

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

MLRA 36 and 39

Soils: All irrigated soils in WEG 3 thru 7.

WEQ values: C-120 or less, I-86 or less, and L-2600 or less

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

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

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

The following crops normally produce the following SGe under normal management if left standing. Alfalfa, small grain, and corn produce over 3000# SGe/ac.

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

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

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

Quemado SWCD Nova D. Corritto Date 6/8/88

Salado SWCD Sherman L. Yates Date 6/9/88

Acting District Conservationist Eugene E. Adkins Date 6/8/88

Area Conservationist Stan B. Substawan, Acting Date 6/16/88

State Office Lay V. Margop. Date 7/7/88

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

MLRA 36 and 39

Soils: All non-irrigated soils in WEG 3 thru 7.

WEQ values: C-120 or less, I-86 or less, and L-1000 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 March and April, which is the windy season.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Crop Rotation needed for erosion control is usually continuous small grain, but may include any high residue crop.

Crop Residue Use for erosion protection requires leaving adequate residues from the previous crop on the surface or maintain a 2 inch stubble on spring growing crops as small grain during March and April. 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). Sandy loams in WEG-3, 1500# SGe/ac.; and loams and clay loams in WEG-6 and 7, 1000# SGe/ac. It takes 275# standing and 550# flat small grain residue to equal 1000# SGe and 425# standing and 950# flat to equal 1500# SGe. 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 erosion control practice. If land is to be left idle for extended periods, the field may be planted to a perennial cover.

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

Quemado SWCD Nova D. Cornejo Date 6/8/88
District Conservationist Eugene E. Adkins Date 6/8/88
Area Conservationist Steve Sulstuber, Acting Date 6/16/88
State Office Ray Marquez Date 7/7/88