

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

RESIDUE MANAGEMENT, SEASONAL

(Ac.)

CODE 344

DEFINITION

Managing the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and other plant residues on the soil surface during a specified period of the year.

PURPOSES

- ◆ Reduce sheet and rill erosion.
- Reduce soil erosion from wind and associated airborne particulate matter.
- ◆ Harvest and utilize renewable bioenergy feedstocks.
- ◆ Provide food and escape cover for wildlife.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all cropland including cropland where biomass is removed for biofuel feedstocks.

Seasonal residue management includes managing residues of annual crops from harvest until the residue is:

- Buried by tillage for seedbed preparation
- Removed by grazing, or
- Mechanically removed

It also includes the management of residues from biennial or perennial seed crops from the time of seed harvest until regrowth begins the next season.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes:

All residues shall be uniformly distributed over the entire field.

Equip combines or similar harvesting machines with spreaders capable of redistributing residues over at least 80 percent of the working width of the header.

Residues shall not be burned.

Limit tillage operations during the residue management period to undercutting tools such as blades or wide sweeps that minimize residue flattening or burial

A minimum of 50 percent of the soil surface shall be covered with crop residue from harvest until 45 days prior to planting of the next crop. (Additional crop residue is often needed to reduce soil erosion levels to the soil loss tolerance ("T") value or to meet other resource objectives.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Sheet and Rill Erosion; Reduce Wind Erosion; and Harvest and Utilize Renewable Bioenergy Feedstocks

Determine the amount and orientation of residue needed to reduce erosion within the soil loss tolerance (T) or any other planned soil loss objective using current approved erosion prediction technology.

Limit partial removal of residue by means such as baling, grazing, or other harvest methods to retain the amount needed to meet the erosion reduction objective. Maintain the remaining residue on the surface through periods when erosion has the potential to occur, or until planting, whichever occurs first. Account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management system when estimating erosion.

Any tillage that occurs during the management period shall be limited to methods that leave residue on the surface and maintain the planned cover conditions.

Additional Criteria to Provide Food and Escape Cover for Wildlife:

Determine the amount of residue, height of the stubble, and length of the management period necessary for meeting habitat requirements for the target species or wildlife population using an approved habitat evaluation procedure.

Residues shall not be removed unless it is determined by the habitat evaluation procedure that such removal will not adversely affect habitat values.

Tillage shall be delayed until the end of the management period to maintain the food and cover value of the residue.

CONSIDERATIONS

Removal of plant residue by baling or grazing may have a negative impact on resources. These activities should not be performed without full evaluation of impacts on soil, water, animal, plant, and air resources.

Production of adequate amounts of crop residue necessary for the proper functioning of this practice can be enhanced by selection of high residue producing crops and crop varieties, by the use of cover crops, and by adjustment of plant populations and row spacing.

When planting into a clean seedbed, completing tillage and planting in a single operation, or by performing primary tillage no more than three days before planting can minimize exposure to erosion; and in limited moisture areas, can conserve moisture for germination.

Leaving standing stubble taller than the 15 inch minimum will increase the amount of snow trapped.

Leaving one or two rows of unharvested crop standing at intervals across the field can enhance the value of residue for wildlife habitat. Unharvested crop rows have the greatest value when they are adjacent to other cover types, such as grassy or brushy areas or woodland.

In areas that are in non-attainment for PM₁₀, and for other areas with particular sensitivities to PM from dust, residue cover is especially important and should ensure that off-site PM levels are below critical thresholds, including maintenance of proper visibility.

Consider the relationship between crop residues and soil fungi or organisms. Adequate residue will provide food and habitat to beneficial soil flora and fauna,

which positively impacts: soil aggregate stability, moisture retention, infiltration, fertility, and breakdown of inorganic compounds.

No till planting annual spring small grains appropriate for the climatic zone in the fall, that winter-kill, will provide additional cover and/or feed for wildlife, grazing animals, soil erosion protection, and water (snow) retention without adding additional weed control measures.

Burndown herbicides should be applied at least two weeks prior to planting of the next crop to reduce competition from weeds and other vegetation for soil moisture and nutrients.

To achieve a desired crop stand good seed to soil contact is needed. Proper adjustment of planting equipment is required in all residue management systems.

Crop rotation of all crops (including cover crops) is needed to aid in pest control. Follow proper soil testing, nutrient management, Integrated Crop Management (ICM), and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.

Follow NRCS state policy for considering cultural resources during planning and maintenance.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for establishment and operation of this practice shall be prepared for each field or treatment unit according to the Criteria described in this standard.

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

Plans and specification shall document:

- Field number and acres
- Purpose(s) for this practice
- Crop Residue to be managed
- The method of how the residue will be managed (harvest, grazed, tilled)
- The time of the residue will be managed (harvest, grazed, tilled)
- The amount of residue removed by a harvest, grazing, or tillage

The amount of residue to remain after a planned residue harvest, grazing, or tillage

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Evaluate the effectiveness of the planned residue management to ensure the planned purpose(s) are being achieved. Adjust the management or choose an alternative technology if the management is not achieving the planned purpose(s).

All pesticides used in residue management shall be labeled for their intended use and recommendations will be in accordance with the directions and guidelines of the Alabama Cooperative Extension System.

REFERENCES

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