	CONSERVATION PRACTICE DEFINITIONS AND THEIR CORRESPONDING POTENTIAL TO ADVERSELY IMPACT CULTURAL RESOURCES			
			Matrix	**Who determines**
Source	**Practice Description**	**Practice Extent**	**Designation**	**potential effect?**
FOTG	**Access Road (Ft.) (560)** – A travel way constructed as part of a conservation plan.	Earth shaping and grading, vegetation removal, placement of gravel culverts, berms, etc.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Animal Trails and Walkways (575)** - A travel facility for livestock and/or wildlife to provide movement through difficult or ecologically sensitive terrain.	Shaping of earth to form an elevated or level bed or crossing and/or building.	PG	CRS
	Animal Use Area Protection (No.) (757) - Protecting areas used for animal feeding, loafing, or confinement by surfacing with suitable materials, or by installing needed structures.	Installing a concrete pad, often 40 feet by 100 feet. May grade surface, usually impacting only the topsoil.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Agrichemical Handling Facility (No.) (596)** – A permanent structure with an impervious surface to provide an environmentally safe area for the handling of on-farm agrichemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers, that are used in spraying operations of orchards, vineyards, and cropland.	Removal of vegetation, site grading, placement of concrete and/or building	G	CRS
	Agricultural Fuel Containment Facility (No.) (239) - An agricultural fuel containment facility is a permanent structure with an impervious catch surface designed to prevent contamination of natural resources due to leakage or spillage of agricultural fuels.	Installation of a tank to hold fuel.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Brush Management (Ac.) (314)** – Managing and manipulating stands of shrubs and short, scrubby trees on rangeland, pastureland, and recreation and wildlife areas by mechanical, chemical, or biological means or by prescribed burning.	Vegetation can be mechanically removed with a mower, chopper, offset disk or other heavy farm equipment. Sometimes a dozer will be used to scrap vegetation away.	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
NHCP	**Channel Vegetation (Ac.) (322)** – Establishing and maintaining adequate plants on channel banks, berms, spoil and associated areas.	Hand planting or seeding material along disturbed channel banks	PG	CRS to reference site maps
	Cistern (No.) (234) – A water storage structure constructed for storing runoff from roof areas.	Installation of below ground water storage tank.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Clearing and Snagging (Ft.) (326)** – Removing snags, drifts, or other obstructions from a channel.	Construction equipment is used to pull fallen or leaning trees from streams, creeks and drainage ditches. Sand bars and debris piles are removed with heavy equipment such as an excavator.	PG	FO if snagging only or excavating from streambed; CRS if vegetation is cleared from banks
FOTG	**Commercial Fishponds (Ac.) (397)** – A water impoundment constructed and managed for commercial aquaculture production.	Soil is excavated 18" - 8 or more feet in depth from an area and spoil material is generally placed and shaped nearby.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Conservation Cropping Rotation (Ac.) (328)** – An adapted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth.	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	**Conservation Tillage (Ac.) (329) -** Any tillage and planting system in which at least 30 percent of the soil surface is covered by plant residue after planting.	Tillage operations are reduced. Tillage depth is within normal plow zone. This does not include deep tillage (324)	NG	FO
	Contour Buffer Strips (Acre) (332) - Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established across the slope and alternated down the slope with parallel, wider cropped strips.	Planting protective cover on sloping farmland, to prevent erosion.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Contour Farming (Ac.) (330)** – Farming sloping land in such a way that preparing land, planting, and cultivating are done on the contour. (This includes following established grades or terraces or diversions.)	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Contour Orchard and Other Fruit Area (Ac.) (331)** - Planting orchards, vineyards or small fruit so that all cultural operations are done on the contour.	Tree planting using hand or mechanical tree planting equipment.	PG	CRS
FOTG	**Cover Crop (340)** – A crop of close-growing grasses, legumes, or small grain grown primarily for seasonal protection and soil improvement. It usually is grown for one year or less, except where there is permanent cover as in orchards.	Normal planting of annual crops using farm equipment	NG	FO
FOTG	**Critical Area Planting (Ac.) (342)** – Planting vegetation, such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes, on highly erodible or critically eroding areas (does not include tree planting mainly for wood products.)	These areas are highly disturbed, eroded areas to begin with. Farm or heavy equipment is used to shape the area before planting vegetation.	PG	CRS
NHCP	**Dam, Floodwater Retarding (No. and acre feet) (402)** – A single-purpose dam designed for temporary storage of floodwater and for its controlled release.	Extensive earthwork is conducted to remove trees, and construct dam and associated pool area. Permanent water is impounded behind dam	G	CRS
NHCP	**Dam, Multiple-Purpose (No. and acre feet) (349)** – A dam constructed across a stream or a natural watercourse that has a designed reservoir storage capacity for two or more purposes, such as floodwater retardation and irrigation water supply, municipal water supply, and recreation.	Extensive earthwork is conducted to remove trees, and construct dam and associated pool area. Permanent water is impounded behind dam	G	CRS
NHCP	**Dead Poultry Composting Facility (No.) (317) (318i)** – A facility for the composting of the normal daily mortalities from a poultry or livestock operations.	Usually, site is graded and shaped, and a concrete pad with roof and sides is constructed. Approximately 10 to over 40 feet in length and/or width.	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
NHCP	**Deep Tillage (AC.) (324)** - Performing tillage operations below the normal tillage depth to modify the physical or chemical properties of the soil.	Tillage equipment such as chisels, subsoilers, or rippers can go as deep as 24".	PG	FO can conduct visual inspections on cropfields when they can certify that this practice has been previously implemented. CRS must conduct review when FO cannot certify that this practice has been previously applied.
FOTG	**Dike (Ft.) (356)** – An embankment constructed of earth or other suitable materials to protect land against overflow or to regulate water.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to place soil into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider. Soil may be excavated from a nearby source or adjacent to Dike	G	CRS
FOTG	**Diversion (Ft.) (362)** – A channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to excavate a channel and push soil up into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Dry Hydrant (Each) (432)** – A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water source that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.	Installation of pipeline into a ready water source. Use of ditch witch if possible.	G	CRS
	Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (Acre) (647) – Manage early plant succession to benefit desired wildlife or natural communities.	Plantings of native grasses.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Fencing (Ft.) (382)** – Enclosing or dividing an area of land with a suitable, permanent structure that acts as a barrier to livestock, big game, predators, or people.	Posts are installed into the ground by drilling a 4"-6" diameter hole 2-3 feet deep approximately 8-12 feet apart. Post can be driven into the ground instead of drilling. Fences may be from a few hundred feet to several thousand feet in length.	PG	FO

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Field Border (Ft.) (386)** – A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field by planting or by converting from trees to herbaceous vegetation or shrubs.	Crop field may be planted to grass or trees along a crop field may be removed and planted to grass.	PG	FO if converting existing cropland; CRS if converting from native tree cover.
FOTG	**Filter Strip (393)** – An area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from wastewater.	Crop field may be planted to grass or trees along a crop field may be removed and planted to grass.	PG	FO if converting existing cropland; CRS if converting from native tree cover.
	Firebreak (Feet) (394) – A strip of bare land or vegetation that retards fire.	Hand digging a barrier to help retard the spread of fire.	G	CRS
	Fish Raceway or Tank (Ft.) (398) – A channel or tank with a continuous flow of water constructed or used for high-density fish production.	Excavation of an area to allow for fish production.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Fish Stream Improvement (Ft.) (395)** – Improving a stream channel to make a new fish habitat or to enhance an existing habitat.	Stream channel may be modified to the extent practical, to its original flow pattern usually by installing rifles and pools and de-straightening. Usually performed with construction equipment on a stream that has be previously altered.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Fishpond Management (No.) (399)** – Developing or improving impounded water to produce fish for domestic use or recreation.	Regulating water flow, feed, and forage in a pond	NG	FO
NHCP	**Floodwater Diversion (Ft.) (400)** – A graded channel with a supporting embankment or dike on the lower side constructed on lowland subject to flood damage.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to place soil into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider. Soil may be excavated from a nearby source or adjacent to Dike	G	CRS
NHCP	**Floodway (Ft.) (404)** – A channel, usually bounded by dikes, used to carry flood flows.	Heavy farm or construction equipment is used to place soil into a berm 2 - 6 feet high or higher and 4 - 10 feet wide or wider. Soil may be excavated from a nearby source or adjacent to Dike	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
	Forage Harvest Management (Acre) (511) – The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, greenchop, or ensilage.	Hayland Management.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Forest Site Preparation (Ac.) (490)** – Treating areas to encourage natural seeding of desirable trees or to permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding.	Pushing and piling, chopping, or burning timber trash left over from timber harvest.	PG	CRS
NHCP	**Forest Stand Improvement (Ac.) (666)** – Removing unmerchantable or undesirable trees, shrubs and/or vines from wooded areas.	Undesirables may be cut with chain saw and left on ground, injected with poison and left standing, or cut and removed with forest harvest equipment.	PG	FO if operation is performed by hand, CRS if operation is with heavy equipment.
	Forest Trails and Landings (Acre) (655) – A route, travel-way or cleared area within a forest.	Installation of paths and walkways.	PG	CRS
FOTG	**Grade Stabilization Structure (No.) (410)** – A structure used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels.	A metal pipe with a water control device would be installed through an earth embankment. Embankment could be from 2 - 6 or more feet high, 8 - 10 feet or more wide and several feet or more long. Earth is excavated form nearby source.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Grassed Waterway (Ac.) (412)** – A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff.	A channel is cut from 12-30 inches deep and 8 to 30 or more feet wide and from 10 to 400 feet or more long. Spoil is placed and spread on nearby crop field.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Heavy Use Area Protection (No.) (561)** – Protecting heavily used areas by establishing vegetative cover, by surfacing with suitable materials, or by installing needed structures.	This areas are usually worn, disturbed and eroded from animal or vehicle traffic. Area is graded and shaped, and hardened material such as rock crushed rock or concrete is usually placed.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Hedgerow Planting (Ft.) (422)** – Establishing a living fence of shrubs or trees in, across, or around a field.	Small trees/shrubs are usually hand planted using shovel or dibble, in two or more rows.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Land Clearing (Ac.) (460)** – Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation from wooded areas.	Use of heavy equipment, extensive site disturbance.	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (No. and Ac.) (453)** – Treating in-place material, mine spoil (excavated overburden), mine waste, or overburden to reduce downslope movement.	Highly disturbed area is stabilized using heavy equipment and/or vegetation.	NG	CRS - Site map reference only
FOTG	**Land Reconstruction, Currently Mined Land (Acre) (544)** – Restoring currently mined land to an acceptable form and for a planned use.	These sites are already or will be highly disturbed from recent mining activity.	PG	CRS
FOTG	**Land Smoothing (Ac.) (466)** – Removing irregularities on the land surface by use of special equipment.	Tractor or dozer smooth out field surface to a uniform surface. Usually performed on existing cropland or previously disturbed areas.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Lined Waterway or Outlet (Ft.) (468)** – A waterway or outlet with an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone, or other permanent material. The lined section extends up the side slopes to the designed depth of flow. The earth above the permanent lining may be vegetated or otherwise protected.	Waterway channel is excavated from 12- over 30 inches deep and 2 to over 10 feet wide. Spoil is placed and spread in adjacent field.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Mulching (Ac.) (484)** – Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, not produced on the site, to the surface of the soil.	Usually, composted material, plastic sheeting or other suitable material is placed my hand or machine over the top of a crop field or row bed for crop production.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Nutrient Management (Ac.) (590)** – Managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of plant nutrients.	Part of normal farming activity. Incorporation of fertilizer into the root zone is extent of soil disturbance.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Obstruction Removal (Ac.) (500)** – Removal and disposal of unwanted, unsightly, or hazardous buildings, structures, vegetation, landscape features, trash, and other materials.	This could be limited to man-made obstructions to natural obstructions such as rock, and will vary greatly from job to job.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Open Channel (Ft.) (582)** – Constructing or improving a channel, either natural or artificial, in which water flows with a free surface.	Excavation of sol and shaping or grading of bottom and banks of channel using heavy equipment.	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Pasture and Hayland Planting (Ac.) (512)** – Establishing and reestablishing long-term stands of adapted species of perennial, biennial, or reseeding forage plants. (Includes pasture and hayland renovation. Does not include grassed waterways or outlets on cropland.)	The actual planting activity is done using normal farm equipment. The planting operation could be conducted on previously cropped land, or cleared land converted from forest or native vegetation.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pest Management (Ac.) (595)** – A system of managing pests (including diseases, weeds, insects and other invertebrates, and wildlife) to reduce adverse effects on plant and animal growth, crop production, farm profitability and environmental resources.	Part of normal farming operation and seldom, if ever, disturbs soil below normal plow layer on cropland or other land.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pipeline (Ft.) (516)** – Pipeline installed or conveying water for livestock or for recreation.	Pipe is placed 18- 30 inches below ground into a 4-6 inch wide trench usually dug using a trenching machine.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Pond (No.) (378)** – A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout.	Earthwork is completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate soil and either spread nearby, or place to construct a dam. Water will be impounded.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining (No.) – Asphalt-Sealed Fabric Liner (No.) (521E)** – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining (No.) – Bentonite Sealant (No.) (521C)** – Installing a fixed lining o impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining (No.) – Cationic Emulsion-Waterborne Sealant (No.) (521D)** – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining (No.) –Flexible Membrane Lining (No.) (521A)** – Installing a fixed lining or impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pond Sealing or Lining (No.) – Soil Dispersant (No.) (521B)** – Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond mechanically or chemically to impede or prevent excessive water loss.	Site has already been disturbed for the pond construction. This liner is placed on top of the soil or incorporated to 6 inches or less.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Precision Land Forming (Ac.) (462)** – Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.	Earthmoving equipment such as a fixed blade, grader, or earth pan is pulled across a field in several directions.	G	CRS
	Prescribed Grazing (Ac.) (528) – Managing the controlled harvest of vegetation with grazing animals.	Grazing in pasture fields.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Pumping Plant for Water Control (No.) (533)** – A pumping facility installed to transfer water for a conservation need, including removing excess surface or ground water; filling ponds, ditches or wetlands; or pumping from wells, ponds, streams, and other sources.	Permanent structure consisting of pump, motor and water conveyance appurtenances. Facility may be housed in a shed or small building.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Record Keeping (No.) (N991)** – The recording of management operations such as, tillage, agrichemical applications, incidence of pests and their control on fields connected with production of crops and livestock on a field by field basis.	Management activity using computer and/or paper and pen.	NG	FO

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Recreation Area Improvement (Acre) (562)** – Establishing grasses, legumes, vines, shrubs, trees, or other plants or selectively reducing stand density and trimming woody plants to improve an area for recreation.	Light construction equipment may be used, or chain saw and other hand equipment. Soil disturbance to previously undisturbed areas is expected to plant grass seed. Other woody plants may be established using shovels.	PG	FO if completed with hand tools and labor; CRS if construction equipment used.
FOTG	**Recreation Land Grading and Shaping (Ac.) (566)** – Altering the surface of the land to meet the requirements of recreation facilities.	Light to heavy construction equipment needed to remove vegetation and move soil to a specified grade.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Recreation Trail and Walkway (Ft.) (568)** – A pathway prepared especially for pedestrian, equestrian, and cycle travel.	Removing vegetation as well as grading work with light to heavy constriction equipment may be needed, however, could also be accomplished with hand tools. Some trails may have materials placed upon them such as mulch or gravel.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Regulating Water in Drainage Systems (Ac.) (554)** – Controlling the removal of surface or subsurface runoff, primarily through the operation of water-control structures.	This in itself is a management practice but requires other structural practices such as structure for water control, pumping plant or other facilities for water control.	NG	FO
NHCP	**Residue Management (Acres) (329)** - Any tillage and planting system in which at least 30 percent of the soil surface is covered by plant residue after planting to reduce soil erosion by water; or, where soil erosion by wind is the primary concern, at least, 1,000 pounds per acre of flat small grain residue-equivalent are on the surface during the critical erosion period.	Part of normal farming operation and strives to retain crop residue on soil surface after crop harvest. No soil disturbance.	NG	FO
NHCP	**Residue Management: Mulch Till (Ac.) (329B)** – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops where the entire field surface is tilled prior to planting.	Part of normal farming operation which allows for the tillage of crop fields using normal farming equipment.	NG	FO

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
NHCP	**Residue Management: No-Till and Strip Till (Ac.) (329A)** – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops in narrow slots or tilled strips in previously untilled soil and residue.	Part of normal farming operation allows for the tillage of strips within the crop field. Other areas are left in herbaceous vegetation or previous crop residue for the current growing season. Requires special equipment	NG	FO
NHCP	**Residue Management: Ridge Till (Acre) (329C)** – Managing the amount and distribution of plant residue on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on preformed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.	Part of normal farm operation except that crop rows are shaped into ridges 2-8 inches high and 4-12 inches wide using normal farming equipment.	NG	FO
NHCP	**Residue Management, Seasonal (Ac.) (344)** – Using plant residues to protect cultivated fields during critical erosion periods.	Practice attempts to retain crop residues on soil surface after crop harvest. Non-soil disturbing	NG	FO
FOTG	**Riparian Forest Buffer (Ac.) (391)** – A riparian forest buffer is an area consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that function as vegetated ecosystems that are located adjacent to waterbodies and watercourses.	Generally, previously cleared land that has been cropped or pastured is planted to trees or other vegetation using a mechanical tree planter or hand planting equipment.	PG	FO to perform visual observation on active crop fields; CRS to reference site maps if any other land use, including pasture.
FOTG	**Roof Runoff Management (No.) (558)** – A facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of runoff water from roofs.	The placement of gutters on the roof eves and the disposal of the water across the land, away from the building or other nearby structure.	PG	FO
NHCP	**Runoff Management System (No. and Acre) (570)** – A system for controlling excess runoff caused by construction operations at development sites, changes in land use, or other land disturbances.	May include light to heavy grading to divert and retain water in swales, ditches, and small basins. Could also be accomplished through the placement of hay bales, temporary soil berms or other materials.	PG	CRS
FOTG	**Sediment Basin (No.) (350)** – A basin constructed to collect and store sediment and debris.	Earthwork generally completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate and place fill to form a berm, dam or pit.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Sinkhole and Sinkhole Area Treatment (Ac.) (370)** – A method of treating sinkholes and sinkhole areas to reduce contamination of ground water resources.	Would vary from site to site	G	CRS

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FOTG	**Spring Development (No,) (574)** – Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities.	Earthwork generally completed using heavy construction equipment to excavate and place fill to form a berm, dam or pit.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Stream Channel Stabilization (Ft.) (584)** – Stabilizing the channel of a stream with suitable structures.	Heavy construction equipment is generally used and concrete or metal structures are placed into the natural channel bottom and/or sidewalls to control grade and/or flow.	G	CRS
	Stream Crossing or Access (No.) (728) – A stabilized area to provide for crossing of a stream by livestock and farm machinery, or to provide access to the stream for livestock water.	Grading and limited shaping of the stream bank to allow for a more gradual access into and out of the stream.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Streambank and Shoreline Protection (Ft.) (580)** – Using vegetation or structures to stabilize and protect banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion.	These areas are generally disturbed by high velocity water flows across the landscape. Area affected may be artificial or natural	G	CRS
FOTG	**Stripcropping (585)** – Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands on the contour to reduce water erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop or fallow or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop.	Normal farm activity using normal farming equipment.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Structure for Water Control (No.) (587)** – A structure in an irrigation, drainage, or other water management systems that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, or maintains a desired water surface elevation.	Usually consists of a pipe or weir with a movable gate. The structure is installed into an earthen embankment.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Subsurface Drain (Ft.) (606)** – A conduit, such as tile, pipe, or tubing, installed beneath the ground surface to collect an/or convey drainage water.	A pipe is installed 12 inches to five feet below the soil surface using a backhoe or trenching machine.	G	CRS

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FOTG	**Surface Drainage – Field Ditch (Ft.) (607)** – A graded ditch for collecting excess water in a field.	Can be constructed using a tractor-mounted grading blade or small dozer. Ditch can be 12 - 24 inches deep or more and 12 to 30 inches or more wide.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Surface Drainage – Main or Lateral (Ft.) (608)** – An open drainage ditch constructed to a designed size and grade.	Generally constructed using construction equipment such as a backhoe or excavator.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Terrace (Ft.) (600)** – An earth embankment or a ridge and channel constructed across the slope at a suitable spacing and with an acceptable grade.	Soil is pushed up and down hill into a berm 18-30 inches high., or more and 6-20 feet wide or more. A 6-12 inch channel is cut uphill of the terrace.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Tree/Shrub Establishment (Ac.) (612)** – To set tree seedlings or cuttings in the soil.	Trees are planting on a 10 ft by 10 foot or lessor density, generally using tractor pulled mechanical planter that mimics normal farm tillage operation. Trees can be hand planted.	NG	FO
NHCP	**Tree and Shrub Pruning (Ac.) (660)** – Removing all or parts of selected branches from trees.	Operation is performed using hand tolls, on above-ground plant growth.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Trough or Tank (No.) (614)** – A trough or tank, with needed devices for water control and wastewater disposal, installed to provide drinking water for livestock.	A tank is placed on the ground, or on a concrete or gravel pad. Area can be as small as 1 foot square or as large as 30 feet diameter.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Underground Outlet (Ft.) (620)** – A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and convey it to a suitable outlet.	A pipe is installed 12 inches to five feet below the soil surface using a backhoe or trenching machine.	G	CRS
NHCP	**Use Exclusion (Ac.) (472)** – Excluding livestock from an area not intended for grazing or to protect an area from excessive erosion or nutrient enrichment.	The actual operation is management and control of livestock although may require support practices such as fence and/or water facilities.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Waste Storage Facility (No.) (313)** – A waste storage impoundment made by constructing a pond (embankment and/or excavated pit or dugout), or by fabricating a structure.	Usually constructed of earth materials using heavy construction equipment, or the placement of a concrete structure or other storage vessel.	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Waste Treatment Lagoon (359)** – An impoundment made by excavation or earth fill for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste.	Heavy construction equipment is used to excavate soil at least 10 feet deep. Soil is placed along top and shaped into a berm.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Waste Utilization (Ac.) (633)** – Using agricultural waste or other waste on land in an environmentally acceptable manner while maintaining or improving soil and plant resources.	Collection and surface application of collected manners, bedding material and other biodegradable products safe for land application. Some waste is injected or incorporated to normal tillage depths.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Water and Sediment Control Basin (Ft.) (638)** – An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel generally constructed across the slope and minor water courses to form a sediment trap and a water detention basin.	Constructed using heavy construction equipment. However, the sites are almost always severely degraded form erosion. Soil is collected form surrounding site and placed into an embankment 2 - 6 feet high. An underground outlet is almost always installed in conjunction with this practice.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Well (No.) (642)** – A well constructed or improved to provide water for irrigation, livestock, wildlife, or recreation.	Wells are generally constructed by driving 2 - 12 inch metal casings into the ground 20 to over 200 feet deep. The disturbed area is usual less than 16 sq. ft.. Some wells are hand dug	G	CRS - reference site maps
FOTG	**Wetland Restoration (Ac.) (657)** – Construction or restoration of a wetland facility to provide the hydrological and biological benefits of a wetland.	Usually consists of other practices such as tree planting, dike construction or placement of water control structures to accomplish objectives. These actions strive to re-create the natural hydro-period of a wetland before it was drained or degraded.	G	CRS
FOTG	**Wildlife Upland Habitat Management (Ac.) (645)** – Retaining, creating, or managing areas, other than wetland, for food and shelter for wildlife.	May entail the plating of food plots or placement of bush piles for habitat. Varies by site, but generally non-intrusive.	NG	FO
FOTG	**Wildlife Watering Facility (No.) (648)** – Constructing, improving, or modifying watering places for wildlife.	Heavy construction equipment is used to excavate and shape soil.	G	CRS

Source	Practice Description	Practice Extent	Designation	potential effect?
FOTG	**Wildlife Wetland Habitat Management (Ac.) (644)** – Retaining, creating, or managing wetland habitat for wildlife.	Usually managing other practices that effect habitat and hydro-period. Applies to existing wetland area.	NG	FO
NHCP	**Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Ac.) (380)** – A belt of tree or shrubs established next to a farmstead or feedlot.	Planting of two or more rows of trees using hand tools or mechanical tree planter.	NG	FO
	NOTE:			
1	CRS = Cultural Resources Specialist (Archaeologist)			
2	FO = Field Office employees trained in cultural resources ID and review			
3	FO visual observation requires that at least 50% of the ground surface must be visible.			
4	G = Ground Disturbing Practice (Worksheet sent to CRS).			
5	PG = Potentially Ground Disturbing Practice (Worksheet sent to CRS).			
6	NG = Non-Ground Disturbing Practice (No worksheet sent).			