

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 | <i>see Section II FOTG for interpretations</i> |
| 5.1 | SOIL | FOTG, SECTION I - EROSION PREDICTION FOTG, SECTION II - SOILS LEGENDS FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - ENGINEERING INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.2 | WATER | FOTG, SECTION I - CLIMATIC DATA FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - 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 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - AIR FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.4 | PLANT | FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - RANGELAND, GRAZED FORESTLAND, NATIVE PASTURELAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS |
| 5.5 | ANIMAL | FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION V-A-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - EFFECTS FOR DECISIONMAKING - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES |
| 5.6 | HUMAN | FOTG, SECTION I - COST DATA FOTG, SECTION I - CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION V-B-1 - EFFECTS FOR DECISIONMAKING - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES |
| 6 | HYDROLOGIC UNIT | |
| 7 | SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL | SAIZ0 |
| 8 | SYSTEM NAME | NATIVE OR NATURALIZED PASTURE |
| 9 | PLANNING PHASE | BENCHMARK |
| 10 | PLANNING LEVEL | N/A |
| 11 | NRCS LANDUSE | NATIVE PASTURE |

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| 12 | EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES | |
| | 1. 314 - Brush Management 2. 378 - Pond 3. 382 - Fencing 4. 472 - Use Exclusion 5. 528A - Prescribed Grazing | |
| 13 | SYSTEM NARRATIVE | |
| | <p>These are areas that have normally been occupied by post oak and blackjack oak timber (and occasionally shortleaf pine scattered in) that have been treated with Spike or a similar herbicide, or have been mechanically thinned, in order to reduce the stand of hardwood trees and promote native grass growth for grazing by livestock. These areas may also be forestland sites that were cleared and cultivated as cropland, then abandoned and allowed to grow back in native grass species (most often invader and increaser species). These areas usually have relatively shallow soils and are limited in production potential in other land uses, including forest. Some areas lack the seed source of desirable native decreaser species and usually have an abundance of Broomsedge bluestem and other invader and/or increaser species. Those areas that have adequate decreaser species are usually fairly well managed. Some of these areas have existing ponds, streams, springs, etc. as a source of livestock water, but many of these areas lack the quantity of water necessary for livestock. Soil depth to bedrock can frequently complicate construction of ponds, etc. to resolve this problem. Internal (intestinal worms, heelily larvae) and external (ticks, hornflies, horseflies) parasites and diseases commonly occur with livestock in this area. The occurrences of these are often intensified by overgrazing and single cell (year round) grazing. Due to low quality of forage in many of these areas, excessive amounts of protein supplement and hay are required to maintain livestock performance and production. Resprouting of timber and encroachment of hardwood (and, in some cases, pine) trying to regenerate itself are a common occurrence on these areas. Broadleaf weeds also tend to spread and compete for sunlight and moisture, especially on overgrazed sites.</p> | |
| 14 | RESOURCE CONCERNS | MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS |
| | 1. Plants Unsuitable for Intended Use | 1. In some situations where adequate seed sources of decreaser species are not available, the ensuing plant community that has developed, after herbicide treatment and/or cropland is abandoned, is dominated by invader and increaser type species that are relatively unpalatable to livestock and are usually not as productive as the more desirable decreaser species. |
| | 2. Plants Productivity | 2. On areas predominated by invader and increaser species, plant productivity is usually restricted, primarily by the nature of the existing plants. The total annual forage production on many of these areas will only average between 1,500 and 4,000 lbs./acre/year under current conditions, and only 50% of this or less is utilizable by livestock if managed properly. |
| | 3. Plants Health and Vigor | 3. Plant health and vigor are usually low on abandoned cropland and/or historically overgrazed sites. There is usually a low percentage of quality native grass species in the plant population. |
| | 4. Establishment, Growth and Harvest | 4. Establishment of quality native grass species in some areas is a problem, especially where wetness or high sodium content of the soil occur and an adequate seed source does not exist. Overgrazing is often reducing the quality of the existing native grass stand even further. |
| | 5. Plant Pests | 5. Resprouts and other forms of natural regeneration of trees are a problem in maintaining these areas in a condition suitable for forage production. Overgrazing in many areas also stimulates broadleaf weed problems, along with less desirable grass species. |

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| | 6. Domestic Animal Food Requirements | 6. Due to the low quality of the forage produced on many of these areas, excessive protein supplement and hay are required in order to maintain livestock performance and productivity. |
| | 7. Domestic Animal Water Requirements | 7. There is commonly a lack of adequate livestock watering facilities and is often complicated by shallow soils over bedrock which would restrict construction of ponds, etc. |
| | 8. Animals Population - Resource Balance Management | 8. Frequently livestock numbers and forage requirements exceed the amount of forage available and damage to the plant base occurs (i.e. - more than 50% of the leaf area of native grasses is removed or introduced species are grazed below the minimum height prescribed in NRCS standards). |
| | 9. Animal Health Management | 9. Livestock diseases and parasites (both internal and external) frequently occur in this area. The occurrence of intestinal parasites intensifies with overgrazing and single cell (year round) grazing of forage. |