

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #1 - Mowing

Scenario Description: This scenario addresses inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife where setting back succession by mowing incoming woody species will improve habitat for the target species. Mowing can be used to increase structural diversity by creating areas of shorter vegetation preferred by some species or certain life stages of species. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, hayfields, at the edge of woodlands or brushy areas, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. Where chemical control of undesirable vegetation, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community conservation practice 315 herbaceous weed control or 314 brush management should be used. Where the seedbank is inadequate for natural regeneration and seeding is required use conservation practice 550 range seeding or 327 Conservation Cover.

Before Situation: The site is static or trending to later successional plant community. The disturbance regime to maintain an earlier successional plant community is lacking. Pastures are often monotypic, lacking in diversity. Competition for sunlight from dense grass stands prevents seedling establishment. Stands are often dense and inhibit the movements of young wildlife such as game bird chicks. Area lacks diversity in the height of vegetation.

After Situation: Early successional habitat maintained. Mowing has provided more sun light for forb establishment. The heterogeneity of the habitat structure has been increased.

Scenario Feature Measure: Size of treated area

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Total Scenario Cost: \$1,176.27

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$117.63

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|----------|
| Equipment Operators, Light | 232 | Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers | Hour | \$23.96 | 10 | \$239.63 |
|----------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|----------|

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|----------|
| Mower, Bush Hog | 940 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$51.16 | 10 | \$511.60 |
| Truck, Pickup | 939 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$21.47 | 4 | \$85.88 |

Mobilization

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|
| Mobilization, small equipment | 1138 | Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds. | Each | \$169.58 | 2 | \$339.16 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #2 - Disking

Scenario Description: This practice addresses inadequate wildlife habitat for species requiring early successional habitat. This scenario provides early successional habitat by setting back succession and manipulating species composition by disking vegetation and creating bare ground. The typical setting for this scenario is at the edge of crop fields, in pastures, and in odd areas such as pivot corners. This scenario is applicable nationwide. Where the management of woody plants is required to create or maintain early successional habitat conservation practice 314 brush management or 666 forest stand improvement should be used. Where chemical control of weeds, including invasives, is required to reduce competition for the desired plant community conservation practice 315 herbaceous weed control should be used. Where the seedbank is inadequate for natural regeneration and seeding is required, use conservation practice 550 range seeding or 327 Conservation Cover. Where the need is to create early successional habitat within or at the edge of woodland or forest use conservation practice 666 forest stand improvement to remove trees.

Before Situation: The site is static or trending to higher successional plant species. The disturbance regime to maintain a lower successional stage is lacking. Pastures are often monotypic, lacking in diversity. Bare ground for seedling establishment is absent. Stands are often dense and inhibit the movements of younger wildlife species such as game bird chicks.

After Situation: The application of this scenario improves wildlife habitat for species requiring early successional plant communities by reducing competition and creating bare ground for the establishment of early successional plants. Additionally, brood rearing habitat is improved both by the resultant food resources and the increased openness of the plant community that allows chicks to negotiate the terrain and exploit those food resources.

Scenario Feature Measure: width and length of treated area

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 2

Total Scenario Cost: \$191.54

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$95.77

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|------|---------|---|---------|
| Tillage, Light | 945 | Includes light disking (tandem) or field cultivator. Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs. | Acre | \$10.98 | 2 | \$21.96 |
|----------------|-----|--|------|---------|---|---------|

Mobilization

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|
| Mobilization, small equipment | 1138 | Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds. | Each | \$169.58 | 1 | \$169.58 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #3 - Early Successional Wildlife Openings

Scenario Description: Such heavy density cuts, having a span of no less than 2X the average stand height, are created by cutting all woody vegetation >2" DBH in forest stands with the intent to regenerate shade intolerant species. The treated forest stand must be mature enough to produce viable seed, or it must be reasonably adjacent to desirable mature trees which will provide adequate seed to regenerate the targeted vegetation. This scenario includes treatments which utilize clear-cut, seed tree, and shelterwood forest regeneration methods which have been determined to need implementation with the use of heavy equipment (i.e. feller buncher, tree shear, masticator, etc.) and/or hand tools (i.e. chainsaw, brush saw, ax, handsaw, etc.). At the professional biologist's or forester's discretion 10-20 trees per acre may be left scattered or in groups. Tree tops can be loped and left in place using CPS-384. This EQIP payment scenario will account for regeneration method cost components which are not associated with the aspects of a commercial tree harvest. Starting in 2016, this scenario can be utilized to clonally regenerate aspen (coppice).

Before Situation: Young forest dominated by pole-sized timber (4 to 10 inches DBH). Early successional shrub habitat is lacking in the forest block. Forest canopy needs to be opened to stimulate shrub growth in the under story.

After Situation: Minimum 5 acre opening is created. Large mast trees or other species valuable to wildlife may be retained at a rate of 10 to 12 trees per acre. Wildlife habitat is improved with the increase of sunlight to the forest floor. Some slash has been left in the openings to provide cover and habitat for amphibians and reptiles.

Scenario Feature Measure: Size of treated area

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Total Scenario Cost: \$6,496.16

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$649.62

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Mobilization

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|
| Mobilization, large equipment | 1140 | Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits. | Each | \$481.39 | 2 | \$962.77 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|------------|
| Chainsaw | 937 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$4.30 | 20 | \$86.09 |
| Mechanical cutter, chopper | 943 | Forestry mulcher, flail shredder, hydro axe, brush cutter, etc. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$84.38 | 40 | \$3,375.20 |

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|------|---------|----|------------|
| Equipment Operators, Heavy | 233 | Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons. | Hour | \$39.93 | 40 | \$1,597.37 |
| General Labor | 231 | Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc. | Hour | \$23.74 | 20 | \$474.73 |

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #4 - Wildlife selective tree felling

Scenario Description: Prior forest or shrubland activities (land abandonment, planned regeneration cuts, or exploitive cuts) have triggered the establishment of advanced regeneration of desirable tree and shrub species, but left behind a residual overstory which has typically lost its commercial value and is now shading the new forest stand. This scenario is intended to address scattered tree removal of ≈35 trees per acre. Greater densities should be addressed under other scenarios such as Early Successional Wildlife Openings. The residual overtopping trees are typically >4"DBH. With the exception of 15-20 trees per acre (left scattered or in groups) all overtopping stems should be manually cut or triple girdled with a chainsaw, or killed with herbicide. Soft mast producing trees and existing snags can be retained at the foresters' discretion. The resulting cut trees should be utilized for their highest potential product, or left in place to provide additional wildlife habitat value. This EQIP payment scenario will only account for the non-commercial tree cutting or killing cost components

Before Situation: Tree canopy beginning to close and shade out shrubland habitat, reducing wildlife value for early successional species. Aspen too mature to provide adequate wildlife habitat.

After Situation: Large trees removed to an acceptable level to promote shrubland habitat, improving wildlife habitat with the resulting increase of sunlight reaching the forest floor. Aspen were cut, allowing regeneration and increased habitat for wildlife.

Scenario Feature Measure: No. of Trees Cut

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 40

Total Scenario Cost: \$906.09

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$22.65

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|------|----------|----|----------|
| General Labor | 231 | Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc. | Hour | \$23.74 | 10 | \$237.36 |
| Specialist Labor | 235 | Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services. | Hour | \$102.74 | 4 | \$410.97 |

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|----------|
| Chainsaw | 937 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$4.30 | 10 | \$43.04 |
| Truck, Pickup | 939 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$21.47 | 10 | \$214.71 |

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #5 - Wildlife feathered edge

Scenario Description: Create a transitional zone of early successional shrub habitat between grassland and forestland by removing trees >2 inches DBH. Zone of shrubs will reduce predation of wildlife nests and provide better escape cover for wildlife moving between grassland and forestland. Shrubs will also increase food availability along the edge of the forest. Cuts will occur along the edge of forestland where the forest abruptly joins grassland or cropland. Cuts should occur from September through March to minimize disturbance to nesting birds and roosting forest bats. The area to be treated is flagged out by a professional biologist or forester. Cuts will be linear and ideally, 150 feet wide. The wider the width of the cut, the better the protection, cover and food provided to wildlife. Location of feathered edges can be adjusted to avoid steep slopes, streams, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas. Tree tops can be loped and left in place to provide contiguous cover and habitat for reptiles and amphibians.

Before Situation: Young forest edge dominated by pole-sized timber (4 to 10 inches DBH). Edge between the forestland and adjoining grassland or cropland is abrupt and provides poor cover and food for wildlife. Forest canopy needs to be opened to stimulate shrub growth in the under story, creating a transitional zone of shrubs between the grassland/cropland and forest.

After Situation: Cut trees have increased sunlight penetration to the ground, encouraging growth of shrubs. Transitional zone of shrubs, 150 feet wide, between grassland/cropland and forestland now provides nesting and escape cover, as well as food for wildlife. Some slash has been left on-site to provide contiguous cover and habitat for reptiles and amphibians.

Scenario Feature Measure: Acres Treated

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Total Scenario Cost: \$1,658.05

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,658.05

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|------|---------|---|----------|
| Equipment Operators, Heavy | 233 | Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons. | Hour | \$39.93 | 5 | \$199.67 |
| General Labor | 231 | Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc. | Hour | \$23.74 | 1 | \$23.74 |
| Supervisor or Manager | 234 | Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc. | Hour | \$45.66 | 1 | \$45.66 |

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|---|----------|
| Chainsaw | 937 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$4.30 | 1 | \$4.30 |
| Mechanical cutter, chopper | 943 | Forestry mulcher, flail shredder, hydro axe, brush cutter, etc. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$84.38 | 5 | \$421.90 |

Mobilization

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|
| Mobilization, large equipment | 1140 | Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits. | Each | \$481.39 | 2 | \$962.77 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #6 - Low Shade Removal

Scenario Description: The purpose of this treatment is to increase understory light levels to facilitate an increase of desirable seedlings and herbaceous vegetation and prevent excessive competition from undesirable species. Advanced seedling and sapling reproduction is either non-existent or is very small. All undesirable understory and midstory vegetation should be mechanically and/or chemically killed. Cut stems need not be removed. In addition to herbaceous vegetation and shrubs, suppressed, intermediate, and possibly weak co-dominant trees may be removed at the discretion of the forester to achieve adequate understory light levels. Reduce relative density to 70-80% (density reduction at the discretion of forester), focusing removal on seed source trees of undesirable species. Few, if any, gaps in the main canopy should be created to prevent the germination of undesirable species. Soft mast producing trees can also be retained at the foresters' discretion. Where possible, cuts should not occur from April through October to minimize disturbance to roosting Indiana Bats and nesting birds. Associated Practices: Restoration and Management of Declining and Rare Habitat(643), Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Herbaceous Weed Control (315), Access Control (472), Critical Area Planting (342), Brush Management (314), and Forest Stand Improvement (666).

Before Situation: Understory and midstory vegetation is comprised of undesirable species of pole-timber, saplings, shrubs, or herbaceous plants that cast dense shade on the forest floor. Understory light levels are too low for the successful establishment of desirable tree seedlings, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation, which are therefore not abundant or are too small.

After Situation: A minimum of 10 ac. is treated. Understory light levels are enhanced so that desirable herbaceous vegetation, shrubs, and desirable seedlings have high survival and can increase in root and shoot growth.

Scenario Feature Measure: Size of treated area

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Total Scenario Cost: \$7,194.53

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$719.45

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|------|----------|----|------------|
| General Labor | 231 | Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc. | Hour | \$23.74 | 30 | \$712.09 |
| Skilled Labor | 230 | Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc. | Hour | \$42.51 | 40 | \$1,700.47 |
| Skilled Labor | 230 | Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc. | Hour | \$42.51 | 20 | \$850.24 |
| Specialist Labor | 235 | Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services. | Hour | \$102.74 | 25 | \$2,568.55 |

Materials

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|------|---------|----|----------|
| Herbicide, Glyphosate | 334 | A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Includes materials and shipping only. | Acre | \$15.93 | 10 | \$159.26 |
|-----------------------|-----|--|------|---------|----|----------|

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|----------|
| Brush Chipper, 6" capacity | 938 | Brush Chipper, 6" capacity, typically 35 HP. Includes chipper and power unit. Labor not included. | Hour | \$20.94 | 30 | \$628.18 |
| Chainsaw | 937 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$4.30 | 40 | \$172.17 |
| Truck, Pickup | 939 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$21.47 | 3 | \$64.41 |

Mobilization

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|
| Mobilization, small equipment | 1138 | Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds. | Each | \$169.58 | 2 | \$339.16 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #7 - Shelterwood Cut

Scenario Description: The purpose of this treatment is to increase understory light levels so that small advanced reproduction (already present) can grow and will be large enough to compete effectively following overstory removal. This treatment will prepare the stand for an eventual overstory removal which generally occurs within 4-8 years. All undesirable understory and midstory vegetation should be cut or killed with herbicide. Reduce relative density to 40-60%, depending on the size of the advanced reproduction and desired species (density reduction at the discretion of forester). Removals should be focused on seed source trees of undesirable species, all suppressed and intermediate trees, and some co-dominant trees. Retain trees with large, healthy crowns to produce seed and to moderate the ground-level environment. Where possible, cuts should not occur from April through October to minimize disturbance to roosting Indiana Bats and nesting birds. Associated Practices: Restoration and Management of Declining and Rare Habitat(643), Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Herbaceous Weed Control (315), Access Control (472), Critical Area Planting (342), Brush Management (314), and Forest Stand Improvement (666).

Before Situation: Adequate numbers of established advanced reproduction are present, but midstory and overstory shade is limiting its development. Either desirable reproduction is too small, or the likelihood of competition is too great to allow for a final (overstory) removal cut.

After Situation: Minimum of 10 ac. is treated. Understory light levels are enhanced to promote growth of advanced reproduction to competitive sizes. After implementation of this practice (4-8 years) the stand is ready for an overstory removal.

Scenario Feature Measure: Size of treated area

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Total Scenario Cost: \$6,718.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$671.80

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|------|----------|----|------------|
| General Labor | 231 | Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc. | Hour | \$23.74 | 20 | \$474.73 |
| Skilled Labor | 230 | Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc. | Hour | \$42.51 | 40 | \$1,700.47 |
| Specialist Labor | 235 | Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services. | Hour | \$102.74 | 25 | \$2,568.55 |

Materials

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|------|---------|----|----------|
| Herbicide, Glyphosate | 334 | A broad-spectrum, non-selective systemic herbicide. Refer to WIN-PST for product names and active ingredients. Includes materials and shipping only. | Acre | \$15.93 | 20 | \$318.52 |
|-----------------------|-----|--|------|---------|----|----------|

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---|------|---------|----|------------|
| Brush Chipper, 12" capacity | 1869 | Brush Chipper, 12" capacity, typically 130 HP. Includes chipper and power unit. Does not include labor. | Hour | \$54.00 | 20 | \$1,079.98 |
| Chainsaw | 937 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$4.30 | 40 | \$172.17 |
| Truck, Pickup | 939 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$21.47 | 3 | \$64.41 |

Mobilization

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|
| Mobilization, small equipment | 1138 | Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds. | Each | \$169.58 | 2 | \$339.16 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|------|----------|---|----------|

Practice: 647 - Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

Scenario: #8 - Overstory Removal

Scenario Description: The canopy overstory is selectively thinned to provide light to established seedlings. Large advanced reproduction is present and is ready to be released from overstory shade to create young forest habitat. Cutting should occur from September through March to minimize disturbance to nesting birds. Disturbance to roosting Indiana bats must also be considered. 10-12 trees per acre are retained for wildlife habitat. Around 20-30 trees are removed per acre. Associated Practices: Restoration and Management of Declining and Rare Habitat(643), Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Herbaceous Weed Control (315), Access Control (472), Critical Area Planting (342), Brush Management (314), and Forest Stand Improvement (666).

Before Situation: Tree canopy is beginning to close and cause insufficient light to allow regeneration of established seedlings. An adequate number of advanced seedlings is present and large enough to compete effectively with anticipated competition once released.

After Situation: Large canopy trees are removed to an acceptable level to ensure sufficient light is available to established seedlings to encourage growth. Stand is adequately stocked with well-distributed crop trees. Approximately 10 to 12 wildlife reserve trees are retained for wildlife habitat.

Scenario Feature Measure: Size of treated area

Scenario Unit: Acre

Scenario Typical Size: 5

Total Scenario Cost: \$2,826.44

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$565.29

Cost Details

| Component Name | Id | Description | Unit | Cost | Qty | Total |
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|
|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|

Equipment Installation

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|------|---------|----|----------|
| Chainsaw | 937 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$4.30 | 60 | \$258.26 |
| Truck, Pickup | 939 | Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included. | Hour | \$21.47 | 15 | \$322.07 |

Labor

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|------|----------|----|------------|
| General Labor | 231 | Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc. | Hour | \$23.74 | 60 | \$1,424.18 |
| Specialist Labor | 235 | Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services. | Hour | \$102.74 | 8 | \$821.94 |