

**USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
ARIZONA**

LAND CLEARING

(acre)
CODE 460

DEFINITION

Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation to achieve a conservation objective.

closer than 100 feet (ft) from adjacent woodland, buildings, or roads.

PURPOSE

Allow needed land use adjustments and improvements in the interest of conservation.

Additional Criteria in Federally Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species' Habitat

Additional consultation is needed if this project occurs in Mexican spotted owl or Pima pineapple cactus habitat.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to wooded areas where the removal of trees, stumps, brush, and other vegetation is needed in carrying out a conservation plan.

This practice is not likely to adversely affect the other listed species or their critical habitat if the following conservation measures are implemented.

CRITERIA

Criteria applicable to all conditions

Clearing and disposal methods shall be according to applicable federal, state, and local laws and with due regard to the safety of persons and property.

- Use existing stream crossings for equipment access during practice installation.
- Minimize soil and vegetation disturbance during practice installation. Remove only targeted species and leave native herbaceous layer undisturbed to allow for regrowth.
- Immediately clean any grease, oil, or other contaminant spills and remove from the site.
- Avoid planting of non native plants. NRCS will consult with FWS if the planting of non native plants is unavoidable.
- Minimize upland soil compaction during practice installation by scheduling installation during dry periods.
- Reduce spread of non-native plants or animals by implementing the practice during the dormant season (e.g. avoid ground disturbance in riparian areas in the summer to reduce salt cedar spread).
- Use existing roads and limit cross country travel.
- Where clearing of vegetation is determined to be necessary during planned construction or maintenance, limit the width of clearance to 25 feet maximum.
- Flag individuals of a listed plant species for protection during construction.
- Do not demolish or remove existing vegetation, habitat structures, covers or nest

Clearing shall be done when the soil moisture content is such that soil structural damage or compaction is minimized.

A 50-foot wide undisturbed area will be left between the area being cleared and all wetlands, water bodies and perennial streams.

Temporary cover will be established as necessary to control sheet and rill and/or wind erosion on the cleared area until the planned land use is in place.

The cleared area shall be left in a condition that will facilitate the planned use and treatment of the land.

Limit pushing the clearing debris into standing or green timber due to increased maintenance issues for re-clearing and the potential of creating a fire hazard. A pile should not be

materials located within a 250 feet wide undisturbed buffer.

- Alignments for planned construction (pipelines, fences) will be routed so as to avoid specific areas known to be occupied by listed species and known habitat features such as burrows and nests.
- Conduct a pre-installation, pedestrian survey for wildlife that may be trapped within a temporarily fenced construction area. Trapped wildlife will be allowed to escape prior to construction.
- Complete practice outside the periods considered as critical for the covered species.
- Clean equipment used in practice implementation (vehicles, farm equipment, and tools) before entering and leaving project site to prevent the spread of non-native plant/animals or disease.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Consider land clearing when the soil is frozen with minimal snow cover or during a dry summer period to minimize disturbance and movement of topsoil.
- Ground disturbing activities associated with this practice have the potential to affect significant cultural resources. Consider using methods that cause the least disturbance to the ground surface.
- Land clearing is usually more efficient if the tree is less than 4 inches (in) in diameter. For larger trees, the root wad or crown should be removed during drier soil conditions. Rough pushing under wet conditions can create deep rutting and can bury debris complicating final cleanup.
- If a salvage harvest is made before clearing, leaving taller stumps will facilitate final clearing and grubbing activities.
- Special attention should be given to maintaining habitat for fish and wildlife. Strip clearing, windrowing debris, and maintaining den and food trees can minimize impacts on wildlife.
- The orientation and layout of berm piles should be considered. Consider chaining or pushing trees down parallel to each other, and to follow topographical contours. The pile should be high, narrow, and compact and free of topsoil and snow.

Piles with excess debris do not cure properly. Berms are normally 15 to 25 ft wide by 10 to 15 ft high, and are spaced 150 to 200 ft apart. A break of 30 ft between berms is recommended for every 200 ft of berm length to act as a firebreak, allow natural drainage or runoff, and facilitate equipment.

- Land clearing can increase the volume and rate of runoff. This is more pronounced on steeper land.
- Consider the steepness of slope when selecting the size and type of equipment needed to clear land.
- Consider activities to minimize the spread or introduction of weeds into a newly cleared field.
- Consider the disposal of vegetation with regards to carbon sequestration. Burying, composting, or mulching the debris would limit the release of carbon.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The plan shall specify the kinds of timber to be salvaged, lengths of logs, and place of stacking. Method of disposal shall be specified for all material not salvaged.

The plan shall provide for the measures necessary to protect the cleared area from erosion.

Plans and specifications for land clearing shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following actions shall be carried out to insure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life.

A maintenance program shall be established to maintain vegetative cover while controlling undesired and exotic vegetation.

Watercourses and water quality shall be protected during and after removal of trees and vegetation.

Avoid crossing with heavy equipment when wet.

The use of mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, pesticides or other chemicals shall not compromise the intended purpose.

Select equipment sizes and capacities that will handle the clearing tasks in a timely and economically feasible manner.

Remove excess non-vegetative debris present or as it surfaces during clearing.