Effects of NRCS	S Co	onservation Practices - National
Fence		Code: 222
A constructed barrier to animals or people.		Units: ft. Corporation
<u>Soil Erosion</u> Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	<u>Effect</u> 1	Typical Landuse: C F R P Pr FS D W O AL <u>Rationale</u> Barriers reduce the excessive disturbance of soil and vegetation by facilitating the effective control of timing, frequency, duration
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	0	and intensity of use of an area by animals or people. Barriers reduce the excessive disturbance of soil and vegetation by facilitating the effective control of timing, frequency, duration
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	0	and intensity of use of an area by animals or people. Barriers reduce the excessive disturbance of soil and vegetation by facilitating the effective control of timing, frequency, duration
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	0	and intensity of use of an area by animals or people. Barriers reduce the excessive disturbance of soil and vegetation by facilitating the effective control of timing, frequency, duration
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance	0	and intensity of use of an area by animals or people. Barriers reduce the excessive disturbance of soil and vegetation by facilitating the effective control of timing, frequency, duration and intensity of use of an area by animals or people. This promotes vegetative growth and streambank stabilization.
Soil Quality Degradation Organic Matter Depletion	0	Not applicable.
Compaction	1	Not applicable.
Subsidence	0	Not applicable.
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	0	Not applicable.
Excess Water Excess Water - Seeps	0	Not Applicable
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.
Water Quality Degradation 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-so	2	Control access of animals and/or people to stream areas.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-so	0	Not Applicable
Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	0	Not applicable.
Elevated Water Temperature	0	Not Applicable
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transpor	0	Not applicable.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	0	Not Applicable
<u>Air Quality Impacts</u> Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	1	Fencing can be used to protect and/or improve vegetation.
Objectionable Odors	0	Not Applicable
Degraded Plant Condition		
Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	2	Control of animals facilitates grazing management enhancing health and vigor of desired plant communities.
Inadequate Structure and Composition	0	Control of animals facilitates grazing management which encourages growth of plants that are adapted and suitable for the site.
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	0	Not applicable.
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable
<u>Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat</u> Inadequate Habitat - Food	0	Not Applicable
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	0	Not Applicable
Inadequate Habitat - Water	1	Not Applicable
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	0	Species dependent.
<u>Livestock Production Limitation</u> Inadequate Feed and Forage	3	Control of animals influences vigor and health of vegetation.
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: 0 No Effect

5 Substantial Improvement 4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement 3 Moderate Improvement 2 Slight to Moderate Improvement 1 Slight Improvement

-1 Slight Worsening -2 Slight to Moderate Worsening -3 Moderate Worsening -4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening -5 Substantial Worsening

Source: National Conservation Practices Physical Effects Hal Gordon, WNTSC Economist, Portland, Oregon May-13