

TG Section III-I-B - Resource Management Systems - Part 2

Aztec Valley Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 37

Soils - all in WEG 3,4,5,6,7

T-5

<u>WEQ</u>	<u>USLE</u>
C-80	R-25
I-86	K.37
800'	
.8 roughness	

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical erosion period is February 15 to May 15.

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management Groups: 10,11,14, and 16. Maximum number of consecutive years a soil depleting crop can be grown by management group are: group 10 /3-2-1 years; group 11 /3-3-1 years; 14 /4-3-1 years; 16 /4-3-3 years.

Alternative 1: Corn - 3 years, Alfalfa - 8 years, Small grains - 1 year

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 5 years, Small grains - 2 years.

Alternative 3: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management Group: 7. Maximum number of consecutive years a soil depleting crop can be grown by management group is: group 7 /2-1-1 years.

Alternative 1: Corn - 2 years, Alfalfa - 8 years, Small grains - 1 year

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 5 years, Small grains - 2 years.

Alternative 3: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management group 1 and 2: Maximum number of years a soil depleting crop can be grown is 1 for silage corn or sorgham unless a cover crop is grown to attain the necessary residue amounts and no soil depleting crops are allowed on group 1.

Alternative 1: Corn - 1 years, Alfalfa - 8 years, Small grains - 1 year

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 5 years, Small grains - 2 years.

Alternative 3: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS:

Alfalfa - Leave at least 900 pounds of residue during February 15 to May 15.

Corn - 1000 pounds of residue needed after corn silage to control erosion, 5000 pounds of corn residue needed to meet requirements for a soil improving crop; Leave residue on the soil surface until April 1 or as near planting time as possible.

Small Grains and Grass - 1400 pounds of flat residue or 1000 pounds of growing residue needed to meet the requirements for a soil improving crop; Leave flat residue or growing small grain residue during Feb. 15 and May 15.

NOTE: The management systems described above are essential for the Erosion Control and Resource Management components of an RMS. Other practices may need to be planned, if there are additional resource concerns present, to meet a complete Resource Management System.

Joe Jacques Jr
BACD Approval

Sept 2, 1988
Date

Billy L. Peterson
District Conservationist

Aug 30, 1988
Date

Susan Hochman
Area Conservationist

Sept. 6 1988
Date

Lay Margop.
State Conservationist

Sept 12/88
Date

TG Section III-I-B - Resource management Systems - Part 2

Aztec (NAPI) Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 37
Soils - WEG 2

T-5

WEQ

USLE

C-120

R - 25

I-134 or less

K -.32

(K .7 and unsheltered distance average 2500')

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical erosion period is February 15 to May 15.

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management Groups: 10, 11, 14, and 16. Maximum number of consecutive years a soil depleting crop can be grown by management group are: group 10 /3-2-1 years; group 11 /3-3-1 years; 14 /4-3-1 years; 16 /4-3-3 years.

Alternative 1: Small grain - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Corn - 2 years, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year

Alternative 2: Vegetables - 2 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Corn - 1 year

Alternative 3: Alfalfa - 4 year, Corn - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Corn - 1 year

Alternative 4: Corn - 2 years, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 2 year, Small grains - 1 year

Alternative 5: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management Group: 7. Maximum number of consecutive years a soil depleting crop can be grown by management group is: group 7 /2-1-1 years.

Alternative 1: Small grain - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Corn - 2 years, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year

Alternative 2: Vegetables - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Corn - 1 year

Alternative 3: Alfalfa - 4 year, Corn - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Corn - 1 year

Alternative 4: Corn - 2 years, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year, Vegetables - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year

Alternative 5: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FDTG.

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management group 2: Maximum number of years a soil depleting crop can be grown is 1 for silage corn or sorgham unless a cover crop is grown to attain the necessary residue amounts.

Alternative 1: Small grain - 1 year, Corn-grain - 2 years.

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 4 year, Corn - 1 year, Small grains - 1 year,

Alternative 3: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FDTG.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS:

Alfalfa - Leave at least 900 pounds of residue during February 15 to May 15.

Corn - 1000 pounds of residue needed after corn silage to control erosion, 5000 pounds of corn residue needed to meet requirements for a soil improving crop; Leave residue on the soil surface until April 1 or as near planting time as possible.

Vegetables - 800 pounds of flat residue needed to control erosion, a cover crop may need to be grown to attain the 4000 pounds of residue to meet the requirements for a soil improving crop.

Small Grains and Grass - 1400 pounds of flat residue or 1000 pounds of growing residue needed to meet the requirements for a soil improving crop; Leave flat residue or growing small grain residue during Feb. 15 and May 15.

All substitutions are allowed if minimum residue amounts are maintained.

NOTE: The management systems described above are essential for the Erosion Control and Resource Management components of an RMS. Other practices may need to be planned, if there are additional resource concerns present, to meet a complete Resource Management System.

Joe Jacques Jr
SWCD Approval

Sept 2, 1988
Date

Billy L. Peterson
District Conservationist

Aug 30, 1988
Date

Luiz Henrique Costa
Area Conservationist

9/8/88
Date

Ray Margosh
State Conservationist

9/12/88
Date