

Forest Trails and Landings: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

Forest Trails and Landings are installed and/or maintained for infrequent access to conduct management activities, such as Forest Stand Improvement, pruning, fire suppression, or harvest of forest products. The conservation objective is to allow suitable access while minimizing onsite and offsite damage to other natural resources.

Planning and application of this practice requires the following considerations:

1. Timing and use of equipment to maintain site productivity is maintained and minimize soil disturbance;
2. Management of slash, debris and vegetative material left onsite so as not to present an unacceptable fire or pest hazard.
3. Proper design of water bars, dips and other drainage measures;
4. Seeding of trails and landings for erosion control;
5. Planting of vegetation that provides wildlife food and cover;
6. Location of trails and landings to preserve aesthetic qualities of the area.
7. Periodic removal of refuge and garbage; and
8. Closing the trails after the management activity to help control erosion and reduce maintenance costs.



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.2 Increase in surface erosion, runoff sediment and airborne particulate matter	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, Sediment Basin, Riparian Forest Buffer installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect
D.10 Decrease in Shade and vertical vegetative structure	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adversely affect: long-term increase in stream temperatures, reduced dissolved oxygen.	Surface Temperature Control Measures: Tree and shrub plantings as needed to increase shade and vertical vegetative structure.	No adverse effect

Forest Trails and Landings: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Network Diagram Effect Number	Life cycle affected:	Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH):	Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs):	Effect on EFH (with CMs):
I.1 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 crossing is used by farm machinery	Pre-construction cleaning and inspection of heavy equipment ; Critical Area Planting, Filter Strip, Sediment Basin, Riparian Forest Buffer installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect
I.2 Increase and decrease in quality of surface waters and aquatic habitats	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May Adversely Affect: Short-term potential for pollutant delivery during construction and/or whenever crossing is used by farm machinery	Pre-construction cleaning and inspection of heavy equipment ; Critical Area Planting, Filter Strip, Sediment Basin, Riparian Forest Buffer installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect
C.3 Increase and decrease in habitat suitability, health for humans, domestic and wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May Adversely Affect: Short-term potential for pollutant delivery during construction and/or whenever crossing is used by farm machinery	Pre-construction cleaning and inspection of heavy equipment ; Critical Area Planting, Filter Strip, Sediment Basin, Riparian Forest Buffer installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect