 9 tons per acre will need to treated through piling, chipping, crushing or removal. In moist forests (**see WAC 332-24-650 & 652**). When creating slash from silvicultural activities that is greater than 9 tons per acre, remove slash within 100' of publicly accessed roads and railroads. Also remove slash within 200' of property boundaries next to publicly accessed areas, neighbors structures worth more than \$1000 or any occupied residence or residence ready for occupancy.



CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

- Based on WebSoil Survey soil suitabilities and limitations, protect soils sensitive to rutting, compaction and erosion, by using machinery only when the soil is dry or frozen, vegetating the roads trails and landing, and managing water runoff. All work done on Forest roads will be in compliance with WA Forest Practices Regulations (See WAC 222-24 and guidelines in Board Manual Section III).
- Whenever chemicals are being used, determine the risk rating of the proposed chemical by running the on-line version of WINPST. For help with WINPST consult your local NRCS Field Office.
- Pruning overstory tree branches is helpful in disrupting continuity of ladder fuels and increasing light to the understory. Use Conservation Practice Standard and Specification guide for 660 Tree & Shrub Pruning (FOTG, Section IV) for guidance in successfully pruning trees based on purpose.
- **NRCS WA does not provide technical or financial assistance for prescribed burning. See WA Dept. of Natural Resources for prescribed burn guidance, plans and permits.**
- To reduce damage to residual crop trees, avoid thinning from March 1st through July 4th.

Additional Documentation Requirements for Washington

- In addition to the documentation requirements specified in the National job sheet E666D the following additional documentation requirements apply in Washington:
 - Along with overstory tree data, document the pre- and post treatment understory species composition, condition and cover of the main understory species.
 - Document current and post treatment forest residue/fuel loading. Also document which method was used for estimating the amount of forest residue.
 - Document the pruning height.
 - WINPST risk rating for any chemicals used and their labels.
 - Document WA Forest Practice Application class and required compliance.