

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
CONNECTICUT**

ANIMAL TRAILS AND WALKWAYS

(Ft.)

CODE 575

DEFINITION

Established lanes or travel ways that facilitate animal movement.

PURPOSE

- Provide or improve access to forage, water, working/handling facilities, and/or shelter,
- Improve grazing efficiency and distribution, and/or
- Protect ecologically sensitive, erosive and/or potentially erosive sites.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On lands where control of animal movement is needed.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Laws and Regulations. All Federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations, including local inland wetland agency regulations, governing the construction and use of this practice as well as setbacks from wells, surface water and property boundaries shall be followed. Planned work shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and permit conditions and requirements. **The landowner shall obtain all necessary permits prior to construction or any land clearing activities.**

Minimum width shall be eight (8) feet. Animal trails or walkways shall be constructed wide enough to accommodate movement of animals and access by operator for management and maintenance.

Animal trails or walkways shall be designed and constructed with consideration of site soil

characteristics.

Cultural resources, threatened or endangered species, wetlands, streambanks, floodways or other ecologically sensitive areas, and areas of special scenic value will be protected through the proper design and placement of animal trail(s) or walkway(s).

Animal trails or walkways shall be constructed in such a manner that accelerated erosion will not occur. Where necessary, diversions with a stable outlet will be provided. Surface shall be crowned or outsloped, as needed.

Connecticut NRCS Standard 578, Stream Crossing will be used when animal trails or walkways cross streams or other shallow water bodies.

Sensitivity of the animal's feet, with respect to the intended purpose of the trail or walkway, will be included as a design parameter in selecting the surface material for trails or walkways.

Consider the adequacy of natural surfacing. If trails or walkways are seeded or planted to vegetative cover, vegetation will be protected from grazing until fully established and capable of withstanding grazing and/or trampling. Vegetative cover shall be established in accordance with Connecticut NRCS Standards 327, Conservation Cover, and/or 342, Critical Area Planting. Where maintaining vegetative cover is necessary but not possible, Connecticut NRCS Standard 561, Heavy Use Area Protection will be used to provide adequate surface protection.

Conservation practice standard, Connecticut NRCS Standard 382, Fence will be used when needed to keep animals confined to the trail or walkway until the desired destination is reached.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Providing or Improving Access to Forage, Water, Working/Handling Facilities and/or Shelter

Animal trails and walkways will be designed and constructed of sufficient size to accommodate the expected frequency of use and animal type(s) planned for the operation.

When needed to facilitate movement of animals through a series of paddocks or pastures, gate openings and lane layouts shall allow for efficient flow of animals with the least amount of stress.

Additional Criteria Applicable to Improving Grazing Efficiency and Distribution

Fenced or unfenced animal trails or walkways will be used to distribute grazing to overcome terrain features causing uneven grazing distribution and pressure.

CONSIDERATIONS

Connecticut NRCS Standard 528, Prescribed Grazing can be used to further improve grazing distribution and pressure.

Other conservation practices, such as Connecticut NRCS Standard 472, Use Exclusion can be used in conjunction with trails or walkways to minimize the impact on sensitive areas.

For areas of high livestock concentration, such as around ponds, tanks, troughs, or other feeding areas, use Connecticut NRCS Standard 561, Heavy Use Area Protection.

Consider limiting width to prevent usage as a roadway. For travelways used by vehicles or equipment for purposes other than management and maintenance of animal trails or walkways, use Connecticut NRCS Standard 560, Access Road.

Consider use water bars, culverts, or other considerations to control and direct water flow.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for installing animal trails or walkways shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. Plans and specifications shall include construction plans, drawings, job sheets or other similar documents. These documents shall specify the requirements for installing the

practice, including the location and the kind, amount, and quality of materials to be used.

To the extent practical, specifications shall conform to NRCS National Engineering Handbook Part 642.

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

As-built drawings shall be prepared showing all pertinent elements and elevations as actually installed. As-built data and drawings will be provided to the owner/operator, regulatory state agency and participating partners upon construction completion.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan shall be prepared for, reviewed with, and signed by the landowner or operator responsible for the application of this practice. The O&M Plan shall provide specific instructions for proper operation and maintenance of each component of this practice and shall detail the level of repairs needed to maintain the effectiveness and useful life of the practice.

The operation and maintenance (O&M) plan shall specify that the trails or walkways and associated practices be inspected annually and after significant storm events to identify repair and maintenance needs.

The O&M plan shall detail the level of repairs needed to maintain the effectiveness and useful life of the practice. These repairs should include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Periodic grading or re-shaping trails or walkways to maintain the designed grade and dimensions,
- Periodic addition of surfacing materials where used,
- Re-seeding of areas in which the vegetation has been damaged or destroyed, and/or
- Mending of fences and replacement of gates.

Periodic removal and management of manure accumulations will be addressed in the O&M plan.

For multiple adjacent vegetated walkways the O&M plan should provide guidance as to the rotation of walkways to allow for recovery of

vegetation and for improvement of traffic - supporting conditions.

REFERENCES:

Heady, H.F. and R.D. Child. 1994. Rangeland ecology and management. Western Press.

Holechek, J.L., R.D. Pieper, and C.H. Herbel. 2004. Range management: principles and practices. Pearson-Prentice Hall.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 2007. Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook. Washington, DC.

USDA-NRCS. 2003. National range and pasture handbook, revision 1. Washington, DC.

Vallentine, J.F. 1971. Range development and improvement. Brigham Young University Press.

Wood, Gene. 2007. Recreational horse trails in rural and wildland areas: design, construction and maintenance. Clemson University.