

RMS #1 Template Label:	Crop, Nat, Animal Prod, High Treatment	State: OHIO	MLRA / CRA: Statewide	Page 1 of 3
RMS #1 Name/Phrase:	RMS #1 High Treatment			Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:	Cropland	Statewide
Planned Practices	Benchmark Description		Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System	
Conservation Crop Rotation - Cover & Green Manure Crop - Filter Strip - 393A	Cropland use for grain and forage production with low residue (<10% cover) tillage is used. Soils have excessive subsurface moisture that delays field operation, increases compaction, and impacts crop yields. Crusting soils impact crop emergence. Manure is generally over applied with no manure analysis and no soil tests. Nutrient credits are not given for manure application. Surface water in the area have high levels of nutrients and pesticides.		High residue type crops are planned more than 50% of the years with a green manure crop following wheat harvest. Mulch and/or no tillage is used with a minimum of 30% cover after planting to improve the soil tilth and reduce nutrient and pesticide runoff. Subsurface drainage is planned to reduce the excess moisture in the soil to allow more timelt field operations and less compaction. Manure will be analyzed for nutrient content and credits given for manure nutrients, Nutrient applications will be based on soil test results with credits given for manure nutrients. Manure will be applied at times, rates, and methods to maximize nutrient utilization and minimize runoff and leaching. Filters strips will be established adjacent to the streams.	
Nutrient Management - 590				
Pest Management - 595				
Subsurface Drain - 606				
Waste Utilization - 633				
Residue Management, Mulch till -				
Residue Management, No-till &				
0				
0				
0				
0				
Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System	
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	The crusting soils impact crop emergence and water infiltration.	The combination of residue management and drainage will improve the tilth.	Soil condition index increased from .16 to .46	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, Plants, Cropland Productivity	Excess nutrients are applied and high risk runoff pesticides that impact water quality. Crusting soils and compaction impact crop establishment and yields.	Manure, nutrient, and pesticide runoff minimized. Soil crusting and compaction reduced with rotation and residue mgt.	Water quality goals met through BMPs. Better crop health and yields.	
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	Saturated soils delay field operations and reduce yield potential.	Tile drainage will remove the excess soil water.	Yields will increase by 25-30%.	
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
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0				
0				
0				
0 0		#N/A	#N/A	
0 0		#N/A	#N/A	

RMS #2 Template Label:	Crop, Flat, SWP, Manure Appl	State: OHIO	MLRA / CRA: Statewide	Page 2 of 3
RMS #2Name/Phrase:	RMS #2 Moderate Management			Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:	Cropland	Statewide
Planned Practices	Benchmark Description	Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System		
Conservation Crop Rotation - Nutrient Management - 590 Pest Management - 595 Subsurface Drain - 606 Waste Utilization - 633 Residue Management, Mulch till - Residue Management, No-till & 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cropland use for grain and forage production with low residue (<10% cover) tillage is used. Soils have excessive subsurface moisture that delays field operation, increases compaction, and impacts crop yields. Crusting soils impact crop emergence. Manure is generally over applied with no manure analysis and no soil tests. Nutrient credits are not given for manure application. Surface water in the area have high levels of nutrients and pesticides.	High residue type crops are planned more than 50% of the years. Mulch and/or no tillage is used with a minimum of 30% cover after planting to improve the soil tilth and reduce nutrient and pesticide runoff. Subsurface drainage is planned to reduce the excess moisture in the soil to allow more timelt field operations and less compaction. Manure will be analyzed for nutrient content and credits given for manure nutrients, Nutrient applications will be based on soil test results with credits given for manure nutrients. Manure will be applied at times, rates, and methods to maximize nutrient utilization and minimize runoff and leaching.		
Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System	
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	The crusting soils impact crop emergence and water infiltration.	The combination of residue management and drainage will improve the tilth.	Soil condition index increased from .16 to .46	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, Plants, Cropland Productivity	Excess nutrients are applied and high risk runoff pesticides that impact water quality. Crusting soils and compaction impact crop establishment and yields.	Manure, nutrient, and pesticide runoff minimized. Soil crusting and compaction reduced with rotation and residue mgt.	Water quality goals met through BMPs (< RMS 1). Better crop health and yields.	
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Saturated soils delay field operations and reduce yield potential.	Tile drainage will remove the excess soil water.	Yields will increase by 25-30%.	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	

RMS #3 Template Label:	Crop, Flat, SWP, Manure Appl	State:		MLRA / CRA:		Page 3 of 3
RMS #3 Name/Phrase:	RMS #3 Low Treatment					Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:	Cropland			Statewide
Planned Practices	Benchmark Description		Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System			
Conservation Crop Rotation - Nutrient Management - 590 Pest Management - 595 Subsurface Drain - 606 Waste Utilization - 633 Residue Management, Mulch till - 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cropland use for grain and forage production with low residue (<10% cover) tillage is used. Soils have excessive subsurface moisture that delays field operation, increases compaction, and impacts crop yields. Crusting soils impact crop emergence. Manure is generally over applied with no manure analysis and no soil tests. Nutrient credits are not given for manure application. Surface water in the area have high levels of nutrients and pesticides.		High residue type crops are planned more than 50% of the years. Mulch tillage is used with a minimum of 30% cover after planting to improve the soil tilth and reduce nutrient and pesticide runoff. Subsurface drainage is planned to reduce the excess moisture in the soil to allow more timelt field operations and less compaction. Manure will be analyzed for nutrient content and credits given for manure nutrients, Nutrient applications will be based on soil test results with credits given for manure nutrients. Manure will be applied at times, rates, and methods to maximize nutrient utilization and minimize runoff and leaching.			
Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects		Impact of Planned System		
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	The crusting soils impact crop emergence and water infiltration.	The combination of residue management and drainage will improve the tilth.		Soil condition index increased from .16 to .30		
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, Plants, Cropland Productivity	Excess nutrients are applied and high risk runoff pesticides that impact water quality. Crusting soils and compaction impact crop establishment and yields.	Manure, nutrient, and pesticide runoff minimized. Soil crusting and compaction reduced with rotation and residue mgt.		Water quality goals met through BMPs (< RMS 1&2). Better crop health and yields.		
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Saturated soils delay field operations and reduce yield potential.	Tile drainage will remove the excess soil water.		Yields will increase by 25-30%.		
0	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A		
0	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A		