

Mulching-Organic: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

Mulching is used to help control soil erosion, protect crops, conserve moisture, moderate soil temperature, prevent soil compaction and crusting, reduce runoff, and suppress growth of weeds. The practice is utilized on sites subject to erosion and high runoff rates that need the additional protection from material brought in from off the site. The material may be manufactured and commercially available, or it may be hay or crop residues hauled to the site and applied. Selection of materials is dependent upon site condition and the availability of materials. This is a high input practice used primarily on construction sites. However, the practice is often used in production of specialty crops including grapes, other fruits, and vegetables.



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 Decrease in contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
I.7 Decrease in herbicide use	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
I.8 Decrease in potential for herbicide movement offsite	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect

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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.10 Decrease in irrigation water	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
C.2 Increase in quality of surface waters and aquatic habitats	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
C.3 Increase in water quantity available for other uses	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect