

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

1	STATE	OKLAHOMA
2	FIELD OFFICE	Antlers, Atoka, Durant, Hugo, Idabel, Tishomingo
3	MLRA	133B
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	133B.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	SABBO
8	SYSTEM NAME	FOREST (CORPORATE)
9	PLANNING PHASE	BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	N/A
11	NRCS LANDUSE	FOREST

12	EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 378 - Pond 2. 490 - Forest Site Preparation 3. 590 - Nutrient Management 4. 595 - Pest Management 5. 612 - Tree/Shrub Establishment 6. 666 - Forest Stand Improvement 	
13	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	
	<p>These sites are owned and managed by corporate timber companies and are on nearly level to moderately sloping soils. The site indexes on these areas usually range from 80 to 100 or more for shortleaf and loblolly pine. Clear-cutting pine is the common harvesting method used. Clear-cuts are usually replanted in loblolly pine, and occasionally shortleaf pine. Some sites are ripped prior to replanting to improve water infiltration and root development. Harvest roads and skid trails are often poorly designed and have an inadequate number of water turn-outs, water bars, etc. to reduce soil erosion problems, including gully erosion associated with road and trail development. Sheet and rill erosion is a temporary problem the first year to two years after clear-cutting and replanting. Removal of old growth pine has been detrimental to the habitat of the Red Cockaded woodpecker. Sediment deposition in streams (resulting from soil erosion) has been detrimental to aquatic habitat of the Leopard darter. Pine Tip moth and Southern Pine beetle are common insect pests that cause significant damage to pine stands. Broadleaf weeds and some hardwood tree species are significant vegetative pests, especially in newly established stands of pine.</p>	
14	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS
	1. Sheet and Rill Erosion	<p>1. Sheet and rill erosion is a temporary problem on clear-cut areas until trees are replanted and/or adequate protective cover restored, and usually only exists for one to two years after the clear-cut. Erosion rates are based on a 160 acre tract of forest and are usually only significant on slopes greater than 1.5 percent. Erosion rates average 7 tons/acre/year during the critical period.</p>
	2. Classic Gully	<p>2. Classic gullies are occurring on areas where insufficient erosion control measures have been included in logging road or skid trail design and have resulted in a concentrated flow of water. Erosion rates are equivalent to 20 tons/year on 3 acres of gully. There is approximately 3 acres of gully for every 160 acre tract of forest.</p>
	3. Roads, Const., Scoured	<p>3. Insufficient erosion control measures in logging road and skid trail design and construction have resulted in eroding roads, roadbanks, and barrow ditches. Erosion rates average 50 tons/year on every 5 acres of road. There are approximately 5 acres of road for every 160 acres of forest. These erosion rates usually only occur on slopes greater than 1.5 percent.</p>
	4. Plant Pests	<p>4. Pine Tip moth and Southern Pine beetle are significant insect pest problems, along with some broadleaf weeds and hardwood tree species that are considered vegetative pests.</p>
	5. Threatened/Endangered Species (Animal)	<p>5. Removal of old growth pine (50 years old or more), which is the nesting habitat of the Red Cockaded woodpecker, has had a significant impact on the specie population in their native range. Siltation of streams has also had a significant impact on the Leopard darter's aquatic habitat in its native range.</p>