



Natural Resources Conservation Service
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
WOODY RESIDUE TREATMENT

CODE 384

(ac)

DEFINITION

Treating woody plant residues created during forestry, agroforestry and horticultural activities to achieve management objectives.

PURPOSE

This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes—

- Reduce hazardous fuels
- Reduce the risk of harmful insects and disease
- Protect/maintain air quality by reducing the risk of wildfire
- To improve access for management purposes
- Improve access to forage for livestock and wildlife
- Develop renewable energy systems
- Enhance aesthetics
- Reduce the risk of harm to humans and livestock
- Improve the soil organic matter
- Improve the site for natural or artificial regeneration

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies on areas with quantities of woody slash and debris requiring treatment.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Oregon's Forest Practice act regulates management activities on forest lands. All activities will comply with the established rules

Slash treatment and the condition and extent of residual slash shall be planned and the method selected based on purpose(s).

Slash treatment methods (i.e. burning, chipping, lop and scatter, removal, crushing) will achieve landowner objectives while adequately protecting land and water resources.

Care shall be taken to minimize injury to or function of the residual plant communities.

Timing of treatment shall coincide with intended purpose(s) and minimize impact on other resources.

Any burning activities shall comply with the Prescribed Burning practice (338).

Slash and debris left on the site after treatment will not present an unacceptable fire, safety, environmental, or pest hazard. Such remaining material will not interfere with the intended purpose or other management activities.

Slash of varying sizes will be scattered across the site in a manner that achieves landowner objectives while also retaining coarse and fine woody debris sufficient for wildlife and pollinator habitat, soil nutrients and erosion control.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Reduce Hazardous Fuels

Reduce the amount of fuels to an acceptable level by controlling height, size, amount, and distribution.

Additional Criteria to Reduce the Risk of Harmful Insects and Disease

Degree, intensity and timing of treatment shall take full advantage of harmful insect or disease characteristics to enhance the effectiveness of control.

Comply with Integrated Pest Management - 595

Additional Criteria to Protect/Maintain Air Quality by Reducing the Risk of Wildfire

Activities will be consistent with established regulations and guidelines for PM10 and PM 2.5 emissions, ozone precursors (NOx and VOCs), as well as smoke and fugitive dust, and state and local permit requirements.

When feasible, use chipping, shredding, bio-fuel composting, or other technique in lieu of burning.

Additional Criteria to Improve Access to Forage for Grazing and Browsing Animals

Slash shall be piled or removed sufficiently to allow access to forage by the site's livestock and to maximize forage growth.

Additional Criteria to Develop Renewable Energy Systems

Removal of woody material must not be detrimental to the site and will adequately protect soil and water resources. Adequate woody material will be left to maintain or improve nutrient and organic matter cycling.

Additional Criteria to Enhance Aesthetics

Slash that is scattered or piled and left on the site will be further treated to meet client objectives and any state or local requirements for aesthetics and visual resources.

Additional Criteria to Reduce the Risk of Harm to Humans and Livestock

Slash that is scattered or piled and left on the site will be further treated to meet client objectives and any state or local requirements for safe use of the area.

Additional Criteria to Improve Soil Organic Matter

Slash will be of a size and closeness to soil to accelerate in decomposition.

Additional Criteria to Improve the Site for Natural or Artificial Regeneration

Slash will be treated to complement treatments specified in Tree/Shrub Site Preparation - 490.

CONSIDERATIONS

When determining method and timing of slash treatment consider air quality regulations, burning requirements, available resources, ability to use woody biomass and regeneration needs.

Consider wildlife and pollinator needs when performing and timing treatment.

Consider the beneficial and other effects on cultural resources, and threatened and endangered species, natural areas, and wetlands.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, technical notes and narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Monitor populations and the potential of damage to site resources by harmful pests and take controlling actions as necessary. Comply with Integrated Pest Management - 595.

Access by vehicles or people will be controlled during treatment for safety. Comply with Access Control - 472.

REFERENCES

Oregon Department of Forestry. 2002. Oregon Department of Forestry Forest Practices Act. Available at <http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/lawsrules.shtml> (Accessed 17 Nov. 2010)

Ecological Restoration Institute 2010. Treating Slash. Northern Arizona University. Flagstaff, Arizona. <http://www.eri.nau.edu/en/information-for-practitioners/treating-slash>