Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Filter Strip

A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.

<u>Soil Erosion</u> Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
Soli Erosion - Sneet and Rill Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	0	Not Applicable
Soil Quality Degradation		
Organic Matter Depletion	5	Decreased erosion, increased root mass and less oxidation from lack of soil maintain organic matter.
Compaction	5	Root penetration and organic matter helps restore soil structure.
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	2	The action reduces runoff and traps adsorbed pesticides. Also, the strips mathematication for pesticide applications.
Pesticides in Groundwater	1	There is a potential to increase infiltration and absorption by plant roots and
Nutrients in Surface water	5	Solid organics and sediment-attached nutrients are filtered out. Soluble nutri- utilized by soil organisms.
Nutrients in Groundwater	2	Permanent vegetation will take up available nutrients and increase organic m exchange capacity which will hold nutrients.
Salts in Surface Water	1	The action slows runoff, which may increase water infiltration, reducing the p
Salts in Groundwater	1	The action will result in increased uptake by plants.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	3	Filter strips capture and delay pathogen movement, but mortality may also be pathogens from desiccation.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	The action captures and delays pathogen movement, but pathogen mortality protect pathogens from desiccation.

Code: 393 Units: ac. Typical Landuse: C F R I disturbance under permanent cover will increase or nay attract beneficial insects or trap insect pests, reducing d breakdown of pesticides with biological activity. rients infiltrate the soil and may be taken up by plants or matter. The increased organic matter will increase cation potential for transport of salts to surface water.

be delayed because vegetative cover may protect ty may also be delayed because vegetative cover may

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	5	Vegetation protects soil surface and traps sediment, nutrients and other materials.				
Elevated Water Temperature	0	Not Applicable				
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	4	Runoff containing heavy metals is slowed, trapping sediment and increasing infiltration into the soil where metals are often tied up. Some plants can take up heavy metals.				
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	1	Higher organic matter levels increases buffering capacity of the soil. Some plants can take up some heavy metals.				
<u>Air Quality Impacts</u>						
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	1	Areas converted to permanent vegetation reduce the area susceptible to wind erosion and tillage.				
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable				
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	1	Vegetation removes CO2 from the air and stores it in the form of carbon in the plants and soil.				
Objectionable Odors	0	Not Applicable				
Degraded Plant Condition	F	Directo are calculated and more and to maintain antimal weathering the directivity and boolth				
Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	5	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	Filter strips are installed and managed to control target species. Dense, permanent cover limits invasion by noxious plants.				
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable				
<u>Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat</u> Inadequate Habitat - Food	2	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation provides more food and cover for wildlife	but vegetation removal limits cover			
		Increased quality and quantity of vegetation provides more food and cover for wildlife, but vegetation removal limits cover.				
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	2	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation provides more food and cover for wildlife, but vegetation removal limits cover.				
Inadequate Habitat - Water	0	Not Applicable				
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	2	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation provides more food and cover for wildlife, but vegetation removal limits cover.				
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:	0 No Effect			
		5 Substantial Improvement	0 No Effect -1 Slight Worsening			
		4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement	-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening			
		3 Moderate Improvement	-3 Moderate Worsening			
		2 Slight to Moderate Improvement 1 Slight Improvement	-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening -5 Substantial Worsening			
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