

# ACCESS CONTROL

## PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 472



### ACCESS CONTROL

Access control is temporarily or permanently excluding animals, people, or vehicles from an area.

### PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of access control is to protect, maintain, or improve the quantity and quality of the natural resources in an area. The purpose also includes visual quality, as well as human health and safety.

The practice is used in a conservation plan in areas where vegetation establishment or maintenance is a concern. Protecting the vegetation is often essential to conserving the other natural resources.

The barriers constructed for access control must be adequate to prevent intrusion of the target animals, vehicles, or people. The barriers are usually fences, but may also be natural and artificial structures such as logs, boulders, earth fill, gates, signs, etc. Other use-regulating activities in addition to barriers include posting of signs, patrolling and permits.

### COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

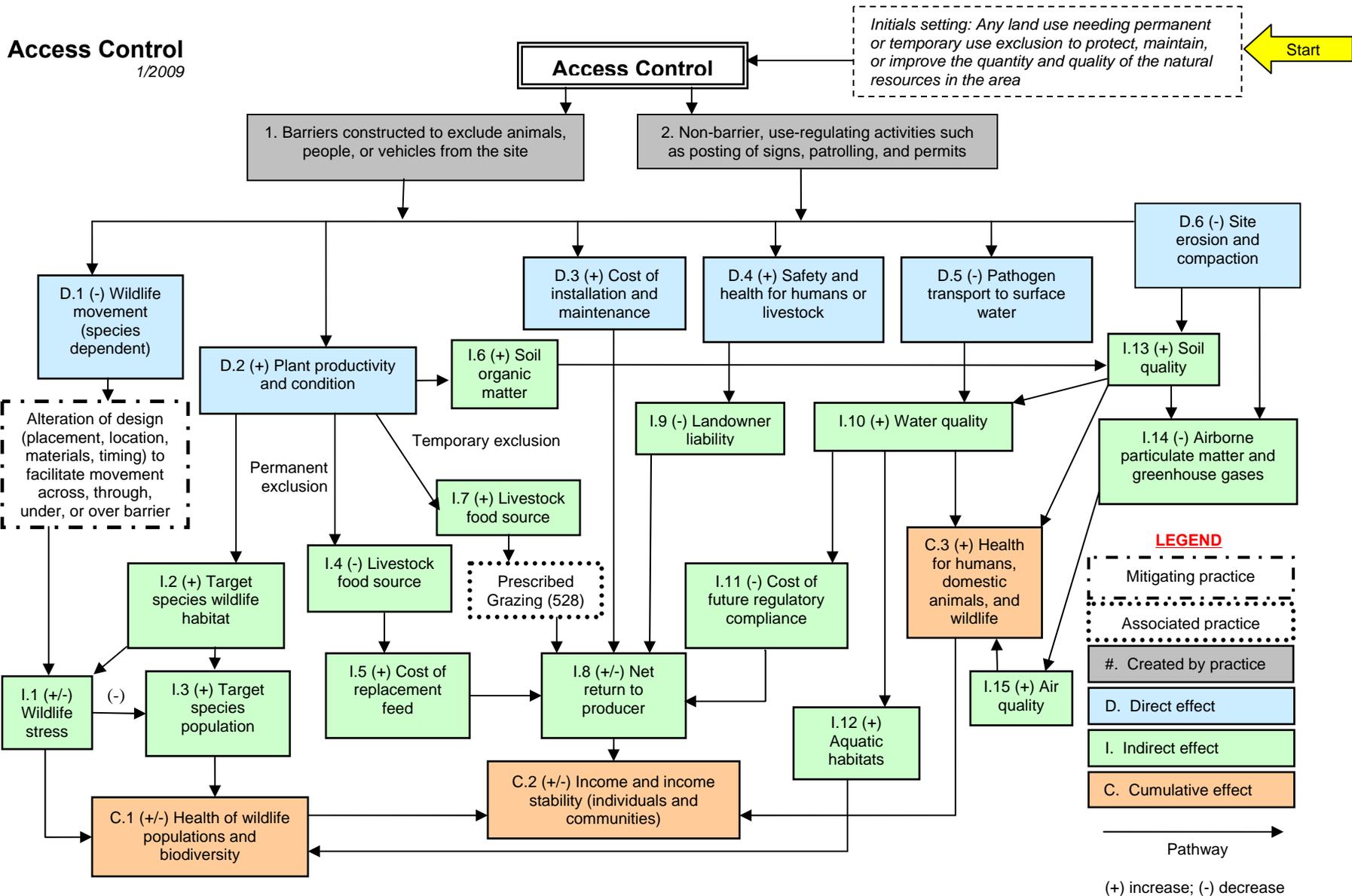
Access Control is commonly planned as part of a Conservation Management System with practices such as Fence (382), Pasture and Hay Planting (512), Range Planting (550), Tree/Shrub Establishment (612), Hedgerow Planting (422), and other conservation practices.

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated practice specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, and soil. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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**Note:** Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.