

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

Submit this report in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent within ten days after the work specified is completed. It should be signed and sworn to before a notary public for reports on beginning drilling operations, results of shooting well, results of test of casing shut-off, result of plugging of well, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by an agent of the Commission. Reports on minor operations need not be signed and sworn to before a notary public. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of report by checking below:

REPORT ON BEGINNING DRILLING OPERATIONS	REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING OR CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF WELL	REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF <b>7-5/8"</b>	REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL	

**Hobbs, New Mexico. November 6th, 1935.**

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Following is a report on the work done and the results obtained under the heading noted above at the \_\_\_\_\_

**Gypsy Oil Company** **Bell-Ramsay** Well No. **6** in the  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Company or Operator \_\_\_\_\_  
**SW/4** of Sec. **4**, T. **21N**, R. **36E**, N. M. P. M.,  
**Eunice** Field, **Lea** County.  
**Cemented 11-1-35 Tested 11-5-35,**

The dates of this work were as follows: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Notice of intention to do the work was [was not] submitted on Form C-102 on **November 2nd** 19**35**  
 and approval of the proposed plan was [was not] obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

#### DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

The hole was washed down, pipe tested with 1200# pressure applied for 30 min, the plug drilled and the hole tested with 1200# pressure applied for 30 Min. Both tests were Okeh and after approval of Mr. Vesely State Oil & Gas Inspector preparations were made to drill ahead.

Witnessed by \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Company \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **6th**

I hereby swear or affirm that the information given above is true and correct.

day of **Nov**, 19**35**

Name **D. J. Cummings**

Position **District Superintendent**

Representing **Gypsy Oil Company**

Address **Hobbs, New Mexico.**

My Commission expires **Oct. 24-1935**

Remarks:

Name

Title

# THE EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURE

The effects of agriculture on the environment are complex and multifaceted. They can be categorized into direct and indirect effects. Direct effects include land use changes, soil erosion, and water pollution. Indirect effects include climate change, biodiversity loss, and the depletion of natural resources.

One of the most significant direct effects of agriculture is land use change. The conversion of natural habitats into agricultural land leads to the loss of biodiversity and the disruption of ecosystems.

Soil erosion is another major direct effect of agriculture. The removal of topsoil during farming practices can lead to soil degradation and reduced agricultural productivity.

Water pollution is also a direct result of agricultural activities. The use of fertilizers and pesticides can contaminate water bodies, leading to harmful algal blooms and the death of aquatic life.

Indirect effects of agriculture include climate change. The release of greenhouse gases from agricultural activities, such as the use of fossil fuels in machinery and the decomposition of organic matter, contributes to global warming.

Biodiversity loss is another indirect effect. The reduction of natural habitats and the use of pesticides can lead to the extinction of many plant and animal species.

The depletion of natural resources is also an indirect effect of agriculture. The overuse of fertilizers and pesticides can lead to the depletion of soil nutrients and the contamination of water resources.

In conclusion, the effects of agriculture on the environment are both direct and indirect. They include land use changes, soil erosion, water pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss, and the depletion of natural resources.

Understanding these effects is crucial for developing sustainable agricultural practices that minimize environmental damage while ensuring food security for the future.

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Sustainable agriculture is a farming system that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves the use of natural resources in a way that maintains their productivity and health.

One of the key principles of sustainable agriculture is the conservation of soil. This is achieved through practices such as crop rotation, cover cropping, and reduced tillage.

Water conservation is another important principle. This can be achieved through the use of drip irrigation, mulching, and the selection of drought-resistant crop varieties.

The use of natural pest control methods is also a key principle of sustainable agriculture. This involves the use of beneficial insects, crop rotation, and the selection of pest-resistant crop varieties.

Finally, the conservation of biodiversity is a key principle. This can be achieved through the use of crop rotation, cover cropping, and the selection of diverse crop varieties.

In conclusion, sustainable agriculture is a farming system that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

It involves the use of natural resources in a way that maintains their productivity and health.

Understanding these principles is crucial for developing sustainable agricultural practices that minimize environmental damage while ensuring food security for the future.