Upland Wildlife Habitat: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

The population dynamics of wildlife are highly dependent on food, water, and cover. The purpose of this practice is to treat habitat concerns identified during the NRCS conservation planning process to enable movement, or provide shelter, cover and food to sustain wild animals that inhabit uplands during a portion of their life cycle. The practice applies to all areas where a need to improve upland wildlife habitat has been identified.

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management usually involves the establishment or manipulation of vegetative communities. Common activities include planting permanent or seasonal vegetation, disking strips within existing vegetation, mowing, burning, and herbicide treatments.

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.12 Decrease in soil erosion	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.13 Decrease in contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.14 Increase in quality of surface waters and aquatic habitats	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect

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C.2 Decrease and increase in health of humans, domestic and wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect