

# MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

## A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1	STATE	OKLAHOMA
2	FIELD OFFICE	Antlers, Atoka, Durant, Hugo, Idabel, Tishomingo
3	MLRA	133B
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	133B.40.001
5	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	<i>see Section II FOTG for interpretations</i>
5.1	SOIL	FOTG, SECTION I - EROSION PREDICTION FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL AND SITE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION II - SOILS LEGEND FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS TREE PLANTING - CENTRAL AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA
5.2	WATER	FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.3	AIR	FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.4	PLANT	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - FORESTLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - FOREST FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS TREE PLANTING - CENTRAL AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA
5.5	ANIMAL	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WILDLIFE FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.6	HUMAN	FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES
6	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	SABA0
8	SYSTEM NAME	FOREST (INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP)
9	PLANNING PHASE	BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	N/A
11	NRCS LANDUSE	FOREST

12	<b>EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES</b>	
	1. 378 - Pond 2. 490 - Forest Site Preparation 3. 612 - Tree/Shrub Establishment 4. 666 - Forest Stand Improvement	
13	<b>SYSTEM NARRATIVE</b>	
	<p>These areas will be managed for pine timber using uneven-aged management techniques. These are areas owned by individuals and often are areas unsuitable for other uses. These areas usually range from 3 to 8 percent slopes and are often on deep sands. Site indexes usually range from 80 to 100 for loblolly or shortleaf pine. A lack of adequate erosion control measures being installed during logging road and skid trail construction is a problem, and results in roadbank and barrow ditch erosion and classic gully erosion. High grading harvest practices have decreased stand quality and production potential in many areas. Removal of old growth pine nesting trees is affecting the habitat and population of the Red Cockaded woodpecker. Silt leaving harvesting sites is creating off-site damages including siltation of county road barrow ditches resulting in road damage, and siltation of streams affecting aquatic habitat of the Leopard darter and other species. Many individual landowners do not view pine timber as a crop and do not manage it as one. Pine tip moth and Southern Pine beetle cause significant damage to pine forests in this area. Outbreaks of Southern Pine beetle usually occur in localized strips in which trees are severely damaged or killed.</p>	
14	<b>RESOURCE CONCERNS</b>	<b>MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS</b>
	1. Classic Gully	1. A lack of properly designed and installed erosion control measures during construction of logging roads and skid trails has created problems with concentrated flow of water and resulted in the formation of gullies, especially on slopes over 3 percent. Annual soil loss averages 35 tons/year on 2 acres of gully occurring on each 160 acre tract of land in this area. On the average there are 2 acres of gully for every 160 acres of forestland being harvested.
	2. Roads, Const., Scoured	2. Logging roads and skid trails are often poorly designed and do not have adequate erosion control measures installed at the time of construction resulting in eroding roadbanks and barrow ditches. Estimated erosion loss is approximately 50 tons per acre of road per year, and there is approximately 5 acres of road per 160 acre tract.
	3. Soil Deposition Causing Off-site Damage	3. Soil and silt leaving the site are causing deposition in county road barrow ditches, and often result in erosion damage to county roads. Siltation is also occurring in adjoining streams and affects aquatic habitat of various species.
	4. Establishment, Growth and Harvest	4. It is a fairly common practice to harvest timber and not replant to genetically superior trees, resulting in inferior plants that have poor growth habit, etc. establishing on the area, and excessive regrowth of hardwood species. Harvest is often done without using proper selection techniques which intensifies this problem.
	5. Plant Pests	5. Pine Tip moth and Southern Pine beetle are common insect pests that cause significant damage.
	6. Threatened/Endangered Species (Animal)	6. Removal of old growth pine nesting trees is seriously affecting the habitat of the Red Cockaded woodpecker in its native range. The current average old growth pine left after harvest is 1 acre/160 acres of forest. Siltation of streams from soil erosion problems is affecting the aquatic habitat of the Leopard darter.