

## North Dakota Forest Service Forest Restoration/Windbreak Renovation Grant Program

### In-kind Match Values Version 3.0 Updated April 2016

The following rates are used to calculate the value of in-kind match for windbreak renovation practices. In-kind match is not reimbursable.

Practice		Unit	In-Kind Value
Thinning- standing trees/shrubs*		Acre	\$2,000
Complete Removal- standing trees/shrubs*	With owned equipment	Acre	\$2,500
	With rented equipment- Submit paid rental receipt as cash expense	Acre	\$1,000
Removal of fallen trees*	With owned equipment	Acre	\$1,000
	With rented equipment- Submit paid rental receipt as cash expense	Acre	\$500
Coppicing*		Linear Foot	\$2.00
Tree/Shrub Pruning*		Acre	\$750
Tree/Shrub Pruning of previously thinned areas		Acre	\$250
Site Preparation		Acre	\$300
Tree/Shrub Hand Planting	Includes cost of plant material	Each	\$7
Weed Barrier Installation	Includes fabric and staples or mulch installed around a single tree or shrub	Each	\$7
Weed Control	Includes equipment and chemical	Acre	\$50
Tree Tube Installation	Includes cost of tree tube and support stake	Each	\$10
Exclusion Fencing	Includes all fencing materials	Linear Foot	\$1
Herbaceous seeding between rows		Acre	\$100

\*Includes final disposition of associated biomass. These practices (with \*) cannot be overlapped.

#### Practice Descriptions

Thinning- selective harvest to remove trees of poor quality and/or closely spaced trees to give the remaining trees more room to grow or to allow interplanting to increase species diversity.

Row removal – removal of entire row of trees, either alive or dead. May be cut above ground with stumps ground or killed, at ground level with stumps killed or below ground with stumps removed depending on recommendations.

Removal of fallen trees- removal of dead trees that are lying on the ground.

Coppicing- removing the above ground growth of a tree or shrub to stimulate shoot development from the existing roots.

Tree/ shrub pruning - restoration pruning to increase the health and vigor of trees by removing dead wood and reducing potential areas for disease and insect damage.

Site preparation - the use of various mechanical equipment and/or chemical treatments to prepare a site or tree row planting and remove undesirable vegetation and improve site conditions for establishing trees and/or shrubs.

Tree/ shrub hand-planting – Conservation-grade tree or shrub stock planted by hand.

Weed barrier installation – Installation of fabric squares or mulch around single trees.

Chemical or mechanical weed control - Chemical control via ground application using chemicals to control herbaceous weeds or mechanical control of herbaceous weeds through the use of a mower, brush hog, disc or other light equipment during the first year of establishment.

Tree tubes – Installation of tree tubes and support posts.

Exclusion fencing for wildlife or livestock – Installation of adequate fencing for species to be excluded.

Herbaceous seeding between rows – Seeding of grasses, legumes, forbs or other appropriate non-woody plants between tree rows to compete with weed species.