

## Clearing and Snagging (Ft.) 326

### DEFINITION

Removal of vegetation along the bank (clearing) and/or selective removal of snags, drifts, or other obstructions (snagging) from natural or improved channels and streams.

### PURPOSE

Reduce risks to agricultural resources or civil infrastructure by removing obstructions that hinder channel flow or sediment transport in order to:

- Restore flow capacity and direction;
- Prevent excessive bank erosion by eddies or redirection of flow;
- Reduce the undesirable formation of bars; and/or;
- Minimize blockages by debris and ice.

### CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Any natural or improved channel where the removal of vegetation, trees, brush, and other obstructions is needed to accomplish the listed purposes.

### CRITERIA

Clearing and Snagging shall be planned, designed, and installed to meet all federal, state, local and tribal laws and regulations.

The design shall address all modified flow conditions caused by clearing and snagging.

**Capacity.** The capacity of the channel, both before and after modification, shall be determined using National Engineering Handbook (NEH) Part 654, Stream Restoration Design, Chapter 6, Stream Hydraulics. The value of the Manning's "n" roughness coefficient used to determine channel capacity after modification shall reflect the degree of natural changes and maintenance expected to occur in future years.

**Location.** The area to be cleared and snagged shall include the perimeter and flow area of the channel. Trees on the bank that are leaning over or other objects that may fall into the channel may be included.

Clearing and snagging may also be used for other areas, such as temporary disposal areas or travelways, required for implementation of this practice.

**Stability.** Clearing and snagging may affect channel stability. The effect on downstream and upstream reaches due to the removal of obstructions shall be analyzed using appropriate stream and channel geomorphologic procedures.

**Debris Disposal.** Material cleared and snagged shall be removed from the floodplain or deposited in areas or in a manner that will not significantly affect the flow capacity of the floodplain.

**Vegetation.** All areas denuded and/or disturbed during clearing and snag removal shall be restored by planting vegetation.

Use vegetation adapted to the site that will accomplish the desired purpose. Preference shall be given to native species in order to reduce the introduction of invasive plant species; provide management of existing invasive species; and minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species may cause. If native plant materials are not adaptable or proven effective for the planned use, then non-native species may be used. Refer to the Field Office Technical Guide, Section II, Invasive Plant Species, for plant materials identified as invasive species.

Disturbance of wetlands, riparian areas, and fish and wildlife habitat sites shall be minimized or avoided where possible.

The establishment of vegetation on cleared and snagged areas shall be in accordance with NRCS conservation practice standard Critical Area Planting (342).

### CONSIDERATIONS

Consider the potential effects of installation and operation of Clearing and Snagging on the cultural, archeological, historic and economic resources.

Debris in stream systems affects the physical characteristics of the stream as well as the diversity and abundance of its aquatic organisms. Fisheries and/or Aquatic Biologists can assist in evaluating and

incorporating measures to improve aquatic and riparian-wetland habitat:

Enhancements for fish and wildlife values should be incorporated as needed and practical. Special attention should be given to landscape aesthetics and to protecting and maintaining key shade, food, and den trees.

Habitat forming elements that provide cover, food, pools, and water turbulence should be retained or replaced to the extent possible

Root balls of fallen trees that are securely anchored in the channel or naturally-formed logjams may provide fish habitat and/or stability. The effects of these items shall be included in the channel capacity hydraulic analysis.

Existing on-site woody debris should be incorporated into design to help stabilize banks, modify channel flow, provide anchorage and food for invertebrates, and provide habitat and cover for fish. Note that woody debris should be securely fastened as dislodged woody debris may be a risk to downstream structures such as bridges, dams, or other civil works.

- Erosion rates decline as a percentage of vegetative roots in a streambank increases. Selection of appropriate riparian vegetation will increase the streambank's ability to resist future erosion.
- Sediments may be re-suspended in the flow due to the clearing and snagging activity. Treatments that promote beneficial sediment deposition and the filtering of sediment and dissolved substances should be considered.

Schedule in-stream work to avoid environmentally sensitive periods such as, spawning and migration, to the fullest extent possible.

Measures and practices should be incorporated, as needed and practical, to address modified flow conditions such as:

- A lowered hydraulic gradient, which may drain adjacent flood plains more quickly.
- Decreased groundwater recharge in water losing streams resulting from reduced residence time in the channel and adjacent floodplains.
- Ground-disturbing activities associated with this practice have the potential to adversely affect protected plant species and may encourage the

establishment of exotic and/or non-native species. Quickly re-vegetation of disturbed areas can minimize the introduction of non-native species.

- Temporary erosion and sediment best management practices can be used to minimize the delivery of fine sediment to adjacent and downstream reaches.
- Construction methods that enhance fish and wildlife values should be incorporated as needed and practical:
- Use of hand operated equipment, water based equipment, or small equipment will minimize soil, water, and other resource disturbances.
- Operate heavy machinery from atop adjacent streambanks to the fullest extent possible.
- After all material has been removed from streambank locations, limit machinery access to riparian areas to minimize damage to stream habitat.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria of this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use.

Support data documentation requirements are as follows:

- Inventory and evaluation records
  - Assistance notes or special report
- Survey notes, where applicable
  - Design survey
  - Construction layout survey
  - Construction check survey
- Design records
  - Physical data, functional requirements and site constraints, where applicable
  - Soils/subsurface investigation report, where applicable
- Design and quantity calculations
- Construction drawings/specifications with:
  - Location map
  - “Designed by” and “Checked by” names or initials
  - Approval signature
  - Job class designation
  - Initials from preconstruction conference
  - As-built notes

- Construction inspection records
  - Assistance notes or separate inspection records
  - Construction approval signature
- Record of any variances approved, where applicable
- Record of approvals of in-field changes affecting function and/or job class, where applicable.

#### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be developed for this practice. The O&M plan shall be consistent with the purposes of the practice, its intended life, safety requirements, and the criteria for the design.

#### **REFERENCES**

USDA-NRCS. National Engineering Handbook, Part 654, Stream Restoration Design Handbook.

USDA-NRCS. National Biology Handbook, Part 614, Stream Visual Assessment Protocol.