

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

B. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS WORKSHEET

1.	STATE	Oklahoma		
2.	FIELD OFFICE	Watonga - Blaine County		
3.	MLRA	80A		
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	080A.40.003		
5.	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	<i>for each resource enter available interp data</i>		
5.1	SOIL	Soils Legends; Technical/Non-Technical Soils Interpretations Hydric Soil Interpretations		
5.2	WATER	Water Quantity and Quality Interpretations/Water Budgets		
5.3	AIR			
5.4	PLANT	Cropland Interpretations/Windbreak Interpretations		
5.5	ANIMAL	Threatened and Endangered Species List; Wildlife Interpretations		
5.6	HUMAN			
6.	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	11050002-020, 050, 070, 100; 11100301-040, 050		
7.	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	GCAZB		
8.	SYSTEM NAME	Sandy Land		
9.	PLANNING PHASE	Non-benchmark		
10.	PLANNING LEVEL	RMS		
11.	NRCS LANDUSE	Crop		
12.	PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES	<i>list practices in the system</i>		
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riparian Forest Buffer (197) 391 2. Conservation Crop Rotation (328) 3. Residue Management, Mulch Till (329B) 4. Critical Area Planting (342) 5. Residue Management, Seasonal (344) 6. Windbreak Establishment (380) 7. Filter Strips (393) 8. Pasture and Hayland Planting (512) 9. Range Seeding (550) 10. Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580) 11. Cross Wind Stripcropping (589B) 12. Nutrient Management (590) 13. Pest Management (595) 		
13.	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	<i>describe how the practices work together as a system</i>		
		<p>This system includes continuous wheat (grain and/or grazed out), grain sorghum and forage sorghum (or various rotation of these) on rolling, deep sandy soils. When properly applied and maintained, crop rotation, pest and residue management will aid in breaking the pest cycles. Filter strips, strip cropping, windbreaks, riparian forest buffers, streambank protection, residue management, critical area planting and/or conservation tillage will reduce wind and streambank erosion. Pasture and range seeding will provide an alternative to cropland to provide protection from erosion. Reduced sediment and resulting silt deposition will aid in maintenance of outlets, reduction of standing water and flooding due to improved stream capacity and flow. Nutrient management will benefit production, economics and water quality by keying application rates to plant needs and desired production.</p>		
14.	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS	IMPACTS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil - Eros. - Wind 2. Soil - Eros. - Streambank 3. Soil - Dep. - Damage 4. Water - Quant. - Flooding 5. Water - Inadequate Outlets 6. Plant - Nutrient 7. Plant - Pests 8. 9. 10. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 Tons/Ac/Yr soil loss 2. 0 Tons/Yr soil loss 3. Reduced sediment 4. Improved stream cap. 5. Improved drainage 6. Proper application 7. Pests controlled 8. 9. 10. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10 T/Ac/Yr saved 2. 50 T/Yr soil saved 3. Improved drainage 4. Reduced damage/prod. losses 5. Reduced ponding/lost prod. 6. Production/plant needs met 7. Reduced compet./Imp. prod. 8. 9. 10. 	

080A. 40.003
GCA2A
GCA2B

Conservation Practice Physical Effects on Resource Concerns
Candidate Practice List

State	Oklahoma	Field Office	MLRA	30A						
Soil Interpretations										
Resource Concerns										
Cons. Practices										
		Soil Erosion Wind	Soil Erosion Streambank	Soil Deposition Damage (on)	WATER Quantity Flooding	WATER Quantity Insect Outlets	PLANTS Management Nutrient	PLANTS Management Pest		
	328	+	0	+	+	0	0	0		
	329B	+	0	+	+	0	0	0		
	342	+	+	+	+	0	+	N/A		
*	380	+	+	+	0	0	0	0		
	393	+	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	-		
	391	+	+	+	+	0	0	-		
	580	0	+	+	+	+	0	0		
	344	+	0	+	+	0	0	-		
*	589B	+	0	+	+	0	0	0		
*	590	0	0	0	0	0	+	0		
*	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
	512	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
*	550	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+		

* Not in F. 16, Sec. 1