**Conservation Practice Effects**

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| **Dry Hydrant (No) 432****Definition: A non-pressurized permanent pipe assembly system installed into water sources that permits the withdrawal of water by suction.****Major Resource Concerns Addressed: Access to water.** **Benchmark Condition: Field and farmstead with access to water for fire control.****Date: October, 2016 Developer/Location: Hal Gordon, OR** |
| **Positive Effects** | **Negative Effects** |
| **Soil*** **Limited soil compaction at source of water.**

**Water*** **Improved opportunities for water use.**

**Air*** **No Change.**

**Plants*** **Availability of water source to fight forest and range fires.**

**Animals*** **No Change.**

**Energy*** **No Change.**

**Human*** **Improved access to water for fire protection.**
* **May reduce fire insurance costs.**
* **Protect streams and aquatic species.**
* **Increase yields/reduce costs as land becomes more productive.**
* **Create sustainability of natural resources that support your business.**
* **Increase the property value (real estate) of your property.**
* **Prevent off-site negative impacts.**
* **Comply with environmental regulations.**
* **Save time, money and labor.**
* **Promote family health and safety.**
* **Make land more attractive and promote good stewardship.**
* **May be eligible for cost share.**
 | **Land*** **Cultural resources may be damaged during installation.**
* **No change in land use or land in production.**

**Capital*** **Installation equipment required.**
* **Materials and on-site equipment.**
* **Annual operation and maintenance costs to maintain equipment.**

**Labor*** **Additional labor required to operate and maintain water control structures.**

**Management*** **Slight increase in management.**

**Risk*** **Water used from storage for fire suppression will not be available for other uses.**
 |
| **Net Effect: Improved access to water, at a low cost.** |

**Commonly Associated Practices:** Access Road, Pond

**Note:** This worksheet contains general talking points for the conservation planner to discuss with the land user. It is the first step towards an economic or financial analysis. The second step would include identifying a specific site for analysis at the farm or field level, editing the template for local conditions, adding units and quantities of farm inputs and outputs. The third step in the economic analysis is to place a dollar value on as many variables as possible, put all units in the same time frame, using amortization ($/Acres/Year) or net present value ($/Acre), so benefits and costs can be compared. The fourth and final step would be to combine several conservation practices into a conservation system, which is how most conservation practices are applied at the field level. Data for the worksheet comes from the land user, conservation planner, technical specialist and local agricultural supply vendors and contractors. See Economics Technical Note: TN 200-ECN-1, Basic Economic Analysis Using T-Charts (August 2013) for more information.