Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Spring Development

Code: 574

Unit: no.

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Typical Landuse:

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

C	F	R	P	Pr	FS	D	O	AL

Resource Concern	*Effect*	*Rationale*
Sheet and Rill Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Wind Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Ephemeral Gully Erosion	0	Not Applicable
Classic Gully Erosion	1	Collection of water reduces runoff.
Bank Erosion from Streams, Shorelines or Water Conveyance Channels	1	Spring development removes seeps and flows that keep stream banks saturated and easily erodible.
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable
Compaction	-1	Increased animal traffic around developed water source will increase compaction potential especially if the soil is moist.
Organic Matter Depletion	0	Not Applicable
Concentration of Salts or other Chemicals	0	Not Applicable
Soil Organism Habitat Loss or Degradation	0	Not Applicable
Aggregate Instability	0	Not Applicable
Ponding and Flooding	1	Water collected and removed from site.
Seasonal High Water Table	1	Subsurface water collected and removed from the site.
Seeps	1	Water collected and removed from site.
Drifted Snow	0	Not Applicable
Naturally Available Moisture Use	1	Provides a dependable supply of water allowing improved management.
Surface Water Depletion	0	Not Applicable
Groundwater Depletion	0	Not Applicable
Inefficient Irrigation Water Use	1	Provides a dependable supply of water allowing improved management.
Nutrients Transported to Surface Water	1	Spring flows are typically better quality than surface flows allowing opportunity for dilution. Effect depends on the proportion of one flow to the other.
Nutrients Transported to Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications Tranported to Surface Water	1	Spring flows are typically better quality than surface flows allowing opportunity for dilution. Effect depends on the proportion of one flow to the other.
Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications Tranported to Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Sediment Transported to Surface Water	1	Water development will decrease livestock trampling in wet areas and nearby streams.
Pesticides Transported to Surface Water	1	Spring flows are typically better quality than surface flows allowing opportunity for dilution. Effect depends on the proportion of one flow to the other.
Pesticides Transported to Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transported to Surface Water	1	Spring flows are typically better quality than surface flows allowing opportunity for dilution. Effect depends on the proportion of one flow to the other.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transported to Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Salts Transported to Surface Water	1	Spring flows are typically better quality than surface flows allowing opportunity for dilution. Effect depends on the proportion of one flow to the other.
Salts Transported to Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Elevated water temperature	0	Springs are cooler than surface water and their proximity to streams moderates stream temperatures, via hyporheic exchange. Development of springs may decrease amount of hyporheic water in channel. .
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Greenhouse Gasses - GHGs	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable
Objectionable Odor	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Airborne Reactive Nitrogen	0	Not Applicable
Plant Pest Pressure	0	Not Applicable
Plant Productivity and Health	2	Available water to facilitate irrigation or grazing management improves growth and vigor of plants.
Plant Structure and Composition	0	Not Applicable
Wildfire Hazard from Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable
Feed and Forage Imbalance	2	Improved distribution of animals makes forage more readily available to livestock.
Inadequate Livestock Shelter	0	Not Applicable
Inadequate Livestock Water Quantity, Quality and Distribution	5	The spring increases the quality and quantity of water for livestock.
Terrestrial Habitat for Wildlife and Invertebrates	0	Not Applicable
Aquatic Habitat for Fish and other Organisms	0	Not Applicable
Energy Efficiency of Equipment and Facilities	0	Not Applicable
Energy Efficiency of Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	0	Not Applicable

CPPE Practice Effects:	
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