

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
MULCHING

(Ac.)

CODE 484

DEFINITION

Applying plant residues, by-products or other suitable materials produced off site, to the land surface.

PURPOSE

- Conserve soil moisture
- Moderate soil temperature
- Provide erosion control
- Suppress weed growth
- Facilitate the establishment of vegetative cover
- Improve soil condition
- Reduce airborne particulates
- Reduce atmospheric impacts of soil fumigant use

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all lands where mulches are needed. This practice may be used alone or in combination with other practices.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes

The selection of mulching materials will depend primarily on site conditions and the material's availability. Mulch materials shall consist of natural and/or artificial materials such as plant residue, wood bark or chips, by-products, gravel, plastic, fabric, animal manure, rice hulls, and materials from food processing plants or other equivalent materials of sufficient dimension (depth or thickness) and durability to achieve the intended purpose for the required time period.

Mulching is generally performed after grading, soil surface preparation and seeding and plantings are complete. Soil surface shall be prepared in order to achieve the desired purpose.

The mulch material shall be evenly applied and anchored to the soil. Tackifiers, emulsions, pinning, netting, crimping, weighted gravel bags, or other acceptable methods of anchoring will be used if needed to hold the mulch in place for specified periods.

Manufactured mulches shall be applied according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Mulching operations shall comply with federal, state and/or local laws and regulations during the installation, operation and maintenance of this practice.

Mulch material shall be relatively free of disease, noxious weed seeds, and other pests and pathogens.

Site specific specifications shall be developed from specification guides found in North Carolina Supplements, and program applicable practice guidelines.

Comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

Additional Criteria To Conserve Soil Moisture

Mulch materials applied to the soil surface shall provide at least 60 percent cover to reduce potential evaporation.

Mulch material shall be applied prior to moisture loss. Prior to mulching, ensure soil under shallow rooted crops is moist, as these crops require a constant supply of moisture.

Additional Criteria To Moderate Soil Temperature

Mulch materials shall be selected and applied to obtain 100 percent coverage over the area treated. The material shall be of a significant thickness to persist for the period required for the temperature modification.

Additional Criteria To Provide Erosion Control

When mulching with cereal grain straw or grass hay, apply in sufficient amounts to provide 70 percent ground cover. Mulch rate shall be determined using current erosion prediction technology to reach the soil erosion objective.

When mulching with wood products such as wood chips, bark, or shavings or other wood materials, apply to a 2-inch thickness if the soil is not well-drained and to a 3- to 4-inch thickness if drainage is good. More finely textured mulches, which allow less oxygen penetration than coarser materials, should be no thicker than 1 or 2 inches. The mulch material shall provide no greater than 80 percent ground cover in order to ensure adequate air drainage.

Gravel or other inorganic material shall be applied approximately 2 inches thick and shall consist of pieces 0.75 to 2 inches in diameter. The mulch material shall provide no more than 90 percent ground cover in order to ensure adequate air drainage.

When mulching with woven covers, use spun-bonded materials weighing a minimum of 1.0 ounce per square yard.

Additional Criteria To Suppress Weed Growth

The thickness of mulch will be determined by the size of the plant being mulched. Small plants must not be smothered. Mulches shall be kept clear of the stems of plants where disease is likely to occur. Mulches applied around growing plants or prior to weed seedling development shall have 100 percent ground cover. Thickness of the mulch shall be adequate to prevent emergence of targeted weeds. Plastic mulches may be used.

Additional Criteria To Establish Vegetative Cover

Mulch shall be applied at a rate that achieves 70 percent ground cover to provide protection from erosion and runoff and yet allow adequate light and air penetration to the seedbed to ensure proper germination, emergence, and disease suppression.

Additional Criteria To Improve Soil Condition

To increase soil fertility, apply mulch materials with a carbon to nitrogen ratio (C:N) less than 30 to 1 such as animal manure, bio-solids, food processing wastes, or similar materials. Apply other practices such as contouring, filter strips or riparian forest buffers to assure that runoff from the mulched areas will not transport mulching materials to sensitive waterbodies. Do not apply mulch with C:N less than 20:1 to the area of designed flow in watercourses.

Credit nutrients applied with the mulch to the nutrient budget.

Use the Soil Conditioning Index to assess soil quality impacts and to help determine the type and rate of mulching material.

Additional criteria to reduce atmospheric impacts of soil fumigant use

Soil fumigant application rate must be a minimum of 25% lower than the maximum labeled rate for the crop to be grown

Mulch shall be a metallic-type film with negligible permeability for soil fumigants and must be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider the effects of mulching on evaporation, infiltration and runoff. Mulch material may affect microbial activity in the soil surface, increase infiltration, and decrease runoff, erosion and evaporation. Increased infiltration may increase nutrient and chemical transport below the root zone. The temperature of the surface runoff may also be lowered.

Mulched soil retains moisture, requires less watering and reduces the chance of water stress on plant materials. Mulch also minimizes evaporation from the soil surface and hence reduces losses from bare soil areas.

Mulch materials high in organic matter with a high water holding capacity and high impermeability to water droplets may adversely affect the water needs of plants.

Low permeability mulches (e.g. Plastic) may increase concentrated flow and erosion on un-mulched areas

Mulch materials with a high water holding capacity and/or high impermeability to water droplets may adversely affect the water needs of plants.

Fine textured mulches (e.g. rice hulls) which allow less oxygen penetration than coarser materials should be no thicker than 1 or 2 inches.

Clear and infra-red transmissible (IRT) plastics have the greatest warming potential. They are transparent to incoming radiation and trap the longer wavelengths radiating from the soil. Black mulches are limited to warming soils by conduction only and are less effective.

Mulching may also provide habitat for beneficial insect and provide pest suppression

Clear mulches allow profuse weed growth and may negate the benefits of soil warming. Black mulches provide effective weed control. Wavelength selective (IRT) blends the soil warming characteristics of clear mulch with the weed control ability of black mulch.

Consider potential toxic allopathic effects that mulch material may have on other organisms. Animal and plant pest species may be incompatible with the site.

Consider the potential for increased pathogenic activity within the applied mulch material.

Keep mulches 3 to 6 inches away from plant stems and crowns to prevent disease and pest problems.

Deep mulch provides nesting habitat for ground-burrowing rodents that can chew extensively on bark on tree trunk and/or tree roots. Light mulch applied after the first cold weather may prevent rodents from nesting.

Some mulch material may adversely affect aquatic environments through changes in water chemistry or as waterborne debris. Consider placing mulch in locations that minimizes these risks.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications shall be prepared for each site and purpose and recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, technical notes, and narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation such as practice guidelines. Documentation shall include:

- Purpose of the mulch
- Type of mulch material used
- Percent cover and/or thickness of mulch material
- Timing of application
- Site preparation
- Listing of netting, tackifiers, or method of anchoring, and
- Operation and maintenance.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mulched areas will be periodically inspected, and mulch shall be reinstalled or repaired as needed to accomplish the intended purpose.

Removal, incorporation, bio- or photo-degradation of mulch and associated materials shall be consistent with the intended purpose and site conditions.

Operation of equipment near and on the site shall not compromise the intended purpose of the mulch.

Prevent or repair any fire damage to the mulch material.

Properly collect and dispose of artificial mulch material after intended use.

Monitor and control undesirable weeds in mulched areas.

REFERENCES

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