

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

RESIDUE AND TILLAGE MANAGEMENT  
RIDGE TILL

(Acre)  
Code 346

**DEFINITION**

Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface year-round, while growing crops on pre-formed ridges alternated with furrows protected by crop residue.

**PURPOSE**

- Reduce sheet and rill erosion
- Maintain or improve soil conditions
- Provide food and escape cover for wildlife

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies to all cropland and other land where crops are planted.

This practice includes tillage and planting methods commonly referred to as ridge till or ridge planting. It does not include no-till planting on ridges, or bedding or listing operations that bury crop residues.

**CRITERIA**

**General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes**

Following crop harvest, residues shall remain on the surface until planting with no additional disturbance except for normal weathering.

Ridge height shall be maintained throughout the harvest and winter seasons by controlling equipment or livestock traffic.

After planting, residues shall be maintained in the furrows until the ridges are rebuilt by cultivation. Ridges shall be rebuilt to their original height and shape during the last row cultivation.

**Stable Outlets.** A stable outlet must exist where ridges direct runoff to areas of concentrated flow.

**Maximum Row Grade.** Row grades shall not exceed those given in the following table.

10-Year Storm Erosivity Index (EI)	Maximum Row Grade (%) <sup>1</sup>
<100	9
100 – 150	7
>150	6

<sup>1</sup> Based on existing water erosion prediction technology.

If irrigation is used with this practice, use the row grade limitation for the next higher 10-year storm EI value. Where residue cover is less than 30 percent, use the maximum row grade for the next higher 10-year storm EI value.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State Office](#) or visit the [electronic Field Office Technical Guide](#).

### **Additional Criteria to Reduce Sheet and Rill Erosion**

Soil and residue removed from the top of the ridge shall be moved into the furrow between the ridges.

After planting, the top of the ridge shall be maintained at least 3 inches higher than the furrow between the ridges.

The ridge top shall be shaped to direct runoff to the protected furrow area.

### **Additional Criteria to Maintain or Improve Soil Condition**

An evaluation of the cropping system using the current approved soil conditioning index procedure shall result in a positive trend.

Cultivation to rebuild ridges shall be done using tools that maintain residues in the surface layer.

### **Additional Criteria to Provide Food and Escape Cover for Wildlife**

The amount of residue and height of stubble needed to provide cover during winter months shall be determined using an approved wildlife management plan.

## **CONSIDERATIONS**

**General** - Removal of residue, such as by baling or grazing, can have negative impacts on resources. These activities should not be performed without full evaluation of impacts on soil, water, animal, plants and air resources.

Ridge till may be practiced continuously throughout some crop sequences, or may be managed as part of a residue management system that includes other tillage and planting methods such as mulch till or no till. In mixed systems, ridges must be periodically re-

established. Selection of acceptable tillage methods for specific site conditions may be aided by an approved Soil Tillage Suitability Rating.

Production of adequate amounts of crop residues necessary for the proper functioning of this practice can be enhanced by selection of high-residue producing crops and crop varieties in the rotation, use of cover crops, and adjustment of plant population and/or row spacing.

Since row cultivation is typically used for weed control and to reform ridges, this practice has the potential to reduce herbicide requirements.

A field border planted to permanent vegetation can assist in unobstructed turning, elimination of end rows and providing travel lanes for farming operations.

Leaving unharvested crop rows at intervals across the field can enhance the value of residue cover and food for wildlife.

***Maintaining or Improving Soil Condition and Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> Loss from the Soil*** - Continuous ridge planting will allow organic material to accumulate in the surface horizon. Reconstruction of ridges in the same row area year after year will maximize organic matter buildup and biological activity in the row.

CO<sub>2</sub> loss is directly related to the volume of soil disturbed, the intensity of the disturbance and the soil moisture content and soil temperature at the time the disturbance occurs.

- Shallow soil disturbance (1-3 inches) releases less CO<sub>2</sub> than deeper operations.
- When deep soil disturbance is performed, such as by subsoiling or fertilizer injection, make sure the vertical tillage slot created by these implements is closed at the surface.
- Planting with a single disk opener no-till drill will release less CO<sub>2</sub> than planting

with a wide-point hoe/chisel opener air seeder drill.

Soil compaction may be reduced by controlled traffic, in which wheel traffic from all operations is limited to the area between designated rows or traffic areas.

***Providing Food and Escape Cover for Wildlife*** - Avoid disturbing standing stubble or heavy residue during the nesting season for ground-nesting species.

Forgoing fall shredding or tillage operations will maximize the amount of wildlife food and cover during critical winter months.

Leaving rows of unharvested crop standing at intervals across the field or adjacent to permanent cover will enhance the value of residues for wildlife food and cover. Leaving unharvested crop rows for two growing seasons will further enhance the value of these areas for wildlife.

#### **PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Specifications for establishment and operation of this practice shall be prepared for each field or treatment unit according to the Criteria, Considerations, and Operation and Maintenance described in this standard. Specifications shall be recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, narrative statements in the conservation plan or other acceptable documentation.

The following should be specified for residue management use: 1) The critical erosion period, which the crop residue must be present. 2) The amount of crop residue, orientation and distribution that must be

present to meet the planned response. 3) Estimate percentage of ground cover or measure actual residue cover using the line transects method.

#### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

No operation and maintenance requirements have been identified for this practice.

#### **REFERENCES**

Bolton, Ryan. 2003. Impact of the surface residue layer on decomposition, soil water properties and nitrogen dynamics. M.S. thesis. Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CA.

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