Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Land Clearing

Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation from wooded areas to achieve a conservation objective.

Soil Erosion	<u>Effect</u>	Rationale
Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	0	Establishment of temporary vegetative cover is needed to protect the treated
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	0	The action requires that temporary cover will be established as necessary to planned land use is in place.
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	0	The action requires that temporary cover will be established as necessary to planned land use is in place.
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	0	Clearing will reduce vegetation resulting in a short term increase of erosion.
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	0	Clearing will reduce vegetation resulting in a short term increase of erosion.
Soil Quality Degradation		
Organic Matter Depletion	-3	Organic material may be removed by clearing.
Compaction	-1	Clearing may allow for increased vehicle traffic.
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	-1	Removal of vegetation may increase runoff.
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	0	Removal of vegetation may decrease evapotranspiration.
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	-1	Removal of trees, stumps, and other vegetation increases runoff and erosion
Pesticides in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Nutrients in Surface water	-1	Removal of permanent vegetative cover may increase runoff and erosion and water.
Nutrients in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Salts in Surface Water	0	Removal of cover may increase transport of salinity if contained in runoff and
Salts in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	-1	removal of cover may increase runoff and erosion
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	0	Not Applicable

Code: 460 Units: ac. Typical Landuse: C R P Pr FS D O AL I area from erosion until the planned use is in place. control wind erosion on the cleared area until the control water erosion on the cleared area until the ۱. I the delivery of sediment-attached nutrients to surface

nd erosion related sediments.

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	-1	Removal of trees and vegetation will increase runoff and erosion. Mitigation is
Elevated Water Temperature	-2	Removal of canopy cover reduces the amount of shade and cooling effects of practice design.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	-1	Removal of cover may increase runoff and erosion.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	0	Not Applicable
Air Quality Impacts		
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	-1	Equipment operations temporarily produce particulate emissions and exhaus release particulate emissions and cleared land may have more susceptibility
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	There is a short-term increase in vehicle emissions and ozone precursors from
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	-1	Carbon can be released with the disposal of material if the material is burned
Objectionable Odors	0	Not Applicable
Degraded Plant Condition		
Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	2	Removal of undesirable plants will provide a better growing environment for o
Inadequate Structure and Composition	0	Not Applicable
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	-2	Undesired species can colonize areas left bare.
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	4	Activities reduce fuel load buildup.
Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat		
Inadequate Habitat - Food	-2	Clearing removes tree-related food.
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	-2	Removal of vegetation will reduce cover/shelter.
Inadequate Habitat - Water	0	Not Applicable
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	-2	Loss of habitat occurs as land is disturbed.
Livestock Production Limitation		
Inadequate Feed and Forage	0	Not Applicable
Inadequate Shelter	-2	Removal of vegetation will reduce shelter.
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
		4 inoderate to Substantial Improvemen
		2 Slight to Moderate Improvement

is part of practice design.

on streams and water courses. Mitigation is part of

ust emissions. Also, disturbance of the soil surface can y to PM emissions from wind erosion. om land clearing equipment.

d and/or soil surface disturbed.

desired plant species.

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

1 Slight Improvement