

STATE OF IOWA
MILLS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
DISTRICT WORK PLAN
September 4, 1941....

REPORT - WORK UNIT ANALYSIS
Mills County, Iowa
January 21, 1947

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January 21 Messrs. Uri Bruning, Howard Ream, T. J. Powell, and Richard A. Wilcox met with the Work Unit Conservationist, Mr. Ray Jones, at Malvern for the purpose of studying work unit operations at that location. The following report outlines some of the subject matter discussed and the information presented by the Work Unit Conservationist. Recommendations made by the committee are contained at the end of this report.

I. Background Information.

A. Soil conservation work done in the district before district organization.

According to information presented at the meeting some very general educational work was done prior to the establishment of the CCC Camp at Malvern in July, 1935. The soil conservation educational work was very general in nature and was limited largely to general educational meetings over the county.

July 11, 1935 a CCC Camp was established at Malvern. At the time the camp was established the Soil Improvement Association was organized to sponsor the conservation work to be done by the camp. It was reported that the Association would serve largely as a promotional agency providing for the production of agricultural limestone for cooperators. During the time the camp was in operation in Mills County the technicians prepared approximately 150 farm conservation plans for farmers in the county. While these plans were prepared to cover all of the land in the farm and were intended to provide for a soil management program as well as erosion control practices, most of the work done involved gully control structures and gully control tree planting. Contouring was introduced and rather widely applied during the time the camp was in operation. It was indicated that at the time the district was organized some 10,000 acres of contouring had been established in Mills County. Terraces were not readily accepted as part of the farm plans prepared by the camp and a very small amount of terracing was applied during the camp operations. Considerable interest was developed in the conservation program during the period of camp operations which led to the desire on the part of the local people to maintain the progress made in the conservation program at the time the camp was closed.

The camp was closed in July, 1940 and a maintenance technician assigned to serve camp cooperators. During the time the maintenance technician was in the county he was housed with the County Agent and worked largely with old camp cooperators.

It was reported that the major reason for organization of the soil conservation district was the desire on the part of the local leaders to maintain the progress made in their conservation program. It was felt that such an organization was needed to permit the farmers in the county to band together to work on their soil erosion problem.

B. Record dates of hearing, referendum, certificate of organization, memorandum and supplemental memorandum of understanding.

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|---|--------------------|
| 1. Hearing | - May 2, 1941 |
| 2. Referendum | - May 28, 1941 |
| 3. Certificate of Organization | - June 25, 1941 |
| 4. Memorandum of Understanding | - October 14, 1941 |
| 5. Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding | - October 10, 1942 |

C. Soil conservation education and information program from organization date to present.

Approximately 1½ years elapsed from the time the camp was closed until the soil conservation district was organized. During that time the maintenance technician assisted cooperators to maintain and improve their conservation programs. Following organization of the district the educational program included the following major activities:

1. The district program for soil and water conservation was discussed at general meetings held in each township. Some of these meetings were held under the sponsorship of township Farm Bureau groups while others were conducted under Vocational Agriculture units and through special groups called together in communities.
2. Radio stations in Shenandoah have carried a large number of radio broadcasts during the time since the district was organized. Farmers and leaders from Mills County have participated in from one to five broadcasts each year until up to 1945. Similar broadcasts conducted by farmers and technicians in the other districts in this area have been instrumental in interesting a large number of people in the conservation problem.
3. The superintendent of schools in Mills County took an active interest in the conservation program of the district from its inception. The school superintendent developed one of the early outlines for a course in soil conservation for rural schools. It is reported that the results of the work with rural schools has been far reaching. In 1942 a short course was conducted in the high schools in Mills County and involved a twelve weeks' course of meetings with high school students. A total of 187 certificates was issued to high school students for completion of the short course.
4. A farm institute sponsored by the district, the County Farm Bureau and the local newspapers was held each year at which a part of the program was given over to the discussion of the soil conservation program.
5. The Mills County Terrace Contest has served to interest a large number of people in Mills County in the use of terraces and other conservation measures to protect the land on their farms. A contest was held each year except 1945 and culminated in the holding of the National Plow Built Terrace Contest in 1946.

In the early days of the district the educational program was centered

around the land use, soil management and conservation practices involved in the conservation program. During the war period emphasis was placed upon the application of simple conservation practices as a means of stepping up production and at the same time protecting soil resources. The terracing program has developed rather rapidly during the war period and has induced contractors to enter into the terrace construction program in the district. The heavy layout load on terraces both on cooperators' farms and on non-cooperators' farms in advance of construction by contractors is taking a large part of the work unit personnel's time. It was pointed out that one of the problems involved in planning the proper land use and soil management program for farms in this district is related to the custom of growing large acres of corn. The development of sound farm plans was in many cases in conflict with the goals set for crop production under the AAA program.

D. Interest and activity of the District Commissioners

District Commissioners elected at the time the district was organized were Steele, Wearin and McGrew. Each of the Commissioners has been re-elected once since the district was organized and has served continuously. The three men were also active in the old Soil Improvement Association and took an active part in the organization of the soil conservation district. All of these men have considerable previous experience in serving on boards, committees and other programs in the county. They have continued to serve in these other capacities during the time that they have served as District Commissioners.

The interest of these men in the soil conservation program is indicated by the fact that each has a complete conservation program on his own farm. Two of the commissioners have good up-to-date plans developed since the district was organized. Mr. Steele has maintained the old camp conservation plan which has been revised and signed up under the district program.

The District Commissioners have maintained an active interest in the organization of the work in the district and have made a real effort to give assistance to the work unit and other personnel helping them to carry out their program. Review of the district's work plan did not indicate many set policies with regard to procedures to be followed by personnel assisting the district, particularly in farm planning and application assistance to farmers. It was indicated in the discussion, however, that the commissioners have reviewed requests for planning and starting practice assistance and have established priorities under which the assistance would be given. Each year through their annual report they have indicated the general direction that the district would take in its conservation program and the assistance that they would give to farmers and others in carrying out the conservation program. The original policy established by the commissioners in assisting farmers through groups in farm planning and application work has not been followed. There are a number of reasons given as to why this policy has not been carried out. There was no indication of a change in the policy as written. The commissioners have been very active in the promotion of the terrace building contest, farmers' institute and other

major activities related to soil and water conservation. It is reported that interest of the governing body in detailed information of the district program has reduced in recent months.

- E. Are there physical and economic conditions preventing or encouraging the adoption of a soil conservation program?

Fifty per cent of the farms in the district are tenant operated.

About 5% of the farms involving about 15% of the land are 640 acres or larger in size.

About 30% of the farms are operated in cash-grain units. These cash-grain operators are largely located in the Missouri River Bottomland Area.

There are a number of large cattle feeders in the district.

In the bluff area along the Missouri River there are a large number of small farms in which it is difficult to prepare conservation programs.

- F. Are special groups slow or quick to adopt soil conservation programs?

Special groups in the county include the Irish-Catholic community at Imogene and the German-Lutheran settlement at Mineola. It has been somewhat difficult to interest the farmers in these groups in the conservation program. Some improvement has been indicated in recent months.

- G. Interest and activity of other agencies.

The Extension Service, AAA, Farm Security Administration, Production Credit Administration, public schools have all given satisfactory cooperation to the district in carrying out its program.

- H. The following table shows the progress in farm conservation plans and practices by year:

	<u>Farm Plans</u> No.	<u>Contour Planting</u> Acres	<u>Diversions</u> L. F.	<u>Drainage</u> Acres Benefited	<u>Farm Water</u> Course Sq. Yd.	<u>Terraces</u> Miles On Plans	<u>Terraces</u> Miles On Starting Practices	<u>Terraces</u> Miles Total
1942	11	646					11	11
1943	5	15,060		700	574,000	30	22	52
1944	30	33,400	1,600	632	48,950	40	35	75
1945	36	35,000	4,875	765	61,997	112	35	147
1946	36	40,000	500	635	310,837	102	113	215

The construction of terraces in the district has increased rather rapidly in recent years. It was reported that the rate of application increased approximately 100% each year since the district's organization and that at the present time there have been established 640 miles of terraces on farms under agreement with the district and widespread application established on 147 farms.

I. Record staff by name, grade, and year or part of year since work unit was established.

July, 1941 - July, 1942	Carl Zimmerman, P-2		
	Ray Jones, P-2		
July, 1942 - January, 1943	Ray Jones, P-2		
January, 1943 - July, 1943	Ray Jones, P-2		
July, 1943 - January, 1944	Ray Jones, P-2		
January, 1944 - May, 1945	Ray Jones, P-2	- Hayden,	P-1
May, 1945 - Sept., 1945	Ray Jones, P-2		
September, 1945 - Sept., 1946	Ray Jones, P-2	- Summers,	SP-5
September, 1946 to date	Ray Jones, P-2	- Summers,	SP-5
		Wederquist,	SP-5

In 1945 and 1946 L/A SP-3 Conservation Aids were employed for 120 day periods during layout season.

J. How does the work unit function now?

1. Requests for assistance with farm planning and starting practices are received, reviewed, approved and priority for assistance established by the District Commissioners. Priority for assistance is based largely upon the order in which requests are received and upon the sincerity of the applicant's desire in developing a conservation program for his farm.
2. After the request has been approved the Conservation Aids collect information on the farm--order maps and check to see whether the farm has been conservation surveyed.
3. The P-2 farm planner calls on each applicant to discuss the conservation program and particular problems that the farmer has on his farm. In some instances the first contact with the farmer making request is through a general group meeting at which information is presented by the farm planner. During the contact with the farmer the planner and farmer indicate what practices he needs on the farm and decide which of these practices he should start applying immediately and the areas where they will be applied. Some of the starting practices considered are as follows: Types of rotations for application on a given field; lime requirements and fields to be limed; contouring; terracing and waterways.
4. Following the contact by the farm planner, schedule of layout assistance is made up by the conservation aids. Layout assistance has been given to farmers on starting practices as time permits.
5. No further assistance is given to the farmer until his request comes up in order of priority for farm planning assistance. The District Commissioners have insisted that farm planning help be given only to those farmers who have carried out one or more starting conservation practices in advance of planning.
6. The conservation aids prepare the preliminary information necessary for the development of the farm plan in advance of the contact by the farm planner. The information includes maps, crop history, old crop

boundaries and crop plans for the coming year. This information is prepared for the planner.

7. The farm planner then calls on the farmer to discuss land use, soil management, conservation practices and to agree upon a plan to be followed on the farm. The planner usually develops a cropping plan and at least one alternate prior to his call on the farmer.
8. After agreement has been reached with the farmer the conservation aids prepare and assemble the material for the farm plan. The plan is then typed by the clerk-stenographer and checked by the farm planner.

There are no group enterprise projects being carried out in the district. Discussion indicated that procedures involved in setting up this type of project and the amount of technical time required to carry them out has discouraged the commissioners and technicians from undertaking such work.

The engineering assistance available to the work unit is supplied by the work group engineer located at Shenandoah. About 28% of the work group engineer's time has been allocated to assisting all work unit personnel in carrying out the engineering phases of the conservation program in connection with farm planning activities. The engineer and engineering aid have handled the major farm drainage projects, gully control measures and in some cases diversion projects. It was indicated that considerably more engineering assistance could be utilized to advantage in this district. It was also reported that a large portion of the engineering work plan was being carried out by farmers.

II. Quality of Planning and Establishment Work

Note: A brief review was made of a number of farm plans selected at random from the work unit file. No comment.

III. Recommendations

A. Needed revisions of district program and work plan.

It appears that it would be desirable for the commissioners to rather carefully review the work plan with a view to bringing together the specific policies and procedures established to guide cooperating agencies that assist in carrying out the program of the district. It is expected that a good many of the policies and procedures have been revised and recorded in the minutes of meetings of the commissioners during the period since the district was organized.

B. Items concerning district directors and their activities.

It is felt that the District Commissioners have maintained an active interest in the program and have made a real effort to keep the conservation program moving along. It appears that they might well be encouraged to give attention to some of the more detailed procedures being followed

by the personnel in making assistance on farm planning and application available to farmers. Such items as establishment of priority for assisting groups of farmers rather than individuals, distribution of assistance to farmers in all areas of the district and limiting the amount of assistance to starting practices should be given more consideration.

- C. Items concerning other agencies and their relationship to the district program.

No comment.

- D. Education and information program.

It appears that the educational and informational program of the district has been well planned and carried out. In view of the activities carried on in the district which have been designed to interest farmers in the conservation program, it would indicate that a considerably higher rate of farm planning progress should be achieved in the district than is indicated by the record of farm plans completed. It would appear that more emphasis could be placed on farm planning and application during the immediate future in order to take full advantage of the educational and informational program that has been carried out in the past years.

- E. Farm conservation plan quality.

No comment.

- F. Group enterprise place and quality.

It is recommended that consideration be given to the need for the development of group enterprise projects in the district where problems exist that involve two or more land owners. The procedures involved in securing approval and carrying out group enterprise projects may seem somewhat lengthy and involved but are intended only to provide the necessary checks to determine that the work is feasible and that it will be carried out in a technically sound manner.

- G. Time distribution of staff for period ahead, including goals.

No comment.

- H. Staff and facilities needed for period ahead.

Based on summary of the layout work on farm plans plus some time to be given to establishment of starting practices it is indicated that there is need for further assistance in the district to get on the land the conservation measures that farmers are ready to apply during the coming years. It is suggested that consideration be given to ways and means through which farmers would pay part of the cost of such practices as terraces. It may be possible that the district employ aids and charge the farmer for a portion of the layout assistance for terraces. There are a number of ways in which this service could be provided and it is suggested that further consideration be given to this method of adding to the facilities of the district.

I. Needed revisions of technical operation plan.

The technical operation plan for the work group is being developed at the present time.

J. How is staff to function?

A rather full discussion was given to the procedures being followed in farm planning and application in the Malvern work unit. It is felt that the District Conservationist and the Work Unit Conservationist should encourage the commissioners to follow their original policy with regard to the group approach in farm planning. We shall be glad to secure information relative to group planning procedure, information for use in group meetings and to otherwise help plan the development of a procedure for group planning work if the District Conservationist and farm planner so desire.

WORK PLAN
FOR THE
MILLS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

In preparing a work plan for the Mills County Soil Conservation District the commissioners have tried to analyze the problems as they exist today. They find that the problems should be divided into two parts, mainly those problems needing immediate attention and those that must be considered from a long time point of view. The commissioners also wish to reserve the right to amend this work plan from time to time as the need arises in order to keep it up to date.

In looking at those problems that need immediate attention to develop a good land use and soil and moisture conservation program in the district, it appears that these can be divided for two general groups of farms. The first are the farmers who have had sufficient experience and information with regard to a soil and moisture conservation program and are now ready to plan their farms. The second group are those farmers who need more information with regard to the opportunities that they may acquire through their district organization.

Group #1 for immediate action.

The district commissioners are recommending that the following necessary steps be used in working with those farmers who are now ready for farm plans.

A. Insofar as possible and practical, all planning will

be studied, developed and prepared by groups of interested farmers on a watershed or community basis. An erosion problem is hardly ever a one man problem, but usually affects adjoining farmers. Therefore it will be necessary to try to bring all affected farmers together in groups in attempting to solve their problems. The commissioners also feel that through group planning they can more efficiently use the assistance secured from federal, state and other agencies.

B. In order to develop the best land use program in the district it will be necessary to know the capability of the soil and other physical properties of the farms in the district. Therefore, conservation surveys or soil inventories will be started and completed as rapidly as possible. The commissioners will set up from time to time certain areas, sections, or communities of the district which are to be surveyed. These will be listed by groups on a basis of local interest and the desire on the part of the individual farmer.

C. Charts, maps, statistics, photographs, etc. will be made available for these group meetings so that farmers will be better able to study the problems and recommendations. This data will be gathered from existing county planning committee observations, results from AAA reports and other county activities and developed by the commissioners and soil conservation service technicians who are assisting the district. The Iowa Extension Service and Experiment Station have valuable informa-

tion available which the commissioners will want to use, and from time to time these state agencies will be requested for additional information.

Group #2 for immediate action.

The district commissioners realize that it will be necessary to get information out to farmers in the district regarding the newly formed district as to what it is and how they can use it. This information will be given to farmers through group meetings, or as individuals, depending on how the occasion arises. It can best be accomplished through a program of education and information which will be broken down as follows:

- 1. Group meetings
- 2. Local leader training schools
- 3. Demonstrations
- 4. Tours
- 5. News articles
- 6. Local schools
 - a. Vocational agriculture departments
 - b. High schools
 - c. Rural and elementary schools

The above program will be organized and set up by the district commissioners and the county agent and conducted by the district commissioners, county agent, community leaders, vocational agriculture instructors, SCS technicians and other interested parties.

Cropland.

1. The practice of burning and destroying organic matter and crop residues reduces soil fertility, water holding capacity of the soil, and increases erosion.

2. After the soil conservation surveys have been completed and soil capabilities are determined, crop rotations will be recommended accordingly. All the land in the county will be classified into five groups according to the soil type, degree of erosion and percent of slope. This classification of soils will be helpful to farmers in planning contour layouts and adapting the right kind of rotations to the various soil classes. For more complete information refer to chart on "Recommendations for Land Use Capabilities Classes" in the Appendix.

3. A larger number of legume and grass seedings would be successful if farmers would consider the kind of seed purchased, preparation of the seedbed, method, time, rate of seeding, and soil treatments such as lime, fertilizers, and barnyard and green manures. The commissioners will appoint a committee to make a more detailed study of the above problem. As soon as the study has been completed it will be incorporated into the plan.

4. Farmers in the district will have to be given more information with regard to making full use of barnyard and green manures, commercial fertilizers and liming. The commis-

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sioners feel that related topics such as the value, rate of application and time, and fields to be treated will have to be discussed at group meetings.

5. Contour tillage will be practiced on all sloping land greater than two percent. Buffer strips or correction areas between base contours will be seeded to a legume-grass mixture so the area may be utilized as a permanent hay field.

6. Grassed waterways will be established in all cropland fields in order to take care of the water that is discharged into the drainage ways. Waterways should be of ample width so as to give the maximum amount of protection. These waterways will be seeded to a mixture of perennial grasses and legumes.

7. Since about one-third of the area in Mills County is bottomland, drainage systems will have to be included in some of the farm plans. The commissioners will appoint a committee to work with the Iowa State extension drainage specialist and others for the purpose of making a more detailed study of the drainage problem in the district. As soon as the study has been completed it will be incorporated into the plan.

8. There is a large amount of terrraceable land in the district, and the commissioners feel that this land should be terraced in order to establish a good soil and moisture conservation program. Recommendations as to size, interval, and kind of terraces to be constructed will be secured from the Iowa Extension Service and Experiment Station and the Soil Conserva-

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tion Service.

9. Since primary noxious weeds are seriously affecting good land use in Mills County, the commissioners will obtain assistance through the Iowa Extension Service and Experiment Station and other federal and state agencies to work out a weed control program for the district. This program when completed will be incorporated into the plan. / 9

Pasture Land.

1. Some of the permanent pastures in Mills County will have to be reestablished. New pastures will be seeded according to the land use capabilities. Farmers thus affected will be given information with regard to seeding mixtures, time and rate of seeding, soil treatments, and grazing management.

Rotation pastures will be included in a well balanced pasture management program.

The commissioners will appoint a committee to work with the Iowa State Extension Service and Experiment Station and Soil Conservation Service in preparing a pasture management program for Mills County. When the program is completed it will be incorporated into the plan. / 9

Woodland and Wildlife.

1. Woodland areas will be established on steep slopes to decrease sheet erosion and in gullied areas for the purpose

of gully control. Trees will also be planted on odd and inaccessible areas and along stream banks. The state extension forester, Soil Conservation Service and other state and federal agencies will be asked to assist in developing a woodland management program for Mills County. N.G.

2. Since wildlife fits well into a good land use program, a wildlife management program will be developed. The commissioners will ask the assistance of the Iowa State Conservation Commission, Mills County Conservation League, Soil Conservation Service and others to assist in developing such a program for the district.

State and County Owned Lands.

1. Since both the State of Iowa and Mills County own land in the district, they will be encouraged to develop a good land use program for this land.

2. Efforts will be made to develop a highway erosion control program with the Iowa State Highway Department and the Mills County Board of Supervisors. A program of this kind will be developed in such a manner that both the roads and the adjacent lands will be benefited.

Economics.

1. As good land use and soil and moisture conservation programs are developed by the farmers on their farms in the district, the commissioners feel that they should make the

necessary shifts at such time and intervals so as not to dislocate the farm business.

2. Since a larger portion of the land will be seeded to legumes and grasses, the farmers will have to plan their livestock program along with the land use program. It will be necessary to know the feed requirements of different classes of livestock so that if farmers are planning to make changes in their livestock program, they will know what classes of livestock to adopt.

3. The commissioners will encourage landowners and tenants to work together in planning a good land use program for the tenant-operated farms. If the landowners and their tenants will plan their farms in cooperation with one another, the commissioners feel that both the landowner and the tenant will be benefited. This should also bring about longer time leases which will result in greater security for both.

4. Further study of the Knox bluff area will have to be made with regard to developing better land use in this area. The commissioners will ask landowners in this area, representatives of Iowa State Extension Service and Experiment Station, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and other federal and state agencies to get together and prepare recommendations for this area. After recommendations have been completed and approved they will become a part of this plan.

5. Since the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is anxious to establish soil conservation on the farms in Mills County, the commissioners feel that if larger payments were allowed for erosion control practices, it would speed up the program in the district. Studies by the commissioners, representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service and Iowa Extension Service and Experiment Station will have to be made in order to make a shift in the payments. As soon as the study has been completed and approved it will become a part of this plan.

6. The Farm Security Administration has approximately 70 clients in Mills County. Through group meetings with F.S.A. representatives and their clients, soil and moisture conservation plans can be developed on these farms. In cases where the clients are tenants, the landowners will be asked to cooperate in formulating the plans.

Education.

The Mills County Superintendent of Schools is conducting an educational program on soil and moisture conservation in the rural schools. This program is being well handled, and the commissioners will work with the County Superintendent of Schools in furthering this program in the county. A committee will be appointed to develop a plan with grade schools, high schools, vocational agriculture departments, 4-H clubs and adult evening

schools. This committee will include a member of the board of district commissioners, school men in the county, County Agent, SCS technicians and others. It is felt that by contacting and informing the youth of the county, such a program will have a lasting effect and aid in getting a soil and moisture program developed on every farm.

In attempting to develop a good land use and soil and moisture conservation program, and to acquaint the farmers of the district with its possibilities and opportunities, it is going to require a constant effort of getting information and data to the farmers of the district. It is felt that this can be accomplished by using all facilities available.

The commissioners are going to ask the Iowa State Extension Service and Experiment Station to take the lead in the educational program and its development. It is only through their wise guidance in the past that plans of this type have been developed successfully. They, along with the County Agent and other specialists, will be called upon to give all assistance possible to make this part of the program successful.

Leading farmers and farm leaders, Mills County Farm Bureau, Mills County Soil Improvement Society, vocational agriculture departments, public schools, 4-H clubs, Future Farmers of America and civic clubs will all be asked to cooperate in successfully developing this program in the district.

Federal agencies such as AAA, SCS, FSA and others will be asked to assist in the development of the program.

A great deal can be done in furthering a good land use and soil and moisture conservation program in the district by the farmers themselves as well as by the commissioners. The commissioners also realize that it will require the united effort of everyone connected with the district to get conservation established on every farm in the county.

MILLS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By J. F. Wearin Jr.
J. F. Wearin Jr. Chairman, District Commissioners

Date: September 4, 1941

The signing of this district's work plan was authorized by a resolution of the District Commissioners adopted at a meeting held on September 4, 1941

By John H. Longstreet
John H. Longstreet, Secretary, District Commissioners

MEETING CALENDAR
September 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

SEASON:	TYPE:	CONDUCTED BY:
Sept. to Nov.	Pasture maintenance and Renovation, Establishment, and Rotation Pastures.	Extension Service
Sept. to Jan.	General Information Meetings	Commissioners County Agent S.C.S. Technicians
Jan.	Crops, Rotations, Field Arrangements, Seed Bed Preparation, Livestock, Terraces, and Outlets.	Extension Service
Dec. to Mar.	Planning Meetings	County Agent S.C.S. Technicians
Mar. to May	Training Schools	County Agent S.C.S. Technicians
ne	Tours	Commissioners County Agent S.C.S. Technicians.

CAPABILITY

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAND USE CLASSES

CLASS	COLOR	CLASS DEFINITION	PRACTICE	MINIMUM LAND USE
1	Green	Land colored green on the conservation survey map includes level to nearly level, well-drained, highly productive soils, free of stones, rock outcrops or other impediments to cultivation and is subject to little or no erosion	None	C-C-O-M C-C-O (Sw.Cl.)*
2	Yellow	Land colored yellow on the conservation survey map includes level to gently rolling, well-drained, moderate to highly productive soils, free from stones, rock outcrops or other impediments to cultivation and is subject to slight to moderate erosion.	Terrace) Contour) None	C-C-O-M or C-C-O-M-M 0-2% C-C-O-M 2-7% C-O-M-M 7-12 C-O-M-M-M-M
3	Red	Land colored red on the conservation map includes level to rolling, well-drained, low to highly productive soils, free from stones, rock outcrops or other impediments to cultivation and is subject to slight to severe erosion	Terrace C-C-O-M-M-M or C-O-M-M Contour C-O-M-M, or C-O-M-M-M None	C-C-O-M-M C-C-O-M-M-M or C-O-M-M C-C-O-M-M-M C-O-M-M, or C-O-M-M-M 0-2% C-O-M-M-M 2-6% C-O-M-M-M-M 6-11% O-M-M-M-M 11% & over Pasture
4	Blue	Land colored blue on the conservation survey map includes level to strongly rolling, low to moderately productive soils, free from stones, rock outcrops or other impediments to cultivation and is subject to slight to severe erosion.	Terrace) Contour) None	O-M-M-M-M Pasture or Timber
6	Orange	Land colored orange on the conservation survey map includes: (1) level, poorly drained, highly productive soils; (2) level, well or poorly drained, low to moderately productive soils; and (3) steep, low to moderately productive soils, subject to slight to severe erosion. This land may also include soils having special problems such as stony, rock outcrops or other impediments to cultivation.		Pasture or Timber

* Should be used only on overflow land.

These recommendations are based upon a good soil management program with ordinary practices such as:

- (1) drainage and cultivation; (2) liming; (3) crop rotations; (4) organic matter; (5) commercial fertilizers; and (6) pasture and woodland management.

