

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1	STATE	OKLAHOMA
2	FIELD OFFICE	Ada, Atoka, Coalgate, Eufaula, Holdenville, McAlester, Muskogee, Okemah, Stigler, Tulsa, Wagoner
3	MLRA	118B
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	118B.40.001
5	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	<i>see Section II FOTG for interpretations</i>
5.1	SOIL	FOTG, SECTION I - EROSION PREDICTION FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL AND SITE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION II - SOILS LEGEND FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS TREE PLANTING - CENTRAL AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA
5.2	WATER	FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.3	AIR	FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.4	PLANT	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - FORESTLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - FOREST FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS TREE PLANTING - CENTRAL AND WESTERN OKLAHOMA
5.5	ANIMAL	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WILDLIFE FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.6	HUMAN	FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES
6	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	QABA0
8	SYSTEM NAME	FOREST (INDIVIDUAL)
9	PLANNING PHASE	BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	N/A
11	NRCS LANDUSE	FOREST

12	EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES	
	1. 378 - Pond 2. 490 - Forest Site Preparation 3. 612 - Tree/Shrub Establishment 4. 666 - Forest Stand Improvement	
13	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	
	<p>This is land that is operated by individual owners on smaller tracts of land. The main resource concerns that exist on portions suited to pine production within this area include inadequate construction and maintenance of logging roads, skid trails and log landings and/or decks. These practices contribute heavily to soil erosion and sedimentation within the pine producing area. Some of this activity creates gullies and streambank erosion. Sediment leaving the eroding areas is being deposited in county road barrow ditches resulting in ditches with insufficient capacity and plugged culverts. It also contributes sediment load to streams which often results in streambank erosion. Intensive timber management of pine is destroying potential habitat of the Red Cockaded woodpecker, since some of this area is in the historic range of the Red Cockaded woodpecker and it prefers old growth (60 to 70 years) pine timber for habitat. Southern pine beetle and pine tip moth outbreaks can cause significant damage in some areas. The resource area is typically not managed for pine production due to distances to mills and relatively poor site indexes. Only in recent years has there been an interest and demand for marketable timber in this area. Many of the steeper slopes are better suited to a hardwood-pine mix and are much more suited to uneven-aged management and/or unsuited to timber production. Many of the individual landowners clear-cut areas and never replant the area to quality trees. In general the landowners are allowing this land to be idle or are using it for wildlife and recreational purposes. There is also existing bottomland hardwood forest within this area. These areas usually consist of a variety of bottomland oaks, elms, and various other species. Occasionally native pecan or grafted papershell pecan trees are managed on these areas. Less frequently, black walnut is grown for nuts and lumber. Most bottomland hardwood forests serve as riparian areas along streams and occasionally meet the criteria for wetland wildlife habitat. Usually bottomland hardwood forests have few problems other than occasional streambank erosion problems caused from livestock trails or siltation problems associated with other landuses.</p>	
14	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS
	1. Classic Gully	1. Water concentration is causing occasional gullies. Annual soil loss averages 35 tons/year on 0.1 acre of gully and there are approximately 1 to 2 gullies of this size per 160 acre tract of forestland in this area.
	2. Streambank Erosion	2. Due to clear cutting and lack of adequate riparian area, water velocity and volume are increased causing streambank instability. Current erosion rates are estimated at 13.5 tons/year for every 2 acres of stream. This is primarily limited to areas where pine timber harvesting is occurring or on areas where streambed siltation and aggradation is creating bank erosion.
	3. Roads, Const., Scoured	3. Logging roads and skid trails are creating erosion by concentrating water flow. Estimated erosion loss is approximately 50 tons per acre of road per year, and there is approximately 5 acres of road per 160 acre tract. Roadside erosion is occurring where there is active timber harvest (pine or hardwood).
	4. Soil Deposition Causing Off-site Damage	4. Soil eroding on-site is creating silt bars in streams and barrow ditches off-site which leads to streambank instability, plugged road culverts, and other maintenance problems.
	5. Establishment, Growth and Harvest	5. Clear cut areas on private lands are often not replanted and the resulting regrowth is often of low quality. This also contributes to improper tree spacing and an overall lowered production potential.

	6. Plant Pests	6. Southern pine beetle and pine tip moth can and do cause significant damage to commercial pine timber. They usually occur as an outbreak in a specific area, however, the areas of outbreak are very unpredictable. Some hardwood species have a few minor insect and disease problems, but most are not significant.
	7. Threatened/Endangered Species (Animal)	7. Removal of old growth pine is destroying potential habitat of the Red Cockaded woodpecker since this area is within its historic range.