

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

WOODY RESIDUE TREATMENT

(Ac.)
CODE 384

DEFINITION

Treating woody plant residues created during forestry, agroforestry and horticultural activities to achieve management objectives.

PURPOSES

- Reduce hazardous fuels
- Reduce the risk of harmful insects and disease
- Protect/maintain air quality by reducing the risk of wildfire
- Improve access to forage for grazing and browsing animals
- 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

This practice applies on areas with quantities of woody slash and debris requiring treatment.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Slash treatment and the condition and extent of residual slash shall be planned and the method selected based on purpose(s).

Slash treatment methods (i.e. burning, chipping, lop and scatter, 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.

Evaluate the site's potential for invasion by undesirable plants during practice planning and design. Monitor disturbed and adjacent areas to enable early detection and control of invasive plants.

Utilize the following table to determine practice restrictions based on Sage-grouse (SG) lek proximity.

Practice Implementation Criteria	Practice distance from SG lek	
	Core	Non-Core
Initiate High Priority joint planning (NRCS/WGF MOU) through the Regional Wildlife Coordinator to ensure compliance with the Governor's Executive Order.	<0.6 mi.	< 0.25 mi
Practice activities will not be conducted from March 15 to June 30 to avoid disturbance to breeding and nesting SG.*	>0.6. mi.	0.25 – 2.0 mi
No SG restrictions	NA	>2.0 mi.

*Activities conducted in unsuitable habitat (as defined by the Governor's Executive Order 2010-4) or that are clearly beneficial to SG may be subject to less restrictions consistent with WGF case by case recommendations.

Slash and debris 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 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

Degree, intensity and timing of treatment shall take full advantage of harmful insect or disease characteristics 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 PM 2.5 emissions, ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs), as well as smoke and fugitive dust, and state and local permit requirements.

When feasible, use chipping, shredding, bio-fuel composting, or other technique in lieu of burning.

Additional Criteria to Improve Access to Forage for Grazing and Browsing Animals

Slash shall be piled or removed sufficiently to allow access to forage by the site's livestock and to maximize forage growth.

Additional Criteria to Enhance Aesthetics

Slash that is scattered or piled and left on the site 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

Slash that is scattered or piled and left on the site 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

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

Additional Criteria to Improve the Site for Natural or Artificial Regeneration

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

CONSIDERATIONS

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

Consider wildlife needs when performing and timing treatment.

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

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.

REFERENCES

Memorandum of Understanding between the USDA, NRCS and the State of Wyoming, Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. August 11, 2010.

State of Wyoming, Governor's Executive Order 2010-4 and Attachments. Greater Sage-Grouse Core Area Protection. August 18, 2010.