

Conservation Practice Standard Overview

Brush Management (314)

Brush management is the management or removal of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants including those that are invasive and noxious.

Practice Information

Brush management is designed to achieve the optimum level of control of the target woody species, and protection of the desired species while meeting fish and wildlife habitat requirements. This is accomplished by mechanical, chemical, biological techniques, or a combination of these techniques.

Brush management is commonly used to:

- create the desired plant community consistent with the ecological site,
- restore or release desired vegetative cover to protect soils,
- control erosion,
- reduce sediment,
- improve water quality or enhance stream flow,
- improve forage accessibility, quality, and quantity for livestock and wildlife,
- enhance fish and wildlife habitat,
- manage fuel loads to reduce the risk of wildfire.



The maintenance of brush management involves monitoring for regrowth, resprouting, or reoccurrence of brush. Spot treatment of individual plants or areas needing retreatment should be completed as needed while woody vegetation is small and most vulnerable to desired treatment procedures.

Common Associated Practices

Brush Management (314) is commonly applied with practices such as Pest Management (595) and Prescribed Grazing (528).

For further information, contact your local NRCS field office.