

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1.	STATE	OK
2.	FIELD OFFICE	Walters, Lawton, Anadarko, Clinton, Waurika, Duncan, Chickasha, Pauls Valley, Purcell, Norman, Shawnee, Wewoka
3.	MLRA	80A - Central Rolling Red Prairies
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	080A.40.010
5.	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	
5.1	SOIL	
5.2	WATER	
5.3	AIR	
5.4	PLANT	
5.5	ANIMAL	
5.6	HUMAN	
6.	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7.	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	GJLB
8.	SYSTEM NAME	Central Rolling Red Prairies Urban (Ranchette)
9.	PLANNING PHASE	Benchmark
10.	PLANNING LEVEL	N/A
11.	NRCS LANDUSE	Urban
12.	EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 382 - Fencing 2. 560 - Access Road 3. 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection
13.	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	<p>The system typically involves sparsely populated developments (3 to 20 acres/home), with slopes ranging from nearly level to steep. Soil texture varies considerably, as does depth and exposure. The homesite areas are protected with bermudagrass with occasional cool-season species such as fescue, ryegrass or bluegrass in mixed stands or shaded areas. Application of nutrients and pesticides is generally performed without regard for production needs or pest infestation levels, and label directions are not always adhered to. Heavier applications and misuse commonly occurs around the homesites and lighter or no application occurs in the pasture or lot areas away from the homesites. Soil erosion is a major concern on new construction sites for new homes, as well as in the pastures and lots due to high stock densities and poor vegetative cover, causing safety hazards offsite, decreasing flow capacity of natural drainage systems, affecting storage capacity and water quality in local water bodies, and transporting nutrients and pesticides downstream. As the flow capacity and storage capacity of the drainage systems and water bodies become restricted with sediment, flooding and additional streambank erosion become a concern. Due to the lack of sufficient vegetation, animal health and management are also an issue. Economics and profitability are a major obstacle to proper conservation treatment of these areas in many instances.</p>
14.	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill 2. Soil Erosion - Concentrated Flow Classic Gullies 3. Soil Erosion - Streambank 4. Soil Erosion - Roadbanks 5. Soil Erosion - Construction Sites 6. Soil Erosion - Scoured Areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25 Tons/Acre/Year; Primarily a lack of sufficient vegetative cover due to severe stock densities. 2. 100 Tons/Year; Inadequate vegetative cover, low plant vigor, and steeper slopes contribute to the problem which is then further intensified by overgrazing. 3. 100 Tons/Year; Inadequate vegetative cover and poor management techniques used in riparian areas. 4. 50 Tons/Year; Improper installation of access roads and no vegetative or structural measures use to prevent roadbank erosion. 5. 50 Tons/Acre/Year; No vegetative cover. 6. 50 Tons/Acre/Year; Inadequate vegetative cover and overgrazing are the major source of the problem along with inadequate buffer areas next to the creeks and streams.

14.	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS
	<p>7. Soil Condition - Soil Tilt</p> <p>8. Soil Condition - Compaction</p> <p>9. Soil Deposition - Damage Onsite</p> <p>10. Soil Deposition - Damage Offsite</p> <p>11. Soil Deposition - Safety Offsite</p> <p>12. Water Quantity - Excess Amounts Runoff/Flooding</p> <p>13. Water Quantity - Restricted Flow Capacity From Sediment Deposition (Offsite)</p> <p>14. Water Quantity - Restricted Flow Capacity From Sediment Deposition (Water Bodies)</p> <p>15. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminates - Pesticides</p> <p>16. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminates - Nutrients and Organics</p> <p>17. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminates - Suspended Sediment and Turbidity</p> <p>18. Plants Condition - Plant Productivity</p> <p>19. Plants Condition - Plant Health and Vigor</p> <p>20. Plants Management - Establishment, Growth, Harvest</p> <p>21. Plants Management - Nutrient Management</p> <p>22. Plants Management - Pest (Brush, Weeds, Insects, Etc.)</p> <p>23. Animal Habitat - Food</p> <p>24. Animal Management - Population and Resource Balance</p> <p>25. Animal Management - Animal Health</p>	<p>7. Soil tilt is very poor due to major erosion and low plant productivity.</p> <p>8. Soil compaction is a serious problem due to very high stock densities.</p> <p>9. Soil deposition onsite causes damage to existing vegetative cover and in many instances damages or covers up fences.</p> <p>10. Sediment deposition covers vegetation, creates safety hazards in roads and streets, reduces the flow capacity of drainage systems, reduces storage capacity of water bodies, and degrades water quality downstream.</p> <p>11. Sediment deposition in roads and streets creates safety hazards; reduced flow capacity in drainage systems and storage capacity in water bodies increases flooding hazards.</p> <p>12. Runoff and flooding problems increase as the percentage of the area covered with concrete and asphalt increases. Also, as more areas become overgrazed and compacted the amount of runoff increases which will also increase the potential for more flooding.</p> <p>13. Increased sediment deposition originating from construction sites, roadbanks and overgrazed pastures and lots restricts the natural flow in drainage channels.</p> <p>14. Increased sediment deposition originating from construction sites, roadbanks, and overgrazed pastures and lots restricts the flow and storage capabilities of downstream water bodies.</p> <p>15. Uneducated and inappropriate use of pesticides in the homesite areas degrades downstream water quality.</p> <p>16. Uneducated and inappropriate use of nutrients in the homesite areas degrades downstream water quality.</p> <p>17. As sediment loads from construction sites, roadbanks, and overgrazed pastures and lots increases, water quality degrades due to suspended sediments and turbidity.</p> <p>18. Plant productivity is approximately at 25% of the potential due to severe overstocking and low plant health and vigor.</p> <p>19. Plant health and vigor is very low due to constant overuse of the area with little or no rest periods for the plants to rebuild.</p> <p>20. Vegetative management is a concern due to overstocking.</p> <p>21. Commercial nutrients are applied in many instances around the homesites without regard for plant uptake. Uneducated and inappropriate amounts are applied for what is thought to be increased beautification. Little or no application occurs in the pastures and lots further degrading plant productivity, health and vigor, and establishment, growth, and harvest.</p> <p>22. Pesticides are applied without regard to pest populations with uneducated and inappropriate application techniques.</p> <p>23. Food supplies are very low to nonexistent for both domestic and wild animals. A large percentage of domestic livestock food is purchased and brought in.</p> <p>24. Animal populations are far above what the resources can support.</p> <p>25. Animal health is poor in many instances due to malnutrition and having to live on bare ground.</p>