MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1	**STATE**	OKLAHOMA
2	**FIELD OFFICE**	Antlers, Atoka, Coalgate, Hugo, Idabel, McAlester, Poteau, Stigler, Wilburton
3	**MLRA**	119
4.	**COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)**	0119.40.001
5	**RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS**	***see Section II FOTG for interpretations***
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**	RABA0
8	**SYSTEM NAME**	FOREST (INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP)
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	
	This is land that is operated by individual owners on smaller tracts of land. The main resource problems that exist on this area include inadequate construction and maintenance of logging roads, skid trails and log landings and/or decks. These problems contribute heavily to soil erosion and sedimentation problems within the area. Some of this activity creates gully and streambank erosion problems. Intensive management of pine could be creating habitat problems for the Red cockaded woodpecker since it prefers old growth pine forest (60 to 70 years) as habitat. Siltation problems in streams could be creating habitat problems for the Leopard darter. Southern pine beetle and pine tip moth outbreaks can cause significant damage in some areas. These areas are typically periodically thinned (thinning harvest) and managed (through uneven aged management) for loblolly and/or shortleaf pine. Much of this activity occurs on moderate to very steep slopes. 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, however, they are usually being planted back to loblolly pine when they are harvested. Many of the individual landowners clear-cut areas and never replant the area to quality trees. In general, many of the landowners have constructed a few ponds, are using adequate forest site preparation methods, are establishing trees and shrubs and are doing forest stand improvement work.	
14	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS
	1. Classic Gully	1. Occasional gullies caused by water concentration are a problem. Annual soil loss averages 35 tons/year on 0.1 acre of gully and there are approximately 3 to 5 gullies of this size per 160 acre tract of land 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.
	3. Roads, Const., Scoured	3. Logging roads and skid trails create erosion problems by concentrating water flow. Inadequate installation of proper erosion control measures during road construction greatly contribute to this problem. 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.
	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. Number of Trees Per Acre	5. Clear cut area on private lands is 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.
	7. Threatened/Endangered Species (Animal)	7. Removal of old growth pine could be creating habitat problems for the Red cockaded woodpecker. Siltation of streams could be creating habitat problems for the Leopard darter and the Ouachita Rock-pocketbook muscle.