

Part E – Sediment & Erosion Control Practices

Member Name: _____ Coalition Member ID#: _____

1. Identify the Parcels and Fields that this survey addresses on the blank lines below. Fill out a separate survey for parcels/fields with different practices. If vulnerability is unknown at this time, do not check the boxes in Question 1.

High Vulnerability		Crop	Field ID	Acres	Parcel (APN)
SW	GW				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Irrigation Practices for Managing Sediment and Erosion (check all that apply)

- No irrigation drainage due to field or soil conditions.
- In-furrow dams are used to increase infiltration and settling out of sediment prior to entering the tail ditch.
- The time between pesticide applications and the next irrigation is lengthened as much as possible to mitigate runoff of sediment bound pesticide residue.
- Shorter irrigation runs are used with checks to manage and capture flows.
- PAM (polyacrylamide) used in furrow and flood irrigated fields to help bind sediment and increase infiltration.
- Use drip or micro-irrigation to eliminate irrigation drainage.
- Use of flow dissipaters to minimize erosion at discharge point.
- Tailwater Return System.
- Catchment Basin.
- Other _____

3. Cultural Practices for Managing Sediment and Erosion (check all that apply)

- No storm drainage due to field or soil conditions.
- Storm water is captured using field borders.
- Vegetated ditches are used to remove sediment as well as water soluble pesticides, phosphate fertilizers and some forms of nitrogen.
- Vegetative filter strips and buffers are used to capture flows.
- Sediment basins / holding ponds are used to settle out sediment and hydrophobic pesticides such as pyrethroids from irrigation and storm runoff.
- Cover crops or native vegetation are used to reduce erosion.
- Hedgerows or trees are used to help stabilize soils and trap sediment movement.
- Soil water penetration has been increased through the use of amendments, deep ripping and/or aeration.
- Crop rows are graded, directed and at a length that will optimize the use of rain and irrigation water.
- Creek banks and stream banks have been stabilized.
- Subsurface pipelines are used to channel runoff water.
- Berms are constructed at low ends of fields to capture runoff and trap sediment.
- Minimum tillage incorporated to minimize erosion.
- Field is lower than surrounding terrain.
- Field is terraced or benched to reduce excessive slopes.
- Other _____