

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD  
WOODY RESIDUE TREATMENT**

(Ac.)

CODE 384

**DEFINITION**

The treatment of residual woody material that is created due to management activities or natural disturbances.

**PURPOSE**

- Reduce hazardous fuels
- Reduce the risk of harmful insects and disease
- Protect/maintain air quality by reducing the risk of wildfire
- To improve access for management purposes
- Develop renewable energy systems
- Enhance aesthetics
- Reduce the risk of harm to humans and livestock
- Improve the soil organic matter
- Improve the site for natural or artificial regeneration.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

On all lands, except active cropland, where woody residue requires treatment.

**CRITERIA**

**General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes**

The condition and extent of residual woody material shall determine the treatment method selected based on the operator's purpose.

Treatment methods (i.e. piling, burning, chipping/masticating, lop and scatter, off-site removal, crushing) will achieve landowner

objectives while adequately protecting land and water resources.

Care shall be taken to minimize injury to or function of the residual plant communities.

Timing of treatment shall coincide with intended purpose(s) and minimize impact on other resources.

Any broadcast burning activities shall comply with the Prescribed Burning practice (338).

Any residual woody material left on the site after treatment will not present an unacceptable fire, safety, environmental, or pest hazard. Such remaining material will not interfere with the intended purpose or other planned management activities.

**Additional Criteria Applicable to Reduce Hazardous Fuels**

Reduce the amount of fuels to an acceptable level by controlling height, size, amount and distribution.

**Additional Criteria to Reduce the Risk of Harmful Insects and Disease**

The degree, intensity and timing of treatment shall consider the characteristics of harmful insects or diseases to enhance the effectiveness of control.

**Additional Criteria to Protect/Maintain Air Quality by Reducing the Risk of Wildfire**

Activities will be consistent with established regulations and guidelines for PM10 and PM2.5 emissions, ozone precursors (NOx and VOCs), as well as smoke and fugitive dust, and state and local permit requirements.

**Additional Criteria for Develop Renewable Energy Systems**

Removal of woody material shall not be detrimental to the site and will adequately

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resource Conservation Service or download the standard from the electronic Field Office Technical Guide for Missouri.

**NRCS MOFOTG  
August 2013**

protect soil and water resources. Adequate woody material will be left to maintain or improve nutrient and organic matter cycling.

**Additional Criteria to Enhance Aesthetics**

Woody material left on the site that is scattered, windrowed or piled will be further treated to meet client objectives and any state or local requirements for aesthetics and visual resources.

**Additional Criteria to Reduce the Risk of Harm to Humans and Livestock**

Woody material left on the site that is scattered, piled or windrowed will be further treated to meet client objectives and any state or local requirements for safe use of the area.

**Additional Criteria to Improve Soil Organic Matter**

Woody material will be of a size and closeness to soil to accelerate in decomposition.

**Additional Criteria to Improve the Site for Natural or Artificial Regeneration**

Woody material will be treated to complement treatments specified in Tree/Shrub Site Preparation - 490.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

When feasible, consider chipping, shredding, off-site disposal, bio-fuel composting, or other techniques in lieu of burning.

When determining method and timing of woody material treatment, consider air quality regulations, burning regulations, available resources, ability to use woody biomass and future regeneration needs.

Consider effects on soil carbon, soil erosion, and soil quality when off-site removal of woody material is to occur.

Consider wildlife habitat needs (e.g. coarse woody debris, snags, downed tree structures, etc.) when planning the timing of and performing treatment.

Consider establishing artificial habitat (e.g. bat boxes, nesting platforms, rock piles, etc.) where needed.

Consider pollinator needs when planning and performing treatment.

Consider the beneficial and other effects on cultural resources, and threatened and endangered species, natural communities, and wetlands.

**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.

Use current NRCS job sheet **JS-MO384** to document treatment methods and practice specifications.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Monitor populations and the potential of damage to site resources by harmful pests and take controlling actions as necessary.

Access by vehicles or people will be controlled during treatment for safety. See practice Access Control - 472.

Monitor vegetation growth. Unwanted vegetation or excessive re-growth may occur, requiring treatment.

**REFERENCES**

Ecological Restoration Institute 2010. Treating Slash. Northern Arizona University. Flagstaff, Arizona. <http://www.eri.nau.edu/en/information-for-practitioners/treating-slash>

Bennett, M. and Fitzgerald, S., 2008. Reducing Hazardous Fuels on Woodland Property: Disposing of Woody Material. Oregon State Extension publication EC-1574-E.