Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Riparian Herbaceous Cover

Grasses, sedges, rushes, ferns, legumes, and forbs tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils, established or managed as the dominant vegetation in the transitional zone between upland and aquatic habitats.

Code: 390 Units: ac

vpical	Landuse:	С	ΕI	R P	Pr	FS	D	0	A
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		Typical Landuse: cfrpprfsdoal
Soil Erosion	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	2	Vegetation and surface litter reduces erosive water energy on the planted site.
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	2	Dense herbaceous vegetation reduces erosion from wind.
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	1	Vegetation reduces erosive energy of concentrated flows.
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	4	Vegetation and dense roots protects and binds the soil making it resistant to water flow erosion.
Soil Quality Degradation Organic Matter Depletion	4	Increased vegetative matter and its breakdown increases soil organic matter.
Compaction	4	Root penetration and organic matter helps restore soil structure.
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	2	Increased vegetation will increase salt uptake and increased organic matter may tie up salts and other chemicals.
Excess Water - Seeps	2	Plants uptake excess water.
Excess Water - Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	-3	Vegetation causes flooding and ponding.
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	2	Plants uptake excess water.
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.
Pesticides in Groundwater	2	Pesticide degradation may be improved by increased soil organic matter and biological activity.
Nutrients in Surface water	5	Permanent vegetation will uptake excess nutrients.
Nutrients in Groundwater	5	Permanent vegetation will uptake excess nutrients.
Salts in Surface Water	1	The action increases infiltration and reduces runoff.
Salts in Groundwater	1	The action may result in some uptake by plants.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	3	vegetation traps pathogens providing increased opportunity for solar and microbial action to destroy some
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	2	Riparian areas capture and delay pathogen movement and increase pathogen mortality. Soil microbial activity enhances competition with pathogens.

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water		Vegetation protects soil surface and traps sediment, nutrients and other materials.				
Elevated Water Temperature		Herbaceous plants provide some shade and protect banks, moderating stream temperature.				
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte		The action filters sediment, and some plants may take up heavy metals.				
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte		The action may result in metal uptake by some plants.				
Air Quality Impacts						
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors		Vegetative cover reduces wind erosion and provides a stable area which stops saltating particles.				
Emissions of Ozone Precursors		Not Applicable				
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)		Vegetation removes CO2 from the air and stores it in the form of carbon in the plants and soil.				
Objectionable Odors		Not Applicable				
Dograded Plant Condition						
<u>Degraded Plant Condition</u> Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health 5 Plants are selected and managed to maintain optimal productivity						
Inadequate Structure and Composition	4	Establishment and management of cover creates or maintains the desired plant community.				
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 4 Improved plant diversity and quality and quantity of vegetation provides food for wildlife.						
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter 4 Improved plant diversity and quality and quantity of vegetation provides cover for wildlife.						
Inadequate Habitat - Water 2 Water can be temporarily trapped in the riparian area. Warm-season water is cooled.						
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space) 4 Cover can restore desired habitats/space.						
Livestock Production Limitation						
Inadequate Feed and Forage	4	These sites may be used as feed and forage by livestock if the intended purpose is ma	intained.			
Inadequate Shelter		Not Applicable				
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable				
Inefficient Energy Use						
Equipment and Facilities		Not Applicable				
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations 2 Reduced energy due to conversion of crop to permanent cover. Reduced energy due to ephemeral gully erosion management. Potential for biomass product.						
		CDDE Direction Effects	OM- Francis			
		CPPE Practice Effects:	0 No Effect			
		5 Substantial Improvement	-1 Slight Worsening			
		4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement	-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening			
		3 Moderate Improvement	-3 Moderate Worsening -4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening			
		2 Slight to Moderate Improvement	-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening			

1 Slight Improvement

-5 Substantial Worsening