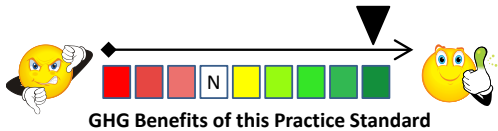


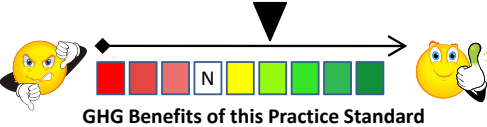
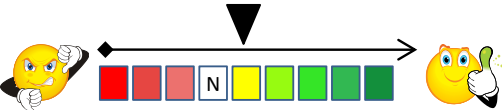


NRCS Practice Standards that Build Resilience to Extreme Weather Events and Sequester Carbon

Qualitative Ranking N=Neutral	Practice Code	Practice Standard and Associated Information Sheet	Beneficial Attributes
 <p>GHG Benefits of this Practice Standard</p>	327	Conservation Cover (Information Sheet)	Establishing perennial vegetation on land retired from agriculture production increases soil carbon and increases biomass carbon stocks.
	329	Residue and Tillage Management, No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed (Information Sheet)	Limiting soil-disturbing activities improves soil carbon retention and minimizes carbon emissions from soils.
	379	Multi-Story Cropping	Establishing trees and shrubs that are managed as an overstory to crops increases net carbon storage in woody biomass and soils. Harvested biomass can serve as a renewable fuel and feedstock.
	380	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (Information Sheet)	Establishing linear plantings of woody plants increases biomass carbon stocks and enhances soil carbon.
	381	Silvopasture Establishment	Establishment of trees, shrubs, and compatible forages on the same acreage increases biomass carbon stocks and enhances soil carbon.
	512	Forage and Biomass Planting (Information Sheet)	Deep-rooted perennial biomass sequesters carbon and may have slight soil carbon benefits. Harvested biomass can serve as a renewable fuel and feedstock.
	612	Tree/Shrub Establishment (Information Sheet)	Establishing trees and shrubs on a site where trees/shrubs were not previously established increases biomass carbon and increases soil carbon. Mature biomass can serve as a renewable fuel and feedstock.
	666	Forest Stand Improvement (Information Sheet)	Proper forest stand management (density, size class, understory species, etc.) improves forest health and increases carbon sequestration potential of the forest stand. Managed forests sequester carbon above and below ground. Harvested biomass can serve as a renewable fuel and feedstock.

Qualitative Ranking N=Neutral	Practice Code	Practice Standard and Associated Information Sheet	Beneficial Attributes
	332	Contour Buffer Strips (Information Sheet)	Permanent herbaceous vegetative cover increases biomass carbon sequestration and increases soil carbon stocks.
	391	Riparian Forest Buffer (Information Sheet)	Planting trees and shrubs for riparian benefits also increases biomass carbon sequestration and increases soil carbon stocks.
	601	Vegetative Barrier	Permanent strips of dense vegetation increase biomass carbon sequestration and soil carbon.
	650	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (Information Sheet)	Restoring trees and shrubs to reduce plant competition and optimize planting density increases carbon sequestration.
Qualitative Ranking N=Neutral	Practice Code	Practice Standard and Associated Information Sheet	Beneficial Attributes
	311	Alley Cropping	Trees and/or shrubs are planted in combination with crops and forages. Increasing biomass density increases carbon sequestration and enhances soil carbon stocks.
	390	Riparian Herbaceous Cover	Perennial herbaceous riparian cover increases biomass carbon and soil carbon stocks.
	550	Range Planting (Information Sheet)	Establishing deep-rooted perennial and self-sustaining vegetation such as grasses, forbs, legumes, shrubs and trees improves biomass carbon sequestration and enhances soil carbon.
	603	Herbaceous Wind Barriers (Information Sheet)	Perennial herbaceous vegetation increases biomass carbon sequestration and soil carbon.
Qualitative Ranking N=Neutral	Practice Code	Practice Standard and Associated Information Sheet	Beneficial Attributes
	346	Residue and Tillage Management, Ridge Till (Information Sheet)	Ridge planting promotes organic material accumulation that increases soil carbon. Reconstruction of ridges in the same row year after year will maximize organic matter buildup in the row. Shallow soil disturbance maintains soil carbon in the undisturbed horizons.

Qualitative Ranking N=Neutral	Practice Code	Practice Standard and Associated Information Sheet	Beneficial Attributes
 <p>GHG Benefits of this Practice Standard</p>	342	Critical Area Planting (Information Sheet)	Establishing permanent vegetation on degraded sites enhances soil carbon and increases carbon sequestration by adding vegetative biomass.
	344	Residue Management, Seasonal (Information Sheet)	Managing residue enhances soil carbon when crop residues are allowed to decompose on a seasonal basis, increasing soil organic matter and reducing soil disturbance.
	345	Residue and Tillage Management, Mulch Till (Information Sheet)	Soil carbon increases when crop residues are allowed to decompose, increasing soil organic matter and minimizing soil disturbance.
	386	Field Border (Information Sheet)	Permanent vegetative field borders sequester carbon and increase soil carbon content.
	393	Filter Strip (Information Sheet)	Herbaceous vegetation in filter strips has slight carbon sequestration benefits and enhances soil carbon.
	412	Grassed Waterway (Information Sheet)	Perennial forbs and tall bunch grasses provide slight carbon sequestration benefits, minimize soil disturbance, and increase soil carbon.
	422	Hedgerow Planting (Information Sheet)	Woody plants and perennial bunch grasses increase biomass carbon stocks and enhance soil carbon.
	543	Land Reclamation Abandoned Mined Land (Information Sheet)	Establishment of permanent trees, shrubs, and grasses on abandoned and unmanaged lands increases biomass carbon stocks and enhances soil carbon.
	544	Land Reclamation Currently Mined Land (Information Sheet)	Establishment of permanent trees, shrubs, and grasses increases biomass carbon stocks and enhances soil carbon. Pre-mining baselines are important to establish prior to evaluating any carbon benefits.
	589C	Cross Wind Trap Strips (Information Sheet)	Perennial vegetative cover increases biomass carbon stocks and enhances soil carbon. Minimized soil disturbance also enhances soil carbon.