Ecology Practices 2012-2013

					job sheet	Other Practic
Establish permanent vegetative cover for pollinator habitat by seeding. Practice uses less costly species at higher seeding rates.	$ 653.49	Pollinator Habitat	Conservation Cover-327	Acre	x	315,340, 490*,647
Establish permanent vegetative cover for pollinator habitat by seeding.	$ 1,330.62	Intensive Pollinator Habitat	Conservation Cover	Acre	x	315,340, 490*,647
Establish introduced/cool-season grass or grass-legume mix to prevent erosion. Typically assumes fertilizer, seed, equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding ,and spreading. Does not include foregone income for conversion of cropland. Does not assume lime application to raise pH (cost not approved for this practice nationally), even though lime is typically recommended in NE when establishing introduced species.	$ 239.22	Introduced, Cool-Season	Conservation Cover	Acre		
Establish native/warm-season seed mixes on conventional or organic land in need of permanent cover. Typically assumes high seed costs for native seed, as well as equipment and labor for seed bed prep, tillage, seeding ,and spreading. Does not include foregone income for conversion of cropland.	$ 343.75	Native, Warm-Season	Conservation Cover	Acre	x	
Establish cool season grass or grass/legume mix on a site that has poor soils, lack of fertility and steep slopes. Includes soil amendments inlcuding lime, fertilizer, and a higher seeding rate.	$ 1,060.48	Cool Season, Extra Site Preparation	Critical Area Planting	Acre		mulching
Planting 450 1 gallon containers at least 35 feet wide along 3rd order or greater streams.	$ 9,507.14	Small Container	Riparian Forest Buffer	Acre	x	315,490

Releasing individual Hardwood/Apple trees for mast, and/or creating snags for wildlife. Also for gridling cull trees. Poor quality or deformed trees, such as those with broken tops or large branches, will be chosen for snags when available.	$ 19.98	Mast/Apple Tree Release	Upland Wildlife Habitat	Each		
Add bluebird, kestrel or duck box size bird boxes to improve nesting habitat. Unit price is for a pair of boxes. Max 2 pair per landowner.	$ 61.60	Small Birdboxes	Upland Wildlife Habitat	Each/pair		
This practice involves scarifying forest patch cuts to improve natural regeneration or to facilitate tree and shrub planting.	$ 208.60	Site Preperation-Mechanical	Site Preperation	Acre		
Remove dense infestations of herbaceous weeds using state approved chemical/mechanical methods. This scenario often involves chemical application (with backpack or other types of sprayers) which may be used in combination with manual cutting. This scenario includes a follow up "spot treatment" to control re-sprout of the weeds after practice certification.	$ 682.68	Average Density with Follow Up	Herbeceous Weed Control	Acre		
Adding wood to small streams to restore hydrology of the floodplain, create brook trout habitat, and reduce sedimentaiton to downstream habitats.	$ 15,657.64	Instream wood placement	Stream Habitat Improvement	Acre		
Weed barrier fabric or wood chips to reduce weed competition and increase soil moisture.	$1.10	Tree and Shrub	Mulching	Each		
Mowing wildlife openings <10 acres in size every 3-4 years. Woody vegetation is less than 2 inches in diameter.	$ 193.44	Brush Mowing-Tractor Mounted	Early Successional Habitat	Acre		

A moderately forested area greater than 4 inches DBH is cut to achieve early successional vegetation. Control is achieved with a brontosaurus or other mechanical means. Land has low saw timber value and limited firewood capability and low stocking rates.	$ 1,055.78	Excavator Mounted Mower	Early Successional Habitat	Acre		
Used to develop patch cuts >5 acres with biomass harvesting techniques, skid distance is less than 2000 feet, timber quality is very poor and DHB is commonly less <10.	$ 803.76	Biomass Patch Cut	Early Successional Habitat	Acre		
Mowing Grasslands > 10 acres. No mowing can occur between June 1 and August 15.	$ 94.91	Delayed Mowing	Early Successional Habitat	Acre		
Forest stands will be marked by a NH Liscesened forester according to a silvicultural prescription in a forest management plan to reduce basal area through removal of unacceptable growing stock.	$68.98	Marking	Timber Stand Improvement	Are	x	
Includes chainsaw saw work on pole sized stands to release at least 30 crop trees for acre or for mechanized improvement cutting on biomass sales where DBH is less than 12 inches.	$ 303.00	TSI and Improvement Cutting	Forest Stand Improvement	Acre	x	
planting native bare root trees and shrubs	$0.71	bare root-each	Tree and Shrub Planting	Each	x	mulching
planting native trees and shrubs at a rate of 300 per acre. Plant size is a 1/2 gallon or 2 quart container.	$ 3,169.54	300 1/2 gallon pots per acre	Tree and Shrub Planting	300/acre	x	mulching
Installation of a gate to control access to caves and other natural formations for saftey and to reduce the spread of white nose syndrome hibernaculum.	$ 73.39	Hibernaculum Bat Gate	Access Control	sqf		

Installing a heavy steel gate to prevent access and protect forest trails from traffic during wet conditions.	$695.28	Heavy Steel Gate	Access Control	each		
Chemical application of herbicide to invasive plants with follow up within 1 year.	$ 553.86	Chemical, Moderate + Followup	Brush Mgt	Acre		
Chemical application of herbicide on areas infested with invasive plants with follow up within 1 year.	$ 1,054.44	Chemical, Difficult + Followup	Brush Mgt	acre		
Restoration of native oyster beds by placing oyster shells to form beds in coastal estuaries or coastal ponds. Typically requires 100 tons of shells placed on the bottom of the coastal estuary. The shell is transported to the site via a barge. The transportation and placement of the shell usually takes three days. Normally 100 tons of oyster or clam shell is dried over winter to remove disease and placed on the bottom in strategic locations based on bathymetric positions in the estuary. The shell creates habitat for both the oysters and other native wildlife.	115000	Reef Creation U	Restoration Natural Ecosystems	Acre		

Spat on Shell: 5 million oyster larvae are grown in an aquaculture facility on shell which are then placed on top of shell or other wild oyster reefs to improve the amount of living animals in order to improve regeneration of the developed or restored reef. Bags of shell are placed in an aquaculture facility. Approximately 5 million larvae are added to the tank and they set on the shells. The oysters are grown in the tanks for approximately one month. The bags are then place in the coastal ponds or estuaries until oysters grow to one to two inches. The oysters are placed on existing or created beds. The following process is used: 1. Collect oysters for bagging-2 people for 2 days, 300 bags. (16 hours) 2. 2. Trucking- 300 bags truck rental, 2 laborers, 8 hours (8 Hours Truck. 16 Hours Labor). Truck oysters to Cape Cod for setting lavae 3. ARC sets oysters-$16.00 per bag- normally 300 bags, goal is to plant ½ million at 1 inch or greater. In tank for 7-10 days. 4. Go back and pick up oysters. 1 day trucking 2 persons. Then bring out to area to grow out. 4 hours boat time plus 3 workers. 5. Oysters are grown out over June-October, normally 15 hours per week, 3 to 4 people. Boat time would be approximately 4 hours per week. 6. Place cultch on bottom. 100 totes of cultch. 11 totes in a yard. 8 hours with boat, 3 or 4 laborers 7. Oysters placed on cultch. 1.5 day 3 to 4 laborers 8. Additional gear to grow out. Additional grow out bags 500-600. $5.50 per bag, each cage holds 5-6 bags, $12,000. 3 years is $4,000 per year.	79.6	Spat On Shell	Restoration Natural Ecosystems	300 bags=5 million spat on shell		