

Nutrient Management: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

Nutrient management may be used on any area of land where plant nutrients are applied to enhance yields and maintain or improve chemical and biological condition of the soil. The source of plant nutrients may be from organic wastes, commercial fertilizer, legumes, or crop residue. The objective is to apply the proper amount of nutrients at the proper time to achieve the desired yield and minimize entry of nutrients into surface or groundwater supplies.



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.5 Decrease in contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
D.6 Decrease in excess nutrients in fields	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
I.4 Decrease in soil erosion	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
I.5 Increase in dissolved oxygen in surface waters	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.7 Decrease in noxious algal growth	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
I.8 Increase in quality of surface waters and aquatic habitats	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect
C.4 Increase in habitat suitability; health for humans, domestic & wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No effect