

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

B. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS WORKSHEET

1	STATE	OKLAHOMA
2	FIELD OFFICE	Washington, Nowata, Craig, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes, Wagner Muskogee, Tulsa, McIntosh
3	MLRA	112
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	D112.40.001
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 SOILS INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - PASTURE AND HAYLAND INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-A-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - SOIL FOTG, SECTION V-1-2 - 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-2 - EFFECTS FOR GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
5.4	PLANT	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PLANTS FOTG, SECTION III - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PASTURE
5.5	ANIMAL	FOTG, SECTION I - THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES FOTG, SECTION II - WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS 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 V-B-1 - CONSERVATION EFFECTS - PRODUCER EXPERIENCES
6	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	MAEZB
8	SYSTEM NAME	PASTURE
9	PLANNING PHASE	NON-BENCHMARK
10	PLANNING LEVEL	RMS
11	NRCS LANDUSE	PASTURE

12	PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES		<i>enter code / name of practice</i>
	1. 314 - Brush Management 2. 342 - Critical Area Planting 3. 362 - Diversion 4. 378 - Pond 5. 382 - Fencing 6. 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer 7. 410 - Grade Stabilization Structure 8. 512 - Pasture and Hayland Planting 9. 516 - Pipeline	10. 528-A - Prescribed Grazing 11. 580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection 12. 590 - Nutrient Management 13. 595 - Pest Management 14. 614 - Trough or Tank 15. 642 - Well 16. 644 - Wildlife Wetland Habitat Management 17. 645 - Wildlife Upland Habitat Management	
13	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	<i>describe how the practices work together as a system</i>	
	<p>Pastureland has generally been and/or will be established in bermudagrass along with adapted legumes and sometimes fescue. Other grass occasionally planted include bahiagrass, dallisgrass, and lovegrass. Pastureland grazing and stocking rates will be managed in such a way in order to leave adequate leaf area on the plant to generate new growth without stressing the plant. Soil nutrient levels will be maintained at an adequate level to sustain plant growth and the production levels desired by the producer that will not adversely affect other natural resources. Proper fertilization should also help prevent encroachment of Broomsedge bluestem and other competitive undesirable grasses and weeds, and help maintain plant health and vigor. Weeds will be controlled, as needed, by either chemical or mechanical means. With the management practices previously described, the need for supplemental livestock feed should be reduced and produce a more efficient livestock operation. Livestock water will be provided by existing springs, streams, ponds, lakes, or other structures and/or structures to be constructed in future work. Riparian area along streams and/or lakes will provide wildlife habitat along with small tracts or plots of native vegetation where needed to support a wildlife ecosystem. Fencing riparian areas in order to manage and/or exclude livestock access will help control streambank erosion problems, along with revegetating areas where necessary. These proper management techniques should improve forage and livestock production, animal health, and wildlife habitat. Occasional loosening of compacted soil may be required on areas where this is a problem. Treatment with organic matter and/or gypsum may also be helpful on compacted soils, especially where high sodium content and soil dispersion are some of the forces involved in the soil compaction problem. Beaver control programs initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation should help control beaver population and eliminate many problems associated with beaver dams.</p>		
14	RESOURCE CONCERNS	MAGNITUDE/EFFECTS	IMPACTS
	1. Classic Gully	1. By using critical area planting techniques, constructing diversions, fencing, constructing grade stabilization structures, protecting riparian areas, and by establishing and properly managing tame pasture, classic gullies can be adequately treated and/or prevented.	1. Reduction in gully erosion of 39 tons/year and acres affected to 0.
	2. Streambank Erosion	2. By fencing riparian areas to control access by livestock and by using critical area planting techniques to revegetate unstable areas, streambank erosion can be reduced to minimal levels.	2. Reduction in streambank erosion of 29 tons/year and a reduction in acres affected to 0.1 acres/160 acre tract.
	3. Plants Unsuitable for Intended Use	3. By applying fertilizer according to current soil test recommendations and by using prescribed grazing techniques, broomsedge bluestem and other undesirable grasses can be reduced to more manageable levels.	3. Reduction and/or elimination of invasion of Broomsedge bluetem into bermudagrass pastures.

	4. Plants Health and Vigor	4. By controlling brush and weeds, using prescribed grazing techniques and applying adequate fertility, plant health and vigor will improve.	4. Improvement in plant health and vigor.
	5. Plants Productivity	5. By controlling brush and weeds, using prescribed grazing techniques, and by properly distributing livestock grazing through strategic placing of fences and watering facilities, plant productivity can be improved.	5. Increase in forage production of 2 AUM's or more per acre.
	6. Nutrient Management	6. All nutrients will be applied according to current soil test recommendations and production goals, and placement will be properly timed for the best utilization and to prevent loss of nutrients into streams, etc.	6. Improvement in efficiency of the utilization of applied plant nutrients. Improvement in plant growth.
	7. Plant Pests	7. Brush and weeds will be controlled by biological, chemical or mechanical methods. If herbicides are used, they will be applied according to label directions adhering to all cautions and warnings.	7. Reduction in brush and weed competition. Improved utilization of nutrients and moisture by desirable forage species.
	8. Domestic Animal Food Requirements	8. By using prescribed grazing techniques, properly fertilizing and controlling weeds and brush, as needed, supplemental feeding requirements of livestock will be reduced.	8. Reduction in winter feeding costs.
	9. Domestic Animal Water Requirements	9. By constructing and/or installing ponds, wells, pipelines, troughs and tanks, an adequate supply of quality livestock water can be supplied.	9. Adequate supply of livestock water. Improved grazing distribution.
	10. Wildlife Food Requirements	10. By protecting riparian areas, by using wildlife upland and wetland habitat management techniques, and by establishing wildlife food plots and native grass areas, wildlife food requirements can be more adequately met. These practices should help offset the reduction in desirable habitat caused by the establishment of tame pasture.	10. Improvement in wildlife food production. Improvement in wildlife population.

Conservation Practice Physical Effects on Resource Concerns Candidate Practice List

State	Oklahoma	Field Office	MLRA			System Template Label
Resource Concerns	Domestic Animal Water Requirements	Wildlife Food Requirements	Wildlife Habitat Suitability	Animals Population - Resource Balance Management	Animal Management - Other	
Conservation Practices						
314-Brush Management	+	0	+	+++	+	
342-Critical Area Planting	+++	+++	+++	++	0	
362-Diversion	+++	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
378-Pond	+++	+	+++	+++	-	
382-Fencing	+	+++	+++	+++	0	
391-Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+++	+++	+	-	
410-Grade Stabilization Structure	+++	+	+++	+++	-	
512-Pasture & Hayland Planting	+	--	--	+++	0	
516-Pipeline	+++	N/A	N/A	+++	0	
528A-Prescribed Grazing	++	++	++	+++	0	
580-Streambank & Shoreline Prot.	+++	+++	+++	+	-	
590-Nutrient Management	+	+	++	+++	0	
595-Pest Management	+	0	+	+++	0	

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