PURPOSE
Hardwood tree plantings are used to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, create or enhance wildlife habitat, and establish trees for future timber production.

WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
Apply this practice on fields that meet eligibility requirements for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) as determined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA).

PLANNING
A site-specific tree planting plan will be developed in consultation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) District Foresters and installed according to the Tree/Shrub Establishment (612) Conservation Practice Standard in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG). Technical responsibility, practice certification, and any changes to these specifications are assigned to the IDNR, Division of Forestry.

When selecting tree species, consider the long-term objectives for the land, wildlife food and cover requirements, diversity of area in relation to adjacent land uses and cover types, adaptability to the soils, and moisture conditions in the field being established.

CREP POLICY
The minimum enrolled width will be 35 feet wide and the maximum average enrolled width will be 180 feet wide adjacent to eligible bodies of water. NOTE: An average maximum width of 300 feet is allowed when the area to be enrolled involves a predominance of alluvial soils.

Plantings or existing CRP tree/shrub plantings will meet the requirements of a **50 point mix** for National Ranking Factor N1a: a mix of three (3) or more hardwood species best suited for wildlife in the area. **Note:** Up to 20% shrubs may be planted to create open areas and/or as a habitat fringe. Up to 50% softwoods may be planted as nurse trees.

All planting must be completed within 12 months of the effective date of the contract to remain in compliance. If circumstances beyond the landowner’s control prohibit completion within the first 12 months, the local FSA County Committee may approve an extension to the next planting season.

**Indiana CP3A Hard Mast-Producing Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Walnut</th>
<th>Oak, Bur</th>
<th>Oak, Scarlet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butternut</td>
<td>Oak, Cherrybark</td>
<td>Oak, Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory, Bitternut</td>
<td>Oak, Chestnut</td>
<td>Oak, Shumard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory, Mockernut</td>
<td>Oak, Chinkapin</td>
<td>Oak, Swamp Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory, Pignut</td>
<td>Oak, Overcup</td>
<td>Oak, Swamp White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory, Shagbark</td>
<td>Oak, Pignut</td>
<td>Oak, White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory, Shellbark</td>
<td>Oak, Pin</td>
<td>Pecan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Black</td>
<td>Oak, Red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEED CONTROL
It is important to plant tree seedlings into a weed free area to help ensure survival and maximum growth of the trees. Use herbicides, fall tillage, or temporary cover to eliminate competing vegetation as recommended in a site specific plan. Weed control efforts should begin prior to planting and may require multiple applications in both the fall and the spring prior to planting and during tree planting. Cost share for weed control is available as part of the tree establishment expenses. Mowing is usually not recommended after the establishment period (3 years) for weed control because it encourages grass competition and mowing equipment can damage tree seedlings. However in some explicit instances it may be recommended in a site specific plan.

For information on herbicide controls, contact a local consultant or Purdue Extension Specialist. Always apply herbicides according to labeled directions.

If necessary for weed suppression or erosion control, seed a temporary cover such as native Elymus species (Wildrye) adapted to the site.

WEED CONTROL DURING ESTABLISHMENT
Control competing vegetation as needed until a Final Status Review is issued or three (3) years (whichever comes first). Mow, burn, or apply herbicides as needed to control unwanted vegetation for up to 3 years after planting. Mow when competing weeds are taller than the planted vegetation, and at a height above the planted vegetation. Use selective herbicides and/or spot spraying to protect the desired species. Refer to Purdue Extension – Weed Control Guide WS-16 for herbicide timing and treatment.

Cost share is authorized with prior approval from FSA for an additional weed control application within 24 months after planting.

PLANTING
Bare rooted stock (seedlings) will not be planted when the soil is frozen or excessively dry and will be planted with the root collars approximately at or slightly below the ground line. It is important that tree species are randomly planted throughout the site and not planted with like species unless otherwise indicated in the planting plan.

Bare rooted stock will be planted in the spring after the ground thaws, but no later than June 1.

HAYING AND GRAZING
Exclude all acres from haying and grazing year-round. Managed haying or grazing are not authorized for tree/shrub planting practices.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
After the Final Status Review or three (3) years (whichever comes first), maintain the planting according to your CRP conservation plan. Maintenance activities are allowed only on a spot basis and only if necessary to maintain stand health, maintain stand diversity, or to control pests that will damage the CRP cover or adjacent lands. MOWING and other maintenance activities are not authorized between April 1 and August 1 to protect ground-nesting wildlife (i.e. – the Primary Nesting and Brood-Rearing season). If maintenance activities are needed during these times, the FSA County Committee must approve the maintenance activity prior to the activity occurring, and it may only be on a spot basis.

After the establishment period, mowing for generic weed control or for cosmetic purposes is prohibited.

The contract area cannot be used for field roads or other uses that will damage or destroy the cover.

Check survivability of planted species after 3 years to insure that the desired stocking rate for the site is present, usually 70% survival of the planted rate unless otherwise stated in the plan. Additional planting will be completed if it is determined that additional natural regeneration will not be sufficient to colonize the site within an acceptable time frame (usually 5 years), so that at least an average of 300 acceptable woody plants per acre are established and maintained throughout the contract lifespan.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY
CP3A no longer requires management activities in Indiana (effective with Fiscal Year 2020 signups). If voluntary management is needed, contact the Indiana Department of Natural Resources District Forester.