MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

B. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS 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	*see Section II FOTG for interpretations*
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	SABA1
8	SYSTEM NAME	FOREST (INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP)
9	PLANNING PHASE	NON-BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	RMS
11	NRCS LANDUSE	FOREST

12	PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES	*enter code / name of practice*

1. 338 - Prescribed Burning
2. 342 - Critical Area Planting
3. 378 - Pond
4. 382 - Fencing
5. 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer
6. 394 - Firebreak
7. 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure
8. 472 - Use Exclusion
9. 490 - Forest Site Preparation
10. 560 - Access Road
11. 561 - Heavy Use Area Protection
12. 580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection
13. 590 - Nutrient Management
14. 595 - Pest Management
15. 612 - Tree/Shrub Establishment
16. 644 - Wildlife Wetland Habitat Management
17. 645 - Wildlife Upland Habitat Management
18. 655 - Forest Harvest Trails and Landings
19. 660 - Tree/Shrub Pruning
20. 666 - Forest Stand Improvement

13	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	*describe how the practices work together as a system*

These areas will be managed for pine timber using uneven-aged management techniques. These are areas owned by individuals and often are areas unsuitable for other uses. These areas usually range from 3 to 8 percent slopes and are often on deep sands. Site indexes usually range from 80 to 100 for shortleaf or loblolly pine. Logging roads and skid trails will be constructed with adequate erosion control measures in order to avoid concentrating water flow. This will result in a significant reduction in erosion. By reducing erosion, offsite damages to county roads and to streams from silt deposits will also be significantly reduced. Treatment of gullies using critical area planting methods or grade stabilization structures will also help in erosion reduction. Use forest sanitation methods during thinnings and pesticides, if necessary, to control Pine Tip moth and Southern Pine beetle. If natural reseeding is employed, leave high quality seed trees for the natural regeneration process. If high quality seed trees are not present, plant high quality pine seedlings. Both of these practices will help prevent an over abundance of low quality timber in the tree stand. Nesting trees of the Red Cockaded woodpecker should not be removed unless the trees are over mature and near death. Seed trees should be left to mature to 50 to 60 years old or more in order to provide habitat for the Red Cockaded woodpecker. A reduction in erosion and siltation will improve the habitat of the Leopard darter in its native range.

14	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS	IMPACTS
	1. Classic Gully	1. By properly designing and installing erosion control measures during logging road and skid trail construction, classic gully erosion problems can be avoided. By treating existing gully problems using critical area planting methods or installing grade stabilization structures, erosion rates can be reduced to minimum levels.	1. Reduction in gully erosion of 19 tons/ year on 2 acres gully/160 acres of forest, and acres of active gully being reduced from 2 acres/160 acres of forest to 0.5 acres/160 acres of forest.
	2. Roads, Const., Scoured	2. By properly designing and installing erosion control measures during logging road and skid trail construction, roadbank and associated erosion can be reduced to minimum levels.	2. Reduction in erosion associated with forest roads and skid trails of approximately 45 tons /year on approximately 5 acres of road per 160 acres of forest.
	3. Soil Deposition Causing Off-site Damage	3. By reducing soil erosion rates, soil deposition causing off-site damage to county roads and to streams should be reduced to minimum levels.	3. Reduction and/or elimination of offsite damages from soil deposition.
	4. Establishment, Growth and Harvest	4. Leaving quality seed trees and/or planting with high quality seedlings should improve and/or maintain the overall quality of the forest stand.	4. Maintained and/or improved forest stand quality. Sustained forest resource.

	5. Plant Pests	5. When infestations of Pine Tip moth and Southern Pine beetle appear to be spreading and causing significant tree damage, pesticide treatment will be necessary. Forest sanitation methods will be used to prevent build up of insect numbers and reduce the risk of outbreaks and the resulting insect damage.	5. Reduction in tree loss from insect damage.
	9. Threatened/Endangered Species (Animal)	6. Nesting trees of the Red Cockaded woodpecker will not be removed unless they are extremely overmature and near death. Seed trees (pine) will be maintained in the stand to reach an age of 50 to 60 years or more in order to improve the habitat of the Red Cockaded woodpecker. A reduction in erosion and siltation will improve the habitat of the Leopard darter in its native range.	6. Improved wildlife habitat for endangered species. Wildlife habitat for the Red Cockaded woodpecker will be increased to 3 acres/160 acres of woodland.
CRA	133B.40.001	**SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL**	SABA1
15	*** QUALITY CRITERIA DOCUMENTATION** *list resource concerns then indicate yes/no (X)*		
	1. Classic Gully 2. Roads, Const., Scoured 3. Soil Deposition Causing Off-site Damage 4. Establishment, Growth and Harvest 5. Plant Pests 6. Threatened/Endangered Species (Animal)		_X_ YES ___ NO _X_ YES ___ NO _X_ YES ___ NO _X_ YES ___ NO _X_ YES ___ NO _X_ YES ___ NO

* Provides an indication that the resource quality criteria will be met.

Conservation Practice Physical Effects on Resource Concerns
Candidate Practice List

State	Oklahoma	Field Office	Antlers, Ateka, Durant, Hugo, Idabel, Tishomingo	MLRA	133B	System Template Label	SABA1
Soil Interpretations							

Resource Concerns / Conservation Practices	Classic Gully	Roads, Const., Scoured	Soil Deposition Causing Off-Site Damage	Establishment, Growth and Harvest	Plant Pests	Threatened/ Endangered Species (Animal)		
338-Prescribed Burning	N/A	N/A	-	+ + +	+ + +	+		
342-Critical Area Planting	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+	+ + +		
378-Pond	+ +	N/A	+ +	+	0	+ +		
382-Fencing	+ +	0	+	0	0	0		
391-Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+ +	+ + +	+	-	+ + +		
394-Firebreak	N/A	N/A	0	+	0	+		
410-Grade Stabilization Structure	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	N/A	N/A	+		
472-Use Exclusion	+ + +	+ + +	+	+	+	+		
490-Forest Site Preparation	-	-	-	+ + +	+	-		
560-Access Road	+	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	-	+ +		
561-Heavy Use Area Protection	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	N/A	N/A	+ + +		
580-Streambank & Shoreline Prot.	0	N/A	+ + +	+ + +	-	+ + +		
590-Nutrient Management	0	+	+	+ +	+	+		

RATINGS:

Not Applicable = N/A
Negligible = 0
Slight = + or -
Moderate = + + or --
Significant = + + + or ---

Conservation Practice Physical Effects on Resource Concerns
Candidate Practice List

State	Oklahoma	Field Office	Antlers, Atoka, Durant, Hugo, Idabel, Tishomingo	MLRA	133B	System Template Label	SABA1
Soil Interpretations							

Resource Concerns / Conservation Practices	Classic Gully	Roads, Const., Scoured	Soil Deposition Causing Off-site Damage	Establishment, Growth, and Harvest	Plant Pests	Threatened/ Endangered Species (Animal)		
595-Pest Management	0	N/A	0	+ + +	+ + +	-		
612-Tree/Shrub Establishment	+ +	+ +	+	+ +	-	+ +		
644-Wildlife Wetland Habitat Mgt.	0	+	+ +	+ +	N/A	+ + +		
645-Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+ +	+	+ +	-	+ + +		
655-Forest Harvest Trails & Land.	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	N/A	-		
660-Tree/Shrub Pruning	0	0	0	+ + +	+ + +	+		
666-Forest Stand Improvement	0	+	+ +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +		

RATINGS:

Not Applicable = N/A
Negligible = 0

Slight = + or -
Moderate = + + or --
Significant = + + + or ---