

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

MLRA 42

Soils: All irrigated soils in WEG 2 thru 7.

WEQ values: C-150 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 that will significantly reduce erosion compared to his present system.

The existing Irrigation System will be maintained as irrigation is essential for crop production to control wind erosion. Land will be considered irrigated if adequate residues are produced to control wind erosion.

Alternative 1: Maintain Residues until Tilled Or Planted: The crop residue management 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, plowed or listed when irrigated. Avoid leaving the land in a smooth, dry, pulverized condition during the critical blow period.

Alternative 2: Growing crops: Maintain a 2 inch stubble on growing crops as alfalfa and small grain.

Alternative 3: Protect idle land with residues: 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, 2250# SGe/ac.; sandy loams, clays and highly calcareous loams in WEG-3, 4 and 4L, 1750# SGe/ac.; and loams in WEG-5, 6, and 7, 1250# 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, chile will produce about 1600# SGe/ac. and cotton will produce less than 1500# SGe/ac.

Alternative 4: Idle land without residue: 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. Irrigation may also be used.

Alternative 5: Idle land for extended periods: 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 Alternative Conservation System meets the erosion protection requirements of the Food Security Act of 1985 and is attainable and feasible within the Deming Field Office.

DEMING
~~SWCD~~ John Summers Date 9 June 88
District Conservationist Bobby K. Hanna Date June 9, 1988
Area Conservationist Stan Bulsterson, Acting Date 6/16/88
State Office Ray V. Marapp Date 7/7/88

GENERAL FSA/FACTA CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE DEMING
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT IN
LUNA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

The existing conservation systems used by producers growing irrigated crops on Highly Erodible Land (HEL) fields are considered to be adequately controlling erosion and to be in compliance with the 1985 Food Security Act as amended.

The soils in the HEL fields in these tracts are irrigated to produce any crop. The application of irrigation water for crop [production alters the soil surface and reduces wind erosion. Since these fields are always irrigated when cropped, it is recognized that there will be little gain in conservation treatment for erosion control resulting from the development, implementation, and maintenance of individual conservation plans for the HEL fields. On all land left idle, surface roughening will be used in emergency situations to control erosion (refer to the attached specifications). Surface roughening will be applied within seven (7) days of emergency situations being observed. Emergency situations will be identified as occurring when soil deposition can be observed on the leeward (downwind) side of plants, stable clods, rows, or other stable features in the field.

If the treatment specified in this general plan cannot be followed, it will be necessary to develop and apply an individual conservation compliance plan for each tract in order to remain in compliance with the 1985 Food Security Act as amended.

This applies to HEL fields in the ASCS tracts listed in the attached letter.

<u>Erin Veda</u>	<u>10-21-99</u>	<u>Loedue Hyatt</u>	<u>10/21/99</u>
USDA - NRCS	Date	Deming SWCD	Date