

GUIDE SHEET # 17

TUCUMCARI FIELD OFFICE

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet 1 /

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils in WEG
T - 5

WEQ

C - 120
I - 56 or less
K - 0.7 assumed

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements Section. Critical wind erosion period is November through April.

Irrigated Alternatives 2 /

Alternative 1: Continuous Wheat

Minimum Growing Crop Amounts - Wheat - 750 pounds

Alternative 2: Continuous Forage Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Forage Sorghum - 800 pounds

Alternative 3: Continuous Grain Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Stalks with leaves - 1000 pounds
Stalks only - 2000 pounds

Alternative 4: Continuous Corn

Minimum Residue Amounts - 60% stalks 40% leaves - 2500 pounds
Stalks only - 2000 pounds

Alternative 5: Any combination or rotation of wheat, milo, corn or forage sorghum when residues are managed for the minimum amounts for that crop.

Alternative 6: Any other rotation with comparable levels of erosion protection (less than or equal to T).

Management Requirements

- Grain Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Wheat - Leave the minimum amount of growing small grain residue during the wind erosion season, November - April.
- Forage Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Corn - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Idle Land - Fallow, set-aside etc. - Keep a minimum of 500 pounds standing small grain residue or 900 pounds of forage sorghum residue plus 200 pounds of annual residues.
- Cotton Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.

Note -- in the event producer is unable to attain the required amount of residue, one of the following will be done:

1. Emergency tillage will be performed to leave the soil in a ridged condition.
2. Feedlot manure will be added to compensate for the deficiency in residue.
3. Emergency irrigation - the land will be lightly irrigated to prevent blowing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ / To be used for conservation compliance and/or sodbusting.
 $\frac{2}{2}$ / These are acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion rates do not exceed "T".

Guide sheet approved by the Canadian River S&WCD Board.

Bill Wallace
Supervisor

5-10-90
Date

Elmer W. Clark
District Conservationist

5-14-90
Date

Robert H. Bruce
Area Conservationist

5-15-90
Date

[Signature]
State Conservationist

7/18/90
Date

GUIDE SHEET # 16

TUCUMCARI FIELD OFFICE

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet 1 /

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils in WEG 3,4,4L
T - 5

WEG

C - 120
I - 86 or less
K - 0.7 assumed

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements Section. Critical wind erosion period is November through April.

Irrigated Alternatives 2 /

Alternative 1: Continuous Wheat

Minimum Growing Crop Amounts - Wheat - 900

Alternative 2: Continuous Forage Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Forage Sorghum - 900

Alternative 3: Continuous Grain Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Stalks with leaves - 1300
Stalks only - 2500

Alternative 4: Continuous Corn

Minimum Residue Amounts - 60% stalks 40% leaves - 3500
Stalks only - 2500

Alternative 5: Any combination or rotation of wheat, milo, corn or forage sorghum when residues are managed for the minimum amounts for that crop.

Alternative 6: Any other rotation with comparable levels of erosion protection (less than or equal to T).

Management Requirements

- Grain Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Wheat - Leave the minimum amount of growing small grain residue during the wind erosion season, November - April.
- Forage Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Corn - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Idle Land - Fallow, set-aside etc - Keep a minimum of 1300 pounds standing small grain equivalent through the blow season.
- Cotton - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.

Note -- in the event producer is unable to attain the required amount of residue, one of the following will be done:

1. Emergency tillage will be performed to leave the soil in a ridged condition.
2. Feedlot manure will be added to compensate for the deficiency in residue.
3. Emergency irrigation - the land will be lightly irrigated to prevent blowing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ / To be used for conservation compliance and/or sodbusting.
 $\frac{2}{2}$ / These are acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion rates do not exceed "T".

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Supervisor

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Elmer W. Clark
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Robert D. Bruce
Area Conservationist

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GUIDE SHEET # 15

TUCUMCARI FIELD OFFICE

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet 1 /

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils in WEG - 2
T - 0.7

WEG

C - 120
I - 134 or less
K - 0.7 assumed

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements Section. Critical wind erosion period is November through April.

Irrigated Alternatives 2 /

Alternative 1: Continuous Wheat

Minimum Growing Crop Amounts - Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 2: Continuous Forage Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Forage Sorghum - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Continuous Grain Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Stalks with leaves - 1600 pounds
Stalks only - 3200 pounds

Alternative 4: Continuous Corn

Minimum Residue Amounts - 60% stalks 40% leaves - 4250 pounds
Stalks only - 3200 pounds

Alternative 5: Any combination or rotation of wheat, milo, corn or forage sorghum when residues are managed for the minimum amounts for that crop.

Alternative 6: Any other rotation with comparable levels of erosion protection (less than or equal to T).

Management Requirements

- Grain Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Wheat - Leave the minimum amount of growing small grain residue during the wind erosion season, November - April.
- Forage Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Corn - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.
- Idle Land - Fallow, set-aside etc. - Keep a minimum of 600 pounds standing small grain residue or 1000 pounds of forage sorghum residue plus 200 pounds of annual residues.
- Cotton - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface as near to planting date as possible or when land is prepared for pre-irrigation.

Note -- in the event producer is unable to attain the required amount of residue, one of the following will be done:

1. Emergency tillage will be performed to leave the soil in a ridged condition.
2. Feedlot manure will be added to compensate for the deficiency in residue.
3. Emergency irrigation - the land will be lightly irrigated to prevent blowing.

1 / To be used for conservation compliance and/or sodbusting.
2 / These are acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion rates do not exceed "T".

Guide sheet approved by the Canadian River S&WCD Board.

Bill Wallace
Supervisor

5-10-90
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District Conservationist

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Robert D. Bruce
Area Conservationist

5-15-90
Date

Ray J. Smith
State Conservationist

7/18/90
Date

GUIDE SHEET # 20

TUCUMCARI FIELD OFFICE

Dry Cropland Guide Sheet 1 /

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils in WEG - 5
T - 5

WEQ

C - 120
I - 56 or less
K - 0.7 assumed

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements Section. Critical wind erosion period is November through April.

Irrigated Alternatives 2 /

Alternative 1: Continuous Wheat

Minimum Growing Crop Amounts - Wheat - 750 pounds

Alternative 2: Continuous Forage Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Forage Sorghum - 800 pounds

Alternative 3: Continuous Grain Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Stalks with leaves - 1000 pounds
Stalks only - 2000 pounds

Alternative 4: Any combination or rotation of wheat, milo, corn or forage sorghum when residues are managed for the minimum amounts for that crop.

Alternative 5: Any other rotation with comparable levels of erosion protection (less than or equal to T).

Management Requirements

- Grain Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing residue until May 1, or as near planting time as possible, whichever is earlier.
- Wheat - Leave the minimum amount of growing small grain residue during the wind erosion season, November - April.
- Forage Sorghum - Leave minimum specified amounts of standing residue on surface until May 1, or as near planting time as possible, whichever is earlier.
- Idle Land - Fallow, set-aside etc, - Keep a minimum of 1300 pounds flat small grain equivalent through the blow season.

Note -- in the event producer is unable to attain the required amount of residue, one of the following will be done:

1. Emergency tillage will be performed to leave the soil in a ridged condition.
2. Feedlot manure will be added to compensate for the deficiency in residue.

1 / To be used for conservation compliance and/or sodbusting.
2 / These are acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion rates do not exceed "T".

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Bill Wallace
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Elmer W. Clark
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GUIDE SHEET # 19

TUCUMCARI FIELD OFFICE

Dry Cropland Guide Sheet 1 /

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils in WEG - 3,4,4L
T - 5

WEQ

C - 120
I - 86 or less
K - 0.7 assumed

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements Section. Critical wind erosion period is November through April.

Dry Alternatives 2 /

Alternative 1: Continuous Wheat

Minimum Growing Crop Amounts - Wheat - 900 pounds

Alternative 2: Continuous Forage Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Forage Sorghum - 900 pounds

Alternative 3: Continuous Grain Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Stalks with leaves - 1300 pounds
Stalks only - 2500 pounds

Alternative 4: Any combination or rotation of wheat, milo, corn or forage sorghum when residues are managed for the minimum amounts for that crop.

Alternative 5: Any other rotation with comparable levels of erosion protection (less than or equal to T).

Management Requirements

Grain Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing residue until May 1, or as near planting time as possible, whichever is earlier.

Wheat - Leave the minimum amount of growing small grain residue during the wind erosion season, November - April.

Forage Sorghum - Leave minimum specified amounts of standing residue on surface until May 1, or as near planting time as possible, whichever is earlier.

Idle Land - Fallow, set-aside etc. - Keep a minimum of 500 pounds standing small grain residue or 900 pounds of forage sorghum residue plus 200 pounds of annual residues.

Note -- in the event producer is unable to attain the required amount of residue, one of the following will be done:

1. Emergency tillage will be performed to leave the soil in a ridged condition.
2. Feedlot manure will be added to compensate for the deficiency in residue.

- 1 / To be used for conservation compliance and/or sodbusting.
- 2 / These are acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion rates do not exceed "T".

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Bill Wallace
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5-10-90
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Robert D. Bruce
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Lay J. Mays
State Conservationist

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GUIDE SHEET # 18

TUCUMCARI FIELD OFFICE

Dry Cropland Guide Sheet 1 /

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils in WEG - 2
T - 5

WEQ

C - 120
I - 134 or less
K - 0.7 assumed

The following alternatives are acceptable regardless of the tillage method used provided the minimum amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements Section. Critical wind erosion period is November through April.

Dry Alternatives 2 /

Alternative 1: Continuous Wheat

Minimum Growing Crop Amounts - Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 2: Continuous Forage Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Forage Sorghum - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Continuous Grain Sorghum

Minimum Residue Amounts - Stalks with leaves - 1600 pounds
Stalks only - 3200 pounds

Alternative 4: Any combination or rotation of wheat, milo, or forage sorghum when residues are managed for the minimum amounts for that crop.

Alternative 5: Any other rotation with comparable levels of erosion protection (less than or equal to T).

Management Requirements

- Grain Sorghum - Leave the minimum specified amount of standing residue until May 1, or as near planting time as possible, whichever is earlier.
- Wheat - Leave the minimum amount of growing small grain residue during the wind erosion season, November - April.
- Forage Sorghum - Leave minimum specified amounts of standing residue on surface until May 1, or as near planting time as possible, whichever is earlier.
- Idle Land - Fallow, set-aside etc, - Keep a minimum of 600 pounds standing small grain residue or 1000 pounds of forage sorghum residue plus 200 pounds of annual residues.

Note -- in the event producer is unable to attain the required amount of residue, one of the following will be done:

1. Emergency tillage will be performed to leave the soil in a ridged condition.
2. Feedlot manure will be added to compensate for the deficiency in residue.

1 / To be used for conservation compliance and/or sodbusting.
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