EFFECTS FOR CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FORMULATION

Section V-A-1, General Effects, shows the effects of conservation treatments to help formulate suitable conservation management systems. The effects shown in the spreadsheets in Section V-A-1 are broad and need to be tailored to local areas and conditions.

Section V-A-2, Effects for Guidance Documents, contains a display of the important effects for decision making for each Conservation Management System (CMS) Guidance Document developed and placed in Section III. The display should be cross referenced with cropping system, soil map units, and other descriptions of the resource setting. The format of the display should be one that is easily understood. The examples in Section V-A-2 show effects at two levels of analyses. The first level is intended to be more conceptual. The second is to provide more details and quantification.

Collection of data on conservation effects is a long-term effort to be undertaken as part of the follow-up element in the planning process. These initial efforts provide effective information for only the most common situations. Field offices, over time, will develop additional resource situations and treatment alternatives that will add depth and breadth to the available conservation effect information.

Information on conservation effects may be refined or updated over time as needed in the local area. The date on conservation effects should be useful to field office personnel in identifying suitable conservation treatments applicable to the area, and serve as technical reference materials when working with decision makers in the conservation planning process.

The new tools contained in this guide will help develop resource management systems (RMS's) or acceptable management systems (AMS's), if needed, and assist in the planning process. These technical materials will help decision makers evaluate the effect of applying conservation management systems (CMS's include both RMS and AMS) on the identified and predicted problems affecting the soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources dealt with in conservation planning. They are also excellent training tools for establishing a *"pattern of thinking"* for developing effective CMS's in conservation planning assistance with individuals in real world situations. When making planning recommendations, the conservationist must be reasonably certain that the identified and predicted resource problems are treated without creating new problems in one or more of the other resources. CMS options formulated must meet established quality criteria. This guide provides the process and working tools for consistently achieving adequate treatment of the resources.