

Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Irrigation Pipeline

A pipeline and appurtenances installed to convey water for storage or application, as part of an irrigation water system.

Code: 430

Units: ft

Typical Landuse:

AL-Aso Land
O-Other
W-Water
D-Developed
FS-Farmstead
Pr-Protected
P-Pasture
R-Range
F-Forest
C-Crop

<u>Soil Erosion</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	2	Pipe can act as a collection and transport for water to prevent erosion.
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	0	Not Applicable
<u>Soil Quality Degradation</u>		
Organic Matter Depletion	0	Not Applicable
Compaction	0	Not Applicable
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	0	Not Applicable
<u>Excess Water</u>		
Excess Water - Seeps	1	Pipeline can collect and convey excessive seepage to suitable outlet.
Excess Water - Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	0	Pipeline will be used in conjunction with other practice to address resource concern.
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	1	Pipeline can collect and convey excessive subsurface water to suitable outlet.
Excess Water - Drifted Snow	0	Not Applicable
<u>Insufficient Water</u>		
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	2	Pipe will convey water and make it possible to use more efficiently.
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Moisture Management	0	Not Applicable
<u>Water Quality Degradation</u>		
Pesticides in Surface Water	0	Not Applicable
Pesticides in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Nutrients in Surface water	1	Utilizing pipelines for water delivery reduces the delivery of sediment-attached nutrients to surface water.
Nutrients in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Salts in Surface Water	1	Pipeline eliminates surface flow that could pick up salts from an unlined ditch. The pipeline also eliminates evaporation, which can concentrate salts in irrigation water.
Salts in Groundwater	2	The action eliminates seepage from earth canals which can move soluble salts to the ground water.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	Pipeline eliminates surface water flow reducing contaminated water runoff.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	The action eliminates seepage losses from canals, which reduces the potential for movement of pathogens to groundwater.

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	1	Pipeline eliminates surface water flow reducing contaminated water runoff.														
Elevated Water Temperature	0	Conservation irrigation systems minimize affects to surface water quality.														
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	0	Pipeline does not pick up contaminated surface runoff.														
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	1	The action eliminates seepage losses from canals, which reduces the potential for movement of heavy metals to groundwater.														
<u><i>Air Quality Impacts</i></u>																
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	0	Not Applicable														
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable														
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	0	Not Applicable														
Objectionable Odors	0	Not Applicable														
<u><i>Degraded Plant Condition</i></u>																
Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	2	Increased water availability and access enhances plant growth, health and vigor.														
Inadequate Structure and Composition	0	Not Applicable														
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	0	Not Applicable														
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable														
<u><i>Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat</i></u>																
Inadequate Habitat - Food	0	Not Applicable														
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	0	Not Applicable														
Inadequate Habitat - Water	0	Not Applicable														
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	0	Not Applicable														
<u><i>Livestock Production Limitation</i></u>																
Inadequate Feed and Forage	0	Not Applicable														
Inadequate Shelter	0	Not Applicable														
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable														
<u><i>Inefficient Energy Use</i></u>																
Equipment and Facilities	0	Not Applicable														
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	2	Properly sizing pipe to reduce friction losses, will result in reduced energy use for pumping.														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u><i>CPPE Practice Effects:</i></u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 Substantial Improvement</td> <td>0 No Effect</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement</td> <td>-1 Slight Worsening</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Moderate Improvement</td> <td>-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Slight to Moderate Improvement</td> <td>-3 Moderate Worsening</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Slight Improvement</td> <td>-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-5 Substantial Worsening</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u><i>CPPE Practice Effects:</i></u>		5 Substantial Improvement	0 No Effect	4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement	-1 Slight Worsening	3 Moderate Improvement	-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening	2 Slight to Moderate Improvement	-3 Moderate Worsening	1 Slight Improvement	-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening		-5 Substantial Worsening
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