

RMS #2 Template Label:	Crop, Wind, MT	State: OHIO	MLRA / CRA: Statewide	Page 2 of 3
RMS #2Name/Phrase:	RMS #2 Med. 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 - Cross Wind Trap Strips - 589C Nutrient Management - 590 Pest Management - 595 Residue Management, Mulch till - Residue Management, No-till & 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cropland used for grain or vegetable production. The fields have sandy type soils. Wind erosion (5-8 tons/ac/yr) is a concern both from a soil loss and crop establishment. Nutrients and pesticides are a concern in the surface water. Tillage consists of low residue mulch till and conventional tillage. High risk pesticides are used and nutrients are applied without using soil test results.	Crops are grown between established cross wind trap strips using either no till, mulch till or convention till between the protected strips. The width of the strips is adjusted to meet the allowable width to meet soil loss goals. Nutrients will be applied per soil test results and proper timing. Lower risk pesticides will be applied to minimize the risk of pesticide runoff and drift to adjacent strips/crops.		
Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System	
Soil Erosion; Wind	Low residue mgt and wide fields have wind erosion rates @ 5-8 tons/ac/yr.	The combination of alternating strips and residue mgt reduces erosion	Wind erosion reduced from 5-8 tons to 1-2 tons/ac/yr.	
Plants, Cropland Productivity	The high wind erosion rates in the spring damage seedling plants.	Crops protected from wind damage during establishment.	Crop loss is reduced and yield increased.	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, 0	Nutrients are generally over-applied and high risk pesticides are used.	Nutrient and pesticide transport is reduced.	Water quality goals met through the application of BMPs.	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	

RMS #3 Template Label:	Crop, Wind, LT	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 Residue Management, Mulch till - Residue Management, No-till & 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cropland used for grain or vegetable production. The fields have sandy type soils. Wind erosion (5-8 tons/ac/yr) is a concern both from a soil loss and crop establishment. Nutrients and pesticides are a concern in the surface water. Tillage consists of low residue mulch till and conventional tillage. High risk pesticides are used and nutrients are applied without using soil test results.	Crops are grown using either no till or mulch till with sufficient residue (30% or more) to meet soil loss goal. Nutrients will be applied per soil test results and proper timing. Lower risk pesticides will be applied to minimize the risk of pesticide runoff and drift to adjacent strips/crops.		
Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System	
Soil Erosion; Wind	Low residue mgt and wide fields have wind erosion rates @ 5-8 tons/ac/yr.	The high residue mgt. Will reduce wind erosion to tolerable levels.	Wind erosion reduced from 5-8 tons to 1-2 tons/ac/yr.	
Plants, Cropland Productivity	The high wind erosion rates in the spring damage seedling plants.	Crops protected from wind damage during establishment.	Crop loss is reduced and yield increased.	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Nutrients are generally over-applied and high risk pesticides are used.	Nutrient and pesticide transport is reduced.	Water quality goals met through the application of BMPs.	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	