

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

B. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS WORKSHEET

1.	STATE	OK
2.	FIELD OFFICE	Marietta, Ardmore, Tishomingo, Madill, Waurika
3.	MLRA	84B - West Cross Timbers
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	084B.40.001
5.	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	<i>for each resource enter available interp data</i>
5.1	SOIL	
5.2	WATER	
5.3	AIR	
5.4	PLANT	
5.5	ANIMAL	
5.6	HUMAN	
6.	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7.	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	JAAZ 1
8.	SYSTEM NAME	West Cross Timbers Crop
9.	PLANNING PHASE	Benchmark, Alternative, Planned
10.	PLANNING LEVEL	Resource Management System
11.	NRCS LANDUSE	Crop
12.	PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES	<i>list practices in the system</i>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 328 - Conservation Crop Rotation 2. 329 - Conservation Tillage System 3. 330 - Contour Farming 4. 340 - Cover and Green Manure Crop 5. 342 - Critical Area Planting 6. 344 - Residue Management, Seasonal 7. 362 - Diversion 8. 393 - Filter Strip 9. 412 - Grassed Waterway 10. 430AA - Irrigation Water Conveyance - Aluminum Tubing 11. 436 - Irrigation Storage Reservoir 12. 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler 13. 449 - Irrigation Water Management 14. 589 - Stripcropping (Wind) 15. 590 - Nutrient Management 16. 595 - Pest Management 17. 600 - Terrace 18. 607 - Surface Drainage - Field Ditch
13.	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	<i>describe how the practices work together as a system</i>
		<p>This system includes conservation crop rotation, conservation tillage system, residue management - seasonal, nutrient management, and pest management. On the sloping uplands, the system may also include terraces, diversions, grassed waterways, critical area planting, and contour farming. On the flat bottomlands, the system might include cover and green manure crops, critical area planting, filter strips, and field ditches. The land treatment practices are designed to control the rate and amount of runoff waters, increase soil organic matter, increase infiltration, increase water-holding capacity of the soil, and reduce erosion. Maintenance of existing practices (terraces, grassed waterways, field ditches, filter strips, etc.) is a very important part of the system. Conservation crop rotation, conservation tillage systems, cover and green manure crops, stripcropping (wind), and residue management, seasonal, implemented independently and/or in combination with each other, are the land treatment practices used for managing soil erosion by wind. The most commonly grown crops include corn, cotton, forage sorghum, grain sorghum, mungbeans, soybeans, peanuts, small grains, and a few specialty crops grown either continuously or in various rotations. Overall, the cropland systems need to be managed more intensively. Nutrient and pest management activities are most effective when the appropriate timing and application techniques are used (including the use of a current soil test analysis and crop scouting). Performing together, all of the various combinations of practices that are a part of this system will significantly improve water quality. On irrigated land, the proper implementation of irrigation water</p>

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<p>management will have a positive impact on the efficient and timely utilization of existing water supplies, and will result in a prolonged useful life of the limited water supplies. Providing the decisionmakers with more information on reduced tillage options, and keeping the communication lines open to new cost-effective ideas will help them to improve their operations. By leaving more residue and developing better tillage systems, the management system is more cost-effective because of the reduction in tillage operations, the savings in time, the savings in labor, the savings in fuel, and the overall improvement in the natural resources. There will be a positive improvement in the production of this management system with less inputs and expenses.</p>																														
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14.	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS	IMPACTS
	<p>10. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminants - Pesticides</p> <p>11. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminates - Nutrients and Organics</p> <p>12. Air Quality - Airborne Sediment - Onsite Property Damage</p> <p>13. Plants Management - Establishment, Growth & Harvest</p> <p>14. Plants Management - Nutrient Management</p> <p>15. Plants Management - Pest (Brush, Weeds, Insects, Etc.)</p> <p>16. Human - Economics - Profitability</p>	<p>10. Installation, management and maintenance of associated cropland practices will reduce soil erosion, therefore, less contamination from attached pesticides. Pesticides are applied according to all label directions with the appropriate timing and techniques.</p> <p>11. Installation, management and maintenance of associated cropland practices, as well as proper nutrient management (appropriate rates, timing, etc.) will reduce the amount of water carried sediments, nutrients, and organics.</p> <p>12. Improved efficient use of residue management, winter cover crops, and stripcropping.</p> <p>13. Improved conditions for establishment and growth due to proper application techniques of nutrients and pesticides, with a resultant improvement in plant vigor, quality and quantity of production and harvest.</p> <p>14. Proper techniques and timing used during nutrient applications.</p> <p>15. Pests are managed when economic thresholds dictate with proper timing and techniques used during application of pesticides.</p> <p>16. With the installation, management and maintenance of the associated cropland practices, the cost-effectiveness of the system will be improved due to the expected improvement in yields and the extended sustainable use of the land.</p>	<p>10. Reduced soil erosion directly results in reduced potential pesticide contamination from attached soil particles. Improvement in pest management activities with the application of pesticides according to label directions.</p> <p>11. Reduced water pollution resulting from inappropriate use of nutrients. Proper use and management of nutrients will result in improved suitability and use of the land and improve the economic return.</p> <p>12. Reduced soil erosion from wind, less onsite damage to property, better crop production, improved economic returns.</p> <p>13. Proper techniques and timing for establishment, growth, and harvest improve the quality of the land and provide higher economic returns.</p> <p>14. Plant nutrient needs are met due to improved nutrient management practices.</p> <p>15. Improvement in pest management resulting in improved economic returns.</p> <p>16. Reduced soil erosion, improved crop yields, improved water quality, improved suitability of the landuse, improved cost-effectiveness, and improved profitability.</p>
15.	QUALITY CRITERIA DOCUMENTATION <i>list resource concerns then indicate yes/no</i>		
	<p>1. Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill</p> <p>2. Soil Erosion - Wind</p> <p>3. Soil Erosion - Concentrated Flow Ephemeral Gully</p> <p>4. Soil Erosion - Scoured Areas</p> <p>5. Soil Condition - Soil Tilth</p> <p>6. Soil Condition - Compaction</p> <p>7. Soil Deposition - Damage-Onsite</p> <p>8. Water Quantity - Excess Amounts Runoff/Flooding</p> <p>9. Water Quantity - Water Management For Irrigated Land</p> <p>10. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminates - Pesticides</p> <p>11. Water Quality - Surface Water Contaminates - Nutrients and Organics</p> <p>12. Air Quality - Airborne Sediment - Onsite Property Damage</p> <p>13. Plants Management - Establishment, Growth, Harvest</p> <p>14. Plants Management - Nutrient Management</p> <p>15. Plants Management - Pest (Brush, Weeds, Insects, Etc.)</p> <p>16. Human - Economics - Profitability</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>

Conservation Practice Physical Effects on Resource Concerns Candidate Practice List

State Oklahoma Field Office MLRA 084B.40.001
Soil Interpretations Template Label JAAZ

Resource Concerns—> Conservation Practices	Soil Erosion Sheet and Rill	Soil Erosion Wind	Soil Erosion Conc. Flow Ephemeral Gully	Soil Erosion Scoured Areas	Soil Condition Soil Tillth	Soil Condition Soil Compaction	Soil Deposition Onsite	Water Quant. Excess Runoff/ Flooding	Water Quant. Water Mgmt for Irrigated Land	Water Quality Surface Water Contaminates Pesticides	Water Quality Surface Water Contaminates Nutr & Organics	Air Quality Airborne Sediment Onsite Prop. Damage	Plants Mgmt. Establishment Growth & Harvest	Plants Mgmt. Nutrient Management	Plants Mgmt. Pest (Brush, Weeds, Insects, Etc.)	Human Economics Profitability
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
328	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
329	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
330	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
340	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
342	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+
344	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	N/A	+
362	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	N/A	+	+
393	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	0	+
412	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+
430AA	0	N/A	+	+	0	N/A	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
436	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
442	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+
449	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	N/A	+
589	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+
590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	N/A	+	+
595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	+	0	0	+	+	N/A	0	+
600	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	+
607	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	N/A	+	-	-	+

+ = Positive Effect - = Negative Effect 0 = Negligible Effect N/A = Not Applicable