

WV NRCS Farm Bill Programs - Forestry



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Outline



- NRCS Conservation Programs
- Producer Sign-up
- Forestry Assistance Procedures





WV NRCS Forest Conservation Programs

Primary NRCS Conservation Programs for Forest Land:

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
- Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)
- Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)



EQIP



- Locally-led, voluntary conservation program that helps agricultural producers in a manner that promotes agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible goals
- Apply on a continuous basis for financial assistance contracts with variable lengths depending on conservation practices in the plan of operations
- Must complete a contract item in the first 12-months
- Variety of funding pools related to forestry
 - Focused Conservation Approach projects
 - General Forestry, General Wildlife
 - Golden-winged Warbler habitat



RCPP



- To this point, has operated under existing program rules (ACEP, EQIP, CSP, HFRP)
- 2018 Farm Bill reconfigured RCPP as a stand alone program
 - More details coming soon...
- Voluntary conservation program that promotes coordination between NRCS and its partners to deliver conservation assistance to producers and landowners.
- Partners submit project proposals, which may be funded by NRCS for up to 5 years



CSP



- Voluntary conservation program that helps producers build on their existing conservation efforts while strengthening their operation
- Producers get annual payments for maintaining existing stewardship level and for addressing additional resource concerns on the land
 - "Enhancements" rather than "Conservation Practices"
- 5-year contract





Relevant NRCS Policy - EQIP & RCPP

If an EQIP schedule of operations includes forest-related practices on nonindustrial private forestland, the participant must implement conservation practices consistent with an approved forest management plan. A forest management plan is a site-specific plan that is prepared by a professional resource manager, in consultation with the participant, and is approved by the State Conservationist (STC). Forest management plans include a forest stewardship plan as specified in section 5 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. Section 2103a), another practice plan approved by the State forester or Indian Tribe, or another plan determined appropriate by the STC. Conservation



Relevant NRCS Policy – CSP 🕒 🕒 🔷

<u>Criteria:</u>

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.

- Develop or update a forest management plan in consultation with NRCS personnel and a professional forester to direct the management of the property.
- Thin the stand to a target basal area of 50 to 60 square feet/acre. This creates an open stand
 and stimulates the growth of herbaceous vegetation on the forest floor. Preferentially
 remove unhealthy individual trees, undesirable species, and trees with visible defects

E666132Z2 REDUCE FOREST STAND DENSITY TO	March 2019	Page 1
IMPROVE A DEGRADED PLANT COMMUNITY		





Program-neutral Principles 🔾 🔾 🔾











- Communication is the key to success!
- Conservation programs may differ in some objectives, structure, and rules, but same general workflow applies to delivery
- **Producer requests assistance from NRCS**
- NRCS requests assistance from WVDOF for technical determination
- WVDOF makes determination and reports findings to NRCS
- NRCS develops conservation plan and administers financial assistance programs
- WVDOF continues technical assistance with implementation and practice inspections
- **NRCS** processes payment

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Producer Sign-up



- Eligibility with USDA Farm Service Agency
- Payment limitation: \$300,000 over a 6-year period for EQIP
- Applicant has control of the land for the term of the proposed contract
- Have a forest management plan (Forest Stewardship Plan, CAP 106
 Forest Management Plan, or other plan approved by the state
 forester) or be willing to have a forestry practice plan developed
 - Note that an existing plan is not required to apply for financial assistance; however, producers with plans receive additional ranking points
- Livestock access must be restricted in the forest planning area





Forestry Assistance Scenarios (a)









- Existing forest management plan with inventory and site-specific specifications detailed enough to develop conservation plan
- NRCS may elect to work directly with landowner to develop financial assistance contract



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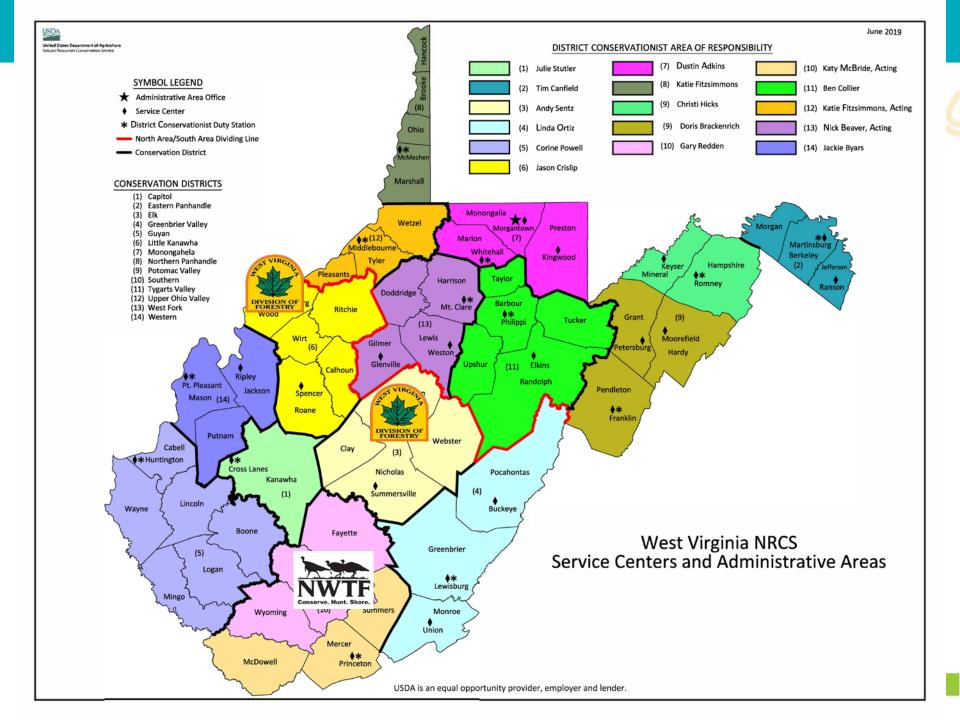
Forestry Assistance Scenarios 🔷 🔷 🔾

- Producer requests forestry assistance from NRCS within the work area of a shared WVDOF/NRCS or NWTF/NRCS forester
 - WVDOF/NRCS positions: WV NRCS & WVDOF contribution agreement to hire staff for assistance for implementation of Farm Bill conservation programs on forest land
 - NWTF/NRCS position: NRCS National Forestry Initiative
- WVDOF/NRCS or NWTF/NRCS forester provides assistance and develops financial assistance contract









Forestry Assistance Scenarios 🔷 🔷 🔾







- **Producer requests assistance from NRCS**
- No existing forest management plan
- No forester in NRCS office
- **Initiate Farm Bill Program Referral process**
 - Contribution agreement between NRCS and WVDOF to reimburse WVDOF for technical assistance provided
 - "Practice Plan" option for producer



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FARM BILL PROGRAM REFERRAL

SECTION 1 - Applicant Information (Completed by NRCS)

Name:							
Address:	Address:						
Phone Numbers:							
Farm #:	Tract #:		Field #(s):				
Location:							
Program: Date NRCS Issued Referral for Needs Determination:							
Narrative Descriptio	n of Practice Requested	b					

SECTION 2 – Needs Determination (Completed by Technical Service Provider)

Practice Standard Code	Component Name	Field #	Extent Needed	Practice Units	Practice Cost	Suggested Month and Year of Installation
Cha prostic	ce(e)(amount(e) chown above are neede	d and prac	tical and will	l ha dasiana	d and installed to m	l oot West Virginis

The practice(s)/amount(s) shown above are needed and practical and will be designed and installed to meet West Virginia NRCS practice standards.

Does the proposed practice area need protected from destructive grazing? Yes______ No_____

Signature:______ Date:______

Technical Service Provider (TSP) – Printed Name ______ Agency/Company______

Comments:______ (USE BACK OF FORM FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS)

SECTION 3 - Practice Installation Certification – Contract #______ (Completed by NRCS) (NRCS Completes columns 1- 6. Columns 7–10 are to be completed by the Technical Service Provider – Signatures must be in blue ink.)

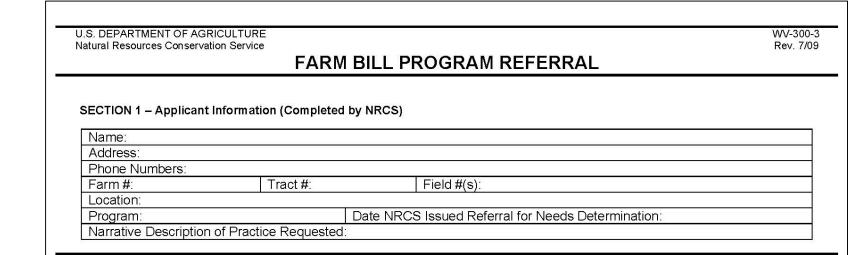
The practice(s) below have been installed to the extent shown in column 7 meet West Virginia NRCS practice standards.

Contract Item Number	Planned Month and Year of Installation	Practice Standard Code	Component Name	Field #	Contract Practice Units	Extent Completed/ Practice Units	Signature	Agency or Company	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(.)	(-/	(-)	1.7	(-)	(0)	(-)	(3)	(-)	(1.5)

Comments:	 				 	
	ILISE BACK OF	EODM EOD	ADDITIONAL	COMMENTS)		

Farm Bill Program Referral – Planning Stage

- WV-300-3
- Upon request for assistance, NRCS shall:
 - Complete Section 1
 - Topographic Map
 - Conservation Plan Map
 - Relevant Information
 - Program deadlines
- Share with WVDOF county service forester







Farm Bill Program Referral – Planning Stage

- Within 30 calendar days of receipt of WV-300-3, WVDOF shall:
 - Meet with producer to make a determination, which is returned to NRCS
 - Determination must be supported by evidence of resource concerns and documentation of existing conditions (next slide)
 - Basic understanding of NRCS policy is important, but much can be accomplished by applying technical expertise, adequate communication, and common sense!





WVDOF Determination 🕒 🛆 🔷 🔷 🔌













- Section 2 of WV-300-3
- Appropriate inventory data to document the resource concern and management recommendations
 - For example, if cull-tree removal is recommended, then provide the number of cull trees per acre and their characteristics (species, size, etc.)
 - For example, if grapevine control is recommended, then provide the number of grapevines per acre
 - For example, if multiflora rose control is recommended, then provide the percent cover in the infested area
- Map(s) of proposed conservation practice(s)
- Completed NRCS Job Sheet(s)
- Copy of any other existing forest management plan
- List of contractors, if applicable/available

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WV-300-3, Section 2



SECTION 2 – Needs Determination (Completed by Technical Service Provider)

Practice Standard Code	Component Name	Field #	Extent Needed	Practice Units	Practice Cost	Suggested Month and Year of Installation
5						
-						
2						

The practice(s)/amount(s) shown above are needed and practical and will be designed and installed to meet West Virginia NRCS practice standards.

Does the proposed practice area need protected from destructive grazing?	Yes No
Signature:	_ Date:
Technical Service Provider (TSP) – Printed Name	Agency/Company
Comments:	
(USE BACK OF FORM FOR ADDITIONAL	COMMENTS)



WV-300-3, Section 2



Search "West Virginia NRCS Payment Schedules"





Conservation Service

nrcs.usda.gov/

Farm Bill Program Referral – Contracting Stage



- Information in practice plan developed by WVDOF "converted" into conservation plan by NRCS
- NRCS ranks application
- If application is funded, NRCS develops financial assistance contract
- NRCS completes columns 1-6 of WV-300-3 and shares with WVDOF

SECTION 3 - Practice Installation Certification – Contract #______ (Completed by NRCS) (NRCS Completes columns 1- 6. Columns 7–10 are to be completed by the Technical Service Provider – Signatures must be in blue ink.)

The practice(s) below have been installed to the extent shown in column 7 meet West Virginia NRCS practice standards.

Contract Item Number	Planned Month and Year of Installation	Practice Standard Code	Component Name	Field #	Contract Practice Units	Extent Completed/ Practice Units	Signature	Agency or Company	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

0

(USE BACK OF FORM FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS)

Planners should return this completed form and any required supplemental material to the appropriate NRCS field office for processing.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

nrcs.usda.gov

Farm Bill Program Referral – Implementation Stage

- Within 45 days of notification of contract obligation, WVDOF shall provide technical assistance as needed to aid in practice installation (i.e., tree or boundary marking)
- Upon completion, WVDOF will inspect that the practice meets NRCS standards & specifications
- WVDOF Complete WV-300-3, Section 3, Columns 7-10 & sign Certification Statements on Job Sheet(s)
- NRCS will process financial assistance contract payments

ne practio	ce(s) below h	ave been ins	talled to the exte	nt show	n in columi	1 7 meet West	Virginia NRCS practice	e standards.	
Contract Item Number	Planned Month and Year of Installation	Practice Standard Code	Component Name	Field #	Contract Practice Units	Extent Completed/ Practice Units	Signature	Agency or Company	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)



Natural Resources Conservation Service

nrcs.usda.gov.

Field Office Technical Guide 🔷 🔷 🔷











- Contains necessary information for making a forestry determination for NRCS
 - Conservation Practice Standards
 - Conservation Practice Job Sheets
 - Conservation Practice Supplemental Information
 - Non-native Invasive Species Fact Sheets
- https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/
- Or search "NRCS FOTG"



Natural Resources Conservation

Welcome to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG)

Select a state for documents.

State:		
Select	▼	

About FOTG

Technical guides are the primary scientific references for NRCS. They contain technical information about the conservation of soil, water, air, and related plant and animal resources.

Technical guides used in each field office are localized so that they apply specifically to the geographic area for which they are prepared. These documents are referred to as Field Office Technical Guides (FOTGs).

Appropriate parts of the Field Office Technical Guides are automated as databases, computer programs, and other electronic-based materials such as those included in these web based pages.

FOTG Sections

Section I - General References

- · General state maps.
- Descriptions of Major Land Resource Areas, watershed information, and links to NRCS reference manuals and handbooks.
- · Links to researchers, universities, and agencies we work with.
- · Conservation practice costs and agricultural laws and regulations.

Section II - Natural Resources Information

- · Detailed information about soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources.
- · Cultural resources and information about protected plant and animal species.
- NRCS Soil Surveys, Hydric Soils Interpretations, Ecological Site Descriptions, Forage Suitability
 Groups, Cropland Production Tables, Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Guides, Water Quality Guides,
 and other related information can be found here as it becomes available.

Section III - Conservation Management Systems

 NRCS Quality Criteria, which establish standards for resource conditions that help provide sustained use.

Section IV - Practice Standards and Specifications

NRCS Conservation Practice Standards that define the practice and where it applies. Practice
specifications are detailed requirements for installing the practice in the state.

Section V-Conservation Effects

 Background information on how Conservation Practices affect each identified resource concerns in the state.

NRCS Home USDA gov Site Map Civil Rights FOIA Accessibility Statement Support (Help Desk)

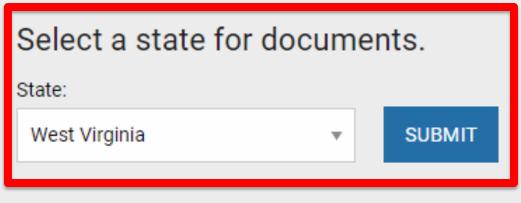
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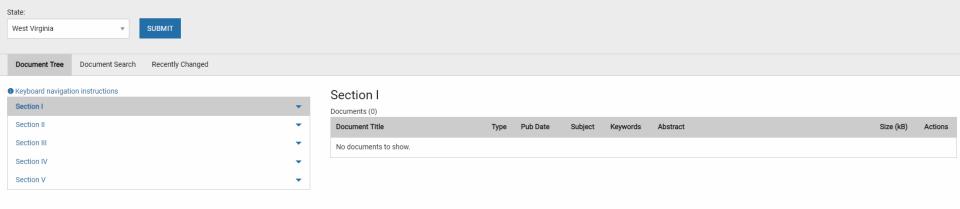
FIELD OFFICE TECHNICAL GUIDE

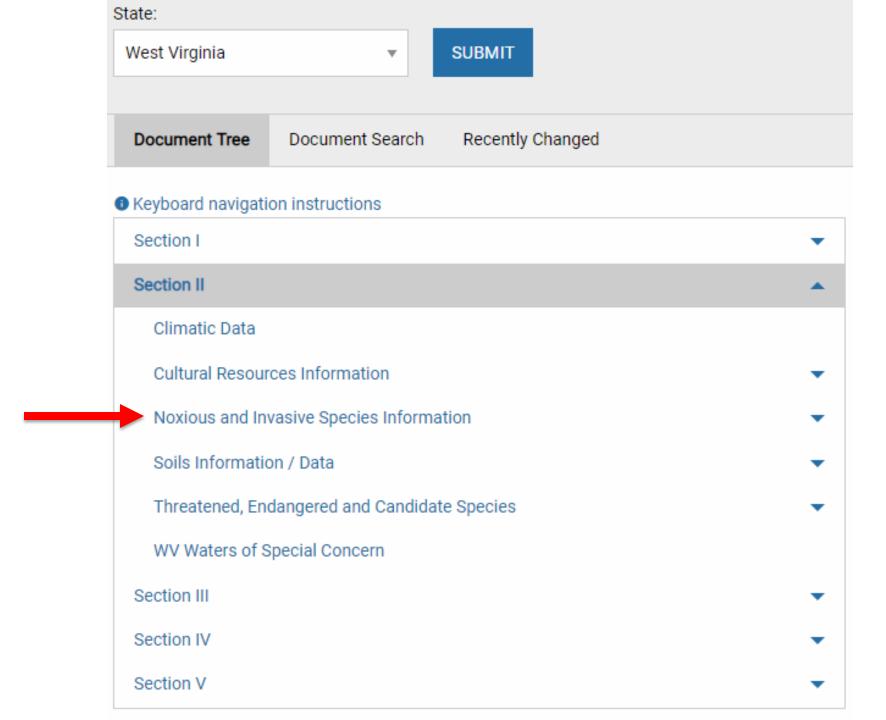
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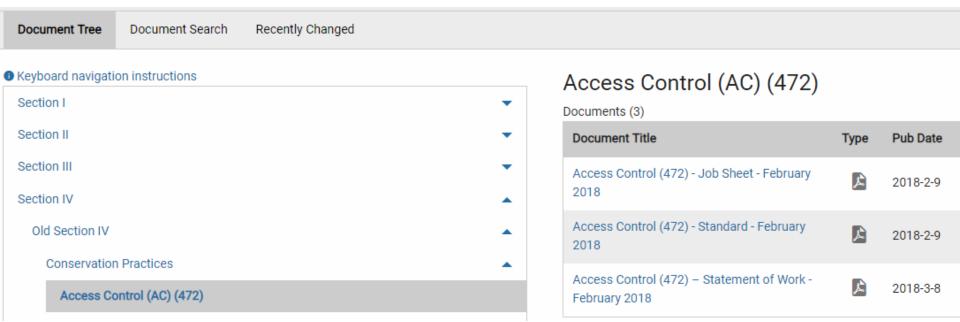


Welcome to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG)

Select a state for documents.









Forest Stand Improvement (666) Standard

Components

- Practice Name
- Code
- Unit
- Definition
- Purpose
- Condition Where Practice Applies
- Criteria
- Considerations
- Plans and Specifications
- Operation and Maintenance
- References





666-CPS-1

Natural Resources Conservation Service CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT

Code 666

(Ac.)

DEFINITION

The manipulation of species composition, stand structure, or stand density by cutting or killing selected trees or understory vegetation to achieve desired forest conditions or obtain ecosystem services.

PURPOSE

- · Improve and sustain forest health and productivity
- · Reduce damage from pests and moisture stress
- · Initiate forest stand regeneration
- Reduce fire risk and hazard and facilitate prescribed burning
- Restore or maintain natural plant communities
- Improve wildlife and pollinator habitat
- · Alter quantity, quality, and timing of water yield
- · Increase or maintain carbon storage

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

All land where the quantity and quality of trees can be enhanced.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Describe the extent or size and orientation of treatment area(s).

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.

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.

NRCS, NHCP September 2015

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service State office or visit the Field Office Technical Guide.

NRCS, WV January 2016

Forest Stand Improvement (666) Job Sheet



United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY



Forest Stand Improvement WV Job Sheet – Pre-commercial Treatment

666

Definition

The manipulation of species composition, stand structure and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation to achieve desired forest conditions or obtain ecosystem services.

Purpose

- · Improve and sustain forest health and productivity
- Reduce damage from pests and moisture stress
- Initiate forest stand regeneration
- · Reduce fire risk and hazard and facilitate prescribed burning
- · Restore or maintain natural plant communities
- Improve wildlife and pollinator habitat
- · Alter quantity, quality, and timing of water yield
- Increase or maintain carbon storage

Condition Where Practice Applies

All land where the quantity and quality of trees can be enhanced

Silvicultural Systems

A silvicultural system is a planned series of treatments for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a forest stand. The type of silvicultural system selected depends on many factors. These may include the owner's objectives for the woodlot, the environmental conditions, the age class of the stand, and the tree species present and desired for the future.

Types of Silvicultural Treatments

Regeneration or reproduction treatments are applied to mature stands that are ready for harvest. These treatments remove the large trees as efficiently as possible while creating environmental conditions favorable for the establishment of a new crop of trees. Concern for the immediate regeneration of new trees is the most significant difference between silviculture and exploitative logging. To encourage sun-loving species like yellow-poplar in the new stand, the owner and the forester might select an even-aged system. To encourage species like maple that grow well in the shade, an uneven-aged system might be selected. Species like northern red oak regenerate well in partial shade; systems that include gradual removal of the large trees favor oak.



Intermediate treatments are applied to established immature forests to improve them. They may be undertaken to remove poor quality trees; to remove undesirable tree species (weeds); to thin the stand and increase the growth rate of residual (or leave) trees; to remove large, poor-quality trees that are shading smaller, good-quality trees; to remove insect-or disease-infested trees; or to salvage timber damaged by insects, disease, fire, or extreme weather. One type of intermediate treatment popular among landowners is crop tree management. Crop trees are enhanced by removing other trees whose crowns touch or extend above or below their crown. This provides the crop trees with more sunlight, moisture, and nutrients, allowing them to grow more rapidly.



United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY



SPECIFICATIONS

CI	lient:			Farm #:		
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Job Sheet - Forest Stand Improvement (666) November 2007 (Revised January 2015 and 2016)

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Job Sheet - Forest Stand Improvement (666)

November 2007 (Revised January 2015 and 2016)

Forest Stand Improvement (666) Supplement



Forest Stand Improvement

WV Conservation Practice Job Sheet Supplement -Techniques for Deadening/Felling

THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE USED AS A SUPPLEMENT FOR A COMPLETED WV FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT (666) JOB SHEET. IT MAY NOT BE USED AS A REPLACEMENT FOR A COMPLETED WV FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT (666) JOB SHEET.

PURPOSE

Forest stand improvement involves felling or deadening selected trees or understory vegetation to manipulate tree stocking/spacing and to control competition from over-story, mid-story and under-story species. It is most commonly accomplished by hand (using a number of different tools/implements) for a wide variety of management objectives including. increasing the quantity and quality of non-timber forest products, initiating or improving stand regeneration, reducing wildfire risk, improving forest health, improving wildlife habitat and others.

Forest stand improvement is often done concurrently with other forestry and wildlife management practices as part of a resource management system for a conservation management unit.

FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT TECHNIQUES

The most effective non-removal methods for deadening standing trees, shrubs, and vines typically involves the use of herbicides. Foliar sprays, stem injection (hack and squirt or frilling), basal bark spray, cut stump and girdling are effective techniques for forest stand improvement. Mechanical methods such as girdling, felling or pulling can be done without herbicides, but are generally less dependable (particularly with hard-to-kill species such as beech, maple, hickories, dogwoods and invasive species, such as tree-of-heaven) and require more time to be effective than those techniques that incorporate the addition of herbicides in the treatment.

When using herbicides, it is essential that the entire product label be read before use. The label contains complete instructions for use, along with other valuable information such as personal and environmental safety considerations and application procedures. The manufacturer's label will also list information about the effectiveness of the herbicide in controlling different species of trees, shrubs, and vines. All herbicides are not equally effective in controlling different species.

READ AND FOLLOW ALL LABEL INSTRUCTIONS WHEN USING HERBICIDES.

	Foliar	Sprays

Foliar applications are treatments in which herbicides are sprayed directly on the leaves. These can be successfully used on shrubs or small trees up to 15 feet in height. It is best on target stems less 6 feet tall. More powerful sprayers can be used to spray the leaves of taller saplings. but doing so may damage adjacent, non-target plants. In most cases on private farms and woodlands, foliar applications are best suited for the smaller trees with leaves that can be reached by a hand-held spray nozzle. This application type is limited to periods when the leaves are fully expanded and accessible for treatment. Foliar applications can be applied from early summer to late September. Best results are obtained in late summer while leaves are still

THIS DOCUMENT IS CONSIDERED PART OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN/CONTRACT

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Foliar treatments are least effective during very hot weather or when plants are under stress from drought. The best time is shortly following a rainfall, after the leaves have dried. When spraying the herbicide be sure to completely wet the leaves but avoid any drips. If herbicide drips from the leaves, this is too much. To decrease the amount of herbicide falling from the leaves, move the spray nozzle farther away from the leaves or move the wand more quickly.

When mixing, use clean water so the performance of the herbicide won't be hindered. Adding a surfactant improves the performance of most foliar herbicides, especially on plants that have a waxy leaf surface (e.g. rhododendron and mountain laurel). Drift control additives are also available to reduce the number of fine droplets produced. DO NOT use diesel fuel as an additive when applying herbicides to foliage. Diesel fuel can kill the leaves before the herbicide can be translocated by the plant. Use minimum sprayer pressure to control drift. Apply during rainfree periods. To prevent over spraying or forgetting which plants have been treated, a marker dye can be added to the herbicide.

There is some degree if incidental damage that can occur to other plants when applying foliar applications. Careful attention to adjacent plants should be taken to minimize damage.

Stem Injection (Frilling or Hack and Squirt)

As the name implies, stem injection involves delivering herbicide directly into the stem through the bark of the tree. This treatment is recommended for periods when the leaves are fully expanded and the trees are actively growing. There are several methods for doing this, but the most common and least costly is the hack-and-squirt or frilling method. This method can be used on stems one inch in diameter or larger at breast height, but is best suited to trees at least 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Bark on large trees is often too thick for most water soluble sprays to penetrate, so it is necessary to cut a direct pathway for the herbicide to enter into the plant's vascular system.

A lightweight hatchet is used to cut an opening through the bark and into the vascular (fluid conducting) tissue of the tree. A quick downward strike to the stem of the tree results in a small cuplike notch (hack or frill) that penetrates the bark. Herbicide is then immediately squirted from a handheld spray bottle into the notch. Spray directly onto the blade to deliver herbicide to the cut. If the herbicide runs out of the cut, you are probably applying too much herbicide.

Many herbicide labels recommend the number of hacks to make around each tree in relation to the diameter of the tree, for example, one hack per 2 to 3 inches of tree diameter. For most species, it takes about one cut for every 1-2 inches of trunk diameter. A simple rule of thumb is to leave about a thumb width (3/4") between hacks. The amount of herbicide applied for each squirt is generally ½ to 1 milliliter (ml). A single squirt from most spray bottles is between 1-2 ml. To determine how much is emitted from a given spray bottle, count the number of squirts it takes to fill a graduated cylinder or other liquid measuring device to a known value then divide the total volume by the number of squirts.

This method is not recommended during heavy sap flow in spring (February-May) as sap flow from the wound will prevent adequate absorption of the herbicide. This method is best applied June 1 - November 1.

WV Job Sheet - (666) Forest Stand Improvement WV Job Sheet - (666) Forest Stand Improvement February 2018 Page 2 of 6

Brush Management (314) Job Sheet



United States Department of Agriculture



Brush Management

Grapevine Control

Conservation Practice WV Job Sheet

Code 314



DEFINITION

This practice pertains to the management or removal of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants including those that are invasive and noxious.

PURPOSE

Landowners can use this practice to restore or release certain vegetative communities to protect a resource such as soil or water quality.

This practice can be used to modify, maintain or enhance fish, wildlife including habitat for native pollinators.

CONDITION WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies on forestland where the control of grapevines is desired.

This practice does not apply to removal of vegetation where a landuse change is desired. Refer to conservation practice standard (460) Land Clearing.

INFORMATION IN THIS JOB SHHET IS CONSIDERED PART OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN/CONTRACT.

SPECIFICATIONS

Site-specific requirements are listed on the following pages of this job sheet. Specifications are prepared in accordance with the WV NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

Client:	Farm #:
Field(s):	Tract #:
Designed By:	Location:
WV Registered Professional Forester No.	
Date:	Total Acres:
PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS - TO RELEASE DESIRE	D HIGH QUALITY HARDWOOD TREES FROM GRAPEVINES
preventing future damage. Improved crown health should grapevines that are attached to tree crowns at a point on dormant season (late fall – winter). Ideal conditions exist arbors should be left intact since, in most cases, perman practical. In addition, grape arbors provide wildlife food a	species. The average stand diameter trees are approximately feet in height and a well-developed
ADDITIONAL NOTES:	
HERBICIDE USE	Refer to attached Harbicide Information
	Refer to attached Herbicide Information
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Common NRCS Forestry Practices



Natural

- Forest Stand Improvement (666)
- Brush Management (314)
- Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)
- Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)
- Access Control (472)
- Fence (382)
- Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (647)
- Structure for Water Control (587)
- Some others used rarely coordinate with your local NRCS office!





Forest Mgmt Plan vs. Job Sheet







- Why do we need job sheets if specifications are already present in an existing forest management plan?
 - I evel of detail

STAND 1 ACRES 16

This area slopes eastward and is quite variable. This stand is mostly pole size pine and mixed hardwoods on relatively steep slopes. The average diameter of the dominant trees at breast height is 10 inches. The most common species is Virginia pine. The main species also include: white oak, black oak, scarlet oak, red oak, red maple, black cherry and hickory. A few choke cherry trees are also present. Ash are also present but the larger ash are dieing from the Emeral Ash borer.

The trees are not overstocked and do not need to be thinned.

Common shrubs include: June berry, hop horneam, Japanese shrub honeysuckle, and hawthorn.

Vines include: Grape, green brier, and Japanese vine honeysuckle.

Invasives plants include: Autumn olive, shrub honeysuckle and barberry.

The recommended treatments include: Kill the invasives and other trees interfering with black walnut or other higher value species.

How much area do invasives cover? What type of treatment?

How many black walnut & other high-value trees per acre? How to kill competition?



Forest Mgmt Plan vs. Job Sheet







- Why do we need job sheets if specifications are already present in an existing forest management plan?
 - Compliance with NRCS standards
 - Alignment of NRCS policy and workflow

	Planner Certification		
This plan meets the requirer	ments of West Virginia NRCS Conservation	Practice Standard	
- Brush Management, Code	e 314.		
Signature	Title	Date	
	Certification of Practice Comp	letion	
	pleted according to NRCS plans and specifi any changes to the planned practice and an		
Signature	Title	Date	



Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720- 2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992, Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.





Questions?







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