NRCS CONSERVATION PRACTICE EFFECTS - NETWORK DIAGRAM

Grassed Waterway (412) Underground Outlet (620) Initial setting: Steeply sloping sites where surface flow is damaging sloping upland, and there is sufficient soil Start Lined Waterway or Outlet Grade Stabilization Hillside Ditch (423) depth for constructing a hillside ditch system. (468) Structure (410) Vegetated Barrier (601) Critical Area Planting (342) A channel that has a supporting ridge on the lower side, constructed across the slope at defined gradient and horizontal or vertical interval, with or without a vegetative barrier. D.1 (+) Cost of D.3 (-) Soil erosion-D.7(+) Redirected water D.5 (-) Soil Erosion-excessive bank installation and ephemeral gully erosion from streams, shorelines or flow maintenance erosion water conveyance channels D.4 (-) Soil D.6 (-) Excess Water-D.2 (-) Soil erosionerosion-classic runoff, flooding, or sheet and rill erosion gully erosion ponding LEGEND I.4 (-/+) Water Quantity; (-) sediment I.2 (+) Plant health, Mitigating practice accumulation reducing storage in water I.3 (+) Water Quality of runoff: (-) productivity, and vigor bodies; (+) sediment accumulation reducing sediment (-) nutrient (-) organics, storage in outlet water conveyance channels Associated practice and (-) pathogens I.1 (+/-) Net #. Created by practice return D Direct effect I Indirect effect C. Cumulative effect Pathway C.1 (+/-) Income and income stability C.2 (+) Quality of C.3 (-/+) Water quantity Notes: (individuals & community) receiving waters Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a

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decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.