

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

B. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS WORKSHEET

1.	STATE	Oklahoma		
2.	FIELD OFFICE	Boise City - Cimarron County		
3.	MLRA	77B		
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	077B.40.001		
5.	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	<i>for each resource enter available interp data</i>		
5.1	SOIL	Soil Legends, Technical/Non-Technical Soil Interpretations		
5.2	WATER	Water Quantity and Quality		
5.3	AIR			
5.4	PLANT	Rangeland Interpretations		
5.5	ANIMAL	Threatened & Endangered Species List, Wildlife Interpretations		
5.6	HUMAN			
6.	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	11100103-014		
7.	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	DADZB		
8.	SYSTEM NAME	Aqua Fria Creek		
9.	PLANNING PHASE	Non-Benchmark		
10.	PLANNING LEVEL	RMS		
11.	NRCS LANDUSE	Grazed Range		
12.	PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES	<i>list practices in the system</i>		
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brush Control (314) 2. Diversion Terrace (362) 3. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380) 4. Fencing (382) 5. Grade Stabilization Structure (410) 6. Livestock Pipeline (516) 7. Prescribed Grazing (528A) 8. Tank or Trough (614) 9. Livestock Water Well (642) 10. Pest Management (595) 11. Decommissioning Abandoned Water Wells (997) 		
13.	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	<i>describe how the practices work together as a system</i>		
		<p>This system consists of short grass rangeland. Installation of cross fences, pipelines, livestock tanks and wells can be used to distribute grazing more evenly. They may also be used with prescribed grazing to plant suitability, health and vigor while encouraging growth of higher producing grasses. Gully erosion and runoff on slopes can be reduced through the construction of grade stabilization structures and diversion terraces. Brush control and pest management can be used when forage production losses make it economically feasible. Wellheads should be fenced to reduce hazard of direct contamination of groundwater from livestock. Oil and gas well sites can be treated with mechanical treatment and left for natural restoration to occur. These areas may also need to be fenced during recovery periods. A planned grazing system can decrease the Ac/AU. Windbreaks and shelterbelts will be installed to provide shelter which will reduce livestock weight and death loss, and provide browse forage for wildlife. Proper capping of abandoned wells will eliminate direct contamination of groundwater.</p>		
14.	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS	IMPACTS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil - Erosion - Gullies 2. Water - Grndwtr Contam 3. Plants - Suitability 4. Plants - Productivity 5. Plants - Health & Vigor 6. Plants - Est/Grwth/Harv. 7. Plants - Pest 8. Animal - Hab. - Shelter 9. Animal - Hab. - Water 10. Animal - Pop/Res. Bal. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 Tons/Yr 2. Control contamination 3. Higher quality plants 4. 2200 lbs./acre 5. Improved root growth 6. Proper utilization 7. 10% production loss 8. Available shelter 9. Improved distribution 10. 20 Acres/AU 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 14 Tons/Yr reduction 2. Improve water quality 3. Increased production 4. 1400 lbs/acre increase 5. Increased production 6. Increased production 7. 40% improvement 8. Improved animal health 9. Improved Utilization 10. 5 Acres/AU 	

17.	QUALITY CRITERIA DOCUMENTATION <i>list resource concerns then indicate yes/no</i>		
1.	Soil - Erosion - Concentrated Flow - Classic Gullies	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
2.	Water - Quality - Groundwater Contamination	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
3.	Plants - Suitability	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
4.	Plants - Condition - Productivity	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
5.	Plants - Condition - Health and Vigor	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
6.	Plants - Management - Establishment, Growth and Harvest	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
7.	Plants - Management - Pest	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
8.	Animal - Habitat - Domestic - Shelter	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
9.	Animal - Habitat - Domestic - Water	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO
10.	Animal - Management - Population and Resource Balance	<u>X</u> YES	<u> </u> NO

