

Access Road: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

Access roads are installed to provide a fixed route for vehicular travel for resource management activities while protecting the soil, water, air, fish, wildlife and other adjacent natural resources. Access roads range from seasonal use roads, designed for low speed and rough driving conditions, to all-weather roads heavily used by the public and designed with safety as a high priority.

Access roads are designed to serve the enterprise or planned use with the expected vehicular or equipment traffic. The type of vehicle or equipment, speed, loads, soil, climatic, and other conditions under which vehicles and equipment are expected to operate must be considered. Planned work must also comply with all Federal, state and local laws and regulations. Where general public use is anticipated, roads must be designed to meet applicable Federal, state and local criteria.



Network Diagram Effect Number	Life cycle affected:	Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH):	Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs):	Effect on EFH (with CMs):
D.3, I.10 Increase and decrease in soil erosion	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adversely affect: short term increase in turbidity or streambed sedimentation during construction ; potential increase in BOD	Erosion & Sediment Control Measures: Critical Area Planting, Filter Strip installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect
D.4 Increase and decrease in runoff	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adversely affect: increased peak flows result in increased suspended sediment from gully and streambank erosion	Runoff Control Measures: Detention ponds to minimize peak flow events, Critical Area Plantings installed as needed for site specific conditions.	No adverse effect

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D.5 Increase in shade and vertical vegetative structure	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adversely affect:	Surface Temperature Control Measures: Tree and shrub plantings as needed to increase shade and vertical vegetative structure.	No adverse effect
D.6 Increase in Wildlife Habitat Fragmentation	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May Adversely Affect: Restriction of habitat and ability to spawn	Fish Passage to allow access to spawning and rearing habitat	No adverse effect
I.7 Decrease and increase in Contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May Adversely Affect: Short-term potential for pollutant delivery during construction and/or whenever area is used by machinery	Pre-construction cleaning and inspection of heavy equipment ; Erosion and Sediment Control Measures, Critical Area Planting, Filter Strip installed to reduce dissolved contaminant and sediment loadings in runoff; Minimize crossing use during high flow	No adverse effect
C.2 Decrease and increase in fishable and swimmable waters; health and safety issues for humans, domestic and wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect due to full mitigation of all adverse effects	Erosion & Sediment Control Measures, Critical Area Planting, Filter Strip installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect