# MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

## A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

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| 1 | STATE | OKLAHOMA |
| 2 | FIELD OFFICE | Ottawa,Delaware,Mayes,Cherokee and Adair |
| 3 | MLRA | 116A |
| 4. | COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA) | 116.40.001 |
| 5 | RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS | *see Section II FOTG for interpretations* |
| 5.1 | SOIL | FOTG, SECTION I - EROSION PREDICTION<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL AND SITE INFORMATION<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOILS LEGEND<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOILS INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION II - PASTURE AND HAYLAND INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - SOIL<br>FOTG, SECTION V-1-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.2 | WATER | FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - WATER<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.3 | AIR | FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA<br>FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - AIR<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.4 | PLANT | FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PASTURE |
| 5.5 | ANIMAL | FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - ANIMALS<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.6 | HUMAN | FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION<br>FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES |
| 6 | HYDROLOGIC UNT | |
| 7 | SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL | NA5ZA |
| 8 | SYSTEM NAME | PASTURELAND |
| 9 | PLANNING PHASE | BENCHMARK |
| 10 | PLANNING LEVEL | N/A |
| 11 | NRCS LANDUSE | PASTURE |

| 12 | EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES | |
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| | 1. 378 - Pond<br>2. 382 - Fence<br>3. 512 - Pasture and Hayland Planting<br>4. 528-A - Prescribed Grazing<br>5. 590 - Nutrient Management<br>6. 595 - Pest Management | |
| 13 | SYSTEM NARRATIVE | |
| | Pastureland is generally established in bermudagrass with adapted legumes and sometimes fescue. Other grasses occasionally planted include bahiagrass, dallisgrass, and lovegrass. The primary concerns in managing pastureland include overgrazing, improper fertilization, and lack of pest control. Poor management of tame pasture results in soil erosion and lower quantity and quality of desirable grasses. Gully and streambank erosion occur on many locations within the area. These soils usually tend to have a high sodium content. These soils also tend to be prone to gully erosion since they are also highly dispersed. Broomsedge bluestem has invaded many bermudagrass fields. In most cases this can be related to an inadequate job of management, however, there are some exceptions. Overstocking of pastures leads to the need to purchase more livestock feed than necessary. Lack of good management has also lead to poor plant health and vigor and reduced forage production in many cases. It has also contributed to invasion of weeds and brush in many pastures. Since bermudagrass and some of the other tame grass species are not desired wildlife plants, numbers of game species, such as quail, have dropped in recent years. Some areas, especially along major tributaries, have beaver building dams, resulting in flooding and loss of use of existing pastureland. Inadequate water sources of quality livestock water and/or insufficient water distribution to properly distribute grazing is common in the resource area. Most existing pasture situations do not provide adequate food, shelter or cover for wildlife. It is fairly common for no suitable wildlife habitat to be available with respect to this landuse. | |
| 14 | RESOURCE CONCERNS | MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS |
| | 1. Classic Gully | 1. Concentrated water flow and inadequate vegetative cover have eroded the soil creating gullies. Gully erosion is occurring at a rate of 40 tons/year with approximately 1 acre of gully occurring on each 160 acre tract. |
| | 2. Streambank Erosion | 2. Inadequate vegetation, removal of riparian vegetation, cattle trampling streambanks, cattle trails and soil type have resulted in streambank erosion. Erosion is occurring at 30 tons/year for each 3 acres of stream channel. On the average there is approximately 3 acres of stream channel for each 160 acre tract. |
| | 3. Plants Unsuitable for Intended Use | 3. Encroachment of Broomsedge bluestem into bermudagrass pastures is common within the area. It is fairly unpalatable to livestock and competes for sunlight, moisture and nutrients. Invasion of this grass is often the results of a very limited amount and/or no management on the bermudagrass stand. |
| | 4. Plants Health and Vigor | 4. Improper pH level and poor fertility have caused poor plant health and vigor. |
| | 5. Forage Production | 5. Overstocking and lack of adequate fertility have decreased forage quality and quantity in many situations. The current average forage production is 3 AUM's (Animal Unit Months) per acre. |
| | 6. Nutrient Management | 6. Fertilizer application without regard to a soil test and improper timing of fertilizer placement are concerns that often lead to inadequate forage production or excessive nutrient application. |
| | 7. Plant Pests | 7. Brush, undesirable grasses, and weeds are competing for water and nutrients needed by desirable grasses in many situations. |

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| | 8. Domestic Animal Food Requirements | 8. Desirable grasses have been overgrazed and too much supplemental feed and hay have to be used in order to compensate for lack of forage. |
| | 9. Domestic Animal Water Requirements | 9. There are inadequate water sources to provide quality water to livestock in many situations, and livestock water placement for proper grazing distribution is also often a problem. |
| | 10. Wildlife Food Requirements | 10. Most tame pasture grasses (especially bermudagrass) do not provide a source of food for wildlife. |
| | 11. Wildlife Habitat Suitability | 11. Most tame pasture grasses do not provide adequate shelter or cover for wildlife and frequently little or no habitat is available. |
| | 12. Animals Population - Resource Balance Management | 12. Forage requirements of livestock exceed the amount of useable forage in many situations. Currently average stocking rate is 1 animal unit for every 3 acres of pasture. |
| | 13. Animal Management - Other | 13. Beaver are building dams and flooding, in some cases, large areas of existing pasture in some parts of the resource area. |