

Farm Conservation Plan



Garry Porter
11356 SE Black Road
Olalla, WA 98359

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Prepared by Helen Jones & Ken Drecksel
Resource Planners
Kitsap Conservation District
10332 Central Valley Road
Poulsbo, WA
(360) 337-7171

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BACKGROUND

This property, which is 19.78 acres, is located in the Olalla Creek Watershed in Section 33, Township 23N, Range 2E. It is currently owned by Garry Porter.

A tributary of Olalla Creek originates on the property and drains out the northwest corner into Olalla Creek (see Benchmark map).

The south half (approximately 10 acres) of the property is designated Open Space – Timberland.

In the remaining 10 acres, which is the area this farm plan will focus on, there are 5 pastures, a 48' x 36' barn with lean-to, a heavy use area, a woodshed, poultry yard, vegetable garden, the homestead area and about 2.4 acres of woodland. Tree species include Douglas fir and Western Red Cedar.

The Porters own 2 Highland cattle, 2 miniature donkeys, 2 turkeys, about 12 chickens, and doves.

The property is fairly flat, with a shallow valley running through Pasture 1. During heavy rainfall, water flows through this valley into a tributary of Olalla Creek.

Soils on the property are mostly comprised of Harstines with 0-6% and 6-30% slopes. The northwest corner is Alderwood with 15-30% slopes.

This plan is being prepared in response to the landowner's request for assistance.

CLIMATE

The average annual rainfall in this area is 43 inches.
The average annual air temperature is 50 degrees F.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

There is a 48' x 36' barn with a lean-to along one side, a 24' x 24' woodshed and poultry shed.

LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES

- Simplify farm management.
- Increase pasture productivity.
- Explore non-livestock income options.
- Protect water quality.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

SOILS

14 – Harstine gravelly sandy loam, 0-6% slopes

This moderately deep, moderately well drained soil is on broad uplands. It formed in sandy glacial till. Typically, the surface of this soil is covered by a thin mat of undecomposed needles and wood fragments about 2 inches thick. The surface layer is very dark grayish brown gravelly sandy loam about ½ inch thick. The subsoil is brown and dark yellowish brown gravelly sandy loam about 32 inches thick. The substratum is grayish brown, strongly-silica-cemented gravelly loamy sand about 5 inches thick over compact, weakly-silica-cemented glacial till. Permeability of this Harstine soil is moderate to the hardpan and very slow through the pan. The available water capacity is low. The effective rooting depth ranges from 25 to 40 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight.

15 – Harstine gravelly sandy loam, 6-15% slopes

This moderately deep, moderately well drained soil is on broad uplands. It formed in sandy glacial till. Typically, the surface of this soil is covered by a thin mat of undecomposed needles and wood fragments about 2 inches thick. The surface layer is very dark grayish brown gravelly sandy loam about ½ inch thick. The subsoil is brown and dark yellowish brown gravelly sandy loam about 32 inches thick. The substratum is grayish brown, strongly-silica-cemented gravelly loamy sand about 5 inches thick over compact, weakly-silica-cemented glacial till. Permeability of this Harstine soil is moderate to the hardpan and very slow through the pan. The available water capacity is low. The effective rooting depth ranges from 25 to 40 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight.

3 - Alderwood very gravelly sandy loam, 15 -30% slopes

This moderately deep, moderately well-drained soil is on uplands. It formed in glacial till. Typically, the surface of this soil is covered by a thin mat of un-decomposed needles and wood fragments. The subsurface layer is brown very gravelly loam about 21 inches thick.

The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is grayish brown gravelly sandy loam that is weakly-silica-cemented in the upper part. Depth to the hard pan ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Permeability of this Alderwood soil is moderately rapid above the hardpan and very slow in the pan. The available water capacity is low. Matting of roots directly above the hardpan is common. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. This Alderwood soil has a perched water table at a depth of 2.5 to 3 feet for short periods during the rainy season in winter and spring.

WATER

A seasonal creek originates on the property. The well is located about 30 feet from the NW corner of the house. The primary and reserve drain fields for the septic system are located southeast of the house. The parcel is in the Olalla Creek Watershed.

ANIMALS

There are 2 Highland cattle, 2 miniature donkeys, 2 turkeys, about 12 chickens, and doves. The cows are bred each year and the calves are sold, butchered, or kept as replacements.

PLANTS

Pasture

There are currently 5 pastures totaling about 6.2 acres. Condition is fair to good.

Woodland

The southern half of the property (10 acres) is designated Open Space – Timberland. There are also wooded areas in the northern half. Species include Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar. The owners are in the process of thinning some of the timber, both in the homestead area and in Pasture 5 (see benchmark map for pasture locations).

AIR

There are no air quality concerns at this time.

HUMANS

Cultural Resources

According to the Washington State Register of Cultural Resources, obtained from the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, there are no known historical or cultural resources

mapped in this section. However, if any cultural resources are discovered during completion of practices, work should stop immediately until the site can be evaluated by a qualified person (applicable state laws must be followed). If federal payments are involved in the application of the practice, then work must stop until the evaluation occurs.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) are suggested methods of addressing resource concerns on your farm while helping you meet your objectives. The practices include corrective as well as preventative measures for mud management, pasture management, waste (manure) management and wildlife management. Each BMP has a code number and specifications for its implementation created by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).

MUD MANAGEMENT

EXISTING SITUATION

The barn is guttered, with the downspouts outletting at the west end of the barn. The woodshed is guttered along the western side, but not on the east side. Currently there are no specified heavy use areas, although the donkeys are sometimes confined to the fenced paddock south of the barn.

EFFECTS

- Livestock access to wet areas causes compaction which leads to runoff.
- Areas of bare ground are more likely to become vegetated by weed species such as tansy ragwort.
- Permitting livestock access to areas of bare ground creates areas of mud which mixes with animal wastes and creates a pool or stream of nutrient rich runoff.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Option A

Roof Runoff Structure (558)¹

Definition: A facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of runoff water from roofs. (Gutters and downspouts.)

¹ Design available from Kitsap Conservation District.

Purpose: To prevent roof runoff water from flowing across concentrated waste areas, barnyards, roads, and alleys, and to reduce pollution and erosion and improve drainage.

Practice: Install gutters and downspouts on any buildings which may lack them. Divert runoff via closed underground outlet (see 620).

Option B: all of Option A plus the following:

Underground Outlet (620)²

Definition: A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to convey water to a suitable outlet.

Purpose: To dispose of roof runoff water without causing damage by erosion or flooding, or polluting.

Practice: Connect gutters and downspouts from the farm buildings into underground outlet pipelines. Discharge into areas where there is little or no livestock traffic. Make sure to disperse the flow well in order to avoid erosion around the mouth of the outlet.

Fence (confinement) (382)

Definition: A constructed barrier to livestock, wildlife or people.

Purpose: This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to facilitate the application of conservation practices that treat the soil, water, air, plant, animal, and human resource concerns.

Practice: Fence areas adjacent to the barn to make smaller Heavy Use Areas for donkeys & cows.

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)³

Definition: Protection of heavily used areas by surfacing with suitable materials to reduce muddiness and surface runoff that may lead to manure-laden runoff and unhealthy livestock conditions.

Purpose: To stabilize urban, recreation, or facility areas frequently and intensely used by people, animals, or vehicles.

² Design available from Kitsap Conservation District.

³ Design available from Kitsap Conservation District.

Practice: Establish heavy use areas for use by livestock during periods of rainfall, whenever soils are excessively wet or ponded, and whenever pastures are grazed down to 3" pull off height. (Periods of rainfall and wet soil conditions are most common from October 15th through April 15th. If livestock hooves leave appreciable divots in the soil, then conditions are too wet for grazing.)

The heavy use areas should be surfaced with crushed rock and designed to specifications to minimize mud accumulation. Pick manure from these areas regularly and deposit in the waste storage structure to prevent it from sealing the surfacing material. Rake the surface as needed to keep smooth.

Filter Strip (393)

Definition: A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation situated between crop land, grazing land, forest land or disturbed land and environmentally sensitive areas.

Purpose: To reduce sediment, particulate organic, and sediment adsorbed contaminant loading in runoff.

Practice: Let the grass downslope (west) of the new Heavy Use Areas grow to taller than 3" and remain at a good height. Do not mow or graze the area lower than 3 inches. Grazing is permitted in this strip only when soil moisture conditions support livestock traffic without excessive compaction or damage to the filter strip.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

EXISTING SITUATION

Currently there are 5 pastures on the property totally approximately 6.15 acres (see Benchmark Map in Appendix for locations). Grass types include tall fescue, orchard grass, velvet grass, rye grass, bluegrass and bentgrass. The pastures are in good to fair condition. The cattle are allowed 24/7 access to Pastures 3, 4 and 5 (see Benchmark map for locations). The donkeys are allowed 24/7 access to Pastures 1 & 2, as well as to the large paddock directly south of the barn.

Currently, pastures provide approximately 36% of the livestock's feed needs. With improved management, they could potentially provide 79% of the livestock's feed needs.

Pasture 1, facing north



EFFECTS

- A lack of an adequate vegetative cover in pastures can result in a reduction in the filtering capacity and nutrient uptake of the grasses and soils, and an increase in erosion.
- Competition from weeds can eliminate good quality forage species over time and reduce the overall quality of pasture.
- Uncontrolled grazing or overgrazing can result in poor plant vigor, increased weed infestations, and reduced forage production.
- Overgrazing prior to winter dormancy causes desirable forage species to have a longer recovery time in spring. This can result in greatly decreased yield and give undesirable species (weeds) an opportunity to take hold.
- Highly acidic soil conditions can “tie-up” nutrients required by forage species. Adequate pH (6.0 – 6.5 for grasses) in pasture soils can result in greater forage vigor, higher production and fewer weeds.
- Compaction can reduce forage yields and increase runoff.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Option A

Fence (exclusion) (382)

Definition: A constructed barrier to livestock, wildlife or people.

Purpose: This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to facilitate the application of conservation practices that treat the soil, water, air, plant, animal, and human resource concerns.

Practice: Erect fences to exclude livestock from drainfield and area 50' around well (see note under Use Exclusion).

Use Exclusion (472)

Definition: Excluding animals, people or vehicles from an area.

Purpose: To protect, maintain, or improve the quality or quantity of plants, soil, air or water, and to improve aesthetics, human and animal health, and safety.

Practice: Exclude livestock from pastures during periods of rainfall, whenever soils are excessively wet, water is visibly ponding on top of the soil, or when pastures are grazed down to animal pull off heights (as per Prescribed Grazing). Periods of rainfall and wet soil conditions are most common from October 15th through April 15th. Conditions are too wet for grazing if livestock hooves leave substantial depressions in the soil. Confine livestock to the barn or heavy use area under these conditions.

NOTE: Due to Bremerton-Kitsap Health District Ordinance, no hooved animals should be allowed on drainfields, and agricultural structures and Heavy Use Areas should not be placed within 50 feet of any wells (100 feet from community wells).

Fence (interior) (382)

Definition: A constructed barrier to livestock, wildlife or people.

Purpose: This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to facilitate the application of conservation practices that treat the soil, water, air, plant, animal, and human resource concerns.

Practice: Cross fence pastures to facilitate prescribed grazing (528A).

Prescribed Grazing (528A)

Definition: The controlled harvest of vegetation with grazing or browsing animals, managed with the intent to achieve a specified objective.

Purpose: This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

- Improve or maintain the health and vigor of selected plant(s) and to maintain a stable and desired plant community.
- Provide or maintain food, cover and shelter for animals of concern.
- Improve or maintain animal health and productivity.
- Maintain or improve water quality by maximizing uptake of nutrients and filtering of runoff.
- Reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or improve soil condition for sustainability of the resource.

Practice: Rotationally graze pastures when soils are dry according to plant height. Installation of additional cross fencing in pastures would help to facilitate this rotational pasture management system.

Livestock should be allowed onto the pasture only when the grass reaches a minimum height of 4-5", and should be removed when it is grazed down to 3". Livestock should be allowed to graze a pasture no more than 2 weeks at a time – this will limit grazing of new regrowth. Each area should be allowed to rest for a period of 21 to 28 days before allowing access for livestock.

As soon as possible after removing livestock from a pasture, drag the pasture to spread and break up the manure and to evenly distribute nutrients.

The monitoring of grazing height is very important for the survival of the stand. Do not graze shorter than 3 inches or allow the stand to get taller than 9 inches. In rotation systems, grass growth can slow down or speed up, depending on the weather conditions. If there is hot weather and no precipitation, the fields may produce very little grass. Once this has happened, the animals may have to be removed to a heavy use area (paddock).

Occasionally mowing or clipping the pasture helps to equalize the height of the grasses and prevent seed heads from maturing. This

stimulates grass growth. Apply waste and/or fertilizer in accordance with nutrient management specifications and soil test results.

Nutrient Management (590)

Definition: Managing the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of plant nutrients.

Purpose: To supply plant nutrients in accordance with plant needs for optimum forage and crop yields, minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater, and to maintain or improve chemical and biological condition of the soil.

Practice:

- Apply nutrients in accordance with plant needs. Spread manure onto pastures in April/May of each year to provide plants with nutrients to maximize forage production.
- Based on the **current** Animal Waste Nutrient Balance spreadsheets, application of the full amount of manure produced on the farm will result in an overabundance of nitrogen in the soil. Nitrogen is highly water soluble and excess of this nutrient will leave the property along with draining surface water, thereby polluting surface and ground water. In order to avoid building up excess nutrients on the pastures before the conservation plan has been implemented, stored wastes should not be put back onto them.
- According to the **planned** waste calculation contained in the appendix, waste generation once pasture productivity has been increased will not exceed plant nutrient requirements on any existing pastures.
- In either case, conducting soil tests on all pasture areas is recommended as regular additions of manure will change the nutrient load of the soil over time. It is suggested that a soil test be done in the spring to determine nutrients in the soil. A second soil test in the fall is recommended to “fine tune” nitrate application for the following year.
- If prescribed grazing is practiced in the pastures, droppings may be left on them. Periodically scatter droppings placed or left in pastures by harrowing. This will allow for more even distribution of nutrients.
- ***Do not apply wastes to excessively wet soils or in close proximity to surface water.***
- Adjust nutrient application to meet no more than 100% of Nitrogen needs in order to avoid leaching and runoff of this mobile nutrient.

Nutrients required and available *before* conservation plan is implemented:

		N	P	K
Total Nutrients Required/Yr for Crop Production on:	6.15 ac.	141	19	93
Net Nutrients Available/Yr for Crop Production on:	6.15 ac.	201	59	227

Nutrients required and available *after* conservation plan is implemented:

		N	P	K
Total Nutrients Required/Yr for Crop Production on:	6.15 ac.	542	51	254
Net Nutrients Available/Yr for Crop Production on:	6.15 ac.	200	59	226

NOTE: Waste removed by other landowners for their own use should be applied in accordance with plant needs, and should comply with county solid waste regulations. A copy of those regulations is included in the appendix.

Pest Management (595)

Definition: The use of monitoring and suppression to manage weeds and insects that will directly or indirectly cause damage or annoyance.

Purpose: To manage pests and reduce the amount of toxic and invasive weeds in the pastures, thereby increasing pasture production and decreasing risk of health complications through ingestion.

Practice: Manage tansy ragwort on the property by clipping, bagging and disposing of flower heads before they go to seed. This practice will decrease the amount of seed being deposited in the seed bed and will also decrease the amount of pesticides that need to be used onsite. The rest of the plant can be pulled or clipped down.

Fly pests can be managed through the use of fly predators. Predators can be purchased yearly and will decrease the amount of pests while lessening the amount of chemical sprays and pesticides needed.

You should also experience diminished pest problems by utilizing a covered manure bin and starting a composting schedule.

Option B: all of Option A plus the following:

Pasture and Hay Planting (512)

Definition: Establishment of native or introduced forage species.

Purpose: To reduce soil erosion and contamination, and to provide forage and vegetated turn-out areas for livestock.

Practice: As desired, reseed pastures to increase forage production. It will be necessary to prepare a clean, weed-free seedbed, and to plant high-production domestic grasses/legumes. A recommended mix for your soil is as follows:

Seed Type	Pounds per acre
Tall fescue	10
Orchard grass	10
Perennial ryegrass	5
White clover	2-3

Planting can be done in spring or fall. In fall wait until the rains begin; in spring, plant before the rains end.

If you seed the pasture in sections, you can turn animals out in unseeded areas while the seeded areas become established. Stands should be grazed in accordance with prescribed grazing to ensure longevity.

Disk the fields, then float with a mattress or similar drag, broadcast the seed, fertilize and then rake lightly again with the drag. If possible, water the fields, then mulch lightly.

For your property, the following options are suggested, in order of preference:

First option: Beginning in early July, disc every 2-3 weeks as the field greens. Seed around early September.

Second option: Disk in the spring, then seed around early April.

Third option: Overseeding: Aerate or lightly disk, then seed around early September or early April. You will get *some* new seedling growth this way, but not as much as you would using options 1 and 2 above. For this option you should use mostly perennial rye &/or orchard grass, which are relatively quick to establish.

Keep in mind that conducting a soil test and adjusting soil nutrients per the suggestions given with your results will be essential for establishing quality pasture grasses. In lieu of a soil test, use a Starter fertilizer (16/16/16) at a rate of 100 lb/acre at the time of seeding, and an additional 100 lbs one month later after field is green. Apply

the second round of fertilizer just prior to precipitation event if possible.

It is very important to give your newly planted pasture time to establish itself. Reintroduction of livestock before proper grass root development will lead to a weak stand and future problems with erosion and weed infestations. ***If you are able to grab a handful of grass and pull it out easily, it is too early to allow livestock on the pasture.***

Silvopasture Establishment (381)

Definition: An agroforestry application establishing a combination of trees or shrubs and compatible forages on the same acreage.

Purpose:

- Provide forage for livestock and the production of wood products.
- Increase carbon sequestration.
- Improve water quality.
- Reduce erosion.
- Enhance wildlife habitat.
- Reduce fire hazard.
- Provide shade for livestock.

Practice: In Pasture 5, thin (during the dry season only, to minimize soil impaction) and/or prune existing trees to allow adequate light penetration for forage establishment. Rows should be oriented in an east-west orientation where feasible and practical to allow maximum sunlight onto grass strips.

Establish forage species in accordance with Pasture and Hayland Planting Standard 512, using the following mix:

Seed Type	Pounds per acre
Orchard grass	15
Perennial ryegrass	10
White clover	2-3

To ensure the best quality of grass stand, control invasion of brush.

Watering Facility (614)

Definition: A device (tank, trough, or other watertight container) for providing animal access to water.

Purpose: To provide watering facilities for livestock and/or wildlife at selected locations in order to:

- Protect and enhance vegetative cover through proper distribution of grazing;
- Provide erosion control through better grassland management; or
- Protect streams, ponds and water supplies from contamination by providing alternative access to water.

Practice: To facilitate a rotational grazing system, install troughs as needed when cross fencing has been completed.

Pipeline (516)

Definition: Pipeline installed for conveying water for livestock or for recreation.

Purpose: This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to convey water from a source of supply to points of use.

Practice: Install pipelines to convey water for livestock watering facilities in planned pastures.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

EXISTING SITUATION

There are 2 highland cattle, 2 miniature donkeys, and a varying number of chickens & turkeys on the property. The fowl manure is used in the vegetable and flower gardens, while the livestock manure is spread on the pastures. Manure is picked from the donkeys' heavy use area and spread in the garden.

EFFECTS

- Lack of a manure collection and storage system creates the potential for nutrient run off and leaching.

According to the current waste calculations, waste generation exceeds plant nutrient requirements. Excess manure should be disposed of offsite.

When the conservation plan has been implemented, waste generation will not exceed plant nutrient requirements on the property.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Waste Storage Facility & Cover (313)⁴

Definition: A planned system in which all necessary components are installed for storing solid waste.

Purpose: To store waste in a manner that prevents or minimizes degradation of air, soil, and water resources, and protects public health and safety.

Practice: Collect manure from the heavy use areas and stalls on a regular basis and store in a covered pile until the manure storage facility is constructed. Placing a plastic sheet under and over the manure piles is recommended as a temporary measure for storage. After construction of a permanent waste storage facility, store the manure in the bins and consider adopting a composting schedule. This bin should have an impervious floor and should be kept covered with a tarp, or have a roof built over it to keep rain out and nutrients in.

If prescribed grazing is practiced in the pastures, droppings may simply be scattered after each grazing period, as opposed to being collected. All of the stored waste can also be applied to pastures during the growing season, in accordance with plant needs. See Nutrient Management (**590**) for more information in this regard.

Waste removed by other landowners for their own use should be applied in accordance with plant needs, and should comply with county solid waste regulations. A copy of those regulations is included in the appendix.

WILDLIFE & WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

EXISTING SITUATION

There are approximately 2.4 acres of woodland in the section of the property covered by this farm plan. Species include Western Red Cedar and Douglas Fir.

PLANNED SITUATION

The landowners plan to thin the trees just south of the house, and also to thin some trees in Pasture 5 in order to bring in more light and enable more grass to grow. Otherwise, they will mostly leave the

⁴ Designs available from Kitsap Conservation District.

woodland as it (other than occasional thinning for tree vitality).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)

Definition: Creating, restoring, maintaining or enhancing areas for food, cover, and water for upland wildlife and species which use upland habitat for a portion of their life cycle.

Purpose: This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to:

- Provide a variety of food for wildlife.
- Provide a variety of cover types for wildlife. Examples of wildlife use include nesting in dense shrubs, fawning in tall grass, resting in snags, escape from predation along travel lanes, and thermal buffering created by conifer stands.
- Provide water for wildlife.
- Arrange habitat elements in proper amounts and locations to benefit wildlife.

Practice:

- In the woodland area and buffers, leave some downed trees for habitat. It is desirable to have at least three downed $\geq 12''$ diameter at breast height (dbh) trees per acre for habitat purposes.
- In the woodland area and buffers, leave snags for use by wildlife. It is desirable to have at least four snags with 20" dbh and 60-foot height left per acre.
- After ripping out invasive plants such as blackberries, replant areas with shrubs and trees that provide food for wildlife, such as wild roses, crabapples, hazelnuts, and cereal rye.
- Allow trees to continue growing in the wooded areas of the property.
- Preserve forested areas in present state for wildlife habitat and aesthetics.

Forest Stand Improvement (666)⁵

Definition:

The manipulation of species composition, stand structure, and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

⁵ A Forest Practices permit may be required when harvesting trees for sale. For more information contact DNR at 800-527-3305.

Purpose:

- To increase the quantity and quality of forest products, such as sawtimber, veneer, wood fiber, poles, pilings.
- To harvest forest products.
- To initiate forest stand regeneration.
- To reduce the potential for damage from wildfire, pests, and moisture stress.
- To achieve a desired understory plant community.
- To improve aesthetic, recreation, and open space values.
- To improve wildlife habitat.
- To achieve a desired level of crop tree stocking and density.

Practice: Thin trees in Pasture 5. Thin Douglas firs to about 15 feet apart.

The extent, timing, size of treatment area, or the intensity of the practice should be adjusted to minimize cumulative effects (onsite and offsite), e.g., hydrologic and stream alteration, habitat fragmentation, nutrient cycling, biodiversity and visual resources.

Potential landowner and operator liability should be assessed before forest stand improvement activities begin.

The practice should be timed to minimize disturbance of seasonal wildlife activities.

Consider wildlife food and cover needs when making modifications to forest composition and tree spacing.

Consider retention of selected dead and dying trees, including down material, to enhance wildlife habitat values.

Landowners should secure a written contract with any service provider that specifically describes the extent of activity, duration of activity, responsibilities of each party and amount and timing of payments for services provided.

Consider environmental concerns such as threatened and endangered species and natural areas.

CONCLUSION

This concludes your farm management plan. The alternatives enclosed in this report are recommendations for managing your property and protecting natural resources. The plan serves as your record of your current practices and allows you to track your progress in implementing those decisions. To serve you, the Conservation District provides free technical support for implementing your farm plan. Financial assistance is often available by application.

This farm plan does not exempt the property owners or lessees from compliance with any and all local ordinances, including but not limited to zoning, solid waste, wellhead protection and critical areas ordinances nor any applicable federal, state and local permits that may be required during any BMP implementation phases of this farm plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and to assist you with technical advice for natural resource management on your property. Please sign below to indicate that you have received a copy of this management plan and understand its contents.

Landowner/Operator Signature

Date

Resource Planner Signature

Date

District Chair Signature

Date

Appendix

- A. Proposed Schedule of Activities
- B. Soil and Property Maps
- C. Benchmark Map
- D. Conservation Plan Future Map
- E. Existing and Planned Animal Waste Nutrient Balance and Livestock Feed and Forage Balance
- F. Solid Waste Regulations – KCBH Ordinance 2004-2
- G. Emergency Checklist