TG Section III-I-B -

Resource Management Systems - Part 2
Albuquerque Field Office
Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet
Resource Data

MLRA - 42
Soils - all in WEG 3,4,5,6,7

T-5

WEQ	USLE
C-120	R - 25
I-86 or less	K -.37
1000' or less	
.7 roughness	

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

Alternative Conservation Cropping sequences for Irrigated Cropland

Management groups 11 and 14 -No more than 3 consecutive years of a soil depleting crop is allowed.

Alternative 1: Alfalfa - 6 years, Corn-silage- 2 years, Small grains - 2 years

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 6 years, Vegetables - 3 years

Alternative 3: Alfalfa - 6 years, Vegetables - 3 years, Corn- 2 years

Alternative 4: Alfalfa - 6 to 8 years, Small grains or Corn - 1 year

Alternative 5: Alfalfa or Grass - 6 to 8 years, Small grains - 2 years

Alternative 6: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

Management groups 8 and 10 - No more than 2 consecutive years of a soil depleting crop is allowed.

Alternative 1: Alfalfa - 6 years, Corn-silage- 2 years, Small grains - 2 years

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 6 years, Vegetables - 2 years

Alternative 3: Alfalfa - 6 years, Vegetables - 2 years, Corn- 2 years

Alternative 4: Alfalfa - 6 to 8 years, Small grains or Corn - 1 year

Alternative 5: Alfalfa or Grass - 6 to 8 years, Small grains - 2 years

Alternative 6: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

Management group 1 (No soil depleting crops allowed in this group)

Alternative 1: Alfalfa or Grass - 6 to 8 years, Small grains - 2 years

Alternative 2: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection that meet the standards and specifications in Section IV of the FOTG.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

Small Grains and Grass - 1400 pounds of flat residue or 1000 pounds of growing residue needed to meet the requirements for a soil improving crop;

Leave flat residue or growing small grain residue during Feb. 15 and May 15.

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

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SWCD Approval — Date

John E Werner — 8/4/88
District Conservationist — Date

Suzan Hackworth — 8/25/88
Area Conservationist — Date

Ray Vmargo Jr. — 9/13/88
State Conservationist — Date