

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE SPECIFICATION
CROSS WIND STRIPCROPPING
(acre)
CODE 589B

SCOPE

This document establishes the technical details, workmanship, and quality and extent of materials required to install the practice in accordance with the Conservation Practice Standard. The information shall be considered when preparing site-specific specifications for the practice.

The site-specific specifications for installing, operating, and maintaining the practice on a specific field or treatment unit shall be documented via the NRCS Hawaii Jobsheet for this practice and given to the client. Other documents such as practice worksheets, maps, drawings, and narrative statements in the conservation plan may be used to plan or design the practice and to prepare the site-specific specifications.

CRITICAL WIND PERIODS

Crops shall be rotated so that protective cover is maintained in alternate strips during those periods when wind erosion is expected to occur.

Use the wind class maps from the **Residue Management** (Code 329A, B, and/or C) practices to determine the critical period for wind erosion. Wind speeds greater than 13 miles per hour has sufficient energy to begin the wind erosion process on bare soil. The information on the maps needs to be tempered with local knowledge of the client and planner.

WIDTH OF STRIPS

Protective Cover Strips

Strips having protective cover and managed as part of a crop rotation shall not be less than 25 feet.

Width* of Erosion Susceptible Strips

* Interim width of the erosion susceptible strips pending the development of the Wind Erosion Equation for Hawaii.

The maximum width of the erosion susceptible strips shall be 35 feet. The width can be less than 35 feet if the primary purpose is for crop protection. Check with the Cooperative Extension Service or use **Herbaceous Wind Barriers** (Code 603) practice, Table 2 for crop vulnerability to wind and wind borne sediment.

When the direction of erosion-susceptible strips deviates from perpendicular to the prevailing wind erosion direction, the width of these strips shall be correspondingly reduced to meet the maximum allowable distance. See Figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Width of Erosion Susceptible Strip Measured Perpendicular to the Prevailing Winds

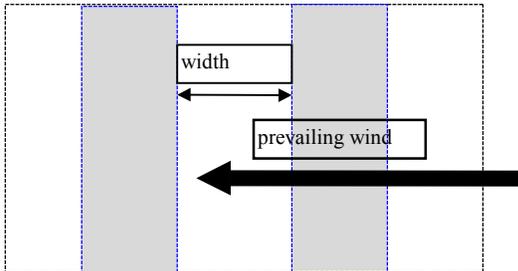
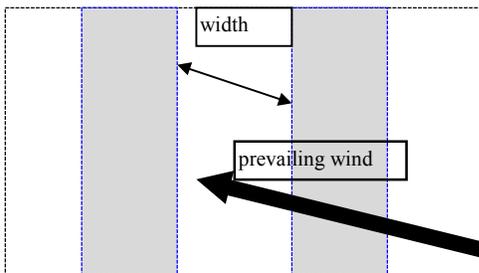


Figure 2. Width of Erosion Susceptible Strip Measured Parallel to the Prevailing Winds



The protective cover strips and erosion susceptible strips can be made of equal width for the convenience of planting the next crop.

SEQUENCE OF THE STRIPS

If the purpose is to protect crops from wind borne soil particles, refer to the **Herbaceous Wind Barriers** (Code 603) practice, Table 2. The crop more tolerant to wind borne soil particles shall be on the windward side of the crop to be protected.

VEGETATIVE COVER

Acceptable protective cover includes growing crop, including grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures, standing stubble, or tilled residue with at least 1,000 pound of small grain equivalent (See National Agronomy Manual, Part 502). Refer to the **Herbaceous Wind Barriers** (Code 603) practice, Table 2 for crops tolerant to wind borne soil particles.