

T.G. Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation System Part 2
(Only for FSA compliance or if sodbusted)
Lordsburg Field Office
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet
Resource Data

MLRA 41 and 42

Soils: All irrigated soils in WEG 2 thru 7.

WEQ values: C-120 or less, I-134 or less, and L-3000 or less

If WEQ values listed above are exceeded, erosion losses for each rotation will be computed individually to ensure that total average wind erosion loss is within acceptable levels.

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the crop residues and/or growing crops are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section to provide wind erosion protection during February to May, which is the critical blow season.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Crop Rotation Needed for erosion control may include any combination of crops grown in any sequence.

The existing Irrigation System will be maintained as irrigation is essential for controlling wind erosion. Land will be considered irrigated if the CIR (Crop Irrigation Requirement) is met or exceeded.

Crop Residue Use for erosion protection requires leaving the residues from the previous crop on the surface until tillage operations for the next crop begins. After this, no residue is required if the land is planted, rough plowed or listed when irrigated. Avoid leaving the land in a smooth, dry, pulverized condition during the critical blow period. Maintain a 2 inch stubble on growing crops as alfalfa and small grain which may be flat planted.

If land is left fallow or idle manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop, which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintained on the soil surface to leave the following "Small Grain Equivalents", (SGE) for the following soil types and wind Erodibility Groups, (WEG). Loamy sands WEG-2, 2500# SGE/ac.; sandy loams, clays and highly calcareous loams in WEG-3, 4 and 4L, 2000# SGE/ac.; and loams in WEG-5, 6, and 7, 1500# SGE/ac.

The following crops normally produce the following SGE under normal management if left standing. Alfalfa, small grain, corn, milo, and chile produce over 3000# SGE/ac. Cotton produces about 2500# SGE/ac. If flat or shredded, cotton produces about 1500# SGE/ac. while chile produces about 1600# SGE/ac.

If inadequate residue is present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods; plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

If land is to be left idle for extended periods, irrigation may be needed to re-establish the minimum residue, or the land may be planted to a perennial cover.

The Basic Conservation System meets the erosion protection requirements of the Food Security Act of 1985 and is attainable and feasible within the Lordsburg Field Office.

Hidalgo SWCD Charles E. Siegel Date 6-13-88

District Conservationist James W. [Signature] Date 06-13-88

Area Conservationist Stan Bulsterhaus, Acting Date 6/16/88

State Office Ray [Signature] Date 7/7/88

T.G. Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation System Part 2
[Only for FSA Compliance and if not Sodbusted]
Lordsburg Field Office
Non-Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet
Resource Data

MLRA 41 and 42

Soils: Non-irrigated soils in WEG 2 thru 7.

WEQ Values: C-120 or less, I-134 or less, and L-3000 or less

If the WEQ values listed above are exceeded, erosion losses will be computed individually to ensure that the total wind erosion loss is within acceptable levels.

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the crop residues, growing crops, other growing annual or perennial vegetation or the residue from other annual or perennial vegetation are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section to provide wind erosion protection during February to May, which is the critical blow season.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

This land, for one reason or another, is not being actively farmed. In most cases, the land has not been farmed for 2 years or longer. The current producers do not have any intention of farming this land in the near future. If it were being farmed it would be classified as irrigated cropland and would need a conservation plan (RMS, BCS or ACS) approved for irrigated cropland. There is no Crop Rotation on this land.

Generally speaking, the Irrigation Systems for these lands are in a deteriorated condition and can not be used to supply supplemental water to establish a cover crop that will adequately control wind erosion.

Alternative 1: During the fall (August 1st to October 15th) seed a dry land small grain cover crop by drilling or broadcasting. Wheat or rye should be seeded at a rate of 40 lbs. per acre; barley at 50 lbs. per acre; oats at 45 lbs. per acre. This cover crop will be protected from grazing. If the cover crop is mowed or shredded, leave a 8 to 12 inch stubble height to minimize the hazard of wind erosion.

Alternative 2: Protect idle land with residues produced by cover crops. Residues from ~~from~~ small grain cover crops will be maintained on the soil surface to leave the following "Small Grain Equivalents", (SGE) for the following soil types and Wind Erodibility Groups, (WEG). Loamy sands WEG-2, 2,000 lbs. SGE residue per acre; sandy loams, clays and highly calcareous loams in WEG-3, 4 and 4L, 1,500 lbs. SGE residue per acre; and loams in WEG-5, 6 and 7, 1,250 lbs. SGE residue per acre. Where any land is to be left idle for an extended period of time, irrigation may be needed to re-establish the minimum amounts of residue needed. In addition, the land may be planted to a perennial cover.

Alternative 3: Idle land with a cover of annual and/or perennial grasses, forbs, and shrubs. The vegetative cover might include such plants as threeawns, gramas, fluffgrass, dropseeds, Russian thistle, Tansymustard, sunflowers, pigweed, broom snakeweed, fourwing saltbush, yucca, and other species of annual or perennial vegetation. On fields where weeds are the dominant cover, the weeds will need to be kept mowed or shredded to an 8 to 12 inch height in order to keep them from becoming a problem to neighboring farms. Where any land is to be left idle for an extended period of time, irrigation may be needed to re-establish the minimum amounts of residue needed. In addition, the land may be planted to a perennial cover.

The Basic Conservation System meets the erosion protection requirements of the Food Security Act of 1985 and is attainable and feasible within the Lordsburg Field Office.

Hidalgo SWCD *Charles Sepp* Date 10-31-89

District Conservationist *James S. White* Date 10/31/89

Area Conservationist *Alan Bulstebauer* Date 11/6/89

State Office *Lee Brumby* Date 11/14/89