

United States Department of Agriculture







Alaska Field Office Technical Guide

FOTG Data & References for Alaska

Prerequisite: Before taking this course, you must first complete the AgLearn course:

Introduction to the Field Office
Technical Guide

Course catalog: NRCS-NEDC-000149

NRCS' Primary Technical Reference

- The FOTG is the primary technical reference for the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).
- The purpose of the FOTG is to promote conservation of natural resources in a consistent and responsible fashion, and to provide a defensible scientific basis for NRCS designs, standards, and specifications.
- The FOTG contains technical information about conservation of soil, water, air, plant, animal, and energy resources with human considerations (SWAPAE+H).

Each State Maintains its Own FOTG:

- Each state's FOTG is organized according to a national Table of Contents arrangement.
- Each state's FOTG maintains conservation practice standards and specifications that follow a national template but are specific to that state.
- Each state's FOTG includes data on soils, climate, laws and regulations, cultural resources, economics, and ecologic resources that are specific to that state.
- Alaska's FOTG contains Alaska-specific data, guidance, and tools to assist conservation planners and landowners to make informed landuse and natural resource conservation decisions.

Alaska Data

Alaska lacks much of the ecology and climate data that Lower 48 states take for granted.

The vastness, remoteness, and inaccessibility of Alaska's land mass and islands make it particularly challenging to acquire data on the natural environment.

Several areas in Alaska have not yet had a Soil Survey completed; aerial photography is often low resolution or several decades old; climate stations are few and far between; and economic and production data are limited.

Alaska Data

The lack of data should not prevent a capable Conservation Planner from preparing a conservation plan that effectively addresses all the natural resource concerns on an operation.

First, do not assume that data does not exist!

Alaska's Soil Survey covers nearly 90 percent of the primary agricultural areas and several surveys are ongoing. New imagery is being acquired daily. And NRCS works in partnership with other agencies to constantly add to our data library.

The Alaska FOTG contains enough data for most conservation planning activities.

Alaska Data

Second, while the FOTG is the primary repository of environmental data that NRCS uses to provided conservation technical assistance to our customers, do not limit your search for data to the FOTG.

Other Federal agencies, such as the Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Bureau of Land Management, and US Army Corps of Engineers, among several others, maintain Alaska-specific data that is readily-accessible online.

The State of Alaska, University of Alaska, and numerous nongovernmental organizations also maintain useful data libraries to assist your planning efforts.

Alaska Data

Finally, a capable Conservation Planner will acquire planning data by conducting on-site data collection and then analyzing that data with a variety of technical tools and processes that are found in the FOTG.

A field visit to inventory and analyze the natural resources on the land is a critical step in the Nine Step Planning Process.

A Conservation Planner may use a shovel, a measuring wheel, a hand level, a clinometer, a range stick, a camera, and a variety of other tools and instruments to gather information on the condition of soils, plants, water and animals on the planning land unit.

FOTG arrangement and structure:

- Information in the FOTG is arranged in folders and subfolder.
 Some sections have many subfolders which are necessary to keep the large array of information organized in a neat and orderly structure.
- Information in the FOTG is constantly being updated:
 - Some information is updated on a scheduled basis. For instance, all conservation practice standards are reviewed and updated every five years.
 - Other information is added or updated as new information comes available, such as results from the latest scientific research or new regulations that are passed.

Five Sections of the FOTG:

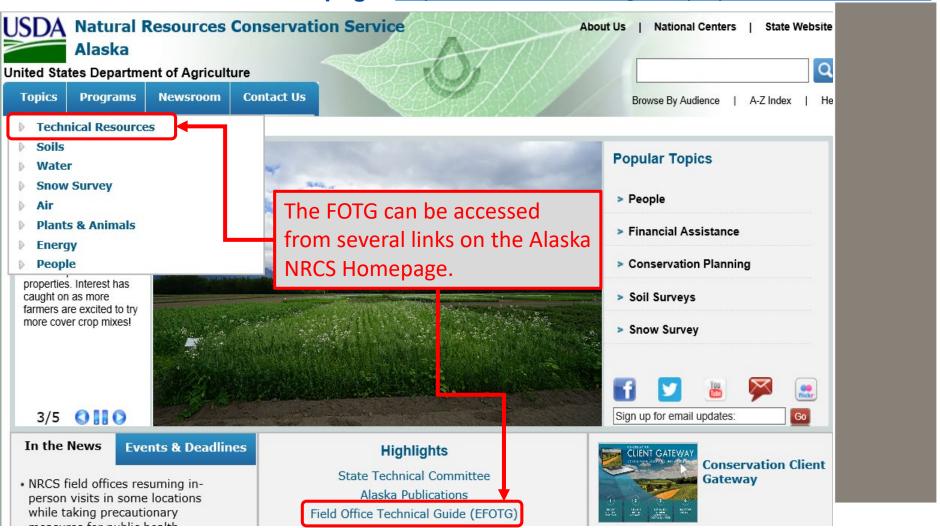
- <u>Section 1</u>: General Resource References- Lists references, cost data, maps, research, laws, cultural resources, and other info for assisting in making decisions about resource use and conservation management systems.
- <u>Section 2</u>: Natural Resource Information- Contains soils, climatic, cultural resources, Threatened and Endangered Species information.
- <u>Section 3</u>: Resource Management Systems (RMS) and Quality Criteria- Provides guidance on developing RMS to prevent or treat problems associated with SWAPAE+H, as well as for developing Acceptable Management Systems when economic, social and cultural constraints prohibit RMS development.

Five Sections of the FOTG:

- <u>Section 4</u>: Practice Standards- This section provides an alphabetical list of conservation practices used by field offices including standards and specifications for each practice. Practice standards establish the minimum level of acceptable quality for planning, designing, installing, operating and maintaining conservation practices.
- <u>Section 5</u>: Conservation Effects- This section contains effects information used in evaluating the physical effects of conservation practices on soil, water, air, plants, animals, energy and human resources.

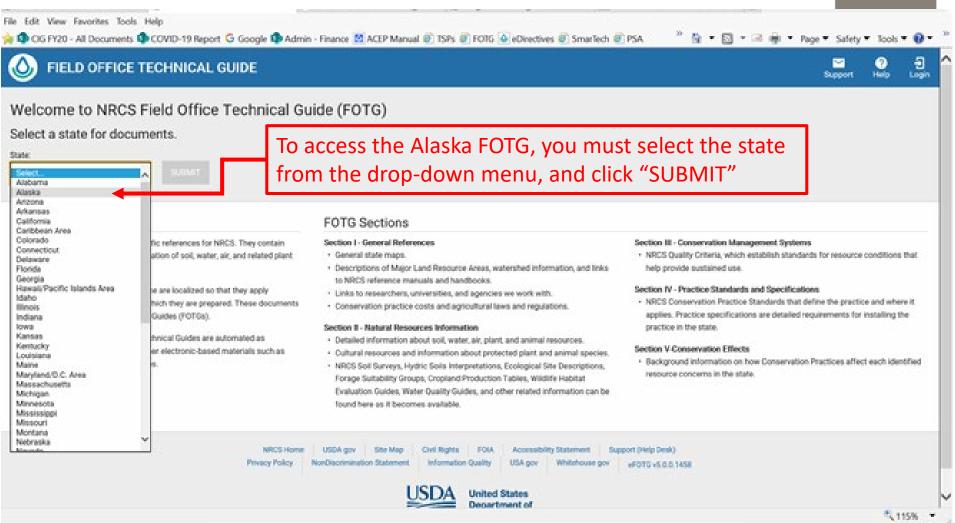
Accessing the FOTG

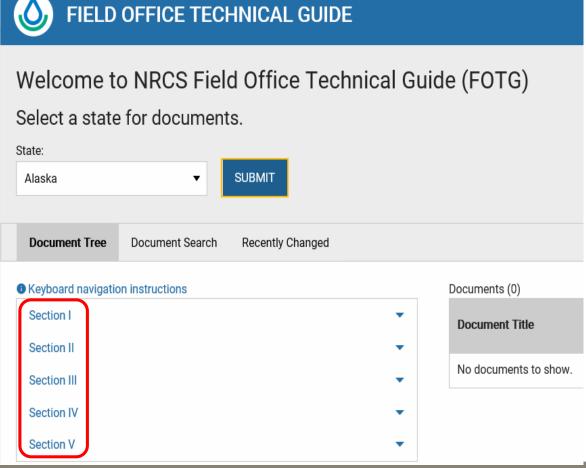
On the Alaska NRCS Homepage: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/ak/home/



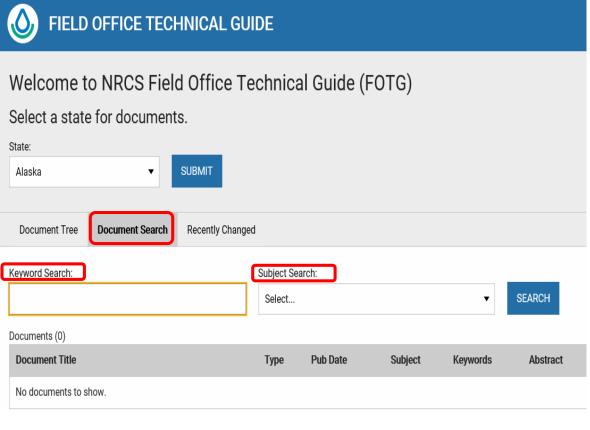
Accessing the FOTG

The direct web address is: https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/

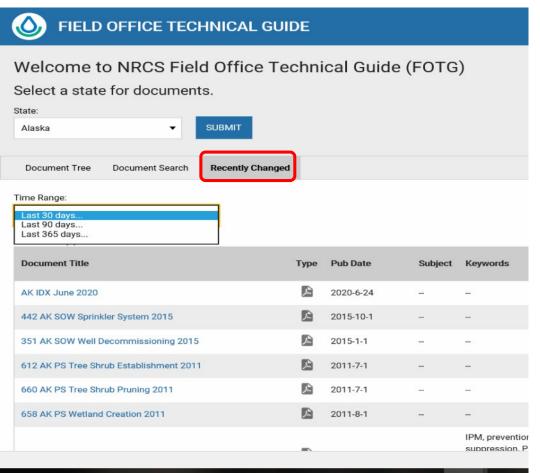




The opening page of the **Alaska FOTG** will exhibit a menu tree showing each of the five sections.



Clicking on the "Document Search" tab will allow you to search for specific information by name or subject.



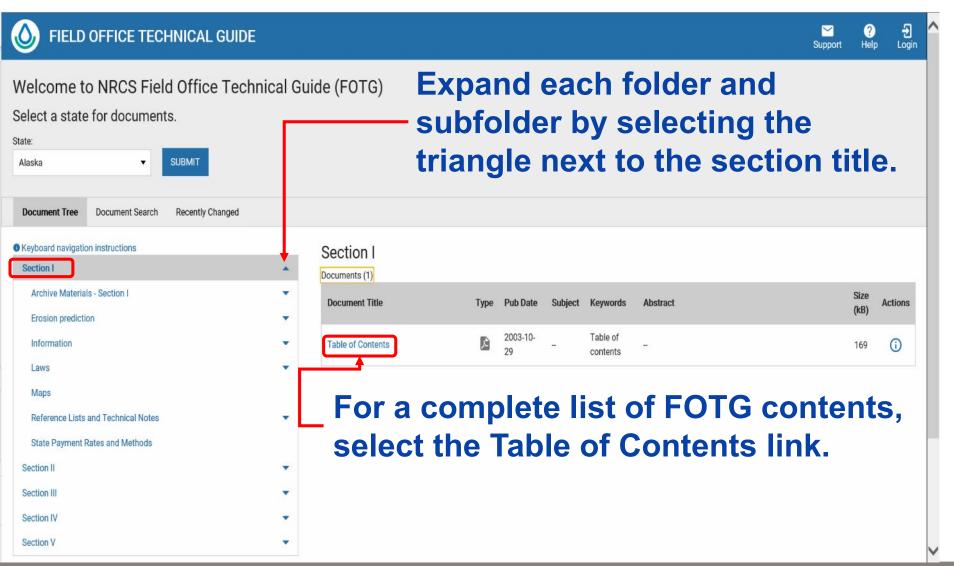
Clicking on the "Recently Changed" tab will show you recent updates to the FOTG materials within the time range you choose.

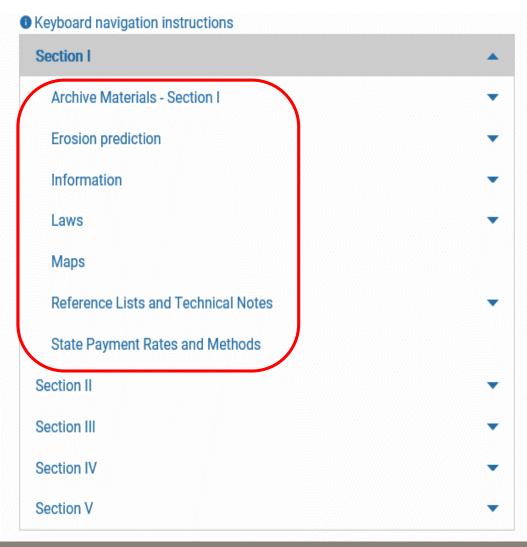


Alaska FOTG Section I -

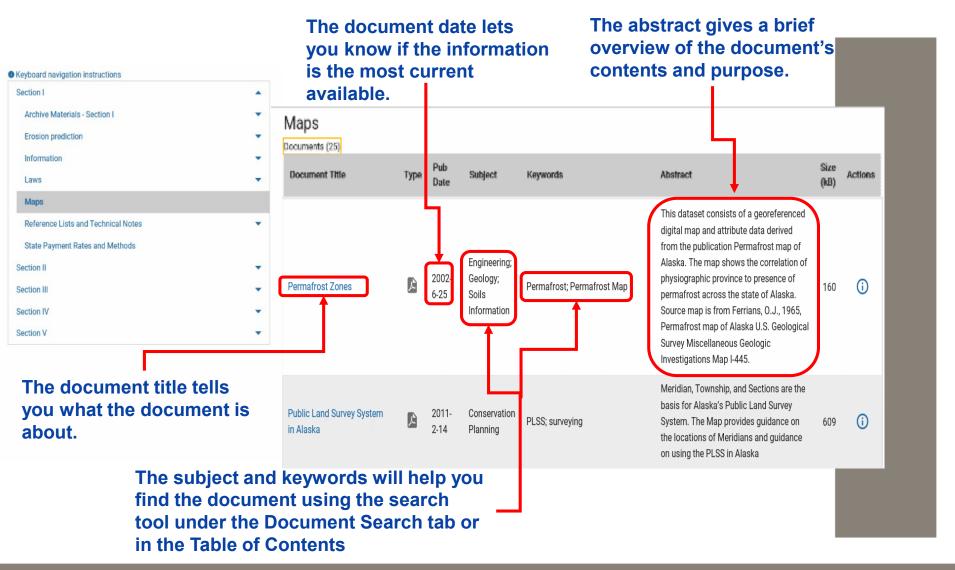
General Resources for Alaska







Much of the information in Section 1 is specific to Alaska. Maps, Reference Lists, and Technical **Notes will** include data that relates directly to Alaska natural resources.

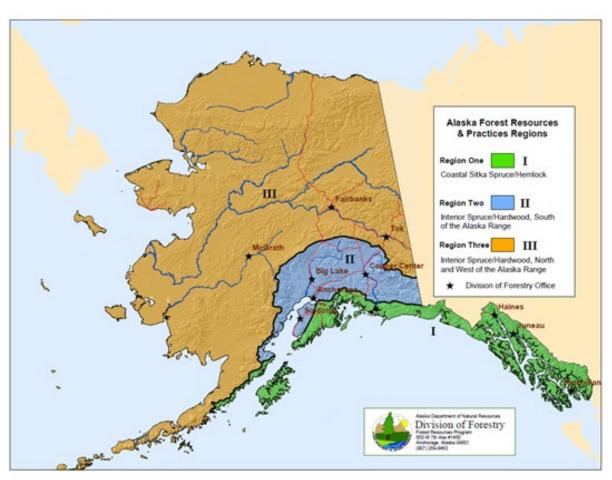


FOTG Section 1 Documents and Data Specific to Alaska:

- 1. Alaska Forest Resources & Practice Regions
- 2. ANSCA Native Corporation Boundaries
- 3. C-Factor, R-Factor and Rainfall Maps used in erosion calculations
- 4. Alaska Common Resource Areas descriptions and maps
- 5. Alaska Borough Map and Census Areas
- 6. Alaska Farmland Agriculture Potential map of potential farmable soils
- 7. Field Office Service Areas in Alaska
- 8. General Land Status generalized land ownership
- 9. Geologic Map of Alaska
- 10. Kenai Wetland Maps
- 11. Location of Alaska Soil Surveys
- 12. Major Land Resource Areas in Alaska (MLRAs)
- 13. Permafrost Zones in Alaska
- 14. Snow Course Locations and Telemetry Sites
- 15. Conservation District Maps in Alaska
- 16. UTM Zones for Alaska

Example of an Alaska Map in Section 1

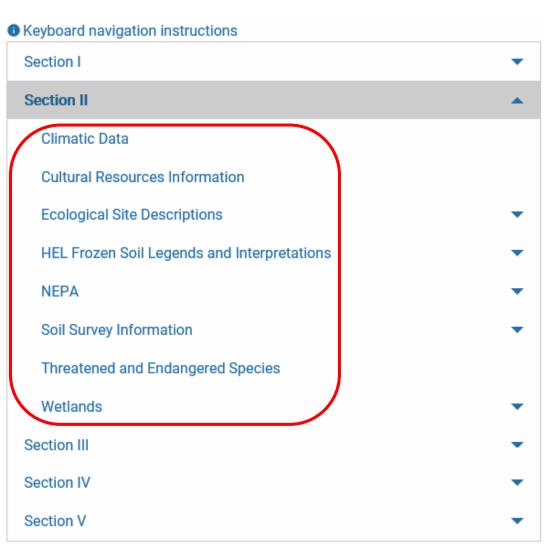
Notice that this map comes from the **Alaska Division** of Forestry. **NRCS** utilizes technical materials, tools and data from a variety of professional sources, both private and governmental.





Alaska FOTG Section II -

Natural Resource Information for Alaska



Section 2 holds the bulk of Alaskaspecific environmental data including climate, soils, plant, and animal information. It also contains data and guidance that helps Conservation **Planners comply** with the National **Environmental** Policy Act (NEPA.)

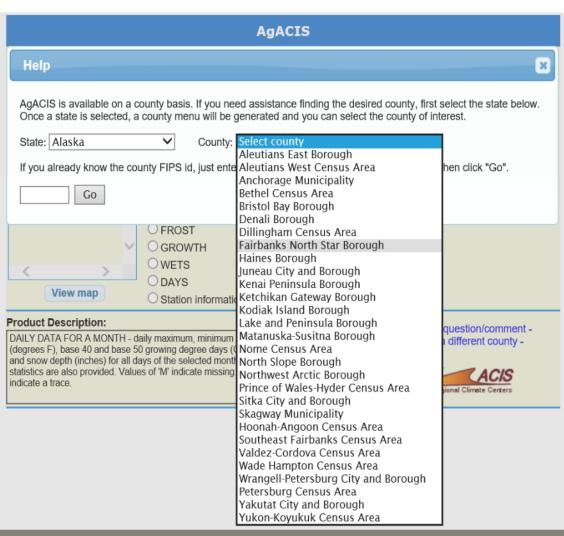
Climatic Data

Documents (11)			
Document Title	Туре	Pub Date	Subject
AgACIS - AgriculturalApplied Climate Information System	(-)	2018- 9-21	Climatic Data
Alaska Climate Charts	\ominus	2018- 10-2	Climatic Data
Alaska Snowtel Climate Stations	(-)	2002- 7-17	Climatic Data
Alaska Water Supply Data	(-)	2002- 5-1	Climatic Data

All the climate data in Section 2 is specific to Alaska.

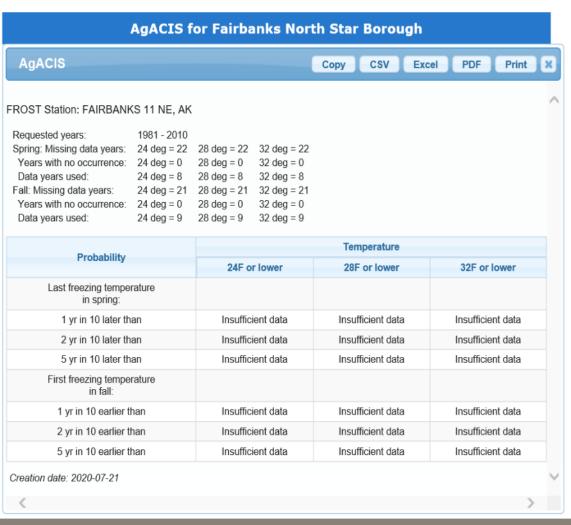
Much of the data in this section is obtained and curated by other Federal agencies.

Selecting some of the document links will take you to an external website rather than opening an actual document.



Selecting the AgACIS link takes you to an external website of climate data.

From the AgACIS main page, you can select Alaska as the state, and focus on the borough you require climate data for.



You may then select the weather station closest to the property under consideration.

A wide variety of climate data is available including temperature, frost and thaw dates, and precipitation.

ALASKA Index

H =hottest C =coldest W =wettest D =dryest

Adak Cooper Lake Project Alveska Cooper Landing Amber Lake Cordova North Anchorage Frcst Ofc Anchorage Hillside Craig Anchorage Intl Ap Deadhorse Ap Anchorage Lake Hood Delta Delta Anchorage Merrill Fld Delta Junction Anchorage Rabbit Ck #2 Dillingham Faa Ap Anchorage Upper Dry Creek Dearmoun Dutch Harbor Anderson Lake Eagle Ap H Annette Island Ap Eagle River Annex Creek Eagle Ryr Gakona Cir Auke Bay Eagle Ryr Nature Ctr Eielson Fld Aurora Barrow Post Rogers Ap Eielson Visitor Ctr Beaver Falls Eklutna Wtp Bens Farm Elfin Cove Bethel Ap Elmendorf Afb Bettles Ap Ester Big Delta Ap Ester Big River Lakes

Blashke Island

Campbell Creek Sci Ctr

Butte

Cordova M K Smith Ap Ester Dome Fairbanks Fairbanks Ap #2 Fairbanks Intl Ap

Fairbanks Midtown

Haines #2 Haines Ap Haves River Healy Hidden Falls Hatchery Hollis Homer Homer Homer Ap Hoonah Hope Hyder Iliamna Ap Intricate Bay Juneau Dwtn Juneau Forecast Office Juneau Intl Ap Juneau Lena Pt Juneau Mile 17 Kaltag Ap Kasilof Kenai Kenai Muni Ap Kenny Lake

Ketchikan Intl Ap

Keystone Ridge

King Salmon

Kitoi Bav

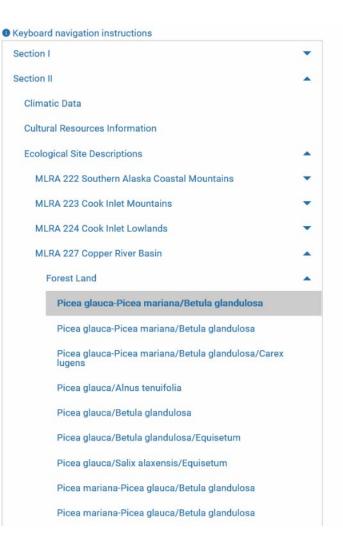
Matanuska Experiment Shemya Usaf Base Silver Lake Farm Sitka Airport Mccarthy Mcgrath Ap Skagway Mckinley Park Skagway Ap Mile Skwentna Mile Slana Snettisham Pwr Plt Minchumina Mirror Lake Scout Camp Snowshoe Lake Monashka Creek Dam Soldotna Moose Pass Sourdough Nabesna St George Island Ap St Paul Island Ap Nenana Muni Ap Nome Muni Ap Susitna Landing North Pole Sutton Tahneta Pass Northway Ap Nuiasut Ap Talkeetna Ap Tanana Calhoun Mem Old Edgerton Ouzinkie Αp Palmer Job Corps Tok Palmer Muni Ap Tonsina Paxson Tutka Bay Lagoon Pelican Two Rivers Petersburg 1

C Umiat Plant Materials Ctr University Exp Stn Point Baker Valdez Airport Valdez Wso Point Mackenzie Wainwright Ap

Port Alcan

While climate data is limited for Alaska. you will find that there is climate data available for most of the communities across the state.

NOAA, the NWS, **NRCS** and several non-government entities make a variety of climate data available to the public.



Picea glauca-Picea ocuments (2)	maria	na/Be	tula gianu	เนเบรส	
Document Title	Туре	Pub Date	Subject	Keywords	Abstract
ESD Additonal Information	A	2008- 4-3	Ecological Site Descriptions	-	-
ESD Complete Report	(2008-	Ecological Site	_	_

https://smartech.sc.egov.usda.gov

Descriptions

Many sections of the FOTG have multiple sub-folders.

Ecological site descriptions found in Section 2 are organized with multiple sub-folders so that the large amount of data can display in a narrow menu window.

NEPA

Air Quality

Alaska FEMA Flood Hazard Maps

Clean Water Act

Coastal Zone Management

Coral Reefs

Cultural Resources

Endangered and Threatened Species

Environmental Justice

Essential Fish Habitat

Floodplain Management

Invasive Species

Migratory Birds

Natural Areas

Prime and Unique Farmlands

Programmatic EA

Riparian Areas

Scenic Beauty

Wetlands

Wild and Scenic River

All activities of the NRCS, including activities of partner organizations that conduct conservation planning on the agency's behalf, must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Section 2 is where you will find all the information you will need to address NEPA considerations, including policy, guidance, forms, and ecological and cultural data.

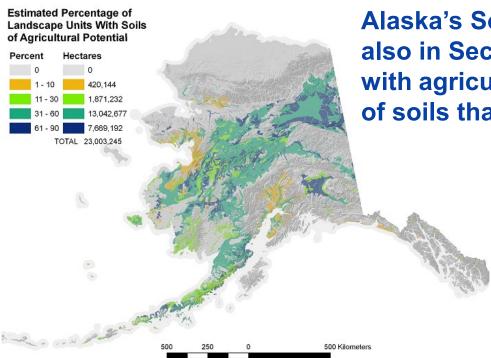


EQIP

Documents (2) Document Title	Туре	Pub Date	Subject	Keywords	Abstract	Size (kB)	Actions
EQIP FONSI	户	2018-4- 24	-		EQIP Finding of No Significant Effect 2014	2754	(i)
EQIP Programmatic EA 2014	人	2018-4- 24	-	EQIP;EA	EQIP Programmatic Environmental Assessment Dec 2014	8309	(i)

NEPA data you will find in Section 2 includes Programmatic Environmental Assessments and resource maps such as essential fish habitat.





Alaska's Soil Survey information is also in Section 2, including soils with agricultural potential and lists of soils that are highly erodible.

HIGHLY ERODIBLE LANDS REPORT Survey Area- SALCHA-BIG DELTA AREA, ALASKA

The ratings for permafrost soils are presented for the soil conditions as mapped. Projected ratings for soils that may thaw are presented below.

			HEL Cl	assific	cations		
Map		i	C=1		I	C=29	
Symbol	Soil Mapunit Name	wnd	R=35		i	R=30	
-	•	wnd	wat	mu	wnd	wat	mu
Dol	DENIES STIT LOAM MEADLY LEVEL	NHEL	MILITA	MILITA	LIET	MILET	11121
Dan	BEALES SILT LOAM, NEARLY LEVEL BEALES SILT LOAM, UNDULATING	NHEL					
Dan Dan	DEALES SILI LOAM, UNDUBATING	NHEL					
Date							
Br	DEADES SILI LOAM, MODERATELY STEEP	NHEL NHEL	MUDI	MUDI	HEL	MUDI	
ChA	BRADWAY VERY FINE SANDY LOAM CHENA VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, NEARLY LEVEL	MILET	NULDI	MUEL	NUEL	NHEL	
CnA	CHENA VERI FINE SANDI LOAM, NEARLI LEVEL	NUEL	NUEL	NUEL	HEL	MUEL	ner -
CnB	CHENA SILI LOAM, NEARLY LEVEL	MHEL	DHEL	DHEL	HEL	DHEL	HEL
EsD	ROTER CILTICAM OTRONOLY CLORING	MILET	DUEL	PHEL	MUIDI	DUEL	DUEL
ESE	CHEMA SILT LOAM, MERRLY LEVEL CHEMA SILT LOAM, UNDULATING ESTER SILT LOAM, STRONGLY SLOPING ESTER SILT LOAM, MODERATELY STEEP	MUDI	DUDI	DUDI	MUDI	DUDI	DUDI
EsF	ESTER SILT LOAM, STEEP	NHEL	UDI	UDI	NHEL		
FaB	FAIRBANKS SILT LOAM, GENTLY SLOPING	MUDI	MUDI	MDDI	MUDI	MUDI	MUDI
	FAIRBANKS SILT LOAM, MODERATELY SLOPING						
	FAIRBANKS SILT LOAM, STRONGLY SLOPING						
	FAIRBANKS SILT LOAM, MODERATELY STEEP				NHEL		HEL
		NHEL			NHEL		HEL
GmC	GILMORE SILT LOAM, MODERATELY SLOPING	NHEL.	HEL.	HEI.	HEL		HEL
	GILMORE SILT LOAM, STRONGLY SLOPING				HEL		HEL
	GILMORE SILT LOAM, MODERATELY STEEP				HEL		HEL
		NHEL			HEL		HEL
GrF	GILMORE SILT LOAM, VERY SHALLOW, STEEP	NHEL	HEL	HEL	HEL		HEL
GtA	GOLDSTREAM SILT LOAM, NEARLY LEVEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL		NHEL	
GtB	GOLDSTREAM SILT LOAM, GENTLY SLOPING	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	
GuA	GOLDSTREAM SILT LOAM, GRAVELLY SUBSOIL`	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL
	VARIANT NEARLY LEVEL						
Ja	JARVIS VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, MODERATELY DEEP	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	HEL	NHEL	HEL
Js	JARVIS VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, SHALLOW	NHEL					
Lp	LEMETA PEAT	NHEL					NHEL
MnA	MINTO SILT LOAM, NEARLY LEVEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL
MnB	MINTO SILT LOAM, GENTLY SLOPING	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL
MnC	MINTO SILT LOAM, MODERATELY SLOPING	NHEL	PHEL	PHEL	NHEL	NHEL	NHEL



Alaska FOTG Section III -

Resource Management Systems (RMS) and Quality Criteria- for Alaska

NRCS has listed forty-seven resource concerns to guide Conservation Planners through a field inventory and evaluation.

Although most of Alaska's private lands are forest or tundra, any one of the resource concerns may be encountered and need to be addressed in the state.

Information in Section 3 will assist you in evaluating and treating every resource concern you may encounter.



National Resource Concern List and Planning Criteria

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



October 2019



Specific tools are identified to evaluate and/or treat the resource concern.

These tools — can usually be found in other sections of the FOTG.

Often, the best tool is Planner observation

Pesticides transported to surface water

Pesticides are lost from their application area and transported to surface water sources in quantities that degrade water quality and limit its use for intended purposes.

Objective: Reduce hazardous pesticide losses from application areas that can be transported to surface water sources.

Any Land Use, where pesticides are applied:

Tools	Planning Criteria
Evaluation of current pest management	Pesticides are applied based on a pest
system	management system which specifies the Land Grant University and label requirements, required conservation practices and/or IPM techniques needed to reduce pesticide movement to surface waters, and contains State-specific required application and livestock access setbacks (e.g., sinkholes, wells, water courses,
	wetlands, or rapidly permeable soil areas).
Windows Pesticide Screening Tool (WIN-PST)	Mitigation is applied based on the WIN-PST soil/pesticide combinations as follows: Intermediate: 20 Points of Mitigation High: 40 Points of Mitigation Futra High: 50 Points of Mitigation

When Pesticides are stored/mixed/loaded, regardless of land use:

Tools	Planning Criteria
Client input and/or planner observation	Pesticides are stored/mixed/loaded in a way
	which reduces movement to surface water.

Pesticides transported to ground water

Pesticide loses from the application area are transported to ground water sources in quantities that degrade water quality and limit its use for intended purposes.

Objective: Reduce hazardous pesticide losses from application areas that can be transported to ground water sources.

Any Land Use, where pesticides are applied:

Tools	Planning Criteria
Evaluation of current pest management	Pesticides are applied based on a pest
system	management system which specifies the
	Land Grant University and label
	requirements, required conservation

Each resource concern has planning criteria that must be met. These planning criteria are the optimal condition for that specific resource; e.g., an impaired resource should be improved and restored to the planning criteria for that resource.

The core of Section 3 is guidance on Resource Management Systems, or RMS.

An RMS is a conservation plan that is voluntary, site-specific, comprehensive, and action-oriented.

The RMS sub-folder provides an interactive tool that guides a Conservation Planner through a comprehensive planning process.



CON	SERVATION PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS National CPPE - October, 2019	
Planner:	Hole	Landus
	Сгор	
Client:	Forest	
Location	Range	
	Pasture	
	Protected	
Date:	Farmstead	
	Developed Land	
	Water	
	Other	
Help	Associated Ag. Land	
	esource Concerns(s):	
	Help	Projec
		Concer
Wind	and water erosion - Sheet and rill erosion	
	and water erosion - Wind erosion	
	rntrated erosion - Ephemeral gully erosion	
	ntrated erosion - Classic gully erosion	
	ntrated erosion - Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water i	
	uality limitations - Subsidence	
	uality limitations - Compaction	
	uality limitations - Organic matter depletion	
	uality limitations - Concentration of salts or other chemicals	
	uality limitations - Soil organism habitat loss or degradation	
	uality limitations - Aggregate instability	
	er resilience - Ponding and flooding	
	er resilience - Seasonal high water table	
	er resilience - Seeps	
	er resilience - Drifted Snow	ļ
	er resilience - Naturally available moisture use	ļ
Source	water depletion - Surface water depletion	
	e water depletion - Groundwater depletion	
	e water depletion - Inefficient irrigation water use rediment, nutrient and pathogen loss - Nutrients transported to si	ļ

Section 3 contains most of the conservation planning documentation support that is specific to the State of Alaska, such as the Alaska utility confirmation information which assists customer with contacting utilities prior to excavation.

USDA ONRCS United States Department of Agricult Natural Resources Conservation Service	ure					AK-ENG-005 (Rev. 04/2011)				
(Confirmation	of Utility No	tificati	ons fo	Locate					
Project Information										
Cooperator Name:					Cont	ract Number:				
Planned Practices (that may affect	ct utilities)									
Location of Excavation: (Fill out the Bl	ocks below)									
Subdivision:				Lot:		Block:				
Quarter:	Section:	Township:	Range:		Meridian:					
The purpose of this form is to document that the contractor and/or cooperator complied with state law regarding utility notifications prior to excavation. Failure to return this completed and signed form shall result in termination of NRCS technical and financial assistance. The cooperator and/or contractor are liable for any damage to the utility and for any damage resulting from										
disruption of service cause			io ino at	mry and re	or arry darriage	o roodiang nom				

You will also find all the Alaska guidance for Conservation Activity Plans (CAPs), which are plans developed to address a specific natural resource need.

Section 3 includes information for planning soil health, ag energy, forests, nutrient and pest management, feed and forage, wildlife habitat, irrigation water, etc.

Documents (24)				
Document Title	Туре	Pub Date	Subject	Keywords
116 AK CAP Soil Health Management Plan 2020	Ł	2020- 3-6	Agronomy; Cropland; Forestry and Agroforestry; Soils Information	soil; soil health; agronomy; CAP; activity plan
116 AK Soil Health Management Plan Statement of Work 2020	A	2020- 3-6	Agronomy; Cropland; Forestry and Agroforestry; Soils Information	soil, soil health, agronomy, activity plan
136 AK Agricultural Energy Design Plan Criteria 2020	区	2020- 3-6	Energy	energy

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

STATEMENT OF WORK Soil Health Management Plan (116)

These deliverables apply to Conservation Activity Plan (CAP) 116 – Soil Health Management Plan, as a component of a conservation plan. This plan documents soil health concerns related to the physical, biological, and chemical properties of the soil. The purpose of the plan is to identify and document soil health resource concerns, problems, and opportunities

This conservation activity plan applies to cropland



Alaska FOTG Section IV -

Practice Standards-

Section IV

Conservation Practice Standards & Support Documents

Access Control (472)

Access Road (560)

Agrichemical Handling Facility (309)

Alley Cropping (311)

Anaerobic Digester (366)

Aquatic Organism Passage (396)

Brush Management (314)

Building Envelope Improvement (672)

The FOTG section that you will likely refer to most often is Section 4 which contains the agency's conservation practice standards and specifications.

There are 124 practices in the FOTG that are approved for implementation in Alaska.

Within each practice subfolder, there are documents that indicate when, where, how and to what extent a conservation practice should be applied.

CPS – Conservation	Practice
Standard.	

SOW – Statement of Work

IR – Implementation Requirements

PS – Practice Specification

There may be other supporting documents as well (OTH)

Document Title	Туре	Pub Date
612 AK CPS Tree-Shrub Establishment 2016	人	2016- 5-2
612 AK SOW Tree Shrub Establishment 2016	L	2016- 7-1
612 AK IR Tree Shrub Establishment 2011	之	2011- 7-1
612 AK PS Tree Shrub Establishment 2011	人	2011- 7-1

Although each state has the authority to add state-specific details to National conservation practice standards, Alaska typically adopts the National standard as-is.

O NRCS	United	States De	partment of Ag	riculture Nati	ral Re	esources C	onservatio	on Servi	ce, Alasi	ka	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	NRCS	S-AK	Pra	ctice Imp	eme	entation	Requi	ireme	nts		
383	Fuel	Break					·				
Owner				Operator I.				Da	ate		
Operator				Tract				Field (s)):		
Contract Nu	umber			Contract Ite	m Nur	mber (s):					
Field Office											
*Identification *Location ide conservation (legal descrip *Environmen *Documenta' as applicable *Site-specific	n of the entification plan ma otion is real to the otion is real to the otion of new or, and or	extent of pra n, this can l p, or a sket equired), lation NRCs ecessary pe	rmits – fedéral	oto, reference drawings , state, tribal,							

The Implementation Requirements, which provide details on how the practice is to be applied on the ground, is the conservation practice document most likely to contain Alaska-specific requirements and guidance. The IR form will often reference data that was developed in, or for. Alaska.

Each Conservation
Planner may include
implementation
requirements that are
specific to a location, so
long as the requirements
fall within the National
Practice Standard.

The Conservation
Planner should include
as much detail as
necessary for the
customer to install the
practice according to the
standard.

Planned Permanent Vegetation Seeding Rates

<u>Species</u>	Variety or Release	Full PLS Rate in Lbs/Ac	% of Mix Planned	Planned PLS Rate/Ac	Planned Acres	Total Lbs PLS Needed
Fireweed	Common	3	30%	0.90	2	1.80
Alpine Sweetvetch		1	10%	0.10	2	0.20
Wild Geranium		1	10%	0.10	2	0.20
Fescue	Arctared Red	30	30%	9.00	2	18.00
Clover	Alsike	25	20%	5.00	2	10.00
		Total	100%			

Grassed Waterway (412)

L	ocuments (2)							
	Document Title	Туре	Pub Date	Subject	Keywords	Abstract	Size (kB)	Actions
	412 AK CPS Grassed Waterway 2015	L	2015- 1-1	_	-	_	106	<u>(i)</u>
	412 AK SOW Grassed Waterway 2015	K	2015- 1-1		_	-	102	<u>(i)</u>

Some Conservation Practices in Section 4 have few guidance documents beyond the Conservation Practice Standard. The Standard will provide the Conservation Planner with enough information to plan the practice in consultation with an appropriate Technical Specialist such as, an Agronomist, Forester, Biologist or Engineer.

COMPUTATI NRC9-ENG-523	ON SHEET		U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE						
STATE AL	ASKA	PROJECT Lan	downer Name						
Bry	DATE	CHECKED BY	DATE	JOB NO.					
SUBJECT HIS	gh Tunnel Water Us	se Estimate		SHEET	1	OF.	2		
Legai Desc Farm Numb	ription of Property: er:	:							
		to provide a quick esti		•					

This spreadsheet is intended to provide a quick estimate of the water use for a landowner, that will be properl irrigating a high tunnel, to assist in determining if a DNR water rights permit may be required. This estimate considers all water use, both agricultural and domestic, to be from a single source, DNR will determine if multiple wells or sources should be considered separately.

This estimate offers a snapshot in time of potential water use. There are inherent variations in water use with crop life-stage and weather conditions that are not accounted for. If there are multiple high tunnels, multiple spreadsheets will need to be completed and the results combined manually.

Yellow boxes are user input values Blue boxes are calculated in Excel Red box is the estimated water use

High Tunnel Water Use

Irrigation System efficiency (%) :	90	(Surface and subsurface drip = 90%)
Crop specific water use (inch/day) =	0.18	(Varies through life of crop; 0.18 in/day is towards middle for many crops. Use area-weighted average if multiple crop values need to be considered)
High Tunnel Size		
Length (ft):	72	
Width (ft):	30	
Area (ft 2):	2160	
Percentage of HT area irrigated =	75	(How much of the high tunnel is irrigated crops and how much is walkways?)
Irrigation water use (ft 3/day)=	27	(Crop specific water use *Area *Percentage irrigated/efficiency)
Gallons/day=	202	(Estimate of Irrigation water used per application)
		(Likely varies from 1 to 7 days through the crop life.
Irrigation Frequency (days) =	4	Recommend an average value of 4 unless better information is available)

Section 4 also offers several engineering design tools.

A Conservation Planner fills in the required data to assist them with the implementation design.

The engineering design tools should only be used with assistance and oversight of an NRCS Engineer.

Irrigation water use per application (Gallons)= 808



Alaska FOTG Section V -

Conservation Effects-



Document Title	Туре	Pub Date	Subject	Keywords	Abstract	Size (kB)	Actions
CPPE 2020	X	2020- 7-24	Conservation Effects	effects, physical effects	The Conservation Practice Physical Effects (CPPE) show the magnitude of the practice's effect on the resource concern assuming the practice is fully functional.	507	/ ⊕ □

The critical guidance available in Section 5 of the FOTG is the Conservation Planning Physical Effects (CPPE).

The CPPE show the magnitude of each NRCS practice's effect on each NRCS resource concern assuming the practice is fully functional.

Each conservation practice has either a positive, negative or neutral effect on a resource concern. These effects help a Conservation Planner evaluate the short- and long-term impacts planned practice alternatives may have on the environment.

The effect each practice has upon a resource is qualified as a slight, moderate, or substantial effect. The practice may either improve or worsen the condition of the resource.

Resource (Soil quality limitations - Compaction (column order changed)		Soil quality limitations - Organic matter depletion			
Practice	Lead Discipline(s)	Practice Code	Unit	Effect	Rationale	Effect	Rationale
Forage Harvest Management	ESD- Graz Land Sp	511	ac.	Moderate Improvement	There will be improved root development, litter accumulation, increased biological activity and decrease number of mechanical operations.	Slight Improvement	There will be an increase in vegetative cover and deeper root systems that may increase soil organic material.
Forest Stand Improvement	ESD-For	666	ac	Slight Worsening	Equipment used to harvest or remove forest products can compact forest soils; however, forest management plans and practice plans will minimize impacts.	Slight Improvement	Trees and other vegetation are cut or killed; decomposition of woody debris and dead root systems increases soil OM.

Practice effects on each resource are also rated numerically in a matrix. A Conservation Planner can use the CPPE to quickly determine if a practice will have the desired effect on the target resource to be treated.

The following conversion was used to establish the values in the CPPE Matrix:

Effect Values	Value
Substantial Decrease	+5
Mod to Substantial Decrease	+4
Moderate Decrease	+3
Slight to Substantial Decrease	+3
Slight to Mod Decrease	+2
Slight Decrease	+1
Not Applicable	0
No Effect	0
Slight Increase	-1
Slight to Mod Increase	-2
Moderate Increase	-3
Slight to Substantial Increase	-3
Mod to Substantial Increase	-4
Substantial Increase	-5

			Mod to Substa	n
			Substantial Incre	
FY 2020 - Do Not Edit	Practice Code	Wind and water erosion - Sheet and rill erosion	Wind and water erosion - Wind erosion	
Channel Bed Stabilization	584	0	0	
Clearing & Snagging	326	0	0	
Combustion System Improvement	372	0	0	
Composting Facility	317	0	0	
Conservation Cover	327	4	4	
Conservation Crop Rotation	328	4	4	
Constructed Wetland	656	0	0	
Contour Buffer Strips	332	3	0	
Contour Farming	330	2	0	
Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops	331	4	0	
Controlled Traffic Farming	334	0	0	
Cover Crop	340	4	4	
Critical Area Planting	342	5	5	

Alaska-Specific Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG)

NRCS' Primary Technical Reference

- The Alaska FOTG provides Conservation Planners with information, tools, and resources that they can use to address all possible planning situations and circumstances.
- The Alaska FOTG is a living document, constantly being updated to reflect new data, new research, and new policy.
- For guidance on the Alaska FOTG, or to request that specific data or references be added to the Alaska FOTG, contact the Alaska State Resource Conservationist in the NRCS State Office in Palmer, Alaska.

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(1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;

(2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or

(3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

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