

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
NEW YORK CONSERVATION PRACTICE GUIDELINE**

RIPARIAN HERBACEOUS COVER

(ACRE)

390

REFERENCES

National Handbook of Conservation Practices-390, Riparian Herbaceous Cover
Lead Discipline: ESD-WBio

Commonly Associated Practices or Processes

The following conservation practices are commonly used in conjunction with this practice to address natural resource concerns and opportunities in New York. This does not imply that any or all of the listed practices must be included or that others may not be included in a conservation management system (CMS). Consult Section III of the Field Office Technical Guide for assistance in developing CMS.

To determine whether a Conservation Practice Standard applies to this and any other associated practices in New York, check the following website: http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/efotg_locator.aspx?map=NY. Select a County. On the eFOTG main screen, in the menu pane on the left side of the screen, open the Section IV folder to find the Conservation Practices for use in New York. Also included under Section IV are New York Construction Specifications, Engineering Job Sheets, Guidelines and/or Procedures relevant to the Practice Standards.

Table A: Commonly Associated Practice Standards or Processes

Number	Name
560	Access Road
575	Animal Trails and Walkways
314	Brush Management
327	Conservation Cover
382	Fence
595	Pest Management
643	Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats
574	Spring Development
578	Stream Crossing
580	Streambank and Shoreline Protection
645	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
472	Use Exclusion
614	Water Facility
642	Water Well
644	Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management

OTHER REFERENCES

The following references can be accessed from: <http://policy.nrcs.usda.gov>

NRCS National Biology Handbook

NRCS National Biology Manual

NRCS National Agronomy Manual

NRCS National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH)

NRCS National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Handbook

National Agroforestry Center: <http://www.unl.edu/nac/riparian.html>

National Association Of Conservation Districts: <http://www.nacdnet.org/buffers/>

Vegspec: <http://ironwood.itc.nrcs.usda.gov/Netdynamics/Vegspec/pages/HomeVegspec.htm>

NRCS Conservation Buffers Training Manual(s) (from NEDC training course)

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resource reviews will be conducted for all ground disturbing practices, components, or other activities, as per the State Level Agreement between NRCS and the New York State Historic Preservation Officer.

PERMITS AND NOTIFICATIONS

All permits, easements, and rights-of-way are the responsibility of the landowner. **Dig Safely NY** (formerly the Underground Facilities Protection Organization, or UFPO) and non-member local utilities will be contacted according to the time required before construction to mark all applicable facilities in the construction area. This is the responsibility of the excavator.

Identification and the location of all other underground or overhead facilities is the responsibility of the landowner.

Threatened and endangered (T&E) species review will be conducted for all projects as part of the NEPA process. This review will include an assessment of available records documenting the presence of T&E species in the project area. At a minimum, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and U.S Fish and Wildlife Service will be contacted for potential presence of listed species. If a T&E species is or was historically present at a site, document findings on the NRCS-CPA-52 form as appropriate and contact the NRCS Area Biologist for guidance on how to proceed with the project.

DECISION MAKER INVOLVEMENT AND PLAN REVIEW

Involve the decision maker at all stages of inventory and design. Review the conservation plan. Determine that the NEPA process has been completed and documented on a CPA-52 and that the project can proceed with no additional analysis required. All landowner decisions need to be documented. Ensure an operation and maintenance plan is provided to and reviewed with the decision maker.

INVENTORY AND EVALUATION

1. Determine landowner/operators objectives and extent of proposed treatment area.
2. Review all potential sites in the field to determine if the site meets the "Condition Where Practice Applies" statement within the conservation practice standard.

3. Compile and review all relevant resource inventory maps. These include but are not limited to aerial imagery, soils maps, topographic maps, and wetland maps.
4. Identify current land use of proposed treatment area and surrounding landscape. Document land use on plan map. Label tract, field, and acreage. Be cognizant of property boundaries, other land easement boundaries, overhead power lines, and major underground utilities.
5. From field observation identify and inventory existing vegetation, density, and habitat type. Separate the inventory into linear stream reaches based on observed differences. Evaluate the current level of function of each stream reach. Document all information on field notes and plan maps.
6. Evaluate the stream reach flowing through the proposed treatment area. Determine and document flooding frequency and duration as well as streambank and channel stability. Note and document all areas of instability that may need treatment.
7. Determine width of geomorphic flood plain, identify top of bank for each stream reach and document on the plan map.
8. Based on field observation identify and label existing conservation practices within the proposed treatment area. Include practices that are adjacent to the treatment area that could have an impact on the treatment area.
9. Identify and document location of any concentrated flows within the treatment area.
10. For pastureland uses, document livestock management activities, including livestock and vehicle traffic patterns. Determine the need for and location of stream crossings, alternative water sources, exclusion fencing and additional pastureland base.
11. Evaluate the up-slope conditions to determine whether systems that are in place meet quality criteria. Determine the need for any additional treatment.
12. Summarize the inventory and evaluation process in a Benchmark Plan Narrative.

DESIGN

Riparian Herbaceous Cover needs to be designed using a combination of practices that, when implemented, will combine to provide a treatment level meeting required quality criteria.

1. Determine the required treatment width and level by stream reach.
2. Develop a plan map with appropriate scale and legend that documents cover extent and specific layout. A plan map needs to provide location and extent of all existing and planned components for each reach.
3. Additional conservation practice components may be needed to protect the integrity of the Riparian Herbaceous Cover. Include practices to address concentrated flow areas, unstable streambanks, alternative water supply, livestock exclusion, and treatment of adjacent cropland runoff. Refer to appropriate standards and guidelines to plan, design, and install the required components.
4. Base selection of plant species on the site inventory and evaluation and adapted to local conditions and climate. Where possible use native species. Avoid species known to be invasive.
5. Develop planting specifications for the treatment area utilizing selected species based on soil suitability ratings, intended function and habitat type. The planting specifications will include amendments based on a soil test. Specify required site preparation including weed control, seedbed preparation, and seeding method. Specify species selection, seeding rate, timing of seeding, and seed quality.
6. Develop an installation sequence for the Riparian Herbaceous Cover system so as not to interfere with individual practice function.

7. Ensure seed mix or other plant materials are ordered and available to coincide with optimum planting dates. If project completion does not coincide with optimal planting dates, alternative methods to protect the site will be used (i.e. cover crop, mulching).
8. Develop an O&M plan to ensure the proper function and longevity of the practice.

INSTALLATION

The construction and inspection will be in accordance with the practice(s) being installed.

1. Provide copies of the planting/construction specifications and drawings to landowner. Explain all aspects of the job before a contractor is secured. Review the O&M plan with the landowner to assure understanding and proper maintenance of the completed practice.
2. Review the job with landowner and contractor prior to construction/installation. Ensure that all utilities applicable to the job site have been notified and marked prior to construction.
3. Inspect all component practices to ensure they are installed in the specified sequence.
4. Check to ensure proper site preparation for seeding and/or planting.
5. Ensure proper rates of lime, fertilizer and other needed soil amendments have been applied.
6. Ensure seed/plant material quantity and quality standards are met.
7. If mechanical seeding, check calibration of seeder.
8. Closely monitor seeding operation to ensure proper seed placement, rate, and seed to soil contact.
9. Ensure site is properly mulched, if specified.

CHECK OUT

All planned, designed, and installed conservation practices require documentation in the appropriate case file. Documentation must be sufficient to show:

1. The design conforms to the applicable standard;
2. The prepared construction drawings, specifications, plan maps, and/or job sheets accurately reflect the design;
3. The installed practice meets the requirements of the construction drawings, specifications, and practice standard; and
4. The "As Built" condition of the practice. Write "As Built" in red on drawings. Record all changes made during implementation in red. Practices not requiring drawings will have the "As Built" condition documented on plan maps, job sheets, and/or with narrative.

REPORTING

Enter all documentation in the Conservation Plan (Toolkit), contract document (Protracts) and Conservation Assistance Notes (NRCS-CPA-6/6A).

Report the practice and applicable components in the NRCS Progress Reporting System (PRS). Be certain to report benefits for all applicable resources and resource concerns as allowed in the NRCS progress reporting system.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Facilities, structures, and practices must be operated and maintained to ensure proper function and longevity. Periodic follow-up with the landowner is essential to ensure that all operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements are understood and followed.