

# 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 - SOILS LEGENDS FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - NONTECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - SOIL DESCRIPTIONS - TECHNICAL FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - NONAGRICULTURAL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - ENGINEERING INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WASTE DISPOSAL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-B - EFFECT FOR DECISIONMAKING
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 II - NONAGRICULTURAL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WASTE DISPOSAL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - WATER FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - WATER
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
5.4	PLANT	FOTG, SECTION II - FORESTLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - PASTURELAND AND HAYLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WINDBREAK INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - PLANTS
5.5	ANIMAL	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST FOTG, SECTION I - STATE/LOCAL LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - ANIMALS FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - EFFECTS FOR CMS FORMULATION - ANIMALS
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 - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES
6	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	SALZO
8	SYSTEM NAME	URBAN LAND, ROADS, ETC.
9	PLANNING PHASE	BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	N/A
11	NRCS LANDUSE	URBAN

12	<b>EXISTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES</b>	
	1. 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure 2. 412 - Grassed Waterway 3. 560 - Access Road 4. 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection	
13	<b>SYSTEM NARRATIVE</b>	
	<p>These areas consist of urban and suburban land where homes and businesses have been constructed on relatively small tracts of land and/or much of the soil surface is covered by concrete or rooftops. It also includes federal and state highways, as well as county roads. County road barrow ditches are one of the primary soil erosion problems within this area. This erosion also contributes a considerable amount of silt load to streams, rivers and lakes. Barrow ditches are often inadequate due to lack of easement for more appropriate design. Housing and business construction areas also contribute large amounts of silt due to erosion, however, the impact of this problem is only for a short duration. Over use and/or over application of chemicals (commercial fertilizer and pesticides) is sometimes a problem in some urban areas. Soil saturation is a common problem on relatively flat slopes and/or where perched or high water tables exist.</p>	
14	<b>RESOURCE CONCERNS</b>	<b>MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS</b>
	1. Sheet and Rill Erosion	1. Sheet and rill erosion on construction sites will generally range from 8 to 10 tons/acre/year or more, and is usually only a temporary problem.
	2. Ephemeral Gully Erosion	2. Ephemeral gully erosion on construction sites will generally range between 1 to 2 tons/acre/year, but is usually only a temporary problem.
	3. Classic Gully Erosion	3. Classic gully erosion is usually a problem in barrow ditches where they are improperly designed for the amount of water they carry, and a temporary problem on construction sites. Soil structure and dispersion problems also tend to add and/or aggravate this problem in some situations. Erosion rates are approximately 15 to 20 tons/acre/year with approximately 0.5 acre of gully occurring for each mile of road.
	4. Roadbanks, Et. Al. Erosion	4. Improper or inadequate design of barrow ditches along county roads, along with soil structure and dispersion problems in some areas, have lead to deteriorated roadbanks along many county roads. Lack of adequate easement to allow for proper barrow ditch design capacity has added to this problem. Roadside erosion is occurring at 8 tons/year for each acre of county road.
	5. Soil Deposition Causing Off-site Damage	5. Roadside erosion is contributing excessive amounts of silt to adjoining streams, and often result in agrading and/or degrading streambeds.
	6. Soil Deposition Causing On-site Damage	6. Soil deposition from roadside erosion is resulting in plugged culverts, silted in barrow ditches, and rilled roadways.
	7. Soil Saturation	7. Soil saturation is common on urban sites where the land is relatively level and/or there is either a perched or high water table present. The saturated soil can make lawn maintenance difficult, cause moisture accumulation in homes and business, and cause difficulty in installing structures such as storm shelters, basements, etc.

	8. Nutrient Management	8. In some areas excessive amounts of nitrogen fertilizer are applied on lawns and is done without regard to current soil test recommendations. In some situations, 500 lbs./acre or more of nitrogen is being applied annually.
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