

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 5

WEQ  
C-140  
I- 56  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives <sup>1/ 2/</sup>

Alternative 1: Cotton - 2 years, grain sorghum - 2 yrs., wheat - 1 yrs.

Minimum Crop Residue Amounts: cotton - 1000 pounds  
grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year, grain sorghum - 1 year

Minimum Crop Residue Amounts: cotton - 1000 pounds  
grain sorghum - 2000 pounds

Alternative 3: Cotton - 1 year, grain sorghum - 1 yr., wheat - 1 yr.

Minimum Crop Residue Amounts: cotton - 1000 pounds  
grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 4: Continuous cotton

Minimum Crop Residue Amounts: cotton - 1000 pounds

Alternative 5: Cotton - 1 year, forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum Crop Residue Amounts: cotton - 1000 pounds  
forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 6: Peanuts - 2 years, wheat - 1 year, cotton - 1 year

Minimum Crop Residue Amounts: peanuts - 1000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds  
cotton - 1000 pounds

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Alternative 7: Peanuts - 1 year; wheat - 1 year; cotton - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: peanuts - 1000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds  
cotton - 1000 pounds

Alternative 8: Continuous ensilage

Minimum crop residue amounts: ensilage - 1000 pounds

Alternative 9: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

2/ The A.C.S. listed on this guide sheet applies to the following soil mapping units: AL, Ap, Ar, La

Management Requirements:

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

grain sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain  
corn sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

forage sorghum - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum  
small grains specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

Shelby A. Gilmore  
SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

Richard J. Smith  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Lay Margoff  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 2

WEQ  
C-140  
I-134  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives <sup>1/</sup>

Alternative 1: Cotton - 2 years; grain sorghum - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds

Alternative 3: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 4: Alfalfa - 5 years; peanuts - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds  
Peanuts - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 5: Cotton - 1 year; forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 6: Peanuts - 1 year; wheat - 1 year; cotton - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Peanuts - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds  
Cotton - 1000 pounds

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Alternative 7: Continuous ensilage

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds

Alternative 8: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

- alfalfa - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue during the blowing season.
- corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- grain sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain  
corn sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.
- forage sorghum - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum speci-  
small grains fied amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

Shelby H. Gilmore  
SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

Richard J. Smith  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray V. Margo  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 3

WEQ  
C-140  
I-86  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives <sup>1/ 2/</sup>

Alternative 1: Cotton - 2 years; grain sorghum - 2 years; wheat - 2 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds

Alternative 3: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 4: Alfalfa - 5 years; cotton - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds  
Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 5: Alfalfa - 5 years; peanuts - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds  
Peanuts - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 6: Cotton - 1 year; forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

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Alternative 7: Continuous ensilage

Minimum crop residue amounts : ensilage - 1000 pounds

Alternative 8: Ensilage - 3 years; wheat - 3 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: ensilage - 1000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 9: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

2/ The A.C.S. listed on this guide sheet applies to the following  
soil mapping units: AL, Ap, Ar, La

Management Requirements:

alfalfa - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue  
during the blowing season.

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on  
the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting  
time as possible.

cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue  
on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting  
time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy  
condition if residues are inadequate.

grain sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain  
corn sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until  
April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

forage sorghums - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum  
small grains specified amount of residue is left on the soil sur-  
face until April 1, or as near planting time as  
possible.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

Shelby K. Gilmore  
SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

Richard W. Smith  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray Margas  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 5

WEQ  
C-140  
I-56  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives <sup>1/ 2/</sup>

Alternative 1: Cotton - 2 years; grain sorghum - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Alfalfa - 5 years; cotton - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds  
Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 4: Alfalfa - 5 years; peanuts - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds  
Peanuts - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 5: Wheat - 1 year; forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds  
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 6: Ensilage - continuous

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds

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Alternative 7: Ensilage - 3 years; wheat - 3 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 8: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

2/ The A.C.S. listed on this guide sheet applies to the following  
soil mapping units: Kb,KN,Kc,Kg,KO,Kh,KU,Ks,KX,SD,Sh,Sm,SE,Sn,SR

Management Requirements:

- alfalfa - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue during the blowing season.
- corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- grain sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain  
corn sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.
- forage sorghum - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum speci-  
small grains fied amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sod-buster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

Shelby H. Dilmore  
SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/16/88  
Date

Richard P. Smith  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray V. Marapp  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems -Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 3

WEQ  
C-140  
I-86  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Alfalfa - 5 years; cotton - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: alfalfa - 600 pounds  
cotton - 1000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 2: Wheat - 1 year; forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: wheat - 1200 pounds  
forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 3: Ensilage - 3 years; wheat - 3 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: ensilage - 1000 pounds  
wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 4: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

2/ The A.C.S. listed on this guide sheet applies to the following soil mapping units: Kb,KN,Kc,Kg,KO,Kh,KU,Ks,KX,SD,Sh,Sm,SE,Sr,SR

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Management Requirements:

- alfalfa - Leave the minimum specified amounts of residue during the blowing season.
- corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amounts of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- forage sorghums - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amounts of residue are left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

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Shelby H. Dilmore  
SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

PAT L. SAUER (ACTING)  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray V. Margo  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 3

WEQ  
C-140  
I-86  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Continuous cotton

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year; forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds  
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 3: Peanuts - 2 years; wheat - 1 year; cotton - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Peanuts - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds  
Cotton - 1000 pounds

Alternative 4: Peanuts - 1 year; wheat - 1 year; cotton- 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Peanuts - 1000 pounds  
Wheat - 1200 pounds  
Cotton - 1000 pounds

Alternative 5: Ensilage - continuous

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds

Alternative 6: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection.

1/ Residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

2/ The A.C.S. listed on this guide sheet applies to the following soil mapping units: Af, Ag, AL, Am, AV, Gs, Ma, MK, Me, Pe, Pf, PC, Ph, Po, PG, PS, Zf

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Management Requirements:

- corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- grain sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.
- forage sorghum - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

Shelby W. Dilmore  
SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

Pat L. Staver (ACTING)  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray V. Margo Jr.  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Dry Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 1,2 (Ae, AB, Br, BN, Bp)

WEQ

C-140  
I-56,86,134 <sup>1/</sup>  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Dry Cropland Alternatives <sup>2/</sup>

Alternative 1: Continuous wheat

Minimum crop residue amounts: 1200 pounds/acre air-dry residue

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 700 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 1300 pounds

Alternative 3: Cotton - 1 year; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 700 pounds  
Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 4: Cotton - 1 year; forage sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 700 pounds  
Forage sorghum - 400 pounds

Alternative 5: Continuous forage sorghum or grain sorghum

Minimum crop residue amounts: Forage sorghum - 400 pounds  
Grain sorghum - 1300 pounds

Alternative 6: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ "I" values identified are modified values obtained when deep plowing has been used to bring sandy clay loam subsoil material to the surface. (See Table 2 - Modified I Values - Tech Note 27)

2/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Management Requirements:

- Cotton - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- Grain sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain sorghum residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.
- forage sorghums - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sod-buster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

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6/9/88  
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Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

Pat L. Stamer (ACTING)  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray V. Marasp.  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Dry Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 3

WEQ  
C-140  
I-86  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Dry Cropland Alternatives <sup>1/</sup>

Alternative 1: Continuous wheat

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds/ac. air-dry residue

Alternative 2: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

Small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amounts of residue are left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

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SWCD Approval

6/9/88  
Date

Walter W. Hammond  
District Conservationist

6/10/88  
Date

Richard P. Smith  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
Date

Ray Marshall  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Alternative Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office  
Dry Cropland Guide Sheet  
Resource Data

MLRA - 77  
Soils - WEG 2

WEQ  
C-140  
I-134  
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirement section. Critical wind erosion - Feb-May

Dry Cropland Alternatives <sup>1/</sup>

Alternative 1: Continuous wheat

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds/ac. air-dry residue

Alternative 2: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection.

1/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

Small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amounts of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

Managing 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.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are 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.

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Richard J. Smith  
Area Conservationist

6/21/88  
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Ray V. Marquardt  
State Conservationist

7/7/88  
Date