

### FOTG Section III - Quality Criteria

RESOURCE CONCERNS	DEFINITIONS	QUALITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT TOOL
<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1b. Excess runoff/flooding)	Water accumulates on the surface and restricts the suitable use of the land.	Planned practices safely and adequately remove excess runoff and flood water, and are consistent with policy and laws regarding wetlands and floodplains.	
<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1c. Excess subsurface water)	Subsurface water accumulates in the soil profile, adversely affects plant growth and production operations, and restricts the suitable use of the land.	Planned practices reduce excess subsurface water, allow for suitable use of the land, and conforms to policies and laws regarding wetlands.	Soil survey information on site
<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1d. Inadequate outlets)	Water conveyance channels and structures to collect and remove water from the land are unsuitable.	Planned practices provide adequate outlets that safely dispose of excess water. Drainage ways are maintained unless certain land rights have not been obtained. Planned measures conform to NRCS policy relating to wetland protection, floodplains, and FACT regulations	Water Resources Assessment/Work Plan
<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1e. Water management, irrigated)	Inefficient and/or untimely utilization of existing water supplies includes managing water yield, surface flows, and/or ground water recharge	When planned measures result in an average irrigation efficiency of 75%	Louisiana Irrigation Guide
<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1f. Water management for non-irrigated land)	Naturally occurring moisture exceeds or is less than that required on an annual or seasonal basis.	Planned practices practically, effectively, and efficiently provide for the management of natural moisture for the intended land use by managing water yields, surface flow, storage, and/or groundwater recharge.	Monitor levels of ground and surface water (USGS Information)
<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1g&h. Restricted flow capacity from sediment deposition in water conveyance systems)	On-site and/or off-site water quantity affects drainage ditches, road ditches, culverts, and canals.	Planned practices treat areas that are contributing high sediment yields (such as ephemeral or classic gullies) so that adequate flow and storage capacity are restored and maintained while following NRCS policy and laws pertaining to wetlands	Monitor channel capacity and volume calculating

<b>WATER:Water Quantity</b> (1i. Restricted capacity from sediment deposition in water bodies, streams, and lakes)	Water quantity is affected by a loss in storage capacity and conveyance capacity.	Planned practices treat areas that are contributing high sediment yields (such as ephemeral or classic gullies) so that these areas no longer contribute to the identified deposition problem.	
<b>WATER: Quality</b> ( a. Ground water contaminants)	Beneficial uses of ground water are affected by contaminants including pesticides, nutrients and/or organics, salinity, heavy metals, or pathogens.	Nutrient Management, Pest Management, Waste Utilization, and other practices as appropriate to mitigate the effects of ground water contaminants	Nitrogen Leaching Index, WIN_PST, Agricultural Waste Management Guidelines, EPA/LDEQ regulations, soil and waste analysis, nutrient and pesticide recommendations
<b>WATER:Water Quality</b> (b. Surface contaminants)	Beneficial uses of surface water are affected by contaminants including pesticides, nutrients and/or organics, suspended sediment and turbidity, low dissolved oxygen, salinity, heavy metals, pathogens, temperature, and aquatic habitat suitability	Nutrient Management, Pest Management, Waste Utilization, erosion control practices targeting sources of high sediment yields, and other practices as appropriate to mitigate the effects of surface water contaminants	Phosphorus Index, WIN_PST, Agricultural Waste Management Guidelines, EPA/LDEQ regulations, soil and waste analyses, nutrient and pesticide recommendations