



TREE PLANTING PLAN
Neosho River Site 23



ADD:



LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NE4, Sec 30-19-13

COUNTY: Lyon County

LANDOWNER OBJECTIVE: Stream bank stabilization along the Neosho River

TYPE OF PRACTICE: Riparian Forest Buffer

SOIL NAME & SUITABILITY GROUP: Chase silty clay loam (1), Ivan silt loam (1), and Osage silty clay (2)

METHOD OF PLANTING: Because of the presence of native grass sod, most of the planting will need to be performed by hand in the spring of 2011. Certain areas (SE portion) are not located in the native grass and may facilitate the use of a mechanical tree planter. Make sure to place the tree order in December or January to ensure that the desired species are reserved for spring planting. Late March or early April would be a good time to aim for planting.

PRESENT GROUND COVER: Native grass and a portion of flooded crop field (contains weeds and Johnsongrass). The project is associated with recent stream bank stabilization work

SITE PREPARATION: Mow the portion of the planting area that is composed of weeds (area outside of the native grass in the southeast portion of the site).

WEED CONTROL: Weed control will be critical in ensuring the success of any planting. This project will require two different approaches for weed control due to the presence of native grass sod in part of the planting area.

For the area outside of the established native grass: Selective herbicides will be the most practical type of weed control here. Pendulum 3.3 EC, will work well to suppress the annual grassy weeds such as foxtail and panicum grass. Because it is a pre-emergent herbicide, it will need to be applied before weed seed germination. This will occur immediately after planting the first year, and can be in February or March for the next two seasons. Follow the directions listed on the label and direct the spray at the base of the trees with a flat-fan nozzle to minimize any chance of damaging the trees.

Depending on the weed competition, there are opportunities to use a post-emergent herbicide after planting (early June). Fusilade will target grassy weeds, while Transline will focus on broadleaf issues. These herbicides will need to be directed towards the base of the seedlings.

Overview of selective herbicide use:

2011 – Immediately after tree planting – apply Pendulum 3.3 EC

- Early June – apply post-emergent herbicide as needed (Fusilade for grass, Transline for broadleaf weeds)

2012 – Late Feb/Early March – apply Pendulum 3.3 EC (prior to weed seed germination)

- Early June – apply post-emergent herbicide as needed (Fusilade for grass, Transline for broadleaf weeds)

2013 – Late Feb/Early March – apply Pendulum 3.3 EC (prior to weed seed germination)

- Early June – apply post-emergent herbicide as needed (Fusilade for grass, Transline for broadleaf weeds)

For the area where the native grass is established: Non-selective herbicides will be necessary to control the vegetative competition within 2-3 ft of planted seedlings. This will involve spot-spraying with a glyphosate-type herbicide (i.e. Roundup) around each seedling. Be sure to not allow any spray to come into contact with the seedlings, as the herbicide will also cause damage to the trees. To ensure effectiveness, the herbicide will need to be applied when the competing vegetation is actively growing. For native grass, this will be during July or August.

For all planting areas:

It will be important to mow between the rows when the competing vegetation reaches a 6"-8" height. This can be performed on a monthly basis during the growing season. A final mowing in the fall will help to eliminate any cover for rodents that may cause damages to the trees. Mowing should be performed until the trees are well established.

Control any Johnsongrass that is present in the planting. This will involve spraying plants when they are actively growing with glyphosate. Annual applications will be necessary to keep this under control.

If any brome grass begins to encroach into the planting site, it will be very important to not allow it to do so. Brome grass is very aggressive for moisture and nutrients and will slow the establishment and growth of the seedlings. To kill brome grass, spray with a glyphosate-type herbicide (i.e. Roundup) when the grass is actively growing - best control will be seen in the fall (October). Annual applications may need to be made at the perimeter of the planting if there is brome along the existing tree line/river bank.

FENCING REQUIREMENTS: None unless livestock will have access to the planting. If that is the case then fencing will be required for livestock exclusion.

MISCELLANEOUS: Replace all losses during the first three growing seasons. Protect the planting from wildfire and livestock. Inspect the planting frequently for rodent, insect, and disease problems.

FIRE PROTECTION: Keep fire out of the tree planting area.

ESTIMATED COST OF MATERIALS:

1027 bareroot seedlings @ \$0.68/seedling: \$698.36

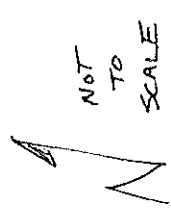
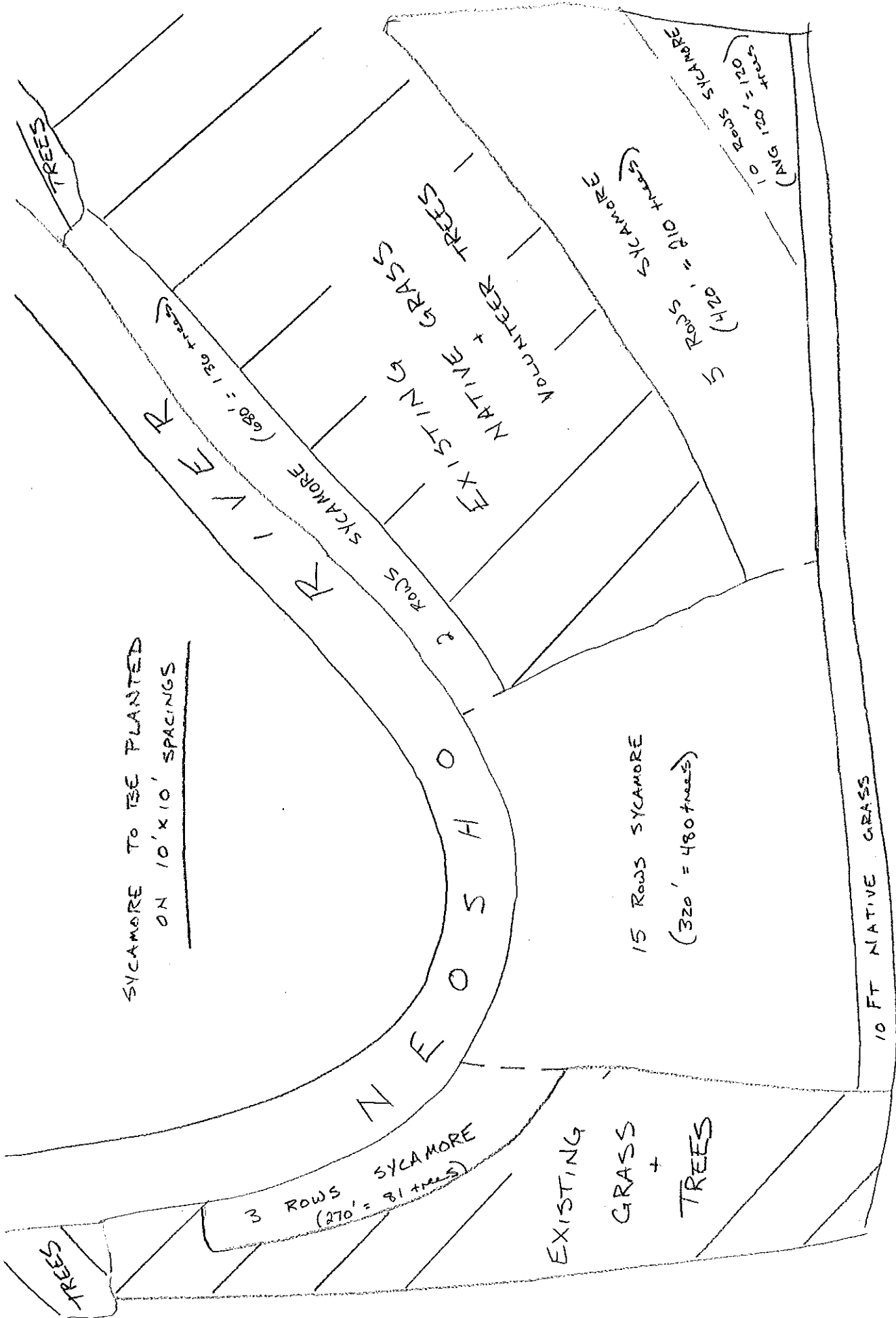
SUMMARY OF SPECIES NEEDED:

Sycamore: 1027

TOTAL PLANTING AREA: 2.7 acres

PLAN PREPARED BY: Thad Rhodes, District Forester,
3705 Miller Parkway, Suite B; Manhattan, KS 66503
(785) 776-5182, ext. 1517

SYCAMORE TO BE PLANTED
ON 10' X 10' SPACINGS



CROP FIELD

Soil Map—Lyon County, Kansas
(Site 23)

96° 1' 21"

95° 59' 48"

38° 22' 44"

38° 22' 41"



38° 21' 55"

38° 21' 52"

96° 1' 23"

95° 59' 56"

Map Scale: 1:10,000 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

Name: Robert Wellnitz Ident. No: Site 23

Legal Desc: NE4, Sec 30-19-13 Program: CCRP - CP-22

County: Lyon Co. Soil Map Unit: 8203, 4020 Tree/Shrub Suitability Group: 2,1

1. Planting Purpose: Riparian Forest Buffer Meets Practice Code: 391
(i.e., windbreak/shelterbelt, riparian forest, living snowfence)

2. Site Preparation: Tillage Hand Scalp _____ Chemical _____
Chemical Planned _____ Application Rate _____

Planned Site Prep Date Fall 2010 Applied Site Prep Date _____

Notes: Mow the planting area that is not currently established with native grass

3. Planting Methods: Tree Planter Hand Plant Broadcast Seed _____ Drill Seeder _____

Planned Planting Date _____ 31-Mar-11 Applied Planting Date _____

Notes: Areas of existing native grass will need to be hand planted, while there may be an opportunity to use a tree planter in the portion that is composed of flooded (weedy) crop ground.

4. Post Plant Weed Control: Mechanical Chemical Fabric _____

Chemical Planned glyphosate and selective herbicides Application Rate see label

Fabric Planned (ft) _____ Fabric Applied (ft) _____

Planned Weed Control Date 1st 3 years minimum Applied Weed Control Date _____

Notes: See the attached planting plan for recommendations. Areas with native grass will need to be spot sprayed with glyphosate. Areas outside of the grass will need to use selective pre-/post-emergent herbicides. Control Johnsongrass

5. Acres Planted (Includes width of maintenance area adjacent to planting)

Acres Planned 2.7 planting acres estimated Acres Applied _____

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Representative or Technical Service Provider

Layout by _____

Date _____

Designed by  _____

Date 12/1/10

Checked by _____

Date _____

Approved by _____

Date _____

Producer's Statement

The design of this practice has been discussed with me, and I concur with the design.

No changes are allowed without the approval of the NRCS Representative or the Technical Service Provider

Signature _____

Date _____

Attach a copy of an ArcGIS generated conservation plan map denoting field boundary, field number, land use, acres, and north arrow as per National Planning Procedures Handbook, Part 600.31.

Name Site 23

Use of Seedlings

Row No.	Species	Kind of Stock**	Length of Row (ft.)	Within Row Spacing (ft.)		Distance Between This Row and the Next (ft.)		Number of Seedlings Per Row	
				Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1*	Sycamore	BR		10		10		1027	
2									
3	10 ft strip of native grass								
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
** BR = Bare Root; CO = Containerized; CU = Cutting			0					1027	0

Total Number of Seedlings by Species

Species	Total Number by	
	Planned	Actual
Sycamore	1027	

Notes: See attached planting plan for details.

Tree numbers are estimated for planting areas only.

Areas of existing native grass have volunteer and previously planted seedlings and should be able to be incorporated into the CRP contract due to the existing natural regeneration.

A 10 ft strip of native grass should be maintained on the outside of the CRP area (adjacent to the crop field).

Direct Seeding

Row No.	Species	Acres to be Planted	Planned		Applied
			Pounds of Seed/Acre	Total Pounds of Seed	Total Pounds of Seed
1*				0.0	
2				0.0	
3				0.0	
4				0.0	
5				0.0	
6				0.0	
7				0.0	
9				0.0	
			0.0	0.0	0.0

* Row No. 1 is always on the north or west side for windbreak/shelterbelt plantings and always nearest streamside for riparian forest buffer plantings. If direct seed broadcasting is the method used for establishment, disregard the Row No. column.

Certification

This applied practice meets Kansas standards and specifications.

This practice has been applied as designed.

NRCS Representative or Technical Service Provider Date

Producer Date

Name: Robert Wellnitz - Site 23 Date: 12-1-10 Ident No.: _____
 Legal Desc.: NE4, Sec 30-19-13 County: Lyon Co.

Assessment Completed WIN-PST RUSLE WEQ

Field No.: _____ Acres: 2.7 Soils: 8203, 4020, 4052
 (See guide, Page 2) (See guide, Page 2)

Land use/crop (See guide, Page 2)	Target pest name	Treatment threshold
Tree planting	Native grass sod, annual weeds, and Johnsongrass	Eliminate native grass and annual weeds within 2-3 ft of planted seedlings. Control any Johnsongrass

Pest control method: chemical
 (See guide, Page 2)

Application techniques

Product: Glyphosate
 Rates: See label
 Application method: Spot spraying
 Timing: When actively growing
 Form: _____

<u>Mitigation techniques</u> <u>*Practice/extent</u> (See guide, Page 2)	Seedlings planted in areas of native grass will need to maintain a 2-3 ft weed-free zone through spot-spraying with glyphosate. Applications will need to be made when the competition is actively growing (monthly during the growing season). Eliminate any Johnsongrass that is present.
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Field No.: _____ Acres: 2.7 Soils: 8203, 4020, 4052
 (See guide, Page 2) (See guide, Page 2)

Land use/crop (See guide, Page 2)	Target pest name	Treatment threshold
Tree planting	Grassy annual weeds	Annual weed competition should be kept to a minimum along planting rows due to the competition for moisture and nutrients.

Pest control method: chemical
 (See guide, Page 2)

Application techniques

Product: Pendulum, Fusilade
 Rates: see label
 Application method: banding along tree rows
 Timing: pre-emergent for Pendulum, June for Fusilade
 Form: _____

<u>Mitigation techniques</u> <u>*Practice/extent</u> (See guide, Page 2)	Application along planting rows with herbicide directed at base of seedlings. A flat-fan nozzle will aid in application. The first application will be made following tree planting and prior to weed seed germination, while a second application will be made in the spring of the second year (prior to weed seed germination).
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Field No.: _____ Acres: 2.7 Soils: 8203, 4020, 4052
 (See guide, Page 2) (See guide, Page 2)

Land use/crop (See guide, Page 2)	Target pest name	Treatment threshold
Tree planting	Weed competition	Mow often enough to keep planting rows defined

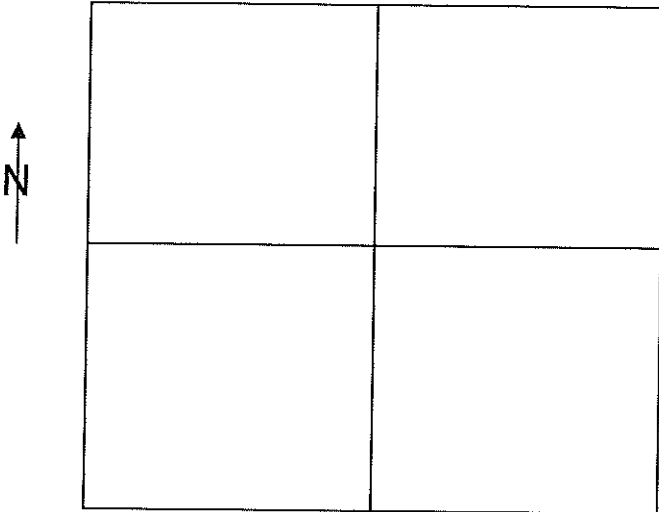
Pest control method: mechanical
 (See guide, Page 2)

Application techniques

Product: Brush hog
 Rates: _____
 Application method: _____
 Timing: _____
 Form: _____

<u>Mitigation techniques</u> <u>*Practice/extent</u> (See guide, Page 2)	Mow at least once per month during the growing season and a final mowing in the fall to remove weedy cover for rodents. Mowing is necessary for the first 3 years of the planting and should be performed until the trees are well established.
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Location map: Import ArcView image, reference conservation plan map, or provide a sketch denoting field boundary, field number, land use, acres, and scale used.



Scale: _____

Certification

This applied practice meets Kansas standards and specifications.

Technical Service Provider	Date
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This practice has been applied as designed.

Producer	Date
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Pest Management – 595 – Form Guide

Field number: Record the field number of the planning unit. If the planning unit is an entire field identified on the conservation plan map, use this identification. If the planning unit is a portion or subfield of an entire field, clearly identify the subfield on the conservation plan map.

Land use/crop: Record the crop sequence or rotation for at least five years. Start with last year's crop and project the crop rotation for the next four years. Circle the current crop or show in bold type. In non-cropland areas, identify producer management decision which has contributed the most to pest development.

Treatment threshold: Record the method used to determine the treatment threshold. Use field scouting and treatment thresholds to determine if pest controls should be used. Some examples would be number of pests per acre, number of pests per feet of row length, number of pests per plant, and stem count decision.

Pest control method: Record the selected method of pest control. Some examples would be cultural, biological, mechanical, host resistance, and chemical.

Mitigation techniques: Record mitigation practices for minimizing surface and/or groundwater contamination.

*Mitigation practices are required when WIN-PST hazard is intermediate, high, or extremely high, or when soil erosion prediction is greater than "T."

Technical Service Provider

Layout by 	Date 12/1/10
Designed by	Date

Checked by Date

Approved by Date

Producer's Statement

The design of this practice has been discussed with me, and I concur with the design. **No substitutions are allowed without the approval of the technical service provider.**

Signature Date