Section III A 2 Cropland
Important terms and definitions

A. For land in Land Capability Class IV, V, VI, and VII the first recommendation should be permanent vegetative cover.

B. Cropping System- is the planned sequence or rotation of crops. It may or may not meet standards of Conservation Cropping Sequence. The cropping system requires all residue be returned to the soil.

C. Conservation Cropping Sequence - An adapted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintaince or improvement of the soil tilth.

D. High Residue Crops - Crops that are considered high residue crops are those which typically have the ability to produce the required amounts of residue. They are to be planted in normal rows widths, but will not exceed 42 inches in width. Examples are Corn and Grain Sorghum.

E. Close Spaced High Residue - Are those crops that have the ability to produce the required amounts of residue. They are planted with a grain drill or broadcast. The drill spacings are not to exceed 12 inches in width. Examples are Wheat, Oats, Barley or Ryegrass.

F. Cover Crop- A crop of close-growing grasses, legumes, or small grain grown primarily for seasonal protection and soil improvement. It is usually grown for one year or less.

G. The percentage shown in alternatives for High Residue Crop, Close Spaced High Residue Crop and Cover and Green Manure Crop refers to the amount of land covered by this practice each year or the percent of number of years with this practice applied, ie; 66% of a field with this practice applied each year or 2 years out of 3 on the entire field.

H. Crop Residue Use -Using plant residues to protect the soil during critical periods. Considerations for water erosion are 30 percent surface cover of residue (approximately 2000 lbs of corn or grain sorghum or 750 lbs of small grain) will be managed on the soil surface until final seedbed preparation. Final seedbed will be considered as about 6 weeks prior to optimum planting dates for the next crop.

I. Conservation Tillage -Any tillage and planting system in which at least 30 percent of the soil surface is covered by plant residue **after planting** to reduce erosion by water, or where soil erosion by wind is a concern, at least 1000 lbs per acre of flat small grain equivalent are on the surface during the critical erosion period.

J. Grasses and Legumes in Rotation - Establishing grasses and legumes or a mixture of them and maintaining the stand for a definite number of years as a part of a conservation cropping system.

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

Basic Conservation Systems (BCS) are those systems that, when applied, meet the erosion control quality criteria. These systems may not address other resource concerns. BCS's are used in Food Security Act (FSA) and Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act (FACTA) compliance planning. BCS's are in Section III, Basic Conservation Systems.

Basic and Alternative Conservation Systems have been developed for each major land resource area (MLRA). Soils which have similar requirements for erosion control treatment were grouped and assigned to a "Guide Sheet". The wind Erosion Equation (WEQ) and the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) were used to develop systems that when applied would provide acceptable erosion control. The maximum soil loss rate is allowed to exceed the designated "T" in some Guide Sheets because it is recognized the both "T" and soil loss rates are both estimates. Each Guide Sheet has from one to several alternatives with the last being one where the erosion equation is used to develop any system that provides similar protection.

The estimated "before" and "after" erosion rates have been developed for each alternative listed in each of the guide sheets. The "before" erosion is the estimated erosion that would occur with no conservation treatment being applied. The "after" erosion rate is the estimated erosion with the application of the listed conservation system.

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

Alternative Conservation Systems (ACS) are those that, when applied, provide for a significant reduction in erosion, but the erosion control does not meet quality criteria as specified in the BCS's. Developed and approved ACS's are used for FSA compliance plans only. ACS's are in Section III, Basic and Alternative Conservation Systems.

Alternative Conservation System have been developed where needed on a county basis. Once developed and approved, they are applicable to all soils listed in the guide sheet for that county. ACS's are identified by (*) and footnoted as to an alternative conservation system.

The estimated "before" and "after" erosion rates have been developed for each alternative listed in each of the guide sheets. The "before" erosion is the estimated erosion that would occur with no conservation treatment being applied. The "after" erosion rate is the estimated erosion with the application of the listed conservation system. Alternative Conservation Systems require a significant erosion reduction.

Kaufman J.O.

III A 2 CROPLAND

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

6-2-88

INTRODUCTION

Resource Management Systems (RMS) is a combination of conservation practices which meet the needs of the six resource concerns. One or more of these concerns may exist on a farm or field. Select the conservation practices on the page entitled Common Resource Management Systems, Section III, which will fulfill the needs of the resource concern.

For capability class I, II, AND III the first recommendation should be cropland. For land in capability classes IV, V, VI, AND VII, the first recommendation should be rangeland or pastureland perennial vegetation.

The following guide sheets contain minimum acceptable treatment for the erosion control component of resource management systems. They will be used for developing Basic Conservation Systems on Highly Erodible Land as well as for developing treatment for Erosion Control concerns of the RMS.

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The following terms and assumptions will be considered footnotes to all guide sheets:

1. The percent shown in alternatives for High Residue Crop, Close Spaced High Residue, or Cover and Green Manure Crop refers to amount of land covered by this practice each year or the percent of the number of years with this practice applied, i.e., 66% of a field with this practice each year or 2 years out of 3 years with this practice applied on the entire field.

2. The designation "R" indicates "Required", "N" indicates "As Needed", and "X" as being applicable for the alternative.

3. "Grazed-out" land will have 3,000 pounds of residue on the soil for soil protection during fallow periods. "Grazed-out" crops do not qualify as Cover and Green Manure Crops.

4. The last alternative will allow "existing terraces" not to be contour farmed. A terrace maintenance statement will be planned. Terraces which are planned, designed, and constructed will be contour farmed.

5. The cropping system is the planned sequence or rotation of crops. It may or may not meet the standard for Conservation Cropping Sequence. The cropping system may be a continuous crop, crops grown in rotation, or planned crops with fallow or idle periods. The cropping system requires all residues produced to be returned to the soil.

6-2-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 1 of 2

Axtell fsl, 1-3%
Altoga sic, 1-3%
Barbarosa sic, 1-3%
Bastrop fsl, 0-2%
Behring cl, 1-3%
Belk c, 1-3%
Belk variant c, 1-3%
Benchley cl, 1-3%
Bergstrom sicl, 1-3%
Bergstrom sic, 1-3%

Bleiblerville c, 1-3%
Blum fsl, 1-3%
Bonham l, 1-3%
Bonham sil, 1-3%
Branyon c, 1-3%
Brazoria c, 1-3%

Burleson c, 1-3%
Burleson c terrace, 1-3%
Burleson gravelly c, 1-3%
Carbengle cl, 1-3%
Chatt c, 1-3%
Clemville sil, 1-3%
Crockett fsl, 1-3%
Crockett l, 1-3%
Crockett l, 2-5%
Crockett-Urban land cpx, 0-2%
Crockett-Urban land cpx, 0-3%
Crockett-Wilson cpx, 1-3%
Crockett gr fsl, 1-5%
Culp c, 1-3%
Culp cl, 0-2%
Culp cl, 0-3%
Culp cl, 1-3%
Culp cl variant, 1-3%

Houston Black grc, 1-3%
Houston Black-Urban Land cpx, 0-3%
Houston Black-Urban Land cpx, 0-4%
Houston Black-Urban Land cpx, 1-3%
Houston Black-Urban Land cpx, 1-4%
Houston Black gravelly c
Hunt c, 1-3%
Kaman-Elysian variant cpx, 0-2%
Kipling cl, 1-3%
Klump ls, 1-3%
Krum sic, 1-3%
Krum c, 1-3%
Lake Charles c, 1-3%
Leson c, 0-3%
Leson c, 1-3%
Leson-Urban land cpx, 1-3%
Lewisville sic, 1-2%
Lewisville sic, 1-3%
Lewisville cl, 1-3%
Lewisville assoc., 1-3%
Lott sic, 1-3%
Lott c, 1-3%
Mabank fsl, 1-3%
Mabank l, 1-3%
Navo c, 1-3%
Navo cl, 1-3%
Navo-Urban land cpx, 0-3%
Navo-Urban land cpx, 1-5%
Normangee cl, 1-3%
Normangee cl, 1-4%
Normangee-Urban land cpx, 1-4%
Norwood sicl, 1-3%
Parisian sil, 1-3%
Payne and Norge soils, 1-3%
Pedernales fsl, 1-3%
Seawillow cl, 1-3%

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils:. page 2 of 2

Cuero l, 1-3%
Cuero scl, 1-3%
Cuero sicl, 1-3%
Deport c, 1-3%
Dimebox c, 1-3%
Fairlie c, 1-3%
Fairlie-Dalco cpx c, 1-3%
Fairlie-Dalco soils, 1-4%
Fairlie-Houston Black cpx c, 1-3%
Fairlie and Houston Black c, 1-3%
Fairlie-Urban land cpx, 1-5%
Frelsburg c, 1-3%
Greenville c, 1-3%
Heiden c, 1-3%
Heiden c, neutral subsoil variant
Heiden-Wilson complex
Huntsburg lfs, 1-5%
Houston c, 1-3%
Houston and Ellic c, 1-3%
Houston Black c, 1-3%
Houston Black c terrace, 1-3%
Ships c, 1-3%
Sunev l, 1-3%
Sunev cl, 1-3%
Venus l, 1-3%
Venus cl, 1-3%
Vertel c, 1-3%
Wilson cl, 1-3%
Wilson cl terrace, 1-3%
Wilson fsl, 1-3%
Wilson sil, 1-3%
Wilson sicl, 1-3%
Wilson vfsl, 1-3%
Wilson-Urban land cpx, 0-2%
Yahola fsl, 1-3%
Yomont sil, 1-3%

Soils Description: These soils are deep with 0 to 3 percent slopes but dominantly 1 to 3 percent.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop	50%				
Close Spaced High Residue	50%	66%	50%		
Crop Residue Use	R	66%	50%		
Conservation Tillage System			50%		
Terraces				R	
Contour Farming				R	
Grassed Waterways				N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.					X

6-3-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils:page 1

Axtell fsl, 1-3%
Altoga sic, 2-5%
Altoga sic, 3-5%
Austin sic, 1-3%
Austin sic, 3-5%
Benchly cl, 1-5%
Benchly cl, 3-5%
Bleiblerville c, 3-5%
Blum fsl, 3-5%
Booneville fsl, 1-3%
Booneville fsl, 1-5%
Bonham sil, 1-5%
Bonham-Heiden gravelly soils, 1-3%
Burleson c, 1-3%
Crockett l, 1-3%
Crockett l, 3-5%
Crockett sil, 1-3%
Crockett fsl, 1-3%
Crockett fsl, 1-5%

Crockett fsl, 2-5%
Crockett fsl, 3-5%
Crockett gsl, 1-5%
Cuero cl, 1-5%
Cuero scl, 3-5%
Cuero l, 3-5%
Culp cl, 3-5%
Dalco c, 3-5%
Ellis c, 3-5%
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 2-5%
Ferris and Heiden c, 3-5%
Ferris & Luling c, 1-3%
Ferris c, 2-5%
Ferris c
Flatonia cl, 1-3%

Krum c, 3-5%
Krum sic, 2-5%
Krum sic, 3-5%
Krum cpx
Krum-Lewisville assoc, gent und
Lamar cl, 1-5%

Leson c, 3-5%
Lewisville sic, 3-5%
Lewisville cl, 3-5%
Lewisville-Altoga cpx, 2-5%
Lott sic, 1-5%
Lott sic, 3-5%
Luling c, 3-5%
Mabank fsl, 0-2%
Mabank, fsl, 1-3%
Mabank, l, 1-3%
Mabank l, 1-3%, eroded
Mabank fsl, 1-5%
Mixed alluvial land, 0-8%,ff
Navo-Wilson cpx, 0-3%
Navo c, 1-3%
Navo c, 3-5%
Navo cl, 2-5%
Navo cl, 3-5%

Normangee cl, 1-3%
Normangee cl, 1-4%
Normangee cl, 1-5%
Payne cl, 0-2%
Payne cl, 1-3%
Payne l, 0-2%
Payne l, 1-3%

Satin cl, 1-5%

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils:page 2

Flatonia cl, 1-4%
Flatonia gr cl, 1-5%
Frelsburg c, 3-5%
Frelsburg c, 1-5%
Gredge fsl, 1-5%
Greenvine c, 1-5%
Greenvine c, 1-3%

Heiden c, 2-5%
Heiden c, 3-5%
Heiden-Ferris, 2-5%
Heiden-Ferris, 3-5%
Heiden-Burleson complex, 1-5%
Heiden-Burleson c, 1-5%
Houston Black gravelly c, 3-5%
Houston Black c, 3-5%
Houston Black gravelly c, 3-8%
Klump sl, 1-5%
Klump sl, 3-5%
Klump ls, 3-5%
Knolle lfs, 1-5%
Knolle ls, 1-5%

Ships c, 3-8%
Satin gravelly cl, 1-5%
Travis soils, 1-5%
Vertell c, 3-5%
Venus l, 3-5%
Venus cl, 3-5%
Venus l, 2-5%
Weswood sicl, 1-3%
Weswood sil, 3-8%
Weswood-Ships cpx, 1-3%
Wilson cl, shaly sub str, 1-3%w
Wilson cl, 1-3%
Wilson cl, 1-5%
Wilson cl, 3-5%
Wilson l, 2-5%
Wilson sil, 1-3%

Wilson sicl, 1-3%
Wilson gravelly l, 1-5%
Wilson gravelly cl, 1-3%
Wilson-Urban land cpx, 0-2%
Yahola-Weswood, 1-5% ff
Zack fsl, 1-5%
Zulch fsl, 1-5%
Zulch fsl, 1-3%

Soils Description: These soils are deep with slopes of 2 to 5 percent but mainly 3-5 percent.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA 86A. NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop	25%	33%			50%	
Close Spaced High Residue	75%	66%	R	33%		
Crop Residue Use	R	66%	R	33%	50%	
Conservation Tillage System		33%				
Terraces	N	N	N	R	R	
Contour Farming	N	N	N	R	R	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.						X

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET C

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils:

Altoga cl, 5-8%
Altoga sic, 5-8%
Bazette cl, 3-5%
Benchly cl, 5-8%
Chickasha fsl, 3-5%
Chickasha fsl, 3-8%
Chickasha fsl variant, 3-8%
Crockett fsl, 3-5%
Culp gravelly cl, 3-8%
Ferris c, 3-8%
Ferris & Luling c, 3-6%
Freisburg c, 5-8%
Greenvine c, 5-8%
Hardeman fsl, 5-12%
Heiden c, 3-8%
Heiden variant c, 1-5%
Heiden c, 5-8%
Heiden gravelly c, 3-8%
Heiden-Urban Land cpx, 3-6%
Heiden-Urban Land cpx, 3-8%
Hornsby gravelly ls, 1-5%
Hornsby clayey variant, 1-4%
Houston Black c, 5-8%
Houston Black gravelly c, 3-8%
Houston Black gravelly c, 5-8%
Klump sl, 5-8%
Klump ls, 5-8%
Knolle lfs, 5-8%
Knolle cl, 2-8%
Lamar cl, 3-8%
Lamar cl, 5-8%
Lamar cl, 5-12%
Latium c, 2-5%
Latium c, 3-5%
Latium c, 5-8%
Lewisville sic, 5-8%
Lewisville sic, 3-8%
Luling c, 2-5%
Normangee cl, 3-5%
Seawillow sicl, 2-8%
Sunev cl, 3-8%
Sunev-Urban land cpx, 2-8%
Travis gravelly soils, 1-8%
Venus cl, 3-8%
Weswood sicl, 0-8%
Zack fsl, 5-8%

Soil Description: These are deep soils with slopes of 3 to 8 percent but dominantly 5 to 8 percent.

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVAT. SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET C

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6
Cropping	R	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop	R			R		
Close Spaced High Residue		R	75%		R	
Crop Residue Use					R	
Conservation Tillage System	R*	R**	75%	R**		
Terraces	N	N	R	R	R	
Contour Farming	N	N	R	R	R	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.						X

* 75% ground cover after planting
** 30% ground cover after planting

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET D

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils:

Aledo soils, 1-5%
Austin sic, 1-3%
Austin sic, 3-5%
Austin sic, 3-5% eroded
Austin-Urban land cpx, 0-2%
Austin-Urban land cpx, 2-5%
Austin-Whitewright cpx,1-5%
Brackett l, 3-5%
Brackett-Austin cpx, 1-5%
Brackett and Austin soils, 2-5% eroded
Brenham cl, 3-8%
Brenham cl, 5-8%
Burleson c, 1-4% eroded
Castephen sic, 1-3%
Castephen cl, 3-5%
Carbengle l, 1-5%
Carbengle cl, 1-5%
Carbengle cl, 3-5%
Carbengle cl, 5-8%
Dalco c, 1-3%
Dalco-Urban land cpx, 0-3%
Doss sic, 1-3%
Eddy l, 0-3%
Eddy cl, 1-3%
Eddy gravelly cl, 1-3%
Eddy gravelly cl, 1-5%
Eddy very gravelly cl, 0-3%
Eddy very gravelly cl, 1-5%
Eddy-Stephens complex, 0-3%
Ellis c, 3-8% eroded
Engle cl, 1-3%
Engle cl, 1-5%
Engle cl, 3-5% eroded
Freisburg gravelly c, 3-8%
Freisburg grc, 3-8%

Greenvine c, 3-5%
Gruene c, 1-5%
Howe sicl, 5-8%
Howe-Whitewright cpx, 3-5%
Patrick sicl, 1-5%
Patrick soils, 3-5%
Patrick soils, 5-8%
Queeny cl, 1-5%
Queeny gravelly l, 1-5%
Quihi soils, 1-5%
Renish l, 1-5%
Shiner l, 1-5%

Stephen sic, 1-3%
Stephen sic, 1-4%
Stephen sic, 1-5%
Stephen sic, 2-5%
Stephen sic, 2-8%
Stephen sic, 3-5%
Stephen sic, 3-8%
Stephen sicl, 1-3%
Stephen-Eddy cpx, 2-5%
Stephen-Eddy cpx, 1-3% eroded
Stephen-Eddy cpx, 3-5% eroded
Stephen-Rock outcrop, 2-5%
Vertel c, 3-5%
Whitewright sic, 1-5%
Whitewright sicl, 1-4%

Soil Description: These are shallow soils with 1 to 8 percent slopes but mainly 1 to 5 percent slopes.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET D

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crops	50%		33%	50%	R		
Close Spaced High Residue	50%	R	66%	50%		R	
Crop Residue Use		50%	R	R		R	
Conservation Tillage System	R	50%			R		
Terraces	N	N	R	R	R	R	
Contour Farming	N	N	R	R	R	R	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which produce similar protection.							X

6-3-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET E

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 1 of 2

Altoga sic, 2-5% eroded
Altoga sic, 3-8% eroded
Altoga sic, 3-6% eroded
Altoga cl, 5-8% eroded
Austin sic, 2-5% eroded
Austin sic, 3-5% eroded
Austin sic, 3-6% eroded
Austin-Brackett complex 5-8% eroded
Austin-Castephen complex 2-5% eroded

Axtell fsl, 2-5% eroded

Bates fsl, 3-5% eroded
Behring cl, 3-5% eroded
Behring cl, 5-8% eroded
Benchly cl, 2-5% eroded
Blum fsl, 1-5% eroded
Bonham-Heiden Gravilly soils, 3-8%
Crockett soils, 2-5% eroded
Crockett soils, 5-8% eroded
Crockett fsl, 2-5% eroded
Crockett fsl, 1-5% eroded
Crockett fsl, 3-6% eroded
Crockett l, 1-5% eroded
Crockett l, 2-5% eroded
Crockett l, 3-5% eroded
Crockett l, 3-6% eroded
Crockett sil, 2-5% eroded

Heiden c, 3-5% eroded
Heiden c, 5-8% eroded
Heiden-Ferris complex, 5-8% eroded
Houston c, 3-5% eroded
Houston c, 3-5% severely eroded
Houston c, 5-8% eroded
Houston c, 5-8% severely eroded
Houston Black c, 2-4% eroded
Houston Black c, 2-5% eroded
Houston Black c, 3-5% eroded
Houston Black gravelly c, 2-8% eroded
Lamar cl, 2-5% eroded
Lamar cl, 3-5% eroded
Latium c, 4-8% eroded
Latium c, 5-8% eroded
Lewisville sic, 3-5% eroded
Lewisville sic, 5-8% eroded
Lewisville cl, 3-5% eroded
Lewisville assoc, 3-5% eroded
Lewisville assoc, 5-8% eroded
Mabank fsl, 2-5% eroded
Normangee cl, 2-5% eroded

Normangee cl, 2-6% eroded
Normangee cl, 2-8% eroded
Normangee gravelly cl, 3-8%
Wilson cl, 1-3% eroded
Wilson cl, 1-5% eroded

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET E

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crops		33%	50%	R	33%	
Close Spaced High Residue	R	66%	50%		66%	
Crop Residue Use	50%	R	50%			
Conservation Tillage Ststem	50%		50%	R	R	
Terraces	N	R	R	R	N	
Contour Farming	N	R	R	R	N	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.					X	

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 1

Altoga soils, 5-8% eroded
Altoga sic, 5-8% eroded
Altoga sic, 5-8% eroded
Altoga sic, 5-10% eroded
Altoga sic, 3-12%
Altoga sic, 5-12%
Altoga sic, 5-12% eroded
Altoga sic, 8-12% severely eroded
Altoga cl, 5-8% eroded
Austin sic, 5-8% eroded
Austin-Lewisville sic, 5-8%
Austin-Brackett complex, 5-8% eroded
Ferris c, 5-20% severly eroded
Bazette sicl, 5-12%
Bazette cl, 5-12%
Bazette cl, 5-15%
Bigbrown cl, 1-8%
Blum fsl, 5-8%
Chickasha fsl, 5-12%
Chickasha fsl, 5-10% eroded
Crockett fsl, 5-8%
Crockett fsl, 5-10%
Crockett fsl, 5-8% eroded
Crockett fsl, 5-10% eroded
Crockett fsl, 5-12% eroded
Crockett fsl, 2-8% severely eroded
Crockett fsl, 5-12% severely eroded
Crockett l, 3-8% severely eroded
Crockett l, 5-8% severly eroded
Crockett gravelly l, 5-10%
Crockett sil, 2-5% severely eroded
Crockett soils, 3-8% severely eroded
Crockett soils, 5-8% eroded
Crockett soils, 2-8% severely eroded
Cuero l, 5-8%
Cuero scl, 5-8%
Eddy gravelly cl, 3-8%

Ferris c, 4-12% eroded
Ferris c, 5-12% eroded
Ferris c, 5-12% severly eroded
Ferris c, 8-15% eroded
Ferris c, 5-15%
Ferris c, 5-20%
Ferris c, 8-20% severely eroded
Ferris-Gullied land cpx
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 5-12%
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 5-12% eroded
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 5-12% severly eroded
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 5-15% eroded
Ferris-Heiden cpx st c, 5-15% eroded
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 5-20% severly eroded
Ferris-Heiden cpx c, 8-20% severly eroded
Ferris & Luling c, 3-8% sev. erd
Gredge fsl, 5-12%
Gullied land calcareous
Haplustalfs l, 5-12%
Horn cl, 8-15%
Heiden stony c, 3-8%
Heiden gravelly c, 8-20% eroded

Houston-Sumter cl, 5-15% sev erd
Lamar cl, 5-8% eroded
Lamar cl, 5-12% eroded
Lamar cl, 5-12% severely eroded
Lamar l, 5-12%
Latium c, 5-12%
Latium c, 4-12%
Latium-Gullied land cpx, 5-15%

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 2

Eddy very gravelly cl, 3-8%
Eddy gravelly cl, 3-8% severely eroded
Eddy gravelly cl, 5-12%
Eddy very gravelly cl, 3-8%
Eddy gravelly l, 3-5%
Eddy gravelly l, 3-6%
Eddy-Stephens complex, 3-8%
Eddy-Stephens complex, 1-5%
Eddy-Brackett cl, 8-20%
Ellis c, 3-12%
Ellis c, 5-12%
Ellis c, 5-15%
Ellis c, 5-12% eroded
Ellis c, 5-12% severely eroded
Ferris c, 3-8%
Ferris c, 4-8%
Ferris c, 5-12%
Ferris c, 3-8% eroded
Ferris c, 5-8% eroded
Ferris c, 3-8 % gullied
Ferris c, 4-12% eroded
Lott sic, 5-15% eroded
Normangee cl, 4-8%
Normangee cl, 2-8% eroded
Normangee cl, 3-6% eroded
Normangee cl, 2-5% severely eroded
Patrick soils, 5-10%
Purves rocky c, 1-5%
Queeny gravelly l, 5-20%
Renish-Rock Outcrop cpx, 5-12%
Riesel gravelly soils, 1-3%
Shep cl, 3-8% eroded
Stephens-Eddy cpx sic, 3-5% eroded
Sunev cl, 5-15%
Tarrant soils, chalk substratum undulating
Venus cl, 5-12%
Vertell c, 5-12%
Whitewright-Howe cpx, 5-12% eroded
Zack-Gullied land cpx, 3-8%

Soils Description: These soils are shallow to deep with slopes of 1 to 20 percent but mainly 3 to 8 percent, some are eroded or severely eroded.

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GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2
Cropping System	R	
High Residue Producing Crop		
Close Spaced High Residue	R	
Crop Residue Use		
Conservation Tillage System	R	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.		X

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour Farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET G

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 1 of 4

Asa sicl, 0-1%
Asa fsl, 0-1%
Asa sil, 0-1%
Austin sic, 0-1%
Axtell fs, 0-1%

Barbaraosa sic, 0-1%
Belk c, 0-1%
Belk variant, 0-1%
Benchly cl, 0-1%
Bergstrom sil, 0-1%
Bergstrom sicl, 0-1%
Blieberville c, 0-1%
Blum l, 0-2%
Blum fsl, 0-1%
Blum fsl, 0-2%
Booneville fsl, 0-1%
Bosque cl, 0-1% fr fl

Bosque cl, 0-1% oc fl
Bosque l, 0-1%
Bosque sicl, 0-1%
Branyon c, 0-1%
Branyon c, 0-1%
Brazoria c, 0-1%
Brazoria c, 0-1%
Brazoria c, depressional
Bunyon cl, 0-1% fr fl
Bunyon l, 0-1% fr fl
Bunyon l, 0-1%

Krum sil, 0-1%
Krum l, 0-1%
Lewisville sic, 0-1%
Lincoln lfs
Lincoln soils
Luling c, 0-1%
Mabank l, 0-1%
Mabank fsl, 0-1%

Mabank-Axtell cpx l, 0-1%
Mabank-Crockett cpx, 0-1%
Miller c

Mixed alluvial land, fr fl
Navo c, 0-1%
Normangee cl, 0-1%
Normangee sil, 0-1%
Norwood sicl
Norwood sil, 0-1%
Norwood sicl, 0-1%
Norwood soils channelled
Oakalla sicl, oc fl
Okemah l, 0-1%
Oklared vfsl, 0-1%
Oklared-Norwood cpx, fr fl
Oklared-Norwood cpx, oc fl
Ovan sic, oc fl

Ovan c, 0-1%
Payne l, 0-1%
Payne l, 0-2%

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVRE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET G

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 2 of 4

Burleson c, 0-1%
Burleson gravelly c, 0-1%
Clemville sil, 0-1%
Clemville fsl, 0-1%
Crockett fsl, 0-1%

Crockett l, 0-1%
Crockett sil, 0-1%
Crockett-Wilson cpx, 0-1%
Crockett-Wilson cpx, 0-2%
Culp cl, 0-1%
Clup gr cl, 1-3%
Culp grcl, 0-1%
Davilla-Mabank-Rader cpx, 0-1%
Davilla-Wilson cpx, 0-2%
Deport c, 0-1%
Dimebox c, 0-1%
Dimebox sic, 0-1%
Fairlie c, 0-1%
Frio cl
Frio sic, oc fl
Frio sic, 0-1%
Frioton sicl, oc fl
Frioton sicl, fr fl
Gaddy sil, oc fl
Gaddy lfs, fr fl
Gladewater ponded
Gladewater fr fl
Gladewater oc fl
Gladewater c, fr fl
Gladewater c, occ fl

Pledger c, 0-1%
Pledger varient c, rarely fl
Pursley cl, 0-1%
Pursley cl, fr fl
Rader-Mabank fsl, 0-2%
Rotex c, fr fl
Rotex c, occ fl
Rotex c, ff
Seagoville c, 0-1%
Seagoville l, 0-1%
Seguin sicl
Ships c
Ships c, 0-1%

Ships c, imperfectly drained
Ships c, depressed
Ships c, ponded
Ships c, rarely fl
Ships sic, rarely fl
Smithville fsl
Sumpf c, fr fl
Sumpf c, ponded
Sunev sicl, 0-1%
Sunev sil, 0-1%
Tinn c, 0-1%
Tinn c, fr fl

Tinn c, oc fl
Trinity c
Trinity c, depresional

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET G

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 3 of 4

Gladewater c, depression
Gladewater and Hatliff soils
Gowen fsl, oc fl
Gowen fsl, fr fl
Gowen fsl, 0-1%
Gowen l, 0-1%
Gowen c, oc fl
Gowen cl
Gowen cl, 0-1%

Gowen cl, fr fl
Gowen cl, shallow to sand fr fl
Gowker & Kanebreak soils fr fl
Gowker sicl, fr fl
Gowker l, fr fl
Gowker cl, fr fl
Gowker c, fr fl
Heiden c, 0-1%
Highbank sil
Highbank sicl
Highbank sicl, 0-1%
Highbank sil, 0-1%
Hopco sicl
Hopco sil, oc fl
Hopco sicl, fr fl
Houston Black c, 0-1%
Houston Black c, terrace, 0-1%
Hunt c, 0-1%
Kamen c,fr fl
Kamen c, occ fl
Kamen-Elysian cpx, 0-2%

Trinity c, oc fl
Trinity c, fr fl
Trinity scl overwash, fr fl
Trinity soils, fr fl
Trinity and Frio soils, fr fl
Tuscumbia c, fr fl
Uhland fsl, oc fl
Uhland fsl, fr fl
Venus l, 0-1%
Venus cl, 0-1%
Weswood sil, 0-1%
Weswood sicl, 0-1%

Weswood sicl, rarely fl

Weswood-Ships cpx, 0-1%

Wilson l, 0-1%

Wilson cl, 0-1%
Wilson cl, 0-2%
Wilson cl, 0-2%
Wilson sicl, 0-1%
Wilson sil, 0-2%
Wilson vfsl, 0-1%

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMSS

GUIDE SHEET G

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Soils: page 4 Of 4

Kaufman c overwash, fr fl
Kaufman c, fr fl
Kaufman c, 0-1%
Kaufman c, 0-1%
Kaufman-Gladewater, fr fl
Kaufman-Gowker fr fl
Kemp l, 0-1%
Kiomatia soils fr fl
Kiomatia & Norwood soils fr fl
Krum sic, 0-1%
Wilson vfsl, 0-2%
Wilson fsl, 0-2%
Wilson-Axtell cpx, 0-1%
Wilson-Urban Land cpx, 0-2%
Yahola l
Yahola fsl, 0-1%
Yahola fsl, oc fl
Yahola & Weswood soils, oc fl
Yahola-Weswood cpx, 0-3% fr fl
Yomont sil, 0-1%
Zulch fsl, 0-1%

Soils Description: These soils are deep and have predominant slopes of less than 1 percent.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET G

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2
Cropping System	R	
High Residue Producing Crop		
Close Spaced High Residue		
Crop Residue Use		
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.		X

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Kaufman J.O.

III A 2 CROPLAND

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

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The following terms and assumptions will be considered footnotes to all guide sheets:

1. The percent shown in alternatives for High Residue Crop, Close Spaced High Residue, or Cover and Green Manure Crop refers to amount of land covered by this practice each year or the percent of the number of years with this practice applied, i.e., 66% of a field with this practice each year or 2 years out of 3 years with this practice applied on the entire field.

2. The designation "R" indicates "Required", "N" indicates "As Needed", and "X" as being applicable for the alternative.

3. "Grazed-out" land will have 3,000 pounds of residue on the soil for soil protection during fallow periods. "Grazed-out" crops do not qualify as Cover and Green Manure Crops.

4. The cropping system is the planned sequence or rotation of crops. It may or may not meet the standard for Conservation Cropping Sequence. The cropping system may be a continuous crop, crops grown in rotation, or planned crops with fallow or idle periods. The cropping system requires all crop residues produced to be returned to the soil.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils:

Aluf-Hitilo assoc, gent. und.
Arenosa fs, 0-5%
Arenosa fs, 1-8%
Arenosa-Patilo soils, und.
Aguilla lfs, 1-5%
Catilla lfs, 0-8%
Desan lfs, 0-5%
Desan lfs, 1-5%
Eufala fs, 1-8%
Eufala lfs, 1-5%
Eufala fs, 0-5%
Flo lfs, 1-8% ustic
Gasil lfs, 1-3%
Gomery lfs, 1-5%
Kershaw s, 0-5%
Larue lfs, 1-8%
Navason lfs, 0-3%
Nimrod lfs, 0-2%
Nueces lfs, 0-3%
Nueces soils, 0-5%
Nueces-Sarita assoc, gent. und.
Padina lfs, 0-8%
Padina lfs, 1-5%
Padina lfs, 1-8%
Patilo fs, 1-8%
Patilo-Arenosa soils, 1-8%
Patilo-Arenosa complex, 1-12%
Patilo-Eufala assoc, gent. und
Pickton fsl, 1-5%t
Pickton lfs, 1-8%
Pickton lfs, 8-15%
Pickton fs, 5-12%
Pickton-Urban land cpx, 1-8%
Plummer lfs, 0-8%
Stidham lfs, 1-5%
Styx lfs, 1-5%
Styx lfs, 0-3%
Styx-Aquic Haplustalfs cpx, 0-3
Tonkawa fs, 1-5%
Tonkawa fs, 5-12%
Tonkawa-Urban land cpx, 1-5%
Vernia complex, 1-8%
Vernia very gravelly ls, 1-8%
Wolfpen lfs, 1-5%
Wolfpen lfs, 5-12%

These soil map units consist of fine sand, loamy fine sand and fine sandy loam surface textures with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop	50%				
Close Spaced High Residue		33%			
Cover and Green Manure Crop	50%	66%	R		
Wind Stripcropping				R	
Crop Residue Use	R	R	R		
Conservation Tillage System					
Terraces					
Contour Farming					
Grassed Waterways					
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.					X

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BASIC AND ALTERENATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils:

Arents, 1-5%
Axtell l, 1-5%
Axtell l, 2-5%
Axtell fsl, 1-3%
Axtell fsl, 1-4%
Axtell fsl, 1-5%
Axtell fsl, 3-5%
Axtell fsl, 0-3%
Axtell-Tabor complex, 1-8%
Axtell-Tabor fsl, 1-5%
Bastrop fsl, 1-3%
Big Brown cl, 2-5%
Chaney fsl, 1-2%
Chaney fsl, 2-5% eroded
Chaney soils, 2-5% eroded
Chazos lfs, 5-8%
Davilla l, 0-1%
Dougherty lfs, 3-8%
Dutek lfs, 5-8%
Dutek lfs, 5-12%
Edge fsl, 1-3%
Elmina lfs, 1-5%
Elmina ass.,1-5% gt. und.
Falba fsl 0-1%
Flynn fsl, 3-8%
Gasil fsl, 3-8%
Gasil lfs, 3-8%
Gredge fsl, 1-5%
Hearne fsl, 1-5%
Hearne grfsl, 1-5%
Konawa lfs, 1-3%
Konawa lfs, 3-8%
Lakeland var. fsl, 3-8%
Lexton cl, 3-5%
Lufkin fsl, 1-3%
Lufkin,fsl, 1-5% eroded
Lufkin fsl, 1-5%
Lufkin-Rader cpx, 1-3%
Mabank fsl, 1-3%
Mabank l, 1-3%
Mabank l, 1-3% eroded
Margie fsl, 1-5%
Margie fsl, 1-3%
Marquez lfs,1-5%
Marquez fsl, 1-5%
Menard fsl, 1-5%
Menard l-thin solum var, 1-5%
Minwells fsl, 3-5%
Oakhurst,fsl, 1-5%
Payne cl, 1-3%
Rader fsl, 0-2%
Rader fsl, 0-3%
Rader fsl, 1-3%
Rader fsl, 1-5%
Rehburg lfs, 1-5%
Rosanky fsl, 1-5%
Rosanky fsl, 1-5%, eroded
Rosanky fsl, 3-8%
Silawa fsl, 5-12%
Silawa lfs, 5-8%
Silstid lfs, 3-8%
Silstid lfs, 5-8%
Tabor fsl, 1-3%
Tabor fsl, 1-5%
Travis-Axtell fsl, 3-6%
Windthorst fsl, 1-3%
Woodtell l, 1-5%
Woodtell l, 2-5%
Woodtell l, 1-5%, eroded
Woodtell l, 1-5%

These soil map units consist of loam, fine sandy loam, and clay loam surface textures with slopes ranging from 1 to 5 percent. Some map units are eroded.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop	50%				66%	
Close Spaced High Residue	50%	R		33%		
Crop Residue Use		R	R	33%	66%	
Cover and Green Manure Crop			R			
Conservation Tillage System	R					
Terraces	N	N	R	R	R	
Contour Farming	N	N	R	R	R	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.						X

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET C

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils:

Axtell gravelly, 1-5%
Bastrop fsl, 0-3%
Bernaldo fsl, 1-4%
Bernaldo-Urban land cpx, 1-4%
Bernaldo fsl, 1-5%
Bernaldo fsl, 5-8%
Blum fsl, 1-3%
Blum fsl variant, 1-3%
Chaney lfs, 1-5%
Chazos lfs, 1-3%
Chazos lfs, 1-5%
Chazos lfs, 3-5%
Demona lfs, 1-5%
Doughtery lfs, 0-2%
Doughtery lfs, 0-3%
Dutek lfs, 1-5%
Dutek lfs, 1-8%
Elmina lfs, 0-1%
Flatonia cl, 0-1%
Freestone fsl, 1-3%
Gallime fsl, 1-3%
Gallime fsl, 1-4%
Gasil fsl, 1-3%
Gasil fsl, 1-5%
Gasil lfs, 1-5%
Gause lfs, 1-3%
Gomery ass. und. (1-8%)
Hearne fsl, 1-5%
Henco lfs, 0-5%
Lexton cl, 1-3%
Lufkin-Axtell cobbly fsl/ 0-8%
Minerva lfs, 1-5%
Minwells fsl, 1-4%
Newulm lfs, 1-5%
Rader fsl, 0-3%
Rader fsl, 1-3%
Rader lfs, 1-3%
Robco lfs, 1-8%
Robco lfs, 1-5%
Robco fs, 1-5%
Rosanky fsl, 1-3%
Rosanky lfs, 1-4%
Rosanky lfs, 3-5%
Silawa fsl, 1-3%
Silawa fsl, 1-5%
Silawa lfs, 0-3%
Silawa lfs, 1-3%
Silawa lfs, 1-5%
Silawa lfs, 3-8%
Silstid lfs, 0-3%
Silstid lfs, 1-3%
Silstid lfs, 1-5%
Spiller fsl, 1-5%
Straber lfs, 1-5%
Travis fsl, 1-3%
Travis lfs, 1-5%
Travis lfs, 1-3%
Tremona lfs, 1-5%
Tremona lfs, 1-3%
Tremona grls, 2-6%

These soil map units consist of fine sandy loam and loamy surface textures with slopes from 0 to 8 percent. Typically slopes are from 1 to percent.

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET C

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6
Cropping System	R	R	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop	50%			50%		
Close Spaced High Residue	50%	66%	25%			
Crop Residue Use	R	R	25%	50%	66%	
Cover and Green Manure Crop		33%			66%	
Conservation Tillage System						
Terraces	N	N	R	R	R	
Contour Farming	N	N	R	R	R	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.						X

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET D

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils:

Arol fsl, 0-1%
Axtell fsl, 2-5% eroded
Axtell- tabor fsl, 1-5%, eroded
Bastrop fsl, 3-5% eroded
Bastrop fsl, 3-8% eroded
Big Brown cl, 1-8%
Crosstell fsl, 1-3%
Demona lfs, 5-8%
Edge fsl, 2-5% eroded
Gasil fsl, 5-8%
Gibbons Creek cl, 1-8%
Hearne fsl, 3-8%
Konawa fsl, 5-8% eroded
Lexton cl, 5-8%
Lufkin fsl, 1-5% eroded
Margie fsl, 5-8%
Marquez vfsl, 1-5%
Marquez gr fsl, 3-8%
Padina lfs, 4-12%
Rader fsl, 5-8%
Robco lfs, 5-8%
Rosanky fsl, 5-8*
Sllawa fsl, 3-5% eroded
Sllawa fsl, 3-8% eroded
Singleton fsl, 0-1%
Windthorst fsl, 1-5% eroded

These soil map units consist of fine sandy loam and clay loam surface textures with slopes from 1 to 8 percent. Included are eroded map units.
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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET D

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

	Alternative			
CONSERVATION PRACTICE	1	2	3	4
Cropping System	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop		33%		
Close Spaced High Residue	R	66%	75%	
Crop Residue Use		R		
Cover and Green Manure Crop				
Conservation Tillage System	R		75%	
Terraces	N	R	R	
Contour Farming	N	R	R	
Grassed Waterways	N	N	N	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.				X

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BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET E

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils:

Altoga sic, 3-12%
Altoga sicl, 5-12%
Austin sic, 8-12% sev eroded
Axtell fsl, 5-8%
Axtell l, 5-12%
Axtell fsl, 5-12%
Axtell fsl, 5-12% eroded
Axtell-Crockett soils, 2-8% sev eroded
Bazette cl, 5-12%
Bazette sicl, 5-20%
Chaney soils, 5-8% severely eroded
Darst very gravelly l, 5-10%
Derly-Rader cpx
Dutek lfs, 5-20%
Eddy gr cl, 3-8%
Eddy gr cl, 3-15%
Edge fsl, 3-8%
Edge fsl, 5-12%
Edge fsl, 5-8%
Ellis c, 5-12%
Eufala lfs, 5-15%
Fett gravelly soils, 1-12%
Ferris c, 4-8%
Ferris c, 5-12%
Ferris c, 5-12%
Ferris c, 5-12% eroded
Ferris-Heiden c, 5-15%
Ferris-Houston c, 5-12% sev eroded
Gredge fsl, 5-8%
Haplustalfs, loamy, 5-12%
Jedd stony soils, 5-20%
Jedd cobbly lfs, 3-15%
Lakeland var. fsl, 8-12%
Lamar cl, 5-8% eroded
Lamar cl, 5-12% sev eroded
Lamar l, 5-12%
Leaguеville-Henco cpx, 1-5%
Lexton soils, 5-8% eroded
Normangee cl, 2-5%
Normangee cl, 4-8%
Normangee soils, 2-5%
Normangee soils, 3-8% sev eroded
Riesel gravelly fsl, 1-5%
Shiro lfs, 1-5%
Stephen-Eddy cpx, 3-5% eroded
Tabor very gr. fsl, 1-3%
Travis very gravelly sl, 1-8%
Woodtell l, 5-12%
Woodtell st l, 2-8%

Soils Description: These soils are shallow to deep with slopes of 0 to 20% but mainly 3 to 8 percent, some are eroded or severely eroded.

6-3-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET E

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4
Cropping System	R	R	R	
High Residue Producing Crop				
Close Spaced High Residue	R	R		
Crop Residue Use	R			
Cover and Green Manure Crop				
Conservation Tillage System		R		
Terraces	R	N		
Contour Farming	R	N		
Grassed Waterways	N	N		
Permanent Vegetative Cover			R	
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.				X

6-3-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils: (Page 1 of 2)

Aquilla lfs, 0-2%
Arents, loamy
Axtell fsl, 0-1%
Bastrop fsl, 0-1%
Bastrop fsl, 0-2%
Cade Lake, 0-3%
Chazos lfs, 0-1%
Freestone fsl, 0-1%
Gowen cl, gcc. fld.
Hatliff fsl, ff
Hatliff lfs, oc. fl
Hatliff lfs, ffl
Iuka fsl, ff
Kanebreak l, ff
Kanebreak soils, ff
Lakeland var. fsl, 1-3%
Lufkin fsl, 0-1%
Lufkin l, 0-1%
Lufkin-Rader cpx
Lufkin-Raino cpx
Lufkin-Raino cpx, 0-1%
Lufkin-Annona ass. nearly level

6-3-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

Soils: (Page 2 of 2)

Mabank l, 0-1%
Melhomes lfs, 0-1%
Melhomes lfs, 0-3%
Moten fsl, 0-2%
Nahatche l, freq fld
Nahatche soils, freq fld
Nahatche cl, ff
Nimrod var. lfs, 0-2%
Norwood l
Norwood sicl
Nugent soils ff
Peat
Pulexas fsl, 0-1%
Rader fsl, 0-1%
Redco c, 0-2%
Robco lfs, 0-2%
Rosanky fsl, 1-3%
Sayers lfs, 0-2%
Sayers-Gowen cpx, 0-2%
Sayers fsl
Silawa fsl, 0-1%
Ships sic
Tabor fsl, 0-1%
Tabor-Lufkin cpx, 0-1%
Thenas fsl, freq fld
Tuckerman l, ponded
Uhland cl, ff
Uhland fsl, ff
Wilson-Axtell complex, 0-1%
Yahola-Gaddy complex, rarely flooded

Soils description: These soils are deep and have predominant slope of less than 1 percent.

6-3-88

BASIC AND ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN AREA
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN AREA

CONSERVATION PRACTICE	Alternative 1	2	3	4	5	6
Cropping System	R					
High Residue Producing Crop						
Close Spaced High Residue						
Crop Residue Use						
Cover and Green Manure Crop						
Conservation Tillage System						
Terraces						
Contour Farming.						
Grassed Waterways						
Any alternative using the erosion equation which provide similar protection.						X

6-3-88

Kaufman

FOTG

SECTION III-2-A

BEFORE AND AFTER

CONSERVATION TREATMENT

EROSION RATE GUIDE SHEETS*

TERRELL AREA 4

MLRA 87A SOUTHERN CLAYPAN PRAIRIE
MLRA 87B NORTHERN CLAYPAN PRAIRIE

*Since there are multiple soil map units on a particular guidesheet, the erosion rates are based on averages. A field visit is required to determine the specific USLE factors for a specific field.

April 1, 1993

rea Ø4
Tech Guide Section III-2-A
2-1-93

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

Major Land Resource Area
87A Southern Claypan Prairie
87B Northern Claypan Prairie
GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
untreated	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	22.85
alt.1	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	11.42
alt.2	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.61
alt.3	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.61
alt.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
untreated	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	21.5Ø
alt.1	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	1Ø.75
alt.2	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.17
alt.3	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.17
alt.4	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Windstrips for wind erosion control.

WEQ	I VALUE	K VALUE	C VALUE	L VALUE	V VALUE	EROSION RATE TONS/AC/YR
BEFORE	31Ø	Ø.9	1Ø	6ØØLF	25Ø#FSGE	23.4Ø
AFTER	31Ø	Ø.9	1Ø	1ØØLF	1ØØØ#FSGE	3.7Ø

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

-ea Ø4
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2-1-93

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

Major Land Resource Area
87A Southern Claypan Prairie
87B Northern Claypan Prairie
GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
untreated	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	22.85
alt.1	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.25	1.ØØ	9.52
alt.2	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.61
alt.3	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.81
alt.4	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.45	Ø.5Ø	8.57
alt.5	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.45	Ø.5Ø	8.57
untreated	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	21.5Ø
alt.1	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.25	1.ØØ	8.96
alt.2	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.17
alt.3	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.58
alt.4	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.45	Ø.5Ø	8.Ø6
t.5	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.45	Ø.5Ø	8.Ø6

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
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Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

Major Land Resource Area
87A Southern Claypan Prairie
87B Northern Claypan Prairie
GUIDE SHEET C

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
untreated	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	22.85
alt.1	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	11.42
alt.2	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.61
alt.3	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.5Ø	Ø.5Ø	9.52
alt.4	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.71
alt.5	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.33	Ø.5Ø	6.28
untreated	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	21.5Ø
alt.1	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	1Ø.75
alt.2	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	7.17
alt.3	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.5Ø	Ø.5Ø	8.96
alt.4	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.38
lt.5	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.33	Ø.5Ø	5.91

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
ech Guide Section III-2-A
2-1-93

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

Major Land Resource Area
87A Southern Claypan Prairie
87B Northern Claypan Prairie
GUIDE SHEET D

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
untreated	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	22.85
alt.1	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.71
alt.2	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.25	Ø.5Ø	4.76
alt.3	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.71
untreated	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	21.5Ø
alt.1	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.38
alt.2	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.25	Ø.5Ø	4.48
alt.3	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.38

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
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2-1-93

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

Major Land Resource Area
87A Southern Claypan Prairie
87B Northern Claypan Prairie
GUIDE SHEET E

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
untreated	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	35.25
alt.1	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.88
alt.2	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	5.88
alt.3	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.Ø3	1.ØØ	1.76
untreated	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	33.18
alt.1	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.53
alt.2	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	5.53
alt.3	320.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.54	Ø.Ø3	1.ØØ	1.66

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

`rea Ø4
ɜch Guide Section III-2-A
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Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

Major Land Resource Area
87A Southern Claypan Prairie
87B Northern Claypan Prairie
GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
untreated	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.1Ø	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	6.53
alt.1	340.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.1Ø	Ø.5Ø	1.ØØ	5.44
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.1Ø	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	6.14
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.1Ø	Ø.5Ø	1.ØØ	5.12

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

FOTG

SECTION III-2-A

BEFORE AND AFTER

CONSERVATION TREATMENT

EROSION RATE GUIDE SHEETS*

TERRELL AREA 4

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

*Since there are multiple soil map units on a particular guidesheet, the erosion rates are based on averages. A field visit is required to determine the specific USLE factors for a specific field.

April 1, 1993

Area Ø4
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Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET A

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	15.Ø5
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	7.53
alt.2	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.27	1.ØØ	6.77
alt.3	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	6.27
alt.4	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	Ø.5Ø	7.53
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	16.13
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	8.Ø6
alt.2	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.27	1.ØØ	7.26
alt.3	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	6.72
alt.4	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	Ø.5Ø	8.Ø6
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	17.2Ø
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	8.6Ø
alt.2	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.27	1.ØØ	7.74
alt.3	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	7.17
alt.4	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	Ø.5Ø	8.6Ø
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	18.28
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.3Ø	1.ØØ	9.14
alt.2	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.27	1.ØØ	8.23
alt.3	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	7.62
alt.4	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	Ø.5Ø	9.14

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
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Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET B

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	15.Ø5
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	6.27
alt.2	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.23	1.ØØ	5.77
alt.3	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	5.Ø2
alt.4	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.33	Ø.5Ø	4.14
alt.5	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.5Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.27
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	16.13
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	6.72
alt.2	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.23	1.ØØ	6.18
alt.3	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	5.38
alt.4	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.33	Ø.5Ø	4.44
alt.5	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.5Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.72
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	17.2Ø
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	7.17
alt.2	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.23	1.ØØ	6.59
alt.3	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	5.73
alt.4	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.33	Ø.5Ø	4.73
alt.5	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.5Ø	Ø.5Ø	7.17
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	18.28
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.25	1.ØØ	7.62
alt.2	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.23	1.ØØ	7.Ø1
alt.3	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.2Ø	1.ØØ	6.Ø9
alt.4	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.33	Ø.5Ø	5.Ø3
alt.5	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.28	Ø.5Ø	Ø.5Ø	7.62

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
Tech Guide Section III-2-A
2-1-93

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET C

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	36.Ø2
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.ØØ
alt.2	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.ØØ
alt.3	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.ØØ
alt.4	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.ØØ
alt.5	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.ØØ
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	38.59
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.43
alt.2	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.43
alt.3	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.43
alt.4	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.22
alt.5	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.43
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	41.16
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.86
alt.2	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.86
alt.3	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.86
alt.4	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.43
alt.5	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	6.86
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	43.74
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	7.29
alt.2	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	7.29
alt.3	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	7.29
alt.4	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.1Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.64
alt.5	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.67	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	7.29

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET D

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	18.82
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	4.7Ø
alt.2	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	4.7Ø
alt.3	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	4.23
alt.4	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	4.7Ø
alt.5	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.14
alt.6	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.14
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	2Ø.16
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.Ø4
alt.2	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.Ø4
alt.3	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	4.54
alt.4	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.Ø4
alt.5	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.36
alt.6	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.36
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	21.5Ø
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.38
alt.2	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.38
alt.3	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	4.84
alt.4	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.38
alt.5	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.58
alt.6	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.58
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	22.85
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.71
alt.2	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.15	1.ØØ	5.71
alt.3	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	5.14
alt.4	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.3Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.71
alt.5	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.81
alt.6	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.35	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	3.81

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET E

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	25.27
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.15	1.ØØ	6.32
alt.2	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	5.69
alt.3	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.25	Ø.5Ø	5.26
alt.4	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	4.21
alt.5	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.13	1.ØØ	5.47
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	27.Ø7
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.15	1.ØØ	6.77
alt.2	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	6.Ø9
alt.3	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.25	Ø.5Ø	5.64
alt.4	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	4.51
alt.5	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.13	1.ØØ	5.87
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	28.88
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.15	1.ØØ	7.22
alt.2	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	6.5Ø
alt.3	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.25	Ø.5Ø	6.Ø2
alt.4	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	4.81
alt.5	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.13	1.ØØ	6.26
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	3Ø.68
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.15	1.ØØ	7.67
alt.2	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.27	Ø.5Ø	6.9Ø
alt.3	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.25	Ø.5Ø	6.39
alt.4	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.2Ø	Ø.5Ø	5.11
alt.5	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.47	Ø.13	1.ØØ	6.65

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
Tech Guide Section III-2-A
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Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET F

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	4Ø.86
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	6.81

Planting the field to permanent vegetation should be a consideration.

						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	43.78
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	7.3Ø
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	46.69
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	7.78
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	49.61
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.76	Ø.1Ø	1.ØØ	8.27

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.

Area Ø4
Tech Guide Section III-2-A
2-1-93

Reconstructed Erosion Rates
Water Erosion

MLRA 86A NORTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
MLRA 86B SOUTHERN BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

GUIDE SHEET G

MLRA	R VALUE	K VALUE	LS VALUE	C VALUE	P VALUE	EROSION RATE TON/ACRE/YR.
						Ø.ØØ
untreated	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	6.99
alt.1	28Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.5Ø	1.ØØ	5.82

The erosion hazard is very slight. Slopes are nearly level on these occasionally flooded soils.

						Ø.ØØ
untreated	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	7.49
alt.1	3ØØ.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.5Ø	1.ØØ	6.24
untreated	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	7.99
alt.1	32Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.5Ø	1.ØØ	6.66
untreated	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.6Ø	1.ØØ	26.52
alt.1	34Ø.ØØ	Ø.32	Ø.13	Ø.5Ø	1.ØØ	7.Ø7

The potential for structural practices for water erosion control increases on slopes beginning about 2% and usually have a need for terraces. An onsite investigation is needed to determine treatment of visual erosion. Contour farming is needed when terraces are applied.

Concentrated water causing visual erosion and ephemeral gully erosion can occur at any slope percent and needs treatment.

Slopes 8% and above will require permanent vegetative cover.