

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD  
TREE/SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT**

(Ac.)

**CODE 612**

**DEFINITION**

Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration.

**PURPOSE**

Establish woody plants for:

- forest products such as timber, pulpwood, and energy biomass
- wildlife habitat
- long-term erosion control and improvement of water quality
- treating waste
- storing carbon in biomass
- energy conservation
- improving or restoring natural diversity
- enhancing aesthetics.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Tree/shrub establishment can be applied on any appropriately prepared site where woody plants can be grown.

Utilize other practice standards for specialized tree/shrub establishment situations, e.g., Riparian Forest Buffer, 391; Alley Cropping, 311; Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment, 380; Critical Area Planting, 342; Hedgerow Planting, 422.

**CRITERIA**

**General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes**

Oregon's Forest Practices Act regulates management activities on forest lands. All activities will need to comply with the established rules.

Composition of species will be adapted to site conditions and suitable for the planned purpose(s).

Species considered locally invasive or noxious will not be used.

Planting or seeding rates will be adequate to accomplish the planned purpose for the site.

Planting dates, and care in handling and planting of the seed, cuttings or seedlings will ensure that planted materials have an acceptable rate of survival.

Only viable, high-quality and adapted planting stock or seed will be used.

A precondition for tree/shrub establishment is appropriately prepared sites. Refer to practice standard Tree/Shrub Site Preparation, 490.

Adequate seed sources or advanced reproduction needs to be present or provided for when using natural regeneration to establish a stand.

Selection of planting technique and timing will be appropriate for the site and soil conditions.

The acceptability and timing of coppice regeneration shall be based on species, age and diameter.

The planting will be protected from plant and animal pests and fire. Refer to standard Integrated Pest Management, 595, to assist with site-specific strategies for pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring, and pest suppression.

Each site will be evaluated to determine if mulching, supplemental water or other cultural treatments (e.g., tree protection devices, shade cards, brush mats) will be needed to assure adequate survival and growth.

#### **Additional Criteria for Treating Waste**

Species used to treat waste shall have fast growth characteristics, extensive root systems, high nutrient uptake capacity and tolerance of the planned effluent.

#### **Additional Criteria for Improving or Restoring Natural Diversity**

Composition of species selected for planting or those favored for natural regeneration will be native to the site and create a successional stage or state that can progress to the potential natural plant community.

#### **Additional Criteria for Storing Carbon in Biomass**

The species and plant communities that attain biomass more quickly will sequester carbon faster. The rate of carbon sequestration is enhanced as trees and/or shrubs mature and soil organic matter increases. Select plants that have higher rates of growth and potential for carbon sequestration in biomass and are adapted to the site. Plant species at the appropriate stocking rate for the site.

### **CONSIDERATIONS**

Priority should be given to plant materials that have been selected and tested in tree/shrub improvement programs. All plant materials should comply with minimum standards such as those as established by the American Nursery and Landscape Association, Forest Service, or state-approved nursery.

Plans for landscape and beautification plantings should consider foliage color, season and color of flowering, and mature plant height.

Consider using diverse species combinations which best meet locally native wildlife and pollinator needs.

Tree/shrub arrangement and spacing should allow for and anticipate the need for future access lanes for purposes of stand management.

Residual chemical carryover should be evaluated prior to planting and alter species selection and/or timing of planting/seeding.

When underplanting, trees should be planted sufficiently in advance of overstory removal to ensure full establishment.

### **PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, technical notes, and narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Access by vehicles or equipment during or after tree/shrub establishment shall be controlled to protect new plants and minimize erosion, compaction and other site impacts. Refer to the standard Access Control, 472.

The trees and shrubs will be inspected periodically and protected from adverse impacts including insects, diseases or competing vegetation, fire and damage from livestock or wildlife.

If needed, competing vegetation will be controlled until the woody plants are established. Noxious weeds will be controlled. Refer to standard Integrated Pest Management, 595.

Replanting will be required when survival is inadequate.

Supplemental water will be provided as needed.

Periodic applications of nutrients may be needed to maintain plant vigor. If nutrients are applied, refer to Nutrient Management, 595.

After trees and/or shrubs are established, refer to the standards Forest Stand Improvement, 666, and Tree/Shrub Pruning, 660, for subsequent management

### **REFERENCES**

Oregon Department of Forestry. 2002. Oregon Department of Forestry Forest Practices Act. Available at <http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/lawsrules.shtml> (Accessed 17 Nov. 2010)

Talbert, Cheryl 2008. Achieving Establishment Success the First Time. Tree Planters Notes, Vol. 52 No. 2 pages 31-37