

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

### A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1.	<b>STATE</b>	Oklahoma
2.	<b>FIELD OFFICE</b>	Hollis, Mangum, Sayre
3.	<b>MLRA</b>	78C Central Rolling Red Plains
4.	<b>COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)</b>	078C.40.018
5.	<b>RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS</b>	
5.1	<b>SOIL</b>	Technical and Nontechnical Interpretations Rangeland Interpretations
5.2	<b>WATER</b>	Water Quality and Quantity Interpretations
5.3	<b>AIR</b>	N/A
5.4	<b>PLANT</b>	Rangeland Interpretations
5.5	<b>ANIMAL</b>	N/A
5.6	<b>HUMAN</b>	N/A
6.	<b>HYDROLOGIC UNIT</b>	11120202016, 020, 11120304016, 020, 11130101015, 020
7.	<b>SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL</b>	FRDZ0
8.	<b>SYSTEM NAME</b>	Rangeland, Master BM
9.	<b>PLANNING PHASE</b>	Benchmark
10.	<b>PLANNING LEVEL</b>	N/A
11.	<b>NRCS LANDUSE</b>	GRAZED RANGE
12.	<b>EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	
13.	<b>SYSTEM NARRATIVE</b>	
	<p>This benchmark system consists of native grasses, forbs, and trees on loamy upland soils. Most of these pastures are continuously grazed. This area has Hardland, Red Clay Prairie, Eroded Red Clay Prairie, and Breaks ecological sites. Continuous, long-term abuse has allowed many acres to become infested with mesquite and cactus. Overgrazing lowers the quality and quantity of forage available, increases runoff, and creates erosion problems where runoff is concentrated. A general lack of livestock watering facilities and fencing makes grazing management difficult.</p>	
14.	<b>RESOURCE CONCERNS</b>	<b>MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forage Production</li> <li>2. Classic Gully Erosion</li> <li>3. Brush Infestation</li> <li>4. Livestock Water</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carrying Capacity &lt; 0.5 AUMs</li> <li>2. Soil Loss &gt; 80 tons/year</li> <li>3. Brush Canopy &gt; 30%</li> <li>4. Makes Grazing Management Difficult</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>