

Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices - National

Road/Trail/Landing Closure and Treatment

The closure, decommissioning, or abandonment of roads, trails, and/or landings and associated treatment to achieve conservation objectives.

Code: 654

Units: ft

Typical Landuse:

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

<u>Soil Erosion</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Erosion	5	Increased vegetation and cover, and stabilization of erosive conditions will improve infiltration and decrease soil detachment by water.
Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	1	Disturbed road and trail areas are generally not extensive enough for wind erosion. An increase in vegetation and cover on landings will protect the soil surface and decrease soil detachment by wind.
Soil Erosion - Ephemeral Gully Erosion	5	An increase in vegetation cover and other treatments will improve infiltration, protect the soil surface and decrease soil detachment by concentrated flow.
Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	5	Increased vegetation cover and other treatments will decrease erosion and runoff.
Soil Erosion - Streambank, Shoreline, Water Conveyance C	4	Increased vegetation cover and other treatments will decrease erosion and runoff.
<u>Soil Quality Degradation</u>		
Organic Matter Depletion	5	Increased cover and growing vegetation will increase soil organic matter.
Compaction	2	Increased root growth from established vegetation and restorative treatments will decrease compaction.
Subsidence	0	Not Applicable
Concentration of Salts or Other Chemicals	0	Increased vegetation will increase salt uptake and increased organic matter may tie up salts and other chemicals.
<u>Excess Water</u>		
Excess Water - Seeps	1	Seepage is controlled by vegetation uptake and other hydrologic treatments.
Excess Water - Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	3	Hydrologic processes are restored through vegetative and other treatments.
Excess Water - Seasonal High Water Table	4	Hydrologic processes are restored through vegetative and other treatments.
Excess Water - Drifted Snow	0	Not Applicable
<u>Insufficient Water</u>		
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Use of Irrigation Water	0	Not Applicable
Insufficient Water - Inefficient Moisture Management	1	Hydrologic processes are restored through vegetative and other treatments.
<u>Water Quality Degradation</u>		
Pesticides in Surface Water	0	Not Applicable
Pesticides in Groundwater	0	Not Applicable
Nutrients in Surface water	1	The action reduces erosion and sediment-attached nutrient delivery to surface water. Permanent vegetation will uptake nutrients.
Nutrients in Groundwater	1	Permanent vegetation will uptake excess nutrients.
Salts in Surface Water	0	Less runoff reduces transport of soluble salts. Growing vegetation can use excess water which reduces seepage.
Salts in Groundwater	0	Vegetation takes up moisture and salts.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	Less erosion and runoff reduces delivery of pathogens.
Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solic	1	The action increases organic matter promoting microbial activity which competes with pathogens.

Excessive Sediment in Surface Water	3	Vegetation and other treatments reduce erosion and sediment delivery.
Elevated Water Temperature	1	Reestablishment of natural hydrology can improve hyporheic flow.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	3	Decreased erosion and runoff reduces heavy metal delivery to surface water. Increased soil organic matter increases capacity of soils to retain heavy metals. Permanent vegetation can uptake heavy metals.
Petroleum, Heavy Metals and Other Pollutants Transport	1	Higher organic matter levels increases buffering capacity of the soil. Vegetation can take up some heavy metals.
<u>Air Quality Impacts</u>		
Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and PM Precursors	2	Permanent cover and other treatments help reduce wind erosion and wind and traffic generation of fugitive dust.
Emissions of Ozone Precursors	0	Not Applicable
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	1	Vegetation removes CO2 from the air and stores it in the form of carbon in the plants and soil.
Objectionable Odors	0	Not Applicable
<u>Degraded Plant Condition</u>		
Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health	1	Proper plant selection, nutrient modification, and management improves plant growth and vigor.
Inadequate Structure and Composition	1	Plants selected are adapted and suited.
Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	0	Establishment of permanent vegetation provide competition that slows the spread of noxious plants; other treatment removes noxious plants directly.
Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation	0	Not Applicable
<u>Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat</u>		
Inadequate Habitat - Food	1	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation provides more food for wildlife.
Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter	1	Increased quality and quantity of vegetation provides more cover for wildlife.
Inadequate Habitat - Water	5	Treatments restore hydrologic processes.
Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)	3	Increased cover will increase space for wildlife. May be used to connect other cover areas.
<u>Livestock Production Limitation</u>		
Inadequate Feed and Forage	1	Established vegetation may add forage for domestic animals.
Inadequate Shelter	0	Not Applicable
Inadequate Water	0	Not Applicable
<u>Inefficient Energy Use</u>		
Equipment and Facilities	0	Not Applicable
Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations	0	Not Applicable

<u>CPPE Practice Effects:</u>	<i>0 No Effect</i>
<i>5 Substantial Improvement</i>	<i>-1 Slight Worsening</i>
<i>4 Moderate to Substantial Improvement</i>	<i>-2 Slight to Moderate Worsening</i>
<i>3 Moderate Improvement</i>	<i>-3 Moderate Worsening</i>
<i>2 Slight to Moderate Improvement</i>	<i>-4 Moderate to Substantial Worsening</i>
<i>1 Slight Improvement</i>	<i>-5 Substantial Worsening</i>