



FORESTRY CONSERVATION PRACTICES



The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers programs that provide technical and financial support to agricultural producers and non-industrial private forest landowners. NRCS Oregon and the Oregon Department of Forestry work together to help landowners obtain technical and financial assistance to develop forest management plans and implement various conservation practices to manage private forestland.

Contact your local USDA NRCS office to determine if you are eligible for assistance. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) must be developed and followed prior to beginning Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funded conservation practices on forestland. Financial Assistance is available for the development of an FMP. Financial assistance for forestry activities is also available through NRCS' Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). Learn about various forestry conservation practices that may be available to you below.



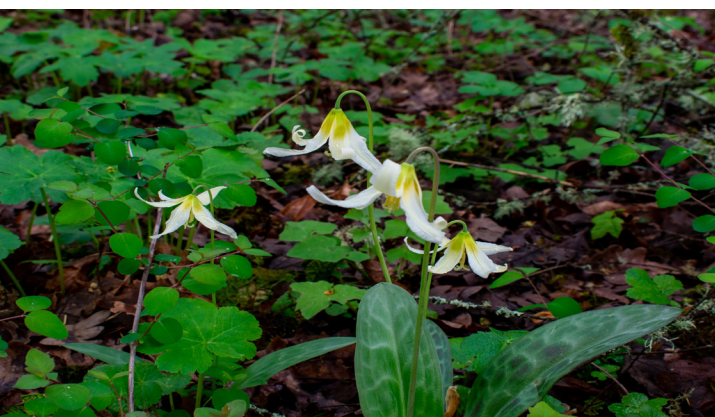
Forest Management Plan

A Forest Management Plan (FMP) is a gateway to understanding your forest's health and potential. The FMP is a site-specific plan developed based on the landowner's management objectives and the professional expertise of a skilled forester who is certified by NRCS as a Technical Service Provider (TSP). The FMP provides detailed information about species composition, resource concerns, and other ecosystem components of the property.

Brush Management

Brush Management is used to manage or remove woody plants including plants that are noxious and invasive. This practice can be accomplished by mechanical, biological, or chemical methods alone or in combination. Benefits include:

- Restore or release native plant communities
- Control noxious and invasive woody plant species
- Maintain, modify, or enhance wildlife habitat
- Manage fuel loads and reduce fire hazards



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Herbaceous Weed Treatment

Herbaceous Weed Treatment is used to remove or control non-woody plants including invasive, noxious, and prohibited weeds. This practice can be accomplished by mechanical, biological, or chemical methods alone or in combination. Benefits include:

- *Restore or release plant communities*
- *Control noxious or invasive herbaceous plant species*
- *Maintain, modify, or enhance wildlife habitat*
- *Protect soils and control erosion*
- *Manage fuel loads and reduce fire hazards*



Woody Residue Treatment

Woody Residue Treatment is used to address residual woody material that is created due to management activities or natural disturbances. Treatment methods can include piling, chipping/masticating, lop and scatter, off-site removal, or crushing/compacting. Benefits include:

- *Reduce the risk of harmful insects and disease*
- *Improve the site for tree regeneration and management activities*
- *Manage fuel loads and reduce fire hazards*
- *Maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content*



Tree/Shrub Establishment

Tree/Shrub Establishment introduces woody plants to an area by planting seedlings or cuttings. Benefits include:

- *Wildlife habitat*
- *Erosion control*
- *Water quality improvement*
- *Improving or restoring natural diversity*
- *Enhancing aesthetics*



Early Successional Habitat Development/Management

This practice is used to manage the succession of plants to benefit wildlife or the natural plant communities. Various techniques can be used to alter forest conditions to achieve the desired plant community structure and plant species diversity. Benefits include:

- *Maintain or improve desirable plant diversity, productivity, and health*
- *Provide habitat for species requiring early successional habitats for all or part of their life cycle*



Forest Stand Improvement

Forest Stand Improvement is used to manipulate tree and shrub species composition, structure, or density to achieve desired forest conditions. This practice uses site specific and appropriate silvicultural techniques to achieve the desired future conditions. Benefits include:

- *Maintain or improve forest health, structure, composition and productivity*
- *Maintain or improve wildlife, fish, and pollinator habitat*
- *Maintain or improve forest carbon stocks*
- *Manage fuel loads and reduce fire hazards*

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