Spring Development: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

The purpose of Spring Development is to improve distribution of water for livestock, recreation and wildlife. The practice also applies to irrigation when the quantity and quality of water are suitable for irrigating crops. Spring development involves cleaning and/or enlarging the discharge opening of the spring. Other appurtenances might be needed such as a collection device to channel the water, and a spring box to provide a small amount of storage as well as a sediment trap and connection point for an outlet pipe(s). The outlet pipe(s) may then lead to a storage facility such as a trough or tank.

Prior to Spring Development an investigation of site conditions must be completed, including ecological functions and potential losses to these functions that may occur. Consideration should be given to how diversion of water from the spring may affect streamflow in the watershed and whether the spring can be developed to preserve conditions that support unique habitats in the landscape.

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 water quantity, quality, and distribution for livestock and wildlife	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
D.3 Increase in water for irrigation	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.2 Decrease in livestock concentration in sensitive areas	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse 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.3 Decrease in contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.4 Increase in quality of surface waters and aquatic habitats	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.5 Decrease in soil erosion	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.11 Decrease in volume of downstream flow	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None, not a significant portion of stream flow volumes.	Runoff Control Measures: Overflow from spring development returned to existing drainage to minimize cumulative effects to peak flow events,	No adverse effect
I.13 Decrease in water available for other uses	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None, not a significant portion of stream flow volumes.	Runoff Control Measures: Overflow from spring development returned to existing drainage to minimize cumulative effects to peak flow events,	No adverse effect
C.2 Decrease and increase in health of humans, habitats, and domestic and wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None, not a significant portion of stream flow volumes.	Runoff Control Measures: Overflow from spring development returned to existing drainage to minimize cumulative effects to peak flow events,	No adverse effect