



FOREST TRAILS AND LANDINGS

655

Conservation Practice Job Sheet

Landowner _____ Field numbers(s) _____

Purpose (check all that apply)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide infrequent access to forest stands for management activities including fire suppression.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide periodic access for removal and collection of forest products.

Layout
Water bars (No. & Location):
Diversions (No. & Location):
Vegetative cover (Species):
Vegetative cover (Seeding rate and date):

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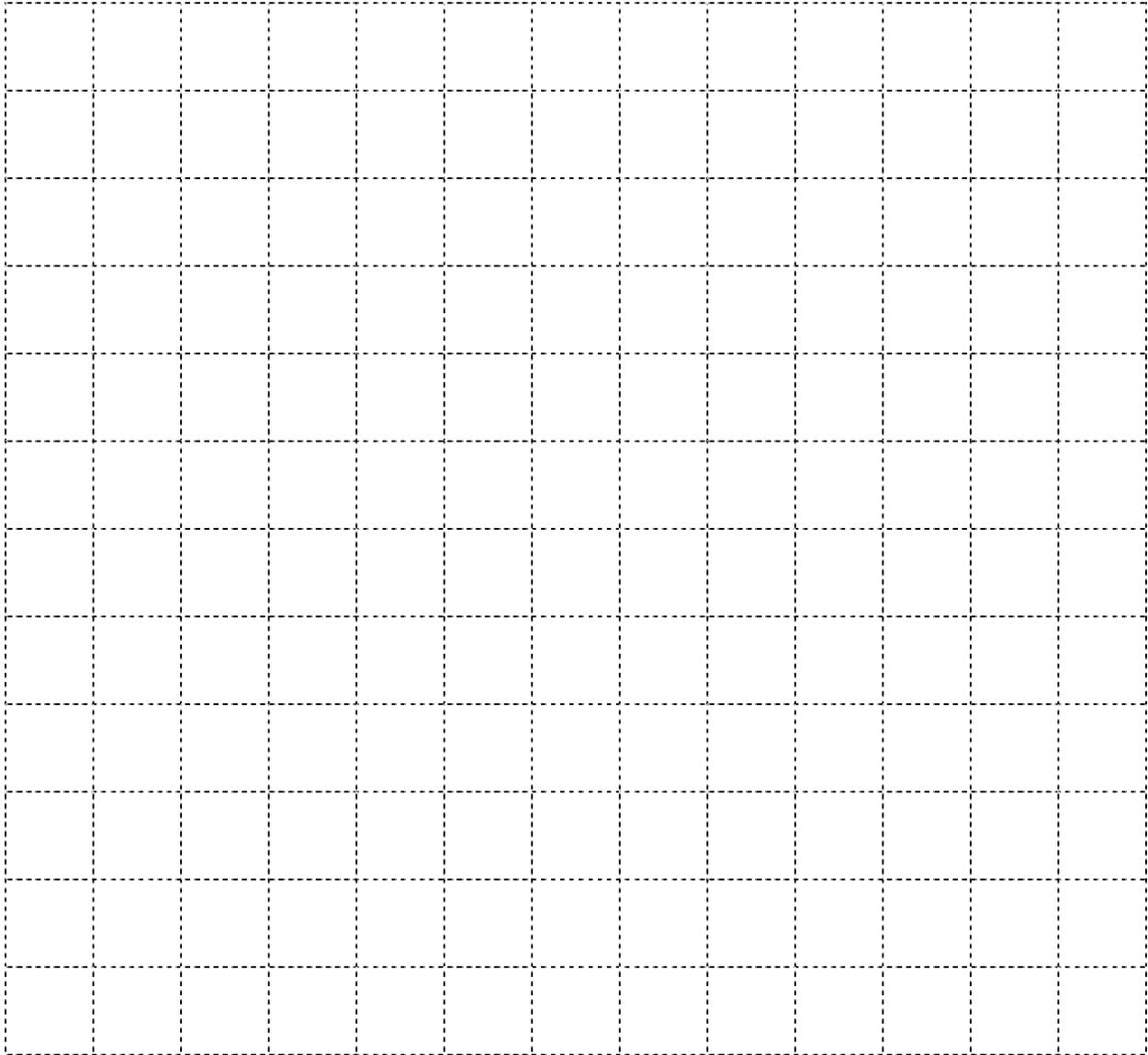
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General Considerations:

1. Log landings will be no larger than necessary to handle loading activities. Numbers of landings will be minimized.
2. Care will be taken to properly locate landings and skid trails to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Log deck sites will be located prior to road construction in the area to be harvested. They will be located on dry, firm sites and have a slight slope (2 to 5%) to allow for drainage. They will be located outside of a forest riparian buffer zone or other sensitive area and at least 35 feet from a waterbody. Skid trails will be planned to minimize damage to the residual stand, reduce erosion and sedimentation, and provide the most economical means for skidding. Because heavy equipment is usually used in skidding, considerable soil disturbance may occur.
3. Plan for good drainage on all road and trail approaches to the landing so that surface water does not drain onto the landing to cause ponding and mud holes. If surface flow is entering the landing area from an uphill source, a diversion ditch will be constructed to intercept the flow of water and direct it away from the landing area.
4. Locate residue piles (logging debris, chipping residue, etc.) outside of ephemeral and intermittent drainages so that the natural flow will not be blocked.
5. Landings will be revegetated as soon as possible after completion of the harvest (Refer to the practice standard for Critical Area Treatment, Code 342). Smoothing, shaping, and other site preparation may be necessary before seeding the area. If revegetation is not planned, the logging debris will be spread over the site to provide ground cover until natural revegetation takes place.
6. Maintenance of these areas can create desirable habitat for wildlife. Turkey and quail will use them for feeding, nesting, and brood rearing, and deer will be attracted to the food source. Where wildlife habitat is a consideration, these areas will be revegetated with food plant species that will also provide the erosion control needed. Avoid the use of invasive species or those plant species which are considered to be detrimental or of low value to wildlife (e.g., fescue and bermudagrass).
7. Skidding will follow the contour as much as possible to reduce soil erosion potential. In areas where this is not possible, logs will be skidded uphill to a landing. This results in a cone-shaped pattern of skid trails which disperses water running downhill. If trees must be skidded downhill, erosion can be minimized by using smaller log decks with fewer, shorter, and less-traveled skid trails leading to any one deck. Ridgetop trail locations are preferred.
8. Water flow on skid trails will be controlled with broad-based dips, rolling dips, wing ditches, or water bars. Broad based dips and rolling dips will be installed on permanent trails and roads in use, and water bars should be used on temporary and retired trails/roads to control water flow. These drainage measures will be of sufficient size, intervals, and gradient for adequate drainage and erosion control. They will divert water at least 50 feet from the stream at stream crossings.

If needed, an aerial view or a side view of the practice can be shown below. Other relevant information, complementary practices and measures, and additional specifications may be included.

Scale 1"=_____ ft. (NA indicates sketch not to scale: grid size=1/2" by 1/2")



Additional Specifications and Notes: