**Conservation Practice Effects**

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| **Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces (SqFt) 373**  **Definition: Controlling direct particulate matter emissions produced by vehicle and machinery traffic or wind action from unpaved roads and other surfaces by applying a palliative on the surface.**  **Major Resource Concerns Addressed: Air Quality**  **Benchmark Condition: Dusty roads at farm headquarters.**  **Date: October, 2016 Developer/Location: Hal Gordon, OR** | |
| **Positive Effects** | **Negative Effects** |
| **Soil**   * **Treatment of unpaved surfaces can help to bind particles, resulting in reduced erosion.** * **Wind erosion is reduced by treatment of open lots.**   **Water**   * **Reduced manure, nutrient, salt, pathogen and other chemical runoff from the open lot surface.**   **Air**   * **Reduce particulate matter emissions from vehicle traffic and wind erosion on unpaved roads and surfaces.**   **Plants**   * **No effect**   **Animals**   * **Improved working conditions and animal health.**   **Energy**   * **No effect**   **Human**   * **Improved working conditions.** * **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**   * **No change in land use or land in production.**   **Capital**   * **Some application equipment required and purchase materials.** * **No O&M costs after implementation.**   **Labor**   * **Additional labor required to operate dust control equipment.**   **Management**   * **Increased management of equipment and record keeping.**   **Risk**   * **If road oils are used, nearby surface water may be impacted.** |
| **Net Effect: Improved air quality at a low cost.** | |

**Commonly Associated Practices:** Critical Area Planting, Dust Control Animals, Heavy Use Area Protection, Irrigation Pipeline, Irrigation Reservoir, Irrigation System, Sprinkler, Livestock Pipeline, Mulching, Pumping Plant, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment.

**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.