# MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

## A. BENCHMARK SYSTEM WORKSHEET

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| 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 | *see Section II FOTG for interpretations* |
| 5.1 | SOIL | FOTG, SECTION I - EROSION PREDICTION<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL AND SITE INFORMATION<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOILS LEGEND<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL<br>FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION II - RANGELAND INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - SOIL<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.2 | WATER | FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - WATER<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.3 | AIR | FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA<br>FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - AIR<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - AIR<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.4 | PLANT | FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES<br>FOTG, SECTION II - RANGELAND INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - RANGE<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PLANTS<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.5 | ANIMAL | FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES<br>FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - ANIMALS<br>FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WILDLIFE<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - ANIMALS<br>FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.6 | HUMAN | FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION<br>FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS<br>FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES |
| 6 | HYDROLOGIC UNIT | |
| 7 | SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL | SADZ0 |
| 8 | SYSTEM NAME | (133B) CMS |
| 9 | PLANNING PHASE | BENCHMARK |
| 10 | PLANNING LEVEL | N/A |
| 11 | NRCS LANDUSE | GRAZED RANGE |

| 12 | EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES | |
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| | 1. 314 - Brush Management<br>2. 378 - Pond<br>3. 382 - Fencing<br>4. 528A - Prescribed Grazing<br>5. 595 - Pest Management | |
| 13 | SYSTEM NARRATIVE | |
| | These areas are in native grass and have a history of being overgrazed on over 50 percent of the landuse area. The most desirable native grass species include Big bluestem, Little bluestem, Indiangrass and Switchgrass. Invader and increaser species are common in the overgrazed plant communities and frequently constitute over 50 percent of the plant community in historically overgrazed conditions. Plant productivity, health and vigor have been affected by the excessive use on continually overgrazed sites. Livestock water is usually supplied by existing ponds, streams, springs, etc., but frequently is inadequate or improperly placed to enhance grazing distribution. Brush encroachment is a problem on these areas, along with weeds if the area is being overgrazed. Streambank and gully erosion are problems due to cattle trampling, cattle trails and lack of protective cover. Many of these problems do not exist on well managed native grass. Excessive amounts of supplemental feeding is required on overgrazed sites. Parasites and disease are common problems with livestock. | |
| 14 | RESOURCE CONCERNS | MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS |
| | 1. Classic Gully | 1. Classic gullies are a result of cattle trails, soil type, and lack of adequate protective cover. Current erosion rates are averaging 20 tons/year and there is an average of 2 acres of gully per 160 acre tract. |
| | 2. Streambank Erosion | 2. Streambank erosion is the result of cattle trampling of streambanks, cattle trails, removal of riparian vegetation, and soil type. There is an average of 1 acre of streambank subject to erosion for each 160 acre tract of grazed range, with soil loss averaging 20 tons/year on the eroding area. |
| | 3. Plants Health and Vigor | 3. A historic overgrazing problem has resulted in poor plant health and vigor of the desirable native grass species. Most native grass range is in a low fair to poor condition index rating (20 to 35) at the current level of management. Range trend under current average conditions is for range condition to get steadily worse (-1), resulting in a steady increase of invader species. |
| | 4. Plant Productivity | 4. Due to historic overgrazing problems the plant community has declined resulting in an increase in undesirable grasses and a resulting loss in productivity. Current native grass forage production is approximately 1500 lbs./acre/year on most sites. |
| | 5. Plant Pests | 5. Weeds and brush are often problems on these areas due to poor plant health, vigor, and due to the fact that weeds and brush are usually invader species on grazed range, especially in overgrazed conditions. |
| | 6. Domestic Animal Food Requirements | 6. Excessive amounts of hay and protein supplement are required on these areas due to the lack of quantity and quality of the existing forage. |
| | 7. Domestic Animal Water Requirements | 7. Adequate amounts of water and/or lack of proper water distribution are often a problem on these areas. |
| | 8. Animals Population - Resource Balance Management amount of forage that is being produced, resulting in | 8. Livestock forage requirements usually exceed the overgrazing of the forage. |

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| | 9. Animal Health Management<br>• | 9. Closely grazed forage and overstocking of livestock have a tendency to increase parasite problems in livestock. Some diseases are also a problem to local livestock producers. |