Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National						
Channel Bed Stabilization						
Measure(s) used to stabilize the bed or bottom of a	el. Units: ft. C-Crop					
On il Eronian		Typical Landuse: C F R P Pr FS D W O AL				
Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	<u>Effect</u> 0	Not Applicable				
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	0	Not Applicable				
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	0	Not Applicable				
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	2	The action stabilizes channel to prevent further erosion.				
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	2	Stabilizes channel to prevent further degradation and improves bank stabilization.				
<u>Soil Quality Degradation</u> Organic Matter Depletion	0	Not Applicable				
Compaction	0	Not Applicable				
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable				
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	0	Not Applicable				
<u>Excess Water</u> Excess Water - Seeps	2	Reduced channel degradation improves ground water levels in floodplains, riparian areas, and wetlands.				
Excess Water - Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	0	Not Applicable				
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	0	Not Applicable				
Excess Water - Drifted Snow	0	Not Applicable				
Insufficient Water Insufficient Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	0	Not Applicable				
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Moisture Management	0	Not Applicable				
<u>Water Quality Degradation</u> Pesticides in Surface Water	0	Not Applicable				
Pesticides in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable				
Nutrients in Surface water	0	Not Applicable				
Nutrients in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable				
Salts in Surface Water	0	Not Applicable				
Salts in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable				
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	0	Not Applicable				
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	0	Not Applicable				

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	1	Maintaining stable channels usually results in	n decreased suspended sedimen
Elevated Water Temperature	1	The action design addresses stream water q	uality and fish habitat, which incl
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	0	Not Applicable	
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	0	Not Applicable	
Air Quality Impacts			
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	0	Not Applicable	
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable	
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	0	Not Applicable	
Objectionable Odors	0	Not Applicable	
Degraded Plant Condition			
Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	2	Plants are selected and managed to maintain	optimal productivity and health.
Inadequate Structure and Composition	4	When species are selected, they are adapted	and suited.
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	4	Noxious and invasive plants are removed fro	m streambank and replaced with
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable	
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat			
Inadequate Habitat - Food	1	The stabilized channel traps and provides me	ore food for fish.
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	1	The stabilized channel provides more cover/s	shelter for fish.
Inadequate Habitat - Water	0	The stabilized channel provides more and de	eeper pools.
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	2	Stabilized channels increase suitable space	for fish.
Livestock Production Limitation			
Inadequate Feed and Forage	0	Not Applicable	
Inadequate Shelter	0	Not Applicable	
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable	
Inefficient Energy Use			
Equipment and Facilities	0	Not Applicable	
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	0	Not Applicable	
			CPPE Practice Effects:
			o Substantial Improvement
			 a mouerate to substantial improvement 3 Moderate Improvement
			2 Slight to Moderate Improvement

1 Slight Improvement

nt.

ludes stream temperature.

stabilization species.

	0 No Effect
	-1 Slight Worsening
ent	-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening
	-3 Moderate Worsening
	-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening
	-5 Substantial Worsening