Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Contour Buffer Strips

Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope, and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips that are farmed on the contour.

Soil Erosion	<u>Effect</u>	Rationale
Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	4	Maintaining vegetation on the contour reduces runoff velocities, thus reduci flow.
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	0	If the practice layout is coincidentally oriented across the direction of the ere soil detachment is reduced.
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	2	Vegetation across the slope reduces runoff velocity and volume and increas
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	1	Reduces runoff causing erosion in the gully.
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	1	Reduces runoff causing erosion.
Soil Quality Degradation		
Organic Matter Depletion	2	Not Applicable
Compaction	0	Not Applicable
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	0	Vegetation will increase opportunity for infiltration and evapotranspiration w
Excess Water		
Excess Water - Seeps	-2	Reduces runoff and traps drifting snow resulting in increased water infiltration during fallow periods.
Excess Water - Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	1	Reduces runoff resulting in increased water infiltration which will slightly red
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	-1	Reduces runoff resulting in increased water infiltration which increases sub-
Excess Water - Drifted Snow	0	Not Applicable
Insufficient Water		
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	0	Not Applicable
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Moisture Management	1	Reduces runoff resulting in increased water infiltration.
Water Quality Degradation		
Pesticides in Surface Water	2	The action reduces runoff and erosion and the amount of pesticide applied.
Pesticides in Groundwater	0	The action increases infiltration which is offset by increased soil organic ma
Nutrients in Surface water	2	The action decreases soil erosion by water and may increase water infiltration organics to surface water.
Nutrients in Groundwater	-1	The action reduces the velocity of runoff and traps drifting snow resulting in and organics to groundwater.
Salts in Surface Water	1	The action slows runoff, which may increase water infiltration, reducing the
Salts in Groundwater	-1	The action reduces the velocity of runoff and traps drifting snow resulting in groundwater.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	Contour Buffer Strips decrease sheet and rill erosion and slow runoff velocit pathogens to surface water
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	-1	Increased water infiltration could move pathogens into the soil.

e with Code: 332 Pr-Protected Pr-Pasture P-Pasture Typical Landuse: ing the detachment and transport capacity of over-land rosive wind, soil particles borne by wind are trapped and ses infiltration reducing concentrated flow.

with no net effect.

ion that may move laterally to a seep area, particularly

duce the potential for flooding or ponding.

surface water.

atter and biological activity.

on, thereby reducing the transport of nutrients and

n increased water infiltration which could move nutrients

potential for transport of salts to surface water.

n increased water infiltration which could move salts to

ities, thereby reducing the potential for transport of

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	2	Contour Buffer Strips reduce sheet and rill erosion and slow the velocity of r surface water	
Elevated Water Temperature	0	Not Applicable	
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	2	Strips of vegetation decrease sheet and rill en metals to surface water.	rosion and slow runoff velocities
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	0	The action may result in increased water infile	tration, but this will have a neglig
Air Quality Impacts			
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	1	Vegetation reduces erosive wind velocities an	nd provides a stable area which s
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable	
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	1	Vegetation removes CO2 from the air and sto	res it in the form of carbon in the
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	5	Plants selected are adapted and suited.	
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	4	Vegetation is installed and managed to control undesired species.	
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable	
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat			
Inadequate Habitat - Food	2	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation p	provides more food for wildlife.
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	2	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation p	provides more cover for wildlife.
Inadequate Habitat - Water	4	Not Applicable	
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	2	Increased cover will increase space for wildling	fe. May be used to connect other
Livestock Production Limitation			
Inadequate Feed and Forage	1	There may be some use of the planting for feed and forage by livestock.	
Inadequate Shelter	0	Not Applicable	
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable	
Inefficient Energy Use			
Equipment and Facilities	1	Equipment operated on the contour vs up and down hill	
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations		Equipment operated on the contour vs up and down hill	
			5 Substantial Improvement
			4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement
			3 Moderate Improvement
			2 Slight to Moderate Improvement
			1 Slight Improvement

unoff, thereby reducing the transport of sediment to

, thereby reducing the potential for transport of heavy

gible effect on heavy metals in groundwater.

stops saltating particles.

e plants and soil.

cover areas.

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