

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
PACIFIC ISLANDS AREA**

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

CONSERVATION COVER

(Ac.)

CODE 327

DEFINITION

Establishing and maintaining permanent vegetative cover.

an acceptable rate of survival of 75% or greater. Vegetative planting material (e.g. sprigs, rhizomes, bulbs) shall be from a reliable supplier.

PURPOSE

This practice may be applied to accomplish one or more of the following:

- Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation.
- Improve water quality.
- Improve air quality.
- Enhance wildlife habitat and pollinator habitat.
- Improve soil quality.
- Manage plant pests.

Site preparation shall be sufficiently adequate to eliminate weeds for establishment and growth of selected species.

Timing and use of equipment shall be appropriate for the site and soil conditions.

All nutrients shall be applied following the nutrient management requirements in the Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG).

Additional Criteria to Reduce Soil Erosion and Sedimentation

The amount of plant biomass and cover needed to reduce wind and water erosion to the planned soil loss objective shall be determined using the current approved wind and/or water erosion prediction technology.

CONDITION WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies on all lands needing permanent vegetative cover. This practice does not apply to plantings for forage production or to critical area plantings.

Additional Criteria for Improving Air Quality

In perennial crop systems such as orchards, vineyards, berries and nursery stock, vegetation established shall provide full ground coverage in the alleyway during mowing and harvest operations.

CRITERA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Species shall be adapted to soil, ecological sites, and climatic conditions. Consult the Pacific Islands Area Vegetative Guide for suitable species.

To sequester carbon, plant cover established will result in a positive CO₂ equivalent value when determined by the current approved carbon prediction technology.

Species planted shall be suitable for the planned purpose and site conditions.

Additional Criteria for Enhancing Wildlife Habitat and Pollinator Habitat

Seeding rates and methods shall be adequate to accomplish the planned purpose. Certified seed shall be used.

Grasses, forbs, shrubs and/or legumes shall be planted in a diverse mix to promote bio-diversity and meet the needs of the targeted species of wildlife. Species mix chosen must be dominated by native species.

Planting dates, planting methods and care in handling and planting of the seed or planting stock shall ensure that planted materials have

Additional Criteria to Improve Soil Quality

Plants will be selected on the basis of producing high volumes of organic material to maintain or improve soil organic matter. The amount of biomass needed to produce a positive Soil Condition Index (SCI) soil organic matter subfactor will be determined using the current SCI procedure.

Additional Criteria to Manage Plant Pests

In perennial crop systems such as orchards, vineyards, berries and nursery stock, permanent vegetative cover shall be established and managed according to Land Grant University Integrated Pest Management (IPM) recommendations for the target pest species.

CONSIDERATIONS

This practice may be used to promote the conservation of wildlife species in general, including threatened and endangered species.

Certified seed and planting stock that is adapted to the site should be used when it is available.

Inoculating legume seed with the proper Rhizobium bacteria should be considered on sites where the legumes to be planted have not been previously grown.

Mowing may be needed during the establishment period to reduce competition from broadleaf annual weeds.

On sites where annual grasses are an expected weed problem it may be necessary to postpone nitrogen fertilizer application until the planted species are well established.

Where applicable this practice may be used to conserve and stabilize archeological and historic sites.

Consider rotating management and maintenance activities (e.g. mow only one-fourth or one-third of the area each year) throughout the managed area to maximize spatial and temporal diversity.

Where wildlife management is an objective, the food and cover value of the planting can be enhanced by using a habitat evaluation procedure to aid in selecting plant species and providing or managing for other habitat requirements necessary to achieve the objective.

Where pollinator and wildlife habitat are primary purposes consider less dense seeding rates as

long as soil loss is within tolerable soil loss limits.

Use native species that are appropriate for the identified resource concern and management objective. Consider trying to re-establish the native plant community for the site.

If a native cover (other than what was planted) establishes, and this cover meets the intended purpose and the landowner's objectives, the cover should be considered adequate.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for this practice shall be prepared for each site. They shall include, but are not limited to:

- recommended species,
- seeding rates and dates,
- establishment procedures,
- other management actions needed to insure and adequate stand.

Specifications shall be recorded using the Pacific Islands Area jobsheet for this practice, and other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mowing and harvest operations in perennial crop systems such as orchards, vineyards, berries and nursery stock shall be done in a manner which minimizes the generation of particulate matter.

If wildlife habitat enhancement is a purpose, maintenance practices and activities **shall not** disturb cover during the reproductive period for the desired species. Exceptions should be considered for periodic mowing when necessary to maintain the health of the plant community.

Maintenance measures must be adequate to control noxious weeds and other invasive species.

To benefit insect food sources for grassland nesting birds, spraying or other control of noxious weeds shall be done on a "spot" basis to protect forbs and legumes that benefit native pollinators and other wildlife.

The Pacific Islands Area jobsheet for this practice shall be used to record the operation and maintenance of the practice on the treatment unit, and reviewed with the client.

REFERENCES

Renard, K.G., G.R. Foster, G.A. Weesies, D.K. McCool and D.C. Yoder. 1997. Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning with the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), Agricultural Handbook Number 703.

Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation Version 2 (RUSLE2) website (checked September 2010):
http://fargo.nserl.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Pacific Islands Area, April 2010. PI Technical Note No. 7 – [Pacific Islands Area Vegetative Guide](#).