

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

(Ac.)

CODE 342

DEFINITION

Establishing permanent vegetation on sites that have or are expected to have high erosion rates, and on sites that have physical, chemical or biological conditions that prevent the establishment of vegetation with normal practices.

PURPOSE

- Stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by water.
- Stabilize areas with existing or expected high rates of soil erosion by wind.
- Restore degraded sites that cannot be stabilized through normal methods.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On areas with existing or expected high rates of erosion or degraded sites that usually cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment and/or management, and if left untreated, could be severely damaged by erosion or sedimentation or could cause significant off-site damage.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes

Species selected for seeding or planting shall be suited to current site conditions and intended uses. Selected species will have the capacity to achieve adequate density and vigor within an appropriate time frame to stabilize the site sufficiently to permit suited uses with ordinary management activities.

Species, rates of seeding or planting, minimum quality of planting stock, such as pure live seed (PLS) or stem caliper, and method of establishment shall be specified before application. Only viable, high quality seed or planting stock will be used.

Seeding rates, species and variety selection, site preparation and method of establishment shall be consistent with the Revegetative Guide for Conservation Use in Alaska or based on consultation with the NRCS State Agronomist, State Forester, or the Alaska Plant Materials Center staff.

Site preparation and seeding or planting shall be done at a time and in a manner that best ensures survival and growth of the selected species. What constitutes successful establishment, e.g. minimum percent ground/canopy cover, percent survival, stand density, etc. shall be specified before application.

Fertilization, mulching, or other facilitating practices for plant growth shall be timed and applied to accelerate establishment of selected species. If the recommended fertilizer rate exceeds the criteria in Conservation Practice Standard (590) Nutrient Management, appropriate mitigating practices will be installed to reduce the risk of nutrient losses from the site.

Plantings will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations including but not limited to; state and federal seed and noxious weed laws, EPA NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems) requirements, and Clean Water Act 404 permit requirements.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

**NRCS, ALASKA
October 2003**

Additional Criteria To Restore Degraded Sites

Gullies or deep rills will be treated, where feasible, to allow equipment operation and ensure proper site and seedbed preparation.

Soil amendments will be added as necessary to ameliorate or eliminate physical or chemical conditions that inhibit plant establishment and growth. Required amendments, such as compost or manure to add organic matter and improve soil structure and water holding capacity; agricultural limestone to increase the pH of acid soils; or elemental sulfur to lower the pH of calcareous soils shall be included in the site specification with amounts, timing, and method of application.

Micro sites, such as furrows, dozer tracks, or temporary wind barriers will be established where wind, precipitation rates, or temperature extremes inhibit establishment of vegetation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Native species or mixes that are adapted to the site and have multiple values should be considered.

Palatability to wildlife species during and after stand establishment can be an important plan component. Exclusion of wildlife species may be necessary to facilitate practice establishment

Avoid species that may harbor pests. Species diversity should be considered to avoid loss of function due to species-specific pests.

Consider mitigation practices if erosion and offsite sedimentation are likely to occur before vegetation is adequately established,

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded and filed using the approved specification sheets or narrative statements in the conservation plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Use of the area shall be managed as long as necessary to stabilize the site and achieve the intended purpose.

Control or exclude livestock, people, and pests that may interfere with the timely establishment of vegetation.

Inspections, reseeding or replanting, fertilization, and pest control may be needed to insure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life.

REFERENCES

[A Revegetative Guide for Conservation Use in Alaska](#), Cooperative Extension Service publication100C-00146, May 1991