NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

CONSERVATION CROP ROTATION

(Ac.)

CODE 328

DEFINITION

Growing crops in a planned sequence on the same field.

PURPOSE

This practice may be applied to support one or more of the following:

- Reduce sheet-and-rill or wind erosion.
- Improve soil quality.
- Manage the balance of plant nutrients.
- Increase cropping system diversity
- Manage crop consumptive use of water.
- Manage saline seeps.
- Manage plant pests (weeds, insects, and diseases).
- Provide food for domestic livestock.
- Provide food and cover for wildlife, including pollinator forage, cover, and nesting.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all land where annually-planted crops make up at least one-third of the crop sequence.

For the purposes of this practice, a cover crop is considered a crop in the rotation.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Crops shall be grown in a planned sequence as outlined in Plans and Specifications.

The selected plant species must be adapted to the climatic region, the soil resource, and compatible with the intended purpose, as well as, other land user objectives. Adapted crops and varieties listed in appropriate Iowa State University (SDSU) publications shall be selected.

Crop types in Iowa are defined as follows:

Warm-season grasses (WSGs) types in Iowa are: corn, sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum/sudangrass, millet, perennial warm season native grasses.

Cool-season grasses (CSGs) types in Iowa are: winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, winter rye, oat, perennial cool-season grasses.

Warm-season broadleaf (WSB) types in Iowa are: soybean, sunflower, safflower.

Cool-season broadleaf (CSB) types in Iowa are: alfalfa, clovers, brassica, flax, canola, edible beans, mustard, lentil, and some vegetable crops.

The length of all rotations in Iowa will not exceed eight years. If a perennial forage crop is in rotation, the rotations may exceed eight years; however, the annual cropping portion of the rotation will not exceed eight years. Perennial forage crops in a cropland rotational sequence will not exceed seven years.

The crops grown shall produce a positive OM (Organic Matter) subfactor value over the life of the rotation, as determined by the Soil Conditioning Index procedure, with appropriate adjustments for additions to or subtractions from biomass on the field.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Water or Wind Erosion

The selected crops and the planned sequence shall produce sufficient quantities of biomass or crop residue at the appropriate times so

that, when accounting for other practices in the management system, sheet and rill and/or wind erosion is reduced to the planned soil loss objective for the planning area.

The amount of biomass or crop residue needed shall be determined using current approved erosion prediction technology.

Additional Criteria to Improve Soil Quality

Crops shall be selected that produce the amount of plant biomass needed to maintain or improve soil organic matter content. In Iowa, a positive SCI value is necessary to meet the minimum criteria of this purpose.

If partial removal of the crop by means such as baling or grazing occurs, enough residue shall be maintained to achieve a positive SCI value.

The planned crop sequence will contain different crop types as specified below [crop types are: warm season grass (WSG); warm season broadleaf (WSB); cool season grass (CSG); cool season broadleaf (CSB)]:

- A two-crop sequence must contain a warm season and a cool season crop;
- A three-crop sequence must contain a warm season and a cool season crop, neither of which may be grown in consecutive years;
- A four-crop sequence must contain two different crop types, neither of which may occupy more than half of the sequence.
- Longer crop sequences may have more than two consecutive years of the same crop type, as long as that crop type does not occupy more than ⅔ of the crop rotation.

Additional Criteria to Manage the Balance of Plant Nutrients

Crop selection and sequence shall be determined using an approved nutrient balance procedure.

When crop rotations are designed to add nitrogen to the system, nitrogen-fixing crops shall be grown immediately prior to or interplanted with nitrogen-depleting crops.

To reduce excess nutrients in the soil profile, use crops with:

- quick germination and root system formation,
- a rooting depth sufficient to reach the nutrients not removed by the previous crop, and
- nutrient requirements such that they can readily utilize the excess nutrients.

Additional Criteria to Manage Crop Consumptive Use of Water

Select crops and varieties and the sequence of crops on local climate potential and/or irrigation water availability, and an approved water balance procedure.

Additional Criteria to Manage Plant Pests (Weeds, Insects, Diseases)

Design the crop sequence to break pest lifecycles and/or to allow for the use of a variety of control methods.

Remove susceptible crops and alternate host crops from the rotation for the period of time needed to break the life cycle of the targeted pest.

Resistant varieties, listed in Iowa State University, shall be selected where there is a history of a pest problem.

Additional Criteria to Provide Food for Domestic Livestock

Select crops that balance the feed supply with livestock numbers. Determine the required amount of selected crops using an approved forage-livestock balance procedure.

Additional Criteria to Provide Food and Cover for Wildlife

Select the crops and crop management activities that provide either food or cover for the targeted wildlife species using an approved habitat evaluation procedure.

CONSIDERATIONS

When used in combination with Stripcropping (practice code 585), the crop sequence should be consistent with the stripcropping design.

Soil compaction can be reduced by adjusting crop rotations to include deep rooted crops that are able to extend to and penetrate the compacted soil layers.

Where improving water use efficiency on deep soils is a concern, rotating or combining deep-rooted crops with shallow rooted crops can help utilize all available water in the soil profile.

Where pesticides are used, use a combination of pesticide application methods and crop rotation to reduce the potential for pesticide carryover or adverse affects on aquatic wildlife or habitat through runoff.

Additional Considerations to Reduce Sheet and Rill or Wind Erosion.

When used in combination with the Residue and Tillage Management practices (practice codes 329, 345, and 346), selection of high-residue producing crops and varieties, use of cover crops and adjustment of plant population and row spacing can enhance production of the kind, amount, and distribution of residue needed.

Crop damage by wind erosion can be reduced with this practice by selecting crops that are tolerant to abrasion from wind blown soil or tolerant to high wind velocity.

If crops sensitive to wind erosion damage are grown, the potential for plant damage can be reduced by crop residue management, field windbreaks, herbaceous wind barriers, intercropping, or other methods of wind erosion control.

Additional Considerations to Improve Soil Quality

Soil organic matter levels are more sensitive to tillage than to long rotations with perennial vegetation. Therefore, reducing or eliminating tillage from a management system will increase soil organic matter quicker than rotations with several years of perennial vegetation.

The effects of this practice can be enhanced by utilizing animal wastes or applying mulches to supplement the biomass produced by crops in the rotation.

Additional Considerations for Wildlife, Beneficial Insects, and Pollinators

Crop residues may be a valuable food source for wintering wildlife where winter browse is sparse. Leaving several rows unharvested around the edges of the field, or planting borders of various forbs will provide protection and/or food for overwintering wildlife and for beneficial insects and pollinators.

Crop plantings may be developed to benefit particular communities, species or life stages of wildlife. Food plots or crops for wildlife could be provided as part of a habitat restoration project as an initial food and cover source for wildlife until food and cover producing vegetation becomes established.

Retaining bolting or flowering crops for some time after harvest may provide beneficial insects with an important nectar source when and where pests are active.

Biological control of various crop pests can be provided by:

- crop rotations that include forbs such as buckwheat or *Phacelia;*
- the use of insectory field borders, and
- intercropping of species that provide forage and nesting resources for beneficial insects.

Careful consideration should be given to pesticide use if applied to crops raised for wildlife, particularly if nesting habitat or pollinator forage species are present.

When insect-pollinated crops are part of the rotation, planting them no more than 800 feet from their previous location may help maintain local populations of native bees that have become established because of the presence of that crop.

To maintain stable pollinator and beneficial insect populations, ensure that the same overall density of floral resources is maintained from year-to-year. For example two years of flower-rich plantings, followed by a year of only grasses, will cause a rapid decline in pollinator populations. Such a scenario is undesirable.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall include:

- field number and acres
- purpose(s) of the crop rotation
- the sequence of crops to be grown,
- the crop types to be grown
- length of time each crop/crop type will be grown in the rotation, and
- total length of rotation

Specifications shall be recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Rotations shall provide for acceptable substitute crops in case of crop failure or shift in planting intentions for weather related or economic reasons. Acceptable substitutes are crops within the same crop type and have similar properties that will accomplish the purpose of the original crop.

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