

<b>RMS #1 Template Label:</b>	<b>Crop-2-6%, SWP, HT</b>	<b>State:</b> OHIO	<b>MLRA / CRA:</b>	111	<b>Page 1 of 3</b>
<b>RMS #1 Name/Phrase:</b>	<b>Cropland, 2-6% Slopes, SWP Drained, Silt Loam, HighTreatment</b>				<b>Location Area</b> <b>West-Central Ohio</b>
<b>Present Land Use:</b>	<b>Cropland</b>	<b>Planned Land Use:</b>	<b>Cropland</b>		
<b>Planned Practices</b>	<b>Benchmark Description</b>		<b>Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System</b>		
Conservation Crop Rotation - Filter Strip - 393A	The cropland is somewhat poorly drained on 2-6% slopes (average 3%). Corn and soybeans are grown in rotation. Tillage for soybeans includes fall chiseling followed by two spring secondary operations. Approximately 20% corn residue remains after drilling soybeans. Tillage for corn includes one spring field cultivation with about 10% soybean residue after planting corn.		The rotation will be changed to C-Sb-S-Sb-Wheat. The soybeans will be no tilled into the corn stubble. The soybean stubble will be spring field cultivated for corn. The wheat stubble will be fall chiseled for corn. The wheat will be no tilled into Sb residue. Soils will be tested for nutrients and nutrients applied per soil test results. Pesticides will be applied with more care and selection based on runoff risk. The ephemeral erosion will be addressed by the grassed waterways and grade stabilization structures. Filter strips will be established adjacent to the ditches and streams to filter sediment, nutrients, and pesticides. The system working together will address the resource concerns.		
Grade Stabilization Structure - Grassed Waterway - 412	Erosion is above tolerable soil loss of 3 tons/ac/yr. The soil crusts severely and has poor tilth. Wildlife habitat is marginal.				
Nutrient Management - 590					
Pest Management - 595					
Residue Management, Mulch till - Residue Management, No-till & Subsurface Drain - 606					
0					
0					
0					
0					
0					
<b>Resource Concerns</b>	<b>Benchmark Effects</b>	<b>Planned System Effects</b>	<b>Impact of Planned System</b>		
Soil Erosion; Sheet & Rill	Erosion is above tolerable levels of 3 ton/ac/yr.	The rotation and residue mgt. will reduce soil loss at or below tolerable levels.	Erosion reduced from 4-6 tons to less than 3 tons/ac/yr.		
Soil Erosion; Concentrated Flow	Ephemeral erosion is occurring in the concentrated flow areas about 18" by 6-8".	The grassed WW and stuctures will control the gully erosion.	Soil loss reduced 30-40 tons per 1000 feet.		
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	Crusting impacts crop emergence and water infiltration.	Tilth will be improved with better water infiltration and crop growth.	Crop emergence and growth will improve.		
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	The wet soils delay crop planting and impact crop growth and yield.	Tile will allow earlier planting and better crop growth.	Yield on affected soils will increase about 30%.		
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics,	The high erosion and extensive use of fertilizer and pesticides impact water quality.	Nutrients, sediment, and pesticides runoff will be reduced.	Water quality goals will be met through BMPs.		
Plants, Cropland Productivity	Crops are about 20-30% under yield potential due to tilth and drainage problems.	Drainage and soil tilth will improve growth and yields.	Yields on affected soils will increase about 30%.		
Animal Habitat, Wildlife: Food, Water, Cover, Shelter	The primary food and cover for wildlife are dichbanks and small wooded areas.	The additional residue and filter strips will improve food and cover.	Habitat improves from marginal to good.		
0					
0					
0					
0					
0					
00		#N/A	#N/A		
00		#N/A	#N/A		

<b>RMS #2 Template Label:</b>	<b>Crop MT</b>	<b>State:</b> OHIO	<b>MLRA / CRA:</b>	111	<b>Page 2 of 3</b>
<b>RMS #2Name/Phrase:</b>	<b>Cropland, 2-6% Slopes, SWP Drained, Silt Loam, Medium Treatment</b>				<b>Location Area</b> <b>West-Central Ohio</b>
<b>Present Land Use:</b>	<b>Cropland</b>	<b>Planned Land Use:</b>		<b>Cropland</b>	
<b>Planned Practices</b>	<b>Benchmark Description</b>		<b>Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System</b>		
Conservation Crop Rotation -	The cropland is somewhat poorly drained on 2-6% slopes (average 3%).		The rotation will be changed to C-Sb-S-Sb-Wheat. The soybeans will be no tilled into the corn stubble. The soybean stubble will be spring field cultivated for corn. The wheat stubble will be fall chiseled for corn. The wheat will be no tilled into Sb residue. Soils will be tested for nutrients and nutrients applied per soil test results. Pesticides will be applied with more care and selection based on runoff risk. The ephemeral erosion will be addressed by the grassed waterways and grade stabilization structures. The system working together will address the resource concerns.		
Grade Stabilization Structure -	Corn and soybeans are grown in rotation. Tillage for soybeans includes fall chiseling followed by two spring secondary operations. Approximately 20% corn residue remains after drilling soybeans. Tillage for corn includes one spring field cultivation with about 10% soybean residue after planting corn.				
Grassed Waterway - 412	Erosion is above tolerable soil loss of 3 tons/ac/yr. The soil crusts severely and has poor tilth. Wildlife habitat is marginal.				
Nutrient Management - 590					
Pest Management - 595					
Residue Management, Mulch till -					
Residue Management, No-till &					
Subsurface Drain - 606					
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0				
<b>Resource Concerns</b>	<b>Benchmark Effects</b>	<b>Planned System Effects</b>		<b>Impact of Planned System</b>	
Soil Erosion; Sheet & Rill	Erosion is above tolerable levels of 3 ton/ac/yr.	The rotation and residue mgt. will reduce soil loss at or below tolerable levels.		Erosion reduced from 4-6 tons to less than 3 tons/ac/yr.	
Soil Erosion; Concentrated Flow	Ephemeral erosion is occurring in the concentrated flow areas about 18" by 6-8".	The grassed WW and stuctures will control the gully erosion.		Soil loss reduced 30-40 tons per 1000 feet.	
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	Crusting impacts crop emergence and water infiltration.	Tilth will be improved with better water infiltration and crop growth.		Crop emergence and growth will improve.	
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	The wet soils delay crop planting and impact crop growth and yield.	Tile will allow earlier planting and better crop growth.		Yield on affected soils will increase about 30%.	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, Plants, Cropland Productivity	The high erosion and extensive use of fertilizer and pesticides impact water quality. Crops are about 20-30% under yield potential due to tilth and drainage problems.	Nutrients, sediment, and pesticides runoff will be reduced. Drainage and soil tilth will improve growth and yields.		Water quality goals will be met through BMPs. Yields on affected soils will increase about 30%.	
Animal Habitat, Wildlife: Food, Water, Cover, Shelter	The primary food and cover for wildlife are dichbanks and small wooded areas.	The additional residue will improve food and cover.		Habitat improves from marginal to good.	
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0				
	0	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A
	0	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A

<b>RMS #3 Template Label:</b>	<b>Crop - LT</b>	<b>State:</b>	<b>MLRA / CRA:</b>	<b>Page 3 of 3</b>
<b>RMS #3 Name/Phrase:</b>	<b>Cropland, 2-6% Slopes, SWP Drained, Silt Loams, Low Treatment</b>			<b>Location Area</b> <b>West-Central Ohio</b>
<b>Present Land Use:</b>	<b>Cropland</b>	<b>Planned Land Use:</b>	<b>Cropland</b>	
<b>Planned Practices</b>	<b>Benchmark Description</b>		<b>Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System</b>	
Conservation Crop Rotation -	The cropland is somewhat poorly drained on 2-6% slopes (average 3%).		The rotation will be changed to C-Sb-S-Sb-Wheat. The soybeans will be no tilled into the corn stubble. The soybean stubble will be spring field cultivated for corn. The wheat stubble will be fall chiseled for corn. The wheat will be no tilled into Sb residue. Soils will be tested for nutrients and nutrients applied per soil test results. Pesticides will be applied with more care and selection based on runoff risk. The ephemeral erosion will be addressed by the grassed waterways and grade stabilization structures. Mulch tillage will be used to address the delayed planting for corn, The system working together will address the resource concerns.	
Grade Stabilization Structure -	Corn and soybeans are grown in rotation. Tillage for soybeans includes fall chiseling followed by two spring secondary operations. Approximately 20% corn residue remains after drilling soybeans. Tillage for corn includes one spring field cultivation with about 10% soybean residue after planting corn.			
Grassed Waterway - 412	Erosion is above tolerable soil loss of 3 tons/ac/yr. The soil crusts severely and has poor tilth. Wildlife habitat is marginal.			
Nutrient Management - 590				
Pest Management - 595				
Residue Management, Mulch till -				
Residue Management, No-till &				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
<b>Resource Concerns</b>	<b>Benchmark Effects</b>	<b>Planned System Effects</b>	<b>Impact of Planned System</b>	
Soil Erosion; Sheet & Rill	Erosion is above tolerable levels of 3 ton/ac/yr.	The rotation and residue mgt. will reduce soil loss at or below tolerable levels.	Erosion reduced from 4-6 tons to less than 3 tons/ac/yr.	
Soil Erosion; Concentrated Flow	Ephemeral erosion is occurring in the concentrated flow areas about 18" by 6-8".	The grassed WW and stuctures will control the gully erosion.	Soil loss reduced 30-40 tons per 1000 feet.	
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	Crusting impacts crop emergence and water infiltration.	Tilth will be improved with better water infiltration and crop growth.	Crop emergence and growth will improve.	
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	The wet soils delay crop planting and impact crop growth and yield.	Using mulch till in lieu if no till will allow earlier planting for corn.	Yields will be within the clients objectives.	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, Plants, Cropland Productivity	The high erosion and extensive use of fertilizer and pesticides impact water quality. Crops are about 20-30% under yield potential due to tilth and drainage problems.	Nutrients, sediment, and pesticides runoff will be reduced. Drainage and soil tilth will improve growth and yields.	Water quality goals will be met through BMPs. Yields will be within the clients objectives.	
Animal Habitat, Wildlife: Food, Water, Cover, Shelter	The primary food and cover for wildlife are dichbanks and small wooded areas.	The additional residue will improve food and cover.	Habitat improves from marginal to good.	
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	