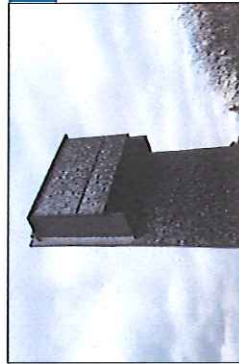




Tree and Shrub Pruning

Trees and shrubs have the potential to be damaged from pests, disease and wildfires. In order to keep this risk minimal, pruning eliminates branches that show signs of stress from disease, insect infestation, or could become fuel for a wildfire. Pruning branches of trees and shrubs can improve the quality of wood products, production of plant products such as nuts, fruits and boughs, as well as increase the health and vigor of the woody plant. Pruning also helps to reduce wildfire, pest and disease risk by eliminating branches that show signs of stress.



Structures For Wildlife

Structures for wildlife are any structures installed to replace or modify a missing or deficient wildlife habitat component. The purpose is to provide structures, in proper amounts, locations and seasons to enhance or sustain non-domesticated wildlife, or modify existing structures that pose a hazard to wildlife. The practice applies to all lands where planting or managing vegetation fails to meet the short-term needs of the species or guild under consideration.



Other Forestry Practices Available

Other forestry practices are available through the NRCS, including alley cropping, firebreaks, stream crossings, access roads, prescribed fire, fire breaks, and more. Contact your local NRCS Service Center in your county for more information.



United States Department of Agriculture

Healthy Forest and Wildlife Practices Assistance Available Through EQIP



Forest Management Plan (CAP)

A forest management plan is a site specific Conservation Activity Plan (CAP). This practice applies to non-industrial private forestland which will benefit from the development and implementation of conservation and resource management practices. To receive financial assistance for implementation of conservation practices a forest management plan must be developed.



Riparian Forest Buffer

A riparian forest buffer improves water quality by filtering contaminants from entering open water. Woody vegetation stabilizes the banks along water bodies, improving fish and wildlife habitat. These buffer zones reduce the amount of sediment, organic matter, nutrients, pesticides, and other pollutants in surface runoff and the amount of nutrients and other chemicals in shallow groundwater.



Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation

Windbreaks are planted to provide needed protection in preventing damage to farmsteads from wind and snow. Open areas of cropland can be protected from wind erosion by establishing windbreaks. A renovation improves an existing windbreak that is no longer functioning or growing satisfactorily. That may be because of poor design, overcrowding, dead or dying trees, insufficient width, or extreme competition from sod or weeds.



Helping People Help the Land

NRCS provides America's farmers and ranchers with financial and technical assistance to voluntarily put conservation on the ground, not only helping the environment but agricultural operations, too.

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