October 2011

FISHPOND MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 399

FISHPOND MANAGEMENT

Fishpond Management is the management of impounded aquatic habitat and water quality for the production of fish or other aquatic organisms.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of this practice is to:

- Provide favorable habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms;
- Develop and maintain a desired species composition and ratio; and
- Develop and maintain a desired level of production.

This practice applies in warm and cold water ponds, lakes, and reservoirs not managed for commercial aquaculture purposes.

A pond management plan describing actions to achieve the management goals and operation and management activities will be prepared.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Fishpond Management is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with the following practices:

- Pond (378)
- Access Control (472)
- Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580)

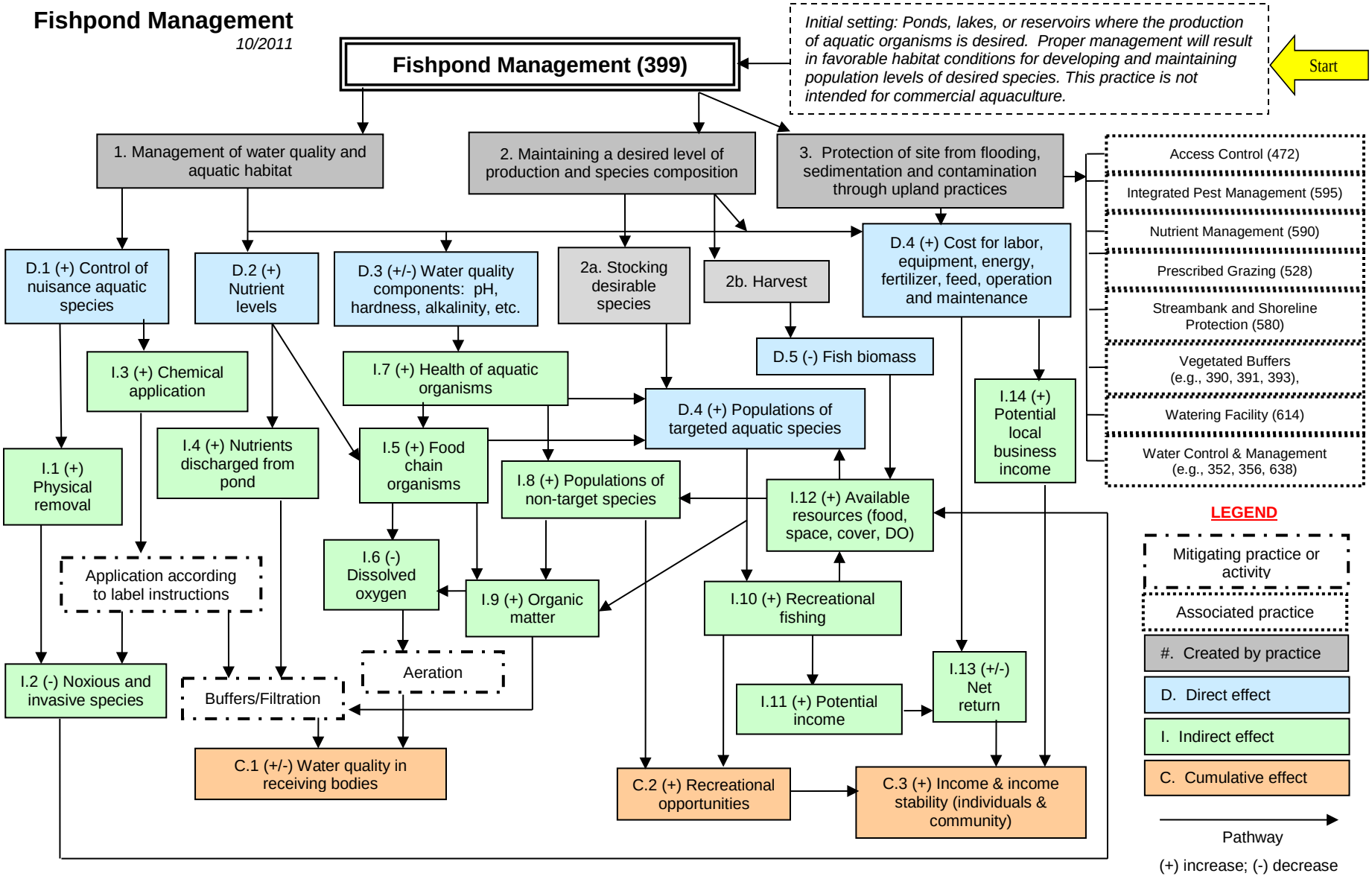
Various vegetated buffers and other practices to reduce erosion and sedimentation may also be used in the surrounding watershed to protect the pond from flooding, sedimentation and contamination.

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

Fishpond Management

10/2011



Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.