VENT_223

VENT_223

CONSERVATION PLAN

#2

Ted Thompson - Cox Ranch
Cooperator

Eureka
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Assisted by
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

THIS CONSERVATION PLAN is the result of team work. You and your neighbors, the members of the governing body of your soil conservation district, and the men of the Soil Conservation Service worked together to make it.

YOUR SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT was formed by local farmers. You are a member of that district. The district was created to serve you. Making this conservation plan is just one way in which the district can help you.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE men helped work up this plan. They mapped your land to find out about its soil, slope, and how much erosion there had been. They looked at other things that needed to be known so as to develop the best conservation plan for your land. They helped in planning for the best use of the cropland, grazing land, woodland, and wildlife land. Where construction was needed, they gave engineering help. For maps and other special help, they went to their regional and state men. Back of these men are the national staff of the Soil Conservation Service and the various federal and state research stations. You got the best help known in soil and water conservation on this plan.

YOUR CONSERVATION PLAN will bring results only after you have carried out the practices planned for each field. When you have done this you will find that conservation farming protects your land and makes it produce better crops. On most farms conservation farming also pays more. The sooner you can do the things your plan calls for the sooner you will be able to get the benefits of conservation farming. If you need technical help to put the practices on your land you can get it through your district.

YOUR CONSERVATION PRACTICES will need attention from time to time to stay in good working order. The plan has been made to require as little upkeep work as possible. But this upkeep is important -- it's like a stitch in time. A little work on upkeep, done when needed, will avoid costly repairs.

YOUR CONSERVATION PLAN should be a blueprint for your farming operations for many years. You can adjust the plan if markets, prices, or other things make it wise to do so. If you need trained help to make the adjustments you can get it through your soil conservation district.

YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS can put conservation practices on the land faster and at lower cost by working together, sharing equipment, and exchanging ideas. It will also be easier to keep your practices working right.

YOU, more than anyone else, hold the responsibility of making this plan a success. Its success, and its benefit to you, your community, and the Nation will depend largely on your interest and belief in, and practice of, soil and water conservation and good land use.

Owner Ted Thompson Farm Plan No. NV-SCD-20-14

Operator Same Acreage 319

Ranch Name Cox

GENERAL

This ranch is one of the five places operated by you. It is located about 30 miles north of Eureka on the East side of Diamond Valley, just north of the home ranch. The primary use of the ranch is the production of some hay and pasture in conjunction with the other ranches. There is no continuous supply of water available for this ranch.

SOILS

IIe_4 (colored yellow) The soil found under the symbol is characterized by being deep, medium textured, and on gentle slopes. Average depth is 4 feet. Water holding capacity is moderate. This soil is underlain by clay or gravels.

IVw_1 (colored blue) This soil is moderately deep to very deep, heavy textured, and on nearly level slopes. Water holding capacity varies from low to high. A prominent water table is present in the 5 to 20 inch zone, and has a tendency to fluctuate seasonally.

VIs_1 (colored orange) This soil is commonly found in saline and alkali bottomlands. Usually there is a fluctuating water table present. Soil texture varies from medium to heavy. Plant growth is affected by the water table and saline and alkali conditions.

CONSERVATION NEEDS

Below is a listing of the conservation needs as was worked out with you.

1. Drainage
2. Water Spreading

3. Seedbed Preparation

4. Seeding Mixtures and Cropping Practices

5. Fencing

6. Pasture and Range Management

I. Drainage

A. To relieve the wet and boggy condition of parts of Field 4 and to obtain some water, possibly for irrigation of Field 3, drains are needed in Field 4. Investigations as to their exact locations will be made when you are ready to install, but their approximate locations are indicated on the map.

II. Water Spreading

A. Water draining from Field 4 or from spring flood waters should be spread over Field 3. This can best be done by surveying out and installing a spreader ditch system. An attempt also should be made to collect the springs in Field 1 into one stream and spreading this water over the field by a contour system.

For Field 2, if any of the water from the home ranch is available, it should be spread here.

III. Seedbed Preparation

A. In Fields 1, 2, 3, and parts of 4, before planting any grasses or legumes, a seedbed should be prepared. The present sod offers too much competition for the tame grasses to get started. Therefore, the sod should be completely broken up before planting the better grasses and legumes.

IV. Seeding Mixtures and Cropping Practices

A. Below are suggested seeding mixtures for the various fields and

conditions.

1. Fields 1 and 3

a. Tall wheat grass	8
Yellow sweet clover	5
	13 pounds per acre

2. Field 2

For the following mixture irrigation will be necessary to start and maintain the stand.

a. Alta fescue	6
Red top	2
Strawberry clover	2
Reed canary	4
	14 pounds per acre

If no irrigation water is available from either the home ranch or by the drainage of Field 4, the mixture below is suggested.

Reed canary	8
strawberry clover	2
	10 pounds per acre

3. Field 4 - Hay field

After drains are established to lower existing high water table, the following mixture is suggested.

a. Manchar smooth brome	6
Timothy	2
Alsike clover	2
Mammoth red clover	4
	14 pounds per acre

The same principles of crop rotation, seedbed preparation, seeding, fertilizing, etc., applies to this ranch as they were stated in the Mau farm plan.

V. Fencing

A. Fields 1 and 2 are large enough to handle as range fields. Therefore, they should be cross-fenced as indicated on the map. If Field 2 can

be used as a hayfield, it will also need to be fenced.

VI. Pasture and Range Management

A. The same management practices as mentioned in the Mau farm plan apply here also, plus a few others. These others are (1) Don't graze your tall wheat pasture plantings until they are at least two years old; (2) Leave at least a one foot stubble on your tall wheat grass; and (3) Do not graze tall wheat grass two years in a row on the same field before it starts to head out.

These two fields of range and pasture land should be grazed in a rotation-deferred system in conjunction with your other such fields.

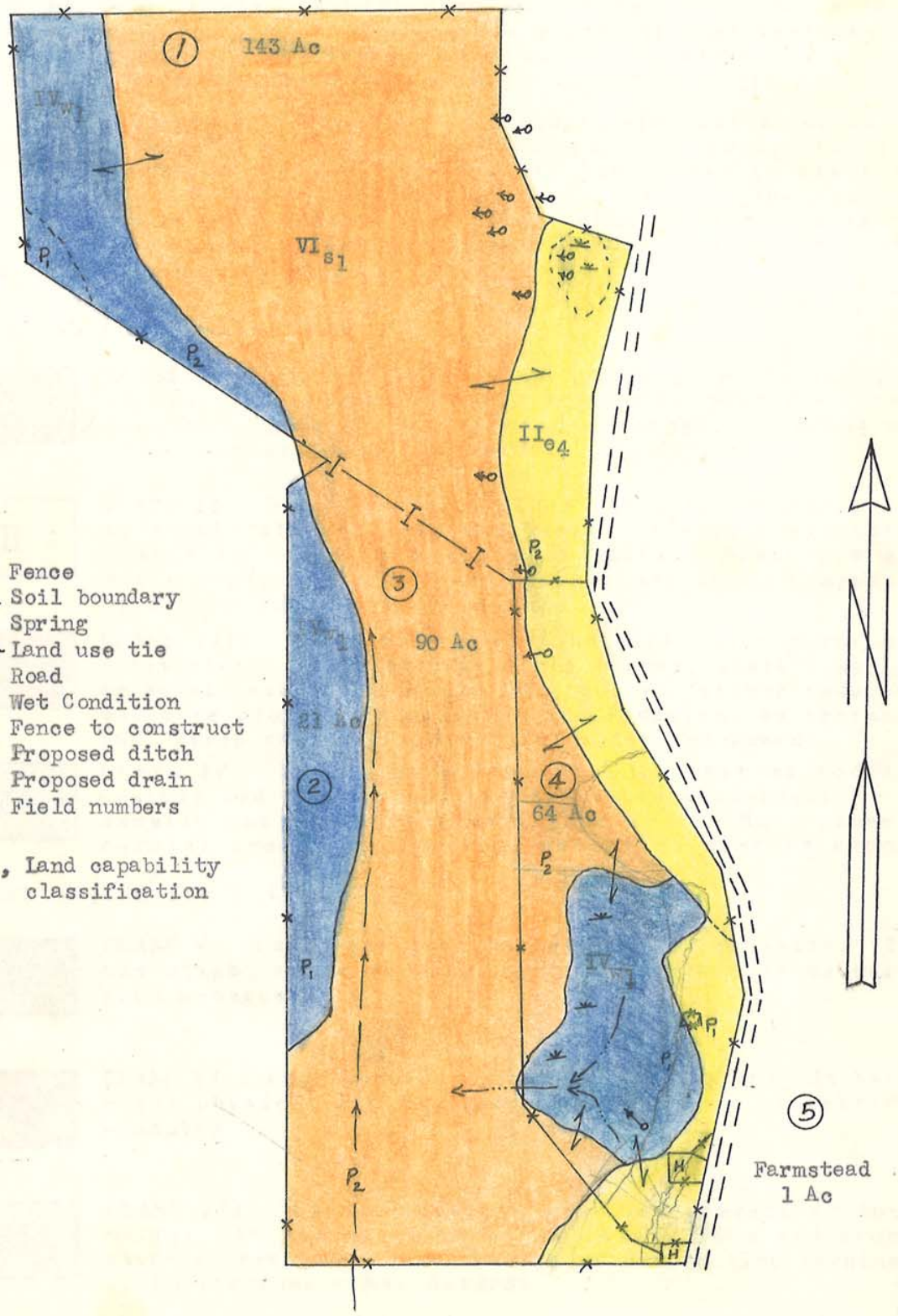
FARMSTEAD

Field 5

Present practices are adequate.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
H.H. BENNETT, Chief

PACIFIC REGION
J.H. CHRIST, Director



CONSERVATION PLAN

OPERATOR Ted Thompson FARM No. 14 DATE May 21, 1953

Eureka S.C.D. ACRES 319 SCALE 1" equals 800'

FORM NO. R7-171

AGR-SCS-PORTLAND, ORE. MARCH 1954

PHOTO NO.

THE STANDARD LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

The first step in making a conservation farm plan is a careful survey of the land itself. Experienced soil scientists make a conservation survey of soils, slopes, erosion and other physical features. This information is plotted on an aerial photograph or map of the farm. Standard symbols are used to supply the details needed by professional men.

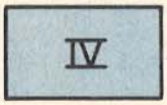
This information is reduced to a simple classification of land, according to its suitability for use and its need for special treatment. In this "Land Capability Classification" all land falls in eight broad classes. The first four are suitable for cultivation. The next three are limited to range or woodland use. The eighth class is suited only for wildlife, recreational or similar purpose. Each is shown by a standard color and/or Roman numeral.

LAND SUITED FOR CULTIVATION:

CLASS I: Very good land with little or no limitation in use. It is nearly level, deep and commonly without erosion. Some of it may need drainage, clearing or other conditioning treatment.

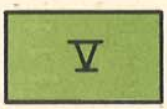
CLASS II: Good land with minor physical limitations, as gentle slopes, less deep soils or slight erosion. Choice in crops is reduced or special practices as water management, contour operations, cover cropping or longer rotations are needed.

CLASS III: Moderately good land with major physical limitations, as relatively steep slopes, shallow soils or severe erosion. Choice in crops is further reduced and more protective measures are required, as terracing, strip cropping and careful water management.



CLASS IV: Fairly good land that is best suited to pasture and hay but can be cultivated occasionally -- usually not for more than 1 year in 6. When plowed careful erosion prevention practices must be used.

LAND NOT SUITED FOR CULTIVATION:



CLASS V: Land very good for grazing or forestry. It has slight or no physical limitations and needs only good management.

CLASS VI: Land good for grazing or forestry. It has minor physical limitations and needs some protective measures.

CLASS VII: Land moderately good for grazing or forestry. It has major physical limitations and needs extreme care to prevent erosion or destructive burning, or to overcome other hazards.

CLASS VIII: Suited only for wildlife or recreation. This land usually is steep, rough, stony, sandy, wet, or highly erodible.