

Irrigation Water Management: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

The purpose of this practice is to effectively use available irrigation water in managing and controlling the moisture environment of crops and other vegetation. The objectives are to promote a desired response, minimize soil erosion, minimize loss of plant nutrients, and protect both the quantity and quality of water resources.

This practice is applicable to all areas that are suitable for irrigation and have a water supply of suitable quality and quantity. In addition, a suitable irrigation system must be available and the irrigator needs to have the knowledge and capability to manage irrigation water. The following knowledge is required to properly manage irrigation water:

1. How to determine when to apply water based on the rate of use by the crops at various stages of growth.
2. How to measure or estimate the amount of water required for each irrigation.
3. The time needed for the soil to absorb the required amount of water.
4. How to detect changes in intake rate.
5. How and when to adjust stream size, application rate, and irrigation time to compensate for changes in the soil or topography that effect intake rate.
6. How to recognize erosion caused by irrigation.
7. How to evaluate the uniformity of water application.

Evaluating the efficiency of applying irrigation water is expensive and time consuming. Therefore, the physical irrigation system and the technician's evaluation of the irrigators knowledge is acceptable in determining whether or not good irrigation water management is being practiced.



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 application efficiency of nutrients, pesticides, and amendments	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
D.3 Decrease in infiltration and evaporation losses	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect

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D.5 Decrease in water quantity used in irrigation	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
D.6 Decrease in erosion associated with practice	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
I.3 Decrease in chemical drift	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
I.5 Decrease in leaching of nutrients	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
I.7 Decrease in groundwater recharge	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
I.8 Decrease in irrigated induced wetlands	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect

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I.9 Increase in natural wetland functions	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
I.10 Decrease in non-point source pollution delivery to surface waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
C.2 Increase in aquatic health for humans, domestic & wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
C.3 Increase in stream fauna, e.g., fish, invertebrates	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect