NRCS CONSERVATION PRACTICE EFFECTS - NETWORK DIAGRAM

ANIONIC POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM) APPLICATION

Erosion control through application of water-soluble anionic polyacrylamide (PAM).

I.1 (+) Water Quantity by decreasing sediment loads in downstream conveyance and storage structure


I.3 (+) Quality of receiving surface water resources

I.4 (-) Groundwater Quality: (+) Pesticides in groundwater

I.5 (+) Air Quality: (-) PM 10 and PM 2.5 Particulate Matter; (+) Visibility.

I.6 (-) Energy: (-) Depletion of Fossil Fuel Resources used in cleaning out storage and conveyance structures

I.7 (+) Soil Quality

C.1 (+) Quality of Aquatic Habitat

C.2 (-) Quality of receiving groundwater resources

C.3 (+) Air Quality of the Airshed

C.4 (+/-) Human Effects (economic) For individual applying practice: (+) Annual Capital; (+) Labor, for application and management level; (-) Risk, Yield; (+) Risk, Cash Flow; (+) Profitability

D.1 (-) Soil Erosion: (-) Irrigation induced water erosion.

D2. (-) Soil Erosion: (-) Sheet and Rill, (-) Ephemeral water erosion.

D3 (-) Soil Erosion: (-) Wind erosion.

D.4 (+) Capital Investment and Annual Cost for product and application.

Initial Setting:
- On irrigated lands susceptible to irrigation-induced erosion;
- On areas where vegetative cover is absent or inadequate or timely vegetation establishment may not be feasible;
- On areas where plant residues are inadequate to prevent wind erosion.

Mitigating practice
Associated practice
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Created by practice
D. Direct effect
I. Indirect effect
C. Cumulative effect
Pathway

Notes:
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.