Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Tree/Shrub Establishment

Establishing woody plants by planting seedlings or cuttings, direct seeding, or natural regeneration.

Code: 612 Units: ac.

		Typical Landuse: CFRPPrFSDOAL
Soil Erosion Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	<u>Effect</u>	Rationale Verstation and curface litter reduces are give water energy
Soil Erosion - Sneet and Rill Erosion	5	Vegetation and surface litter reduces erosive water energy.
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	5	Tall vegetation creates a wind shadow, reduces erosive wind velocities and provides a stable area which stops saltating particles.
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	4	Vegetation, surface litter and roots reduce erosive energy of concentrated flows.
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	2	Vegetation, surface litter and roots reduce erosive energy of concentrated flows.
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	2	Roots of vegetation binds the soil making it resistant to water flow erosion.
Soil Quality Degradation		
Organic Matter Depletion	4	Establishment of permanent woody vegetation can lead to increased root and shoot development. Decomposition increases soil organic matter.
Compaction	2	Root penetration and organic matter helps restore soil structure.
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	1	Woody vegetation takes up limited quantities of salts and other chemicals.
Excess Water		
Excess Water - Seeps	2	Deep rooted plants uptake excess water.
Excess Water - Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	0	Trees or shrubs increase infiltration but may retard flood water movement from the site.
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	2	Deep rooted plants uptake excess water.
Excess Water - Drifted Snow	1	Snow is captured and deposited down wind of planted trees and shrubs.
Insufficient Water Insufficient Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	0	Not Applicable
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Moisture Management	1	Adapted and managed vegetative production allows more efficient use of available water.
<u>Water Quality Degradation</u> Pesticides in Surface Water	1	The action reduces runoff and the need for pesticide use. Also, trees and shrubs take up pesticide residues.
Pesticides in Groundwater	1	The action reduces the need for pesticide use and trees and shrubs take up pesticide residues.
Nutrients in Surface water	1	Permanent vegetation will uptake excess nutrients.
Nutrients in Groundwater	1	Permanent vegetation will uptake excess nutrients.
Salts in Surface Water	1	The action promotes contaminant uptake by plants.
Salts in Groundwater	1	The action may promote contaminant uptake by plants.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	Woody vegetation captures and delays pathogen movement and thereby increase their mortality.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	Increased vegetative cover and soil microbial activity can enhance competition with pathogens.

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	3	Vegetation provides cover, reduces wind velocities, and increases infiltration.
Elevated Water Temperature	1	Near streams and other water bodies, trees and shrubs provide shade to moderate water temperature.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	1	Some plants may take up heavy metals.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transporte	1	Establishing metal-accumulating trees and shrubs may remove heavy metals from the soil profile.
Air Quality Impacts		
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	1	Permanent vegetative cover reduces wind erosion and fugitive dust generation.
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	4	Vegetation removes CO2 from the air and stores it in the form of carbon in the plants and soil.
Objectionable Odors	2	Vegetation will reduce wind movement and can intercept odors.
<u>Degraded Plant Condition</u>		
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	5	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	1	Plants are chosen and managed to enhance food value for target species.
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	3	Plants are chosen and managed to enhance cover/shelter.
Inadequate Habitat - Water	5	Not Applicable
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	3	Tall vegetation creates vertical habitat structure and enhanced space for wildlife.
Livestock Production Limitation		
Inadequate Feed and Forage	0	These sites may be used as feed and forage by livestock if the desired trees and shrubs are not harmed.
Inadequate Shelter	1	Tall vegetation provides shelter.
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable
Inefficient Energy Use		
Equipment and Facilities	0	Not Applicable
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	0	Not Applicable
		CPPF Practice Effects: 0 No Effect

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