

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 1

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 50

I = 220

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat, green bean

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E _p
Harvest	9/15/92	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/92	1.0	5285	5936	5	0	0	0
Lister	2/15/92	.5	1057	1686	5	0	.09	.05
Row Planter	3/1/92	.5	898	1484	8	1	.15	.17
Grow Potato	3/15/92	.8	809	6174	49	0	0	0
Harvest	8/1/92	.9	450	186	1	2	.36	.79
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	225	78	1	3	.37	1.15
Conv. Drill	9/1/92	.5	203	420	5	5	.33	1.52
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	152	1071	43	31	.25	7.70
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	137	5858	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/93	.8	5400	17968	0	0	0	0
Burn Wht St	7/2/93	1.0	540	997	2	2	.25	.50
Row Planter	7/15/93	.8	459	2198	10	1	0	0
Harvest	10/15/93	.9	0	730	35	47	.29	13.66
Lister	3/1/94	.5	0	0	17	18	.37	6.85
Row Planter	4/1/94	.6	0	136	15	19	.36	6.73
Row Cult.	5/1/94	.8	0	13070	29	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 13.04
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT, GREEN BEAN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I=220

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 5900 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, residue may be burned to facilitate immediate planting of green beans. Bean residue in the amount of 1000 lbs per acre should remain on the soil surface through March 1 to protect the soil from wind erosion. Tillage operations should then proceed in preparation for planting of corn.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 1

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 220

L = 2745

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/92	.9	8700	6489	4	0	0	0
Graze Stik	10/15/91	.9	6525	4851	25	0	0	0
Burn Stalks	2/01/92	1.0	1631	379	0	1	.34	0
Tandem Disk	2/02/92	1.0	816	153	5	7	.36	2.5
Lister	2/15/92	.5	163	61	5	5	.37	1.9
Row Planter	3/01/92	.5	139	525	17	10	.33	3.3
Row Cultiva.	4/01/92	.5	98	1483	15	1	.15	0
Row Cultiva.	5/01/92	.5	68	4359	25	0	0	0
Harvest	8/01/92	.9	500	213	1	2	.36	1.0
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	250	89	1	2	.37	1.0
Conv. Drill	9/01/92	.5	225	425	5	4	.33	1.3
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	169	1308	43	15	.18	2.7
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	152	5872	40	0	0	0
Harvest	6/15/93	.8	6000	19901	11	0	0	0
Offset Disk	8/15/93	1.0	3000	4190	7	0	0	0
Graze Vol.	10/15/93	1.0	2250	3415	25	0	0	0
Offset Disk	2/01/94	1.0	1125	1770	10	2	.09	0
Lister	3/01/94	.5	225	503	17	10	.33	3.3
Row Planter	4/01/94	.5	191	579	15	11	.33	3.6
Row Cult.	5/01/94	.8	134	1327	11	4	.17	1.0

Row Cult. 6/01/94 .8 94 3866 18 0 0 0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 7.2

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT

IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I-220

Following corn harvest, stalks may be grazed until February 1st. On or about February 1st, corn residues may be burned and seedbed preparation will begin immediately thereafter. Potatoes will be planted on or about March 1st.

Following corn harvest, the acreage will be disked and wheat drilled on or about September 1st. Wheat may be grazed, with approximately 600 lbs. of growing wheat remaining on the soil surface until approximately March 15th. Following wheat harvest, approximately 3000 lbs. per acre of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November 1). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur.

On or about February 1st, seedbed preparation will begin for the following crop of corn.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years. This rotation is based on average soil loss equivalent to 'T'.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn, potato, wheat, green bean

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E _r
Harvest	9/15/92	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
36 in. Blade	2/1/92	1.0	5285	5936	5	0	0	0
Lister	2/15/92	.5	1057	1686	5	0	0	0
Row Planter	3/1/92	.5	898	1484	8	0	0	0
Grow Potato	3/15/92	.8	809	6174	49	0	0	0
Harvest	8/1/92	.9	450	186	1	1	.35	.46
Offset Disk	8/15/92	1.0	225	78	1	2	.36	.68
Conv. Drill	9/1/92	.5	203	420	5	3	.32	.60
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	.8	152	1071	43	14	.24	3.46
Grow Wheat	3/15/93	.8	137	5858	45	0	0	0
Harvest	7/1/93	.8	5400	17968	0	0	0	0
Burn Wht St	7/2/93	1.0	540	997	2	1	.24	.24
Row Planter	7/15/93	.8	459	2198	10	0	0	0
Harvest	10/15/93	.9	0	730	35	25	.28	7.14
Lister	3/1/94	.5	0	0	17	11	.36	3.82
Row Planter	4/1/94	.6	0	136	15	11	.35	3.92
Row Cult.	5/1/94	.8	0	13070	29	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 6.84
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN, POTATO, WHEAT, GREEN BEAN

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

I-134

Corn stalks may be grazed until February 1 provided 5900 lbs per acre of standing stalks are maintained on the soil surface. Approximately February 1, tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of potatoes.

Following potato harvest, wheat will be planted and may be grazed. Grazing should be managed to ensure 600 lbs per acre of growing wheat is maintained until March 15.

Following wheat harvest, residue may be burned to facilitate immediate planting of green beans. Bean residue in the amount of 1000 lbs per acre should remain on the soil surface through March 1 to protect the soil from wind erosion. Tillage operation should then proceed in preparation for planting of corn.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

Operations:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stiks	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stik	2/1/92	.9	587	425	5	4	.32	1.15
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	5	.35	1.79
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	8	.35	2.66
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	5	.36	1.66
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	12	.35	4.17
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	10	.36	3.46
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13083	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 14.9

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN (BURN)
IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I-104

Following corn harvest, stalks may be grazed until February 1. If grazing occurs, 5900 lbs per acre of standing corn stalks should be maintained on the soil surface.

Corn stalks may be burned approximately February 1 and tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 134 (modified 86)

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

Operation:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E _r
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stiks	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	.9	587	425	5	2	.31	.68
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	3	.33	1.06
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	5	.33	1.58
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	3	.35	1.02
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	7	.33	2.38
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	10	.36	3.46
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13083	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 10.08

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr.): 5.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN (MOLDBOARD)

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

I-134

Following corn harvest, stalks may be grazed until February 1. If grazing occurs, 5900 lbs per acre of standing corn stalks should be maintained on the soil surface.

On approximately February 1, moldboarding and subsequent tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: corn (silage), wheat

Operations:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest Corn	9/15/91	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/91	.9	5872	4339	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/92	1.0	2936	650	10	7	.28	1.96
Rip	3/1/92	1.0	2789	1395	17	3	0	0
Disk	4/1/92	1.0	1394	697	15	10	.28	2.74
Row Planter	5/1/92	.9	1185	593	5	3	.32	1.02
Cultivator	5/15/92	.8	830	464	6	4	.32	1.22
Cultivator	6/1/92	.8	581	13369	18	0	0	0
Harvest Corn	9/15/92	.8	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stlk	10/15/92	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/93	1.0	2936	650	10	7	.28	1.96
Rip	3/1/93	1.0	2789	620	17	12	.32	3.81
Disk	4/1/93	1.0	1394	318	15	14	.35	4.73
Row Planter	5/1/93	.9	1185	255	5	4	.35	1.51
Cultivator	5/15/93	.8	830	240	6	5	.35	1.61
Cultivator	6/1/93	.8	581	4004	15	0	0	0
Cut Silage	8/15/93	.8	870	497	1	1	.32	.29
Disk	9/1/93	1.0	435	65	2	2	.36	.61
Drill Wheat	9/15/93	.5	392	56	6	3	.36	1.08
Graze Wheat	11/1/93	.8	294	713	40	19	.28	5.40

Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	264	5845	40	0	0	0
Harvest Wht	6/15/94	.8	5400	17968	9	0	0	0
Disk	8/1/94	1.0	2700	3886	8	0	0	0
Graze Vol	10/15/94	1.0	2025	3172	25	0	0	0
Disk	2/1/95	1.0	1012	1630	10	1	0	0
Rip	3/1/95	1.0	962	1565	17	2	0	0
Disk	4/1/95	1.0	481	909	15	7	.24	1.66
Planter	5/1/95	.9	409	801	5	3	.28	.70
Cultivator	5/15/95	.8	286	670	6	3	.28	.87
Cultivator	6/1/95	.8	200	13528	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 7.8
 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CORN (SILAGE), WHEAT
IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I-134

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which time tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, 1200 lbs of flat corn residue should remain from the previous years crop. In the third year of the crop rotation, corn will be harvested for silage as opposed to grain. Planting of wheat will immediately follow with 400 lbs per acre of flat corn stalks remaining on the soil surface.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15, provided 400 lbs of growing wheat is maintained to control soil erosion.

Following wheat harvest, 2000 lbs of standing wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period. Volunteer wheat may be grazed if 200 lbs of growing wheat is maintained through February 1. At this time tillage operations may begin in preparation for planting of corn.

When corn is planted approximately May 1, 400 lbs per acre of flat wheat stubble should remain on the soil surface.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: continuous corn

Operations:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E	Irr Adj	Adj. E.
Harvest	9/15/91	.9	7830	5833	4	0	0	0
Graze Stiks	10/15/91	.9	5872	4361	25	0	0	0
Brn Crn Stik	2/1/92	.9	587	425	5	2	.91	.68
Tandem Disk	2/15/92	1.0	294	211	5	3	.93	1.06
Field Cult.	3/1/92	1.0	234	168	8	5	.93	1.58
Lister	3/15/92	.5	47	32	9	3	.95	1.02
Row Planter	4/1/92	.8	40	164	15	7	.93	2.38
Row Cult.	5/1/92	.8	28	19	11	6	.95	2.03
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.6	20	13083	18	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 8.75
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

BASIC CONSERVATION SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS CORN
IRRIGATED CROPLAND
I-86

Corn stalks may be grazed immediately following harvest until approximately February 1 at which residue may be burned and tillage operations may proceed in preparation for planting of corn. When corn is planted in May, minimal amounts of residue should remain from the previous years crop.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 3,4,4L

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 86

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, cotton, cotton, milo, fallow

Operation:	Date:	K	Res.	SGe	EWE		Irr	Adj.
			lbs/ac		%	E		
Harvest	7/1/91	.8	4050	13593	7	0	0	0
Tandem Disk	9/1/91	1.0	2025	2803	30	0	0	0
Moldboard	2/1/92	1.0	608	1093	10	2	.22	.44
Tandem Disk	3/1/92	1.0	304	635	32	13	.29	3.77
Lister	5/1/92	.8	61	179	5	2	.34	.68
Row Planter	5/15/92	.9	51	208	6	3	.34	1.02
Row Cult.	6/1/92	.9	36	445	10	4	.31	1.24
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	3614	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	1125	586	4	1	.31	.31
Chop Stlks	12/1/92	.9	1012	249	11	6	.33	1.98
Chisel	1/15/93	1.0	506	111	4	3	.34	1.02
Tandem Disk	2/1/93	1.0	253	49	10	7	.35	2.45
Harrow	3/1/93	1.0	215	41	17	11	.35	3.05
Tandem Disk	4/1/93	1.0	108	18	15	10	.35	3.50
Lister	5/1/93	.8	22	3	5	3	.35	1.05
Row Planter	5/15/93	.9	18	15	6	4	.35	1.40
Row Cult.	6/1/93	.9	12	150	10	5	.34	1.70
Row Cult.	7/1/93	.9	8	3615	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/93	.9	1125	586	46	17	.31	5.27
Chop Stlks	4/1/94	.9	1012	249	15	8	.33	2.64
Harrow	5/1/94	1.0	861	0	5	3	.35	1.05

Tandem Disk	5/15/94	1.0	430	92	6	4	.35	1.40
Row Planter	6/1/94	.9	366	102	10	5	.35	1.75
Row Cult.	7/1/94	.9	256	5089	18	0	0	0
Harvest	11/15/94	.9	6300	8933	61	0	0	0
36 in Blades	5/1/95	1.0	5670	7984	25	0	0	0
36 in Blades	8/1/95	1.0	5103	2714	1	0	0	0
Conv Drill	8/15/95	.5	4593	2042	7	0	0	0
Graze Wht	10/15/95	.8	3445	2275	43	0	0	0
Grow Wht	3/15/96	.8	0	3674	45	0	0	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 7.3

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 5.0

ALTERNATIVE CONSERVATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

WHEAT, COTTON, COTTON, MILO, FALLOW

IRRIGATED CROPLAND

I-86

Following wheat harvest, acreage will be deep broke (moldboard plow) on or about February 1. Fields will be listed on or about May 1 and planted to cotton approximately 2 weeks later. Following cotton harvest, stalks will be chopped on or about December 1. Field will be prepared to plant back to cotton on May 15. Following harvest, stalks will be maintained until April 1, when they are chopped and seedbed is prepared to plant milo on or about June 1.

Following harvest of milo, stubble will be maintained until on or about May 1. Wheat will be planted and may be grazed until March 15 provided approximately 600 pounds of growing wheat is maintained on the soil surface.

In the event only one year of cotton is grown, a revision of the plan will not be required as a less amount of potential soil erosion will occur.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 134

L = 600

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASOS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Wheat

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	Soe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest (hay)	5/15/91	.8	375	1352	16	1
36 in. Blades	7/1/91	1.0	338	690	4	3
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	304	635	1	1
36 in. Blades	9/15/91	1.0	273	585	0	0
Conv. Drill	5/16/91	.5	246	603	7	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/91	.8	185	984	43	10
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.8	166	1636	29	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 16.6

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr.): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND

LR 134

LR 600

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be done so as to leave an approximately 200 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 400 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 400 pounds of standing stalks, or 700 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 80

I = 86

L = 600

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous wheat

operations	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	Soe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest (hay)	6/15/91	.8	375	1652	16	1
36 in. Blades	7/1/91	1.0	338	690	4	1
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	304	635	1	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	273	565	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/91	.5	246	503	7	0
Graze wheat	10/15/91	.8	185	984	43	4
Growing wheat	3/15/92	.8	166	1636	29	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 7.1

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr.): 5.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUED WHEAT

DRY CROPLAND

1= 20

2= 400

Prior to planting wheat, tillage operations will be such so as to maintain approximately 200 pounds of residue.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so that 400 pounds of growing wheat are maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest.

Approximately 400 pounds of standing stalks, or 700 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until May 1 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 3,4,4L

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 55

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: wheat, Milo, Fallow

Operations	Date:	K	Res. tons./ac.	SGe	ENE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4633	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	0
36 in. Blades	3/13/92	1.0	820	1383	29	4
Rowweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	1
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7033	18	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Graze Steaks	11/15/92	.9	1653	1110	61	11
36 in. Blades	5/1/93	1.0	1488	999	26	7
36 in. Blades	6/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	538	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	904	609	43	16
Growing wheat	3/15/94	.8	0	977	45	7

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 17.1

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr.): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

I-86

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed until March 15 provided 1650 lbs of standing stalks per acre remain on the soil surface to control wind erosion.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 200 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 5

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 56

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Milo

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Milo	11/15/91	.9	2205	2917	37	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	1984	660	24	7
36 in. Blades	5/15/92	1.0	1786	598	5	2
Lister	5/15/92	.6	357	104	6	2
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	303	110	10	4
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.6	213	377	4	1
Row Cult.	8/1/92	.8	149	8448	14	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 15.1

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS MILK

DRY CROPLAND

I = 56

Following harvest, approximately 2200 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks will remain on the soil surface until March 15 to control wind erosion. Grazing can occur provided 2200 lbs of standing stalks remain in until March 15.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 5

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: 1 yr. wheat, 1 yr. fallow (chemical)

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Herbicides	7/1/91	1.0	1350	4683	4	0
Chisel	8/1/91	1.0	1012	1630	6	1
Herbicides	10/1/91	1.0	1012	1630	69	11
36 in. Blades	5/1/92	1.0	911	1501	11	2
36 in. Blades	6/1/92	1.0	820	2592	10	0
36 in. Blades	7/1/92	1.0	0	1276	4	1
36 in. Blades	8/1/92	1.0	0	1180	1	0
Conv. Drill	8/15/92	.5	0	1352	7	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	1.0	0	1565	43	8
Growing Wheat	3/15/92	.0	0	2061	40	1

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 13.1

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, FALLOW (CHEMICAL)

DRY CROPLAND

I-134

Following wheat harvest, approximately 1000 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). This may be achieved by the application of herbicides soon after harvest.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 400 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 5

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: 1 yr. wheat, 1 yr. fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
Chisel	7/1/91	1.0	1012	3541	4	0
36 in. Blades	8/1/91	1.0	911	1501	8	2
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	820	1732	43	6
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	738	1273	24	8
36 in. Blades	5/1/92	1.0	664	1172	21	8
36 in. Blades	7/1/92	1.0	0	1174	5	2
36 in. Blades	8/15/92	1.0	0	1083	0	0
Conv. Drill	8/16/92	.5	0	1264	7	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/92	1.0	0	1829	43	5
Growing Wheat	3/15/93	.8	0	2007	40	2

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 16.7

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr.): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

I-134

Following wheat harvest, approximately 300 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 600 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 2

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 134

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	0
Herbicides	3/15/92	1.0	911	1501	29	6
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	820	1383	6	2
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	697	8301	28	0
Harvest	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Fallow	11/16/92	.7	2094	1408	37	8
Herbicides	3/15/93	.9	2094	1408	51	11
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1885	629	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1494	750	5	2
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	1272	1150	43	12
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	0	1249	45	11

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 17.8

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILD, FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

I-134

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks should not be grazed following harvest. Weeds should be controlled using herbicides until August 15 at which time tillage operations may be performed in preparation for planting of wheat. Approximately 1700 lbs per acre of milo stalks should remain on the soil surface when wheat is drilled.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 400 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77
 WEG: 4L
 T = 3

WEQ:

C = 100
 I = 86
 L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet is based on observation and corrections over the past four years. This rotation is based on average soil loss equivalent to 'T'.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

Operations:	Date:	K	Res. lbs/ac	SGe	EWE %	E
Harvest Wheat	6/15/91	.8	1350	4683	7	0
blades (36 in.)	7/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	53	0
blades (36 in.)	3/15/92	1.0	1093	1731	29	1
blades (36 in.)	5/15/92	1.0	984	1594	6	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	837	1430	10	1
Row Cultivator	7/1/92	.8	0	325	4	2
Row Cultivator	8/1/92	.8	0	7083	14	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	53	4
blades (36 in.)	4/15/93	1.0	1984	1334	13	2
blades (36 in.)	5/15/93	1.0	1786	598	16	9
blades (36 in.)	7/1/93	1.0	1607	542	5	3
blades (36 in.)	8/15/93	1.0	1446	491	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1302	798	8	1
Graze Wheat	11/1/93	.8	977	1406	40	3
Grow Wheat	3/15/94	.8	0	1341	40	3

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 10.1
 Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 3.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT-MILO-FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

I-86

Prior to planting milo, tillage operations will be such as to maintain approximately 850 pounds of residue. This would allow for three sweeping operation prior to planting.

Following harvest, milo stalks will remain standing until April 15. During the fallow period, tillage operations will be conducted so that approximately 1300 pounds of milo residues remain on the soil surface prior to planting wheat. Under normal rainfall conditions resulting in average yields, this would allow for four sweeping operations.

Following the planting of wheat, grazing will be controlled so as to maintain 600 pounds of growing wheat from November 1 to March 15.

Haygrazer may be grown after wheat harvest, or in lieu of milo. Approximately 850 pounds of standing stalks, or 1600 pounds of flat stalks, will remain on the soil surface until April 15 to control wind erosion.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Opunit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

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=====
Climate+-----+
Field: | Management Period Method Information |
EWE Stal | Operation: harvest |
Prepond: | Cropname: WINTER WHEAT | (tion)
| Harvest Yld: 15 Lbs res: 100 % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 06/15/91 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 07/15/91 |
| Ridge Space (in): 10 Height (in): 1 Deviation (deg): 0 | (sion
| K factor: 0.80 I factor: 86 | (n/ac)
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
harvest: | Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
blades | Curve 1: 65 Veg Quantity 1: 1350 lbs. (residue) | 0.0
blades | Curve 2: Veg Quantity 2: | 1.4
blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.4
row pla: | Total SGe: 4683 EWE: 7 Period Erosion: 0.0 | 0.6
row cull | | 2.3
row cull | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 0.0
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

MPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Opunit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

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=====
Climate+-----+
Field: | Management Period Method Information |
EWE Stal | Operation: blades (36 in. width) |
Prepond: | Cropname: | (tion)
| Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 07/15/91 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 03/15/92 |
| Ridge Space (in): 0 Height (in): Deviation (deg): | (sion
| K factor: 1.0 I factor: 86 | (n/ac)
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
harvest: | Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
blades | Curve 1: 65 Veg Quantity 1: 1215 lbs. (residue) | 0.0
blades | Curve 2: 45 Veg Quantity 2: 100 lbs. | 1.4
blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.4
row pla: | Total SGe: 4426 EWE: 53 Period Erosion: 0.0 | 0.6
row cull | | 2.3
row cull | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 0.0
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

CAMPS-WEQ

[weq]

***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
Alternative Number: 2

Management Period Method Information
Operation: blades (36 in. width)
Cropname:
Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 10
Start date of Current Operation: 03/15/92
Start date of Next Operation: 05/15/92
Ridge Space (in): 0 Height (in): Deviation (deg):
K factor: 1 I factor: 86
Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0
Adj L: 3000
Curve 1: 66 Veg Quantity 1: 1093.5 lbs. (residue)
Curve 2: Veg Quantity 2:
Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3:
Total SGe: 1731 EWE: 29 Period Erosion: 1.4
F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel

CAMPS-WEQ

[weq]

***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
Alternative Number: 2

Management Period Method Information
Operation: blades (36 in. width)
Cropname:
Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 10
Start date of Current Operation: 05/15/92
Start date of Next Operation: 06/01/92
Ridge Space (in): 0 Height (in): Deviation (deg):
K factor: 1.0 I factor: 86
Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0
Adj L: 3000
Curve 1: 66 Veg Quantity 1: 984.15 lbs. (residue)
Curve 2: Veg Quantity 2:
Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3:
Total SGe: 1594 EWE: 6 Period Erosion: 0.4
F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel

Unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2
 =====
 Climati+-----+
 Field: | Management Period Method Information |
 EWE Sta: | Operation: row planter |
 Prepond: | Cropname: | (tion)
 | Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 15 |
 |-----| Start date of Current Operation: 06/01/92 |-----|
 | Start date of Next Operation: 07/01/92 |riod
 | Ridge Space (in): 40 Height (in): 2 Deviation (deg): 0 |osion
 | K factor: 0.80 I factor: 86 |n/ac)
 -----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
 harvest: | Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
 blades | Curve 1: 66 Veg Quantity 1: 836.52 lbs. (residue) | 0.0
 blades | Curve 2: 52 Veg Quantity 2: 10 days | 1.4
 blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.4
 row pla: | Total SGe: 1430 EWE: 10 Period Erosion: 0.6 | 0.6
 row cull | | | 2.3
 row cull | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 0.0
 F1=Help+-----+

Unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2
 =====
 Climati+-----+
 Field: | Management Period Method Information |
 EWE Sta: | Operation: row cultivator |
 Prepond: | Cropname: | (tion)
 | Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 30 |
 |-----| Start date of Current Operation: 07/01/92 |-----|
 | Start date of Next Operation: 08/01/92 |riod
 | Ridge Space (in): 40 Height (in): 2 Deviation (deg): 0 |osion
 | K factor: 0.80 I factor: 86 |n/ac)
 -----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
 harvest: | Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
 blades | Curve 1: 66 Veg Quantity 1: 0 lbs. (residue) | 0.0
 blades | Curve 2: 52 Veg Quantity 2: 25 days | 1.4
 blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.4
 row pla: | Total SGe: 325 EWE: 4 Period Erosion: 2.3 | 0.6
 row cull | | | 2.3
 row cull | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 0.0
 F1=Help+-----+

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

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=====
Climati+-----+
Field: |           Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operation: row cultivator |
Prepond| Cropname: |
| Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 30 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 08/01/92 |
| Start date of Next Operation: 11/15/92 |
| Ridge Space (in): 40 Height (in): 2 Deviation (deg): 0 |
| K factor: 0.80 I factor: 86 |
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |
harvest| Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
blades | Curve 1: 66 Veg Quantity 1: 0 lbs. (residue) | 0.0
blades | Curve 2: 52 Veg Quantity 2: 77 days | 1.4
blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.4
row pla| Total SGe: 7083 EWE: 14 Period Erosion: 0.0 | 0.6
row cull| | | | 2.3
row cull| F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 0.0
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

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=====
Climati+-----+
Field: |           Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operation: harvest |
Prepond| Cropname: MILO |
| Harvest Yld: 35 Lbs res: 70 % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 11/15/92 |
| Start date of Next Operation: 04/15/93 |
| Ridge Space (in): 40 Height (in): 1 Deviation (deg): 0 |
| K factor: 0.90 I factor: 86 |
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |
blades | Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
blades | Curve 1: 48 Veg Quantity 1: 2205 lbs. (residue) | 1.4
blades | Curve 2: Veg Quantity 2: | 0.4
row pla| Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.6
row cull| Total SGe: 1483 EWE: 53 Period Erosion: 3.8 | 2.3
row cull| | | | 0.0
harvest| F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 3.8
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

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Climati+-----+
Field: | Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operation: blades (36 in. width) |
Prepond| Cropname: | tion)
| Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 04/15/93 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 05/15/93 | riod
| Ridge Space (in): 0 Height (in): Deviation (deg): | osion
| K factor: 1.0 I factor: 86 | n/ac)
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
blades | Adj L: 3000 | 1.4
blades | Curve 1: 48 Veg Quantity 1: 1984.5 lbs. (residue) | 0.4
row plai| Curve 2: Veg Quantity 2: | 0.6
row cull| Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 2.3
row cull| Total SGe: 1334 EWE: 13 Period Erosion: 1.8 | 0.0
harvest| | | 3.8
blades | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 1.8
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Unit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

```

=====
Climati+-----+
Field: | Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operation: blades (36 in. width) |
Prepond| Cropname: | tion)
| Harvest Yld: Lbs res: % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 05/15/93 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 07/01/93 | riod
| Ridge Space (in): 0 Height (in): Deviation (deg): | osion
| K factor: 1.0 I factor: 86 | n/ac)
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
blades | Adj L: 3000 | 0.4
row plai| Curve 1: 50 Veg Quantity 1: 1786.0 lbs. (residue) | 0.6
row cull| Curve 2: Veg Quantity 2: | 2.3
row cull| Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 0.0
harvest| Total SGe: 598 EWE: 16 Period Erosion: 8.8 | 3.8
blades | | | 1.8
blades | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 8.8
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

CAMPS-WEQ

[weq]

***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Unit name: WEQ FARMS

Opid: WEQ

Tract: BOGUS

Alternative Number: 2

```

=====
Climati+-----+
Field: |           Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operation: blades (36 in. width) |
Prepond| Cropname: |
| Harvest Yld: | Lbs res: | % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 07/01/93 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 08/15/93 |
| Ridge Space (in): 0 | Height (in): | Deviation (deg): | |
| K factor: 1.0 | I factor: 86 |
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 | Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
row pla| Adj L: 3000 | | 0.6
row cull| Curve 1: 50 | Veg Quantity 1: 1607.4 lbs. (residue) | 2.3
row cull| Curve 2: | Veg Quantity 2: | 0.0
harvest| Curve 3: | Veg Quantity 3: | 3.8
blades | Total SGe: 542 | EWE: 5 | Period Erosion: 3.2 | 1.8
blades | | | | 8.8
blades | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 3.2
F1=Help+-----+

```

CAMPS-WEQ

[weq]

***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Unit name: WEQ FARMS

Opid: WEQ

Tract: BOGUS

Alternative Number: 2

```

=====
Climati+-----+
Field: |           Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operation: blades (36 in. width) |
Prepond| Cropname: |
| Harvest Yld: | Lbs res: | % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 08/15/93 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 09/01/93 |
| Ridge Space (in): 0 | Height (in): | Deviation (deg): | |
| K factor: 1 | I factor: 86 |
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 | Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
row cull| Adj L: 3000 | | 2.3
row cull| Curve 1: 50 | Veg Quantity 1: 1446.7 lbs. (residue) | 0.0
harvest| Curve 2: | Veg Quantity 2: | 3.8
blades | Curve 3: | Veg Quantity 3: | 1.8
blades | Total SGe: 491 | EWE: 1 | Period Erosion: 0.9 | 8.8
blades | | | | 3.2
blades | F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 0.9
F1=Help+-----+

```

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Opunit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

```

=====
Climati+-----+
Field: |           Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operations: conventional drill |
Prepond| Cropname: |
| Harvest Yld:           Lbs res:           % res destroyed: 10 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 09/01/93 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 11/01/93 |
| Ridge Space (in): 10 Height (in): 2 Deviation (deg): 0 |
| K factor: 0.50 I factor: 86 |
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
row cul| Adj L: 3000 | 0.0
harvest| Curve 1: 50 Veg Quantity 1: 1302.0 lbs. (residue) | 3.8
blades | Curve 2: 46 Veg Quantity 2: 200 lbs. | 1.8
blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 8.8
blades | Total SGe: 798 EWE: 8 Period Erosion: 1.2 | 3.2
blades | | | 0.9
convent| F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 1.2
F1=Help+-----+
  
```

CAMPS-WEQ [weq]
 ***** MANAGEMENT PERIOD METHOD *****

Opunit name: WEQ FARMS Opid: WEQ Tract: BOGUS
 Alternative Number: 2

```

=====
Climati+-----+
Field: |           Management Period Method Information |
EWE Sta| Operations: graze wheat |
Prepond| Cropname: |
| Harvest Yld:           Lbs res:           % res destroyed: 25 |
|-----| Start date of Current Operation: 11/01/93 |-----|
| Start date of Next Operation: 03/15/94 |
| Ridge Space (in): 10 Height (in): 2 Deviation (deg): |
| K factor: .8 I factor: 86 |
|-----| Unadj L: 3000 Barrier Height: 0 |-----|
harvest| Adj L: 3000 | 3.8
blades | Curve 1: 50 Veg Quantity 1: 976.52 lbs. (residue) | 1.8
blades | Curve 2: 46 Veg Quantity 2: 600 lbs. | 8.8
blades | Curve 3: Veg Quantity 3: | 3.2
blades | Total SGe: 1406 EWE: 40 Period Erosion: 2.7 | 0.9
convent| F1=Help F4=Lookup F5=Process F8=Calc Esc Esc=Cancel | 1.2
graze w| | | 2.7
F1=Help+-----+
  
```


TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77
WEG: 3,4,4L
T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100
I = 86
L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Milo

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Milo	11/15/91	.9	2205	2917	37	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	1984	660	24	3
36 in. Blades	5/15/92	1.0	1786	598	5	3
Lister	5/15/92	.6	357	104	6	3
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	303	110	10	6
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.6	213	377	4	2
Row Cult.	8/1/92	.8	149	8448	14	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 16.4
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS MILO

DRY CROPLAND

I = 86

Following harvest, approximately 2200 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks will remain on the soil surface until March 15 to control wind erosion. Grazing can occur provided 2200 lbs of standing stalks remain in until March 15.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 5

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 56

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3593	43	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	1
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	1
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Graze Stalks	11/16/92	.9	1653	1110	37	3
36 in. Blades	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	51	7
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	1
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	904	659	43	9
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	800	1341	45	2

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 8.3

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

I-56

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 200 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed until March 15 provided 1650 lbs of standing stalks per acre remain on the soil surface to control wind erosion.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 200 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

TG Section III-A-2

Clovis Field Office

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 6

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 48

I = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Continuous Milo

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Milo	11/15/91	.9	2205	2917	37	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	1984	660	24	5
36 in. Blades	5/15/92	1.0	1786	598	5	1
Lister	5/15/92	.6	357	104	6	1
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	303	110	10	3
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.6	213	377	4	1
Row Cult.	8/1/92	.8	149	8448	14	0

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 11.4

Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CONTINUOUS MILO

DRY-CROPLAND

I = 48

Following harvest, approximately 2200 lbs per acre of standing milo stalks will remain on the soil surface until March 15 to control wind erosion. Grazing can occur provided 2200 lbs of standing stalks remain in until March 15.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.

Alternative Conservation Systems

Dry Cropland Alternatives

Resource Data:

MLRA: 77

WEG: 6

T = 5

WEQ:

C = 100

I = 48

L = 3000

This guidesheet was developed by the field office staff with input from the Central Curry SWCD Board of supervisors and the ASCS County Committee, as well as individual farmer input. Revisions from the previous guidesheet are based on observation and corrections over the past four years.

Because residue amounts will vary from year to year due to climatic conditions beyond the producer's control, the producer is limited to the tillage operations listed below rather than residue amounts. However, during the critical wind erosion period, November through April, the minimum amounts of residue and/or growing crop will be adhered to.

CROP ROTATION: Wheat, Milo, Fallow

operation:	date:	K	Res. lbs./ac.	SGe	EWE %	E tn/ac
Harvest Wheat	7/1/91	.8	1350	4683	5	0
36 in. Blades	8/15/91	1.0	1215	4426	7	0
Graze Volunt.	10/15/91	1.0	911	3394	43	0
36 in. Blades	3/15/92	1.0	820	1383	29	1
Rodweeder	5/15/92	1.0	738	1273	6	0
Row Planter	6/1/92	.8	627	1147	10	0
Row Cult.	7/1/92	.9	0	7083	18	0
Harvest Milo	11/15/92	.9	2205	1483	0	0
Graze Stalks	11/16/92	.9	1653	1110	37	2
36 in. Blades	3/15/93	1.0	1488	999	51	5
36 in. Blades	8/15/93	1.0	1339	457	1	0
Conv. Drill	9/1/93	.5	1205	588	5	1
Graze Wheat	10/15/93	.8	904	486	43	9
Growing Wheat	3/15/94	.8	400	678	45	7

ROTATIONAL AVERAGE (tons/ac/yr.): 8.5
Soil Loss Tolerance (tons/ac/yr): 15.0

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WHEAT, MILO, FALLOW

DRY CROPLAND

I-48

Following wheat harvest, approximately 900 lbs per acre of standing wheat stubble should be remaining on the soil surface by the onset of the critical wind erosion period (November). During the fallow period, grazing of volunteer wheat may occur. A minimum of 100 pounds of volunteer wheat per acre will be maintained from October 15 to March 15.

Milo stalks may be grazed until March 15 provided 1650 lbs of standing stalks per acre remain on the soil surface to control wind erosion.

Wheat may be grazed through March 15 provided 100 lbs of growing wheat per acre is maintained.

Should other crops be grown, please contact a USDA-Soil Conservation Service conservationist to assist in the revision of your conservation plan.