

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
NEW JERSEY
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

ACCESS CONTROL

(Ac.)

CODE 472

DEFINITION

The temporary or permanent exclusion of animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment from an area.

Barriers may consist of either natural and/or artificial structures such as vegetation or fences. (See Fence Standard 382.) Table 1 gives suggested vegetation to plant to exclude people.

PURPOSE

Achieve and maintain desired resource conditions by monitoring and managing the intensity of use by animals, people, vehicles, and/or equipment in coordination with the application schedule of practices, measures and activities specified in the conservation plan.

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR LIVESTOCK EXCLUSION

Livestock shall be permanently excluded from areas where woodland production, and/or fish and wildlife habitat the primary goals.

On areas damaged by overgrazing and/or soil compaction, exclusion shall last as long as necessary in order to promote forage health, growth, under-story vegetation, and reduce soil compaction. This may take several years.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies on all land uses.

Wet areas and areas composed of soils susceptible to critical erosion shall be permanently protected.

CRITERIA

Barriers must be adequate to prevent, restrict, or control use by targeted vehicles, animals, or people, and not be a safety hazard.

Livestock should be excluded from all streams, especially those that have been identified as polluted with high counts of fecal coliform bacteria or streams and riparian areas that serve as municipal or domestic water supplies.

Barrier life must be adequate for the intended purpose.

Refer to the Riparian Forest Buffer Standard 391 for adequate buffer widths for waterbodies for given buffer purposes.

Timing and exclusion periods must be described to accomplish intended purpose.

Livestock may also be excluded from recreational areas to meet environmental, aesthetic, or recreational goals.

To prevent accidents associated with the use of vehicles, (including recreational) barriers associated with roads and trails shall be adequately marked to safeguard human safety and minimize the risk of liability.

Comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations during the installation, operation, and maintenance of this practice.

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR CRITICAL AREAS

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated as needed. The current version of this standard is available on our web site at: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg>

**NRCS, NJ FOTG
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For critical area treatments, exclusion will last two years from date of establishment or until vegetation becomes well established.

On areas where ground cover is not adequate to prevent soil erosion, the time may vary from a minimum of one year to several years.

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR WILDLIFE EXCLUSION

Intensive deer browsing or rubbing often kills newly planted tree seedlings and saplings. Standard fences or electrical fences, if properly planned and installed, can prevent this by excluding deer. Livestock type fences must be at least eight feet tall. Electric fence does not need to be this tall as deer first try to go through the fence. See Rutgers Cooperative Extension Fact Sheet Number FS888 "Portable Electric Fencing for Preventing Wildlife Damage". Wildlife exclusion methods are also discussed in the Riparian Forest Buffer Standard 391.

CONSIDERATIONS

Planners should consider liability to the planning agency or the landuser.

Assess potential landowner and user liability before installing barriers.

Public use may be an issue in areas where public right of access has previously been established by past use and law.

Barrier type and design should take into account impacts of the barrier to wildlife health and animal movement.

Where a barrier is placed around an area with a wildfire hazard, provide access to the area for fire control.

Consider the effects of use exclusion practice on water quantity and water quality.

Consider the need of livestock for shade by allowing access to small portions of woodland.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded using an approved format and/or narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

Specifications will include what is to be excluded, and the period, primary purpose(s), and method of exclusion.

OPERATION AND MAINTAINENCE

Barriers will be periodically inspected to verify that the barriers are meeting their designed purpose(s). Repair barriers as needed.

REFERENCES

1. Dirr, Micheal, Manual of Woody Plants, Champaign, Illinois Stipes Publishing Company (1977)
2. NRCS, Virginia Field Office Technical Guide, Section IV.
3. NRCS, New Jersey Field Office Technical Guide, Section IV
4. Hough, Mary New Jersey Wild Plants Harmony, NJ Harmony Press (1983)

TABLE 1 : Selected List of Trees and Shrubs for Use Exclusion Plantings

Plant Names	Plant Hardiness Zones ^{1/}	Geographic Distribution in New Jersey ^{1/}	Soil Drainage Class ^{2/}	Average Height/ Width at 20 Years	Growth Rate	Remarks
EVERGREEN TREES						
ARBORVITAE <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	All	Native to North Jersey	W - P	Height = 25 ft. Width = 10	Slow	Frequently planted statewide as an ornamental. Prefers moist, well-drained soil, but tolerates a wide range of conditions. Prone to bagworms
CEDAR, EASTERN RED <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	All	Throughout state	W - SP	Height = 20 ft. Width =	Slow	Should not be planted near apple orchards; alternate host of cedar-apple rust
CYPRESS, LEYLAND <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	6a, 6b, 7a, 7b	Introduced; This is a hybrid of <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> and <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> .	W - SP	Height = 40 ft. Width = 20	Fast	Adaptable to adverse sites; growth is best on good sites. Prone to bagworms, canker, and windthrow. Use in multiple-row plantings to minimize windthrow
FIR, WHITE <i>Abies concolor</i>	All	No, native to Western US	E - SP	Height = 25 ft. Width = 15 ft.	Moderate	Few insect or disease problems.
HOLLY, AMERICAN <i>Ilex opaca</i>	6a, 6b, 7a, 7b	Mostly Coastal Plain.	W - P	Height = 20 ft. Width = 15 ft.	Slow	Need male and female plants for fruit production. Shade tolerant. Being tested for planting near poultry house tunnel fans, but is very slow-growing

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JUNIPER CHINESE <i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	All	No	W – SP	25 feet	slow	Tree 50 to 60 feet in height, width 15 to 20 feet when mature. Many cultivars, which vary widely in height and width. Very Prickly.
PINE, JAPANESE BLACK <i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	All	Introduced; not native to U.S.	E – MW	Height = 30 ft. Width = 20 ft.	Fast	Salt tolerant. Often planted in seashore communities. Recent insect problems.
PINE, WHITE <i>Pinus strobus</i>	All	Throughout the state, but may not be native to Pine Barrens	W - MW	Height = 40 ft. Width = 25 ft.	Fast	Frequently planted statewide as an ornamental. Does not tolerate much pollution
SPRUCE, NORWAY <i>Picea abies</i>	All	Introduced; not native to U.S.	W - MW	Height = 35 ft. Width = 20 ft.	Fast	Fast growth rate when young, slows down with age. Prefers moderately moist, well-drained soil. Does not tolerate hot, dry, or air pollution.

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DECIDUOUS TREES						
HAWTHORN, WASHINGTON <i>Crataegus phaeopyrrum</i>	All	Rare plant of North Jersey	W – P	Height = 20 ft. Width = 15 ft.	Moderate	Broadly columnar small dense thorny tree . Maximum height 30 feet. Showy flower in June, Persistent fall and winter fruit. Fall colors. Excellent for screen, border, hedges. Good for wildlife.
SHRUBS						
ARROWWOOD <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	All	Statewide.	W - P	Height = 10 ft Width = 8 ft.	Fast	Suckers freely. White flowers, bluish-black berries. Understory shrub.
BAYBERRY, NORTHERN <i>Morella pensylvanica</i> (formerly <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>)	6b, 7a, 7b	Statewide	W - SP	Height = 10 ft Width = 8 ft.	Moderate	Need male and female plants for fruit production. Salt tolerant (0-20 ppt.) Suckers to form colonies.
BEACHPLUM <i>Prunus maritima</i>	6b, 7a, 7b	Along the coast	E – SP	Height = 12 ft. Width = .	Moderate	Does well along the coast

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SHRUBS (continued)						
DOGWOOD, REDOSIER <i>Cornus sericea</i>	All	Mostly North Jersey.	MW - P	Height = 8 ft. Width = 6 ft.	Fast	Attractive red stem color. White flowers and fruit.
DOGWOOD, SILKY <i>Cornus amomum</i>	All	Statewide, though rarely in the pine barrens	MW - P	Height = 10 ft Width = 6 ft..	Fast	Produces fruit at 3-5 years of age. White flowers with blue berries. Prefers some shade.
FIRETHORN <i>Pyracanthus coccinea</i>	All	Not native	MW - SP	Height = 15 ft. Width = 7 ft.	Moderate	Attractive orange berries in fall. Thorny bush. Best fruit production in full sun.

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SHRUBS (continued)						
HOLLY, NELLIE STEVENS <i>Ilex</i> x "NELLIE R. STEVENS"	Zones 6 & 7	No, hybrid of <i>I. cornuta</i> and <i>I. aquifolium</i> ,	W- SP	Height = 30'	Moderate	Large shrub to small pyramidal tree. Grows faster than American Holly.
VIRGINIA ROSE <i>Rose virginiana</i>	All	Throughout	EW – P	Height = 5 feet Width = 4 feet	Moderate	Will form a hedge. Attractive native rose.
YEW <i>Taxus canadensis</i>	All	North Jersey above terminal moraine	W - SP	Height = 4 ft. width = 6	Slow	Prefers cool, shaded sites.

TABLE 1 NOTES:

1. The **Plant Hardiness Zones** designate where a species can be successfully planted in New Jersey, while the **Geographic Distribution** describes where the species usually occurs under natural conditions.
2. **Soil Drainage Class** (refer to the county soil survey for further information):
E - Excessively Drained; W - Well Drained; MW - Moderately Well Drained; SP - Somewhat Poorly Drained; P - Poorly Drained.