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 - WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - RANGELAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE 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
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 - RANGELAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - RANGE FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - 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 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	SADZ1
8	SYSTEM NAME	RANGELAND
9	PLANNING PHASE	NON-BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	RMS
11	NRCS LANDUSE	GRAZED RANGE

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

1. 314 - Brush Management
2. 338 - Prescribed Burning
3. 342 - Critical Area Planting
4. 362 - Diversion
5. 378 - Pond
6. 382 - Fencing
7. 391 - Forest Riparian Buffer
8. 394 - Firebreak
9. 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure
10. 472 - Use Exclusion
11. 516 - Pipeline
12. 528-A - Prescribed Grazing
13. 548 - Grazingland Mechanical Treatment
14. 550 - Range Seeding
15. 580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection
16. 590 - Nutrient Management
17. 595 - Pest Management
18. 614 - Trough or Tank
19. 642 - Well
20. 644 - Wildlife Wetland Habitat Management
21. 645 - Wildlife Upland Habitat Management

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

By reducing stocking rates and balancing livestock numbers with forage production, and through nutrient management, the native grass plant community will improve. Reseeding native grasses may be necessary in some areas where an adequate seed source of desirable native grasses is no longer available. Existing gullies and streambank erosion problems will need to be adequately vegetated, which may require some shaping and may need to be fenced to protect it from damage by livestock. Livestock water will be supplied by existing and/or constructed ponds and existing streams, springs, etc. Cross fencing may be necessary in order to adequately distribute grazing by livestock. Brush and weeds will be controlled by chemical or mechanical means where necessary (3 weeds per square foot or more than 50% canopy cover of weeds). Prescribed burning will also be used to control brush and improve native grass stand. All of the previously described actions will help improve plant health, vigor and productivity. By using prescribed grazing techniques, the native grass forage will supply most of the daily requirements of livestock, except during the dormant season, when protein supplement will have to be supplied periodically (preferably every 2 to 3 days). Regularly scheduled preventative treatment for disease and parasites will control these problems in livestock.

14	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS	IMPACTS
	1. Classic Gully	1. By applying critical area treatment practices and grade stabilization structures, where needed, and by properly stocking and grazing native grass pastures, classic gully erosion can be controlled.	1. Reduction in classic gully erosion of 19 tons/year/160 acre tract, and acres of active gully being reduced from 2 to 0.5 on each 160 acre tract.
	2. Streambank Erosion	2. By applying critical area treatment practices, avoiding removal of timber from streambank riparian areas, and properly stocking and grazing native grass areas will control most streambank erosion.	2. Reduction in streambank erosion of 19 tons/year/160 acre tract, and acres of active eroding area being reduced from 1 to 0.5 on each 160 acre tract.
	3. Plants Health and Vigor	3. Proper stocking rates and rotation of grazing as dictated by amount of leaf removal for native grass plants, along with prescribed burning, should improve native plants' health and vigor.	3. Improved native grass plant health and vigor. Improved recovery rate from plant stress due to drought, etc.
	4. Plant Productivity	4. By properly stocking native grass pastures, reseeding native grasses where needed, controlling weeds and brush, and installing fence and livestock water supplies to aid in grazing distribution, plant productivity should be greatly increased.	4. Native grass production will increase 1,500 lbs./acre/year from 1,500 lbs./acre/year to 3,000 lbs./acre/year.

	5. Plant Pests	5. Using prescribed burning techniques and/or chemical or mechanical treatment to control weeds and brush will keep most pests of native grass controlled. Weeds will need to be treated when 3 or more stems per square foot exist or when canopy cover of weeds exceeds 50%.	5. Reduction in plant pests. Reduced competition for sunlight, moisture and nutrients.
	6. Domestic Animal Food Requirements	6. By properly stocking native grass pastures and using prescribed grazing techniques, supplemental food requirements of livestock should be reduced to minimal levels.	6. Reduction in supplemental feeding. Improved profit margin.
	7. Domestic Animal Water Requirements	7. By strategically installing ponds, troughs, tanks, pipelines and fences, livestock water requirements can be met.	7. Improved livestock water quantity and quality. Improved grazing distribution.
	8. Animals Population - Resource Balance Management	8. By using prescribed grazing techniques, livestock population and forage requirements can be balanced with forage production.	8. Sustained use of forage. Improved livestock performance.
	9. Animal Health Management	9. Properly managed forage will raise the grazing height of the forage and reduce the potential for livestock to pick up intestinal parasites from ground sources. Controlled burning may also help aid in reducing tick populations.	9. Improved livestock health. Reduced parasite infestations.
CRA	**133B.40.001**	**SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL** SADZ1	
15	*** QUALITY CRITERIA DOCUMENTATION** *list resource concerns then indicate yes/no (X)*		
	1. Classic Gully		_X_YES ___NO
	2. Streambank Erosion		_X_YES ___NO
	3. Plants Health and Vigor		_X_YES ___NO
	4. Plant Productivity		_X_YES ___NO
	5. Plant Pests		_X_YES ___NO
	6. Domestic Animal Food Requirements		_X_YES ___NO
	7. Domestic Animal Water Requirements		_X_YES ___NO
	8. Animals Population - Resource Balance Management		_X_YES ___NO
	9. Animal Health Management		_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, Atoka, Durant, Hugo, idabel, Tishomingo	MLRA	133B	System Template Label	SADZ1
Soil Interpretations							

Resource Concerns / Conservation Practices	Classic Gully	Streambank Erosion	Plants Health and Vigor	Plant Productivity	Plant Pests	Domestic Animal Food Requirements	Domestic Animal Water Requirements	Animals Population Resource Balance Management
314-Brush Management	0	0	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	F+ + +	-	F+ + +
338-Prescribed Burning	0	0	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	F+ + +	0	F+ + +
342-Critical Area Planting	+ + +	+ + +	+	+	0	+	+	0
362-Diversion	+ + +	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
378-Pond	+ +	N/A	F+ +	F+	N/A	F+	+ + +	F+ + +
382-Fencing	F+ + +	F+ + +	F+ + +	F+ +	F+	F+ +	F+ + +	F+ + +
391-Riparian Forest Buffer	+ +	+ + +	0	0	0	0	+ +	0
394-Firebreak	N/A	N/A	F	F	F	F	N/A	F
410-Grade Stabilization Structure	+ + +	N/A	F+	F+	N/A	F+	+ +	F+
472-Use Exclusion	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ +	+	+ +	+ + +	+ +
516-Pipeline	F	F	F	F	N/A	F	F+ +	F+ + +
528A-Prescribed Grazing	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	F+ +	+ + +
548-Grazingland Mech. Treatment	0	-	+ +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	0	+ + +

RATINGS:

Not Applicable	=	N/A	Slight	=	+ or -
Negligible	=	0	Moderate	=	+ + or --
Facilitating	=	F	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	SADZ1
Soil Interpretations							

Resource Concerns / Conservation Practices	Animal Health Management							
314-Brush Management	+ +							
338-Prescribed Burning	+ + +							
342-Critical Area Planting	+							
362-Diversion	N/A							
378-Pond	+ +							
382-Fencing	F + +							
391-Riparian Forest Buffer	0							
394-Firebreak	F + + +							
410-Grade Stabilization Structure	+ +							
472-Use Exclusion	+ +							
516-Pipeline	F + + +							
528A-Prescribed Grazing	+ + +							
548-Grazingland Mech. Treatment	+							

RATINGS:

Not Applicable	=	N/A	Slight	=	+ or -
Negligible	=	0	Moderate	=	+ + or --
Facilitating	=	F	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	SADZ1
Soil Interpretations							

Resource Concerns / Conservation Practices	Classic Gully	Streambank Erosion	Plants Health and Vigor	Plant Productivity	Plant Pests	Domestic Animal Food Requirements	Domestic Animal Water Requirements	Animals Population Resource Balance Management
550-Range Seeding	+ +	F+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+	+ + +	+ +	+ + +
580-Streambank & Shoreline Prot.	N/A	+ + +	N/A	N/A	0	0	+ + +	+
590-Nutrient Management	+ +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	0	+ + +
595-Pest Management	0	0	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	0	+ + +
614-Trough or Tank	+	F+ + +	F+ +	F+ +	0	F+	+ + +	F+ + +
642-Well	N/A	F+ +	F+ +	F+ +	0	F+	+ + +	F+ + +
644-Wildlife Wetland Habitat Mgt.	N/A	+ +	+	+	0	+	+ +	0
645-Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+ +	+	+	0	+	+ +	+

RATINGS:

Not Applicable	=	N/A	Slight	=	+ or -
Negligible	=	0	Moderate	=	+ + or --
Facilitating	=	F	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	SADZ1
Soil Interpretations							

Resource Concerns / Conservation Practices	Animal Health Management							
550-Range Seeding	+ +							
580-Streambank & Shoreline Prot.	+ +							
590-Nutrient Management	+ + +							
595-Pest Management	+ + +							
614-Trough or Tank	+ + +							
642-Well	+ + +							
644-Wildlife Wetland Habitat Mgt.	0							
645-Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+							

RATINGS:

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